



ČTYŘI KOSTELY VE VERONĚ
 Ivan Havlíček, 2010

Scale 1:2 500 000

Greek colonies Phoenician colonies
 Roman colonies before the civil wars (see also p.29)
 of the two northern boundaries of Italy and of
 Etruria, the more southerly is that of the
 period before Augustus, and the more northerly
 that of the period after Augustus.
 Modern names of passes thus [Julius]
 Pre-Romanitium - Cape or promontory

10.EU

Ticcolo 3.50
FORMATO

10.EU

10.EU

VERONA ROMANA

MAGNAE VERONAE VALEAS PER SECLLA S'EMPER
ET CELEBRENT GENTIS NOMEN IN ORBE TVVM



Ricostruzione ideale della città romana di Verona nel I° sec. d.C. In primo piano il grande Anfiteatro e a destra il "Castrum stativa" (accampamenti permanenti della Cohors urbana). Al centro il foro, il tempio, e gli edifici pubblici. Sul fondo il complesso del Teatro con i due ponti sull'Adige.
 Ideal reconstruction of the roman town of Verona (ca 1° c.A.C.). In the foreground the great Amphitheatre and lower right the "Castrum" (cohors urbana barracks). In the centre the Forum with the principal public buildings, the capitel. In the background the complex of the theatre and two bridges on the Adige river.

VERONA

0 100 200 300 m
1:13.000 (1cm=130m)



A Trento km92
B
C Autostrada km10 - Brescia km66
D
E
F Aeroporto di Villafranca km10

A
B
C Vicenza km51
D
E
F Autostrada km9 - Vicenza km21

THE CHURCH OF *ST. FERMO*



On the banks of the river Adige, out of the Roman “Porta Leoni”, in the same place where the saints Fermo and Rustico were tortured to death in 304, people built a church in the 5th - 6th C. in honour of them.

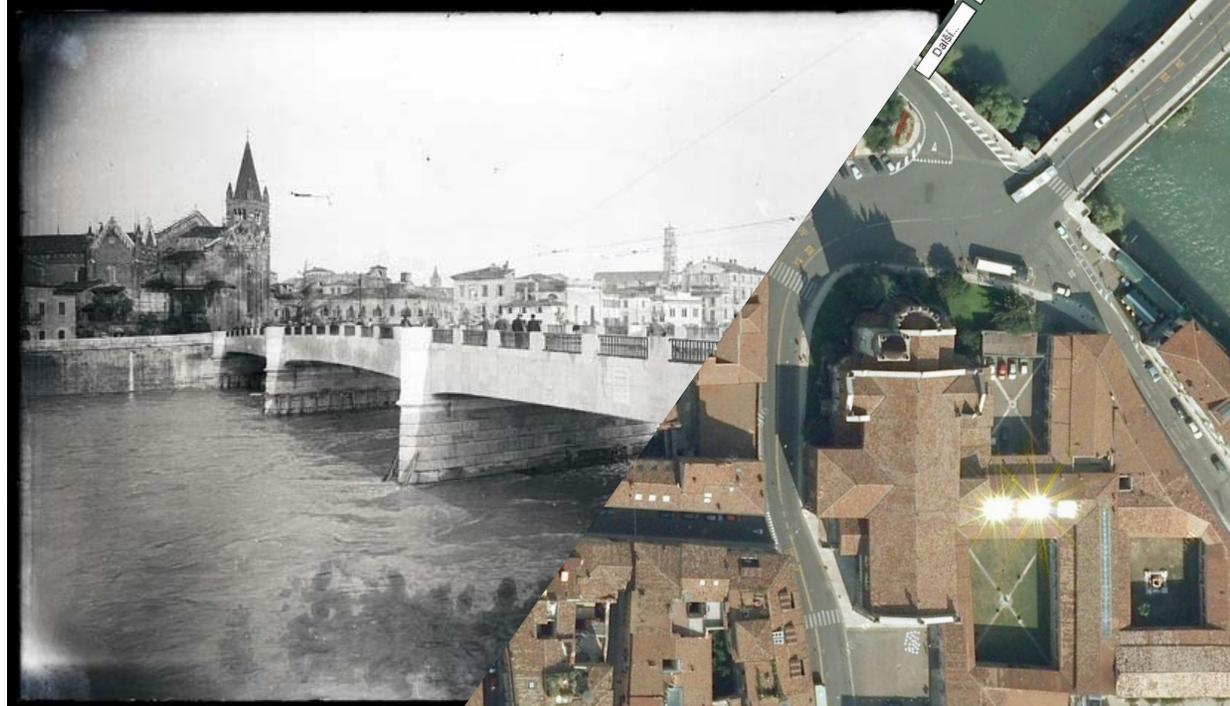
In 765 St. Annone, the bishop of Verona, recovered from Trieste the mortal remains of the two martyrs and placed them in the Palaeo-Christian church into a “confessione”, the specific place in which people pay honour to the martyrs who have confessed the faith in Christ. **Between 1065 and 1143** the Benedictine monks demolished the Palaeo-Christian church and, to conserve the relics in the same place in which St. Annone had placed them, they built a Romanesque church on two levels: the lower church to keep the relics, the upper to be used for religious functions.

In 1261 the complex was handed over to the Franciscans, who transformed the upper church into its present form. The work of reconstruction was concluded in the year 1350. Throughout the following centuries, altars, chapels and sepulchral monuments were added.

In 1759 the sarcophagus with the mortal remains of the Martyrs was moved to the main altar of the upper church, in order to protect it from the flooding of the river Adige.

In 1807 the Franciscans were obliged to leave the monastery because of the Napoleonic conquest. A large part of the monastery passed to the State and the church became a parish assigned to diocesan clergy.

