



## Percorsi turistici

Tourist Itineraries

### 1 Museo della Carta e della Filigrana

The museum, situated inside the evocative monumental complex of the ex-convent of Saint Domenico, is one of the more important cultural aspects in the Marche. The didactical itinerary illustrates the history of paper manufacture, documented in Fabriano since the 13th Century, with machinery, antique documents, precious examples of antique and modern watermarks that cover the period from the 13th Century to nowadays. A museum demonstration of making paper by hand, and a collection of antique watermarks can be seen within the museum walls. As well as a journey into the history of paper illustrating the development phases of this art from the "territory" of Fabriano, and the craftsmanship process of a productive activity. Which still today after seven centuries continues to manufacture paper with success and is renowned worldwide for its paper manufacture. The reconstruction of a fully functional medieval "guachiera" is one of the more interesting sections of the museum located in a large 13th Century hall and a live demonstration of paper made by hand in the traditional method used by ancient papermakers. Visitors to the museum may participate in daily or residential didactical activities, relative to the craft of making hand-made paper with watermarks. The tour of the Paper and Watermark Museum takes about 1 hour, this includes a live demonstration of hand-made paper, the viewing of antique paper making modules and watermarks, and an audiovisual viewing of the history of paper in Fabriano.

INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS:  
LGO ELLI SPACCA TEL. +39.0732.709297  
WWW.MUSEODELLACARTA.COM  
INFO@MUSEODELLACARTA.COM  
ENTRANCE HOURS:  
TUESDAY TO SATURDAY: 10AM TO 6PM  
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS:  
FROM 1/10 TO 31/3: 10AM-12NOON AND 2PM-5PM  
FROM 1/4 TO 30/9: 10AM-12NOON AND 4PM-7PM  
CLOSED: 1 JANUARY, 1 NOVEMBER, 25 DECEMBER

### 3 Chiesa del Sacro Cuore

(1710, ricostruita nel 1741)  
Pleasant example of rococo decoration. Restored at the beginning of the 20th Century and reopened to the public after undergoing restoration due to the serious damages caused by the 1997 earthquake.

### 4 Chiesa di S.Filippo

(1313, ricostruita nel 1628 e nel 1741)  
Originally dedicated to Saint Joseph and Saint Francis, but from 1628 Oratorio di S.Filippo Neri, preserves paintings by S.Conca (1676-1764), G.Loreti (1686-1760), and Giovanni Marchesi (1699-1771). Frescoes by Giuseppe Malatesta and sons (1650-1719) can be found in the Sacristy.

### 5 Loggiato San Francesco (1450 ca.)

Built in the mid 1400's from the plan by the celebrated renaissance architect Bernardo Rossellino, who took refuge in Fabriano together with Pope Niccolò V and his court from the plague in 1450. The colonnade was designed to connect the imposing San Francesco church (built in 1292 and demolished in 1864) to the piazza del Comune.

### 6 Oratorio della Carità (1587-97)

The oratory was decorated at the end of the 16th Century with a precious fresco cycle, depicting the Spiritual and Corporal Compassion, realized by the mannerist artist Filippo Bellini from Urbino. The gothic stone portal is from the ex-monastery of "Sant'Antonio fuori le mura".

### 7 8 9 Chiesa Santi Biagio e Romualdo

(sec. XIII, ricostruita nel XVIII sec.)  
Benedictine Abbey church (8) was enlarged in 1481 and almost completely reconstructed after 1741. The chorus wooden stalls (1642), in late baroque style, are preserved inside the church and there are interesting paintings by the artist P. Rossi and the organ by G. Callido (1790). The crypt (9) encloses the marble sarcophagus containing the vestiges of Saint Romualdo, founder of the Camaldolese Order. The cloister (7) is interesting in its elegant renaissance style, realized in the 16th Century. Recently re-opened after the restorations from the damages occurred during the 1997 earthquake.

### 10 Chiesa di Sant'Onofrio o Scala Santa

(1407, ricostruita nel 1727)  
Precious ligneous art works can be admired in this church, a German school Crucifix end 13th Century, also a 14th Century

### 11 Chiesa di Sant'Agostino

(XIII sec., ricostruita nel 1768)  
A mediaeval building from its external architecture and a noteworthy portal (end 13th Century), also two important gothic chapels entirely covered in frescoes from the beginning 14th Century by the artist Maestro di Sant'Emiliano from the Giotto school in Rimini. The cloister preserves the oratory of the Beati Becchetti which encloses an interesting "Lignu Vitae" an important painting by the late Gothic artist L.Salimbeni from S.Severino Marche (beg. 15th Century).

