

A museum display of ancient terracotta amphorae mounted on a red wall. A central doorway leads to a blue wall with a coat of arms and the word 'Zampegghy'.

WELCOME TO FORLIMPOPOLI

GUIDE TO THE TOWN AND ITS MONUMENTS



Comune di Forlìmpopoli



Edited by the Municipal Administration of Forlìmpopoli

Coordination: Culture and Tourism Department

Texts by: Silvia Bartoli, Director Archaeological Museum

Massimo Montanari, President Casa Artusi Scientific Committee

We wish to thank Mrs Marta Pandolfi for the translation into French,

Mrs Helga Maier for the translation into German and Mrs Franca Casadei for the translation into English.

Text editing and proofreading by Lexis.

Photographs: Archivio MAF, Casa Artusi, Fondazione E. Rosetti, PatER-Catalogo del Patrimonio dell'Emilia-Romagna, Gabriella Fabbri, Enrico Filippi, Giorgio Liverani, Gian Paolo Senni.

Printed by La Pieve Poligrafica Editore in July 2018

DESTINAZIONE TURISTICA ROMAGNA



On the cover: the Archaeological Museum

On the back cover: a view of the Fortress

This guide is part of the

Local Promotion Tourism Project,

financed by the Emilia-Romagna Region

INFORMATION

Culture Office of the Municipality of Forlìmpopoli

Piazza A. Fratti, 2 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 749237 - cultura@comune.forlimpopoli.fc.it - www.comune.forlimpopoli.fc.it

Tourist Information Office

Via Andrea Costa, 23 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 749250 - turismo@comune.forlimpopoli.fc.it - www.forlimpolicittartusiana.it

Casa Artusi

Via Andrea Costa, 27/31 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 743138 - Mobile + 39 349 8401818 - info@casartusi.it - www.casartusi.it

“Pellegrino Artusi” Library

Via Andrea Costa, 27 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 749271 - biblioteca.artusi@gmail.com

MAF - “Tobia Aldini” Archaeological Museum of Forlìmpopoli

Piazza A. Fratti, 5 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 748071 - info@maforlimpopoli.it - www.maforlimpopoli.it

“Giuseppe Verdi” Cinema Theatre

Piazza A. Fratti, 7 - 47034 Forlìmpopoli (FC)

Tel. + 39 0543 744340 - cinemaverdi@cinemaverdi.it - www.cinemaverdi.it

FORLIMPOPOLI CITTARTUSIANA



WELCOME TO FORLIMPOPOLI THE TOWN OF ARTUSI

Art and gastronomy are an inseparable pairing throughout Romagna, but coupled with great wisdom, they have reached a perfect synthesis in Forlimpopoli. Visitors to the town of Artusi and our small, yet prestigious Archaeological Museum will discover that *Forum Popili*, founded by the Romans in the second half of the 2nd century B.C., became a thriving centre for the production of wine amphorae; these were so unusual, they were referred to in archaeological handbooks as being in “Forlimpopoli style”, thus revealing the town’s vocation - since ancient times - to the promotion, through trade, of local agricultural products.

This vocation has remained unchanged over time, so much so it has become one of the reasons that inspired the creation of “Casa Artusi”, the first and only centre of culinary culture dedicated to home cooking in Italy. It could not be otherwise in the town that gave birth to Pellegrino Artusi, author of *Science in the Kitchen and the Art of Eating Well*, a cookery book famous worldwide.

In the heart of Romagna, Forlimpopoli offers visitors the opportunity to discover a heritage of history, art and culture - made up of streets and squares, buildings and churches, remarkable vestiges of our past - which we proudly present in the pages of this brief guide.

THE TOWN AND ITS TERRITORY

The Municipality of Forlimpopoli is in the Province of Forlì-Cesena. The town is situated on a plain, at the foot of the Apennine hills straddling Tuscany and Romagna and about 25 km from the Adriatic coast.

Forlimpopoli is on the Via Emilia, between Forlì and Cesena, where this important road crosses another main road from the Bidente-Ronco River Valley.