In 1909 the buildings that had covered the apses for years were removed and in 1946 the lower church was opened once more to veneration. It is still used during the winter for the religious services. The air bombardments of the War (1944-45) destroyed the cloisters but the bombs didn't destroyed the church. The restorations of the frescos, of the chapels and of the wooden ceiling of the church is due to the donations of the State, of banks (Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Verona and Banca Popolare di Verona) and also of private citizens.













TRINITATI
RAPHAELIQ
IVS SARAINA
VVS PROPRIIS
TIS HVMANE

FAMILIAR
MAR. AR. 1611

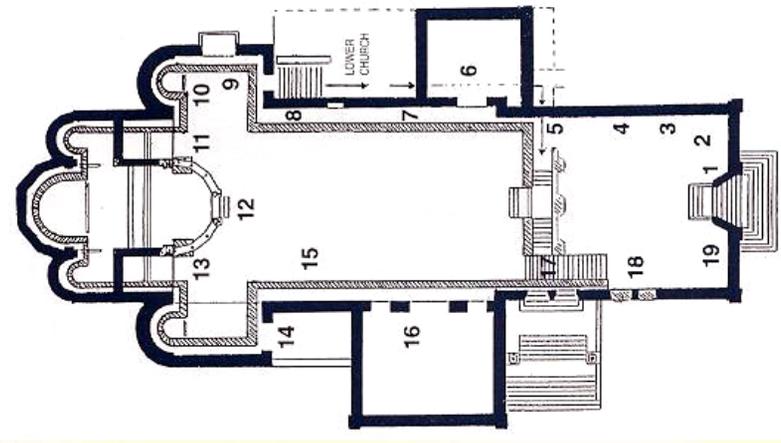
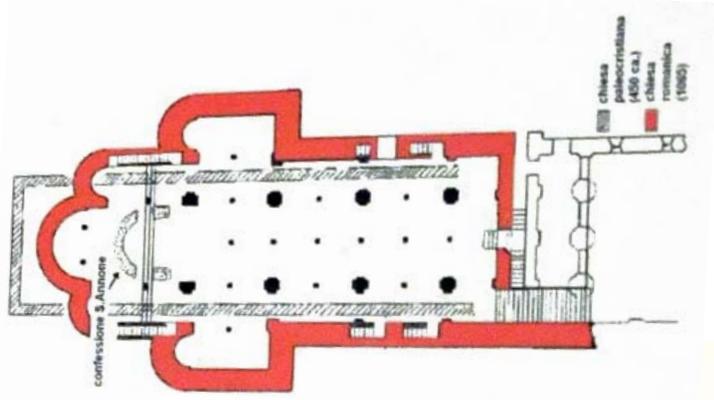
IN HOC ALTARI
SACRIFICAVIT
SARAINA MAR
1611

IN HOC ALTARI
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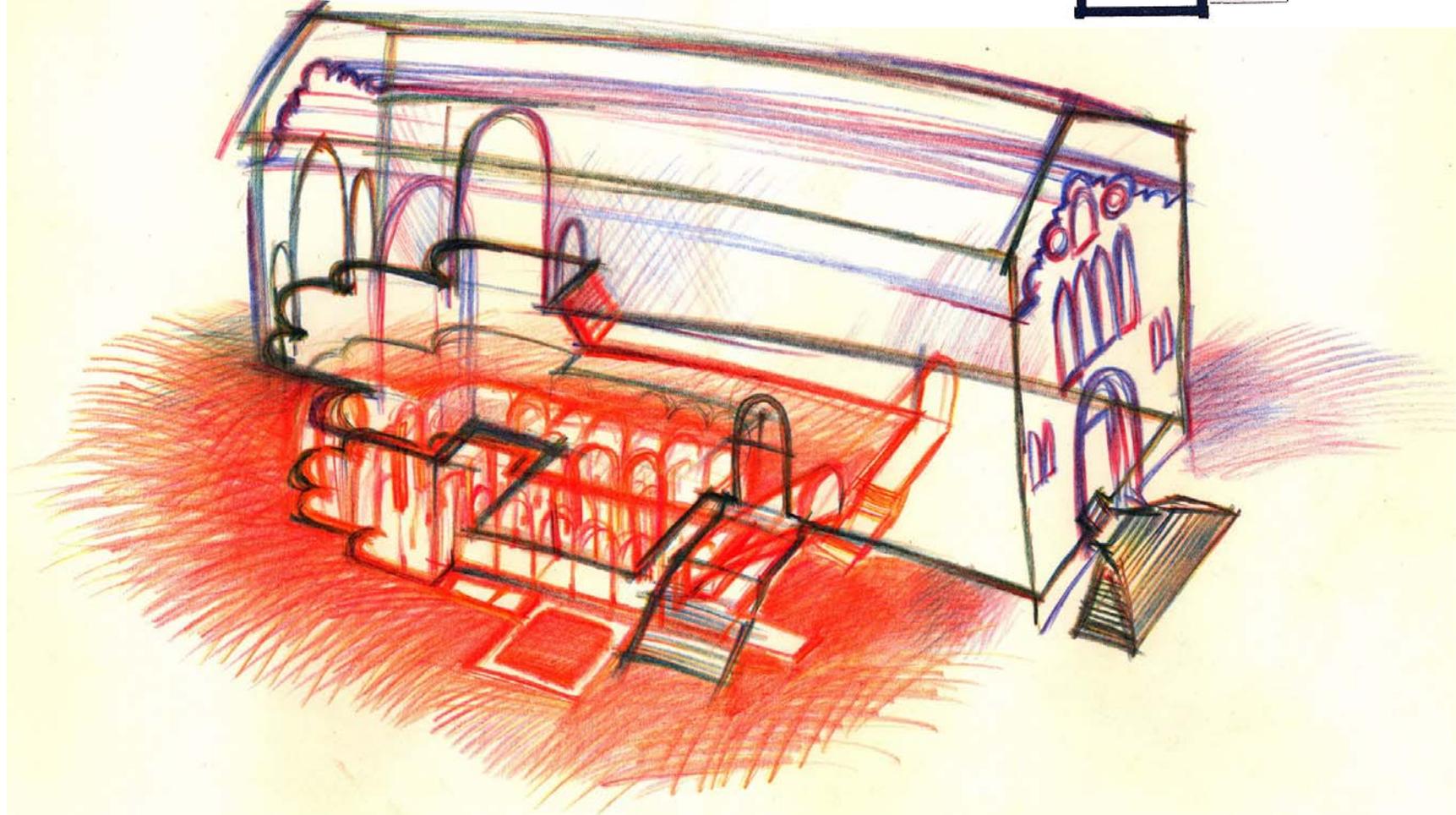






