

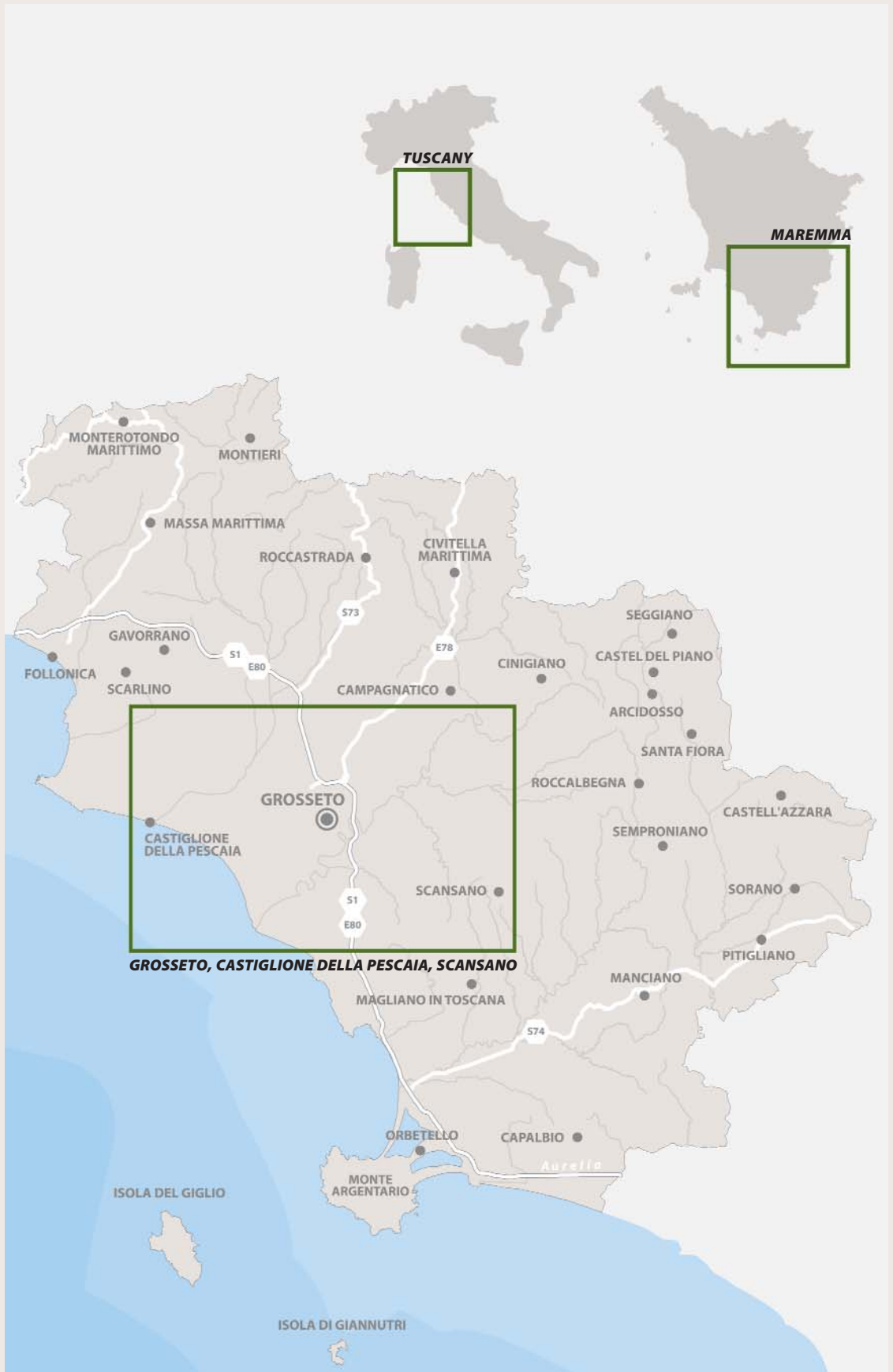


TUSCANY

THE THOUSAND FACETS OF THE **MAREMMA**

GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO





GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO



I N T R O D U C T I O N

Scansano, Grosseto, Castiglione della Pescaia: a fresco of hills, planted fields, towns and citadels, sea and beaches, becoming a glowing mosaic embellished by timeless architecture. Here you find one of the most beautiful, warm and sincere expressions of the spell cast by the magical Maremma. Qualities lost elsewhere have been carefully nurtured here. The inland is prosperous with naturally fertile farmland that yields high quality, genuine produce. The plain offers



GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO

wetlands, rare types of fauna and uncontaminated flora. The sea bathes a coast where flowered beaches, sandy dunes, pine groves and brackish marshes alternate and open into coves with charming tourist ports and modern, well-equipped beaches. What strikes you and may well tie you to this place long after your visit, is the life style you may enjoy the sea, a trip into the Etruscan past, better represented here than anywhere else, then a visit to the villages and towns where the atmosphere and art of the Middle Ages remains firmly embedded.





GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO 

G R O S S E T O

This beautiful and noble city is the vital centre of the Maremma. Grosseto lies in a green plain traced by the flow of the Ombrone and its origins go back to the powerful Etruscan and Roman city of Roselle. Walking among the military, civil and religious monuments, you are able to cover twelve centuries of history and envision each of the periods and rulers as they are unveiled, layer by layer, before you. Imaginary time travel takes place as you see the Etruscan ships sail Lake Prile, teeming with fish and stretching from the coast to the city of Rosella and submerging the whole Grosseto area. Originally, in fact, there was a large sea gulf surrounded Grosseto and that was gradually transformed over the centuries into a lagoon with marshes and cane thickets. The city began to expand about 935 after the devastation of Roselle by the Saracens and became civitas in 1138 when Innocent II transferred the Episcopal seat there. In the 11th century it became the feud of the Aldobrandeschi family, then later fell under Sieneese dominion and finally under the rule of Cosimo de' Medici in 1559. The noble Florentine family encouraged the city's economic recovery by excavating canals for land reclamation and constructing the city wall and buildings of public utility. Later, the arrival of the Grand dukes of Lorraine (18th century) favoured the definitive rebirth of the city. The centre, with its hexangonal wall, the Cathedral and the Cassero Senese,



