

# SONA



## Municipality of Sona

Piazza Roma, 1 - 37060 Sona (VR)

Telephone 045 6091211 - [www.comune.sona.vr.it](http://www.comune.sona.vr.it)

Inhabitants 17.630 - Altitude 169 m a.s.l.

Surface 41,15 km<sup>2</sup> - Distance from Verona 16 km



### Pro Loco Sona

Via Montecorno, 11 - 37060 Sona (VR)

Tel. 045 6801403 - 348 8572668

[info@prolocosona.it](mailto:info@prolocosona.it) - [www.prolocosona.it](http://www.prolocosona.it)

## 1. THE TERRITORY IN HISTORY

Sona, halfway between Verona and Lake Garda, rises on the summit of the hills called The Cypresses.

The administrative municipality of Sona is quite large and is made up of four towns: Sona, San Giorgio in Salici, Palazzolo and Lugagnano.

The municipal territory is developed on morainic hills that vary from the 85 metres of the plain area of Lugagnano to 243 metres on the maximum height of the hills. A territory



that on closer inspection is quite hilly but thanks to a large irrigation network is covered in vines, olive groves and peach orchards which form a very pleasant panorama.

The most ancient history of Sona and its territory dates back to the years 4.000 BC with the discovery of objects in bronze, flint tools, ceramics, a porphyry hammer and a pile-dwelling in San Giorgio in Salici.

In Roman times the hill of Sona became a fortified area of control over the Via Gallica. With the Lombards it passed under the administration of the Giudicaria of Garda. In the years of the 1300s the territory passed under the dominion of the Della Scala family who fortified it given its position as sentinel on the way to the Duchy of Milan. In the fifteenth century, the territory of Sona, together with Verona, became part of the Republic of Venice. From the top of the hill, Sona dominates the vast surrounding plain, the city of Verona in the background with the silvery ribbon of the river Adige, the imposing scenery of the Lessini mountains and Monte Baldo, the plains of Verona and Mantua, the surrounding ample theatre of the War of Independence with the Castle of Villafranca, the house of the Sardinian Drummer boy, the Ossarys of Custoza and San Martino, the Rocca di Solferino and not least Lake Garda.

The territory of the Municipality of Sona has always had military importance: in fact its privileged position has always played an important strategic role, it allowed for an easy way to control the routes heading to Verona, Mantova, Peschiera and Legnago.



For this reason these places have often seen the unfolding of important events.

After the annexation to the Kingdom of Italy and up to our times the story of Sona appears to be a long

one. The evolution of its economy, first traditionally based on agriculture and breeding and more recently on industry and the tertiary sector.

## 2. TO SEE

Sona offers a wide range of churches, important villas and historic estates that characterize the territory. Among the buildings of worship we remember the historical church of Saints Quirico and Giulitta dating back to the 13th century.



The **Parish Church of Sona**

The **Parish Church of**

**Lugagnano**

The **Churches of Palazzolo**



Among the numerous villas of Sona we mention villa Trevisani-Calderari-Romani, villa Turata, villa Sparici Landini, villa Donadelli, villa Silvestri, villa Koelliker, the Liberty style castle and villa Bressan. Amongst the important estates we find Corte Montresora, the Guastalla Vecchia, Corte Sgrifona, the Colombaron, the Corte Centurara, Corte La Merla. In the hamlets of Sona we meet other important old estates such as Villa Guarienti, Villa Bajetta, Guastalla Nuova, Villa Merighi, Corte del Turco, Corte Belvedere, Corte Quaiara, Corte di sotto and Corte Giacomona in San Giorgio in Salici; the Pieve(church) of Santa Giustina, the Tower, villa Schizzi, villa Palazzoli and villa Maggi in Palazzolo; finally, Corte Messedaglie and Corte Beccarie in Lugagnano.



To be seen of course is the **Carnival of Lugagnano**, a large carnival of international significance which also hosts carnival delegations from abroad. The official masked character is the Tzigano.



*The legend goes that centuries ago, a caravan of gypsies arrived in the village. They camped here to allow some of their women to give birth. However what happened was that these gypsies remained, indeed they quickly integrated with the inhabitants scattered about the countryside. There is indeed a saying that confirms this presence of the gypsies ... "Lugagnan, paese dei sengali" (Lugagnano, town of the gypsies). Recent history tells the story of the gypsies who came to the town in their hundreds to celebrate the marriage of the daughter of their queen in 1956.*

To hear as well as to see is the **Corpo Bandistico** (band corps), born in 1831 and now composed of 60 elements. It is very active also in a reduced formation with group of only brass instruments (brassband) in the style of German musicians.



*The railway line in San Giorgio in Salici*

## 3. FOOD AND WINE

The symbolic product of the area is the **Verona Peach IGP**, which is also used in new dishes proposed by the restaurants of the territory.

The wines of the territory are the all time classics: Custoza, Bardolino and Chiaretto.

The gastronomy revolves around the traditional dishes of the “Bigoli (thick spaghetti) with Sardines or with Duck” and “Tortellini with butter and sage”.

For the main courses very popular are “La Bistecca di pura scottona Italiana” (6 kg of heifer beef to feed a dozen friends-fellow diners) and the “Big-Hamburger” (250 gr), these dishes are proposed in the food marquees at the Sona Festival in June.



## 4. EVENTS AND FOLKLORE

The **Festival of San Vincenzo** falls in June. Here they celebrate San Vincenzo the Martyred Deacon patron Saint of winemakers. The capital dedicated to him, which was restored in 1996, is at the crossroads in the of locality Guastalla Nuova.

The **carnival parade of Lugagnano** sees the participation of hundreds of masked characters and floats. It is second in importance right after the Verona Carnival on “venerdì gncolar” (*the Friday of carnival weekend*).



For two weeks in June the **Sona Food and Wine Festival** takes place at the Palapesca of Sommacampagna.

It is a food and wine event that wants to offer itself as a journey through the territory on a rediscovery of the wines and local cuisine combined with music and entertainment.

The Consultant of the Sona Council organizes the Festival, which is the network of professionals who live in the area and have put their skills at the disposal of the community.



## 5. ITINERARIES

The territory lends itself well to cycling itineraries.  
Here are some cycling routes.

**Route nr. 1** - From Sona, Val di Sona, San Giorgio, Palazzolo, Ventretti, Palazzolo, Sona.

**Route nr. 2** for about 18 Km: San Giogio in Salici, Corte, Oliosì, Mongabia, Castelnuovo, Mariannina, Sandrà, Ferrari, San Giorgio.

**Route nr. 3** - Guastalla Nuova, Casazze, Valle del Feriaddon , Sommacampagna, Cappello, Tamburino Sardo, Custoza, i Mulini, Valle del Tione , Serraglio, Corte Pietà, Oliosì, Corte San Rocco, Guastalla Nuova.