The Church of St. Fermo

- Upper Church
- ▨ Lower Church





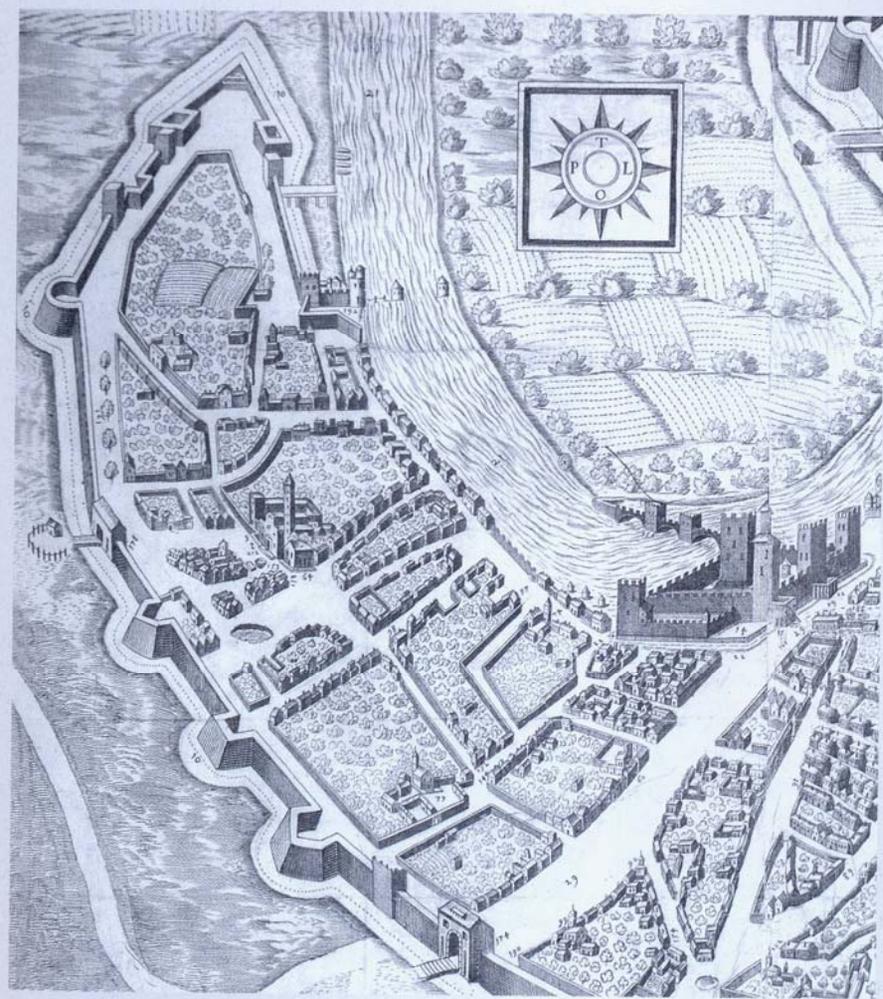






S MARIA





P. Frambotto, *Verona fidelis*,
particolare (1648),
in O. Panvinio,
Antiquitatum Veronensium,
Padova 1648, frontespizio
(BCVr, Sala stampe, 2 B, 4)

Basilica di San Zeno, also known as San Zeno Maggiore

St. Zeno died in 380. According to legend, over his tomb, along the Via Gallica, the first small church was erected by Theodoric the Great, king of the Ostrogoths. The history of the present basilican and the associated Benedictine monastery begins in the 9th century, when Bishop Ratoldus and King Pepin of Italy attended the translation of the saint's relics into the new church. This edifice was damaged or destroyed by a Magyar invasion in the early 10th century, at which time Zeno's body was moved to the Cathedral of Santa Maria Matricolare: it was soon moved back to its original site in what is now the crypt of the present church (May 21, 921).

