

Lake Garda

travelling by water

History and stories

Itineraries

Descriptions

Travel information

Useful numbers





A service for residents, a marvel for tourists

The northern lakes of our country have always been a great attraction thanks to their pleasant environmental setting and surrounding landscape. Lake Como, with its memories of Manzoni's great book, is striking in the unusual, "fjord-like" appearance of its banks and the gradual advance of the lake basin into mountainous country, accompanied along its route by the "Regina", the ancient road that follows the outline of the western bank.

Lake Garda rests in a hollow surrounded by hills richly clad with olive-groves and lemon-groves, which flourish thanks to Garda's mild microclimate and help to make the lake an important tourist attraction.

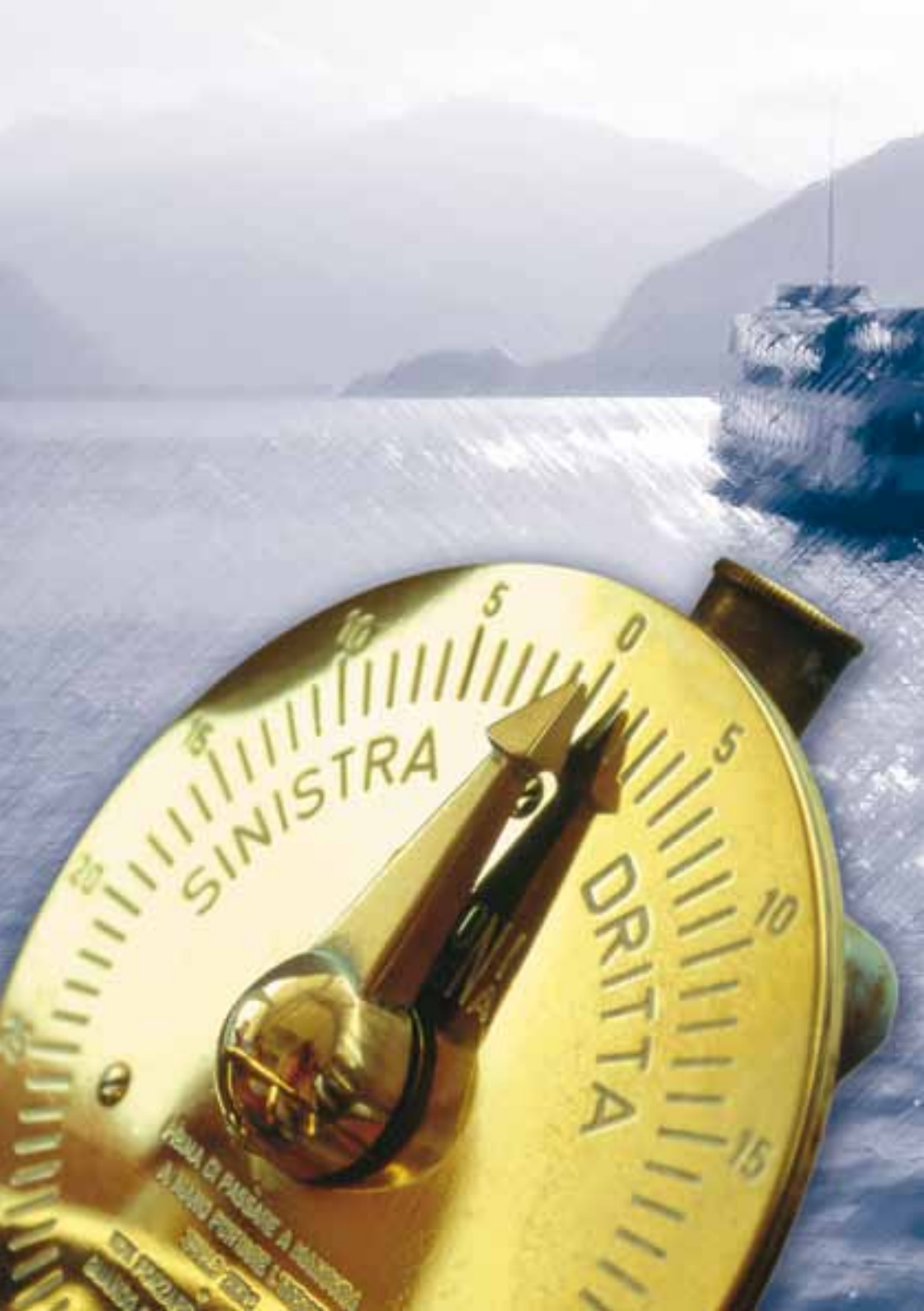
Lake Maggiore still retains an elegant "fin de siècle" atmosphere, emphasized by the stylish villas along its banks and the special beauty of the Borromean Islands.

The intensive urbanisation that has occurred in the lakes zone has given rise to a very sharp increase in the demand for services, such as the high priority placed on the need for local public transport following the congested state of traffic along the roads bordering the lakes. Hence the ever-increasing importance of alternative transport systems such as that provided by Navigazione Laghi, present for over a century first as a private firm then as a public enterprise in this area, whose boat services advantageously connect the banks of our rivers.

Following the development that has occurred in the socio-productive context of our areas, Navigazione Laghi has decided to produce these new guidebooks as a useful aid for both residents and visitors to our beautiful regions, in the hope that they may provide a helpful service to our users.

The Governing Manager
Renato Poletti







Lake Ferry Company

■ The first steamer	5
■ Paddle-wheel vessels	6
■ Ferry services between the wars	6
■ Government administration	7
■ More than two millions passengers	7

Lake Ferry Company



Lake Ferry Services on Lake Garda came into being a few years after the end of the Second World War. The official date was April 16, 1948 when the Government appointed the first Commissioner who was responsible for re-establishing public transport on Lake Benaco, through rebuilding the fleet and reorganising the service.

4

On a national level, it was only at the end of the following year that the Ministry of Transport unified the management of services for Lake Garda and Lake Maggiore. A lot of effort was put into achieving the main objective of providing a ferry transport system for the large Italian lakes. The transport was to be fast, efficient and

modern, in line with the social and economic requirements of the people living in towns and villages on the lakes' shores, as well as the first groups of tourists. The latter soon became the main force behind business activities in all the large lakes in Northern Italy, and for Lake Garda in particular. More details of the history of fer-

ry services on Lake Garda in the last 50 years will be given further on. Another important date was July 7, 1827. This is when the "Milanese Steam Ferry Company for the lakes of the Lombardy-Venetian Kingdom", launched the first steam vessel, after having received a sort of 15-year licence from the Austrian Emperor in 1824.





The first steamer

This was a vessel with a wooden hull, two 28-horsepower engines and a weight capacity of 40 tonnes.

It was called the Arciduca Ranieri, a name which was given to another ship that was built in the shipyards in Salò, and which went into service in 1834.

To summarise briefly, its story is both fascinating and eventful, with high points and periods of decline. Ever bigger and faster vessels

were launched, destroyed, sunk and scrapped.

The basic reference text for reconstructing these events is “A Brief History of Mechanical Navigation on Lake Garda” by Gianfranco Bortolussi and some very brief highlights have been taken from this text.

The Manubrio was launched after the Ranieri, and then came the Benaco steamship, which the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Royal Navy used to provide ferry services for the public. The Benaco was destroyed during the Second War of Independence.

AN ECO-FRIENDLY VESSEL: THE AMICO A PRORA, OR THE “HANDLEBAR”

It was called L'Amico a Prora and was a large vessel with a 100-tonne capacity that had been built in Pietro Floriani's shipyards. The people in the area, however, simply called it the Manubrio (“Handlebar”), since there were eight (real) horses yoked to handlebars on the deck, which went around in a circle, as in the merry-go-rounds of old. These animals turned the cogwheels of an engine with leather drive belts, thus activating two lateral paddle-wheels. When the winds were favourable, the horses could at last rest and the Manubrio could set the sails on its two masts. A flag bearing the word Safety would be hoisted on the highest spar. An eco-friendly, horse-operated vessel ahead of its time, the manubrio was not steam-powered, unlike the Arciduca Ranieri, and was not equipped with boilers – hence it was not subject to explosions or fires.

It had a single but crucial defect: it was too expensive. Thus the Milanese Lake Garda Ferry Company was forced to withdraw the vessel after ten years of good service (it had been inaugurated on the Riva-Desenzano route on January 25, 1830).



A second vessel, named Franz Joseph, was subsequently sold by Austria to the Italian government in 1866, and was re-named Filippo Oddone.

Another vessel was transferred from Lake Maggiore to Lake Garda and changed its name from Verbano 2 to Benaco. It ended up in Austrian hands during the Third War of Independence.

Paddle-wheel vessels

In 1888 two paddle-wheel vessels came into service and later there were five more. All of them had capacity for between 300 and 700 passengers. The Garda, a propeller boat for 80 passengers, also came into service in 1888.

During this period, the management changed hands, initially passing to the "Southern Railway Company", and subsequently to "Mangili", a promising business venture. This company launched two high-tech ships for the time, the Angelo Emo and the Lazzaro Mocenigo, which were both fitted with electric lights. A tugboat named Utile was used for freight transport. The Mangili company contributed to the growth of the local economy until the beginning of the First World War, developing the fleet and helping to spread the fame of Limone, Gargnano, Gardone, Salò, Sirmione and Garda through tourism (where there were already numerous Austrian "enemies"). But the war swept everything away – Mangili and the fleet never recovered. The ferry service was taken over by the government, but public management was not up to the standards of the service that had been offered during the pre-war period. It was only in 1923 that a new private company was established, the Lake Garda Ferry Company.



Ferry services between the two wars

A year later the fleet comprised seven paddle-wheel vessels, one propeller ship, two tugs and 11 boats. Before long, propellers and diesel took the place of paddle-wheels. The Trento motor ship was launched on January 16, 1925, followed by the Verona and the Brescia motor ships.

The final period of the war and the foundation of the Salò Republic on the shores of Lake Garda, in alliance with the Nazis, dealt a deathblow to the Ferry Company and its fleet.

