

LIVING THE MIDDLE AGES

PABULA, VINA, CERES, RIVORUM COPIA, TEMPLUM
LEGNANUM ILLUSTRANT MULTAQUE NOBILITAS

ABOUT ITINERARY:

Tourist visits are made on foot or using public transport. The routes are mainly carried out on Saturday and Sunday.

Detailed information is available on the website www.legnanon.it

COURSE DURATION: Approximately 4/5 hours with a break

DOWNLOAD OUR APP:

Freely you want to visit the most beautiful places of our city?

Download our APP from the site www.legnanon.it



SHOPPING:

Looking for a shop, a particular restaurant, a bar or a hotel where stay?

Visit the www.legnanon.it, you'll find all the promotion of the District Trade dedicated to you.

The Legnano District of Commerce was set up in partnership with a range of local bodies and organisations, the **Chamber of Commerce** and **Confcommercio**, with the aim of relaunching local business. The city's streets are a blend of culture, art and history, offering visitors the chance to enjoy their shopping and leisure time. The city is known for its Palio, a historic re-enactment of the Battle of Legnano. It also boasts many sites of particular architectural merit. Visitors can explore the city on their own or via the special app dedicated to suggested tourism itineraries, which can be downloaded from www.legnanon.it. The site also contains photo galleries of the itineraries as well as information about the city's many shops and the welcome that awaits visitors at its hotels, restaurants and leisure facilities.



