

Craft, Cuisine, Services



Craft

Among the craft activities historically established in Gubbio, ceramics, wood and wrought ironwork hold a particularly prominent position. The production of ceramics expanded rapidly between the end of the 15th c. and the middle of the 16th c., in conjunction with the lustreware from the workshop of Master Giorgio Andreoli. It enjoyed renewed popularity with the 19th c. historicist revival. From 1920 onwards many pottery and decoration workshops were opened, a number of which still continue production today. A similar evolution can be traced in ironwork, a very important craft as early as the 14th c., which, from the end of the 19th c., evolved into an artistic craft, a character it still retains today. The mediaeval and Renaissance revival also influenced woodworking, which flourished particularly between the end of the 15th c. and the first half of the 18th c. Beside the production of period furniture, today we also find the restoration of antique furniture. Other craft activities include instrument making, leatherwork and plaster moulding.

Cuisine

In Gubbio the art of eating well has a long tradition. The plain wholesome cuisine of Gubbio uses mainly typical local products: meat from mountain pastures, game, cheeses and charcuterie, several local varieties of salad, olive oil and fine wines from the hilly regions, various mineral waters from the Apennine chain (some with particularly therapeutic properties). The local dishes are those of the old days, cooked in the tried and tested manner: grilled meat, filling "tagliatelle", the "crescia di Pasqua"



(Easter cheesecake), and "crescia al panaro" - typical round, flat bread baked on the griddle and especially delicious with sliced ham or fricassee (of lamb, duck, chicken or rabbit). All this may be pervaded by the unmistakable aroma of white or black truffle, which are very common in the Gubbio area. Typical Gubbio dishes can be found on the menus of all local restaurants, often places full of character which offer a warm, simple welcome, typical of the Umbrian people.

Services and Facilities

The town of Gubbio has two cinemas, many sporting facilities (swimming-pools, tennis courts, gymnasiums, stadiums, bowling-alley), public parks (Coppo Park on Monte Ingino, the Roman Theatre park, the Vittorina park, as well as Ranghiasi Park), discothèques, libraries and archives, such as the Biblioteca Comunale Sperelliana (Municipal Library), the Sezione di Archivio di Stato (State Archives), the Archivio della Curia Vescovile (Archives of the Episcopal Curia).

Cable-car

Links the town with Monte Ingino (908 metres above sea-level) and the Basilica of Sant'Ubaldo. The mountain is rich in extensive and beautiful pinewoods and offers an unforgettable view of the Apennines of Umbria and the Marches.



Events



Procession of the Dead Christ (Good Friday)

The Race of the "Ceri" (May 15th)

The Crossbow Festival (last Sunday in May)

White Truffle Fair, also featuring local food products (end of October-beginning of November)

The biggest Christmas Tree in the World (from December 7th until January 10th)

how to get Gubbio

By car

For those coming from the north

Motorway A14 (Autostrada Adriatica) exit at Fano

For those coming from Liguria and Tuscany

Motorway A1 (Autostrada del Sole) exit at Arezzo

For those coming from the south

Motorway A1 (Autostrada del Sole) exit at Orte

Motorway A14 (Autostrada Adriatica) exit at Ancona Nord

By train

Line Rome-Ancona get off at Fossato di Vico/Gubbio station

Line Florence-Terontola-Perugia get off at Perugia-Fontivegge

By plane

Regional airport of St. Egidio, Perugia (45 km from Gubbio)

Raffaello Sanzio Airport, Falconara (90 km from Gubbio)

Miramare Airport, Rimini (130 km from Gubbio)



For information

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GUBBIO



Historical notes

Traces of prehistoric settlements in the Gubbio area are documented as far back as the middle Palaeolithic period. Recent archaeological digs have led to the identification of sites dating back to the Bronze era, very close to the town. Gubbio was an important centre for the Umbrians, as is demonstrated by the Eugubine Tablets (3rd-1st century B.C.), the most remarkable epigraphic heirloom of pre-Roman Italy. They consist of seven bronze tablets which

offer ritual directions for particular ceremonies, and also give indications as to the organization of the Eugubine city-state. Gubbio was an ally of Rome as far back as the 3rd century B.C. As a municipality under the authority of the Crustumina tribe, the town flourished in the early centuries of the Empire, as one can still see today from the many archaeological remains, among which those of the Roman Theatre. With the fall of the Roman Empire, Iguvium was destroyed during the Gothic war. Subsequently it came under the domination of Byzantium, from which, after various vicissitudes, it freed itself in the 8th c., during which time it was several times occupied by the Lombard kings. During the 11th c. Gubbio passed from the pre-eminent authority of the bishop to a state of self-government. Both Barbarossa (in 1163) and Henry VIth (1191) granted to the Gubbio consuls wide-ranging jurisdiction and privileges which caused strong hostility from neighbouring Perugia, which in 1217 defeated Eugubium, thus obliging it to renounce its ambitions of expansion. 1262 marks the ascendancy of the Guelphs, and initiates a long period of peace and prosperity, with the ex-

ception of the attempt by the Ghibelines to take over the city in 1300. The population of Gubbio grew, art and craft developed (especially wool craft), new walls were built as well as the imposing city halls.