Only the Zanardelli was left, and this was requisitioned by the Americans. On July 11, 1945, the

Mocenigo was assigned to civilian transport; then the Mincio tugboat and Garda and Verona motor ships were gradually re-activated. In September 1945, the Zanardelli was also returned to civilian use by the Americans. Then came the second post-war period and a period of government administration.



THE JUBILEE YEAR OF 1925

It is well known that there are mass movements of people in Jubilee Years: in ancient times they were called pilgrims, in recent times they have been re-named tourists. The Jubilee Year of 1925 also drew tourists to Lake Garda, which an advertisement for the period describes as "the shortest and most picturesque route to the Dolomites". Ferry trips were generally long and tiring. Vessels would run amok on the lake; full of passengers, they would undertake multiple journeys from one bank to the other. Up until 1890, the vessels did not carry more than 30,000 people every year; in the first fifteen years of the 20 century they transported a maximum of 250-280,000 passengers, and in 1925 they carried 400,000 people, beating all records at that time. These numbers do not only apply to the Belle Époque period. It was only after the introduction of the hydrofoils in the Fifties that volumes of traffic in line with those registered during 1925-26 were achieved.

THE START OF MASS TOURISM: DESENZANO BETWEEN THE TWO WARS

After the achievements of the 1925-26 period, tourism on Lake Garda changed hue. The fleet included 11 brand new or refurbished ships, whilst transport and networks offered new opportunities for the whole area. Verona, Mantova, Brescia and Rovereto, the towns surrounding the lake, were within reach by railway and new coastal roads encircled it. Weekend tourism replaced the more exclusive kind: cheap trains took people to the shores of Benaco, mostly in Desenzano, and the boat trip was also included in the price of the train ticket. This was the start of mass tourism, less elegant than before, more cost-conscious, noisier, yet practical. But the business sector in particular took off: raw materials for the north of Italy arrived in freight cars at the Desenzano train station. In the cities, porter co-operatives were set up to offload freight from railcars onto the trains for the lake district. In the meantime, the initial buses made their appearance – the first service linking Riva to Desenzano. Neither was the Lake Garda Ferry Company idle. Expecting a competitive boom in the road transport sector, it acquired the bus service in 1933. In other words, progress moved to and from the lakeshore, on ever less aquatic means of transport. Including hydroplanes. On October 23, 1934, Field Marshal Francesco Agello took off from the Desenzano base to beat his own speed record by flying over the lake in a futuristic ferry at 709 km per hour.

Government administration

The 1950 Jubilee Year provided another boost for tourism, but without reaching the peak of the previous 1925 Jubilee, partly due to shortcomings in the services provided. However, improvements were soon made. For instance, the Italia ship resumed service in 1952, after having been completely refurbished. This was followed by the Trento and Mocenigo motor ships. Then it was the turn of the Baldo, Verona and Brescia motor ships to enter service. In 1958 the Freccia del Garda began service; this was the first hydrofoil and could carry 80 passengers at a cruise speed of 60 km per hour. That same year tourism surpassed the record established in 1925, transporting

over 430,000 people. A series of new successes then occurred. The first ferry transporting cars, the Ticino, came into service, as well as new motor ships. In 1965, the second hydrofoil, the Freccia degli Ulivi, entered service. More on-board services were offered; in 1981 the Brennero ship had three decks and carried both passengers and cars.

Over two millions passengers

In 1982 the Lake Garda Ferry Company surpassed its target of one million passengers. The third large hydrofoil, the Goethe, began service in 1988; the first catamaran started in 1992; and the following year there was the Adamello ferry, 41,6 m long and



with a capacity of 426 tonnes. In 2008 Andromeda, in 2013 the ship of small tonnage Condor and in 2014 Motorship Baldo, so called in homage to the homonymous motorship built in 1900 and scrapped some years ago, which original bell has been maintained.

The constant upgrading of the fleet and the provision of vessels with varied characteristics, catering to the varied requirements of passengers and vehicles, enabled ferry services to play a vital role in developing tourism in the lake district and in the overall growth of Lake Garda's economy.

THE FERRY FLEET: SHIPS, FERRIES, HYDROFOILS AND CATAMARANS

There were 98 vessels in three fleets including boats, motor ships, ferries, hydrofoils and catamarans, with a total capacity of 30,000. This is the fleet that enabled the government to enhance, rationalise and improve ferry services on Italy's three great lakes. A goal towards which Navigarda, with its 29 vessels, has made a fundamental contribution. This is particularly evident when one considers that the fleet was reduced to only four ships at the end of the Second World War. However, care has been taken to preserve the glories of the past: the two historical paddle steamers, the Italia and the Zanardelli, maintain the style of the period with their fully refurbished engines and interiors. The Brennero and Tonale motor ships carry motor vehicles as well as passengers, whilst hydrofoils and catamarans provide a faster means of transport for tourists wishing to visit several places. It is also possible to organise congresses and meetings on Navigarda's vessels.



Lake Garda

■ The atmosphere on the lake	10
■ Its origins	11
■ Human presence	12
■ The economy	12
■ A little history	12
■ Writers, poets and lovers	14

Lake Garda

the blue colour of rocky waters



*Vegetation: olive groves, orange groves and other similar plants everywhere.
Panorama: mountains more desolate and arid than any others with an infinite view over the lake. Character: subject to furious gales during storms.*

10

These few verses belong to Michel de Montagne (1533-1592) who, having heard good things about Lake Garda, took a trip to Torbole, on the northern tip near Riva del Garda. During a three-and-a half-hour boat trip, his secretary conscientiously wrote down his impressions.

Even a few words are sufficient to convey the atmosphere of the lake, similar to that felt in the other great lakes of alpine origin, Lake Maggiore and Lake Como.

The atmosphere on the lake

A mild climate, Mediterranean vegetation, occasional winds, exclusive tourism and some mass invasions, coastal centres full of charm and history, villas, parks, churches and monuments, typical cuisine with fish from the lake, boats, ships, hydrofoils and windsurfers constantly ploughing the waves, noise and silence, brilliant colours and level sea beds, sports and walks, young and old, Germans and Italians – it's a human vista that is both varied and festive.

Lake Garda is all this, but of course not only this, celebrated

by writers and poets, recounted by great travellers, a veritable theatre of drama and memories of great men and impostors.

Among the great poets, Virgil is immediately worth mentioning. It was he who reminded us of the lake's original name and character, as mentioned above. "Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino", which in English translates as: "Oh Benaco who rises up with sea-like waves and tremor..."

Due to its large area and open horizon, Lake Garda or Benaco often retains a sea-like character, at least in the southern basin which widens like a sack or the base of a huge vat. We have difficulty in conjuring up another shape for the blue splash on the map, a blue which signals the me-



The lake's dimensions

Surface	370	square kilometres
Max length	51,6	kilometres
Max width	17,5	kilometres
Perimeter	158	kilometres
Average water level	65	metres
Max depth	346	metres, off the Castelletto shore
Average air temperature	13	°C
Average surface water temperature	12	°C
Main affluent	Sarca	
Emissary	Mincio	

Islands

- **Garda Island**
(of the Friars, or Lechi or Borghese)
- **St. Blaise**
(or Rabbit Island)
- **Trimelone**
(facing Assenza)
- **Isle of Dreams**
- **Olive tree Island**
(in Malcesine)
- **Star Rock**
(near San Vigilio)

eting of Lombardy to the west and south (with the provinces of Brescia and Mantua), Veneto to the East (the Verona shore), and Trentino to the North. Another point of interest concerning the name is that during the early Middle Ages, the current Garda name was adopted, which presumably derives from the Germanic "warda" (or something very similar), given to the rock "guarding" the gulf of the same name.



Its origins

The basin's profile dates back to the quaternary glacial period: its northern part faces a SW-NE direction, and is rather narrow,

enclosed within the slopes of the Altissimo and Baldo mountains to the east and the lower slopes of the alpine foothills of Lombardy to the west. Its origins are the same as those of the other two great Italian la-

11

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

The temperature ranges between 12°C and 14°C in winter and between 24°C and 26°C in the summer. The rainfall is 1,200 mm or less per annum, heavier in spring and autumn and scarce during the rest of the year, with the exception of a few thunder storms in August. The climate on Lake Garda is ideal, in fact a unique micro-climate, a mysterious amalgam of alpine and Mediterranean climates, reflected in the exceptional variety of its vegetation. There are olive trees along the coast, oak, hornbeam, ash-tree, and chestnut-tree woods in the wetter areas, beech wood on the mountains, but also red and white fir-trees. There are also plants typical of steppe-like and hot, humid climates: astragals, yew-trees, bay-trees, holm-oaks. And the floral variation is echoed, in the lake's waters, by a teeming variety of fish: more than 30 types, some of which are common in Italian lakes, such as carp or tench, others extremely rare, such as the giant carp or the lake trout. Brightly-coloured Mediterranean butterflies flutter in the blue skies, gulls circle above the open lake, both the common as well as the royal variety, but one can occasionally see even the brown kite, the buzzard and the spotted hawk. Ducks and coots hide in the cane thickets of the shallow lake and one can still hear the greater red woodpecker at high altitude in the woods. And then there are hares, squirrels, deer, moles, hedgehogs and ibex in the Bus de Bali area. In other words, it's a Garden of Eden.



THE “STRIKING BLUE”. TAINÉ ON LAKE GARDA

“Near Desenzano Lake Garda begins to come into view. It is all blue, that strange blue typical of rock-waters”. In May 1864, this is how Hyppolite Adolphe Taine, a positivist historian and methodical tourist as well as a writer capable of great, romantic reveries, described his first impressions of Lake Garda. For him it was veiled by the shadow of the mountains, and had an azure, breezy hue. To the author of Travels in Italy, everything on Lake Garda appeared to be screened by a pressing, yet very delicate, blue, as fine as gauze. Exactly like the distant backdrops of Italian Renaissance paintings. “From the lake to the sky the azure hues mingle in shades differentiated by their distance. One need only think of the landscapes with bluish rocks which Leonardo painted as backdrops to his paintings”.



kes on the slopes of the Alps. Lake Garda is the largest of the three. The southern part is 17 km at its widest and is enclosed by an imposing double amphitheatre of morainic origin.

