

# The Municipality of Verolanuova

Situated in the province of Brescia, it is in the middle of the Pianura Padana: 29 kms South of Brescia and 28 kms North of Cremona.



# A panoramic view



**Coat of arms**



**Country**

**Italy**

**Region**

**Lombardy**

**Province**

**Brescia (BS)**

**Frazioni**

**Breda Libera, Cadignano**

• Mayor	M.C. Bragadina (Lega Nord)
•Area Total	24 km <sup>2</sup> (9 sq mi)
•Population (1 July 2008) Total	8,007
• Density	Bad rounding here330/km <sup>2</sup> (Bad rounding here860/sq mi)
• <u>Demonym</u>	Veroles
Patron saint	St. Lawrence
Saint day	10 August

# Roman Basilica Minore of St. Lawrence Martyr





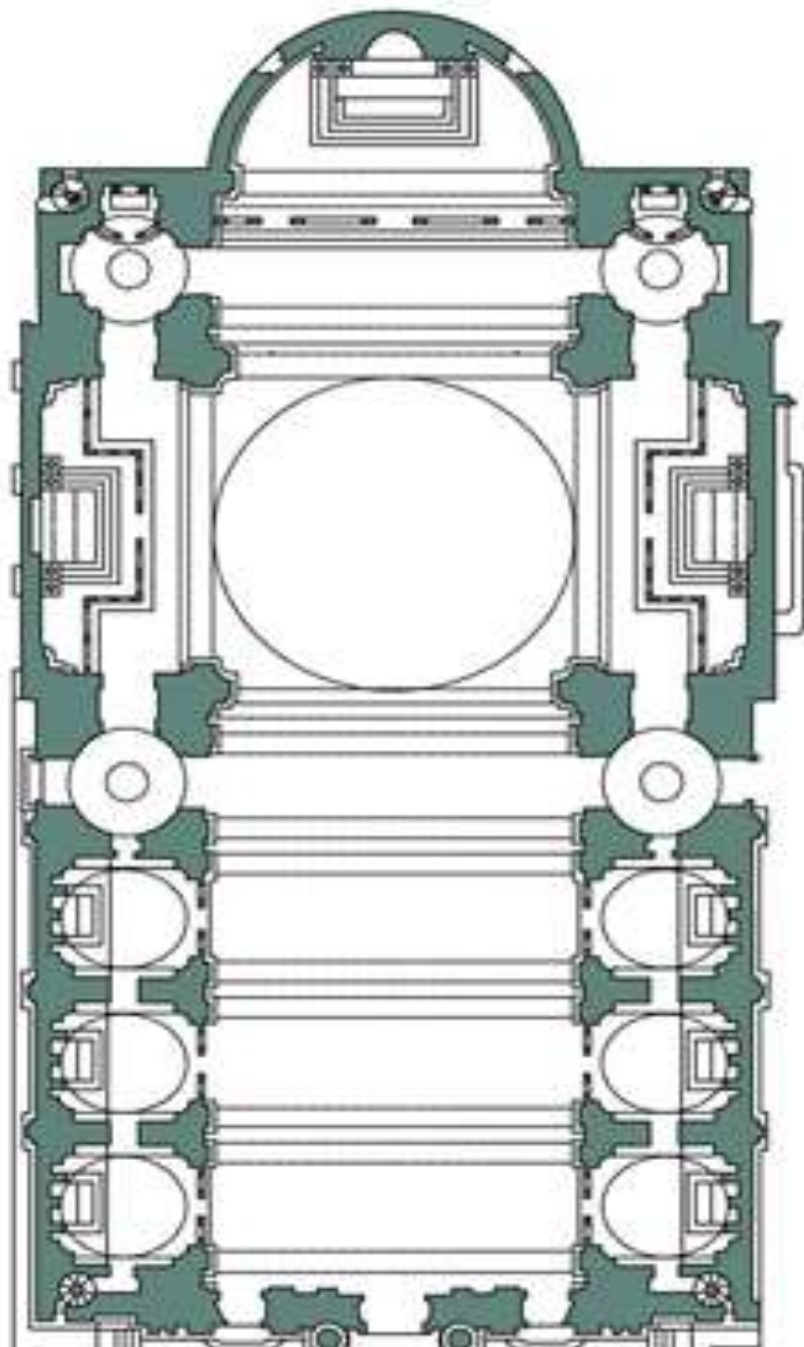
# HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The laying of the foundation stone took place on 10<sup>th</sup> august 1633, when the village was called Verola Alghise, from the name of Alghisio Gambarà, wealthy feudal lord from Leno. The name “Verolanuova” appeared only at the end of the XVIII century.

A Gambarà's relative, S. Carlo Borromeo believed that the parish church wasn't sufficiently spacious. So, in 1630, after the plague, the new church was expanded and it can be considered a votive offering.

