



THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF POWER (568-774 A.D.)



It is a serial site which includes the most important Longobard monumental evidence existing on the Italian territory, from north to south, where the domains of Longobards Ducati extended. Besides the city of Brescia, the site includes Cividale del Friuli, Torba-Castelseprio, Campello sul Clitunno, Spoleto, Benevento and Monte Sant'Angelo.

Among the Longobards places inscribed on the List of World Heritage, Brescia boasts the greatest extension, consisting of the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and the archaeological area of the Capitolium.

The convent of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, built by the Duke of Brescia Desiderio with his wife Ansa in 753 A.D., is an extraordinary architectural complex incorporating several buildings such as the church of San Salvatore, one of the most important testimonies of religious architecture of the early Middle Ages.

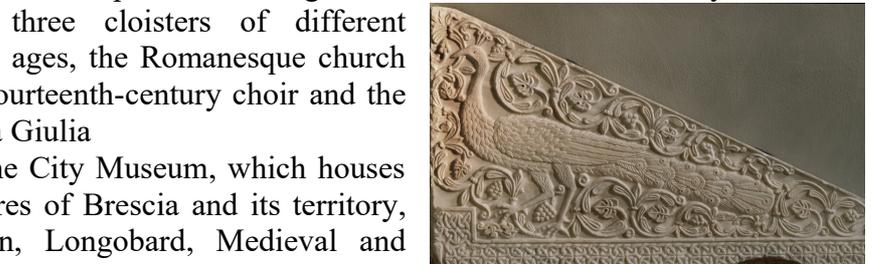


Throughout the centuries important architectural interventions have expanded the original structure of the monastery to include three cloisters of different ages, the Romanesque church of Santa Maria in Solario, the fourteenth-century choir and the fifteenth-century church of Santa Giulia

The complex is now home to the City Museum, which houses the historical and artistic treasures of Brescia and its territory, from prehistory to the Roman, Longobard, Medieval and Renaissance periods.

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The archaeological area of the Capitolium, which is located a few meters from the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, testifies the continuity of population in the area, from the Romans to the Longobards. Included among the oldest and most important buildings of the Roman era are the Capitoline Temple (73 A.D.), the theater (I-III century A.D.) and the stretch of pavement of the decumannus. There are still visible remains of the service facilities of the monastery, engaged in the reception of pilgrims and the housing for the poor.

For further information: www.longobarditalia.it
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1318>