



Provincia di Padova

PROVINCE OF PADUA THETRIS CHURCH ROUTE

Thanks to Thetris Project – Central Europe Programme, the Province of Padua in collaboration with local stakeholders have finalized a Benedictine church route.

Province of Padua have chosen an itinerary from the south of the province, from the small town of Correzzola, to the Euganean hills, in Praglia. You can cross the region and see the different landscapes.

Thanks to this itinerary you may appreciate three important points of this area: Benedictine order, with their essential medieval „ora et labora“, bicycle (cycle path available) , that permits a slow visit of this territory, and water, as the route follows the main waterways of the province, a basic element for Padua for its rise and development, and for wellness, too (SPA)

The three good practises of the church route are 2 Medieval churches and one court that are related to the history of the benedictine order.

BENEDECTINE CORREZZOLA COURT CORTE BENEDETTINA DI CORREZZOLA

GPS: 45.23407562714479; 12.066936492919922



The Court, basically a large farm, was located on the banks of the Bacchiglione River, hosted a horse farm with around 100 animals, vegetable gardens, wells, cereal storage rooms, ovens, looms, pen-houses, which were managed by the monks. The highest peak of the development was reached around the 16th C., then a slow decline started. Across the centuries, the court went through several changes marked by the transfer of ownership until the final handover to the Community of Correzzola after 1st WW. Throughout the 20th C. the Court destiny was determined by a continuing fall into disrepair and abandon until the Nineties when the Municipality launched a scheme to repair and renovate the court applying for European funds as well as private and public subventions.

At the end of the works, part of the court was turned into a hostel and part into the Town Hall offices.

Nowadays, evens thanks to the public involvement, the southern part of the province of Padua, and the court too, play a basic role in slow tourism (cycle path developing along waterways).

This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF.

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THEmatic Transnational
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ST JUSTINE ABBEY - PADOVA
ABBAZIA DI SANTA GIUSTINA – PADOVA
GPS: 45.396687,11.880123



The **St. Justine Abbey**, that shows a profusion of Byzantine style, is in the centre of Padua, facing the Prato della Valle (one of the largest square in the world), and its present shape derives from construction in the 17th century. It was founded in the 6th century to house the tomb of Saint Justine of Padua..

It houses the relics and bodies of martyrs as St. Luke the Evangelist and St. Matthias and the remains of the Patrons of the city, St. Justine and St. Prosdocimo, the first bishop of Padua according to the popular tradition.

Two times the Benedictine monks were removed from their abbey: the two suppressions took place during Napoleon's government and under the dynasty of Savoy. In spite of the removal of the monks' community and the plundering, the work of Monks began again and the complex preserves important treasures.

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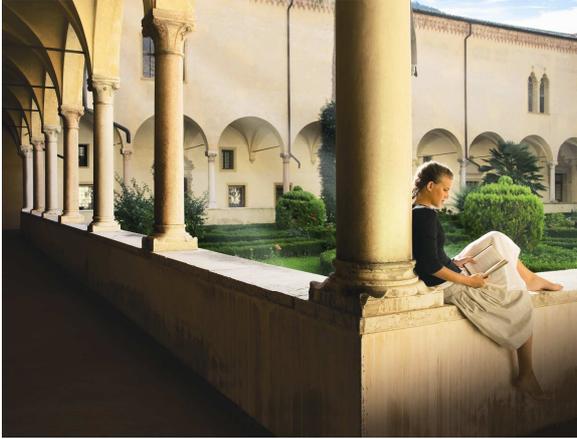
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Provincia di Padova

PRAGLIA ABBEY – TEOLO ABBAZIA DI PRAGLIA – TEOLO

GPS: 45.363514; 11.735243999999966



The **Benedictine Abbey in Praglia** lies at the foot of the Euganean Hills, 12 Km from Padua, along the ancient road leading to Este: Its name derives from *Pratalea* (a place covered by meadows), the name generally given in Medieval documents.

In the 11th – 12th century was the foundation of the monastery by the powerful family of Maltraverso di Montebello. In 15th century the community begins its revival under the monastic reform led by the abbey of St. Giustina in Padua, after a long period of crisis that began in the second half of the 14th century.

From 1806 and 1810 with Napoleon's military occupation, the confiscation of goods is decreed, and finally, the suppression of the monastery. In 1904 the monks return to Praglia. Their life of prayer and work begins again, following the Rule of St. Benedict.

The vastness of the building, the harmonic rationality and equilibrium of the four cloisters articulating the space, the architectonic style in which the late gothic and the incipient renaissance styles are happily integrated, makes the abbey of Praglia a remarkable monument of art.

Credits: Archivio storico Azienda Turismo Padova - F. e M. Danesin/Zilli

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