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Stampato su carta ricicjata 100% In collaboration with the municipalities of Val Rendena



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Azienda per il Turismo Madonna di Campiglio Pinzolo Val Rendena

The Region, Art, History & Culture

Audi Official partner

TRENTINO

THE REGION, ART, HISTORY & CULTURE

ladonna di Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val Rendena are made up of a mosaic of natural beauties and small alpine villag with their treasures of art and history ready to be discovered: mysterious churches of medieval origin frescoed between the second half of 15th century and the first half of the 16th century by the Baschenis (travelling painters from Averara, in the province of Bergamo), wayside shrines, museums on the customs and traditional crafts of the Val Rendena, characteristic historic villages that still retain the typical architecture of the past, squares and fountains that you suddenly come across when walking through the narrow streets of the residential villages.

Read more on www.campigliodolomiti.it | "Our territory" section

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ACCESSIBILITY

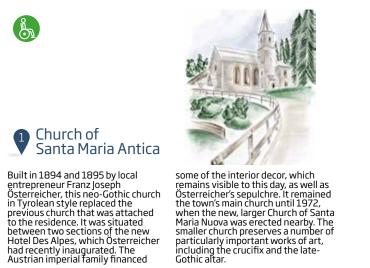
Some of the proposed points of interest may be difficul to reach, for people with limited mobility, due to the na tural unevenness of the ground and the presence o physical obstacles. nce of physical obstacles. The places where the points of interest are located were visited and evaluated by people with disabilities and operators from the Anffas Center in Tione di Trento.

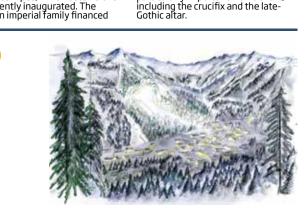
Rrenta





MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO





Canalone Miramonti

Designed in 1940 by a commission Designed in 1940 by a commission chaired by Bruno Detassis, mountaineer and director of Madonna UC multicle for the state of the state di Campiglio's first ski school, Canalone Miramonti is the area's legendary ski run. In 1967, this highly challenging run, featuring marked changes in slope, played host to the first men's World Cup event to be held Ski Federation calendar. in Italy. It has since been the site of

Monument dedicated

4 Monument

artist Remo Stringari.

to G.B. Righi

to Alpine Guides

and snowboard and freestyle world championships. Canalone Miramonti is now home to the 3Tre, a historic





of defence made up of additional trenches, forts, tunnels, and sniper

outposts running from the summit of Doss del Sabion down towards Sant'Antonio di Mavignola and back

up to Malga Clemp, Malga Valchestria and continues up to Doss del Fò. The fort, and the garrison that was to come, never played an active part in

the war, and it was abandoned after the armistice. In recent years, the

building, now reduced to a ruin, has

It was once the site of a vibrant farm.

Fogajard, in turn, served a mountain pasture and features large, separate structures united by a vast, grassy

terrace overlooking the spectacular Brenta Dolomites.

been preserved.

SANT'ANTONIO DI MAVIGNOLA

Church of Sant'Antonio Abate Vecchia

Forte Clemp

itions depot, and a water

for defensive purposes. The side looking down the mountain had a number of embrasures used to fire

on the enemy, and during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire, it became part of a broader system

Relics of days gone by, the Pimunt and Fogajard farmhouses have been perfectly preserved and used for a variety of purposes

over the years without losing their

stalls, mangers, and dairies.

original architectural features. The Pimunt farmhouse is a mountain

establishment that includes hav lofts.

Farmhouses (Pimunt, Fogajard)

tank, as well as areas designed

′ Piazza Righi Madonna di Campiglio's central square is named after local entrepreneur Giovanni Battista

Righi, originally from Strembo. He purchased the remnants of Campiglio's first residence and nto a modern hotel. He named the notel Stabilimento Alpino (Alpine establishment) in dedication to the emerging alpine tourism industry here. Righi also constructed the road connecting Campiglio, Pinzolo and Val the 1930s.