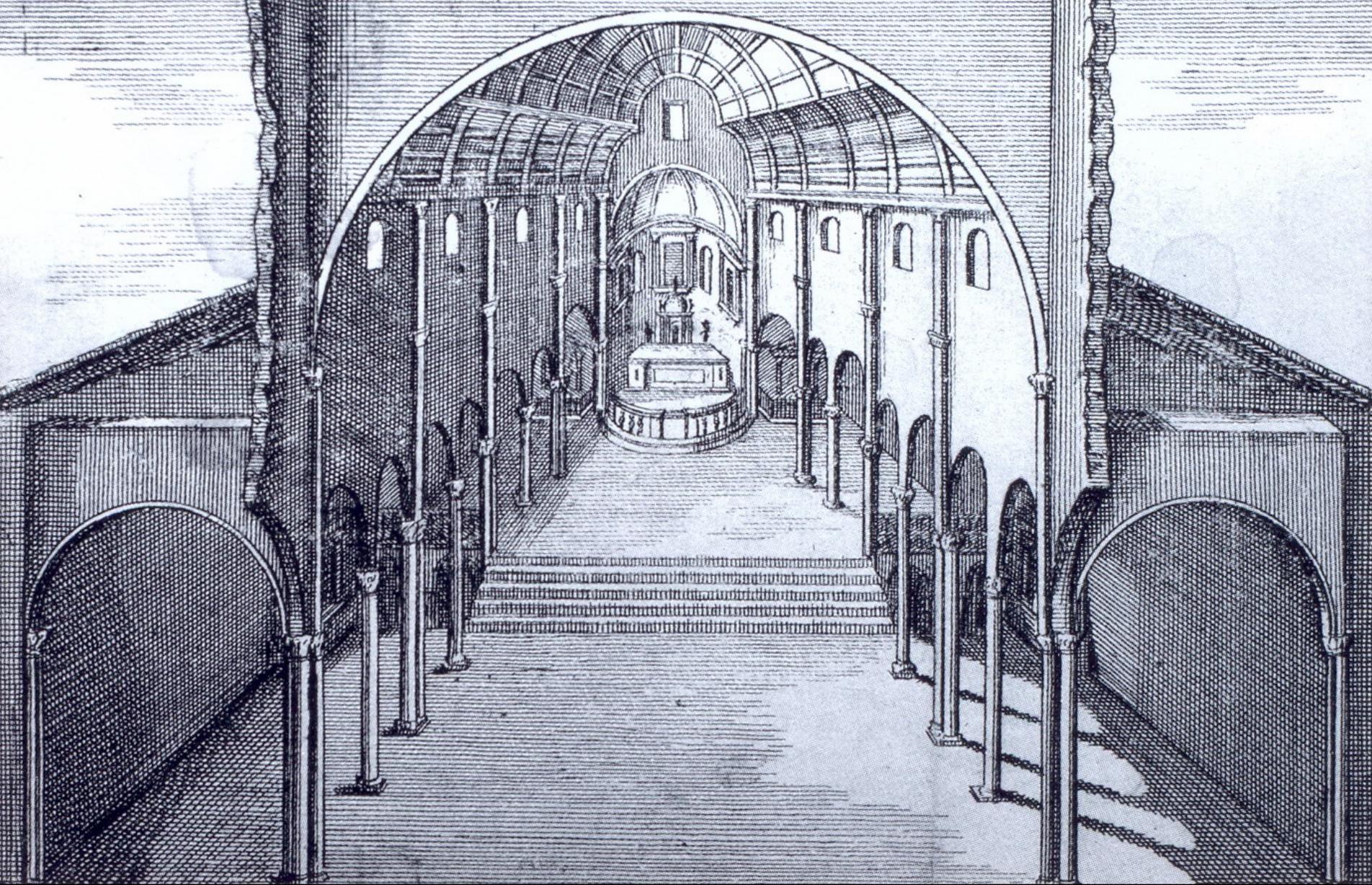
In 967, a new Romanesque edifice was built by Bishop Raterius, with the financial assistance of the Holy Roman Emperor, Otto I. On January 3, 1117 the church was damaged by an earthquake, and as a result was restored and enlarged in 1138. The work was completed in 1398 with the reconstruction of the roof and of the Gothic-style apse.

