



COMUNE DI ORTE

Visita
Orte

ACe20
innovazione - cultura
comunicazione



UFFICIO TURISTICO

Via G. Matteotti 45
9:00 - 13:00 / 15:00 - 19:00
0761 267870
ufficioturisticoorte@gmail.com
www.visitorto.com

Tourist attractions

- 1 - Piazza della Libertà
- 2 - La Rocca
- 3 - Porta del Vascellaro
- 4 - Piazza Belvedere
- 5 - San Biagio
- 6 - Piazza Colonna
- 7 - Piazza del Popolo
- 8 - Porta Santo Cesareo
- 9 - Piazza Senatore Manni
- 10 - Porta Franca

Historic building

- 1 - Alberti Palace
- 2 - Bishop's Palace
- 3 - Roberteschi Palace
- 4 - Nuzzi Palace

Museums

- 1 - Museum of the Confraternities
- 2 - Civic Archaeological Museum
- 3 - Museum of Sacred Art

Where to eat

- 1 - Colonna Café
- 2 - Ortezzina Wine Shop
- 3 - Bistrot dell'Orologio
- 4 - Bar Centrale
- 5 - Trattoria da Saviglia
- 6 - Taverna Roberteschi
- 7 - Bar Etrusco

Camper parking

- 1 - Agrisosta Camper L'Isola degli Ulivi
- 2 - Agrifattoria Didattica Erimai

WHAT TO VISIT



Orte
Underground

Civic Archaeological
Museum

Museum of
Sacred Art

Museum of
Confraternity

BOOKING INFO

+39 379 208 5237

+39 0761 267870

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DEPARTURES ORTE UNDERGROUND

Monday to Sunday

9:15 AM 15:15 PM

11:00 AM 17:00 PM

Wednesday morning closed

WHERE TO EAT



1 CAFFÈ
COLONNA

Via Giacomo Matteotti,
35/37

0761 095217



4 BAR
CENTRALE

Piazza della Libertà,
5

0761 419588



2 ENOTECA / RISTORAZIONE
ORTEZZINA

Piazza della Libertà,
19/20

0761 958940
329 776 0855



5 TRATTORIA
DA SAVIGLIA

Via Camillo Benso
Conte di Cavour, 12

0761 402249



3 BISTROT
DELL'OROLOGIO

Piazza della Libertà,
17

0761 770047



6 NUOVA TAVERNA
ROBERTESCHI

Via Vittorio Emanuele,
5/7

0761 402948

CAMPER PARKING



1 AGRISOSTA
L'ISOLA DEGLI ULIVI

Via del Ponte, snc

+39 389 191 0001
+39 351 703 0453



2 AGRIFATTORIA DIDATTICA
ERIMARI

Vocabolo Lucignano, 11

+39 349 374 3657

+39 349 429 0171

Piazza della Libertà

Ancient 'Platea Sancte Marie', the heart of the city. Archaeological remains testify to the presence of the forum in Roman times. The seven streets coming from the seven city districts flow into it, at the access point the chains.

† Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, Bishop's Palace, Clock Palace, Town Hall.

La Rocca

Little or nothing is known of the origins of the Rocca, which was undoubtedly rebuilt at the behest of Cardinal Egidio Albornoz in 1366. In the 15th century, the Rocca was in the hands of Antonio Colonna, who imposed a tyranny on the city, leading the Ortani to finally demolish it during a revolt in 1431.

† Alberti Palace.

Porta del Vascellaro

The door is named after the neighbouring district, which in Roman and medieval times housed numerous potters' workshops. The papal coat of arms stands out above the vault arch. Next to it stands the former Church of St. Gregory, which preserves some frescoes from the early 16th century.

† Porta del Vascellaro, former Church of San Gregorio.

Piazza Belvedere

It overlooks the south valley of the Orte hill, the San Bernardino hill and the Sanctuary of the Trinity.

The most important building is the 'House of Judas', so called because it was attributed in medieval times to a traitor of the community.

† House of Judas, former Church of San Sebastiano.

San Biagio

Of Romanesque origin (1253), it underwent extensive alterations in 1757. It belonged to the Roman Hospital of Santo Spirito in Saxia, whose symbol, a Lorraine cross, is preserved above the entrance portal. Until 1613, this order managed a Preceptory located in adjacent premises.

† Church of San Biagio, Museum of the Confraternity.

Piazza Colonna

The square develops around the church complex of San Silvestro. The church, with a single nave, dates back to the mid 11th century. The bell tower, of the Roman-Latin type, dates back to the mid-12th century. The original bell is preserved in the Museum of Sacred Art.

† Former Church of San Silvestro, Museum of Sacred Art.

Piazza del Popolo

Formerly 'Piazza Sant'Agostino', it houses the church dedicated to the Saint of the same name. The structure is the result of the union of three separate buildings, the Church of Santa Croce, the Oratory of Sant'Egidio and the Church of Sant'Agostino. The church today houses the Museum Ddifuso delle Confraternite.

† Church of Sant'Agostino, Museum of the Confraternity.

Porta Santo Cesareo

The construction of this gate began in 1449, as part of the city's fortification works after the Ortani destroyed the Rocca, which had become a place of tyranny, on the death of Martin V in 1431. A first gate, demolished just after 1870, was surmounted by the coats of arms of Eugene IV and Nicholas V and completed the structure that can be seen today.

† Gate of Santo Cesareo

Piazza Senatori Manni

The square is home to the Church of St Francis. In ancient times, the Romanesque structure was dedicated to St Angelo, the present building was constructed in 1695. Next to the church is the cloister of the convent into which the Franciscans moved in the 1480s.

Opposite is Palazzo Manni.

† Church of St Francis, Museum of the Confraternity, Manni Palace.

Porta Franca

Located almost below the fortress and consisting of two consecutive doors, which fell into disuse following the destruction of the fortress, it was nevertheless still in use in the 1570s.

Today, the inner door is visible, surmounted by a quadrangular shielded tower. Presumably, a way along the edge of the cliff led to the belvedere on Via Solferino.

† Porta Franca.