Salone Hofer (Hofer Hall)

decorated with frescoes and other decorations created in 1896 and

1897 by the Bolzano artist Gottfried Hofer, from whom the hall gets its name. These works miraculously survived a fire in 2007.

depicting the Virgin Mary appearing to a number of shepherd boys on

Salone Hofer, a stunning ballroom located within Hotel Des Alpes, was created towards the end of the 1800s during the reign of Franz Joseph Osterreicher. The hall is elaborately

in Art Nouveau style. Salone Hofe is a ballroom of great historical

and cultural value, which has bee

illustrious guests from the Habsburg empire in the late 1800s.

of Trento's Authority of Architecture and has hosted balls attended by

ized by the Province

officially recoor



will find *II Giardino di Campiglio* (Campiglio Gardens), a delightful area dedicated to local residents and tourists alike, created by the

District of Ragoli in 2014. Within the gardens, there is a vast park with a great many view points and short trails that tell the story of Madonna

Rendena in 1874 and 1875. In 1887, Franz Josef Österreicher, transformed the establishment into the new Grand

welcomed the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph and Princess Sissi, in the

Hotel Des Alpes. When the hotel

1890s, other entrepreneurs began erecting the area's first residences around what is now Piazza Righi. Th

square began to take on its current

form in the 1920s and it achieved it: definitive form towards the end of



di Campiglio

The ancient chestnut grove

The Carisolo chestnut grove, restored in 2009, was described in 1673 with and the right to harvest its fruits. great admiration by Michelangelo Mariani, historian for the Council of Trento. The chestnut grove once played a valuable role in the Carisolo economy. It was planted by local varidotre on communal land barod residents on communal land, based on privileges of Roman origin that

The trees here gave people wood, tannins and, of course, chestnuts. T this day, the chestnut grove features centuries-old trees in a fantasti array of forms on terraced land





The ancient glass factory

In 1804, two business partners, Bolognini and Pernici, opened a glass factory at the mouth of Val Genova in order to take advantage of the area's wealth of water to drive their ready wealth of water to drive their machines, and the supply of wood to fuel their furnaces and to construct their buildings. Quartz was also easily obtainable here in the quarry in Val di Borzago, as was manual labour. These two master glass makers came from Bohemia, a region known for its longstanding tradition of producing and working glass. The factory produced here.

Geopark

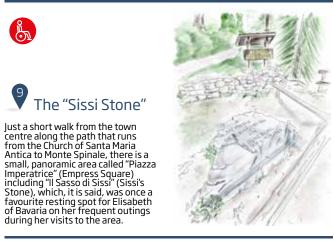
learning centre Located in Carisolo at the start of Val Genova, the Geopark learning centre is dedicated to all enthusiasts of earth sciences and to anyone looking for a fun way to learn more about the geological wonders of the Adamello-Brenta Nature Park, through scale models, interactive experiments, and multimedia workstations. There are also widescreen videos that are highly effective at making you want o experience the great geological ariety of the two immense mountain ranges that, in 2008, helped the Adamello-Brenta Natural Park to be named an international Geopark.

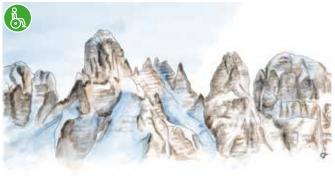


Casa del Parco yeopark





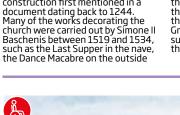




The Brenta Dolomites On June 26, 2009, in Seville (Spain), the Dolomites has been named a World UNESCO Heritage site, for its particular geological excellence. Formed of dolomite rock, a crystalline, sedimentary mineral created from the sedimentation of limottopo, orcal and coastolls, the limestone, coral, and seashells, the