12

Human presence

The peculiar climatic conditions and the potential for economic development have given rise to a relatively high population. There is a population of approximately 160,000 people in the coastal towns and villages alone. Most of them reside in the major



centres: Desenzano and Salò on the Brescia shore, Peschiera in the Verona area and Riva on the northern reaches, in the province of Trento.

with olive and orange groves having been all but abandoned. The exception to this is represented by the excellent grapes and wine produced.

The economy

The single most important industry is tourism, which involves all areas and is characterised by a very strong influx of German tourists and generally of tourists from northern and central Europe. Fishing is still important to a certain extent, with 1,000-1,500 tonnes being caught annually. Salò and Desenzano are the principal industrial centres. Industry is, however, very fragmented with the main activities being in the engineering, clothing and food sectors. Agriculture is a residual activity,

A little history

Over the centuries, the historical and cultural events in the Lake Garda region have had a mainly unifying effect. Originally, there were Ligurian and Etruscan settlements and the Roman influence, dating back to the alliance between the Cenomian Gauls and the Romans, was early and intensive. There was a community of “benacences”, whose name links them to the original Benaco tribe. The remains of Roman villas can still be seen on the Brescia shores.



The greatness of their civilization in this region, however, is linked to the poet Catullus and to the memory of his residence in Sirmione. After the devastations of the Barbaric period and the Longobard domination, the southern region of the lake was for a long time contested by Verona and Brescia. Then it was the turn of the Scaligeri and the Visconti families to fight it out until towards the middle of the 15th century when the Serenissima (Venetian Republic) established its permanent dominion.

The Lake Garda region also went through a long period of autonomy which favoured the flowering of artistic expression and literary creation.

Numerous villas were built throughout the 18th century, in keeping with the Palladian tradition. With the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797, there were military clashes and raids during the Napoleonic and Austro-Piedmontese wars, and the same happened again between Austrians and Franco-Piedmontese (in 1859 with the battles of Solferino and San Martino).

The final historical points of interest are the decision by Gabriele D'Annunzio to spend his last years in the celebrated Villa Vittoriale in Gardone, which became something of a sanctuary from



LAKE GARDA CUISINE

Rich, elaborate, refined and mouth-watering, Lake Garda cuisine reconciles the best traditional practices of the coastal centres with the exquisitely (appropriately so) typical specialities of the Benaco area. To begin with, there is fish prepared in the most varied manners, from fried bleak to tench risotto, from whitefish to gardesana eel (grilled with rosemary, vinegar and lemon juice). Meat dishes are also excellent, boiled meat or roasts served with sauces typical of the area, they include pearà (based on beef marrow) and peverada (based on birds' livers). Then there is the much sought-after marsala pigeons done in the Tremosine manner, birds with black olives, the alla valle meatloaf. Cheese from Tignale and the proverbial brodo di giuggiole (going into raptures) round off the meal. As regards wines, there is truly an embarrassment of varieties, as the Lake Garda area is one of the best areas for quality wines in Italy (certified Doc and Docg): the smooth Charetto di Moniga is a perfect accompaniment for fish dishes, whilst the area also produces the heavier Rosso Riviera, the more refined Lugana and the white Tocai from San Martino. And of course, there's the Bardolino in its two varieties, Rosso and Rosso Superiore.



Italian decadence and the brief, inauspicious period of the Salò Republic.

This city, in fact witnessed the end of Mussolini's era as head of the Italian Social Republic (autumn 1943–spring 1945), allied with the Nazi troops which occupied Italy, fighting against the Allies and the Italian Resistance Movement.

The ministries of the Fascist republic were set up in villas in various

centres in the Lake Garda area. Mussolini himself was based in Villa Feltrinelli in Gargnano.

After the Second World War the Benaco lake was invaded by no more than peaceful armies of tourists, whilst the vessels belonging to the Lake Garda Ferry Company have carried tourists and residents from one shore to another, and from one city to the next, without interruption.

THE HISTORICAL COMPLEX IN SAN MARTINO

Located in Desenzano's hinterland, this complex reminds the battle of 24th June 1859, when the Piedmontese army fought against the right wing of the Austrian one. In the Museum, composed by three wide halls, there are displayed relics, weapons and uniforms related to the battle and to the War of Independence. From the terrace of the Tower (64 meters high), which is a majestic monument entirely painted inside with scenes of the Italian Risorgimento, you can see the battlefield as well as a good part of Lake Garda. Nearby there is also the Ossuary, treasuring thousands of combatants' remains.

Writers, poets and lovers

*"There in beautiful Italy lies a lake
at the foot of the Alps where Italy borders
Germany at the Tyrol. It is called Benaco".
This is how Dante vividly describes the area
around Lake Garda in Canto XX of his Inferno.*



But he is not the first, nor will he be the last, of poets and writers to write about the lake "there in beautiful Italy".

Virgil, who inspired the metaphysical journey in the Divine Comedy, had already evoked a stormy atmosphere in Benaco where the wind and the waves produce a "sea-like roar". However, Catullus, the poet of Benaco par excellence, dedicated one of his most beautiful poems (Carmi) to Sirmione, "a gem among peninsulas".

In fact, there has always been literary appreciation for the calm and splendour of Lake Garda. For example, the 12 days of Silvano Cattaneo, a renaissance "dodecameron" that was clearly

inspired by Boccaccio, are set in the light-hearted context of a student trip to Benaco. Later on, the lake landscape evoked the "lost age of Saturn" for the 19th century poet, Cesare. D'Annunzio must have shared this view, since he chose to have his home in Lake Garda, where he wrote his Vittoriale. Not to mention European writers, who were probably the most enthusiastic. For them Lake





Garda was a compulsory stop on their Grand Tour and the epitome of the classical idea of beauty which they came to find in Italy. For Goethe it was "the land where lemon trees flower, golden oranges glisten amid the dark leaves, a mild breeze blows from azure skies...". In fact he had suffered some bitter experiences in the early stages of his journey to Italy in 1876, when he mistakenly landed in jail in the Malcesine castle.

The Austrian writer, Adalbert Stifter, set one of his novels on the steep slopes of Brescia. In the Garda region Heine thought he recognised signs of a Latin identity which the Barbarians of the North had failed to suppress;

whilst another Jewish writer of German origin, Franz Kafka, was sufficiently inspired by his sojourn in Riva for his story, *The Hunter Gracco*.

By his own admission, the restless André Gide savoured some of the most beautiful days of his long life in Torri del Benaco.

Another writer, David Herbert Lawrence, who is known for his sensual and pagan vitality, referred to Lake Garda several times in his works.

In a few concentrated lines, worthy of a Haiku, the author of



"*Lady Chatterley's Lover*" tried to retain the essence of the lake: "There was a blood-red sail like a butterfly breathing down on the blue water".





Itineraries

■ From south to north, coast to coast	18
■ Lake Garda in a day along the Brescia coast	20
■ Looking at the Verona shore	28
■ From Trentino to the tip of Sirmione	36
■ A round-trip of the lower lake	38
■ Four stops along the upper lake	40
■ In southern Lake Garda, on the Verona side	44
■ Information	46

From south to north, coast to coast

For those wishing to sail around Lake Garda and visit the towns and villages around it, there is an enormous wealth of riches.

18

The services provided by the Lake Garda Ferry Company offer a range of possibilities, with connections to all stations (lunch is served in the on-board restaurant on some vessels), or via fast means of transport, hydrofoils and catamarans, which cuts travel times roughly by half.

In addition to this, there are ferries for vehicles and passengers between Maderno (on the Brescia shore) and Torri (Verona shore) and vice versa, and further north between Limone (Brescia) and Malcesine (Verona) and vice versa.

It is also possible to arrange private cruises by hiring a motor



IN THE CENTRE: THE ISLE OF GARDA

"There is a place in the centre where the bishops of Trento, Brescia and Verona could give a sign of blessing, if one of them cut through that path". It is a general opinion that the "place in the centre" indicated by Dante in the Canto XX of the Inferno is the Isle of Garda: though not exactly in the middle of the lake, the ancient Insula Cranie island that can be seen from San Felice del Benaco is on the borders of the dioceses of Verona and Brescia, whereas slightly further north the waters of the Sommalogo belong to the diocese of Trento. In other words, it is a middle point, and not only in the geographic sense: St. Francis of Assisi, who visited it in March 1221, found it an ideal spot to establish a small convent. So a hermitage and a small church dedicated to St. Mary of Jesus was built on the high part of the island. It was a small but important spiritual centre where saints landed, including Anthony of Padua and Bernard of Siena, as well as emperors such as Frederic II and poets like Dante Alighieri. In 1798 Napoleon shut down the convent and the island changed hands more than once, each time taking on the name of its new owner. The first was Count Luigi Lechi from Brescia, who built a splendid villa on it in 1817, with the intention of hosting important people of the time, such as Rossini, Donizetti and Pindemonte.



ship for conferences, parties and other occasions.

To help decide what to do, this brief guide lists some of the attractions of Lake Garda as viewed from the water and outlines some itineraries.

These are just suggestions to help provide guidance for people who do not already know the Benaco area or to remind regular visitors of a certain attraction, a villa worth seeing again, a painting worth admiring, a church worth visiting. Brief details will be given of each stop where Ferry Com-

pany vessels stop. We have, in any event, chosen a perspective as seen from the lake. The intelligent tourist has left their car at home, or has parked it in one of the lake centres and only moves it via the ferries which commute between the various shores.

This tourist boards wherever they want, enjoys the lake from the lake's vantage point, then returns to the starting point.

And the following day they will select another itinerary in order to see other cities or to enjoy other views in the knowledge

that there is always a Lake Garda Ferry Company vessel to carry them to their chosen destination. All they have to do is to decide what to do.



