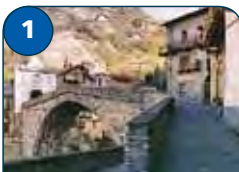


## Prehistoric and Roman sites



**The Roman Bridge Pont-Saint-Martin**  
The Roman Bridge in Pont-Saint-Martin is one of the many civil engineering works made by the Romans to facilitate transport and maintain control over their territory. This is a 23 meter high monumental bridge built over the Lys torrent. It has a single, exceptionally long 36 meter span. Up until mid nineteenth century it was the only way of transit to Aosta and today it is one of the most beautiful and best preserved Roman bridges.



**The Roman Road - Donnas**  
Aosta became a fundamental point of transit along the way from Ivrea to Lyon. The consular road to Gaul was used until the nineteenth century and its remains are still visible today: passages cut through rocks, uneven ground flattened out, dry-stone walls built on the overhanging mountain sides and daring bridges built over torrents. It is particularly worth while visiting the Pierre Tailée (cut stone) tract in the Aise municipality and that of Donnas where the arch over the pebble road is cut out of the rock and has a finely engraved archivolt.



**Stone Bridge - Aosta**  
The Roman bridge over the Buthier torrent, dating from the Augustan age, is a round arched bridge with a 17 meter diameter made with large slabs of heavy stone. In the course of the centuries floods little by little buried the bridge and in the XI century the torrent changed its course to nearby the Arch of Augustus, where it still flows today.



**Arch of Augustus - Aosta**  
The Arch of Augustus was built at the time of the foundation of the town in 25 B.C. to celebrate the victory of the Roman troops over the Salassians. It has a single supporting arch. It is made with blocks of pudding-stones and presents a mixture of styles. The missing attic was replaced in 1716 by a four-sided slate roof.



**San Lorenzo Early Christian Church - Aosta**  
The primitive church of the V century had a Latin cross plan and an apse at the end of each arm. It was destroyed in Carolingian times, rebuilt in the XI-XII century and modified in late Gothic times. The existing building dates back to the XVII century.



**Porta Prætoriana - Aosta**  
This door, which was the east gate into the town, is the largest Roman door in existence. It is beautifully preserved and dates back to the time of the foundation of Augusta Prætoriana: it is made of a double set of pudding-stone walls and has three arches.



**The Roman Theatre - Aosta**  
The imposing building probably dates back to the Augustan Age, albeit later interventions partly modified the structure. On the lower part of the monumental facade there is a set of arcades with overhanging windows of various dimensions. Quite distinctive is the cavea, placed within a rectangular structure which allowed for a permanent roof to be built over the space reserved for the public.



**Villa della Consolata - Aosta**  
The ancient Roman villa has a compact rectangular plan with prevalence of residential rooms. The original late republican structure underwent a number of changes, particularly during the II century A.C.



**The Roman Cryptoportico - Aosta**  
The cryptoportico is a building partly below ground level built at the time of Augustus; it has a gallery and two naves supported by imposing arches of travertine marble. Its main function was of structural nature and it was designed to compensate the height difference of the ground and support the portico surrounding the adjacent sacred area (one can still see the foundations of the two temples on the side). It was probably a roofed passage: an extension of the portico of the Forum.



**Megalithic Site in St-Martin-de-Corléans - Aosta**  
The megalithic site was used approximately between 3,000 and 1,000 B.C. It is a sacred site where there was ritual ploughing and the alignment of poles and other structures: menhirs, dolmen, burial ground, large ornate anthropomorphic steles and a triangular platform.



**Roman aqueduct bridge in Ponderl - Aymavilles**  
The aqueduct bridge was built in 3 B.C. It belonged to the powerful colonist Caio Avilio Caimo and was presumably built to supply his land with water. It is particularly suggestive and daring, made of a roofed passage and an overlying aqueduct.



**The Bard Fortress**  
The first information on a fortified settlement in Bard dates back to the XI century. The Medieval castle was razed to the ground by Napoleon's troops in 1800 after a resistance that lasted for days. The construction of the Fortress, as it stands today, was completed in 1838. It was abandoned by the military in 1975 and now hosts the Museum of the Alps.



The word cromlech is used to describe a great circle made of stones planted in the ground, used as a place of worship and/or of observation. The exact dating is uncertain; the site may date back to the Bronze Age, even if some assume it to be older than that. The large stone circle at the Little Saint Bernard pass, on the Italian-French border, is one of the few that have been found in Italy: it is therefore of great historic and astronomical interest. The Cromlech is now made of 46 stones placed in such a way as to vaguely resemble a circle and we cannot exclude there may have been a dolmen in the middle.