THE TOWN IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE:

- follow SS 9 Via Emilia;
- by train (Bologna-Ancona line);
- follow A14 motorway (Bologna-Ancona-Taranto) and exit at Forlì toll gate (recommended for those arriving from Bologna) or Cesena Ovest (for those arriving from Rimini), both about 10 km from Forlimpopoli;
- follow E45 super highway (Ravenna -Orte-Roma) and exit at Cesena Ovest



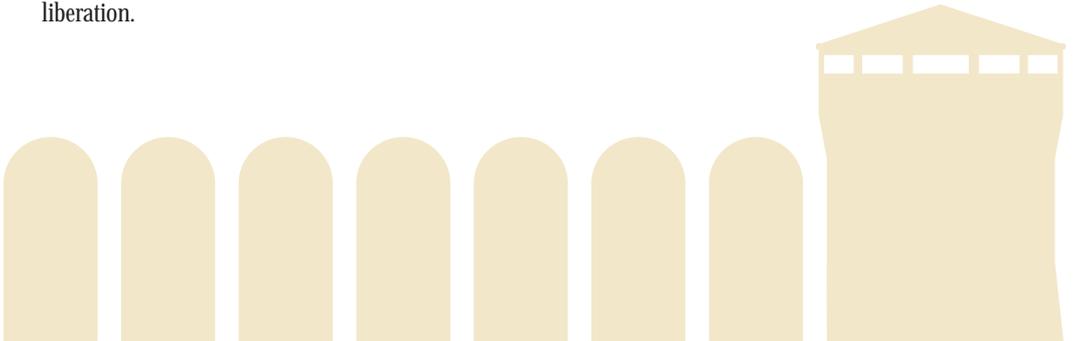


A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORLIMPOPOLI

Founded in the 2nd century B.C. by the Romans, *Forum Popili* probably takes its name from the Roman consul Popilius Laenas. Between the 1st and 3rd centuries A.D. the town flourished thanks to commerce and craft activities: furnaces here produced the uniquely shaped amphorae that were used for the wine trade in different parts of the Roman Empire. After a slow decline that began in the middle of the 3rd century A.D., between the 4th and 5th centuries Forlimpopoli became part of the Exarchate of Ravenna and then an episcopal see under the Athenian Rufillus, the town's first bishop.

In 663 the town was destroyed, for the first time in its history, by the army of the Lombard king, Grimoald. When Forlimpopoli obtained municipal independence in the 12th century, the town took part in the struggles between the Church and the Empire and suffered the expansionist designs of Forlì, passing under the rule of the noble Ordelaffi family. In 1361 the town surrendered to the Papal army led by the cardinal-legate Albornoz and was razed to the ground. Having been handed back to the Ordelaffi family, Forlimpopoli was later ruled by the Riario-Sforza family, Cesare Borgia, the Rangoni family and then the Zampeschi family before returning under the direct rule of the Pope.

After the Napoleonic "storm", with the Restoration Forlimpopoli once again became part of the Papal State. During the Risorgimento, many inhabitants played an active role in the riots, particularly in 1831, as well as taking part in the Wars of Independence and joining the Expedition of the Thousand. After the unification of Italy, the town was reached by the Bologna-Ancona railway line. During World War II, Forlimpopoli suffered severe damage and a tragic loss of human life. The town, which was freed on 25th October 1944, was rebuilt thanks to the tenacity of its inhabitants, who had made a significant contribution to the struggle for liberation.

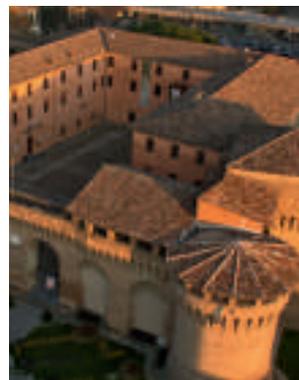


FORLIMPOPOLI CITTÀ ARTUSIANA

THE FORTRESS

Called *Salvaterra*, the first fortress was built between 1361 and 1363, commissioned by Cardinal Alborno, on the ruins of the Romanesque cathedral. In 1379, Sinibaldo Ordelaffi, who had become lord of the town, carried out an initial transformation that turned the fortress into a real stronghold. Further intervention work carried out by Pino III Ordelaffi between 1471 and 1480, gave the structure its current imposing size and appearance. The fortress has four imposing watchtowers, one at each corner, walls reinforced by scarp brickwork, and a wide moat on all four sides (although only the eastern and southern parts still remain).