22 The Hermitage of San Martino In medieval times, a hermitage arose above Carisolo, the white walls and bright red roof of which can be seen to this day. The first mentions of the Can Martine hermitage hereits and a community, to be his home. The hermitage is a simple, rectangular structure in which there are a few arouse hereits and a community. San Martino hermitage date back to 1312, but it wasn't until 1485 that a monk from Bergamo, Baldessarre de Pluzana was authorized by the prince-bishop Giovanni Hinderbach from Trento to rebuild the church,

interest grew in alpine skiing and ski jumping was gradually relegated to being something of a niche event. Nonetheless, the remnants of this curious relic from the past are still visible to this day as a sort of testament to the past, present and future of winter sports here in the Campiglio area.

Dolomites are a uniquely spectacular mountain range with majestic spires and dizzying cliff faces. The particular composition of its rock formations also results in spectacular sunsets in which the mountains themselves turn pink



Museum of the Guides and People of Campiglio

Established in 2009, this small Interpret to the second second



photos and portraits that date back and other information on some of the most famous figures from this glorious past, such as the legendary Bruno Detassis, the "King of the



Lime factorie in Mondifrà and Fontanel

Additional parts to Malga Mondifrà and in the Fontanella area of Madonna di Campiglio, you will find the remnants of buildings once used for the construction and to enrich feed for of buildings once used for the production of lime. (The first is clearly livestock, to fertilize crops, to clean ecognizable thanks to restoration efforts, while only a few sections of



clothes, and to disinfect.

of the church, the series of twenty frescoes depicting the life of St. the seven deadly sins. There are also the frescoes of the outer chapels and the crypt and a curious fresco inside the church that depicts Charles the Great in the company of the pope surrounded by soldiers and bishops in the act of conducting a baptism.

prayer benches and a small altar, above which there is a painting of St. Martino.



23 Altar of the Church of San Nicolò

This altar, made entirely of wood, was created in the 1600s by an artist originally from Roncone, Giovanni Battista Polana, but wasn't acquired by the Carisolo parish and installed as an altar until the second half of the eighteenth century. The statues and

themes that gracefully present the Christian message.



Sanctuary 24 of the Blessed Virgin of Power

/irgin of Power originally marked the tart of a Way of the Cross up to the Santo Stefano church and cemetery. Today, what remains of this medieval chapel is the image of the Virgin Mary

Built in the 1800s in a small clearing between Carisolo and the old glass factory, the Sanctuary of the Blessed

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Church of San Vigilio Pinzolo's 10th century Church of San

Vigilio features, on its main facade, one of the most extraordinary frescoes of the entire valley, and perhaps of all the Alps: the Danse Macabre, a series of frescoes depicting various life-sized figures from medieval society, engaged in the danse macabre alongside skeletons pierced by arrows (representing death), indicating the concept of the inevitability and impartiality of death. Throughout the work there are symbols pointing to the frailty of terrestrial things and the inexorable passing of time.

The entire series, including the lower works depicting the Seven Deadly Sins that have partially been lost, was created in 1539 by Simone II Baschenis, together wit the majority of works within the church. There are also traces of works done by other members of the family in the late fifteenth century, such as the external lunettes of the side entrances, decorated b Dionisio Baschenis (born in 149 and depicting St. Vigilius and Christ crucified with the Virgin Mary and St. John.



Monument to Cutlers and Viale Trento

Since 1969, the monument to cutlers has welcomed all who arrive in town along the main road. The work of a Franciscan monk, Silvio Bottes, it is a realistic sculpture of a cutler sharpening knives with a characteristic pedal-operated grinding wheel. The work was issioned and carried out with the support of many local cutlers working throughout the world to

craft and as a sign of respect for al

commemorate the history of their

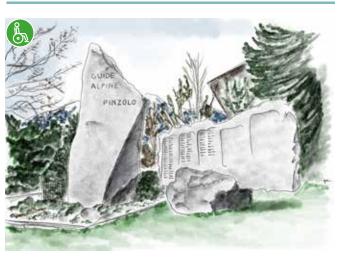
those who have experienced this way of life to varying degrees of success. Along the sidewalk, not far from Ciclamino Park in front of the town library, you will find the Passeggiata dell'Emigrante (the Tra of the Emigrant), a path made up of 92 granite slabs bearing the names of the nations and cities around the world to which locals have emigrated in search of better fortunes.