## Castles, Towers and dwellings open to the public



**The Savoy Castle - Gressoney-Saint-Jean**  
King Umberto I had the castle built to pay homage to Queen Margaret. The Royal Mansion in Gressoney, designed in an eclectic style, was completed in 1904. A botanic garden was created in the park of the castle in 1990.



**The Ussel Castle**  
The castle, which still presents its original structure, was built in 1343. In the XIX century the ground of the estate was transferred from the Passerin d'Entrèves family to the Bich family. After the latest rehabilitation works, the castle was turned into a temporary exhibition hall.



**The Fenis Castle**  
The castle is famous for its extraordinary architecture and particularly for the evocative power of its crenellated walls and towers. The appearance it has today is the result of many transformations along the time; the most important one was promoted by Aimone of Challant in the mid XIV century. Notable are the frescoes in the courtyard and in the chapel made in the first decades of the fifteenth century. The castle hosts the Aosta Valley Furniture Museum.



**The Verrès Castle**  
The castle was built around 1390 by Ibleto of Challant. The structure is an imposing cube made of stone, made more attractive thanks to mullioned windows with two lights and arch shaped doors. Inside there is a more ancient core, probably constructed in the XII century. In 1869 it was purchased by King Vittorio Emanuele II and turned into his hunting lodge. Quite significant are the trophy gallery and hall. Today it is a museum testifying the presence of the Savoy family in the Aosta Valley.



**The Gamba Castle - Châtillon**  
Baron Maurice Gamba ordered the castle which was designed by Carlo Saroldi and completed in 1911. It is an imposing building characterised by a central tower. It is surrounded by a vast park with secular trees where one can take a walk.



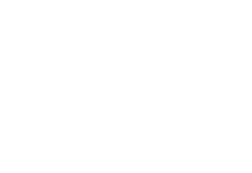
**The Nus Castle**  
The most ancient part of the building dates back to the XIV century. The structure, modified many times in the course of its history, gained its present aspect after rehabilitation works in 1995, which is the date engraved in the architrave in the entrance.



**The Sarre Castle**  
From its position on a hillock nearby the town of Aosta, the castle dominates the entrance to the upper Valley. Its present look dates back to the first decades of the XVIII century, but the structure is built around a more ancient core, probably constructed in the XII century. In 1869 it was purchased by King Vittorio Emanuele II and turned into his hunting lodge. Quite significant are the trophy gallery and hall. Today it is a museum testifying the presence of the Savoy family in the Aosta Valley.



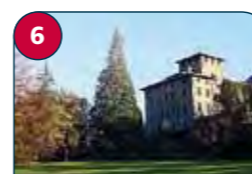
**The Sarrïod de La Tour Castle - Saint-Pierre**  
The castle, protected by a tall surrounding wall, was erected in the municipality of Saint-Pierre. Until the beginning of the XX century it belonged to the Sarrïod de La Tour family: it has a complex architecture. It is made of a number of buildings and is the outcome of extensions and transformations made at different times. The chapel has frescoes dating mid XIII century, whilst the main hall is famous for its wooden ceiling supported by 17 carved corbels.



The most ancient part of the building dates back to the XIV century. The structure, modified many times in the course of its history, gained its present aspect after rehabilitation works in 1995, which is the date engraved in the architrave in the entrance.



**The Intro Castle**  
The castle's existence is mentioned in XIII century official documents. Its structure, composed of a number of dwellings on a polygonal-shaped plan, encompasses a tower with a square plan, presumably older than the other buildings. In the XIX century a number of fires destroyed the buildings, the archives and the precious furnishing. The castle underwent rehabilitation in 1910.



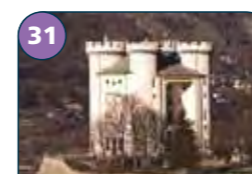
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**The Quart Castle**  
The castle is composed of a number of buildings surrounded by a fortified wall. Of these, we wish to point out the old donjon, erected on the highest tip of the rock, with fragments of XIV century frescoes and the chapel which was rebuilt at the beginning of the XVII century and ornamented with fine stuccoworks. The castle is surrounded by a wood where monumental trees are to be seen.



**The Aymavilles Castle**  
The archaeological diggings of late years have brought to light the remains of a primitive donjon. Four corner towers were added at the beginning of the XV century to what had already been important works in the XIV century. At the beginning of the 18th century the ancient castle was turned into a lordly dwelling. The castle is surrounded by a vast park.



