

## THE 5 THINGS NOT TO BE MISSED

**The sunset** from the Castello of Castellabate; every evening in summer from 7.30 pm to 8.30 pm. Belvedere San Costabile. Historical Centre.

**The medieval village** of Castellabate. Free guided tour organized by the municipality to discover the ancient town founded in 1123.

**Island of Licosa** - Remains of a large Roman settlement and a tub for moray eels breeding. Admire the rare emerald lizard with a special green and blue livery.

**Porta delle Gatte** (Port of cats) on the ancient port of "Lu Traversu" - Magnificent construction superimposed arches.

**The beach of Rocchi** - In the fraction of Lago, well indicated at the hamlet. Holes in the calcareous rock used for the construction of circular shaped colonnades, perhaps of the temples of Paestum.



## HISTORY

**San Costabile Gentilcore**, patron of Castellabate and unique Saint of Cilento. IV abbot of Cava de Tirreni he began the construction of the Castle on October 10, 1123 on the Hill of the Angel; after his death, people began to call the fortress "Castle of Abbot", hence the name Castellabate.

**Beato Simeone**, V abbot of Cava continued the work of his predecessor. The bust in the Cathedral, next to that of St. Irene copatrona of Castellabate, portrays with him parchment and ears of corn; he was indeed the author of agrarian reform, key to the development of Castellabate after 1100.

**Ruggero Leoncavallo** (1857-1919) musician and composer, author of "I Pagliacci", in Castellabate spent his childhood around Porta Cavaliere, the mother of the young Ruggero was advised to stay at a place of healthy climate, to treat his poor health. What better testimony of uniqueness climate?

**Francesco Matarazzo** (1854-1937) the creator of the largest economic empire in South America and symbol of the process of emigration to Brazil, was born in Castellabate, and here he lived up to 26 years.

**Joachim Murat** - King of Naples in the short period of french domination resides in Castellabate the night between 11 and November 12, 1811, while he was for a visit on the Kingdom's possessions. The Perrotti family still keeps intact the room where he slept.



## Paths in the wildlife

**Trail of Punta Licosa** - From the port of San Marco path to Punta Licosa. Once arrived in the view of the island you may continue towards Ogliastro up to the gate of the Tower of Ogliastro. From here you can come back by bus.

**Punta Tresino** - At the bottom of the town of Lago you can climb up the "Punta del Pagliarolo" and continue towards the abandoned village of San Giovanni. At the village you can arrive also leaving the car around "St. Pietro" cross and remain at high altitudes.

**Monte Licosa** - From San Marco you can climb up towards Mount Licosa. Leave the car there and continue by foot towards a hunting casino of Ferdinand II and to the Benedictine monastery.

## FUN

"Here you can't die" said the King Joachim Murat, brother in law of Napoleon Bonaparte, from Belvedere San Costabile in the sight of so much beauty and healthiness, in 1811 the healthy climate of Castellabate found its first important valuer.



Municipality of Castellabate - Small guide to the counties  
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## THE MIRACLE

It was San Costabile, around the seventeenth century, to reject the assault of pirates Saracens already landed at Pozzillo and about to invade Castellabate. He attached 2 torches lit around the horns of a flock of goats; these, running down towards the sea, led the assailants to desist from attacking, believing they were citizens in defense of their territories.



Comune di Castellabate  
Provincia di Salerno



Inglese

The ideal place for your holiday

Guide to explore the most beautiful town in the world. Small cicerone for those who do not want to be limited to sea and beautiful beaches.



Welcome to Castellabate, town included in the World Heritage List.

A unique place in the culture and landscape of Cilento; with a thousand year of history, that has left cultural and artistic solid traces; you can find a wonderful nature, largely untouched.

A proposal made not only by first class tourist bathing services but also of history, nature, art, archaeology and culture.

The term Castellabate derives from Latin words CASTRUM and ABATIS: Castle of Abate; as a matter of fact Castellabate was founded by Costabile Gentilcore, IV Abate of SS. Trinity of Cava dei Tirreni, on October 10, 1123.

The delicious marine hamlets (S. Marco, Santa Maria and Ogliastro) complete the tourist offer by offering the visitor a unique variety of environments and atmospheres of Cilento.



Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco



Parco Nazionale del Cilento



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I Borghi più belli d'Italia

## CASTELLABATE

The old centre of Castellabate rises to 280 metres above sea level and can be reached from the marine towns in just 4 km with a convenient road. The old centre is closed by 5 doors: Porta cavalieri (knights) e Porta di mare (sea), from the sea-side.

Porta La chiazza (square) and Porta S.

Eustachio from the country-side; Porta de li Bovi from the hinterland (Belvedere).

The best known access is from Belvedere San Costabile along the walls of the castle; overwhelming charm has the access from Porta S. Eustachio, where is placed a comfortable communal parking. Charming also the access uphill from Porta la chiazza.

Lose yourself in the minute streets, in alleys of stone, in the narrow passages below the houses. Enjoy the sea wind turning an alley or arriving in the square. Talk to people; Castellabatesi people are courteous and friendly.

