



Comune di Crotona

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City of Pythagoras



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Archaeological National Park of Capocolonna is located ten kilometers south of the city, on the promontory where stood the great **Lakinion Heraion**, one of the most important buildings of worship of ancient Mediterranean. Park includes 30 hectares of land used for excavations and 20 hectares used in woods and Mediterranean bush. A long tree-lined driveway leads to the first archaeological evidence: the walls in the sixth century BC, reinforced later by Romans in **opus reticulatum**; **Via Sacra**, large more than eight meters, and discovered in 1987; the area of the Sanctuary of **Hera Lacinia**, protected from

large curtain wall reinforced by towers. On the north side is **katagogion**, hotel for pilgrims with a peristyle with stucco columns and Doric capitals of the fifth century BC. Of same period hestiatorion, banquets building on the south side of the track. Temple is located on the east side and is the pride of Park: in Doric style with a rectangular plant, dates back to the fifth century BC. From majestic building remains one column in Doric style, 8.5 meters high, with stylobate and a mighty pedestal. The area outside Sanctuary housed the priests accommodation, Roman thermae and Roman villa of third century AC.

CASTLE

Piazza Castello

Castle is located in old part of Crotona. It was built in 840 to defend the city by Saracen raids and was remodeled in 1541 by **Charles V**. It has polygonal plant and two towers, "**Commander Tower**" and "**Aid Tower**". It was born as fortress on ancient Greek acropolis and, over the years, undergoes different interventions up to current configuration, commissioned by Viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo to Gian Giacomo dell'Acaya. The entrance had semi-mobile bridge in stone and wood, with the main port inserted in truncated pyramid tower. Excavations in the moat, conducted by Superintendent in 2011, have brought to light the base of large quadrangular tower, called "**della Manovella**", with which it raised the bridge. They were part of complex also St. Giacomo Bastion, which dominated the port and served as shelter to the troops, and St. Catherine Bastion. Aide Tower, which today houses Civic Museum, was used as officers residence; Marchesana, with circular base



armed by four cannons, stood inside Castle and was intended as prison for convicts who built the port (destroyed by earthquake in 1862). Within the walls stood St. Dionisios's Church (1601), New Church and St. Carlo's Church (1859), in addition to housing, stores, artillery, barracks for women and prison known as "**The Serpent**".



Located within “Aid Tower” of Castle, it is divided into six sections, according to chronological and thematic criteria: “Heraldry” includes a series of coats of arms belonging to the most prestigious families of the city; “Disappeared Countries” exhibits finds from various periods, fragments of pottery and coins found in some area no longer exist; “Prints and Photo” exposes iconographic repertoire ranging since the end of 1950;

“Medieval Costume” has 52 costumes; “Armory”, is a collection of weapons of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as artillery pieces in bronze vessels. Finally, “Pottery and Ceramics” brings together fragments of pottery found during the restoration of old city buildings, those from Grottaglie and Cerreto Sannita and the remains of floor tiles of eighteenth century from Vietri and Caltagirone.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NATIONAL MUSEUM

Via Risorgimento



Based in Via Risorgimento, it is among the richest of Calabria by quantity of exhibits. The most important pieces are placed by findings of the excavation of ancient Kroton and mythological **Heraion Lakinion**, on Capocolonna promontory, where you will find Archaeological Park. The entrance garden has two large thermal stone tubs (Asia Minor, the third century AC), from cargo of a ship found in the waters of **Marine Reserve**, at the height of Punta Scifo. The finds are exhibited in chronological order: **Prehistoric phase** is represented by axes and lithic weapons, a human skull and to-

ols for agriculture; **Iron Age**, rich grave goods in Crotona area and a section devoted to Greek vase production, with vases and amphorae from various sources. On the first floor are, according to topographical criteria, the discoveries made in urban area. One room is dedicated to **Sanctuary of Hera Lacinia** and objects that make up famous treasure of Goddess (golden diadem and nuragica bronze boat of seventh century BC). Final section is devoted to ancient **Krimisa**, today Cirò Marina, with a number of capitals, terracotta and marble votive.