**The Nus Castle**  
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## Churches and Sanctuaries



**The San Giacomo Church (Museum) - Issime**  
The existing building was totally rebuilt at the end of the XVII century, the time when the frescoes representing the Universal Judgment were painted on the facade. The grandiose high altar was made at the end of the XVII century. At the entrance there is the Sacred Art Museum.



**The Machaby Sanctuary - Arnad**  
This Holy Mary's Sanctuary is located in the middle of a chestnut wood; you can reach it on foot by walking along a mule track. It exists since the XVI century. At the end of the XVIII century the building was expanded with the addition of the naves on the sides. The "Holy Lady of the Snow" is celebrated on 5th August.



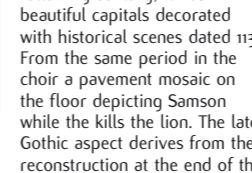
**The San Martino Church (Museum) - Arnad**  
The church was brought back to its original Romanesque architecture in the 1950's and it is then that the typical ornate tuff portal and the stone walls were recovered. The building preserves interesting frescoes of the XV century.



**The San Martino (Museum) - Antagnod**  
The existing building with three naves separated by monolithic columns is the result of a remake in the nineteenth century. Inside there is one of the most important baroque altars in the Valley, consecrated in 1716 and ornamented with numerous fine statues of different periods. In the cemetery chapel there is the Museum of Sacred Art.



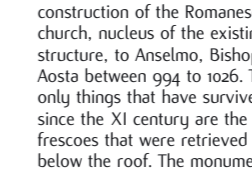
**Saint Orso Collegiate Church and Priory - Aosta**  
The Collegiate church, a building of extraordinary artistic interest in the town of Aosta, was built in the first decades of the XI century on the remains of an Early Christian building transformed in Carolingian times. All that remains of the Romanesque church is the crypt and a few fragments of frescoes. The cloister was made the following century; it has beautiful capitals decorated with historical scenes dated 1133. From the same period in the choir a pavement mosaic on the floor depicting Samson while the kills the lion. The late Gothic aspect derives from the reconstruction at the end of the XV century, the time when the adjacent Prior's Lodge was built and which is adorned with fine brick decorations. The Collegiate Church hosts a wealth of works of art and furnishings, as the beautiful wooden altar and the choir stalls.



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**Santa Maria Assunta Cathedral - Aosta**  
The architectural and artistic history of the Cathedral embraces a long period: from Roman times to the XIX century. Archaeological diggings allowed to retrace the church's various construction phases, starting from the first at the end of the IV century. The primitive building of imposing dimensions was erected on the foundations of a pre-existing Roman building to the East of the cryptoportico, later used as a place of worship by the first Christian community. According to the sources, we owe the construction of the Romanesque church, nucleus of the existing structure, to Anselmo, Bishop of Aosta between 994 to 1026. The only things that have survived since the XI century are the frescoes that were retrieved below the roof. The monumental facade was built in the third decade of the XVI century and was dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin. During the XIX century it underwent further transformations in neoclassical style. In the ambulatory there is the Cathedral's Treasure which exhibits important works of sacred art.



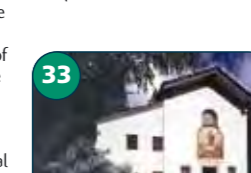
**Notre-Dame de Guérison Sanctuary - Courmayeur**  
Located in Berrier, in the beautiful surroundings of Mont Blanc, this sanctuary is one of the best known and most frequently visited in the Aosta Valley. It was consecrated by Bishop Jans in 1868. The walls are covered with pictures, tablets and votive offerings which testify the century-long devotion to the Virgin who is worshipped here.



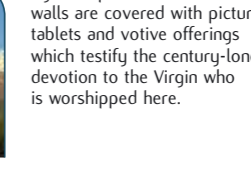
**Santa Maria Church - Villeneuve**  
The church rises nearby the Châtel-Argent castle. In the existing building, of Romanesque design, there are traces of the numerous decorative layers.



**Santa Maria Assunta Church - Morgex**  
This is one of the most ancient parishes in the Aosta Valley and has played a very important role in the Valais area as is witnessed by the important works of art to be found in it. The Romanesque design of the church underwent many radical changes along in time; the changes made in the XVII century are the ones that gave the building its present appearance. In the inside there are paintings belonging to different periods and excellent baroque altars in addition to the rich parochial museum.