27 The SAT - Nepomuceno Bolognini Monument

In Ciclamino Park in front of the town library, there is a monument dedicated both to Nepomuceno Bolognini, an important local figure who did great things for the area's culture and development, and to the mountaineering association he created, the Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini (SAT). This monument is made up of a granite base from which two great copper elements

appear to almost explode upward towards the sky as a representation of Bolognini's love for his homeland and its culture. The work was called for by Pinzolo mayor Carmelo Binell and was created by local artist Ivo Maria Bonapace. The monument was inaugurated in 1972 in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the SAT in 1872 in Madonna di Campiglio.



Monument 29 in memorv of Adamello Collini Also located in the Ciclaming Park, the monument to Adamello Collini, one of the first alpine guides who contributed to the rise of mountaineering in the valley, was inaugurated in July 2013 and

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features a great block of granite on which there is a bust of Collini and a commemorative plaque. It was luring the Second World War, while was taking advantage of his

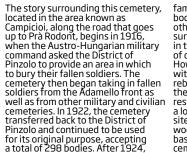




themselves by leading them from his mountain shelter to the Swiss border But he was discovered and taken to a subcamp of the Mauthausen Nazi concentration camp in Melk, Austria where he would eventually die on February 12, 1945, just a few weeks before the liberation.



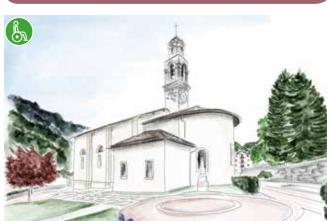
Campicioi cemetery



families began requesting that bodies be exhumed and taken to other cemeteries, but the cemeter survived for a few more years until n the 1960s, it was lost as a result of construction work in the area However, there remained a desire within the Pinzolo community to rebuild an important moment in their history, so the cemetery wa restored, in the autumn of 2014, ir a location just uphill from its origina site, with the construction of a sma wooden chapel, fencing, and crosses based on vintage photos of the cemetery as it once was.

45 Church of Santa Lucia

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GIUSTINO



The church, first mentioned in the early 1200s, has been expanded and altered on multiple occasion over the centuries, such that a portion of the works inside the church have regrettably been lost. This is particularly true of works by Baschenis that originally depicted stories of the saint along with a series of other works depicting the twelve sibyls, the scholars of the church, and the evangelist. The series of the saint along with a series of other works depicting the twelve works in the presbytery, carried out in 1536, create a pictorial frame around the majestic wooden altar created in the evangelists. The frescoes of the



46 Town Hall

the Giustino quarries, too, came to an end. It was in 1942 that Officine Elettriche Trentine began looking again at the rich veins of quartz in the area of Dagada in the unper-As you travel through the Rendena valley along the road from Giustino to Pinzolo, you will see, on your right, signs of the massive excavations that took place for over two centuries in one of the largest quarries of Giustino's quartz extraction complex. It was 1797 when Giuseppe Bormioli, a businessman from Altare (in the province of Savona), founded a glass factory in Val d'Alonge specialision in the area of Ragada in the upper Flanginech valley. A cable lift was designed and constructed in order to transport the material from the factory in Val d'Algóne specialising in the production of sheets of glass. For this type of product, quartz feldspar World War II, the Maffei family took

quarry to the collection station below This imposing building in a central position, was later transformed into the current town hall. Following is preferred for its great strength, and because Bormioli had found a great deal of this material in the mountains deal of this material in the mountains above Massimeno and Giustino, he had these communities issue mining permits to him. When the glass factories closed, the early history of

Monument dedicated to Alpine Guides

Alpine quides are also commemorated in Pinzolo with an evocative monument in the form of a great, jagged granite bouldei from Val Genova representing the mountains, a land of discovery and heroism, as well as of misfortunes

(hence the names of guides who have lost their lives as a result of their service listed on a nearby star). The Pinzolo monument, chosen by the mountaineer and climber Clemente Maffei Guerèt, is located in Ciclamin Park in front of the town library.