Over the centuries the fortress complex has been ruled by the Riario-Sforza, Cesare Borgia, the Rangoni and then the Zampeschi family. Granted in emphyteusis to Cardinal Aloisio Capponi, Archbishop of Ravenna at the time, at the beginning of the 17th century, the fortress started its slow and inevitable decline. When the French arrived in Romagna in 1797, the building was requisitioned and handed over to the new municipality of Forlimpopoli that moved its headquarters there. Today, the town's administration offices are located in the northern wing of the fortress and the Town Council Hall is on the first floor of the eastern wing. This room houses the small Palatine chapel decorated with 17th-century frescoes by the Ravenna-born artist Francesco Longhi (1544-1618). The same room also houses a large canvas decorated with figures that was used as a curtain on the stage of the Municipal Theatre. The painting, by local artist Paolo Bacchetti (1848-1886), portrays the destruction of Forlimpopoli and the arrival of cardinal-legate Egidio Carrilla de Alborno in the town.



PIAZZA G. GARIBALDI



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE:
+39 0543.749250



FORLIMPOPOLI CITTA' ARTUSIANA



THE WALL WALK IS AVAILABLE
FOR VISITS ONLY WITH ADVANCE
RESERVATIONS



TURISMO@COMUNE.FORLIMPOPOLI.FC.IT



WWW.FORLIMPOPOLICITTARTUSIANA.IT





MAF - "TOBIA ALDINI" ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The Archaeological Museum was inaugurated in 1961 and is still housed in the charming ground floor rooms of the fortress, whose original nucleus was built between 1361 and 1363. From 1972 to 2003 the director of the museum was the teacher Tobia Aldini, who gave strong impetus to archaeological research and historical studies on Forlimpopoli. After a challenging refurbishment project and refitting of the entire layout, the museum has now been completely renovated. A determined effort applied to the entire project: focusing primarily on how best to enhance the archaeological heritage - which is exceptional in terms of quantity but especially in terms of quality of the findings - and at the same time, the imposing complex of the Renaissance fortress. The tour of the museum, which is organized based on chronological criteria, consists in seven different rooms with collections covering a very long period of time, from the Prehistoric and Protohistoric eras to Roman times and right through until the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The artefacts on display mainly derive from casual discoveries and excavations carried out in the town and the surrounding areas and provide visitors with important information on the ancient settlement. Since 1991 the museum has published an annual magazine called *Forlimpopoli Documenti e Studi* dedicated to local research.



PIAZZA A. FRATTI, 5



+39 0543.748071



MAFMUSEOARCHEOLOGICO



FRIDAY 9AM - 1PM
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
10AM - 1PM; 3:30PM - 6:30 PM



INFO@MAFORLIMPOPOLI.IT



WWW.MAFORLIMPOPOLI.IT





“GIUSEPPE VERDI” MUNICIPAL THEATRE

At the beginning of the 19th century it was decided that the fortress's Hall of Honour would be used as a theatre. The new municipal theatre, dedicated to the playwright Carlo Goldoni, was inaugurated in 1830.

After a few decades the theatre was already no longer suited to modern performances and in 1878 rebuilding work began under the supervision of the Bertinoro-born architect Giacomo Fabbri (1843-1905).

The use of “modern” iron reinforcing rods to build the slender cast iron columns that support the two rows of balconies, responded to the need to create an “extremely solid building” from a structural point of view with “maximum lightness” from an aesthetic point of view. Decoration of the room was entrusted to local artist Paolo Bacchetti (1848-1886) who created the ornate details on the proscenium, the walls and the parapets of the two rows of balconies, as well as the ceiling's central oval, which was completed on 29th November 1879. Bacchetti also created the historiated canvas, now housed in the Town Council Hall, portraying the destruction of Forlimpopoli and the arrival of cardinal-legate Alborno. The theatre was inaugurated on 18th October 1882 with a series of comic operas and dances. In the early decades of the 20th century the theatre was transformed into a cinema and during this work some of the decorations by Bacchetti were destroyed. Important restoration work on the theatre was completed in 1982 and it was brought back to its original glory. To this day the small theatre in Forlimpopoli is still a rarity in the vast panorama of theatres built in Romagna during the 19th century. There is an epigraph on a memorial plaque in the theatre by the poet Olindo Guerrini that recalls the raid of the Passatore gang on the night of 25th January 1851.