**Petit-Monde - Torgnon**  
The district that goes under the name of Petit-Monde includes the three villages of Triatel, Etroules and Ronc, which have maintained the typical appearance of inhabited mountain villages. In Triatel there is an interesting ethnographic museum set up in buildings with characteristic rural architecture.



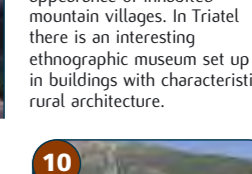
**The Etroules Hamlet**  
In Roman times, this was very likely the winter camp of the garrison stationed at the Pass. Napoleon stopped here when he descended to Italy. In 1917 the hospice was founded and was still being used in the XIX century. The hamlet hosts an interesting contemporary arts open air museum.



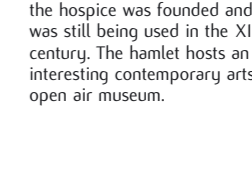
**Mascognaz Village - Ayas**  
This is a typical high altitude village built in the first half of the XVII century. The buildings are of great architectural and historic value.



**The La Ola Farm House - Intro**  
The La Ola farm house was built south of the wall surrounding the castle, back in the XV and XVI century. The main building characterised by arch doors hosted the stables and two barns. A second building included the living quarters and large rooms used to dry and preserve the produce of the farm.



**Maison Bruil - Intro**  
This is a building of conspicuous dimensions with an internal courtyard covered by a roof. The present structure is the result of an articulated architectural evolution dated between 1680 and 1856. The Alpine Nutrition Museum has been set up inside (open in the summer).



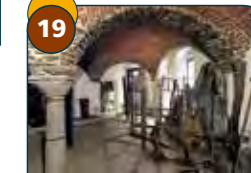
**Maison de Mosse - Aise**  
The D'Aise family built this fortified house in the Runaz village, nearby the Roman road to Gaul. Towards the end of the XV century the fortified house was turned into a dwelling. The beautiful windows in late gothic style date back to the XVI century. It hosts temporary exhibitions.



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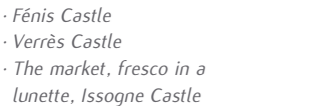


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## A Valley full of castles, towers and fortified houses

### Fortified Architecture

During the XI century, some of the most important Aosta families built their homes on the remains of ancient Roman buildings in Aosta for purposes of defence and control, and they sometimes used the original Roman building materials. Hence the Town became enriched with towers and fortified houses, as the Tourneuve, the Torre dei Signori di Sant'Orso, the Tour Fromage, the Torre dei Balivi and the Torre di Bramafan. The success of local seigniories gave rise to the many fortified buildings which are to be seen all along the way up the Aosta Valley. In the XII century important local families migrated to rural areas and there they built or renovated fortresses which were mainly located in strategic positions. The Graines (Brosson), Cly (Saint-Denis) and Châtel-Argent (Villeneuve) castles are just a few examples of the most ancient kind of castle architecture. Around the XIV century, buildings evolve into a monobloc with the reduction of defensive elements: an example is offered by the Ussel and Verrès castles. And it is precisely the castle of Verrès despite its imposing appearance, which marks the step towards the more residential type of buildings as is demonstrated by the many decorative details of exceptionally good quality. One of the most significant examples of late Gothic architecture is the Fenis Castle which underwent thorough reconstruction and redecoration between mid fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century in order to adapt the austere fortified building to the needs of courtly life. The Issogne Castle at the eve of the XVI century is the last phase in the evolution towards the urban lordly palace. The castle's present architecture is attributable to Giorgio of Challant, a fine patron of the arts to whom we owe the extraordinary flourishing of the arts in the late Gothic period in the Aosta Valley.



Fenis Castle



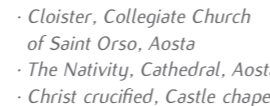
Verrès Castle



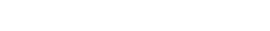
The market, fresco in a lunette, Issogne Castle