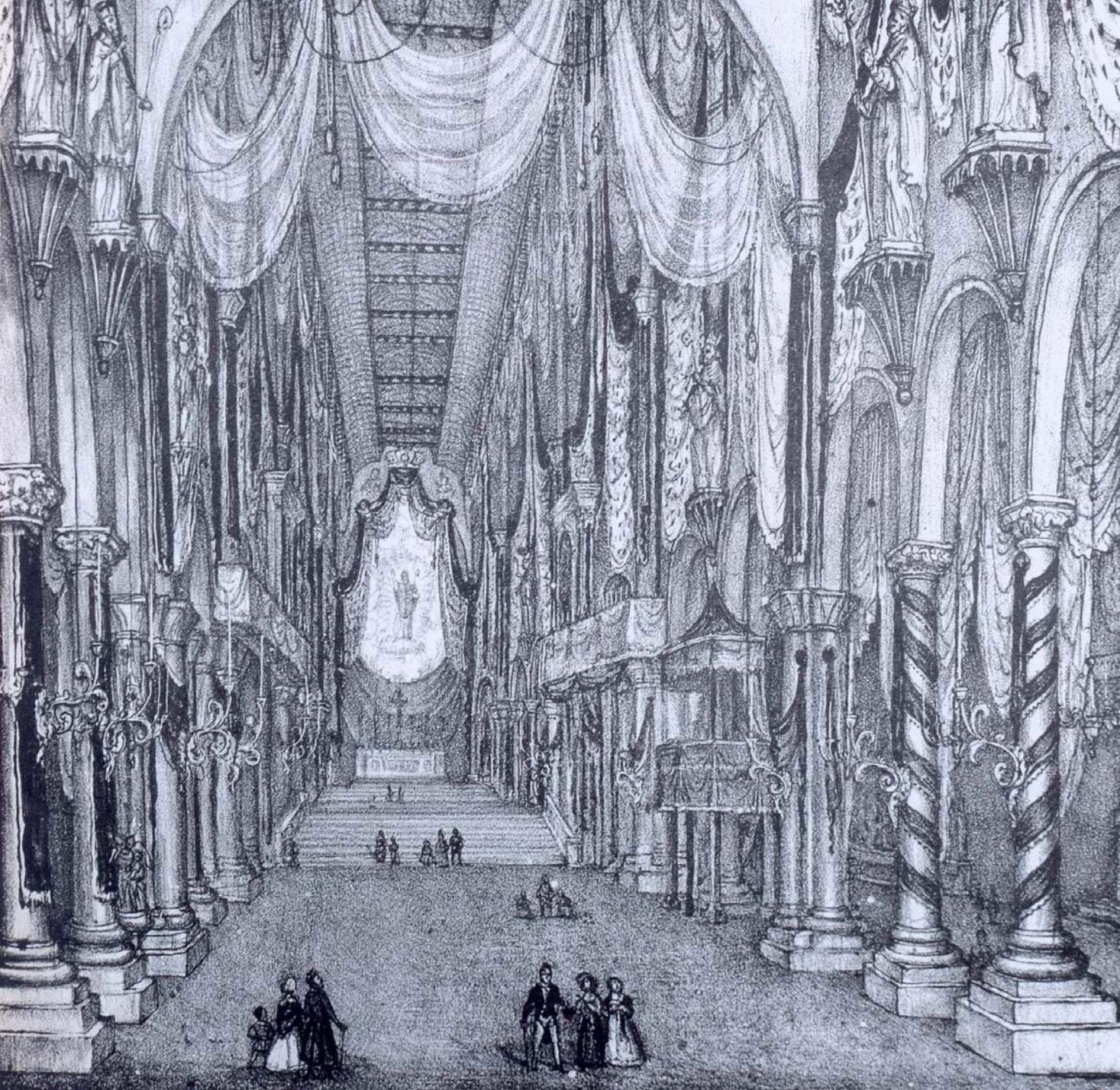




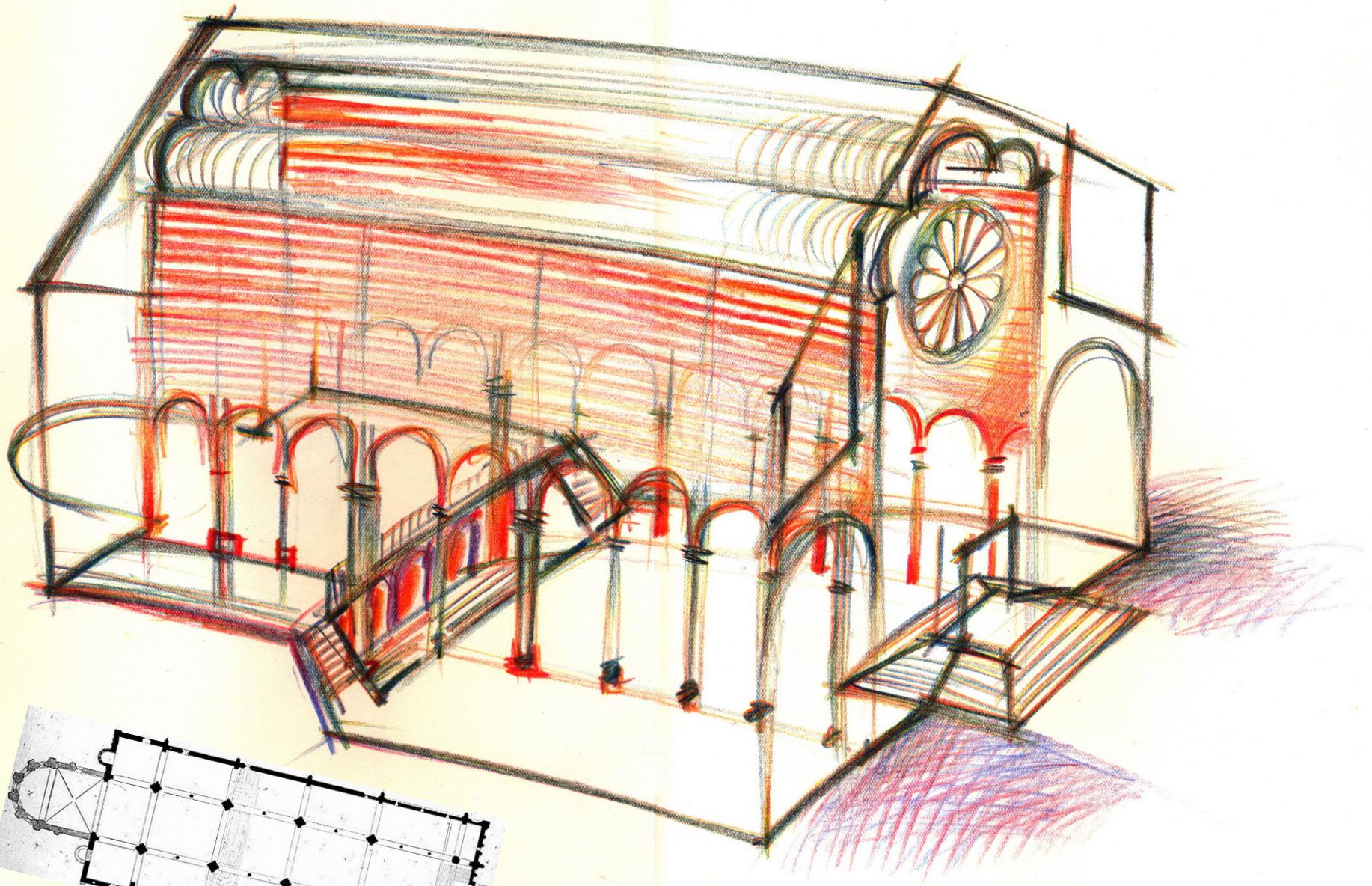


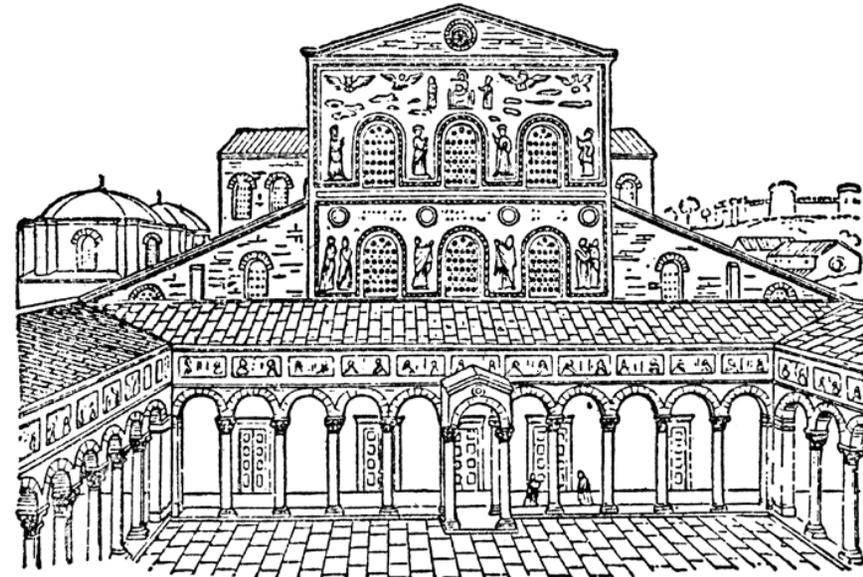