GARDALAND AND CANEVAWORLD

The eastern Gardesana motorway, between Peschiera and Lazise, goes to Gardaland. Those travelling with children will find it impossible not to stop there, but adults are sometimes tempted to do so, too. In fact Gardaland is not merely an amusement park, albeit a gigantic one; it is a parallel city of themed entertainment, the kingdom of Utopia, of virtual adventure, the never-never land of the almost real illusion. Instead, Canevaworld includes Movieland (the kingdom of cinema), Aquapark (water adventures for the whole family) and Medieval Times (games of knights in an anachronistic world).

Lake Garda in a day along the Brescia coast



*The first itinerary suggested here is a classic one.
We set off in the morning from Desenzano to complete
a round trip of the lake, sailing along the Brescia coastline,
landing at Riva del Garda in the early afternoon.*

It is possible to have lunch in the restaurant on the deck during the trip. There is a one-hour stop in Riva, sufficient time for a quick visit of the most important monuments.

The trip back to Desenzano in the early hours of the evening is on the same vessel or via a rapid service.

Prior to embarking, it is worth visiting Desenzano.



Desenzano del Garda

Altitude 67 m
Population 27,000

- **To see**
Duomo
Civic Archaeological Museum
Roman villa
- **The surrounding area**
The Historical complex in San Martino

With its sweeping territory, Desenzano overlooks the southern shores of the lake, in a gulf bordered by the Vò peak to the west and by the Sirmione peninsula to the east.

The introduction of an important railway station and of the tourist port, which are an essential draw for sailing on the lake, together with the mildness of the climate and the beauty of the landscape, have led to a significant growth in residential and tourist developments.

Notwithstanding the significant development of the town, which has become an important urban area and which includes the region around Rivoltella and S.Martino della Battaglia, the old city centre still revolves around the old marina. The marina is surrounded by historical buildings such as the Palace of the Superintendent and the former Town Hall, both of which date back to the 16th century. The ruins of an ancient medieval castle with its quadrangular tower can be seen in the upper part of the city.

The parish church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene is also worthy of note; this was built at the end of the 15th century and refurbished at the end of the following century. The interior, with a nave and two aisles, hosts together with paintings by Andrea Celesti and Zenon Veronese, a Last Supper by Tiepolo.



The heart of Desenzano, however, is even older and it is only a short walk from the Parish. In fact the excavations carried out in 1921 unearthed the ruins of a Roman villa that had been built between the third and sixth centuries.

Fortunately, some splendid mosaic floors have remained intact – their exquisite ornamental motifs along the rooms constituting the building are almost certainly of noble origin.

The name Desenzano is of Roman origin, even if the earliest

settlements date back to at least the second millennium BC.

In the Polada peat-bog between Desenzano and Lonato, the remains of lake dwellings were unearthed during the last century, whilst in another area, in Lavagnone, more recent excavations have brought to light a perfectly preserved wooden plough and yoke.

The history goes back thousands of years, and the remains can be found in the city's archaeological museum which is the former convent of St. Mary de Senioribus.



In the surrounding area, the previously mentioned Lonato (eight kilometres from Desenzano) was at the centre of the proto-historic area (dating back to 2000 BC) which took its name from the Polada peat-bog. In the old city centre the ruins of a fortress built in the 11th century and the medieval Palace of the Podestà which currently houses the Ugo da Como Foundation can be seen.

This institution includes an extremely rich variety of documentary material and books of historical and artistic importance that were donated by this historian and art collector, who was himself born in Lonato in 1869.

Once the visit to Desenzano and the surrounding area is over, the lake trip can begin. The tourist can already catch a glimpse of the tip of Sirmione and the Caves of Catullus to the east.



Sirmione

Altitude	68 m
Population	7,500

- **To see**
Scaligera Fortress
Roman villa

'A gem among peninsulas', was Catullus' definition and, putting pride and love aside, he had good reasons for calling it thus: to this day Sirmione occupies a unique, privileged position.

Guarded by the massive "Scaligera" fortress, built in the 13th century by Mastino I della Sca-

la, the town's green olive trees crown the remains of a grandiose Roman villa, and stretch out to the blue waters. A drawbridge separates the complex from the mainland.

The peninsula, is made up of three hills: the one to the east is called Cortine, one to the west is known as Mavino and the northern one takes its name from the spectacular Roman settlement known as the Caves of Catullus. But practically every corner in this region has traces of its Roman origins: Roman noblemen, attracted by the incredibly mild climate and the beauty of its landscape during the Imperial Age,

THE CAVES OF CATULLUS

Historians are not certain that the villa of the Latin poet was on this site, but the Venetian chronicler, Marino Sanuto, called the place the Caves of Catullus in 1483, and it has become known as such.

In actual fact, only the oldest, most southern part of the villa probably dates back to Catullus' time, even if the size of the site (a rectangular 167 metres by 105 metres) might suggest there was a thermal spa.

The excavations uncovered a crypt and portal, a heated pool and a passageway at the end of which is what is known as the window on paradise.

A small museum at the entrance preserves fragments of frescoes, objects in bronze, ceramics and coins.



chose to build their sumptuous villas in this area.

In Cortine, votive memorials to Jupiter and Mercury have been found near the site of the former church of St. Salvatore, as well as memorial stones dedicated to the Roman emperors Constantine and Julian the Apostate.

In Mavino, the attractive church of St. Peter, lies on an ancient pagan temple amidst green olive trees that slope down towards the lake.

Salò comes into sight after nearly one hour on board the vessel.

Salò

Altitude	75 m
Population	10,500

- **To see**
- Duomo**
- Palazzo della Magnifica Patria**

Lying along the banks of a deep cove, Salò overlooks the lake and is protected by its bushy hills on which cypresses and olive trees grow.

The Gulf that bears its name is bordered to the north by the banks of Gardone Riviera (see page 24) and to the south by the Corno Cape, on the promontory on which lies the district of St. Felice of Benaco.

Behind this lies Mount St. Bar-



tolomeo (568 metres), which affords an ample view of the lake and its surrounding territory.

The origins of this town, like those of other centres on the shores of Lake Benaco, are very ancient. So ancient in fact as to be steeped in legend: either a mythical Queen named Salonina or the Etruscan high priest Saloo are believed to have given their name to the earliest settlements in the area.

Historically, the exhibits on display in the city's archaeological museum in the Palazzo della Magnifica Patria are testimony to a Roman settlement being established in this area during the first century AD. In the necropolis in

Lugone, one of several unearthed in the area around Villa and Barbarano, excavations have brought to light home furnishings dating back to the first and second centuries AD, including a cup of oriental inspiration and an exquisitely-made vase.

But most of Salò's history is still seen in its medieval district on the busy streets along the banks of the lake. These streets are inside the fortified walls, which were built in the 11th century and fortified in the 15th century, when the town had already become the main centre of the Magnificent Homeland. It was also known as the Community of the Salò Riviera, an enclave of 42 municipalities that continued to remain autonomous, even under the rule of the Visconti family and later of the Serenissima (Venetian Republic). The Palazzo della Magnifica Patria, which was built in 1524 from plans drawn up by Sansovino, dates back to those times, and it hosted the Municipal Council, which administered justice and governed the civilian and economic life of the Riviera by means of the "podestà".

The late-gothic Cathedral dedicated to St. Mary of the Annunciation, is also worth a visit, being



the largest in the entire Lake Garda area.

Its construction dates back to 1453 from plans drawn up by Filippo delle Vacche di Caravaggio. There is a beautiful portal in the centre of the facade designed by Gasparo da Cairano and Antonio della Porta da Porlezza.

Inside there is a nave and two aisles bordered by twelve columns. There is also an impressive collection of paintings and signed frescoes by artists including Palma the Younger, Zenon Veronese and Paolo Veneziano.

The sanctuary of Our Lady of Rio is only 4 km from Salò. It was built in the 17th century on the spot where legend has it that the Virgin appeared.

Pilgrims still go there, especially on Easter Mondays.

Between the autumn of 1943 and April 1945, the dour Terzi-Martignengo building in Barbarano was the headquarters of the so-called Italian Social Republic established by Mussolini and the Nazis.

Gardone Riviera is further north of that.



Gardone Riviera

Altitude	120 m
Population	2,600

- *To see*
The Grand Hotel
Villa Alba
Hruska Botanical Gardens

Gardone is well-known for the Vittoriale, as well as for the variety of prestigious residences dating back to the early 20th century.

Their architecture dates from neoclassical, liberty, neo-gothic and even Moorish periods.

The town, which is full of plants and trees, is located along the shores of the lake and on the surrounding hills of Morgnaga and Montecucco.

Its history is similar to that of nearby Salò and the Magnifica Patria of Benaco, examples being the parishes in Upper Gardone, Morgnaga and Fasano.

Gardone is an elegant tourist centre which in some respects reminds one of another often visited lakeside city, Stresa, on Lake Maggiore. However, its real development dates back to the 19th and 20th centuries, and owes much to a Viennese engineer, Luigi Wimmer.

Having arrived in Gardone for a period of convalescence, Wimmer was won over by the charm of the area and acquired Villa Cargnacco, the future Vittoriale. The purchase was just the first step of a love affair with the town which was also marked by entrepreneurial flair.

A MUSICAL JULY

Near the Captain's Building in Salò, there is a marble bust sculpted by Angelo Zanelli, who was also responsible for the controversial Altar of the Homeland in Rome. The bust portrays Gasparo Bortolotti. Bortolotti, better known as Gasparo da Salò, was a famous musician who was born in the town and was involved in perfecting the violin. In fact Salò has not forgotten its musical past. In July, classical music is played in the church square of the Cathedral, where the July music festival takes place.

An annual appointment for music lovers, Musical July is one of the most prestigious and international events in the packed calendar of musical events in Italy during the summer.

To demonstrate that the climate in Gardone was exceptional, Wimmer sponsored a climatologist, the German Rodhen. At the end of his studies, Rodhen concluded that the town had the highest winter temperature in northern Italy.

