



CALVI AND ITS TERRITORY

The town of Calvi in Umbria is located in the province of Terni, in the southern tip of Umbria and its territory is wedged in Sabina Lazio.

The town has an altitude of 401 m. s.l.m. and is situated on a limestone cliff along the south-western slopes of Mount St. Pancrazio, the southern portion of the Chain Narni - Amelia, from which dominates the Tiber valley. It has an area of 45.75 sq km, consisting mainly of pine and holm oak woods, which over the centuries have formed, along with agriculture, an important source of income for the population.

The view you can enjoy is characterized by hills Umbrian-Sabine, the average Tiber Valley and Mount Soratte, framed by the Monte Amiata to the northwest, by Monti Vulsini, Cimini and Sabatini Vicani west and the Alban hills and Mountains Prenestini Tiburtini south. The country enjoys a mild climate which, together to the amenity of the place and the relative proximity to the city of Rome, has made over the centuries a holiday resort, as shown by the ancient palaces and numerous country houses in the area.

In addition to the old town, full of fascinating sights and testimonies of the prosperous past of this town as Palazzo Ferrini, the Monastery of the Ursuline Sisters, the churches of St. Bridget and St. Anthony in Piazza Mazzini and those of S. Maria Assunta and the SS.ma Trinity, the vast territory is characterized by small towns and villages that developed mainly around churches and rural chapels, which often bear the names. Belonging to the Diocese of Sabina we have the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, building of the fourteenth century restored in the late nineteenth century that, with the adjacent apartment building, was the summer residence of the Seminary of Magliano Sabina, and the church of S. Maria della Snow, rebuilt in 1950 after being bombed. Along the road that leads to Otricoli are immediately out of the country, the Church of St. Francis with the adjoining convent of Saint Berard, founded in the thirteenth century and expanded in the seventeenth century;

along this road in the countryside instead we find the Church of St. Charles, founded between 1600 and 1623, and the Church of St. Juvenal in Fraction Pylons. On the road to Narni meet before the hamlet of San Lorenzo with the homonymous Church, characterized by a facade in ashlar stone ending in a bell tower dating back to the thirteenth century and then the small village of Poggiolo, characterized by suggestive alleys, with the church dedicated to St. George, built in 1873 at the entrance of the village.