MASSIMENO



Church of San Giovanni Battista

Small and isolated atop a plateau overlooking the valley, this church was first documented in the 15th century, arising on the remains of an older, medieval castle (hence the name of this site, dosso del castel, meaning "castle hill"). In the mid-1400s, Antonio Baschenis carried out the decorations of the wing to the left of the transept (an area that runs perpendicular to the church's nave), works which remain to this day thanks to restoration work over the years. But other members the Baschenis family to work in the Rendena valley. of the Baschenis family have also

gotten their hands on this building. In 1533, Simone II decorated the facade (with his impressively large St. Christopher and two saints and his sacra conversazione above the entrance to welcome visitors) and the left-hand wall of the nave. His son, Filippo (1525-1597) also lent a hand, executing the triptych in the right-hand transept in the second half of the 16th century. As it happens, Filippo may have been the last of



🖤 Church of San Luigi

Massimeno's picturesque Church of bell tower of the Massimeno parish San Luigi Gonzaga, erected just above the road connecting Massimeno and church is visible. The rest of the church is fairly simple and lacks any Bocenago on a small, grassy plateau significant decoration inside. in the woods, features a frescoed facade depicting St. Aloysius de Gonzaga in prayer. Behind him, the

STREMBO



49 Ragada chapel and Austro-Hungarian cemetery and the church's bell tower now

cemetery in Val Genova was created during World War I in a small clearing bordering the road and the Sarca



Cassa Rurale fountain

This and other fountains in town receive their water from sources above the village, the pure, cool waters of which were channelled int town by way of ingenious, durable systems that separated the flow of water to homes and to the fountains. These precursors to modern piping systems were made with either wooden canals or more resistant, handmade "separator fountains" in granite. Over time, these systems were, of course, replaced by more efficient systems, but one of these

ancient channels was spared and turned into a lovely monument: the separator fountain located outside the Strembo Cassa Rurale bank. This ancient tool (which appears to have been made in the early 1500s) was originally located in the area known as "La Val" and provided water to four fountains in Caderzone Terme before being taken out of commission and moved to Strembo.



Acqua Life 54 learning centre Situated near the Sarca River and bike trail, the Acqua Life learning centre is dedicated to the river fau typical of this protected area. The earning spaces both inside and out.

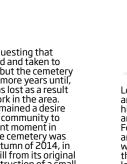
Outside, visitors can see the various













SPIAZZO

"Terra di Moleti"

In Mortaso, there is the "Terra di Moleti" (literally: "Land of Cutlers")

itinerary of art and culture. Inaugurated in 2017, the itinerary provides a look at old roads and other

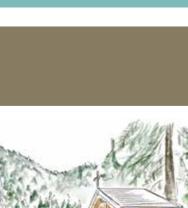
52 "Via da le Vide"

This exhibit can be enjoyed by all,

taking a relaxing walk above the village of Borzago. It features works

' itinerary of art and culture

' itinerary of art and culture







3 San Gerolamo's

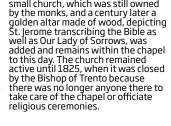
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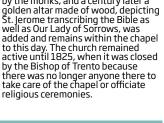


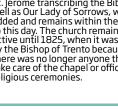
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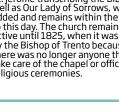
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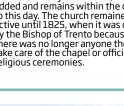












and of the modern world, tarnished

in via F.Filzi, *la rugia* in the Balding

by hate, violence, tyranny, and solitude. In Pinzolo, for example, you will find *la filatrice* in Casa Manzoni

district, la cort dai sèt pachè murtai, also in Baldino, the Spizuclur on Casa

at the Egal bar and the one on the north facade of the Pinzolo nursery.

hidden corners of the village and features works of art inspired by

the work and lives of local cutlers

of art made of wood dedicated to

rural life and traditional crafts.