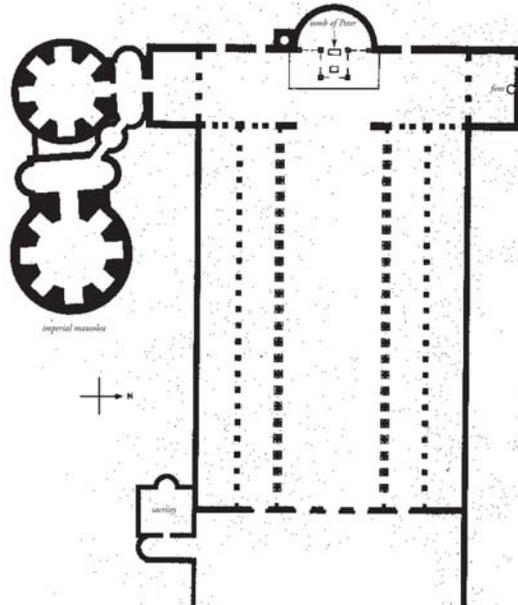
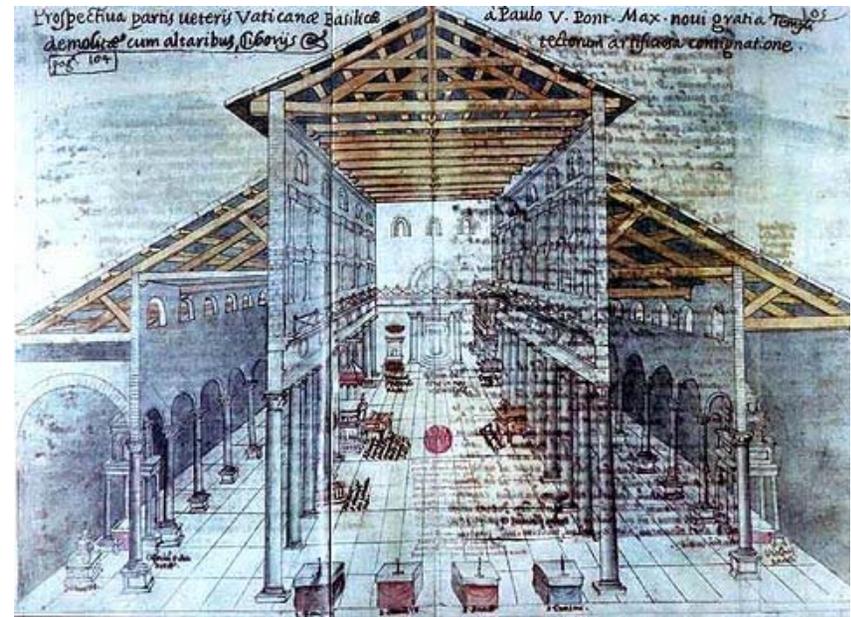
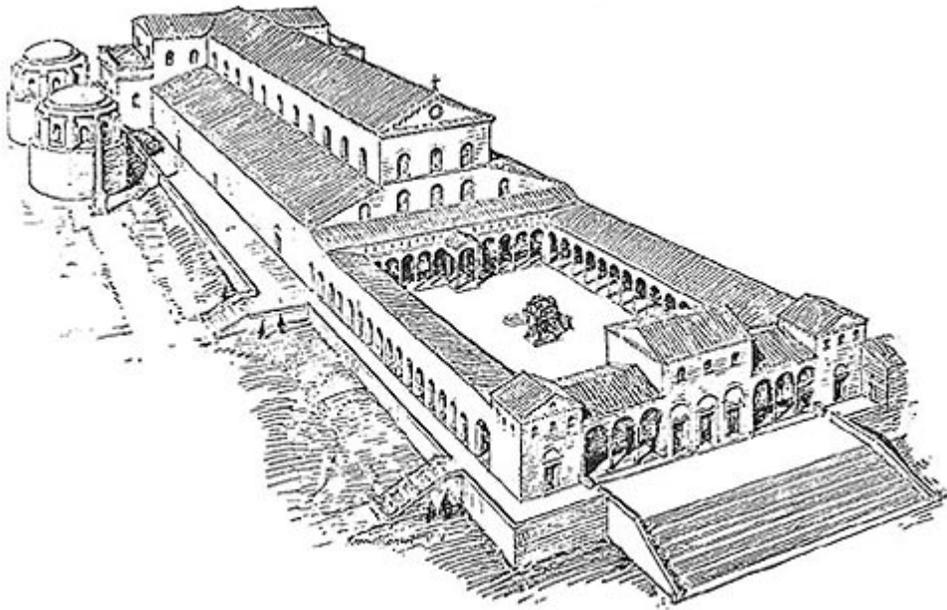






