ASSISI

Although Umbrian in origin, ASSISI was influenced by nearby Etruscan settlements. Under the name “Assisi”, it became a flourishing Roman municipality. At the beginning of the 8th century, a papal basilica, the Basilica of San Francesco, was erected by St. Francis, who had been inspired by the example of St. Benedict. The church was consecrated by Pope Innocent III in 1228.

In the heart of Assisi, half way up the slopes of Mt. Subasio at 424 meters above sea level, Assisi, a town extraordinarily rich in tourist attractions. Those who come two year round and every corner of the world are attracted by the thousands of tourists who visit Assisi each year. The town is a true meeting point for all those who wish to visit the various churches, museums, and other cultural attractions.

The Basilica of San Francesco

The magnificent structure of the Basilica of San Francesco is one of the most important religious buildings in the world. The church was founded in 1228 by St. Francis, who is buried here.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. RUFINO

The Cathedral of St. Ruferino is a large, rectangular building with a domed roof. The church was built in the 12th century and is one of the oldest churches in Umbria.

OTHER MONUMENTS

The Church of St. Stefano (13th century) is one of the most important religious buildings in the world. The church was founded in 1228 by St. Francis, who is buried here.

THE CHURCH OF ST. AGOSTINO DEI MIRI RUFIT (11th century)

The Church of St. Maria Maggiore is a large, rectangular building with a domed roof. The church was built in the 12th century and is one of the oldest churches in Umbria.

ROCCA MAGGIORE

The Church of St. Pietro (11th century) is a large, rectangular building with a domed roof. The church was built in the 12th century and is one of the oldest churches in Umbria.

ROCCA SAN'TANGELO

Romans and Greeks are believed to have occupied the site of Assisi. The town was later inhabited by the Etruscans and then by the Romans. The town was later occupied by the Franks and then by the Lombards. The town was later occupied by the Normans and then by the Spanish. The town was later occupied by the French and then by the English. The town was later occupied by the Germans and then by the Americans. The town was later occupied by the Italians.

BETTOVA km 16

In its stupendous position, 315 meters above sea level, the Bettova is a delightful and serene town. The town is located on theble and is surrounded by the valleys, the woods and the mountains. The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.

The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.

The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.

The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.

CANNARA km 15

Today, the Bettova is a delightful and serene town. The town is located on theble and is surrounded by the valleys, the woods and the mountains. The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.

The Bettova is a town of medieval charm and beauty.