Further proof of the unique microclimate in Gardone is the botanical garden which the naturalist Artur Hruska set up on the lakeside in the early 20th century. The Hruska gardens are among the most interesting and original in Europe. They have over 2,000 species of plants; and alpine flora flourishes alongside Mediterranean and sub-tropical plants.

In spring and early summer visitors can enjoy a beautiful view of the garden in full bloom from the covered terrace.

Toscolano Maderno

Altitude	80 m
Population	8,000

• To see Valle delle Cartiere

The city of Toscolano Maderno is situated to the north of Gardone and it is a part of the Regional Park of the Northern Garda of Brescia province. Toscolano, in particular, boasts Roman origins, as witnessed by the remains of an ancient Roman villa.

In the final area of Toscolano river's valley, since 1300, the paper industry has been developing, among the first and most important places of Europe. For this reason this stretch is called "Valle delle Cartiere" ("Paper-mills'



Valley"). In Maderno there is the dock of the vehicle transport ferry, which connects the opposite sides of the lake (Maderno-Torri) all year long.



THE VITTORIALE

Having left Fiume in 1921, Gabriele D'Annunzio arrived on the shores of Lake Garda to look for a suitable residence. After an exhaustive search, he bought Villa Cargnacco, the former property of Luigi Wimmer (the Viennese engineer who was largely responsible for Gardone's fortunes in modern times). After Wimmer, the property was acquired by a German art critic connected to the Wagner family and then requisitioned by the Italian Government. The wild beauty

of the park, the intricate spaces and the wide vista, won over the bard and so the villa became part of that majestic and self-celebratory project known as the "Vittoriale of the Italians", mostly carried out by the architect Giancarlo Moroni and later donated to the State in 1930. Today the Vittoriale is a museum full of mementoes of the "warrior poet" (from the plane with which he flew over Vienna to the cars which he drove to Fiume) and is a compulsory stop on any Garda tour.



Gargnano

Altitude 98 m
Population 3,000

- *To see*
Church of St. James
Church of St. Francis

Gargnano lies on the western bank of the lake, protected from the cold northern winds by surrounding mountains and hills. The district comprises numerous towns, namely Bogliaco, Villa, San Giacomo, Muslone. The mild climate here has created the ideal conditions for planting cedars, lemon trees, olive trees and cypresses on the slopes surrounding the various centres.

This is the place where D.H. Lawrence wrote his "Twilight in Italy". The urban centre of Gargnano is centred around the harbour which is overlooked by elegant buildings. One of these is the municipality that was built towards the end of the 16th century.

Cannonballs shot by an Austrian ship at the town during the Third War of Independence in 1866 are embedded in the wall alongside the lake.

The oldest church in Gargnano, St. James, dates back to the 12th century and was recently restored.

Three frescoes dating back to the 14th century can still be seen on a side wall. The wooden statue of St. James, which dates back

to the 16th century, is in an alcove of an impressive brick altar inside the church.

Villa Feltrinelli, which was built near the end of the 19th century, was one of the many villas overlooking the lake that played a dishonourable role in the last war: it hosted Mussolini's secretariat during the Salò Republic. The villa that Mussolini chose as his personal residence is further north, in San Faustino. After a look at Malcesine on the Verona side, the next stop is Limone.

Limone sul Garda

Altitude 66 m
Population 1,100

The lemon groves, from which the town takes its name, are neglected nowadays, but they do evoke a Mediterranean climate. This is further elicited by the views and the vegetation that gives the lakeshore its colour. The town lies in a cove and has a historic centre with beautiful old homes.

We have now reached our destination, Riva del Garda, in the province of Trento.



Riva del Garda

Altitude 73 m
Population 16,000

- *To see*
Torre Apponale
Palazzo della Rocca
Palazzo del Podestà
Palazzo del Provveditore
- *The surrounding area*

At the Varone Falls, the water drops from a spectacular height of 90 m in a narrow natural hollow. This may be reached via a small wooden bridge, a stairway and an artificial gallery. Thomas Mann was so impressed by it that he immortalised his impressions on this "entrance to hell" in *The Magic Mountain*.

Riva overlooks the northernmost banks of the lake, at the mouth of the Albola and Varone streams. It is bordered on the east by the unmistakable sloping shape of Mount Brione and on the west by the steep cliffs which form the last slopes of Mount Rocchetta. The industrial harbour of St. Nicholas, the camping sites, the beaches and dockyards lying

on the eastern side of the Gulf form a harmonious whole which reaches the mouth of the river Sarca, near Torbole (see page 40). A famous tourist resort, Riva is a paradise for sailing and windsurfing enthusiasts, and there are important sporting events such as the Garda Sailing Week, the Intervela and a unique combined sailing-skiing event. The latter is possible only in this area due to the fact that there are both Me-



diterranean shores and permanent snow.

The Torre Apponale and the Palazzo della Rocca are among the many artistic attractions in Riva worth mentioning.

Quadrilateral in shape, with corner towers and a powerful central section, it was built in the 12 century, subsequently extended by the Scala family and the Venetians, and then converted into barracks by the Austrians. Today the Palazzo della Rocca houses the library and the civic Museum. The latter houses interesting remains of the primitive lake dwelling on Lake Ledro, together with other intriguing exhibits of local life.

Beyond the Rocca, after going through a garden, one reaches the beautiful Olive Tree beach.

The lovely square overlooking the harbour is a reminder of the influence that Verona and the "Serenissima" (Venice) have had on this town, which is much coveted for its strategic position. The buildings on the square have elegant porticoes and here the Palazzo della Podestà (14th century) is next door to the Palazzo del Provveditore, which was built in the 15th century. A walk through the impressive historical centre leads one to the octagonal shaped Church of the Inviolata, built during the 17th century.

Looking at the Verona shore



The itinerary suggested today could be called the Verona route. It starts off in Peschiera, goes to Malcesine and then returns to Peschiera, either on the same boat or via the rapid service.

The tour takes a day in this case as well.

Looking eastwards whilst going north, we can appreciate the places on the Veneto coast.

The boat sets off from Peschiera, situated on the south-easterly tip of Lake Benaco.



Peschiera del Garda

Altitude 68 m
Population 9,300

- To see
Rocca scaligera
Garrison Headquarters

Peschiera may be considered both a lake as well as a river town, since it is situated on the various branches and canals of Lake Garda before the lake finally flows out in the direction of the Po river.

Viewed from the lake, the town looks like an intricate maze of piers, shipyards and protected coves where boats moor.

Its position meant that Peschiera has been inhabited since prehistoric times and played a primary role among Roman settlements on Lake Benaco. Even Pliny the Elder mentioned its name, "Arilica Peschierae".

By naming it Piscaria, the Longobards wanted to stress the wealth of fish in its waters. But, more than eels, fortresses and weapons



have marked its destiny as a bastion continuously subjected to consolidation by the Scala family, the Venetians, and the Austrians, right up until it became a crucial centre in the Risorgimento movement.

Its two principal monuments, in fact, are the result of its military history. They are the Rocca or Fortress, built by Mastino II Della Scala, and the Garrison Headquarters, which are remembered especially because the 1915-18 war took a dramatic turn within its halls, with the decision to establish a new line of defence along the Piave river after the defeat at Caporetto.

Just two kilometres away going south, the Sanctuary of the Frassinio Lake Madonna by the Frassinio lake (one of the few lakes of glacial origin still in existence among the morainic hills) is worth visiting. This was established in 1511 to enable the common people to worship the Virgin, who, a year earlier, apparently through the miraculous appearance and disappearance of a statue of herself, had indicated her desire for a place of worship in the area.



THE OLIVE TREE RIVIERA

Fifty kilometres of beautiful and extremely varied landscapes, with a succession of coves and shores, villages and castles, surrounded by one of the most admired and luxuriant vegetations in Europe, with Mediterranean plants and olive trees in particular.

Like a great, generous divinity, Mount Baldo, the botanic garden of Europe, lies above the northern part of the Olive Tree Riviera, a tourist paradise for

people of various tastes; for those who love the arts, for those who prefer hiking or mountain-biking, for lovers of sailing, windsurfing and, perhaps, paragliding, but also for people who appreciate tranquillity and good cuisine.



Lazise

Altitude	76 m
Population	6,700

- *To see*
Castle
Church of St. Nicholas

Even before the Romans bestowed on it the dignity and structure of the *castrum*, Lasitium (its Latin name) had been an important centre of the lake-dwelling civilisation that had developed on the shores of Lake Garda during the Bronze Age.

A town of great military and commercial importance, Lazise was the first independent municipality to be set up on the lake in medieval times.

From the Scaligeri to the Gonzagas, through the Visconti and the Serenissima (Venetian Republic), the successive dominations also maintained its status.

Today its small harbour is the remains of the “teza” or cove where the Scaligere and Venetian fleets sought refuge. The village is still a square surrounded by crenulated walls and is very picturesque against a background of olive trees and the inevitable Castle which stands out. Built in 1014 by the Governor of the Lake and subsequently restored by the Scaligeri, it has five towers and a fortress, and is one of the



best preserved on the Verona side of Lake Garda. In the small Church of St. Nicholas (12th century) near the harbour there are frescoes from the Giotto school.

An excursion in the Pacengo and Colà areas nearby gives us the chance to admire some splendid villas surrounded by luxuriant gardens that were built on the

terraced coast. Examples are the Bagatta, the Buttoni, the Camuzoni, the Barbaro (in Pacengo), the Miniscalchi, the Cadalora and the da Sacco (in Colà).



Bardolino

Altitude 66 m
Population 6.800

- To see
Church of St. Severo
and St. Zeno

Two extremities jutting over the waters, the one in Mirabello in the south and the one in Cornicello in the north, set the stage for the spectacular scenario in Bardolino, one of the most popular centres on Lake Garda among tourists and holiday-makers.