### 12 Chiesa di Santa Caterina

Situated at Castelvecchio, on the foundations of the antique "Chiesa di S.Giorgio" and ministered by the Fathers "Minori Conventuali". This church also contains the burial crypts of Guido and Chiavello Chiavelli noble family of Fabriano. Inside the church there are artworks by G.Cades (1750-1799) originally from the Church of Saint Francis which no longer exists. The ex-monastery contains a brick cloister, probably built in 1473 as from the date sculptured in the Olivetani coat of arms on the right side of the church.

### 13 Collegiata di San Nicolò

(sec. XII, ricostruita nel XVII secolo)  
Founded by the Benedictines in the second half of the 12th Century, the collegiate church was then reconstructed in 1630 according to the designs by M.Buti from Pisa. To note in particular the tile façade with an upper three arched colonnade. There is a fresco by Francescuccio di Cecco Ghissi (second half of the 14th Century) in the mediaeval church and also the important 13th Century ligneous sculpture depicting Saint Nicholas from Bari, realized by the Maestro dei Magi di Fabriano. Together with the Cathedral, the church boasts the most important and rich collection of paintings and baroque artworks: the paintings by F.Bellini (end 16th Century), A.Sacchi (17th Century), G.Brandi (17th Century) and the celebrated S.Michele Arcangelo, majestic work by Guercino. The elegant baroque cloister is a must to visit.

### 14 Edicola Chiesa S.Maria del Piancato

(sec.XIII)  
Fresco depicting the Virgin Mary with baby Jesus surrounded by Angels by Ottaviano Nelli (1430-40) restored in 1993.

### 15 Museo Farmacia Mazzolini Giuseppeucci

Located in the Corso della Repubblica, the museum is dedicated to one of the more important historical pharmacies in Italy. The extraordinary wooden furnishings realized in 1896 by Adolfo Ricci from Perugia, depict the more famous scientists and the more important discoveries of the 19th Century. The original collection of porcelain manufactured by Ginori and glassware is entirely preserved and on display. The museum is the center of numerous didactical activities linked to the diffusion of the history of science.

"Ecce Homo", and a 15th Century fresco attributed to the Maestro di Staffolo. This church also houses fragments from the Holy Staircase of Rome.

### 16 Palazzo del Podestà (1255)

The splendid public building has a typical peculiarity that of a bridge, in remembrance of the antique citadel river which flowed beneath the city and the unification of the four citadel quarters. Erected in 1255, entirely constructed in white stone from Vallemontagnana, and modified more than once, is constituted by three buildings, the central building presents the characteristic Gothic archway underpass from the road and the elegant window with three lights. There are interesting frescoes beneath the grand archway dating from the 13th to the 14th Century, which represent scenes of warriors at war in an enigmatic wheel of fortune moved by a feminine figure.

### 17 Fontana Sturinalto (1285)

The fountain was commissioned by Jacopo di Grondolo in 1285, the same architect that had designed the main fountain in Perugia. Therefore its not by chance that the so-called "Sturinalto" fountain in Fabriano is a minor but nonetheless elegant copy of the extraordinary Umbrian fountain decorated by Nicola and Giovanni Pisano.

### 18 Palazzo del Comune

(1350 ca., ricostruito nel 1690)  
Ancient home to the Chiavelli family, nobles of the city until 1435, this building preserves the 14th Century vaulted cross entrance hall, and the courtyard encloses the original tombstones with epigraphs and columns from the Roman councils of *Attidium*, *Tuficum* and *Sentinum*.

### 19 Ex ospedale di S.Maria del Buon Gesù (1456)

Part of an antique hospital situated in the piazza del Mercato, economic center of the city in Mediaeval times, preserves stone emblems on the façade depicting the Cobbler Artisan emblems and a fresco by a student of Adi Nuzio dated at the last quarter of the 13th Century. The impressive fountain (second half of the 15th Century) in the piazza is situated in front of the portico.