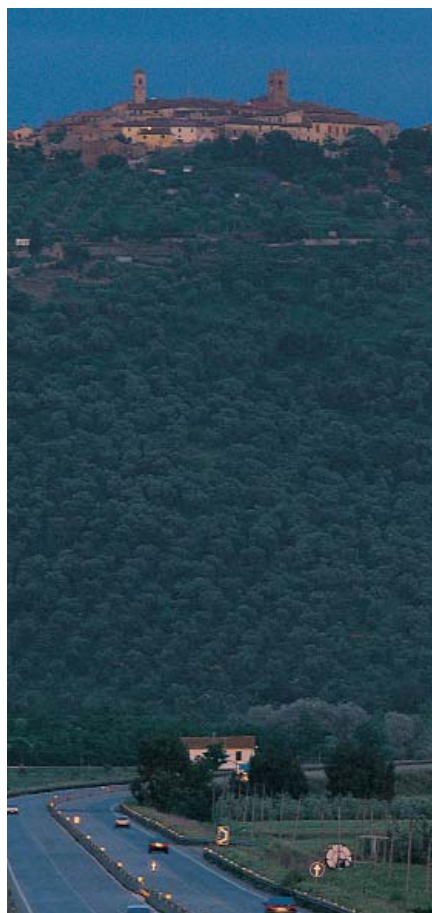


GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO 

tells us the story of the city's past. The Medicean city walls have come down to us almost intact and are a defensive circuit equipped with 6 bastions serving as lookouts. The Fortress looms above all else, a fortified citadel dominated by the massive Cassero Senese dating from 1344 and enclosed within the wall in the 6th century. The church of San Pietro in corso Carducci dates from 11th-12th centuries. It has a fine Romanesque apse and its façade displays a number of stone sculptures from the early Middle Ages. The austere church of San Francesco is nearby. It is in the Franciscan Gothic style with the high altar adorned by the magnificent painted crucifix attributed to Duccio di Buoninsegna. Next to the church, the cloisters of the old convent frame a Renaissance well, from 1590, known as "pozzo della Bufala". In the main piazza, the 13th century Duomo is dedicated to the patron, Saint Lawrence. It was built on the remains of a church from the end of the 12th century. The four beautiful sculptures of the evangelists adorning the present façade, as well as the gallery, the splendid rose window, two windows and the portal on the southern side, all come from the original church. Of special note inside the church are the marble baptismal font, the stoup and the splendid tempera on wood dating from the fifteenth century by Matteo di Giovanni. It portrays the Enthroned Madonna with Angels and is regarded as one of the most important works of art in the city.

Farther up the valley are other centres well known for their historic and artistic monuments. One of these is the archaeological area of Roselle, one of the twelve main Etruscan cities, clearly elucidated with panels in four languages. It was famous for its commerce, the terracotta that was produced in its shops and an unusual example of





Etruscan fortification that still stands. The small village of Montepescali, perched on top of a hill, is also quite interesting. Surrounded by a medieval wall, it is important for its fourteenth century buildings and a panorama so splendid that it is known as "the balcony of the Maremma". Other worthwhile places to see are the charming villages of Istia d'Ombrone, Batignano with the remains of the wall and keep, the modern and expanding town of Braccagni and, a short distance from Grosseto, Marina di Grosseto. The vast and modern bathing centre stretches along a large beach below a beautiful, deep pine forest. And finally, there is the realm of the Butteri cowboys: Alberese, with one of the entrances to the Maremma Regional Park. Here the Mediterranean scrub, the wild animals, the prehistoric, Etruscan and medieval villages (among which the San Rabano Abbey) blend together so that it is hard to separate man's work from nature's.



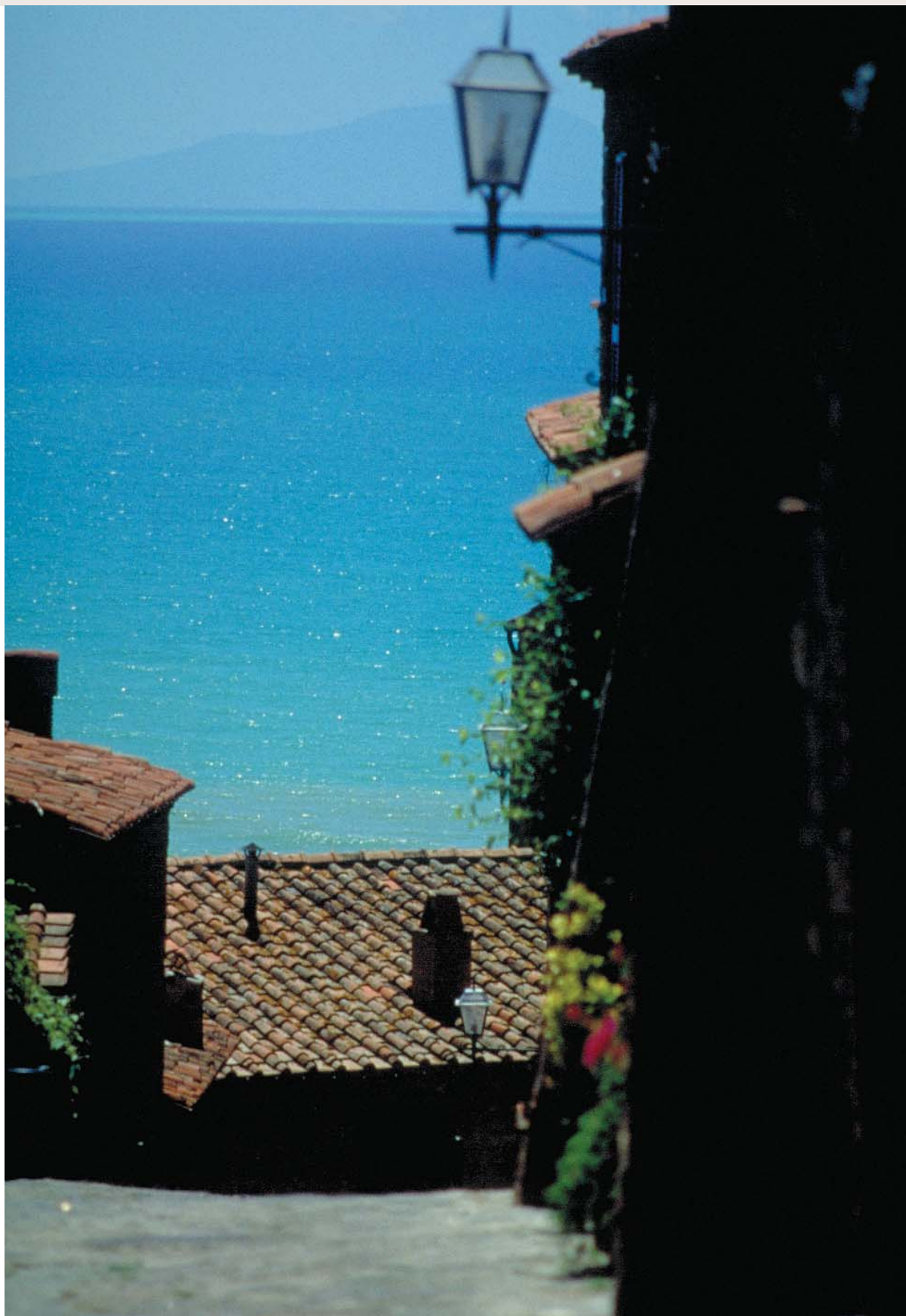
CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA

Castiglione della Pescaia is one of the most popular and well-equipped bathing centres in the Maremma, one of the most efficient and attractive destinations in Tuscany. The old centre is perched on an outcropping of Monte Petriccio and, with its embattled towers, overlooks one of the loveliest landscapes in the Maremma. Its massive offensive walls with their 11 towers, 3 gates and the 15th century castle have kept their medieval fascination, as have the narrow stone streets, ancient portals and ever present niches and arcades. The ancient lake Prile once stretched to the east of the town, an Etruscan possession before it became the Roman Portus Traianus. With the passage of time, the lake began to dry up and was replaced by a vast marshland, subsequently reclaimed as part of the work promoted by the Grand duke Leopold. The nature reserve of the Diaccia Botrona is what remains of that area today. It is considered one of the most significant wetlands in Italy with its rare ecosystem of international importance. The town is an ancient fishing village, as indicated by the name Pescaia. Pleasure boats of all types dock in the picturesque canal



harbour and every evening fishing boats return with their catch. The vast expanse of surrounding vegetation offers refuge to a large and spectacular bird community living in harmony amid a diversified flora. Within the area it is possible to walk, bike or horseback ride along paved roads or pathways that penetrate the underbrush across pine needles and moss. The sea is uncontaminated and the long beaches of fine, white





GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO

sand stretch to the edge of the pine forest. A tourist can easily find everything he wants for sailing, windsurfing and other seaside amusements and can just as easily find quiet, secluded beaches for contemplating nature, far from the lively and crowded bathing establishments. There are many fascinating spots around Castiglione della Pescaia that deserve a visit. Vetulonia is one of the most important Etruscan cities where it is possible to visit a necropolis and an archaeological museum. The town of Tirli, known for its simple and genuine cooking, makes it easy to see what life in the Maremma of old was like. The ancient town of Buriano offers a medieval castle and a spectacular view over the Maremma. And finally, about 15 km from Castiglione della Pescaia, is Punta Ala. This tourist resort is famous for well appointed bathing establishments, excellent hotels and, most especially, for its modern and fully equipped port, considered one of the best in the Mediterranean.



S C A N S A N O

Scansano is built in the hilly Maremma inland, along a strip of land between the coast and the slopes of Mount Amiata. Upon arriving in this area for the first time, you're both charmed and astonished by the landscape's variety and the harmony of its components. While large sections remain rugged and wild, as though man had not yet arrived, others immediately remind you of the centuries' old wine making tradition. A tradition that today produces one of the best known Italian DOC red wines in the world, the Morellino. Vineyards and olive groves line the hills while flocks of sheep dot the countryside and horses graze in the pastures. Scenes from an authentic country landscape. However, Scansano is more than a dip into nature amid flowering broom, rockroses and strawberry trees. Most of all it is a monument rich historical centre dating from the early Middle Ages and the Tuscan fifteenth century.



First settled by the Etruscans and the Romans, as demonstrated by the archaeological site of Ghiaccio Forte, it was ruled by the Aldobrandeschi family and then by the Santa Flora counts in the sixteenth century. After a period of socio-political stagnation under the Medici, the town showed demographic and urban growth under the Grand duke of Lorraine. At this time the so-called "estatatura" was instituted, that is, the summer period in which the public offices of Grosseto were transferred here and the village assumed the layout it still has today. There are several buildings from the 15th and 16th centuries along the main street: Palazzo Vaccarecci can be identified by the






GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO

family coat of arms on the façade, the Romanesque church of San Giovanni Battista and the small square with the Pretorio that was the seat of Grosseto's civic offices during the "estatatura". The church of the Madonna delle Grazie, also known as the "church of the barrel", is located outside the old centre and was very much reworked in 1862. Also outside the centre are the convent of the Patro, originally the Aldobrandeschi Castle, and the Castle of Montepò, a massive and still intact fortress from the first half of the 16th century, circled by a high wall with four corner reinforcement embattled towers. Scansano's surroundings are also very picturesque. Noteworthy are the Romanesque Church of San Biagio and the massive castle donjon with its round arched windows, embrasures and the remains of the corbels of the machicolation found in Montorgiali. Other villages such as Murci, Pancole, Poggioferro, Polveria and Cotone are also waiting to be discovered.

