

The Way of Hannibal

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Beginning from necessity to integrate systematically culture and tourism in different territorial scales, in 2008, European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, “The Phoenician’s Route”, Council of Europe Cultural Itinerary, promoted with the collaboration of Chaire Unesco-Unitwin “Culture, Tourism, Development”, “The Way of Hannibal”, an Intercultural Itinerary Laboratory for Education, Culture and Development of the Mediterranean area. The landmark of project is the Mediterranean area, along the stages of route made by Hannibal from Northern Africa to Alps. Stages of itinerary are: Cartagena (Murcia), Sagunto (Comunidad Valenciana); Ampurias (Catalunya), in Spain; Andorra. In France: Roussillon e Languedoc, PACA e Rhones-Alpes. In Italy: Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Emilia-Romagna (Battle of Trebbia); Toscana, Marche, Umbria (Battle of Trasimeno), Abruzzo, Molise, Puglia (Battle of Canne), Campania (Capua); Lazio (Roma), Basilicata, Calabria (Crotone e Locri). It finish in Tunis with Cartagine, Sousse, Battle’s Zama places.

A concrete laboratory for scientific research, experimentation and communication of methodologies, planning, management, activity and communication of cultural itineraries, “The Way of Hannibal” in Italy matched a total first convergence in “The Towns of The Way of Hannibal”, a project approved in April 2009 by Municipality of Tuoro sul Trasimeno (PG). With this project the Municipality of Tuoro became leader of an international project for touristic development of the cities involved in military expedition against Romans, led by the Carthaginian general during the Second Punic War. By this way, has been formed a network between the Municipalities of Lomello, Gazzola, Barletta, and has been signed a Document to beginning a common way to join “The Phoenician’s Route”: «Tuoro will be international leader of the Hannibal project, and its schema will be the model to develop and to implement in the other involved territories» said the director of “The Phoenician’s Route” (Corriere dell’Umbria, 5-5-09, p. 22). The

Tuoro Model has been introduced during the Fourth Euromediterranean Dialogue about “The Phoenician’s Route”, the annual meeting of the Cultural Itinerary in Menfi (AG), during March 2009. During the meeting has been shown the trailer of the 3D historic documentary about Hannibal and the Trasimeno Battle. Beginning from the preservation of landscape and environment, from the territory promotion and the events of the battle against Romans in 217 a.C., the Tuoro Model develops on the transformation of historical event in to a tool of touristic territorial promotion, with scientific rigor used in reconstructions and linking nature, history, art and tradition. With the request to Regione Umbria to reinvest on cultural and touristic-didactic development about places of the Trasimeno battle, said scientific editor of project, Giovanni Brizzi, Professor of Roman History – University of Bologna-, and Doctor Ermanno Gambini, editor of coordination and organization of project – University of Perugia – have been implemented 4 itineraries: the most interesting, “Historical and Archeological Itinerary of the Battle of Lake Trasimeno”, has been reviewed comparing the one made in the Eighties. Expanding in the lake North-West valley, between the hills and the Trasimeno riversides, in to the public territory, “Hannibalic Itinerary” (Red line) is divided in 13 points of interest:



1. The Battle: preliminary remarks
The stop of “Malpasso”
2. Hannibal’s trap
3. The Roman army
4. The Punic army
5. The destructive action of the Punic cavalry
6. The death of con sul Flaminio
7. Hannibal launches the attack
8. Archaeological references
9. The *ustrina*
10. The flight of the six thousand
11. The Roman column

12. The "Porto of Casa del Piano". The historical fluctuations of the shoreline of Lake Trasimeno

Actually, all the sets have been completed and built on the ground. By the way, the sets are open already to the public. It's a clear example of widespread museum, the first in Italy about the ancient battle. This is a part of studies and activities begun in the Eighties. That is, from news studies introduced by professor Giovanni Susini, during "The Hannibalic Year (1983-1984)", two volumes on the hannibalic wars were showed: *Annibale* of G. Granzotto, and *Annibale. Strategia e imagine* of G. Brizzi. The activities went on inaugurating, for example, in December 1995, "The Documentation Center of Hannibal and the Battle of Lake Trasimeno", now in upward phase. The new Documentation Center of Tuoro objective, in Capra Palace, is to build a center for visual vision about all the battles and phases of the Second Punic War. To forme a cultural-touristic and didactic network between the other involved territories in the battle: in Spain, France, Italy and Tunisia.

In this way, the first step is "The Friendship Pact", signed during the meeting "*Uno aut summum altero proelio... Annibale e la guerra lampo*", in Tuoro 25-26 October 2003, during 20° Hannibalic Year Anniversary, between involved territories in the hannibal's "Italian Campaign". The Pact has been signed by Tunisia's Ambassador in Italy too.

Three itineraries are added to the "Hannibalic Itinerary"

- "Campo del Sole": an architecture made of sculptores (Orange line), divided in 2 points of interest:



1. Introduction to "Campo del Sole"
2. "Campo del Sole": the artists, the works

- "Naturalistic and Historical Itinerary of the Castle of Vernazzano" (Green line), divided in 7 points of interest:

1. Place where the Church of St. Lucy was located
2. The ancient castle along the route to Cortona. Splendor and decline
3. The village in the XVIII century and the new Church of St. Michael the Arcangel
4. The eroding action of the stream Rio and its affluent Tegone

5. The Castle of Vernazzano
6. Information about the Church of St. Mary “delle Trosce” and the annexed hospital
7. A brief description of the parish church and the guard tower; the crucial phase of their decline.

“*Island-Museum*. Itinerary of Isola Maggiore: historical, economic, and religious aspects, and traditional activities” (Light blue line), divided in 9 points of interest:



1. Ancient port structures of Isola Maggiore and lake levels
2. House of Good Deeds: The Lace Museum, Church of Jesus, House of the Captain of the People (*Isola-Museo*. Documentation Center)
3. Church of St. Salvatore
4. Ancient windmill
5. Church of St. Michael the Arcangel
6. Places reminiscent of the passage of St. Francis
7. Church and convento of St. Francis
8. From convent to “Villa Guglielmi: the transformation of the late 19th Century. “Villa Giuglielmi” at the time of its maximum splendor.

So, the territory around the Lake Trasimeno becomes a widespread museum to discovery, and where history, culture and nature, join the visitor along the way.