Since 2008 MACK is housed in new premises of **Barraco Palace**, important eighteenth-century building in the city. It was founded with the intent to document Italian art trends from postwar period to the present, permanent exhibition of contemporary art works and periodic reviews. The first group of works, which includes artists such as Carla Accardi, Nicola

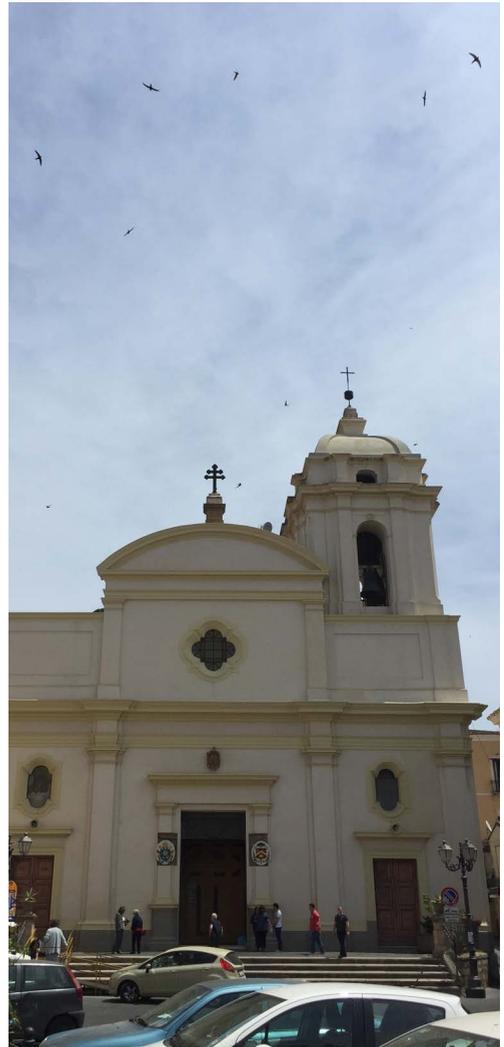
Carrino, Mimmo Rotella, Giuseppe Uncini, Hidetoshi Nagasawa, Vettor Pisani, Bruno Ceccobelli, Nino Longobardi, Claudio Verna, Ferdinando Fedele, Serafino Maiorano, Alfredo Pirri, Joseph Santos and Ascanio Renda, they have added several others, including 42 paintings by artist Arnaldo Mori and many other contemporary works.

ST. DIONYSIUS'S CATHEDRAL

Piazza Duomo

Cathedral is dedicated St. Dionysius Areopagite. Original structure dates from the ninth century, then rebuilt in the fifteenth century with materials taken from **Hera Lacinia Temple**. The facade, in neoclassical style, is flanked by imposing bell tower and houses three majestic portals. The interior is divided into three naves supported by pillars, houses valuable works of art: a stone font with zoomorphic base, of the thirteenth century; a seventeenth-century wooden choir; two wooden busts of **St. Gennaro** and **St. Dionysius**, both of the XVII century; a terracotta crucifix and marble pulpit designed by **Pietro Paolo Farinelli**, in 1898. At the bottom of the right aisle there is the nineteenth-century chapel which houses Byzantine icon of Madonna of Capocolonna, which is said to be work of **St. Luke**, decorated with gilded stucco, bronze and precious paintings by Boschetto (XVI century) and De Falco (seventeenth century). Of note, in the left aisle, the eighteenth-century pain-

ting of Jesus returning from the temple, by Niccolò Lapiccola. Treasure of Cathedral consists of vestments and silver, including a gilded silver goblet of 1626.



ST. CLAIRE'S CHURCH AND CONVENT

Via G. Pelusio



Built in the sixteenth century and restored in the late eighteenth century, the church has a facade decorated by graffito. The interior, decorated with precious **Baroque stucco**, has Neapolitan majolica flooring and containing many paintings of eighteenth century, two of which by local painter **Vitaliano Alfi**; a wooden pipe organ, built in 1753 by Neapolitan **Tommaso**

De Martino; wooden *matrone* used by the nuns; a choir and numerous sacred furnishings, typical Neapolitan goldsmith of the eighteenth century. The church was attached to a convent of which are still visible the bell tower, the cells, terracotta floor and the porch of the cloister in sandstone, as well as a cistern of 1616.