It is a town of great historical lineage, whose name some say is of Germanic origin and others say is connected to a character linked



to the myth of the Argonauts. Bardolino became a free municipality as early as 1100, subsequently passing under the control of the Scala family and then the Serenissima (Venetian Republic). For that matter, the Romanesque architecture of the Church of St. Severo bears witness to its ancestry, both on the outside of the sloping frontal section with its hanging walls, as well on the inside, where there are a nave and two aisles supporting five round arches and three irregular apses. In addition to these features, there is a crypt dating back to the 9th century, one of the earliest exam-

ples of this architectural style. Dating back to the same period as St. Severo, the small church of St. Zeno boasts a single, barrel-shaped nave, embellished with six columns in red marble.

Also of interest are the pictures in the Church of St. Mary of Mercy, known as the Snow Madonna, which was built in the 14th century.

Fifteen minutes after leaving Bardolino, the boat arrives in Garda.

Garda is the main fishing centre on the lake and is known for its tradition of building boats made entirely of wood.

IN VINO VERITAS

It goes without saying that Bardolino has a famous wine festival. Wine production is, in fact, not only a source of material wealth for the city and its morainic environs, but also a source of cultural richness, the origins of which have been lost in the mists of time.

Wines of the area were praised as far back as Catullus, Augustus, Cato and Cassiodorus. Two quality wines (DOCs) are specific to Bardolino: the Rosso (Red) and Charetto, which is also available in the "superiore" version, and, depending on the area where it is produced, as "classico".

They originate in the vineyards of Corvino Veronese, Rondinella, Molinera and Negrara. They must be drunk while young and are mild, velvety and soft with a hint of almond, as is typical of all wines in the region.





Garda

Altitude 67 m
Population 4,000

- *To see*
Palazzo del Capitano del Lago
St. Mary's
Villa Becelli-Albertini
- *The surrounding area*

On a fortress at an altitude of 305 metres, the hermitage of the Camaldolesi, with the small Romanesque church of St. Peter, is surrounded by olive trees.

The Camaldolesi, having acquired the convent built on the ruins of the fortress from the Teatini, rebuilt the hermitage where they still live to this day. The only painting to survive the plunder by Napoleon of the artistic heritage of the hermitage is a St. Romualdo by Palma il Giovane.

The name Garda probably derives from the German *Warte* meaning "guard, fortress". But legend and poetry have it that Garda described the features of a beautiful nymph. It is a fact, however, that the ancient village of Garda was always a vigilant, "guarded" place. In other words it had defensive military structures – first under the Romans; then with the Longobards, when it became an important "royal court" (it is said that Queen Teodolind wished to celebrate her wedding here); subsequently in the age of the Franks, when Charlemagne elevated its castle to the status of a county and the Germanic Garda slowly began to take the place of the Latin *Benacus* as the name to describe the entire region of the lake.

Protected by an amphitheatre of hills, dominated by the fortress

in which Berengard II confined Queen Adelaide of Bourgogne (although she managed to escape), the ancient village is worth visiting both on account of the gothic buildings on the lakeside, the result of Venetian influence, as well as the impressive Palazzo del Capitano del Lago, where the ancient guild of fishermen used to congregate long ago.

Built in the 9th century, today the parish church of St. Mary's is enclosed within

the sacristy of the present parish, following a series of renovations and refurbishments which continued until 1700. Fragments of Longobard and Romanesque sculptures were buried in the belfry of 1571; and the cloister with its open portico dates back to the 15th century.

Some of the major works that can be seen inside are a Madonna and Child sculpted in the 16th century, a Crucifix of the mid-16th century and paintings by Palma il Giovane and Francesco Paglia.

The villas are also lovely. One of them is the famous residence of Becelli-Albertini where, back from his victory in Peschiera in 1848, Carlo Alberto received the Lombard delegation which presented him with the act of annexation to Piedmont.

Back on board, the boat passes the St. Vigilio Point, one of the most picturesque spots on the lake, with its cypresses and lemon-trees. The small church of St. Vigilio and the 16th century Villa Guarienti are both here.

Past the point, the next town is Torri del Benaco.





the interior of the church of the Holy Trinity.

The frescoes in the “loggia” (balcony) of the 16th century Ca’ Turini, on the harbour square, and in the Mari Palace are also worth a mention.

As well as other paintings, the 18th century Parish houses a work by Sebastiano Aragonese which, curiously enough, is the

Torri del Benaco

Altitude	67 m
Population	3,000

- *To see*
Scaligero Castle
Church of the Holy Trinity
- *The surrounding area*

A winding road goes from Torri to Albisano, where the church square of the Parish affords a splendid view of the lake and the opposite bank.

Torri takes its name from two towers which, together with the regular planning of the village, testify to its Roman origins as castrum turrium.

As well as the small harbour and the view, one must see the fairly



well preserved Scaligero Castle, which was built between 1383 and 1393 and stands next to a lemon grove.

Art lovers will appreciate the 15th century frescoes which decorate

only contribution by an artist of the Brescia school on the shores of Verona.

Small, but typical of the lakeside lifestyle, Torri has been a favourite destination of famous holiday-makers, particularly in the 20th century: from the writer André Gide who in this very place discovered the mildness of the Benaco climate, to the painter Max Ernst, from the English poet Stephen Spender to the actor Lawrence Olivier, without considering eminent political guests such as Winston Churchill and King Juan Carlos Bourbon.

All these people stayed at the Gardesana, the local hotel established in the building which formerly housed the Lake Captain.





We now head towards the narrow part of the lake, with Malcesine as our destination. This is the last stop in the tour of the lake's eastern bank. On this way we find Brenzone.

Brenzone

Altitude	69 m
Population	2,500

- To see
Scaligero Castle

Located in the middle of the lake, it is historically a touristic zone and transit area for commerce between the Po valley and Alps and, consequently, this town is

the child of a triple culture, linguistically too: Veronese, of Brescia and Tridentine.

The territory of this town, one of the largest of the Veronese province (50,10 km²), elevates to the Baldo peak.

Main peculiarities of this town are the various hamlets and fractions, so many that the residential zone does not concentrate in a leading area, but it is scattered on the hillsides of the Baldo's hinterland and "Brenzone" toponym does not indicate a particular district but the entire territory of this town.

Malcesine

Altitude	89 m
Population	3,500

- To see
Scaligero Castle

Some consider it the most picturesque spot in the whole Lake Garda area, and definitely in Malcesine. The castle is on a high promontory that slopes gently towards the water – it looks like a fairy tale.

The castle dominates the ancient village and is its symbol. It has changed hands several times in the course of its thousand-year-old history, but is especially well known for having imprisoned J.V. Goethe, who was totally unaware that he would have been accused of espionage by the paranoid Venetians on account of the sketches in his diary. The misunderstanding was subsequently clarified and today the poet's drawings are housed in a hall dedicated to him in a small museum inside the Castle. Goethe was not the only individual inspired by Malcesine to record the town's appearance for posterity.

Another of the town's illustrious



MOUNT BALDO: HORTUS EUROPAE

Situated between Lake Garda and the Valley of the Adige river, Mount Baldo is a typical foothill of great naturalistic and environmental beauty. The changing and anomalous climatic occurrences which have taken place during the course of millennia in the Paduan-alpine foothill region, find a sort of encyclopaedic compendium here. Some geologists maintain that Mount Baldo might have survived the glacial era unscathed. This would explain the survival of plant species which have become extinct elsewhere, as well as that combination of alpine and Mediterranean flora which so impressed naturalists and botanists in the past and justifies the name *Hortus Europae* (Garden of Europe) by which Mount Baldo is internationally known. Setting off from the bank of the lake and the lower slopes of the Adige Valley, where the evergreen species of sub-Mediterranean character grow, one passes through ever-changing formations before coming across alpine species, both rocky as well as typical of grasslands.

Many flowers bear the “baldense” specification, since they were spotted on Mount Baldo for the first time: a few examples of this are the Baldense *T. Anemone*, the *Galium Baldensis* Spr, and the *Knautia Baldensis* Kern. In the Botanic Garden on Mount Baldo, which was set up on the site of an old forest nursery in Navazzina (near the municipality of Ferrara di Monte Baldo), the autochthonous species of the mountain are cultivated, excluding any importation from other geographic areas.



guests was the Austrian painter Gustav Klimt. Of the two masterpieces painted during his stay on Lake Garda, Malcesine on Lake Garda and Church in Cassone, the first was unfortunately destroyed in a fire in 1945. Contemporary art, however, is still on show here. A small open-air museum of sculpture has been set up in the park around the Bellevue San Lorenzo Hotel. An extremely steep cableway goes from Malcesine to Tratto Spino, one of the peaks of Mount Baldo is not, as its name might imply, a simple mountain, but a proper mountain chain which dominates the entire northern part of the Verona side of Lake Garda. Once the excursion is over, a vessel going south returns to Peschiera.

From Trentino to the tip of Sirmione



This time the boat sets off from the principal station of Riva del Garda (see page 27) on the northern bank of the lake. It leaves Arco behind and goes south-westerly, along the narrow strip of Lake Benaco.

36

We leave in the morning and can soon make out the towns on the Brescia bank on the right: in order these are Limone, Gargnano, Gardone and Salò (see from pages 23 to 26).





WINES AND MORE BESIDES

Chardonnay or Pinot, or the more full-bodied Merlot, Schiava or Muller Thurgau: also on the Trieste banks, there is a wealth to choose from as regards certified wines (DOC and DOCG). Red and white wines, the result of a long and refined tradition and of cultivation of the land with what, in these parts, is a form of devotion.

Excellent cuisine which, on the one hand, is similar to that in other places around the lake, with the many varieties of fish (coregone, pike, carp) prepared simply, and on the other, offers specialities of the Trieste hinterland such as the famous "carne salada" meat. Protected by a seal of approval, it may be sampled raw, as an hors d'oeuvre, or grilled, after having been lightly marinated in olive oil.

Another local delicacy are the plums from Dro.

The ferry which carries cars to Malcesine, or the one travelling in the opposite direction, leaves from Limone. Farther south, between Gargnano and Gardone, on a promontory on the Brescia bank, is Maderno, another terminus for ferries linking Torri del Benaco, on the Verona side.