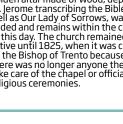
around us, and to take in the

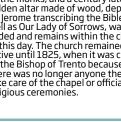
number of great thinkers.

messages of art and literature. It eatures works of art in

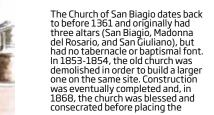
steel accompanied by the words of a

complete with information panels.











Church of

its bell tower

San Biagio and

CADERZONE TERME

Maso Curio

Maso Curio is a maiestic stone

cumented in the 14th century),

given that the farmhouse was actually involved in a fire in 1537, and

and the agricultural park

Thermal Baths Caderzone Terme owes the name "terme" (meaning thermal baths) to the ancient discovery of an iron-rich source of water not far

from the town centre. This wate came to be known as "Acqua Forte di Sant'Antonio" due to its fortifying, restorative properties (used to treat anaemia, digestive difficulties, and other illnesses). It has been used for generations by local residents and was even commended in 1635 by the prince-bishop of Trento, Carlo Emanuele Madruzzo. Over the years, there were also efforts to promote Caderzone Terme as a spa destination, taking advantage of the benefits of nature to improve

Thurch of San Vigilio This was once the parish church for three small villages, Fisto, Borzago



environment

the future of this rural village, along the lines of what was done in Comano Terme. However, funds and connections were never enough and connections were never never neurogin for this business to truly take off, and the company founded for this purpose in 1928, "Società Acquaforte Sant'Antonio-Caderzone", was forced to close. It was not until 2004 that this dream of becoming a spa destination would be realized, and any witcher to area con private now visitors to the area can enjoy th iron-rich Sant'Antonio water along with a whole series of innovative wellness services in modern facilitie in the centre of town, right across from Palazzo Lodron Bertelli

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exterior decorations, some of which survive to this day, such as in the

the archways in which the side altars are found. Frescoes include a series



PORTE DI RENDENA

grim clues to its former use. Erected in the 1500s as a country home for



Pafsang Chapel, Villa Rendena a fresco depicting the Sacred Heart of Situated on a small, grassy plateau known as "Pafsang". Built in the 18th century, it took on its current form in 1844. The main facade is covered by



Church of San Valentino, Javrè

Dating back to the 1300s and situated on a spectacular hill at the mouth of the San Valentino valley overlooking the villages of Villa Rendena and Javrè, this church is dedicated to St. Valentine (martyred when Claudius was emperor of Rome), Simone II decorated the ribbed dome of the apse with images of the Blessing of Christ, the Annunciation, the Scholars of the Church, and the Evangelists, the latter of which are found in a curious

picture painted like open skies, where the figures are floating in the air. Completing the decorations, the walls of the presbytery were frescoed in 15 20 (during the came nexide as the 539 (during the same period as the rescoes of Pinzolo's Church of San Vigilio) with scenes from the life of St. Valentine with related captions in order for the faithful to better understand his life, but these were regrettably partially damaged when they were painted over.



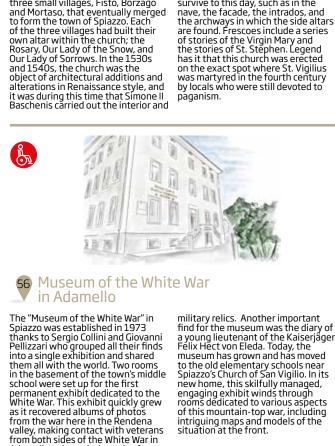
It likely came to Bocenago in the



Casa Cüs, Darè An old rural home, acquired by the local council, has been restored after structural issues arose from weather damage, a serious fire in 1998, and other events over the years. The building was reconstructed using materials, architectural techniques, and room design from the period in which it was originally erected. The



18th-century fountain 🗸 in Piazza Roma, Darè Dating back to the 18th century, the fountain in Dare's Piazza Roma is made from local granite and has been device continuously for contrustors flowing continuously for centuries. valley.



