

# HISTORICAL

## Analysis



### Torre

In the perimeter of Belmonte there were at least five towers, the one in the front has been readapted into a plaza sightseeing and is the most notorious tower in the village. Here was located one of the doors that gave access to Belmonte called Porta di Mare.



### Palazzo della Torre (Ravaschieri)

The palace was constructed in a space over the tower south of the fortification, ordered from the prince Orazio Giovan Battista Ravaschieri after the 1638 earthquake.

The garden underneath its limited by balustrades and by a niched wall that used to be the space for statues, as well as arched openings to enjoy the view to the sea.



### Palazzo Barone del Giudice

Constructed in the S. XVIII by the Barone family, it was acquired by the Giudice family in the 19th century and restored following a classical umberfino architectural style with a clock in its front facade that still remains displayed.

### Castle

It is constructed in the highest point of the historical center of Belmonte Calabro, from where it can be admited the sea flat land and the Veri river



### Porta di Terra

Close to this location is was present the Porta di Terra, from where it began the fortificaton of Belmonte. It was destroyed with the expansion of the village in the 19th century.

### S. Maria Assunta Church



The main church, it was constructed in 1585 by the Count Carlo Ravaschieri orders. Its current aspect was modified after the 1908 earthquake, where the bell tower was reconstructed, conserving just some blocks from the original structure.

The interior preserves artworks from the 700 in baroque style

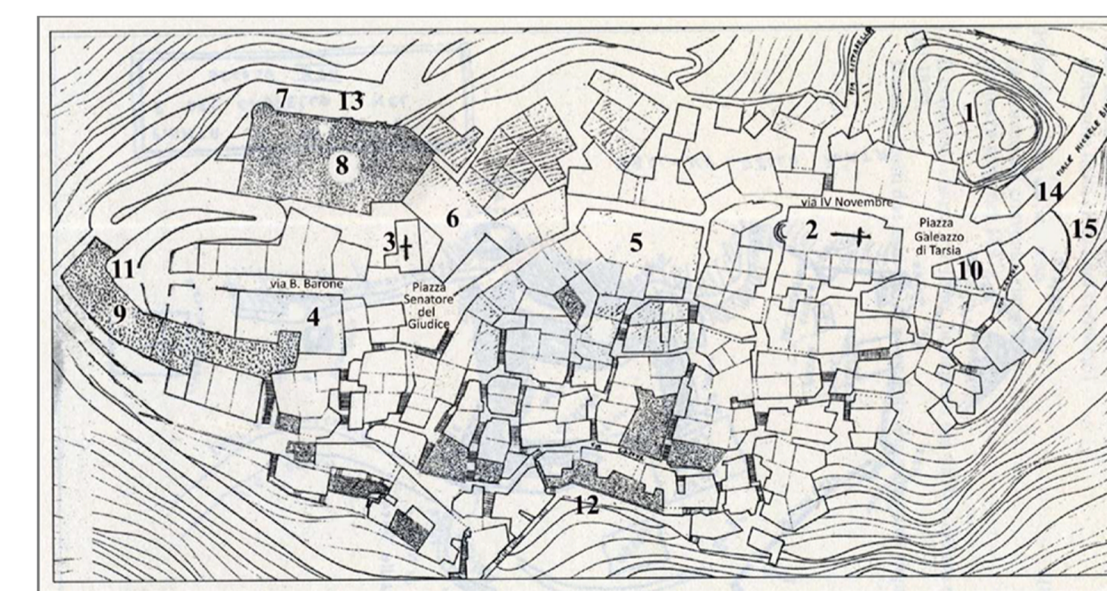
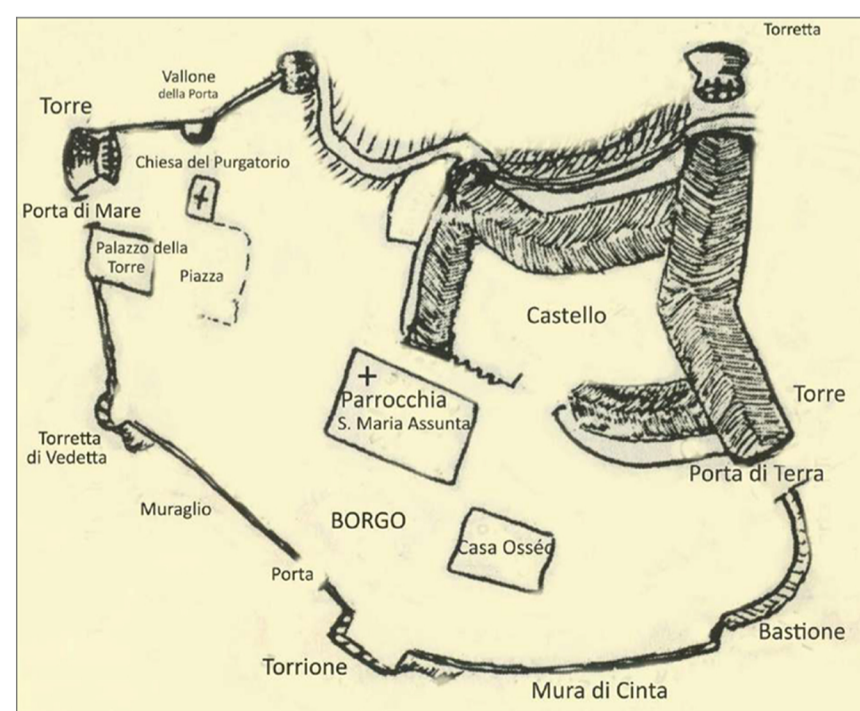
### Purgatory Church

It was Belmonte's first church built at the same time as the castle and the main one until 1585, it is located in the zone currently dominated "burgu" on what is thought to be the first central area of Belmonte



### Palazzo Pignatelli

Dates from the S. XVIII and constructed with long stairs that take to the first floor, it is conformed by various rooms that still preserves frescoes from the '700. As many other goods in Belmonte, the palace was required by the French troops and later acquired by the Giudice family.



1270

Belmonte is born from a fortified complex, composed by the castle constructed in 1270 by Carlo d'Angio. During this time it was dominated by landowners (feudatori)

1338

The period for Counts (conti) goes from 1338 until 1366



Lords (signori) of Belmonte from 1367 until 1442. Barons (baroni) of Belmonte from 1443 until 1625

1626

Princes (principi) **Ravaschieri** of Belmonte from 1626 until 1806. Being this the most prosperous time for the village with the construction of the fortification and the expansion of the territory to what is now Amantea, as well as with the construction of the Ravaschieri Palace.

1807

In February 1807 Belmonte surrender to the french troops when the castle was burned, causing the destruction of the fortification and of the palaces Pignatelli and Rivellino. From 1815 to 1860 the Bourbon government was reinstated and some goods are returned to the church.

1860

From 1860 - 1915. At the end of the century, Belmonte, like many other southern villages experiments the emigration phenomenon, with a continous decrease in population.