### 20 Cattedrale di San Venanzio

(XIV e XVII secolo)  
Mother church of Fabriano and extended in the second half of the 14th Century, it was reconstructed by the architect from Urbino, Muzio Oddi from 1607 to 1617. The esteemed internal decoration in stucco by the artist Francesco Selva is attributable to this phase. However the polygonal apse is preserved from the 14th Century, also the cloister and the Saint Lorenzo chapel with frescoes by A.di Nuzio (1360 circa). Other frescoes by the Fabriano school of artists from the 14th and 15th Century are visible in other locales inside the church, also the church houses the remains of the Crosses commissioned to the artist G.di Corraduccio (1415). The Cathedral in itself is an important "museum" of artist paintings and baroques. Among the most important works are the paintings by Preti, Rosa, Guerrieri, Puglia and others. The celebrated Caravag-

### 21 Chiesa di San Benedetto

(sec. XIII, ricostruita tra il XVI e il XVII sec.).  
Noteworthy monument with rich internal baroque style, spacious and luminous, single nave church decorated with semi-precious stuccos and frescoes. Founded in 1244 by the Silvestrini order, further enlarged in 1290, and reconstructed at the end of the 15th Century. Elements of the Gothic building are walled on the side of the church. The façade in terracotta is from 1764. There is a stone sculpture, inside the church, by Martino da Cingoli (end 13th Century) depicting the Blessed Giovanni dal Bastone. The wooden chorus stalls, originally in the Cathedral, are a precious witness of the Florentine carvings from the late gothic era. Precious also are the figurative paintings dating between the 15th and 17th Century by the various artists like the following Simone de Magistris, Orazio Gentileschi, Pasquallino Rossi, Giacinto Brandi, Francesco Vanni.

### 22 Oratorio del Gonfalone

(sec. XIII, ricostruito tra '500 e '700)  
The oratory presents an extraordinary boxed ceiling, carved and decorated in pure gold from the beginnings of the 16th Century by the French sculptor Scaglia, who had a lengthy permanence in Rome. The cycle of paintings, by Bastari (beginning 17th Century), on the walls are dedicated to the life of the Virgin Mary. Currently in restoration.

### 23 Portico dei Vasari (1316)

Part of an antique hospital situated in the piazza del Mercato, economic center of the city in Mediaeval times, preserves stone emblems on the façade depicting the Cobbler Artisan emblems and a fresco by a student of Adi Nuzio dated at the last quarter of the 13th Century. The impressive fountain (second half of the 15th Century) in the piazza is situated in front of the portico.

### 24 Pinacoteca Civica "Bruno Molajoli"

This gallery is dedicated to the important art historian Bruno Molajoli (dec. 1986), born in Fabriano. It preserves one of the most important collections of mediaeval art from the Marche, currently housed in the Deposito Attrezzato at the Antiche Cartiere Miliani. The art gallery boasts precious paintings on wooden plates and frescoes by Allegretto di Nuzi, Maestro di Staffolo, Antonio da Fabriano, O.Nelli, O.Gentileschi, A. Boscoli among others. The important collection of rich wooden sculptures from the 13th Century by Maestro dei Magi di Fabriano and the Maestro dei Beati Becchetti and the series of Flemish tapestries dated between the 16th and 17th Century are a must to visit.

### 25 Chiesa di Santa Maria Maddalena

(XIV sec., ricostruita nel 1858)  
Antique 13th Century hospital, the church preserves important frescoes by the Maestro di Campodonico (1342), genial interpretation of the Giotto lesson by Allegretto di Nuzio and the penitent Magdalene an unsurpassed masterpiece by Gentileschi.

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## Gli Artisti fabrianesi nei secoli

Fabrianese Artists over the centuries

### Allegretto Nuzi (1320 circa -1373?)

A most probable student of the Maestro di Campodonico, who went to Florence in 1346; in his first Fabriano works, after his return, demonstrates traces of the Tuscan influence of the artists B.Daddi and Maso di Banco. Later the artist approached the Orvieto and Senese culture, oscillating between the clear narrative of the St. Lorenzo stories (St.Venanzio cathedral) and the monumentally solemn and minutely decorative Sacred Pale (Polyptych of the Fabriano Pinacoteca art gallery). **Gentile da Fabriano** (1370 circa -1427) Giovanni di Niccolò known as Gentile da Fabriano, was the most exalted interpreter of late gothic art. His works were appreciated and contested among the most grand art collectors of the time. After his initial Lombardy formation, he moved his studio to Venice, from there he moved easily to other Italian cities where he was asked to work: Brescia, Florence, Siena, Orvieto, Rome etc. His artworks are represented in famous museums worldwide, his altar piece created, in 1420, when he briefly returned to his native city is currently preserved in the Berlin state museum, the grandiose "Polyptych of Valleromita" and the procession standard which is divided between the Getty Museum in Malibu (Los Angeles) and the Magani Rocca collection of Traversetolo (Parma). His absolute masterpiece is the "Adoration of the Magi" housed in the art gallery at the Uffizi in Florence.