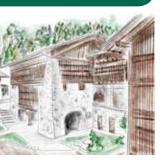
Adamello to hear their stories from those times, and collecting more











valley. Dating back to the early 14th centúry, it shares constructio techniques and architectural style with Maso Curio. The building has always been a site of political powe and of grand social events for the town and for the rest of the valley.



in 1765, including the vestry and the presbytery. As you enter the church, the first thing you see are the frescoes by Valentino Pupin and Johann Matthias Peskoller. Installed n 2002, there is now a large (1.92m



This work may date as far back as the 16th century, which would make it one of the first examples of a painting on canvas in the Rendena valley. Second half of the 1800s following the closure of the convents. The work has been restored multiple times over the years.

PELUGO



42 Church of ′Sant'Antonio Abate

uring the second half of the 1400s Tristoforo I Baschenis, ancestor of the second branch of the Baschenis Family, and his son, worked at Pelugo's Church of Sant'Antonio Abate (St. Anthony the Abbott), an ancient church which displays the impressive St. Christopher fresco on he facade. Around the entrance, Anthony the Abbot blessing from the throne located above the entrance, understand the series. along with other iconographic

elements such as a staff, a bell, and a pig and nearby works depicting the Trinity, the Virgin Mary with Child, the Annunciation, St. Ursula with the Virgins, and St. Michael the Archangel. On the southern facade, you will find a long series dedicated to the Stories of St. Anthony the Abbot complete with captions in the vernacular (now illegible) in order to



Cannon and Monument to Fallen Soldiers

Alongside the Monument to Fallen Soldiers in the square in front of the Artiglieria area of Carè Alto by young church, there has been a cannon (a Feldhaubitze M.14) since 1971,



local residents.



Masere Park Val Rendena was once a place

where working with hemp and other fibres of plant origin was extremely common. In every village there was an area dedicated to this activity. Most of these areas still bear the name masere to this day. Masere, in the local dialect, shares its origins with the English term "to macerate", i.e. to soften by soaking in a liquid,

which is one of the essential steps in transforming hemp into fabric. Pelugo's Masere Park is a lovely parl on the banks of the Sarca River and is a great starting or finishing point for relaxing strolls or for an afternoon spent out of doors. It features a playground, a new cafe with restaurant, and a section of bike trail that runs through it.



of the presbytery, it features images of the Birth of the Virgin Mary, the Presentation in the Temple, the Annunciation the Birth of Christ the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Adoration of the Magi, and the majestic fresco of the Crucifixion b Simone II Baschenis on the back wa

home is now a fascinating permanen exhibit dedicated to life and work of that time and features hundreds o items of clothing, furniture, photos and other objects based on research conducted by the exhibit's curators and donations from private collectors.



G Chapel of the Four Faces, Vigo Rendena

Fradition has it that the Capitello delle Quattro Facce (Chapel of the Four Faces) was erected in 1348 and then expanded in 1630. In 1882, it the next and the nist of the first of the fi St. Catherine and St. Dominic (north

recess), St. Sebastian and St. Roch (east recess), and St. Valentine (west recess). The chapel speaks of the darkest times in the history of the



64 Lourdes Grotto, Vigo Rendena This small sanctuary in the Fisaröl area of upper Vigo Rendena was erected in 1959 on the initiative of

the parish priest of Vigo Rendena and Darè, Father Rinaldo Binelli, and the contributions of the people of

Vigo and Darè. A faithful recreation of the Lourdes grotto, the sanctuary features statues of the Virgin Mary and of St. Bernadette (by Ermanno Moroder, a sculptor from Ortisei).