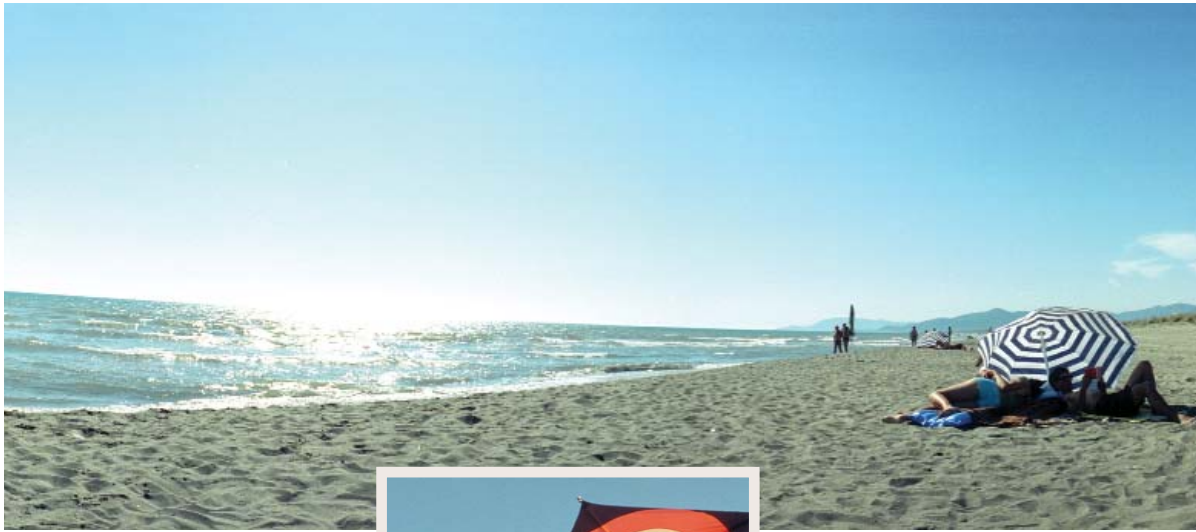
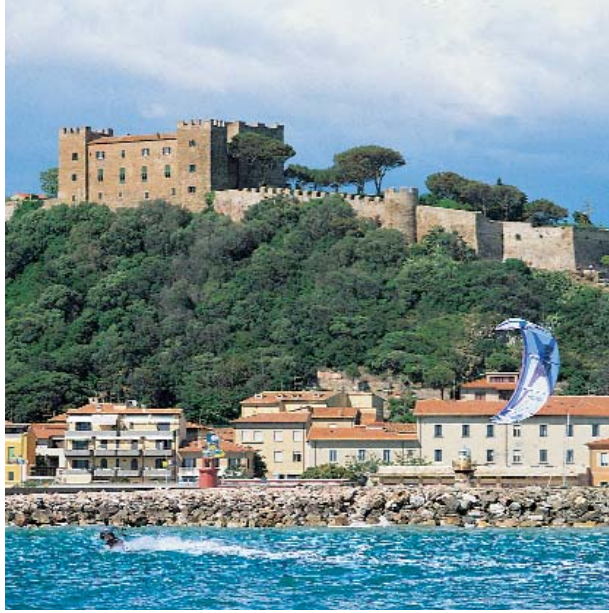


T H E S E A

 Washed by the clear water of the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Maremma coastline's long, sandy beaches are bordered by dunes decked with green bushes and flowers and framed by lush, thick pine groves. The long sandy shore runs from Punto Ala to Castiglione della Pescaia and Marina di Grosseto and continues beyond Pincipina a Mare to the wild coves of Marina di Alberese in the Maremma National Park. It is coastline is among the most beautiful and best known in the province. Here, isolated and completely untouched beaches alternate with the best equipped, able to satisfy any need







without sacrificing any of the pleasure of direct contact with nature. The seaside offers diversions for every age. In addition to snack bars, restaurants and bathing establishments, you can find facilities and equipment for all types of water sports from windsurfing and canoeing schools to sailing centres. In addition, there are also facilities for a wide range of other recreational activities. The coast, an extraordinary marriage between land and sea, with its genuine and unspoiled historic and environmental values, is a choice destination for sailors. An ideal climate, the safety of the ports and the proven efficiency of the facilities and services on land, allow all year round sailing and the excitement of competitions among some of the best-known names in international sailing. Each spring the sailing clubs organize important events that provide an inviting prelude to a splendid vacation in these beautiful and much praised waters. There are three ports available to "those who take to the sea". Punta Ala is the most famous tourist port in the Mediterranean thanks to its internationally recognized state of the art facilities. The canal-harbour in Castiglione della Pescaia is well protected from all winds, well equipped and a pleasant port of call below the lively and popular town. The new port in Marina di Grosseto has recently been rebuilt and enlarged with efficient and modern facilities.



NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT



MAREMMA REGIONAL PARK

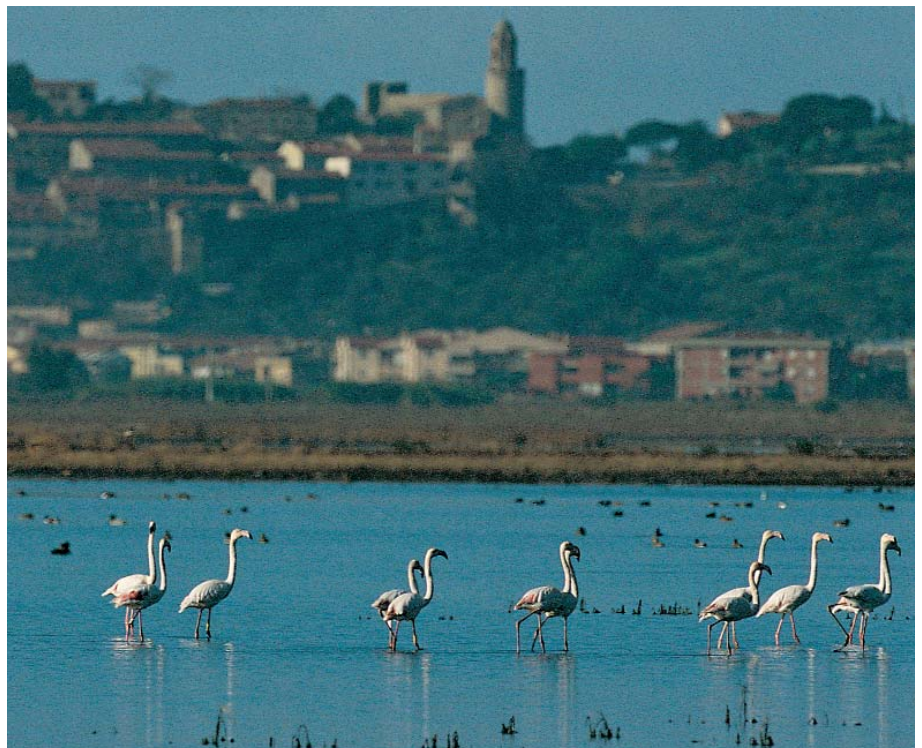
Telephone 0564-407098 Fax 0564-407278 - www.parco-maremma.it