### Antonio da Fabriano

Active in the second half of the 15th Century, and one of the major Marche painters of the 14th Century. Documented in Genoa in 1448, where he trained with De' Bardi and the works of the Flemish masters like Van Eyck, his masterpiece is "St. Girolamo in the studio" (1451) today housed in the Walters Museum in Baltimore. His works in Fabriano are housed in the atrium of the Palazzo Baravelli (p.zza Miliani), and in the Pinacoteca art gallery. **Edgardo Mannucci** (1904-1986)

One of the more grand Italian sculptors of the 19th Century. He moved to Rome in 1927, and frequented the studio of the sculptor Ruggeri. He then associates with the sculptors Cagli, Afro, Burri, Capogrossi and Colla. With the last two artists he joins the "Gruppo origine" in 1952. After the second World War his artistic activity marks the passage from the figurative to the abstract, interested in exploring the dialogue between matter and energy. He lived his last years in Arcevia. His works mix metal, stone and glass generating sculptures dominated by an extraordinary dynamic energy.

### Quirino Ruggeri (Fabriano 1883-Rome 1955)

Migrated to U.S.A. as a tailor, returned to Rome around 1920 and completes his artistic self-styled development. He was one of the protagonists of the historical exhibitions "Valori Plastici" (Rome 1927), where he was among the most appreciated representatives of Italian figurative and monumental sculpture. His paintings depict the figurative abstract style. **Guelfo Bianchini** (Fabriano 1937-Rome 1997)

One of the more appreciated interpreters of Italian surrealism. **Giuseppe Uncini** (Fabriano 1929)

A student of Mannucci and one among the more noted Italian living sculptors, he experiments the use of many varied materials such as cement, bricks, iron in his artworks.

### Roberto Stelluti (Fabriano 1951)

One of the more important Italian engravers, he still maintains his studio in Fabriano in the ex-convent of Sant'Onofrio.

### Aurelio Ceccarelli (Fabriano 1924)

Active for many years abroad, Ceccarelli is well known for his works in the style of the grand tradition of south American mural painters.

### Roberto Moschini (Fabriano 1937)

A subtle combination between artist and researcher, since 1956 Moschini has exhibited his works in painting, sculpture and graphic art nationally and internationally. Including work periods worldwide, from New York to São Paulo in Brazil, from Berlin to Melbourne (Australia), and from Montevideo (Uruguay) to Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan).

### Sirio Bellucci

Active in Rome for varied years, Bellucci is noted for his intensive poetical expression.

## Teatro Gentile (1869-84)

Reconstructed by the architect Petri, after a fire, the new theatre was inaugurated in May 1884 and named **Gentile da Fabriano**, the theatre has a neo-classic façade and a large horse-shoe shaped hall characterized by four tiers of boxes and balcony gallery. The stage curtain is a valued work by Luigi Serra from Bologna. It is considered one of the most beautiful and elegant theatres in the Marche region and is noted and appreciated in Italy and abroad for its excellent acoustics. Especially chosen by many artists and orchestras for recording reasons and every year hosts prestigious seasons of prose, symphonic music and comedies.



## Numeri utili

Useful Information  
TOWN HALL: Piazza del Comune +39 0732.7091  
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE  
MUNICIPAL POLICE: Piazza del Comune +39 0732.709218  
I.A.T. (Tourist Office): Lgo ELLI Spacca (clo Museo della Carta e della Filigrana) +39 0732.625067  
COMUNITA' MONTANA ESINO-FRASASSI (Mountain ranges district): Via Dante +39 0732.6951  
CIVIC HOSPITAL "E.PROFILI": +39 0732.7071  
EMERGENCY 118  
CARABINIERI (Military Police) 112 or +39 0732.248900  
POLIZIA (State Police) 113 or +39 0732.23211  
Stradale (Highway Police) +39 0732.250781  
Ferroviaria (Railway Police) +39 0732.3339  
CORPO FORESTALE DELLO STATO (State Forestry Corps) 1515 or +39 0732.3428  
VIGILI DEL FUOCO (Fire Brigade) 115 or +39 0732.21777  
GUARDIA DI FINANZA (Internal Revenue Police) +39 0732.3377  
TAXI: Piazza del Comune +39 0732.21211  
P.le Matteotti +39 0732.22409  
P.le della Stazione +39 0732.5550