PIAZZA A. FRATTI, 7



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE:
+39 0543.749250



FORLIMPOPOLI CITTÀ ARTUSIANA



ADVANCE RESERVATIONS
ARE REQUIRED FOR VISITS



TURISMO@COMUNE.FORLIMPOPOLI.FC.IT



WWW.FORLIMPOPOLICITTARTUSIANA.IT





BASILICA OF ST. RUFILLUS

The church is dedicated to Saint Rufillus, the first bishop of the diocese of Forlimpopoli, who lived in the 4th century A.D. and is the town's patron saint. Archaeological research has dated the oldest period of construction of the church to between the 6th and the 8th - 9th century A.D. In the 10th century the church was entrusted to the Benedictine monks, who left the town after its destruction in 1361. It seems that the first important change to the building dates back to the second half of the 15th century. Substantial changes were made to the church between 1819 and 1821 when the building was extended and renovated based on plans by the Forli-born architect Luigi Mirri who chose a neoclassical style that gave it its current appearance. Outside, on the façade, a pronaos was collocated and underneath, in Istrian stone, stand the 16th century sepulchres of Brunoro I and Brunoro II Zampeschi, lords of Forlimpopoli. More recent intervention work, dating from the 1960s has restored the presbytery amongst others, with the construction of the main altar. In 1964 the remains of Bishop Rufillus were transferred from Forli and returned to the basilica dedicated to him where they are housed in an ancient reliquary on the main altar. The presbytery houses the ancient bishop's marble throne and a beautiful wooden choir dating back to the 18th century. Here there is more important artistic work dating from the 16th century (pieces by Luca Longhi and Francesco Menzocchi). The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament houses an altarpiece by Forli-born Giuseppe Marchetti (1722-1801). Local artist Paolo Bacchetti (1848-1886) frescoed the apsidal basin and the central nave between 1881 and 1882. Outside, at the base of the beautiful bell tower, which was built in a Lombard style and dates back to 1521, is a walled marble lion's head dating from the Roman period. The church was elevated to the status of basilica minor in 1999.



VIA P. ARTUSI, 17



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE:
+39 0543.749250



FORLIMPOPOLI CITTA ARTUSIANA



TOURS ARE NOT ALLOWED
DURING MASS



TURISMO@COMUNE.FORLIMPOPOLI.FC.IT



WWW.FORLIMPOPOLICITTARTUSIANA.IT



CHURCH OF THE SERVITES

In the second half of the 15th century, the friars of the Order of Servants of Mary began building a new church and annexed monastery where the hospital and oratory of the Confraternity of the Black Hoods once stood.

Construction of the new church started in 1489 and probably finished around 1525. In 1707 the religious order decided to renovate the building: eight large pillars were added to the existing brickwork that gave the church a circular structure and supported the imposing elliptical ceiling. Throughout the 18th century the church was richly decorated, but after the suppression by Napoleon, the Servites finally left the entire complex in August 1797.

Inside the church, along the walls there are six altars decorated with stuccoes and precious works of art, amongst them the altar of the Annunciation with the eponymous altarpiece (1533) by Marco Palmezzano (1463-1539). In the choir, above the entrance door, the organ doors were decorated in 1576 by Livio Modigliani (1565-1606), an artist from Forlì, whilst in the presbytery, on both sides of the main altar, there are two large paintings dating back to the end of the 16th century: *The Massacre of the Innocents* and *The Miracle of Mount Amiata* also attributed to Modigliani. The apsidal basin is decorated with stuccoes and 18th- century paintings; the wooden choir with carvings and inlays created in 1726 is particularly precious. On the southern side of the presbytery is the Chapel of the Immaculate Heart of Mary commissioned by the Confraternity of the Black Hoods in 1634: the decorations adorning the small vault and the two lunettes are by Forlimpopoli-born Paolo Bacchetti (1848-1876). The chapel houses a glass case with a predella attributed to Marco Palmezzano (or his studio). Today, the Church of the Servites is an integral part of Casa Artusi, a centre of gastronomic culture dedicated to home cooking.