The medieval castle was built on the hill of the Angel in 1123 by the initiative of the fourth Abbot of Cava San Costabile Gentilcore (hence Castle dell'Abate and then Castellabate), to give a religious reference to the populations and to protect shipping from Saracens attacks; around the castle began a process of aggregation that gave life to the splendid medieval centre.

History has passed in Piazza Joachim Murat, King of France was earl Perrotti's guest, in his palace, in 1811.

The real center of ancient agora is the Square "October 10, 1123" (date of foundation of the Castle), always animated, with a lovely landscape of the valley Annunziata. Here you'll find the headquarters of Pro Loco di Castellabate, where touristic material is available.



The papal Basilica of Santa Maria de Gulia, has an essential sixteenth century facade and a lovely bell tower. The interior preserves valuable works of art including a Polyptych of "Pavanino from Palermo" and an oil painting by an anonymous depicting St. Michael the Archangel who wins the devil.

In the square of the Basilica the

small church of the "Rosario", the second half of the sixteenth century. Near the interesting Museum of sacred art.

Of great interest the visit, in the central part of the town, the noble palaces: Palazzo Matarazzo, Palazzo Vecchio, Palazzo Jaquinto and chapels of which the medieval village is rich.



Castellabate, Agropolis

## SANTA MARIA

The most densely populated hamlet; characterized by a magnificent old center developed around the Villa Prince of Belmonte and Perrotti Tower.

The pedestrian main street, real shopping centre, starts from Villa Matarazzo, home of the Sea Museum and Cilento National Park, to Piazza Lucia, home of the Town Hall.

Continuing on the promenade it is worth to visit the medieval centre developed around Tower Perrotti. you should see also the magnificent arched building overlooking "Porta delle Gatte" (formerly Port de Lu Traversu). The port was used since the 1000 for the transport of products from Cilento towards Cava and from here towards Naples. From Santa Maria starts the beautiful beach that reaches San Marco: Pozzillo. An ideal beach: the sea always clear and ideal fruition for adults and children.



**THE LEGEND** - The Torretta, the entrance of San Marco was around 1600, residence of the Marquis and used for the production of agricultural products. In this era are the legends associated with Jus Primae Noctis that it was told the Marches pursued with the sailors' wives.



Castellabate, Agropolis

## OGLIASTRO

The siren Leucosia tempted Ulysses in his omeric trip. It's a story that is told in many islands in the Mediterranean but we like to believe that the legend took place here.

The modern Licosa is a unique promontory in the world, crowned after the islet, entirely covered by Mediterranean scrub.

It can be reached on foot from the port of

San Marco from the North or from Torre dell'Ogliastro, from the south.

Ogliastro Marina is the southernmost portion of Castellabate; torrent Rio dell'Arena separates from Montecorice. In August 2006 a turtle caretta caretta has laid its eggs on the Ogliastro's white beach. The eggs were opened in September. A natural unique event in this area.

On the isle of Licosa you can find obvious traces of a large Roman settlement.

## SAN MARCO

Characteristic seaside village inhabited by primitive since Paleolithic.

San Marco was a landing site in Roman times of primary importance. The port of St. Mark, known as ERCULIA of roman age, was built around the first century ac;

The port was used frequently by large size roman ships, being on the route towards Africa.

Starting from San Marco and up to Punta Licosa and beyond, in addition, the coastline presents a rare phenomenon of inclination to 45 degrees leading out the lower layers of land sedimentation, The modern port of San Marco was built in the 60s. It now houses a substantial fleet of local fishing. It's a calling-port for the Metro del Mare.

Delicious is the walk from the port to the beach of Pozzillo.

Going back by Via Marina among interesting constructions end 800, we arrive downtown San Marco. In the characteristic Comunale square, stands the church of St. Mark the Evangelist.

**UNICUM NATURALISTIC**- The emerald lizard of Licosa (podarcis sicula klemmeri). On the island of Licosa lives a colony of lizards, with an emerald livery, which seems to arrive here directly from prehistory. The variety of colors of these unique animals, similar to the case of lizard of stacks of Capri, makes it a natural unique phenomenon.



## LAGO

The hamlet has a beach of great quality; it is worthwhile a visit of Rocchi Beach, where from the sand emerge the ruins of the so-called Cava dei Rocchi; here were apparently extracted the huge cylindrical discs used for the colonnade of the temples of Paestum.

**ALANO**—The hamlet Alano, a land of strong knowledge related to culture, is a starting point for excursions to explore the Mediterranean flora.

## MUSEUMS

**Sacred art Museum** - Borgo medieval - Contains sacred vestments and furnishings from 1500; Silver and paintings from private collections. The museum is open on Saturdays and till Sundays from 16.30 to 20.00. Entrance 1 euro.

**The Villa Matarazzo**, of Count Francesco, pioneer of the Italian emigration to Brazil, now the headquarters of the Cilento Park; The park is open. Entrance 1 euro

**The Museum of the Sea**, located at Villa Matarazzo, contains important archaeological finds, among them the amphoras transported around the first century BC from a Roman wreck plunged more than 40 meters off Punta Licosa and unearthed in 1990.



Castellabate  
turismo e cultura