



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF SUASA TERRITORY



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF SUASA TERRITORY  
SAN LORENZO IN CAMPO (PU). PALAZZO DELLA ROVERE, VIA MAZZINI 2  
- OPENING TIME  
**SPRING:** from Easter Saturday - June 30th  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: 15:30 - 19:30.  
**SUMMER:** From July 1st to first weekend of September  
From Thursday to Sunday: 16:00 - 20:00.  
**AUTUMN:** from September 4th to November 1st  
Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: 15:30 - 19:30.  
**BOOKINGS FOR GROUPS, EVERYDAY,** for groups and school groups, contacts: **0721.776096 – 339.7255072 - 338.9897800**  
**INFORMATION**  
Ufficio IAT c/o Pro Loco San Lorenzo in Campo, Via San Demetrio, 4,  
61047 San Lorenzo in Campo (PU) tel/fax. 0721.776096 – Cell. 339.7255072  
Comune di San Lorenzo in Campo (PU) tel. 0721.774230  
[www.comune.sanlorenzoincampo.pu.it/comune-informa/punto-iat/](http://www.comune.sanlorenzoincampo.pu.it/comune-informa/punto-iat/)  
**Booking information:** direct number **338.9897800**



**HOW TO REACH SUASA**  
The Park is situated in the territory of Castelleone di Suasa, about 20 kilometres from the motorway exits (A14) of Senigallia and Marotta.  
From Marotta motorway exit, take the road n. 424 toward Pergola, drive past S. Michele al Fiume, when you come to a roundabout turn left into SP 41, cross over the Cesano river bridge, take the first left to Pian Volpello. You will get to the archaeological site after about 1,5 km.  
From Senigallia motorway exit, take the Provincial Road Arceviense (SP360), and after a short stretch, continue on Provincial Road Corinaldese (SP12) in the direction of Corinth, from here you can reach the ancient Borgo Murato and continue along the ridge road up to Castelleone di Suasa or you can keep the valley road which runs alongside the Misa F. and T. Nevola reaching back to Castelleone di Suasa.

**HOW TO REACH S. LORENZO IN CAMPO**  
From Marotta motorway exit, take the SP 424 toward Pergola and drive on as far as S. Lorenzo in Campo.

**HOW TO GET TO SANTA MARIA IN PORTUNO**  
The Archaeological Area of Santa Maria in Portuno is situated at the foot of the hill on which stands the walled town of Corinaldo, towards the valley of F. Cesano.  
From Marotta motorway exit or coming from SS. Adriatic take the provincial road 424, towards Pergola, continue to Ponte Rio and take the road to Monterado. Before reaching the village, turn right following the signs for Madonna del Piano.  
From Senigallia motorway exit, take the Provincial Road Arceviense (SP360), and after a short stretch, continue on Provincial Road Corinaldese (SP12) in the direction of Corinaldo, from here you can reach the ancient walled town and continue along the scenic ridge road for Castelleone abandoning it shortly after Corinaldo and descending to the right in the Cesano Valley towards Marotta to reach Santa Maria in Portuno.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF SANTA MARIA IN PORTUNO




ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA AND ANTIQUARIUM OF SANTA MARIA IN PORTUNO  
CORINALDO (AN). LOCALITÀ MADONNA DEL PIANO  
- OPENING TIME  
**Mar 15th - June 1st:** Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: 15:00 - 18:30 (last entry).  
**June 1st - June 30th:** from Monday to Wednesday: 17:00 - 19:00;  
From Thursday to Sunday: 15:00 - 18:30; Sunday: 10:00 - 12:00 / 15:00 - 18:30  
**Jul 1st** - first weekend of Sept: from Monday to Wednesday: 17:00 - 19:00;  
From Thursday to Sunday: 16:00 - 20:00; Sunday: 10:00 - 12:00 / 16:00 - 20:00  
**2th weekend of Sept - March 15th:** Saturdays, Sundays and holidays: 15:00 - 18:30 (ultimo ingresso).  
(the opening times are integrated with those of the initiative "LUOGHI DELLA CULTURA", [www.corinaldoturismo.it/luoghi-della-cultura-progetto-turistico-culturale-corinaldo/](http://www.corinaldoturismo.it/luoghi-della-cultura-progetto-turistico-culturale-corinaldo/)).

**INFORMATION**  
IAT office open every day: 10.00 - 12.30 e 15.30 - 19.00 Largo XVII Settembre 1860 1-2,  
60013 CORINALDO (AN), tel. 071 67782 int 0236; [iat1@corinaldo.it](mailto:iat1@corinaldo.it)  
[www.santamariainportuno.it](http://www.santamariainportuno.it)  
**Booking information:** direct number **333 5351396**



## SUASA

Parco Archeologico della Città Romana di Suasa: coordinates: 43°37'32"N 12°59'04"E  
Area Archeologica di Santa Maria in Portuno: coordinates: 43°39'57.96"N 13°02'21.84"E

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CONSORZIO CITTA' ROMANA DI SUASA



DIPARTIMENTO STORIA CULTURE CIVILTÀ  
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CULTURALI E  
DEL TURISMO

Soprintendenza Unica delle Marche Archeologia - Belle Arti e paesaggio

## THE OLD SUASANE LANDS

The Municipalities of San Lorenzo in Campo, Castelleone di Suasa and Corinaldo enclose part of the territory that once belonged to the Roman city of *Suasa*, which today we have called "Antiche Terre Suasane".  
As evidence of this history-rich past, in the territory of Castelleone, on the valley floor of the Cesano River in the area of Pian Volpello, there is the Archaeological Park of the Roman City of Suasa, while the Museum of the Excavations is in the Historic Center inside Palazzo Livia Della Rovere. In the heart of San Lorenzo in Campo, in Palazzo della Rovere, there is instead the Archaeological Museum of the Territory of *Suasa*. Along the Cesano but a few kilometers further downstream from the Roman city, at the foot of the medieval village of Corinaldo, is the church of Santa Maria in Portuno (in the Madonna del Piano di Corinaldo area), with the archaeological area of ancient and medieval times. and the relative *Antiquarium*.

