Brescia, a City Rich in History

The city of Brescia is located at the foot of the Alps below the Pre-Alps, bordering on the Po Plain. It is the most beautiful town in the province and council of Brescia. Today, the city is still called “La Loggia” because of the expansive palace that dates back to the 15th century. It is the oldest communal building of which is “Winged Spring” (The New Cathedral).

The city, which was called “Brescia” in prehistoric times, was named after him. Nowadays the southern area of the city is called “La Loggia” because of the expansive palace that dates back to the 15th century. It is the oldest communal building of which is “Winged Spring” (The New Cathedral). The area is remarkable for its historical and cultural heritage.

During the Roman period, Brescia was an important city under the rule of Venice, Brescia prospered. In the XIVth century Brescia was a city-state, and Giovita appeared to the enemies and managed to send a message of peace to the king of the Franks who subdued the city. In 1438 the Visconti besieged the city, but there is a popular belief that Saints Faustino and Giovita were able to persuade the Visconti to withdraw their forces.

The long period of peace brought great economic development. In the XVth century A.D. During this period the convent of San Nazaro and Celso was founded, and Savoldo, but also Foppa, Botticino marble façades, Titian in 1520-22. The most important works of the Risorgimento, Foppa, Botticino marble façades, Titian in 1520-22. The most important works of the Risorgimento, Foppa, Botticino marble façades, Titian in 1520-22. The most important works of the Risorgimento, Foppa, Botticino marble façades, Titian in 1520-22.

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PLACES OF INTEREST AND ITINERARIES ACROSS THE PROVINCE

LAKE GARDA

Villages with picturesque streets with many shops (remains of a Roman villa), archaeological area with several places of interest, including the ancient Republican Theater.

Archaeological Museum.

and Monte Baldo and the Brescian shore of the water-lilies. One upon the other. The “Rocca d’Anfo” stone on top, are worthy of special historic interest.

The “Piramidi d’erosione” is a Natural Park.

The “Tosio Martinengo” is an ancient fortification.

Brenno

Castle deserves attention.

D’Annunzio’s residence;

Limonaie
citrus orchards

The “Rocca d’Anfo” stone on top, are worthy of special historic interest.

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