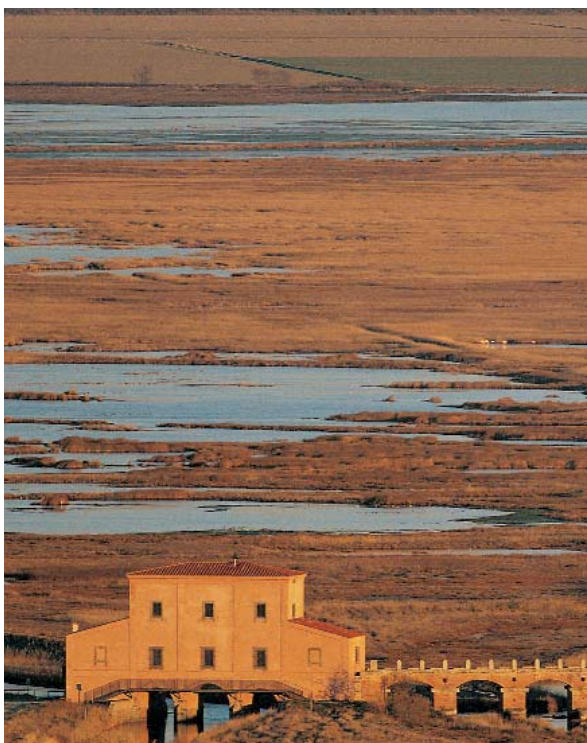
The Maremma Nature Park can be reached both from Alberese and from Talamone and includes a number of different itineraries. The Park's fascination lies in the diversity of its environments. In the marshy zone, the last example of the swamps that were typical of the Maremma countryside, flora and fauna live in perfect balance. Rare birds such as the Black-winged Stilt and the Mallard live here as well as migratory birds of all types and unique plants like the wild orchid. The pine forest in Alberese and the Monti dell'Uccellina constitute an uncontaminated hillside environment covered by thick Mediterranean scrub, including the strawberry tree and the mastic tree. Fragrant bushes like heather and rosemary grow in the occasional clearings and rare dwarf palms cling to the rocks. You regularly see horses and Maremma cattle grazing and it's not unusual to spot wild boar, deer and roe deer in the area. And finally, there are the splendid beaches with all their wild fascination unmarred. From Principina a Mare to Alberese and on to Cala di Forno the coast is a long line of beaches, with many untouched stretches of dunes covered with white lilies and other native plants.

Another important factor in the Park is anthropological. The prehistoric finds from various caves demonstrate that area was settled in the very distant past. Remains from an Etruscan settlement have been ascertained at the port in Talamone. The Roman presence is more widely represented by the ruins of the Ponte del Diavolo on the left bank of the Ombrone and the remains of a villa on the southern slopes of the Monti dell'Uccellina. However, the most significant remains are certainly the watchtowers



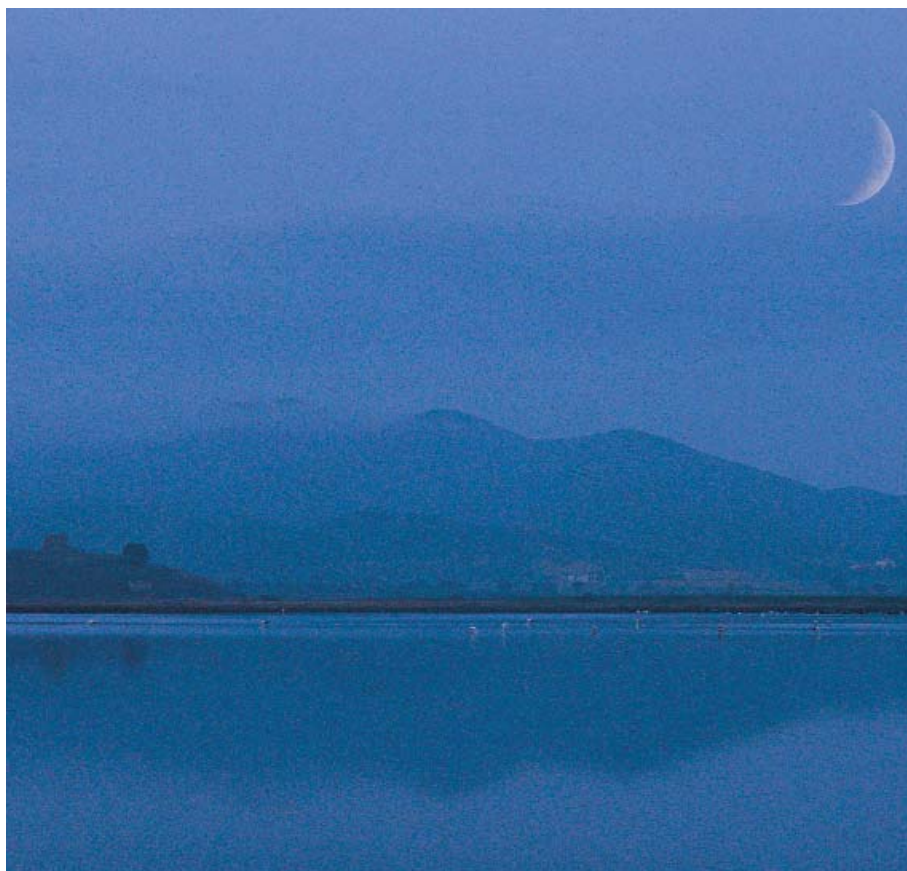
constructed during the Sienese dominion for defence against the Saracen invasions. There are seven left standing: Trappola, Castelmarino, Collelungo, Uccellina, Cala di Forno, Bella Marsilia and Cannelle. On the eastern side of the Monti dell'Uccellina chain is the San Rabano Abbey. Here, the meeting with man's past is even more amazing. This imposing religious monument, founded in the 11th century by Benedictine monks, is a splendid example of Romanesque architecture with ornamental freezes and capitals marvellously inserted into a beautiful natural environment. A work of human intelligence, that stands as an oasis in the park's untamed panorama of scrub, mountains and swamps. The Azienda Agricola Regionale di Alberese (The Alberese Regional Agriculture Concern) has worked within the Park for more than twenty years. The enterprise covers over 4.200 hectares including areas left as woods and marshes and others used as pastures or cultivated in olive trees, vineyards and grain. Organic planting, in addition to that for wine and oil, is directed toward the production of organically raised meat from Maremma free-range calves fed entirely with fodder produced by the concern itself. The Azienda also boasts of an artistic and architectural heritage that has been improved and restored: the Villa Granducale, used as its official seat; the San Rabano Abbey; the Collelungo tower; the Lorraine Storehouses in Sergolaia where various types of agricultural machinery from the 19th century are on exhibit. Not only history is preserved, but also tradition. The "buttero" or cowboy's skill has been included by the Tuscan Regional government among the ancient jobs at risk of disappearing. Traditionally the buttero has always cared for the cattle raised on the range in this area comprising wide, open spaces, rocky slopes and marshes. And today, as before, the few remaining butteri follow the herd throughout the year, check the pastures, train horses, maintain the stalls and fencing and personally take care of their equipment, saddles and harnesses, as they're also skilled at working leather.





