

## Perugia

Originally settled by Umbrian tribes, Perugia rose to prominence under the Etruscans between the sixth and fifth centuries BC, and from the third to the first century BC it became the most important city of the Upper Tiber Valley. It retained much of its Etruscan character and independence even after its defeat by the Romans, with whom it maintained an ambivalent relationship - as neither friend nor enemy - but was finally brought completely under Roman subjugation in 40 BC by Octavian. Originally settled by Umbrian tribes, Perugia rose to prominence under the Etruscans between the sixth and fifth centuries BC, and from the third to the first century BC it became the most important city of the Upper Tiber Valley.

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There then began a period of fierce feuding between its most powerful families, the most famous clashes being those between the Raspanti and Becherini families. After a few years of truce under the popular Biondo Michelotti, a leading soldier of fortune, power was seized by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan; the city was then taken over by Pope Ladislao of Naples, by the great 'strongarm' Braccio Fortebraccio, by Montone and Fiero and finally by the Baglioni family, who dominated Perugia until 1531, when the troops of Pope Paul III were sent in to take power back into the hands of the Church.


It remained under Church supremacy for the next three centuries. After the 'salt war', in which the citizens of Perugia rose up in protest against the imposition of a salt tax by the papal states, many of the splendid Baglioni palaces were torn down to make way for Pope Paul III's great fortress known as the Rocca Paolina. Subjugation to the Church continued until the arrival of the French in 1798, when Perugia became part of the Department of Trasimeno. After the fall of Napoleon it returned to the papal states until it was finally liberated by Garibaldi's troops in 1860, when Italy became a republic.


### What to see

Gothic Cathedral (1490)

Etruscan Arch, via Ulisse Rocchi  
Fontana Maggiore  
Rocca Paolina  
Il Palazzo dei Priori  
La Galleria Nazionale dell'Umbria  
Il Museo Archeologico Nazionale  
Accademia Pietro Vannucci  
Oratorio di S. Bernardino  
La Chiesa di San Domenico  
Etruscan Well  
Antico Oratorio della Confraternita di S. Agostino  
Il Palazzo dell'Università Vecchia  
Il Palazzo Gallenga Stuart  
La Chiesa-torre di Sant'Ercolano  
Il Tempio di San Michele Arcangelo  
La Basilica di San Pietro



  
**Umbria Jazz 05**



Perugia 8-17 luglio

