

An aerial photograph of the town of San Mango d'Aquino, Italy. The town is built on a hillside, with numerous buildings featuring red-tiled roofs and light-colored walls. The hillside is covered with green trees and vegetation. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

San Mango D'Aquino

Description about San Mango d 'Aquino



“ WAR MEMORIAL ”

San Mango for the fallen of Nassrya. The tragedy of our soldiers, who sacrificed themselves to sow "PEACE" in the tormented Afghan people, could not go unnoticed. To wrap with our love the pain of the families of the fallen, to not forget our heroes, but also to pay due tribute to our armed forces, a monument was inaugurated, sculpted by the artist Carnevali, in the presence of the highest Civil and Military authorities



“MONUMENT TO THOSE WHO DIED AT WORK”

All the historical, moral and value meanings that surround this anniversary, for us SanManghesi, are condensed in a monument, the stele dedicated to those who died at work. Those names, carved on those marble tombstones, are the condensation of so much hardship, of so many unheard-of sacrifices, of so many mornings that unite the memory of those who died at work, the pain of so many defenseless orphans, of fathers and mothers with broken hearts and of wives who suddenly found themselves widows, without the company and comfort of the death of a lifetime.



CHURCH OF THE SEVEN SORROWS

The Church of the Seven Sorrows of San Mango d'Aquino, dating back to 1600, is owned by the bishopric of Martirano. In the past, it hosted religious celebrations, but today it is home to a museum of peasant art after a restoration. The church was damaged following the 1980 earthquake, but has not undergone consolidation work.

The church was founded in 1600 and has always belonged to the bishopric of Martirano.

Until 1950, the church was used for religious celebrations.

Since 2016, the church has been restored and transformed into a museum of peasant art, becoming an important cultural resource for the community.

The church was damaged following the 1980 earthquake, but no definitive consolidation work has been carried out.



Bridge to reach the church of the seven sorrows built in the 2000s.



Panoramic view from the bridge to go
to the Church of the Seven Sorrows



THE TOWN HALL

The town hall of San Mango d'Aquino, located in the historic center of the town, represents a point of reference for the local community. Its history is closely linked to the evolution of the village, founded in the first half of the 17th century by a cadet branch of the d'Aquino family, one of the most illustrious noble families of the Kingdom of Naples.



SANCTUARY MADONNA OF BUDA

The Sanctuary of the Madonna della Buda, located in San Mango d'Aquino (CZ), has deep roots in 17th-century devotion. The original church, built around 1650, was demolished and rebuilt twice, reflecting the community's strong attachment to the cult. The current sanctuary was inaugurated on June 4, 2016, in a ceremony attended by civil and religious authorities, with the inaugural Mass celebrated by the Bishop of Lamezia Terme. Positioned near the motorway junction, the sanctuary is easily accessible. Every year, during the first weekend of June, the town celebrates the feast of the Madonna della Buda with a procession, Mass, cultural events, and concerts—an occasion that unites faith and tradition, drawing people from across the region.



The CHURCH OF SAN TOMMASO D'AQUINO

The Church of San Tommaso d'Aquino, located in San Mango d'Aquino (CZ), was founded in 1650 by order of Prince Luigi d'Aquino, who financed its construction. In neoclassical style, it has a façade with four Ionic pilasters, a stone portal and an imposing bronze door. The interior, with three naves, is decorated with stucco and plaster and houses a statue of the Madonna of Grazie on the main altar. Between 2002 and 2004 it was restored, with the addition of marble and bronze works. It is the religious heart of the town, home to important festivities including that of the patron saint San Tommaso (28 January) and the Madonna of Buda, deeply felt by the local community.

«THE END»