Nella pagina a fianco:
Spaccato della basilica di S. Zenone
in G.B. Santi, *Descrizione della solennità celebrata in Verona per il ritrovamento del corpo di S. Zenone*, Verona 1839.
L'interno della basilica è decorato per le celebrazioni del 25 agosto 1839, che festeggiavano la collocazione delle reliquie di san Zeno, rinvenute l'anno precedente e collocate in una nuova urna. Al centro è visibile lo scalone, realizzato nel Cinquecento, che congiungeva la parte occidentale della chiesa con il presbiterio.
(BCVr, Sala stampe, 1H, 48)





Plan showing St. Peter's Basilica under Pope Sixtus III (432–440)

<http://inillotempore.com/blog/pivot/entry.php?id=632>



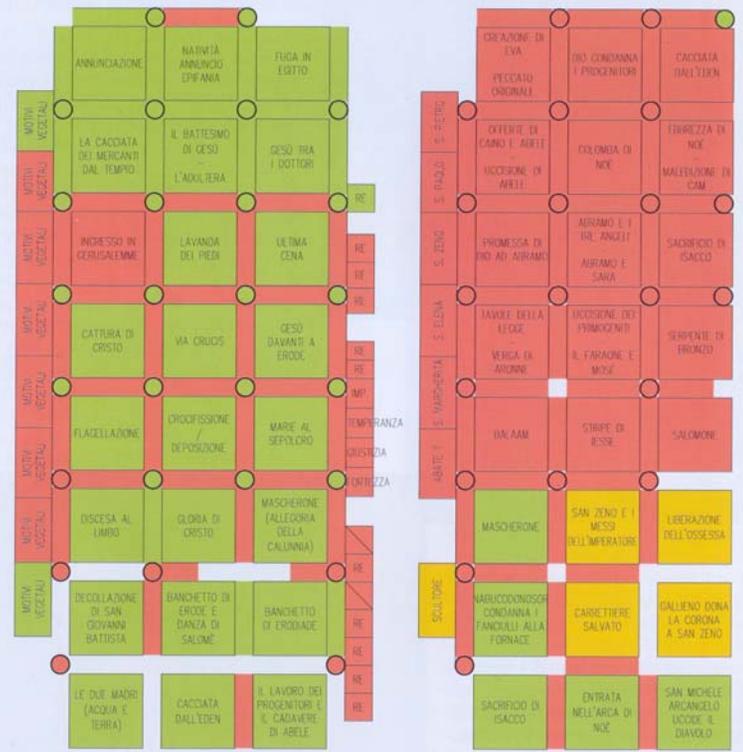












Primo maestro
 Secondo maestro
 Terzo maestro



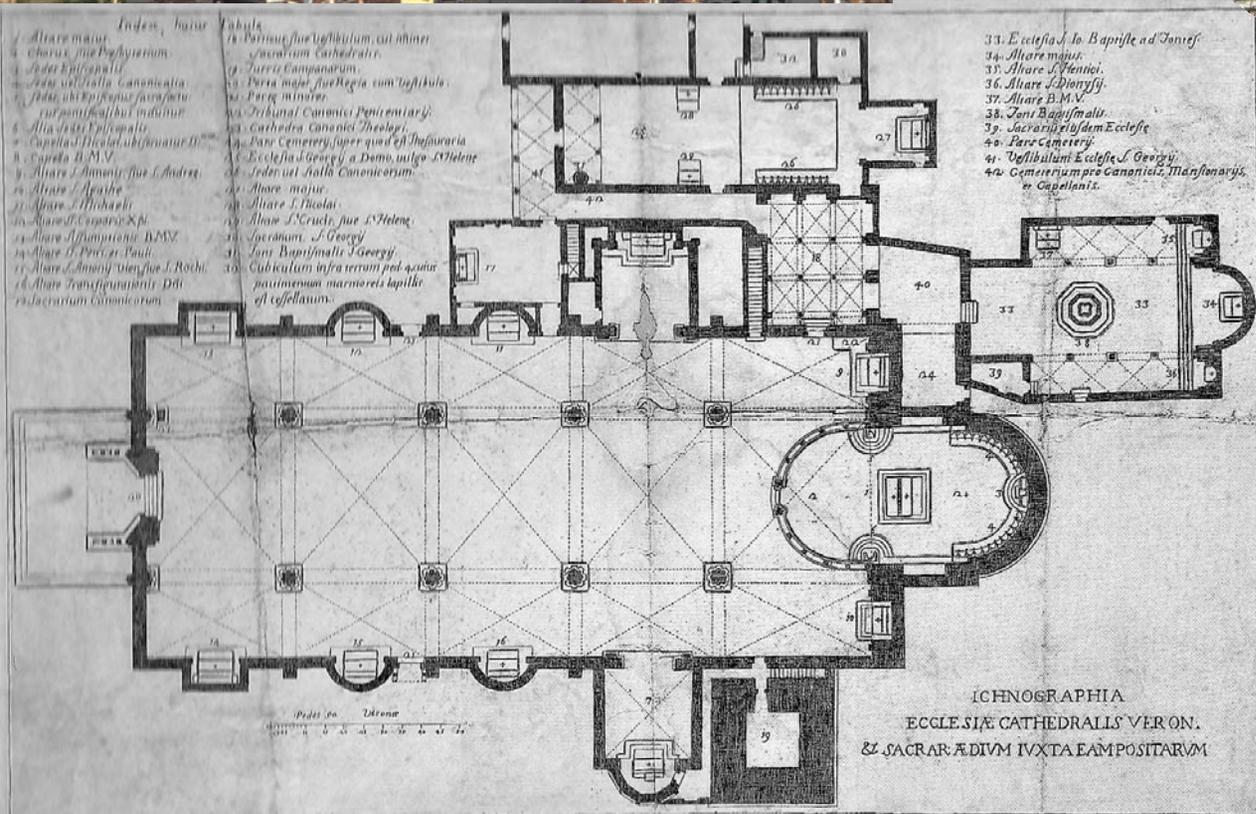






Ricostruzione documentata delle Città di Verona al tempo della Signoria Scaligera e del successivo periodo Visconteo.

