

Palazzo del Comune - City Hall



The city hall palace was built in 1206 with the typical architectonic shape of the Lombard broletto and then amplified in 1245. The medieval structure of the palace was never modified until the end of the 15th century. Since 1496, and during the next century, the façade was been modified by replacing the 13th century

mullioned window with three lights with rectangular windows, furthermore also a new marble broletto was placed against the central pillar of the façade. The inner space, that was meant to be a unique big room for the reunions of the citizens, was divided into new and smaller rooms: the chapel -today the hall of violins (that is treated apart), the room of the council of the Decurioni today board room, and an access gallery today painting room and base of the city council.

The current façade is the result of several alterations made in 1838 by Luigi Voghera, an architect from Cremona. He enriched the windows with pilaster, terracotta decorations and a white marble stripe with consoles, typical of the neo-renaissance taste. The current entrance hall was built during the same years, as a substitution of the one of the 15th century. This hall drives to Alabardieri room, where remain some parietal frescos of the 13th century that have Byzantinish and modern Romanic influences. These frescos are: Saint Christopher, Virgin and Child and Saints and a crucifixion.

Furthermore, the inner courtyard of the palace was created by the arches, that form also a ground floor arcade entrance. Eventually, the level of the square and of the courtyard was lowered by almost a meter in order to decrease the gap with the surrounding roads. Cremona still keeps nowadays, in its urban implant, the original form of a fluvial terracing, founded as a Roman colony on the bend of the river Po.