SANCTUARY OF CAPOCOLONNA

Strada Provinciale 50



Sanctuary of Capocolonna is located near archaeological area of Capocolonna, on **Lacinio promontory**. Church housed a venerated icon, probably of Byzantine origin (X-XI century), depicting **St. Luke** and donated by **St. Dionysius Areopagite**. The building is located near the temple dedicated to Hera Lacinia, of which today

remains a single Doric column. Current structure was built by Byzantine monks of **Salice Salentino** between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. After many changes in the eighteenth century the church was turned into hermitage and in 1897 took on its current appearance, design by **Anselmo Berlingeri**.

ST. MARY PROTHOSPATARIS'S CHURCH

Pescheria



Built at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Church was named after noble family of Prothospataris and parish became active since 1525. After having been abandoned for a relatively long period, under **Charles III of Bourbon**, the parish came into operation in 1777 and had two altars dedicated to **St. Aloysius Gonzaga** and **St. Gaetano**.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Piazza Risorgimento

St. Joseph's Church, in Via Risorgimento, was built in the

early eighteenth century to house Brotherhood of Our Lady of Sorrows and consecrated in 1756 by Domenico Morelli.



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION'S CHURCH

Corso V. Emanuele



Church is located in the center of Crotona. The first building dates back to the sixteenth century. After its destruction in the eighteenth century, present church was built in **neoclassical style**, consecrated in 1777 by Bishop **Giuseppe Capocchiani**.

NAO TOWER

Capo Colonna



Nao Tower is defensive structure dating from XVI century, located in Capocolonna. The construction was part of the project of Calabrian coastal fortification promoted by **Charles V** in the sixteenth century. Initially, towers had to be three, but only the first was completed by **Fabrizio Pignatelli** between 1550 and 1568. Entirely covered with sandstone, Tower resisted Saracen invasions. In 1860 it passed to French, that inserted in their customs system for defensive purposes. After Unification of

Italy, it was used as headquarters of Guardia di Finanza command. The structure has a square base with a raised access by three flights of stairs and a small drawbridge, elements that made it almost impenetrable, as well as the presence of different sharpshooter and machicolations at the top. After its restoration Tower was used as Antiquarium to expose archaeological underwater findings, **Greek and Roman artefacts** dating between 600 BC and 200 AC.

LUCIFERO PALACE

Via Ducarne



Originally composed by two separate buildings, then combined to give unified architectural character in prospectuses, it belonged to **Lucifer family**, one of the most important families of the city. It is distinguished by its arched portal, which has a frame made of sandstone and coat of arms of noble family at the keystone. On either side, two beautiful emblem spirals

decorate the top of the arch supported by two smooth piers.

MORELLI PALACE

Via Risorgimento



It is closed courtyard building with beautiful private garden. Its construction dates back to 1885, on existing buildings, by engineer **Bianciardi**. The building is characterized by Roman neoclassical style and its interior decorated and embellished by eighteenth-century furniture.

BYZANTINE CITY WALLS

Corso V. Emanuele



The presence of boundary wall of Medieval period was highlighted during the course of the actions undertaken in **St. Claire Monastery** and adjacent buildings. Archaeological research has revealed the extent of Wall dated to the sixth century BC. Curtain had to defend Croton from the assaults of Goths. The best preserved of the property is south facing, giving on

Corso Vittorio Emanuele and measuring about 11 meters in length. The elevation at sight consists of three horizontal courses of rectangular blocks of fairly even size to each other side by side on white mortar beds. The segments, cut in typical limestone, all come from despoliation of the same defensive walls of Kroton (III century BC).

Largo Umberto I



Situated on the longest side of the square, imposing building dates back to the early '30s, designed by engineer **Franco Lamanna**. Four years later it was added to the garden that still enriches it out. The few decorations recalls the nineteenth-century style and Fascist architecture, characterized by large

windows, rectangular windows on the lower floor and arched in the upper one, enriched by a keystone. The facade has rectangular portal decorated by a cornice, topped by a balcony balustrade columns, in turn supported by brackets with scrolls and crowned with pinnacles.