S. Arca



Verona Cathedral, Cattedrale di Santa Maria Matricolare, or simply Duomo di Verona.

It was erected after two Palæo-Christian churches on the same site had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1117. Built in Romanesque style, the cathedral was consecrated on September 13, 1187. The bell tower, begun in the 16th century by Michele Sanmicheli. The current appearance of the interior dates from the 15th century renovations. It has a nave and two aisles divided by tall pilasters in red Verona marble which support Gothic arcades. The first three chapels on each side are in the same style, and house mostly Renaissance artworks by Veronese artists. The nave ends with the main Chapel also by Sanmicheli.





















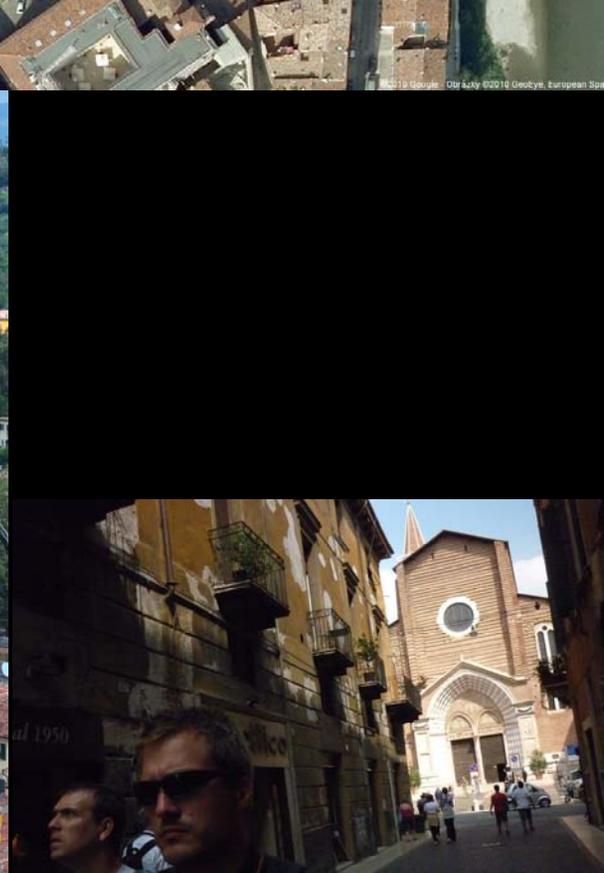
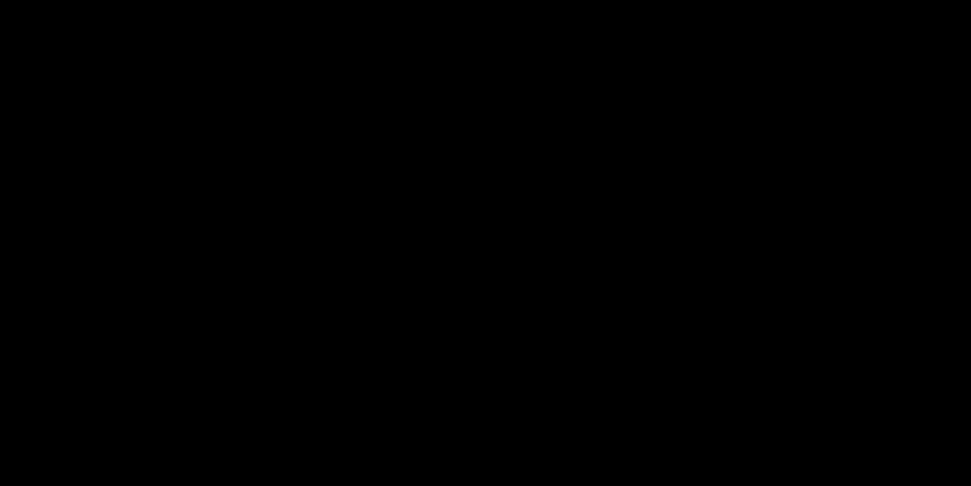




Sant'Anastasia

Stavba dnešního chrámu byla započata 1280 a dokončena roku 1400. Chrám je postaven podle návrhu dominikánských mnichů Fra' Benvenuto da Imola a Fra' Nicola da Imola. Chrám přijal jméno kostela postaveného již dříve na téže místě králem Theoderikem Velkým. Od roku 1307 přináležel též Svatému Petru z Verony, mučedníkovi a patronu města. Vysvěcen byl teprve až v roce 1471 a až do roku 1808 zůstal ve správě Dominikánů.









Basilica di San Giovanni e Paolo, San Zanipolo, Venice

In 1246, Doge Jacopo Tiepolo donated some swampland to the Dominicans after dreaming of a flock of white doves flying over it. The first church was demolished in 1333, when the current church was begun. It was not completed until 1430.
















VIETATO
L'ACCESSO
ai non addetti
ai lavori









Pisanello - Antonio di Puccio Pisano or Antonio di Puccio da Cereto, also erroneously called Vittore Pisano. Pisanello returned to Verona between 1433 and 1438. His fresco masterpiece from this period is *Saint George and the Princess of Trebizond* (1436–38) at the Pellegrini Chapel.