### Faith and Art

The early diffusion of Christianity in Aosta is attested by the remains of early Christian buildings of considerable interest. One can visit the foundations of the San Lorenzo church and of the primitive cathedral. At the beginning of the XI century it is to the Burgundian priests, Anselmo and Burcardo that we owe the architectural renovation of the most important urban churches, the Cathedral and the Saint Orso Collegiate Church where, below the roof, one can see parts of frescoes of the period. Dating back to the XII century are the Cathedral choir mosaics, the mosaic pavement and in the cloister of Saint Orso there are capitals decorated with historical scenes; this is one of the most remarkable examples of Romanesque sculpture in the world, bearing witness to top quality artistic production with transalpine influences. In Romanesque and Gothic times we see not only the Church organising the territory, but also building many churches, bell towers and rural chapels. In correspondence with this building phase, there is a significant production of objects made of silver and gold by goldsmiths, of wood carvings and furniture. These objects are mainly made by local craftsmen and together with them come a considerable number of important objects from the other side of the Alps. In the XV century, the Aosta Valley artistic production reaches high levels of quality: lay and ecclesiastic patrons contributed to the fine arts associating their names to important works which are part of the Gothic courtly production spread throughout the Savoy Dukedom. In the centuries that followed, the Baroque season represents another particularly lively moment. Between the end of the XVII and the beginning of the XVIII century it is marked by the appearance of the Valsesia master wood carvers, who richly sculptured and engraved grandiose wooden altars; this was the typical expression of the figurative culture of this period in the Alps. In the many Sacred Art Museums, approximately thirty inside the major Aosta Valley Parish Churches, one can admire this outstanding artistic heritage.



Cloister, Collegiate Church of Saint Orso, Aosta



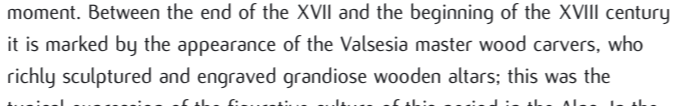
The Nativity, Cathedral, Aosta



Christ crucified, Castle chapel, Fenis

### Architecture and Sacred Art

The first traces of Mankind in the Aosta Valley are the remains of prehistoric sites hosting important archaeological remains which tell about the pre-Roman inhabitants of the area. One of the most important is no doubt the Megalithic site of Saint-Martin-de-Corléans in Aosta which since the III millennium B.C. was first a place of worship and then a burial-ground, as the findings of anthropomorphic steles, tombs and menhir tell us. In the Aosta Valley, prehistoric settlements as the one in Châtellet (Saint-Pierre) have been brought to light and also Copper Age Necropolises, as the ones in Villeneuve and in Vollein (Quart). And many are the sites where cave art is visible, as in Bard, in Chenal (Montjovet) and in Barmasse (Valtournenche). The Salassians, a population of Celtic-Ligurian origin, built a number of settlements and fortresses on the hilltops, the so-called "castellieri", as that of Lignan in Saint-Barthélemy. These proud, courageous warriors kept control of the land until the arrival of the Romans; they fought for sixty years until they were finally defeated and then Augusta Prætoriana was founded in 25 B.C.



A Cromlech at the Little Saint Bernard Pass



Anthropomorphic stele n. 30

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### Prehistoric times

Cave art, barrows and necropolis: in the Aosta Valley there are dozens of prehistoric sites hosting important archaeological remains which tell about the pre-Roman inhabitants of the area. One of the most important is no doubt the Megalithic site of Saint-Martin-de-Corléans in Aosta which since the III millennium B.C. was first a place of worship and then a burial-ground, as the findings of anthropomorphic steles, tombs and menhir tell us. In the Aosta Valley, prehistoric settlements as the one in Châtellet (Saint-Pierre) have been brought to light and also Copper Age Necropolises, as the ones in Villeneuve and in Vollein (Quart). And many are the sites where cave art is visible, as in Bard, in Chenal (Montjovet) and in Barmasse (Valtournenche). The Salassians, a population of Celtic-Ligurian origin, built a number of settlements and fortresses on the hilltops, the so-called "castellieri", as that of Lignan in Saint-Barthélemy. These proud, courageous warriors kept control of the land until the arrival of the Romans; they fought for sixty years until they were finally defeated and then Augusta Prætoriana was founded in 25 B.C.