Development came to a halt in 1350, when Giovanni Gabrielli became lord of the city. In 1354 Cardinal Albornoz defeated the tyrant, and Gubbio came under the dominion of the church, but with relative autonomy. In 1376 the

town rebelled against this state of affairs; soon afterwards Bishop Gabriele Gabrielli took power.

There ensued a period of internal fighting which ended with the subjection of Gubbio to the Montefeltro family (1384). The domination of the Counts and Dukes of Urbino (Montefeltro until 1508, Della Rovere until 1631) gave

rise to a period of relative civic prosperity when the arts flourished, especially under the dominion of Guidantonio and Federico di Montefeltro.

Federico began the construction in Renaissance style of the Ducal Palace. The people of Gubbio remained faithful to the lords of Urbino even during the brief hegemony of Valentino (1502) and of Lorenzo dei Medici (1516-1519). The period during which Gubbio was a direct appendage of the Papal States was characterized by gradual economic and political decline. At the time of Napoleon the town was made part of the Cisalpine Republic (1798), then of the Roman Republic (1798-1799), and finally, from 1808 to 1814, of the Italic Kingdom. In 1860, shortly after its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy, Gubbio was included in Umbria.



One of the Eugubine Tablets, 3rd-1st century B.C.
Una delle Tavole Eugubine, III-I sec. a.C.



monuments

- 1 Church of San Francesco
 - 2 Church of Santa Maria dei Laici
 - 3 Loggias of the "Tiratori"
 - 4 Church of San Giovanni
 - 5 House of Sant'Ubaldo
 - 6 Palace of the Consuls
 - 7 Palace of the Podestà
 - 8 Piazza Grande
 - 9 Ducal Palace
 - 10 Duomo (Cathedral)
 - 11 Ranghiasi Park
 - 12 Palazzo "del Bargello"
 - 13 Vescovado (Bishop's Palace)
 - 14 Church of San Marziale
 - 15 Church of Sant'Agostino
 - 16 Church of Santa Maria Nuova
 - 17 Church of San Francesco della Pace
 - 18 Church of the Holy Trinity
 - 19 Church of San Pietro
 - 20 Palazzo Beni
 - 21 Church of San Domenico
 - 22 House of the "Capitano del Popolo"
 - 23 Church of Santa Croce della Foce
 - 24 Municipal Theatre
 - 25 Church of San Secondo
 - 26 Roman Theatre
 - 27 Mausoleo dei 40 Martiri
 - 28 Mausoleo "di Pomponio Grecino"
 - 29 Church of the Madonna del Prato
 - 30 Church of Santa Maria della Piaggiola
 - 31 Church of the Vittorina
 - 32 Basilica of Sant'Ubaldo
 - 33 Monastery of Sant'Ambrogio
 - 34 Bottaccione Gorge
 - 35 Church of San Giuseppe
 - 36 Somus Romana-Guastuglia
- gates of the city walls**
- I Porta di Santa Croce
 - II Porta di Santa Lucia
 - III Porta degli Ortacci
 - IV Porta di San Pietro
 - V Porta di Sant'Agostino
 - VI Porta di Sant'Ubaldo

services

- i IAT (inf., welcome to tourists)
- ⓘ Maggio Eugubino Ass. Offices
- E Easy Gubbio-Carpark cashdesk
- P Pay carpark
- P Carparks
- BUS Coachpark
- Ⓜ Lifts
- Ⓜ Campsite
- A Travel agent's
- V Municipal police
- C State police (Carabinieri)
- PT Post office
- H Emergency doctor
- F Chemist's
- Ⓜ Cable-car station
- Ⓜ Camping-van park
- Ⓜ Conference Centre
- Ⓜ Museums
- Ⓜ Municipal Theatre
- Ⓜ Cinemas
- Ⓜ Swimming-pool
- Ⓜ Sports centre
- Ⓜ Money change

hotels

- 1 Bosone Palace ★★★★★
- 2 Dei Consoli ★★★★★
- 3 Park Hotel Ai Cappuccini ★★★★★
- 4 Sporting Hotel ★★★★★
- 5 Relais Ducale ★★★★★
- 6 Torre Calzolari Palace ★★★★★
- 7 Beniamino Ubaldi ★★★★★
- 8 Gattapone ★★★
- 9 La Rocca ★★
- 10 Padule ★★
- 11 Pinolo ★★
- 12 San Marco ★★
- 13 Tre Ceri ★★
- 14 Villa Montegranelli ★★
- 15 Catignano ★★
- 16 Emma ★★
- 17 Grotta dell'Angelo ★★
- 18 Oderisi Balestrieri ★★
- 19 Locanda del Duca ★