

The archeological run of the East “Marca”

Time: HALF DAY

<u>Departure from Borgo Ronchetto</u>	h 09.00
1st stop Mutera di Colfrancui – Oderzo	arrival h 09.20 – departure h 09.30
2nd stop Aree archeologiche – Oderzo	arrival h 09.35 – departure h 10.40
3rd stop Museo “Eno Bellis” – Oderzo	arrival h 10.45 – departure h 12.00
4th stop Chiesa di San Giovanni – Meduna di Livenza	arrival h 12.20 – departure h 12.40
5th stop Duomo di San Giovanni – Meduna di Livenza	arrival h 12.45 – departure h 13.00
<u>Return to Borgo Ronchetto</u>	arrival h 13.40

1st stop

Mutera di Colfrancui



The “Mutera of Colfrancui” is situated near the homonym fraction of Oderzo. It is a mysterious artificial hill of epoch paleoveneta, perhaps used as observatory, in which a furnace, the skeleton of a horse, some fragments of varnish red, black and grey ceramics have been found , besides three fibulas, a bronze ring and burnt bones.

2nd stop

The archeological areas of Oderzo

They are divided in various points of the town:

The area of the Hole Romano (among street Rome and street Mazzini). They are the rests of a forensic complex of age augustea and of a great domus, situated to the intersection among the two principal city road aces, open between 1978 and the 1995. They preserve the rests of a plaza (measures probable 40x100 meters) the rests of the civil basilica and an imposing staircase.

The area of the ex jails (Calla lily Pretoria) is found inside a known restaurant with center near the "Torreson." It is composed of finds and masonries of various epochs, anymore the rests of the medieval jails.

Area of street of the Mosaics. It keeps you the inferior part of two wells, as well as the flooring musiva of a domus, investigated between 1951 and the 1988.

Area among Great Plaza and Places Castle. It deals with a tunnel drawn in the building modern place among the two plazas. Crossing it, we can see the rests of one of the two principal aces of the city and a flooring exposed to wall.

Area of street Dalmazia. Discovered in 1989, it consists some inferior part of a well.



3rd stop

Archaeological Civic museum "Eno Bellis"

It is one of the most ancient in Italy, having been founded in the 1876. The museum has been prepared with a separated chronological run in eight rooms that it tells the history of the city, departing from the prehistoric epoch and Paleoveneta, passing for the Roman age epoch in which the city reached its maximum shine.



Of particular merit is the cycle of mosaics of the hunting, become one of the symbols of the city. From 1957 to 1997 it has found center in a small building of side to the Town hall today demolished. Being this inadequate building to entertain the finds, in 1999 the museum has moved to the two floors of the "Barchessa" of Building Foscolo, admirably restored to the purpose. It deals with a building typical of the Venetian architecture, of ownership of the parish of Oderzo up to the 1996. The museum has been therefore entitled to Eno Bellis (1905 -1986), studios principal of the history of the city of the XX century.

More information and details: <http://www.oderzocultura.it/index.php?topic=museo>

4th stop

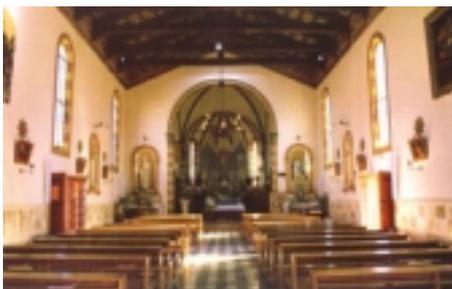
Church of San Giovanni – Meduna di Livenza

In the sacristy of the parish Church of St. Giovanni Battista of Meduna of Livenza, the sporadic material of Roman epoch has been preserved.



5th stop

Church of San Giovanni – Motta di Livenza



The first nucleus of this fraction of "Motta" is made to go up again to 148 B.C. or rather the construction of the street Postumia that the Livenza crossed really in this zone and here it was preached for the first time the Gospel of Christ, probably during the III century. After the 313 Costantino edict the first church was built, devoted to St. Giovanni Battista (from which the name of the place) and that ancient parish it was origin of all the others of the outskirts. The church paleocristiana however it was destroyed by Attila, therefore rebuilt and again destroyed in the X century to the passage of the Ungheris. Again built and preserved up to today, show its Romanesque origin and the signs of the preceding constructions, clearly included the ancient altar that is found under the presbytery. On the façade it preserves a Roman funeral newspaper kiosk, witness of her history and there is nearby the cemetery of the mottensis.