Cryptoportico, Aosta



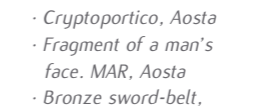
Fragment of a man's face, MAR, Aosta



Bronze sword-belt, MAR, Aosta

### The Roman Colony

Emperor Augustus built Augusta Prætoriana in 25 B.C. The Romans dominated the region for five centuries, leaving behind impressive traces and tokens of their presence. Augusta Prætoriana Salassorum was the symbol of Roman colonisation: a centre of strategic importance for control over the territories that had been conquered and the way of access to the Little and Great Saint Bernard Alpine passes. Still today the town reveals the classic Roman rectangular town plan, with house blocks and streets laid out in neat, straight lines, like on a chessboard, called insulae and with two main streets, the Decumanus maximus and the Cardo maximus. The outline of what used to be the Roman town is still visible and you can also see it in many significant buildings. The Arch of Augustus, the monument which is the symbol of the greatness of Augustus, was probably built the same year as the victory over the Salassians. Aosta's strategic military function is emphasised by the fortified walls surrounding it; they are among the best preserved Roman walls in existence. Quadrangular towers were erected at the corners of the walls and all along their perimeter, at regular intervals. The ones which still today preserve most of their original features are Tour du Pailleron and the Lebbroso Towers. Of the four entry-ways to town, the western one is still clearly visible: the monumental Porta Prætoriana, which used to be the main entrance. The area nearby this gate used to be devoted to the buildings for public entertainment. Here the grandiose theatre was built – the imposing southern facade is still standing – and the amphitheatre, which is partially visible because it is now part of the Santa Caterina Convent. One of the most suggestive and intact place in the Aosta of Roman times is the Cryptoportico: a semi-underground gallery supported by powerful travertine marble arcades and which used to be part of the greater structure of the Roman Forum. Another grandiose construction is the road to Gaul which turned the region into one of the great international ways of transit. It led to Aosta and then branched off towards the two Alpine passes. The consular road was used until the nineteenth century. Among the bridges built along the way, we remind you of the ones in Pont-Saint-Martin, in Saint-Vincent and in Châtillon.



Cryptoportico, Aosta



Fragment of a man's face, MAR, Aosta



Bronze sword-belt, MAR, Aosta

### Roman times

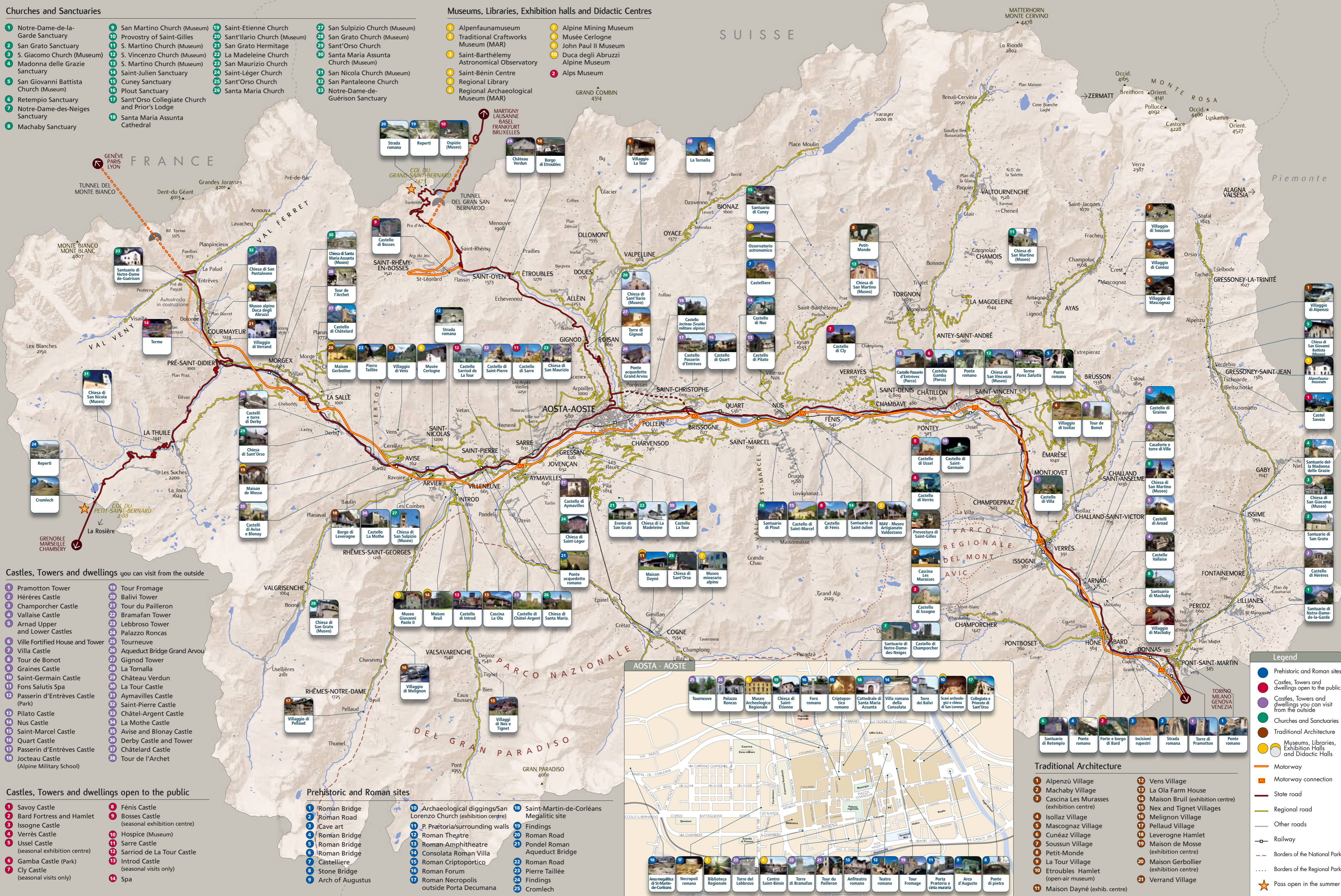
Emperor Augustus built Augusta Prætoriana in 25 B.C. The Romans dominated the region for five centuries, leaving behind impressive traces and tokens of their presence. Augusta Prætoriana Salassorum was the symbol of Roman colonisation: a centre of strategic importance for control over the territories that had been conquered and the way of access to the Little and Great Saint Bernard Alpine passes. Still today the town reveals the classic Roman rectangular town plan, with house blocks and streets laid out in neat, straight lines, like on a chessboard, called insulae and with two main streets, the Decumanus maximus and the Cardo maximus. The outline of what used to be the Roman town is still visible and you can also see it in many significant buildings. The Arch of Augustus, the monument which is the symbol of the greatness of Augustus, was probably built the same year as the victory over the Salassians. Aosta's strategic military function is emphasised by the fortified walls surrounding it; they are among the best preserved Roman walls in existence. Quadrangular towers were erected at the corners of the walls and all along their perimeter, at regular intervals. The ones which still today preserve most of their original features are Tour du Pailleron and the Lebbroso Towers. Of the four entry-ways to town, the western one is still clearly visible: the monumental Porta Prætoriana, which used to be the main entrance. The area nearby this gate used to be devoted to the buildings for public entertainment. Here the grandiose theatre was built – the imposing southern facade is still standing – and the amphitheatre, which is partially visible because it is now part of the Santa Caterina Convent. One of the most suggestive and intact place in the Aosta of