TOURIST ROUTE

LIVING THE MIDDLE AGES

LEGNANO 
DISTRETTO DEL COMMERCIO



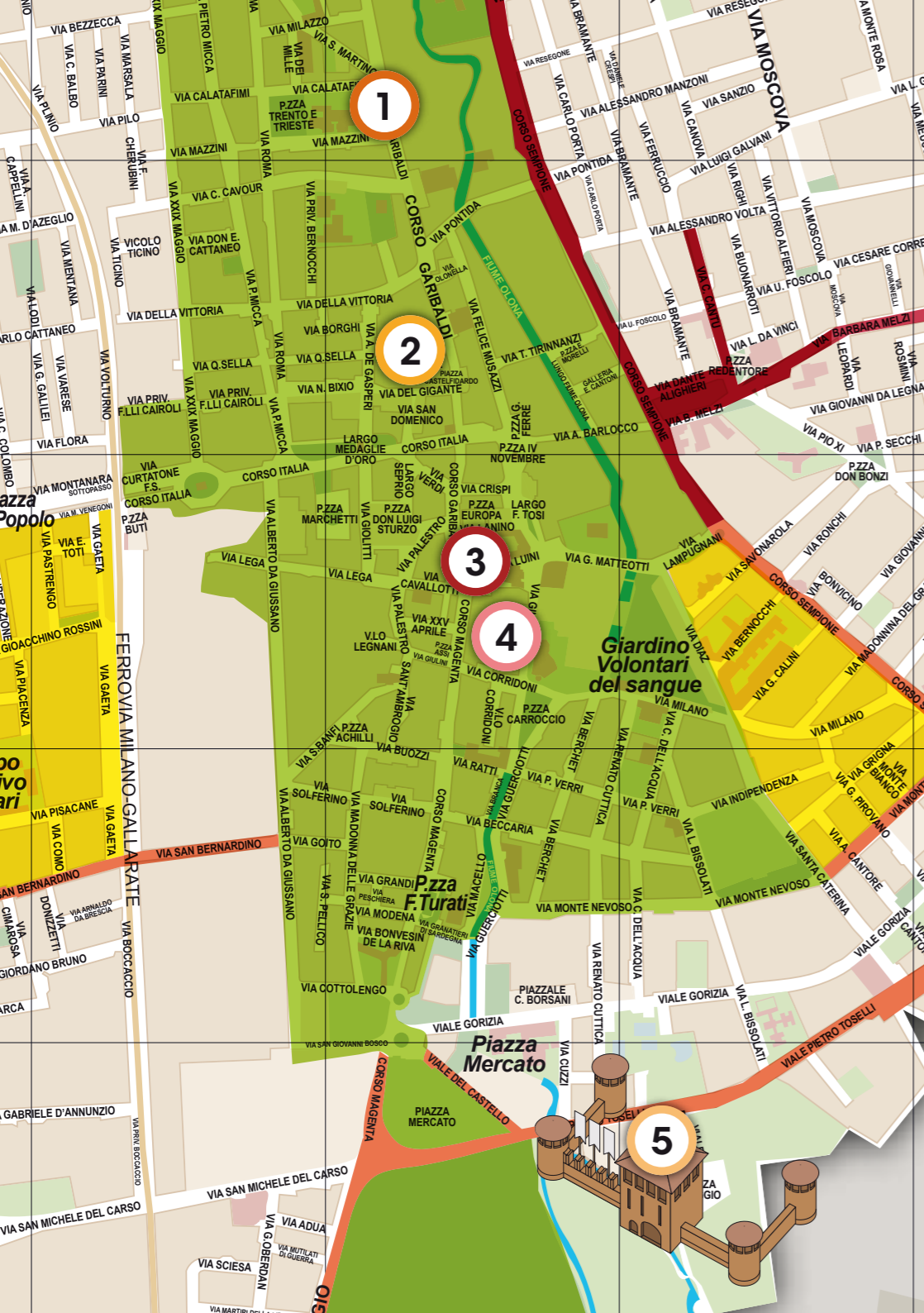
Città di Legnano



Unione
CONFCOMMERCIO
MILANO - LODI - MONZA E BRIANZA



CAMERA
DI COMMERCIO
di Milano



1 MUSEUM GUIDO SUTERMEISTER

Legnano's Civic Museum, which was officially recognised by the Lombardy Region in 2004, is the result of dedicated research by its founder, Guido Sutermeister, who collected, documented and conserved the history and art of the town and its immediate surroundings between 1925 and 1964. The museum building, which was built in 1928 on the site of the ancient Monastery of the Friars Minor of Sant'Angelo, follows the layout of the fifteenth-century residence of the noble Milanese family, the Lampugnani, who probably used it for leisure and entertainment. The residence, which was originally situated on the far side of the Olona river along what is now Corso Sempione, was demolished in the early years of the '900. Sutermeister was able to salvage and reuse the box ceilings, the portico columns and whatever else he possibly could in the new building. He also repropoed the interior and exterior fresco decorations: the originals are currently preserved in the separate "Torre Colombera" part of the museum.



2 TOWER COLOMBERA

Dating to the middle of the XV century, the tower owes its name to its tall, narrow shape and the use to which such structures were put, as they were often given over to dove training. It was discovered in 1934 when Guido Sutermeister noticed that its walls were almost completely covered with frescoes. In addition to the original frescoes, the Colombera now houses Renaissance paintings rescued from town buildings demolished during the course of the '900.



3 BASILICA OF SAN MAGNO

Work began on the Basilica di San Magno, on the site of the earlier Church of San Salvatore, on the 4th of May 1504 . It was consecrated in 1529. Centrally planned, it showed Bramante influences which were certainly the direct inspiration for the architect who designed the basilica. The façade, for which Francesco Maria Richini drew up a number of designs, was completed in the early decades of the '600. The original belltower remained, and was only replaced by the present one in 1752.



4 THE ARCHBISHOPS' PALACES

Leone da Perego, Archbishop of Milan from 1241 to 1257, took refuge in Legnano several times during the period of the battles between aristocratic Milanese families as they vied for political control of Milan. The grave circumstances which led to his staying in the building which overlooks Via Gilardelli made town fortification work necessary; indeed, archaeological finds have shown that a moat was built around Legnano in the mid XIII century. After Leone da Perego's death, Ottone Visconti was elected archbishop and had the wing of the building to the right of the courtyard built.



5 SAN GIORGIO CASTLE

Historic documents show that, to the south of Legnano, where the castle stands today, there was once, in 1200, a church dedicated to St. George and near it, an Augustinian monastery. In 1261 the occupants of the latter ceded the lease on the church, the monastery buildings and the surrounding land to the Della Torre, the most powerful family in Milan at the time. The chronicles of the day do not explicitly recount whether the Della Torre family set to work on building a castle in Legnano. However, we do know that in 1273 Edward I and Eleanor, the king and queen of England, were their guests in a castle in Legnano. The castle probably consisted of a tower with a square base to which two buildings with two floors were added at a later date. This part of the castle can still be made out in the buildings to the right of the main tower.