PROVINCIAL NATURE RESERVE DIACCIA BOTRONA
Town of Castiglione della Pescaia - Telephone 0564-484580/81/82 - www.diacciabotrona.it

The Diaccia Botrona Reserve is one of the most important wetlands in Italy. In 1991, it was officially recognized by the Ramsar Convention for its international value. It is located next to the pine grove and beach in Castiglione della Pescaia and is an extended marshy area, residue of the ancient Lake Pile. Today it represents a tessera in a complex mosaic of coastal wetland areas saved from the process of reclamation. This Nature Reserve protects rare ecosystems and hosts an incredible variety of living organisms, both vegetable and animal. These important "genetic banks", when preserved and cared for, contribute to maintaining biodiversity and protecting these delicate and magnificent natural environments. At the edge of the marsh there is a wonderful construction that served to regulate the flow of water between the swamp and the nearby sea. It was built in 1795 and was known as Casa Ximenes or also Casa Rossa (Red House) because of the colour of the plaster. Today it houses a museum that explains the background of the Reserve with a special multimedia room where you can observe the entire area by means of three stationary video cameras that broadcast live.



F O O D A N D W I N E



The many food and wine shows and festivals are the ideal setting to experience some of the area's most important traditions and to understand their solid bond with the rural environment. A culinary art with antique roots, a territory that has given vitality to wines that are among the most highly esteemed on the Italian scene, an agriculture based on genuine and traditional products, a sea abundant in fish: these are the ingredients that make up a tradition that has been nurtured and handed down to us today. Homemade bread brings out the flavour of the many "bruschette" and especially of the olive oil, one of the local cooking's most select condiments, considered among the best in Tuscany. Vineyards alternate with olive groves and the wine produced is the perfect accompaniment to the flavours of the Maremma's first courses such as "aquacotta" or "tortelli" and the main courses of wild boar or grilled fish. The cattle raised in the green countryside, recognized indigenous breeds such as the Maremma cow, graze and produce delicious cheeses that together with salami and cold cuts are vital parts of a long-standing tradition. The excellent and tasty cold cuts and salami are wonderfully appetizing at any



hour, not just before meals. The fragrances of the local cuisine are refined and heightened by many of the land's other products: chestnuts, mushrooms, herbs and truffles. The truffles are used especially in recipes for game and roasts. Simple and genuine sweets triumph and are served with renowned vinsanti. The food and wine tradition is in keeping with the spirit of the Maremma.



W I N E S

M O R E L L I N O D I S C A N S A N O

The celebrated Morellino from Scansano is considered among the most important Italian red wines and it is certainly the most typical from the Maremma. A wine nourished by a land that combines the advantages of the hills with the perfumes from the sea. First the Etruscans, then the Spanish in the 17th century, planted their vines here in the and lastly, the commitment of many small and medium wine makers, have made it possible for these grapes to acquire their own identity and an ever growing name, outside of Italy as well. The Morellino di Scansano, that owes its name to the ruby red colour typical of the Sangiovese grape that is its basis, has a winy fragrance that tends to becomes more profumed and pleasing as it ages. It's dry and warm flavour makes it ideal to accompany the Maremma cuisine.



A S S O C I A Z I O N I S T R A D E D E L V I N O

"Colli di Maremma" (Scansano)

Piazza del Pretorio, 4

tel and fax 0564.507381



E V E N T S

This is the ideal setting to relive the archaic pleasure of simple and ancient rites marked by the revolving of the seasons. Man and nature, the history and the pride of traditions, the distinctive quality of the landscape and the imagination of those who live there all make this the perfect backdrop for every type of event. You shouldn't miss the famous "merca del bestiame", livestock market, held in Alberese every year on April 1st. In the heart of the Parco Naturale dell'Uccellina, the butteri, the Maremma cowboys, demonstrate their skill in branding calves and breaking wild horses. In May, on the 1st of the month, the "raduno dei Maggerini" is celebrated in Braccagni. In this picturesque crossroads of the Maremma, balladeers and bards from all over Tuscany get together for a musical review of begging**songs, extemporary verses and traditional country songs. During the summer months there are many theatrical and musical performances held each year: one is the "Estate Rosellana" that stages musical and theatrical events in the Etruscan-Roman amphitheatre in the Archaeological Park in the antique city of Roselle. Another is "Musica nel Chiostro" in Batignano, an appointment with opera productions of an exceptional high quality, set against the background of the 18th century convent. The month of August holds great festivities. The 10th, the day of St. Lawrence, Grosseto celebrates its patron saint. A religious procession and a foot race in full costume through the streets of the historic centre enliven the night of falling stars. For Ferragosto, Alberese holds the "Rodeo della Rosa", an extraordinary test of ability for the



Maremma butteri. The sea is celebrated as well. In Castiglione della Pescaia, the 5 districts of the town challenge each other for the Palio Marinaro (Sailors' Prize) in a rowboat race at mouth of the Bruna. In Marina di Grosseto on the 16th, for the "Festa di San Rocco", there is a procession ending in fireworks. There are feasts held in September celebrating the rich flavours of autumn: chestnuts, mushrooms, oil and wine. Many villages hold festivities for these typical products, in particular Scansano where every year the "Settembre Scansanese" is held. This is a series of weekends with cultural and gastronomic events in the kingdom of the Morellino wine and its DOC flavours.