The boat reaches Sirmione (see pg. 22-23) in the early afternoon. It is possible to have lunch in the ferry's on-board restaurant, if desired.

The stop in Sirmione lasts an hour and this is enough to visit the town and choose between the Mediaeval Castello Scaligero

or the Roman Caves of Catullus. Or both places. If you are forced to make a choice, in any event you will not be disappointed.

The return to Riva del Garda is scheduled in the evening, on the same boat or via the rapid service.



A round-trip of the lower lake



By now the passenger knows the widest part of the lake well, but this itinerary advises remaining south, in the lower lake. The journey starts, as usual, in the morning from Desenzano (see pages 21-22).

38



The boat stops soon after in Sirmione (see pages 22-23), which can be visited at leisure: taking in the town, the Castle and the Caves of Catullus.

Late in the morning we board the boat again, with Gardone



IL CASTELLO DI SIRMIONE

Formidabile arnese di guerra, lo definiva il conte Orti Manara nel suo libro dedicato alla Penisola di Sirmione, ma anche, come dice l'Arici, rifugio di "seculo ozio ai possenti Scaligeri". I lavori di questo gioiello in vista dei due golfi iniziarono verso la fine del XIII secolo e furono probabilmente ultimati nella seconda metà del XIV. L'imponente mastio di 47 metri forse esisteva già ai primi del trecento. O forse è solo una licenza poetica del Carducci che in una sua ode barbara vede Dante, ospite degli scaligeri, ammirare e cantare le bellezze del Benaco: "Un grande severo s'affaccia/ a la torre scaligera./ suso in Italia bella - sorridendo ei mor-mora, e guarda/ l'acque la terra e l'aere".



Riviera as our destination. This is reached in the early afternoon, having sailed past Bardolino (see page 31), Garda (see page 32) and Salò (see page 23-24).

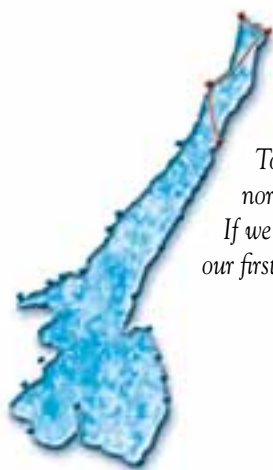
During the journey passengers can have lunch in the on-board restaurant.

In Gardone Riviera it is possible to visit the monumental complex known as the Vittoriale of the Italians (see page 25), where Gabriele D'Annunzio lived from 1921 to 1938.

If you have already enjoyed the charm of the place and witnessed the bard's extravagance, you may stop in the Hruska Botanic Gardens.



Four stops along the upper lake



*Today's itinerary covers four towns and is entirely in the northern part of Lake Benaco.
If we set off from Riva del Garda (see page 27) and head east, our first stop is in Torbole, in the province of Trento.*

40



Torbole-Nago

Altitude	85 m
Population	2,800

With Riva del Garda, Torbole lies at the summit of Lake Benaco like a frontier or a gate. It is here, in fact, that northern visitors coming from the Adige



IPHIGENIA IN TORBOLE

Besides the regular visits of D. H. Lawrence, two of the illustrious guests in Torbole were the less well-known Georg Trakl, and Goethe, the itinerant poet par excellence. It was in fact during his brief stay in Torbole that Goethe started writing *Iphigenia in Tauris*. "Today", he wrote "I worked on *Iphigenia* and work proceeded well whilst looking out over the lake". The reason for his work proceeding well is something that Goethe was to explain subsequently in Rome: "On Lake Garda, when the strong southerly wind pushed the waves onto the shore [...] I was at least as lonely as my character on the beach in *Tauris*..."



Valley have their first encounter with the nature and landscapes of the lake.

Palm-trees and oleanders are an unexpected introduction to the Mediterranean after the previous rocks and peaks. Torbole is situated on this side of the Sarca mouth, the major tributary of Lake Garda, on the southernmost tip of the river's floodplain, where a milder climate enables olive tree plantations and vineyards to flourish. Inhabited by Romans, Longobards and Franks, the town subsequently fell under the influence and domain of the Scala family.

Subsequently, the troops and fleet from Venice settled here and ultimately it fell under the domain of the Austrians, as did the rest of the lake.

Goethe stopped here on September 12, 1786 for one short, but intense night (see box), which is commemorated by a bronze medallion and an epigraph in Vittorio Veneto Square, the same small square where a plaque commemorates the visit by Joseph II, better known as the "sacristy king". Like many centres on Lake Garda, Torbole preserves its small harbour. It is very picturesque with its minuscule customs house – *èl casèl* – that according to tradition was built on piles by the Venetians. Built in 1175, the Church

of St. Andrew was rebuilt in the baroque period: inside there is a nave and two aisles, and an attractive wooden choir, and an altar piece by Giambettino Cignaroli depicts the martyrdom of the saint.

The church square affords a lovely view of the lake up to the fortress of Manerba.

Fishing was the principal resource of the town up until a few decades ago. Today it has ea-



FAIRYTALE NIGHTS

The great firework display that is put on at the end of August each year in Riva del Garda is dubbed Fairytale Night. Many fairytales were written between Riva and Torbole, mainly due to the ardent and melancholic imagination of the North: Nietzsche considered Riva a privileged location for inspiration and Rainer Maria Rilke and Thomas Mann always sojourned in Riva; the latter wrote Tonio Kroger

here. A splendid place to forget life's miseries. And also to suddenly come across them: the inevitable D.H. Lawrence came here incognito in 1912 with his German lover, Frida Von Richthofen, and remained here blissfully for six months until, being left without a penny, he was forced to return home.

THE LAND GALLEONS OF THE SERENISSIMA

On the ancient road to Torbole and Nago 200 oxen pulled the galleys that the Venetian Republic sent to relieve the siege of Brescia in 1439: a sight to recall for those who have seen the film, *Fitzcarraldo*, well directed by Werner Herzog.

And the Gattamelata and Colleoni twice repeated the same extraordinary, and somewhat extravagant feat, rearming the ships in the Torbole harbour. Eight galleys and eight galleons caught the Visconti's ships by surprise at Panale and destroyed them.



sily been surpassed by tourism, especially sports enthusiasts.

Thanks to the òra, the strong wind blowing on the waters of the lake from the south, Torbole has become one of the European capitals of windsurfing and the sailing board.

Near Torbole is Nago, a charming place capable of satisfying the most varied interests, from geology (the “giants’ potholes” are in the neighbourhood), to archaeology, culture, the arts, and of course, tourism.

Thanks to its being sunny whilst at the same time protected from

winds, Nago has been inhabited since primeval times and is first mentioned in a document dating back to 1171 in connection with a dispute with the nearby village of Mori.

The village was protected by circular walls attached to the fortress, the ruins of which may still be admired.

The village overlooks the Valley of the Sarca, partly around the hill of St. Zeno, whilst the new part widens toward the state highway, where the 18th century parish church dedicated to St. Rocco is situated.

WITH BARE HANDS

Sailing, certainly. And surfing especially. But it is not enough, Lake Garda offers more in all respects. More extreme, riskier. On the steep and smooth limestone mountain walls between Torbole and Riva, in fact, enthusiastic Austrian and German climbers who enjoy “free-climbing” may give full vent to their passion. Especially in winter, when the bad weather makes their mountains impracticable. The rocky wall of Corno de Bò which falls sheer onto the lake is particularly popular.

In the picturesque district of St. Vigilio, the parish church dates back to the 17th century. However, its portal was built in 1569, and above it there is a statue of St. Vigilio with a beard, unique of its kind. On top of St. Zeno’s hill there is a 16th century church, now in ruins, that was dedicated to the saint from Verona.

In the low part of the village are the forts erected by the Austrians in the years between 1860 and 1862, which are visited by tourists after recent restoration work. But the major attraction in the area are

THE GIANTS’ POTHoles

Approximately one and a half kilometres up the road from Torbole to Nago, a stop at the so-called “giants’ potholes” is strongly advised.

In fact these are amazing glacial wells (some of which were inhabited in prehistoric times) formed by the prolonged drilling of the limestone surface by stones of harder rock, moved by the sub-glacial waters of the flow in the Trentino region. A majestic spectacle for the past twelve thousand years.



THE GARDEN VALLEY

From the village of Loppio, a road leads to the Gresta Valley, a vast terraced amphitheatre, framed by curtains of woods and rocks, enclosed between the extreme slopes of the Bondone-Stivo mountain chain. The setting and positive influence of Lake Garda have favoured the agricultural cultivation of this land where its identity and fame is due to the healthiness and quality of its products. Today the Gresta Valley is known as the garden valley, a laboratory for the cutting-edge agriculture, where the philosophy and techniques of organic farming have been introduced.



the long mountain excursions. Six hours of walking may seem like a long time, but the view from the top of Mount Altissimo in Nago (2,078 metres) makes it all worthwhile: being able to take in the lake, the Alps and the Padana Plain in a single sweep doesn't happen every day. Still going from Nago, proceeding towards Mori, we get to the San Giovanni pass, a small saddle of 274 metres which acts as a divide between the Upper Garda basin and the Adige Valley. Once past the crossing, one reaches Lake Loppio, situated

between the extreme northern layers of the Stivo and Monte Altissimo.

This small lake was drained in 1958 to enable the construction of the tunnel which, in an emergency, conveys the waters of the Adige river into Lake Garda.

Today this is a biotrope, a protected area covering a surface of 123 hectares. After heavy rains it turns into a swamp, with its white willows emerging from the waters giving rise to an unusual sight for the area.

The network of the Lake Garda Ferry Company makes it possi-

ble to move easily around all the proposed locations.

After Riva and Torbole it is possible to take a walk along the Limone lakeside (see page 26), enjoying the peculiar climatic conditions that have allowed Mediterranean plants such as olive trees, lemon trees and cedars to flourish.

