



Excursion

CROTONE and SANTA SEVERINA CASTLE

June 18, 2019

PROGRAM

- 14:30 Departure from TH Le Castella Village by bus to SANTA SEVERINA
- 15:30 Arrival at SANTA SEVERINA and guided Visit of the Castle
- 17:00 Departure to CROTONE (km. 32)
- 17:30 Arrival at CROTONE and guided tour of the Archaeological National Museum and Pythagora's Museum
- 19:30 Departure to TH Le Castella Village

Crotone was one of the most important centres of Magna Grecia, place where Pitagora founded his famous school.

Archaeological National Museum of Crotona

The Archaeological National Museum of Crotona opened to the public in 1968 and is among the most important in Calabria. The building, designed by the architect Franco Minissi, is located near one of the ramparts of the city walls which date back to the XVIIth century. The Museum is a few steps from the Castle of Charles V, in the historic heart of the city.

In its most recent staging, inaugurated in 2000, the Museum offers an exhibition route laid out on two floors.

On the ground floor, the visitor is guided, according to chronological order, to the discovery of the main historical time periods of the ancient Greek city of Kroton. Starting from the relationship with the indigenous communities already present at the time of its foundation (second half of the VIII century B.C.), it proceeds through the history of its athletes, doctors and philosophers, up to late antiquity. There are also displays explaining the urban archaeology and a section devoted to the kits of the necropolis of the Carrara site.

The second floor offers an overview of settlements in the territory (Krimissa, Petelia, Makalla) which fall in geographical areas rich in mythical traditions and linked to fundamental cults of the Greek city-states (Sirens, Philoctetes, Apollo Alaios) and continues with the main sanctuaries of the city. The sanctuary of the Goddess Hera Lacinia, at Capo Colonna, enjoys particular prominence. Among its treasures are golden diadem (a crown worn by Hera) and a fascinating yet equally mysterious small nuragic boat made of bronze. Both are recognized for their unique beauty and unusual craftsmanship.

https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/opencms/MiBAC/sito-MiBAC/Luogo/MibacUnif/Luoghi-della-Cultura/visualizza_asset.html?id=151810&pagename=157031

Pythagora's Museum

It is a melting pot of art, maths and science, where big artists and painters of the last century as Rotella and Ceccobelli, have their space next to young contemporary artists that reinterpret the figure of Pythagora.

Maths becomes a physical and concrete installation which interacts with the visitor allowing the learning of theorems and complex concepts through playful interaction accessible to everybody.

<http://www.museodipitagora.com/home>

Santa Severina is an ancient Medieval hamlet located in the Province of Crotona, halfway between the Ionian Sea and the Sila plateau. It is surrounded by a wonderful hilly landscape, and the Neto river crosses its territory for 10 kilometers.

Santa Severina Castle

Its construction dates back to the Normans (XI century) on a pre-existing fortifications from the Byzantine period. The Byzantine construction is known as oppidum and is attested by Erchemperto of Benevento verbatim as "oppidum beatae Severinae". After 1076, on its ruins, Robert Guiscard built a dungeon whose traces were detected during the restoration work. A direct historical evidence is detectable in the chronicle of Montecassino Amato while, always in the same context, an indirect proof is constituted by a chartula of 1130, published by the Trinchera, in which the military building is defined as "Rock" which, as is known, it is a term of Scandinavian origin. In the period following the construction of the castle, it is attested, in Santa Severina.

In the Swabian period, the castle of Santa Severina was called Johannes de Ladda. This news is detectable in a document published by Walter Holtzmann appeared in "Quellen und Forschungen aus Italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken". Throughout the ages and passages from various ruling families, he has undergone various changes. It is assumed that the area where it was built the castle already occupied in the Greek period, as the supposition of some excavations conducted during the renovation. Of particular interest are the remains of a Byzantine church (with frescoed walls) and a necropolis of the same historical period.

Of interest excavation carried out, in 2008-2009, from the archaeological Superintendence in the so-called "outpost C" and in the "rabbit cave". Other archaeological research, in 2011, showed the housing or funerary use of numerous gorges of the cliff, now difficult to reach and at risk of landslide. In the castle there is the Archaeological Museum, where exhibits are displayed - owned by the state - from the territory or found during the excavations in the fortification. You can visit some archaeological sites (caves, cemeteries, Byzantine church, etc. Norman tower foundation) brought to light during the excavations conducted by the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Calabria.

<http://www.comune.santaseverina.kr.it/index.php?action=index&p=234>
<https://www.calabriadascoprire.it/castello-santa-severina-racconta-la-citta/>
https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castello_di_Santa_Severina