## SUASA

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK ROMAN TOWN OF SUASA

# ROMAN TOWN OF SUASA

*Suasa, first prefecture and then became a Roman municipium (in the middle of the 1st century b. C.), it controlled a vast territory, highly populated and intensively farmed. The urban structure developed along the road linking the basin of Sassoferrato (Sentinum) to the coast (Sena Gallica). Its heyday probably dates back to the 2nd century A.D., while a slow decline can be perceived at the beginning of the 4th century. The slow but inexorable abandonment of the town coincided with the Greek-Gothic wars (535-553), while its definitive disappearance must be dated around the 7th century A.D.*

*Suasa was built on the valley floor of the Cesano River at the beginning of the 3rd century, BC, immediately at the end of the bloody "War between the Nations". In 295 BC along the river Sentino, near Sassoferrato, two large armies clashed which gathered most of the peoples who occupied the center of the Italian peninsula. On one side were the Gauls and their allies (Etruscans, Samnites and Umbrians). On the other hand, Romans and Picenes had united to counter the rampant Gallic invasion along the Adriatic side. Rome was the winner and had the dominion of the whole territory previously occupied by the Gauls, up to the Adriatic coast where it founded the colony of Sena (Senigallia).*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK OF THE ROMAN TOWN OF SUASA

The Regional Archaeological Park of the Roman town of SUASA includes the ruins of the old Roman settlement and is one of the most important remains of the historical heritage in the valley of the river Cesano. About 30 minutes' drive inland from Senigallia, you can reach the site where the features of the ancient settlement are still visible, set in a typical green hilly area of the Marche region. Tourists can visit the house of one of the richest and most powerful families in Suasa: the prestigious Domus Coiedii, whose maximum splendor dates back to the second century. A.D. Spread out more than 3000 mq, it displays several marvellous, well-preserved mosaic floors (12), one of them made of valuable marbles. These mosaics tell us the history of the Domus, from its

origin to its decadence, (throughout about six centuries). Together with the amphitheatre, (the second largest in Marche), they are among the most impressive features of the park. Of particular interest they are also the Forum, the main town square, and the House of the First Style, the private residence of the Republican era placed next to the Domus of Coiedii. Intense excavations in the summer 2011 revealed a long stretch of the paved road (road of Forum) on which the Domus and the Forum overlook. This road ran along the right river bank of Cesano and linked the inland territory to the Adriatic coast.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM ROMAN TOWN OF SUASA

Moving to the core of the historic centre of **Castelleone di Suasa**, in the noble **Della Rovere Palace**, you can visit the **Civic Archaeological Museum**, where a rich collection of findings from the Roman excavations is displayed. The seven exhibition rooms make up a path that illustrates Suasa's historical development, topographical, economic and social aspects, with in-depth studies on various themes and some monumental complexes. The main hall of the Palace houses several nuclei of wall paintings recovered in the homes of the ancient city. It should be noted the remarkable portrait head of Augustus, part of a statue of the Emperor probabilmete placed in a public place in the city. The collection of precious objects and table ceramics is remarkable.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF SUASA TERRITORY

The Roman town of Suasa is deeply rooted in its territory. The changes in its landscape and cultural background can be fully understood visiting the **Archaeological Museum of Suasa Territory**, in **S. Lorenzo in Campo**. Walking through the rooms of the prestigious **Della Rovere Palace**, visitors can find out about the history of the local environment in the Cesano valley and its ancient settlements (from pre-history to the High Middle Ages). In addition to a traditional exhibition path, there is one especially set up for young people, with expository panels at a suitable height, illustrated by easily readable captions. Starting from the fossil remains from the Pleistocene, through the Neolithic Period, the Bronze Age and Iron Age, we come to the Roman times, with magnificent examples of funerary equipment, pottery, coins, architectural decorations, votive terracotta, surgical tools. In a small room the reconstruction of a "groma" is exhibited, which was the tool used by Roman farmers to measure and divide the land.



## ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF SANTA MARIA IN PORTUNO

Near the Archaeological Park of Suasa, about two kilometers in the direction of Corinaldo, we find the **Archaeological Area of Santa Maria in Portuno**. The existing buildings and the remains emerged from the excavations tell a long and uninterrupted history will clarify the various aspects of the control of the surrounding territory in the aftermath of the disappearance of Suasa. The current church of **Madonna del Piano**, known in medieval times as Santa Maria in Portuno, since 2001 is affected by a project of archaeological research, conducted by the Dipartimento di Storia Culture e civiltà dell'Università di Bologna in collaboration with the Soprintendenza Archeologia delle Marche, the the Comune of Corinaldo and the Parrocchia di San Pietro Apostolo. As evidenced by the excavations, the site was already occupied in Roman times with facilities for manufacturing and ceramic linked to the productive sector of a Roman villa or a small urban settlement, pagus, located along an ancient Roman road to the right of the River Cesano. During the Middle Ages the area was occupied by the monastery of "St. Marie que dicitur in Portuno" which in 1224 took its present name of "Madonna de Plano". In the Romanesque period, the church had three aisles with polygonal apses and a crypt, while the present appearance, with a single nave, is to be traced back to the Renaissance. The bell tower and facade were added in the eighteenth century.