During the stop in Malcesine (see pages 34-35), it is a good idea to take the excursion to Mount Baldo (see page 35), using the cable car, or to visit the Scaligero Castle.



In southern Lake Garda, on the Verona side



Today's suggestion is for those wishing to stay in the southern part of the lake and stops to visit four towns on the Verona shore. The four recommended places have already been visited in previous itineraries.

44



We set off from Peschiera (see page 29), which is characterised by a lovely historical centre surrounded by 16th century walls. If accompanied by children, Gardaland and Canevaworld (see page 19) are a must. Many will want to go there, even without children (it is worth it), or will be content to look at it





from the lake, in the part going from Peschiera to Lazise (see page 29-30), which can be reached after sailing for 28 minutes. Having seen the Scaligero Castle, the historical centre and the Customs House in Lazise, the trip takes us up to Bardolino (see page 31), where a stop in the historical centre and at the church of St. Severo with its 13th and 14th century frescoes is almost obligatory.

The last stop on this small tour along the Verona shore is Garda (see page 32).

Even if one has already been there, another walk along the tree-lined lakeside and through the

picturesque village can only add to the pleasure.

This confirms the feeling that one has been drifting aboard a vessel on one of the most be-

autiful lakes in the world. And to have walked in the same places acclaimed by Virgil and Catullus (not to mention Dante) just twenty centuries ago.



WINDSURFERS' PARADISE WARNING TO SAILORS

The triangle whose points are represented by Torbole, Malcesine and Limone is a mecca for surfers, and not just from Italy. Practically every town has schools, rental facilities and clubs, whilst nearly all the hotels offer the

possibility to go windsurfing. Obey the rules, however: a life belt is compulsory, some beaches are reserved exclusively for bathers and scheduled ferries have absolute right of way.

Go at the right time

Shows and events

Bardolino	Riviera Festival City of Bardolino International Triathlon Summer music Concerts in the church of St. Severo Osei festival Festival of grapes and Bardolino Classico DOC Festival of the Bardolino Novello DOC Manger Display	May June July-September second weekend in September October November Christmas period
Bogliaco	Centomiglia prestigious yacht race	early September
Desenzano	The flag of the lake rowing contest Desenzano Song Festival Fish festival Festival of the lake and the guest Night of Enchantment Wine festival Duck Festival Music and Cuisine Harvest festival	every Sunday during summer July first Saturday in July August August August first Sunday in September September
Garda	The flag of the lake rowing contest Summer music Sardellata al Pal del Vo' cuisine and music Palio delle Contrade rowing contest and fireworks display	every Sunday during summer July July August
Gardone	Springtime concerts The flag of the lake rowing contest Music, theatre and dance Book fair Festival of the Fraole Madonna Winter concert in Villa Alba	May every Sunday during summer June-September August October Christmas period
Gargnano	The flag of the lake rowing contest Festival of the guest fireworks display	every Sunday during summer July
Lazise	The flag of the lake rowing contest Nights in the gardens of Europe jazz and classical music	every Sunday during summer July
Limone	Mid Lent festival Lake festival Band concerts, firework displays, shows International mountain bike contest Bike X-treme	March June July-August October
Manerba	Carnival King of the Maöl Music and cinema	February July-August
Malcesine	Concerts in the Scaligero Castle Theatre Fish fair	May-September June
Peschiera	Brusa Vecia! Bonfire and folk songs Music, theatre and cinema Festival of the guest The flag of the lake rowing contest	6th January July- August August every Sunday during summer
Salò	Salògolosa cuisine and music Estate Musicale Salodiana concerts in the Duomo	May July-August
Sirmione	Literary prize Sirmione Catullo Theatre festival Sirmione in scena Art, music, dance, fashion, veteran cars	June June-September July-September
Torri del Benaco	Olive festival Festival of the Alpini (alpine troops) Theatre, cinema and photography September carnival	January July July-August September

Fairs and markets

Bardolino	Antiques market	third Sunday in the month
Desenzano	Antiques market	first weekend of the month except January and August
Garda	Palio delle Contrade craft market	August
	Christmas among the olive trees	Christmas period
Maderno	Antiques market	every Wednesday
	Hobby and crafts market	every Saturday
Manerba	Evening market	every Tuesday
Peschiera	Festival of the Chestnut market	November
Torri del	Stamp and coin show	August
Benaco	Antiques market	every Wednesday evening during summer

TRANSPORT

By air	Brescia Montichiari D'Annunzio	By motorway	Verona-Brennero	A22
	030 965 6511		Milano-Venezia	A4 Serenissima
	Verona Villafranca Catullo			
	045 809 5666	By rail	Desenzano	
	Bergamo Orio al Serio		Stazione F.S.	030 914 1247
	035 312 315		Peschiera	
	Milano Linate		Stazione F.S.	045 755 0028
	02 7485 2200			
	Milano Malpensa	By cable car	Malcesine	045 740 0206
	02 7486 7173			
	Trento Caproni	By bus	Autobus Atesina	0461 821 000
	0461 944 355		A.P.T.V.	045 805 7911
	Venezia		S.I.A.	030 377 4237
	041 260 9260			

Place	Page	Useful numbers	
Bardolino	31, 45	Lake Garda Ferry Company	030 914 9511
		I.A.T.	045 721 0078
		Olive Oil Museum	045 622 9047
		Wine Museum	045 721 0022
Bogliaco	26	Villa Bettoni Museum	0365 710 06
Brenzone	34	I.A.T.	045 742 0076
Desenzano del Garda	7	Lake Garda Ferry Company	030 914 9511
	12-13	I.A.T.	030 374 8726
	21-22	Roman Villa Antiquarium	030 914 3547
		Archaeological Museum	030 914 4529
		Historical Complex San Martino	030 991 0370
Garda	31-32	Lake Garda Ferry Company	030 914 9511
		I.A.T.	045 725 5279
		Fishing Museum	045 725 5333
Gardone Riviera	13-14	Lake Garda Ferry Company	030 914 9511
	24-25,	I.A.T.	030 374 8736
	36-37, 39	Vittoriale Gardens	0365 296 511
		Hruska Botanic Garden	0365 203 47
		Vittoriale D'Annunzio Museum	0365 201 30
		Upper Brescia Garda Park	0365 714 49
		Vittoriale Theatre	0365 296 506
		Villa Alba	0365 214 46
Gargnano	26, 36-37	Ass. Turistica Gargnano	0365 791 243
		Upper Brescia Garda Park	0365 714 49

Place	Page	Useful numbers
Lazise	30 44-45	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 045 758 0114 Caneva World 045 759 0799 Gardaland 045 644 9777 Garda Spa Park 045 759 0988
Limone sul Garda	26, 36-37, 45	I.A.T. 0365 954 265 Upper Brescia Garda Park 0365 714 49
Maderno	18, 25, 37	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 0365 641 330 Giordano Emilio Ghirardi Botanical Garden 0365 714 49 Upper Brescia Garda Park 0365 714 49
Malcesine	34-35, 43, 45	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 045 740 0044 Scaligero Castle Museum 045 740 0837 Tourist information 0365 552 745 Civic-archaeological Museum 0365 552 540 Fortress Natural Park 0365 551 121
Peschiera del Garda	28-29, 32, 44	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 045 755 1673 Civic Museum 045 755 0938
Riva del Garda	15, 27, 41	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 0464 554 444 Varone Falls 0464 521 421 Civic, Archaeological and Natural History Museum 0464 554 490
Salò	12, 23-24	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 030 374 8745 Civic Drawing Collection 0365 296 834 Civic Archaeological Museum 0365 296 834 Historical Military Museum of the Blue Ribbon 0365 208 04 Upper Brescia Garda Park 0365 714 49
Sirmione	12, 14, 22-23, 36-37, 39	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 030 916 114 Caves of Catullus Archaeological Area 030 916 157 I.A.T. 0464 505 177
Torbole-Nago	40-41, 43, 45	Lake Garda Ferry Company 030 914 9511 I.A.T. 045 722 5120 Scaligero Castle Museum 045 629 611
Torri del Benaco	15, 18, 25 33-34	

NAVIGAZIONE LAGO DI GARDA

Piazza Matteotti • 25015 Desenzano del Garda (Brescia)
(+39) 030 914 9511 • fax (+39) 030 914 9520
infogarda@navigazionelaghi.it

Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti
NAVIGAZIONE LAGHI MAGGIORE, GARDA E COMO
Via Ariosto, 21 • 20145 Milano
(+39) 02 4676 101 • fax (+39) 02 4676 1059

www.navigazionelaghi.it

Photographs kindly supplied from

Prof. F. Ogliari, La navigazione sui laghi italiani, vol. 3 (pages 4, 5, 6, 10)

Archivio Provincia di Verona (pages 4, 13, 29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 41)

Parco Giardino Sigurtà – Valeggio sul Mincio (page 10)

Archivio Fotografico Navigazione Lago di Garda (pagg. 6, 7, 11, 15, 18, 21, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45)

Parrocchia S. M. Maddalena (page 21)

Comune di Desenzano del Garda (pages 12, 20)

Società Solferino e San Martino - Airphotostudio (page 13)

Copyright www.lagodigardamagazine.com (pages 12, 45)

Foto Ghidoni per Comune di Sirmione (page 14)

Effigie – Agenzia Fotogiornalistica – Milano (page 15)

Archivio fotografico “Il Vittoriale” (pages 14, 25, 39)

Gardaland (page 19)

Villa Alba Eventi Scarl (page 24)

Comune di Gargnano (page 26)

Comune di Riva del Garda (page 27)

Comando Org. Penit. Militare (page 28)

Hotel Bellevue San Lorenzo (page 35)

<http://art.supereva.it/klimt.freeweb> (page 34)

Archivio fotografico Navigazione Laghi – foto I – Buga Aut. 312/81 SMA (page 36)

Casa di Goethe, Roma (page 41)

Proprietà dell'APT Garda Trentino (page 42)

APT Rovereto e Vallagarina (page 43)

Comune di Bardolino (page 45)