In the area where the new church was built, the oratory of the Discipline was probably previously located.

The new construction was designed by Antonio and Domenico Comino from Botticino. The plan was chosen according to the guidelines of S. Carlo Borromeo, written in the work “*Instructiones Fabricæ et Supellectilis Ecclesiasticæ*” of 1573. These guidelines were about the need of a Latin-cross plan, called “counter reformed plan” .



**The plan of the Basilica**

**The Basilica of Verolanuova was built during the Counter-Reformation. With this expression we indicate the historical period from the end of the Council of Trent which took place in 1563 to the XVII century, characterised by the reaction of the Church against the Protestant Reformation.**

**The Council of Trent (begun in 1545 and finished in 1563) decided:**

**The acceptance of the Vulgate;**

**The confirmation of the intermediary role of the Church between God the Father and the man;**

**The recognition of the salvific role of the charitable gestures;**

**The confirmation of the value of the sacraments;**

**The confirmation of the existence of the Purgatory.**

**The last part of the Council was dominated by the figure of S. Carlo Borromeo who became bishop of Milan and who was Pio IV's nephew. This influence is present in the paintings in the Basilica, which follow the directions of the Council of Trent, as regards the abolition of the nudity and the preference of martyrdom's scenes; the martyrs, with their sacrifice, became the best example for a Church which had to repel Luther's attack.**

**Even if The Basilica of Verolanuova wasn't finished it was consecrated on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1647; a Latin epigraph in the sacristy, reminds the consecration .**





**ECCLESIAM HANC  
COLLEGIATAM INSIGNEM, PAR. AC PRAEP.  
IN HON. S. LAURENTII AC ANTONII DE P.  
MARCUS MAUROCENUS BRIXIAE EPISCOPUS  
DIE XXX JUNII MDCXLVII CONSECRAVIT  
DEDICATIONIS VERO DIEM AD II JULII DOM.  
SINGULIS ANNIS CELEBRANDAM DECREVIT**

***TRADUCTION:***

**Brescia Bishop Marco Morosini consecrated this Basilica on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1647 in honour of Saints Laurence and Antonius from Padua. He established that the dedication day was celebrated each year, on the second Sunday of July. The dome was finished some years later and this is proved by the copper angel 3 metres high, which had to embellish the lantern.**

# The Dome





# THE PICTORIAL DECORATIONS



**F. MAFFEI,  
*TOBIAS AND THE  
ANGEL*  
(1650)**



**P. RICCHI ,  
*ST. FRANCIS XAVIER*  
(1650/1655)**





**P. RICCHI,  
*THE ORIGINAL SIN*  
(1648/1650)**



**G. B. TROTTI,  
*OUR LADY  
OF THE ROSARY*  
(1588)**





**A.CELESTI,  
*THE ASSUMPTION  
OF OUR LADY*  
(1705/1710)**



**A. CELESTI,  
*THE NATIVITY  
OF OUR LADY*  
(1705/1710)**





**A. CELESTI,  
*THE MARTYRDOM  
OF ST. LAURENCE*  
(1703)**





**F. MAFFEI,  
*THE LAST SUPPER*  
(1649)**



**G. B. TIEPOLO,  
*THE FALL  
OF THE MANNA*  
(1740)**





**G. B. TIEPOLO**  
***THE SACRIFICE***  
***OF MELCHISEDEC***  
**(1740)**



**P. LIBERI,  
*OUR LADY WITH  
SAINTS AND  
THE COUNTS  
GAMBARA  
(1655-1660)***



**A. MAINARDI,  
*THE DEPOSITION  
WITH SAINTS*  
(1581)**





**G. CIRELLO,  
*THE VIRGINS  
AGATHA, LUCY  
AND APOLLONIA*  
(1658)**

**L. GALLINA (AND P. TANTINI),  
*THE CRUCIFIXION* (1787)**





# The bell tower



Projected and built by the architect Antonio Tagliaferri, it is 60m high and it has nine bells.

# The Discipline



Built between the end of the XIVth and the beginning of the XVth century, it was the first parish church and also the family chapel of Gambaras.

# St. Ann Church (1463-1515)





# Maggi's Palace (XVth cent.)



# St. Nazaro and St. Celsius Church



Merlin's Castle, built at the end of the XIIth century, was the first Gambarara's residence, at the beginning of their rule in this fief.





The Municipal Palace, once Gambarà,  
in the ancient centre of Verolanuova,  
is dated from the XVIth to the XVIIth century.



Piazza della Libertà (Liberty square) an ancient square, in front of the Palazzo Gambara, commonly called "Piazza Grande".





# Nocivelli's Park





WAITING FOR

YOU...

BYE!!!