**Churches and Sanctuaries**

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|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde Sanctuary      | 9 San Martino Church (Museum)                    | 19 Saint-Etienne Church        | 27 San Sulpizio Church (Museum)        |
| 2 San Grato Sanctuary                   | 10 Provostry of Saint-Gilles                     | 20 Sant'Ilario Church (Museum) | 28 San Grato Church (Museum)           |
| 3 S. Giacomo Church (Museum)            | 11 S. Martino Church (Museum)                    | 21 San Grato Hermitage         | 29 Sant'Orso Church                    |
| 4 Madonna delle Grazie Sanctuary        | 12 S. Vincenzo Church (Museum)                   | 22 La Madeleine Church         | 30 Santa Maria Assunta Church (Museum) |
| 5 San Giovanni Battista Church (Museum) | 13 S. Martino Church (Museum)                    | 23 San Maurizio Church         | 31 San Nicola Church (Museum)          |
| 6 Retempio Sanctuary                    | 14 Saint-Julien Sanctuary                        | 24 Saint-Léger Church          | 32 San Pantaleone Church               |
| 7 Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Sanctuary       | 15 Cuney Sanctuary                               | 25 Sant'Orso Church            | 33 Notre-Dame-de-Guérison Sanctuary    |
| 8 Machaby Sanctuary                     | 16 Plout Sanctuary                               | 26 Santa Maria Church          |  |
|   | 17 Sant'Orso Collegiate Church and Prior's Lodge |                                |  |
|   | 18 Santa Maria Assunta Cathedral                 |                                |  |

**Museums, Libraries, Exhibition halls and Didactic Centres**

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Alpenfaunamuseum                          | 7 Alpine Mining Museum              |
| 2 Traditional Craftworks Museum (MAR)       | 8 Musée Cerlogne                    |
| 3 Saint-Barthélemy Astronomical Observatory | 9 John Paul II Museum               |
| 4 Saint-Bénin Centre                        | 10 Duca degli Abruzzi Alpine Museum |
| 5 Regional Library                          | 2 Alps Museum                       |
| 6 Regional Archaeological Museum (MAR)      |                                     |



