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Montecastello di Vibio



The etymology of the name "Monte Castello" is derived from the typical structure of the medieval fortress built on top of a hill while the addition of the "Vibio" dates back to a time more recent, 1863, the year in which a Royal Decree of King of

Italy, Vittorio Emanuele II, some municipalities in the provinces of central - northern were allowed to take new names because of the frequent coincidence of names that occur after the unification of the nation.

The choice of "Vibio" could come from the name of an ancient and noble family of Perugia (hereinafter "Gio Cologne Vibia Augusta") one of whose members became Roman Emperor. Toponyms with the name "Vibio" appear in the name of an ancient Romanesque abbey is near the country (San Lorenzo in Vibiata) and in an inscription on top of a Roman cinerary urn dedicated to "Tertia Vibia", found near the hamlet of Doglio.

The country derives its name from the "gens Vibia", certainly has Roman origins but, in all probability, also had to be very active life of indigenous peoples even before the expansion of Roman civilization.

The period of the Middle Ages, however, has erased all traces of the ancient past and Monte Castello di Vibio still retains the typical structure of a "Castrum" medieval. In 1245, Caccianimico, mayor of Todi, did raze its walls in 1247 and his successor, Ptolemy of Peter, tore down the towers. Became part of the territory of Todi, was included in the administrative structure of the city and the territory Todi, insomuch that we find it inscribed in the "liber focularium", ie in the register of families in 1290 with a population



of 1000 inhabitants. In 1323 the fortress was rebuilt and registered as part of his defensive system of appointment to the command of Castilian Todina. In 1392 the lordship settled there. Boniface IX assigns it to Catalan Acts of the territory of Monte his rights of women.

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Acts of the family settled there permanently until 1409 and remained there until 1464 as Castle Mountain came under the direct rule of the Church from which it had in Todi vicariate in 1475. Were several disputes with the city so dominant that Todi, in 1565, even had to buy back the country from the Apostolic Chamber, and from 1596, the year in which the rule appears to be definitively established, for two centuries Mount Castle returns to being an integral part of the committee Todi.

In the Napoleonic era, between 1798 and 1799, however, knew the period of redemption and the peak became Capocantone allocate a large administrative territorio (including as many as 24 municipalities and villages) within the Department of Trasimeno. After the second papal restoration of 1814 Mount Castle has become common.



Of particular importance is the theater of Concordia ("the smallest theatre in the world") invaluable facility just 99 seats between the stage and the auditorium, designed in full after the French revolutionary atmosphere of 1789 and then headed right to the "harmony between peoples" that was to recreate in Europe early nineteenth century, when nine illustrious families of the country worked to build a place of Monte Castello entertainment and meetings. His inauguration is dated 1808, in a cultural heyday, almost as if to redeem by Montecastello vicissitudes of centuries of domination and suffered. The theater, said in a document of the time, "was built small, measure of his

country". It was then painted in 1892 by the young painter Luigi Agretti, just fifteen, who was to vacation in Monte Castello from La Spezia, but a son of Perugia, Caesar, author of the decorations, the sheet and the bottom of the theater. In addition to the regular theater season, the theater of Concord, has repeatedly facing the front pages also national initiatives and proposals worthy of note, such as festivals, meetings, exhibitions, etc., that the theater itself is able to accommodate both to promote that. In 2002 the theater was also celebrated by the Italian Post Office by issuing a stamp in the "Italian cultural and artistic heritage."



For more information: www.teatropiccolo.it

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