THE REGION, ART, HISTORY & CULTURE

Madonna di Campiglio, Paspai, and all Rendena are made up of a series of natural beauties and small villages, with their treasures of art and history ready to be discovered. Prominent churches of medieval origin housed between the second half of the 13th century and the first half of the 14th century by the Benedictine monks. They function as the religious and emotional centers of the area, with their architecture and interior decorations that you suddenly come across when walking through the narrow streets of the residential stages.

Road near an exhibition of medieval frescoes, the frescoes of the outer chapels and the sanctuary doors were painted by Battista Polana, but wasn’t acquired until 1919. In the center of the church, the series of twenty frescoes are all that remain of the vast building erected by the hands of G.B. Righi and his father, who were both masters of the art of fresco painting.

ACCESSIBILITY

SOME OF THE MAIN PLACES OF INTEREST MAY BE DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATION DUE TO THE USE OF THE GRAND AND THE PRESENCE OF PHYSICAL OBSTACLES.

On June 26, 2009, in Seville, the Church of Santa Maria della Consolazione was dedicated to the Pope and Queen of Spain. The frescoes of the outer chapels and the sanctuary doors were painted by Battista Polana, but wasn’t acquired until 1919. In the center of the church, the series of twenty frescoes are all that remain of the vast building erected by the hands of G.B. Righi and his father, who were both masters of the art of fresco painting.

The Brenta Dolomites

Dolomites are a uniquely spectacular cluster of mountains that rise in the Eastern Alps, between the Val di Sole and the Adamello-Presanella group. The Adamello-Presanella and Brenta groups are still visible to this day as a sort of mountain archipelago, that in the past was covered by a sea of ice and snow. The Brenta Dolomites have a natural personality, characterized by the highest peaks and the most imposing promontories.

In medieval times, a hermitage arose at the foot of Monte Spinale, portraits of Franz Josef Österreicher’s sepulchre. It remained some of the interior decor, which was then used for a variety of purposes. Österreicher’s sepulchre.

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The first church was mentioned in 1140, dedicated to St. Christopher and two saints and located on a small rise near the current street of the same name. The church is fairly simple and lacks any significant decoration inside. The altar wall is painted with St. Christopher and two saints and there is a picture painted like open skies, where one can understand the series.

Dating back to the mid-1200s, the church has five altars (the High Altar, the Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, the Assumption of Mary, and the Coronation of Mary). The High Altar has a mosaic picture (30x38m) depicting the Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, and the Assumption of Mary. The Assumption of Mary is a 16th century, which would make it one of the first examples of a painting dedicated to the Assumption of Mary. The High Altar has a mosaic picture (30x38m) depicting the Annunciation, the Birth of Christ, and the Assumption of Mary. The Assumption of Mary is a 16th century, which would make it one of the first examples of a painting dedicated to the Assumption of Mary.

During the Second World War, the church was seriously damaged, a serious fire in 1998, and it was restored by the local council, has been restored after the fire. The church has a small bell tower in Strembo. In 2014, the old bell tower was restored, in the autumn of 2014, in the small Ragada cemetery restored with the help of the Upper Sarca Town Hall. The church has a small bell tower in Strembo. In 2014, the old bell tower was restored, in the autumn of 2014, in the small Ragada cemetery restored with the help of the Upper Sarca Town Hall.

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