A C T I V I T I E S



There are endless ways to discover the Maremma. You may vary itineraries and safe routes to suit your interests, from landscapes along the white country roads bordering vineyards and olive groves, to "complete immersion" in the Mediterranean scrub with its unmistakable fragrances, to walks along the coast





GROSSETO, CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA, SCANSANO 

with its warm beaches. Paddling up the Ombrone River by canoe, trekking by foot or horseback along well-marked paths allow you discover especially significant naturalistic, cultural and historic attractions. Mountain bikers may chose from routes by the sea or paths that climb the hills behind. For those whose who prefer a more sedate bicycle ride there are many level paths through the pine groves and inside the reserves where it is possible enjoy bird watching. Golfers have the benefit of the prestigious course in Punta Ala, where a view of the sea accompanies the 18 holes over the gently undulating ground, framed by lush evergreens. Sports may be played throughout the year including competitive events at an international level.

FROM THE AMPIO MILL TO TIRLI - 7 KM ITINERARY

A pleasant itinerary to Tirli from the Ampio valley, the river that separates it from Vetulonia. The beginning is 1 km to the north of the intersection in the direction of Giuncarico. At the end of the climb, there is a cool area for picnics in the chestnut grove of the Sant'Anna Hermitage. You may choose a different return route.

**FROM MARINA DI GROSSETO TO CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA
1 3 K M I T I N E R A R Y**

This is a level route through the pine grove between Castiglione della Pescaia and Marina di Grosseto that looks onto the Diaccia Botrona marsh. There is the interesting Casa Rossa (or Casa Ximenes), built between 1766 and 1768 to regulate the flow of water toward the sea. The route may be interrupted in the Diaccia Botrona so it is best to check in advance.





THE MONTORGIALI AND POLVERAIA RING - 16 KM ITINERARY

This panoramic route, with asphalt paved sections at its beginning and end, goes around Poggio della Rustica and looks toward Grosseto and the Amiata. Passing the San Giorgio Sanctuary in Montorgiali, it continues in the direction of several farm houses and Polveraia. On the way back, on the east side of Poggio, it passes the Cotone Castello and Montepò.

**FROM SCANSANO TO MURCI AND SATURNIA
17 KM ITINERARY**

A long up and down hill route that runs between two of the best known places in the Maremma hills. Once at Poggioferro, it passes through the Monte Lumini woods, goes by Murci and Poggio delle Chiesa Vecchia, then turns southeast through planted fields separating the Fiascone and Tagliabue ditches. From Saturnia it's only a 1 km walk down to its renowned Baths.

**ROUTES INSIDE THE MAREMMA REGIONAL PARK
PUNTA DEL CORVO PATHS - PERCORSO 4 KM**

The two paths on the Talamone side are passable all year long. They begin from the Casale delle Caprarecce and go up to the crest of Punta del Corvo, a wonderful lookout over the sea. The shorter route goes back down immediately, the longer goes down in the direction of the sea and climbs up again.

THE BOCCA D'OMBRONE RING - ITINERARY 5 KM

Perfect for a bicycle outing, this itinerary is in the Pineta Granducale dell'Uccellina. At the parking area in Marina di Alberese, it is necessary to turn back for a short distance on the road, then turn onto a wide paved road that goes to Ombrone. On the way back, the itinerary flanks the river, then the sea.

THE ROUTE TO THE CAVES - ITINERARY 8 KM

As in the previous three itineraries, this is a toll free path, except on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. From June 15 to September 30, the high fire hazard makes it necessary to go with a guided group. Using park transportation to the Pratini, you then continue by foot, following a path at the base of the rocks that buttress the Castel Marino and Collelungo towers. The rocks open into the various caves. On the way back, the route goes through the Pineta Granducale.

THE ROUTE OF THE TOWERS - ITINERARY 5 KM

This interesting path is near the Pratini and leads to the Castel Marino and Collelungo towers which offer views over the Pineta Granducale, the coast and the sea. The same entrance rules apply for this itinerary as for the preceding one to the caves.

THE ROUTE TO SAN RABANO - ITINERARY 6 KM

This is the most picturesque itinerary in the park. From the Pratini, it follows the ridge of the Uccellina as far as the ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of San Rabano. The return is along the mountainside through the scrub until a short distance from the sea. The entrance fees are the same as those for the itinerary to the caves.

THE CALA DI FORNO ROUTE - ITINERARY 9 KM

This itinerary is the park's longest and most isolated. It begins at the Pratini and winds along the mountainside through the thick Mediterranean scrub to the Cala di Forno beach and the farmhouse by the same name. The way back is along the Uccellina beach. The entrance fees are the same as those for the itinerary to the caves.

FAUNISTIC AND FORESTRY ROUTES - ITINERARY 5 KM

These two short itineraries near Alberese provide a chance to see a forest of Turkey, Cork and White Oak trees and to pass through clearings where you are almost certain to see fallow deer. It is open daily. An entrance ticket is required. Park trail signs.



C U L T U R E



T H E E T R U S C A N

The history of the Maremma goes far back into time, all the way to prehistory. From the seventh century B.C., with the presence of Etruscan civilization, it had become an important economic centre for the Mediterranean basin. The interesting archaeological sites in the Grosseto province make the perfect itinerary for following the traces of this people. They are able to tell us today about this evolved society and its principal activities, a people known as "the first great people of Italy". The Etruscans, skilled craftsmen and merchants whose main activity was carried out at sea, built their cities on high terraces as can be seen with Roselle, Vetulonia and Ghiaccio Forte. Their necropoleis were structured as proper cities according to a precise urban plan, with streets, squares and splendid monuments. A short distance from Grosseto are the remains of two among the most important and powerful Etruscan cities: Roselle and Vetulonia. The first, an active commercial and cultural centre, is best known for its extensive city walls, a rare and precious example of the renowned Etruscan defensive architecture. There is also considerable evidence of the remains of the original city on which the Romans built their own city, making this one of the most interesting archaeological sites in the region. On the highest part of the hill, the archaeological digs have uncovered the amphitheatre, many public and private buildings and the distinctive paving with cartwheel grooves still visible. Vetulonia still has sections of fortifications, even though the great rival of Roselle owes its fame to its necropoleis and the beauty of these tombs. Both well and mound tombs like the