**Castles, Towers and dwellings you can visit from the outside**

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Pramotton Tower                          | 19 Tour Fromage                      |
| 2 Hérères Castle                           | 20 Balivi Tower                      |
| 3 Champorch Castle                         | 21 Tour du Pailleron                 |
| 4 Vallaise Castle                          | 22 Bramafan Tower                    |
| 5 Arnad Upper and Lower Castles            | 23 Lebbroso Tower and Palazzo Roncas |
| 6 Ville Fortified House and Tower          | 24 Tourneuve                         |
| 7 Villa Castle                             | 25 Aqueduct Bridge Grand Arvou       |
| 8 Tour de Bonot                            | 26 Gignod Tower                      |
| 9 Graines Castle                           | 27 La Tornalla                       |
| 10 Saint-Germain Castle                    | 28 Château Verdun                    |
| 11 Fons Salutis Spa                        | 29 La Tour Castle                    |
| 12 Passerin d'Entrèves Castle (Park)       | 30 Aymavilles Castle                 |
| 13 Pilato Castle                           | 31 Saint-Pierre Castle               |
| 14 Nus Castle                              | 32 Châtel-Argent Castle              |
| 15 Saint-Marcel Castle                     | 33 La Mothe Castle                   |
| 16 Quart Castle                            | 34 Avise and Blonay Castle           |
| 17 Passerin d'Entrèves Castle              | 35 Derby Castle and Tower            |
| 18 Jocseau Castle (Alpine Military School) | 36 Châtelard Castle                  |
|  | 37 Tour de l'Archet                  |

**Castles, Towers and dwellings open to the public**

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|---|--|
| 1 Savoy Castle                              | 8 Fénis Castle                               |
| 2 Bard Fortress and Hamlet                  | 9 Bosses Castle (seasonal exhibition centre) |
| 3 Issogne Castle                            | 10 Hospice (Museum)                          |
| 4 Verrès Castle                             | 11 Sarre Castle                              |
| 5 Ussel Castle (seasonal exhibition centre) | 12 Sarriod de La Tour Castle                 |
| 6 Gamba Castle (Park)                       | 13 Introld Castle (seasonal visits only)     |
| 7 Cly Castle (seasonal visits only)         | 14 Spa                                       |

**Prehistoric and Roman sites**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Roman Bridge                          | 10 Archaeological diggings/San Lorenzo Church (exhibition centre) | 18 Saint-Martin-de-Corléans Megalithic site |
| 2 Roman Road                            | 11 P. Prætorial/surrounding walls                                 | 19 Findings                                 |
| 3 Cave art                              | 12 Roman Theatre  | 20 Roman Road                               |
| 4 Roman Bridge                          | 13 Roman Amphitheatre   | 21 Pindel Roman Aqueduct Bridge             |
| 5 Roman Castle                          | 14 Consolata Roman Villa  | 22 Roman Road                               |
| 6 Roman Bridge                          | 15 Roman Criptoportico  | 23 Pierre Taillé                            |
| 7 Introld Castle (seasonal visits only) | 16 Roman Forum  | 24 Findings                                 |
| 8 Stone Bridge                          | 17 Roman Necropolis outside Porta Decumana                        | 25 Cromlech                                 |

**Legend**

- Blue circle: Prehistoric and Roman sites
- Red circle: Castles, Towers and dwellings open to the public
- Green circle: Castles, Towers and dwellings you can visit from the outside
- Yellow circle: Churches and Sanctuaries
- Brown circle: Traditional Architecture
- Yellow circle with 'M': Museums, Libraries, Exhibition Halls and Didactic Halls
- Orange line: Motorway
- Orange line with 'M': Motorway connection
- Red line: State road
- Yellow line: Regional road
- Grey line: Other roads
- Black line with cross: Railway
- Dashed line: Borders of the National Park
- Dotted line: Borders of the Regional Park
- Star: Pass open in the summer

**Traditional Architecture**

1 Alpenzù Village	12 Vens Village
2 Machaby Village	13 La Ola Farm House
3 Cascina Les Murasses (exhibition centre)	14 Maison Bruil (exhibition centre)
4 Isollaz Village	15 Nex and Tignet Villages
5 Mascognaz Village	16 Melignon Village
6 Cunéaz Village	17 Pellaud Village
7 Soussun Village	18 Leverogne Hamlet
8 Petit-Monde	19 Maison de Mosse (exhibition centre)
9 La Tour Village	20 Maison Gerbollier (exhibition centre)
10 Etroubles Hamlet (open-air museum)	21 Verrand Village