VIA C. BATTISTI



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE:
+39 0543.749250



FORLIMPOPOLI CITTA ARTUSIANA



ADVANCE RESERVATIONS
ARE REQUIRED FOR VISITS



TURISMO@COMUNE.FORLIMPOPOLI.FC.IT



WWW.FORLIMPOPOLICITTARTUSIANA.IT





CASA ARTUSI

Casa Artusi is the centre of gastronomic culture dedicated to Italian home cooking. It is located in the Servites complex, in the heart of the town of Forlimpopoli. Building work on the monastery and the annexed church began in the middle of the 15th century and a series of interventions over the years right through to the second half of the 19th century - some modest, some more far reaching - have changed its original appearance. The monastery part has recently been returned to its former glory thanks to important and extremely necessary renovation work carried out by the Municipal Administration of Forlimpopoli, based on a project by architects Susanna Ferrini and Antonello Stella of *n!studio* in Rome. This space now houses all the various parts of Casa Artusi, which include the Municipal Library, dedicated to Pellegrino Artusi and featuring a huge collection of books on gastronomy, primarily home cooking. It also houses the personal library of this illustrious local figure as he left it to his birthplace in his last will and testament. Also in the complex are the Cookery School, which is open to both amateurs and professionals and a sophisticated restaurant that, inspired precisely by the spirit of Pellegrino Artusi, serves home cooking. The Church of the Servites which is an integral part of Casa Artusi, is an extraordinary example of Baroque art and a fascinating space dedicated to various events including exhibitions, meetings, studies and conferences. The centre is part of the network of the *Museums of Taste of Emilia Romagna* and is also local seat of the *Regional Wine Cellar of Emilia Romagna*.



Via A. COSTA, 27/31



+ 39 0543.743138
+ 39 349.8401818



CASA ARTUSI



RESERVATION RECOMMENDED



INFO@CASARTUSI.IT



WWW.CASARTUSI.IT

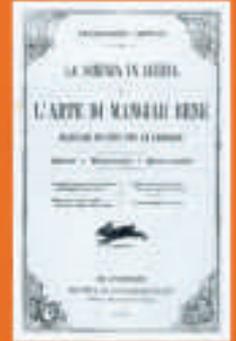


Pellegrino Artusi was born in Forlimpopoli, in the heart of Romagna, on 4th August 1820, the only son of the 13 children of Agostino Artusi and Teresa Giunchi. The Artusi family were traders and the young Pellegrino, who was destined to follow in his father's footsteps, was discontinuous in his studies and had mainly literary interests. In 1851, after Forlimpopoli was raided by the "Passatore" gang of bandits, led by outlaw Stefano Pelloni, the Artusi family moved to Florence where they continued to trade in the silk industry. At his home in Piazza d'Azeglio 25, Pellegrino devoted himself to his passions, the fruits of these being (before *Science in the Kitchen*) a biography of Ugo Foscolo and a literary commentary on the letters of Giuseppe Giusti. He lived there until his death on 30th March 1911, with news reaching his hometown, which Artusi had named as his testamentary heir, two days later.



SCIENCE IN THE KITCHEN AND THE ART OF EATING WELL

More than a person, Artusi is a cookery book; indeed, the cookery book par excellence, at the very heart of modern Italian cuisine. With fifteen editions published over twenty years from 1891 to 1911, compiled and revised directly by the author, since then the book has been continuously re-edited, copied, plagiarized and translated into numerous languages right up to the present day. An incredible feat for any book, even more so for a recipe book or a "*practical manual for the family*" as it is described on the front cover of *Science in the Kitchen and the Art of Eating Well*. It is precisely in these words that the key to such an overwhelming and unexpected success lies: a simple gastronomic programme that anyone can follow, summed up in the triad *Hygiene - Economy - Good taste*, which also dominates the cover. Based on these simple foundations, Artusi put together the first Italian gastronomic profile in 790 recipes, which became a yardstick for all subsequent authors.





- | | | | |
|----|--|----|----------------------------------|
| 01 | Fortress | 08 | Church of the Servites |
| 02 | MAF - "T.Aldini" Archaeological Museum | 09 | Church of St. Peter Apostle |
| 03 | "Giuseppe Verdi" Theatre | 10 | Church of Our Lady of the People |
| 04 | Rosetti's Nursery School | 11 | Carmine Church |
| 05 | Villa Paulucci Merlini | 12 | Church of St. John the Baptist |
| 06 | Spinadello Aqueduct | 13 | Church of Our Lady of Loreto |
| 07 | Basilica of St. Rufillus | 14 | Casa Artusi |