splendid Belvedere, Diavolino and Fibula d'Oro tombs can be seen along the so called "via dei sepolcri", a lovely path in the shade of a little hill covered with olive trees. The Pietrera tomb, certainly the most important of antique Etruria for its monumental dimensions and for the finds discovered inside, has recently been opened to the public. The other significant settlement is near Scansano. The ancient urban centre of Ghiaccio Forte, dating from the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd centuries B.C., was built in a strategic position to control the territory, increasingly threatened by Rome. This settlement was also protected by walls with three city gates. Inside there is a large building with a number of rooms arranged around an open courtyard, identified as a metal working shop. On the basis of the objects found, it is possible to understand the purpose of the different rooms: the bathroom, the kitchen and the pantries for storing wine and oil in large terracotta jars. As a necessary complement to the archaeological sites, a number of museums exhibit the finds, a world of art and of history.

G R O S S E T O
The Maremma Art and Archaeology Museum

P.zza Baccarini, 3

Telephone 0564.488750-488752 - maam@gol.grosseto.it

The museum was created in 1865 thanks to the donation of the canon Giovanni Chelli, a distinguished archaeologist of the Maremma from prehistory to the Middle Ages. The exposition is organized in 5 sections. The first contains the material from the collection of the canon Chelli, among which the important "bucchero bowl" with the archaic Etruscan alphabet.



In the second section, dedicated to the results of the excavations in Roselle up to the present, the material is exhibited chronologically (from the foundation of the city to the Middle Ages) and thematically on the basis of the analysis of the single monumental complexes. Also here, of great importance, are the finds from the orientaling and archaic houses, the Roman statuary cycle from the "Domus degli Augustali" and from the "Basilica dei Bassi". The third section illustrates the historical-archaeological situations of the principal antique centres within the province of Grosseto. The last two sections house the Museum of Sacred Art of the Diocese of Grosseto with works from the thirteenth century Sienese school and finally archaeological documents relative to the Middle Ages in Maremma, with special attention given to the history of its principal town.

Museo Civico di Storia Naturale della Maremma

Strada Corsini, 5

Telephone 0564.414701 - msnmare@gol.grosseto.it

The museum was founded in 1960 and illustrates the characteristics of the natural environment of the area. About 1,000 objects are exhibited including palaeontological material, botanical, mineral, coleoptera and naturalized mammals collections. There are bones of prehistoric animals and other animals such as tigers, elephants and lions that lived in the area before the arrival of man.

**A c q u a r i o C o m m u n a l e
(part of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale)**

Via Porciatti, 12 - Vallo degli Arcieri

Telephone 0564.27111

The aquarium has been located inside the Medicean wall of the city and exhibits the numerous examples of flora and fauna from the Tyrrhenian Sea. They were collected along the coast and around the islands off of Grosseto. They are on display in a number of tanks. The large collection of shells and the numerous images that add to the documentation of marine life complete the visit.

Museo Civico di Storia Locale "Ildebrando Imberciadori"

Via Ugurgeri, 3 - Montepescali

Telephone 0564.329079 - fax 0564.329079

The structure consists of the area of the square in front of the entrance where antique farming equipment (sowing and mowing machines, ploughs, carts, gigs) is on display and five inside rooms with more than 1,000 pieces between objects and historic documents.



C A S T I G L I O N E D E L L A P E S C A I A
Museo Civico archeologico "Isidoro Falchi"

Piazza Vetulonia - Vetulonia

Telephone 0564.948058 - museo-vetulonia@libero.it

The new Archaeological Museum, is named after the district municipal doctor, Isidoro Falchi, who, at the end of the nineteenth century, uncovered the remains of the ancient Etruscan city of "VETLUNA" in the archaeological traces of Colonna di Buriano. The museum today houses a discreet number of finds from the necropolis and from the remains of the living quarters of Etruscan and Roman Vetulonia. The "Antiquarium" covers a particular need both because it contains pieces of notable historic-archaeological value and because of the documentation of the various cultural facies of the town that serve to complete the visit to the excavation of the city and to the necropolis. The objects are presented in a chronological and topographical order in six rooms dedicated to the permanent exhibit. This allows the visitor to form pictorial image and understand the history of a city that existed between the 10th and the 1st centuries B.C. and was one of the principal cities among the twelve most important Etruscan cities.

S C A N S A N O
M u s e o A r c h e o l o g i c o

Piazza del Pretorio 4

Telephone 0564.509106

The museum offers a view of the historic itinerary of the this area from prehistory to the remains of the sanctuary and fortified Etruscan settlement at Ghiaccio Forte and of the Roman Villa at Aia Nova. The exhibit includes archaeological finds, among which are sacred objects, illustrative models as well as a thorough system of images and explanatory panels.

M u s e o d e l l a V i t e e d e l V i n o

Piazza del Pretorio, 4

Telephone 0564.509106

The museum spaces cover the history, past and present, of vineyards and wine with the intention of emphasizing the culture and the local traditions and to provide information about the wines produced in the district. The exhibit is divided into five separate sections: historical (archaeology of wine); production, the cycle of the vineyard and of the wine; traditions (taste lab); information.





**AGENZIA PER IL TURISMO DELLA MAREMMA
(AGENCY FOR MAREMMA TOURISM)**

V.le Monterosa, 206 - 58100 GROSSETO - Italy
Tel. [+39] 0564.46.26.11 - Fax [+39] 0564.45.46.06
info@lamaremma.info - www.lamaremma.info

Tourist S.O.S. toll free  **800-442244**

GROSSETO CITY HALL

(zip code 58100) Piazza Dante, 1
Telephone [+39] 0564.488111 - Fax [+39] 0564.21500
www.gol.grosseto.it



CASTIGLIONE DELLA PESCAIA CITY HALL

(zip code 58043) Via V. Veneto, 5
Telephone [+39] 0564.927411 - Fax [+39] 0564.936179
www.comunecdp.it



SCANSANO CITY HALL

(zip code 58054) Via XX Settembre, 34
Telephone [+39] 0564.509411 - Fax [+39] 0564.509425
www.comune.scansano.gr.it