SURIANO PALACE (NOW ALBANI)

Largo Umberto 1



Closed court building dating back to the eighteenth century. In one of the sides facing the court has grounds with double row of salient arches characteristic of Naples eighteenth century. The facade, in neoclassical style, is probably result of subsequent reconstruction. Originally it belonged to noble family Suriano, but during the nineteenth century passed to **Albani family**.

The building also has historical importance: during French occupation of 1807, in fact, stayed here **General Reyner**.

ZURLO-SODA PALACE

Discesa Soda



The building dates from the nineteenth century. It is on two levels and has as its main feature a stone portal with a round arch resting on two smooth piers. Inside is the emblem of **Zurlo family**.

BARRACCO PALACE

Via Risorgimento



Erected on **Giovan Battista Nola Molise's** home, author of a "chronic" of the city, it was for many years property of Farina barons who, according to some sources, in 1799 hosted **Cardinal Ruffo** during Sanfedista expedition for Bourbon restoration and **Ferdinand IV of Bourbon**. The early nineteenth century the residence passed to Barracco barons. Built according to new anti-seismic techniques, it is elegant and massive closed courtyard building with internal double staircase, balcony and vaults. The same court re-

tains stucco decorations and flooring of Etna basalt slabs.

LUCIFERO PALACE

Via Risorgimento



Built between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it has circular portal with round arch in tuff, with coat of arms. It has large terrace on which there are two French windows with pointed arch. In the marble coat of arms are visible, at the bottom, the decorations of **Order of Knights of Malta** and **Order of Crown of Italy**, some of the family members were awarded over the centuries.

PUNTA SCIFO

Largo Eracle 15



In front of Punta Scifo waters is an ancient wreck discovered by chance at the beginning of twentieth century, subject of recovery by **Paolo Orsi**. The load, dating to the early third century AC, was made up of numerous

foundations and other elements of marble were probably furnishing of some public building. From the same wreck also comes a small semi-sculptural group depicting **Cupid and Psyche**.

GIUNTI PALACE

Via Pescheria



Nineteenth-century palace, once listed among “Works of Art” by Ministry of Education. The building was bought by Trocino brothers, who made some internal transformations. According to popular tradition, Palace comprises 365 rooms,

as many as days in the year, but in reality the rooms are 52. It has central marble portal dating back to the nineteenth century, with the coat of arms surmounted by the crown of marquisate. The ground floor is decorated with bosses.

DE MAYDA PALACE

Via Media Sezione Pescheria



Building construction began in 1736 by Suriano family, continued with Marzano family and was completed by **De Mayda**. Vastness of building can be deduced by inputs on three way. In addition to the garden with fruit trees and noble apartments, the complex also included housing for employees and various utility rooms. It has a stone portal with rosta wrought iron and marble

coat of arms adorned with stucco and curved wainscoting.

GALLUCCI PALACE

Via Risorgimento



Currently owned by **Lucifero family**, we have news of its existence already in 1699. Rebuilt in 1809 with neoclassical facades, which follow the examples of Roman architecture, it has an arched portal with a round arch surmounted by railing balcony, supported two pairs of twin columns with smooth shafts and Doric capital. Elegant and massive noble building has a beautiful garden pertaining place on the ramparts, closed by a gate which bears the coat of arms of the family.

HOUSE OF CULTURE

Corso V. Emanuele



The building that houses current House of Culture has had, over the centuries, several functions: it was original-

ly home to **St. John of God's** Convent, then it was converted into a school and finally used as headquarters office.

PYTHAGORAS GARDEN

Via Giovanni Falcone



Large space in the south-east of the city, on the hills, which is designed as a true open-air museum, with various sculptures depicting the discoveries of famous mathematician and philosopher Pythagoras. Inside houses **Museum and Gardens**, where you can deepen their knowledge in interactive way, through the use of new technologies. Garden features 17 exhibits dedicated to Pythagorean mathematics and leading museum building, partly under-

ground and integrated into the hillside, designed as lookout over the park and the city.

CIVIC GARDENS

Via Risorgimento



Civic Gardens include gardens of Via Regina Margherita and Via Miscello da Ripe, and the space of former Largo Lava-toio and playground **"Baden Powell"**, named after founder of Scouting. Garden is equipped with games for all children within the project **"Same Games - same smiles"**, part of **"Crotone - inclusive city"**, which aims to involve the most of the children with disabilities.