



Basilica Minore di Sant'Agnese

Via B. Zancarini, 6

Built on the ruins of an ancient 9th-century oratory dedicated to St. Fede, the Basilica is at the centre of a reconstruction project commissioned by Francesco and Guido Visconti in the 15th century. Work, however, only began in 1645, under the

direction of Architect Carlo Buzio and following the designs of Francesco Maria Richini. The interior has a single nave. Among the inner artworks there is a 17th-century altarpiece attributed to Carlo Cane today located behind the altar, depicting "The Martyrdom of St Agnes". The side chapels were all patronised by different branches of the Visconti family. The bell tower begun in 1697 is still unfinished today as it lacks the terminal spire. With an apostolic brief by Pope John Paul II in 2004, the church received the honour of Basilica Minore.



Santi Maria Maddalena e Giovanni Battista

Maddalena - Via al Ticino, 8

The church of Santa Maria Maddalena was built between 1929 and 1933 in neo-Romanesque style and officially established as a parish church by decree of Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of

Milan, on 25 February 1933. The salient façade is bordered by high angular pilasters and is decorated in the centre with a large three-mullioned window with stained glass windows. The interior is embellished with frescoes painted in the first half of the 20th century: near the apse is the figure of Christ the Redeemer enthroned, while along the aisles are figures of saints, including St Agnes and St Margaret. On the counter façade are Mary Magdalene at the feet of the risen Christ, St Charles and St Ambrose, patrons of the Milan diocese.



Santa Maria di Antiochia

Case Nuove - Via della Chiesa

Built in the second half of the eighteenth century and inaugurated in 1786 by Cardinal Filippo Visconti, inside we find sacred furnishings from a demolished convent church. The frescoes on the walls and the vault from the early twentieth

century are the work of Antonio Brusatori. On the vault are six medallions depicting the Saints Andrew and Anthony, Agatha and Apollonia, Luigi Gonzaga and Carlo Borromeo. Behind the baptismal font is depicted "The Baptism of Jesus", in the niches are the statues of the Sacred Heart, Saint Joseph and Saint Margaret. The bas-relief of the Virgin with Child and Saint George and the dragon come from a small chapel destroyed by the French after the battle of Tornavento (1636), in the presbytery are the paintings "Saint Margaret of Antioch" and "Assumption of the Virgin".



San Sebastiano

Coarezza - Piazza San Sebastiano

Already existing in the 13th century as an oratory with a dedication to San Fabiano, the parish church of Coarezza was built in the 16th century, enlarged in 1774, modified again between 1925 and 1927 and consecrated in 1934 to San

Sebastiano. The church today has a large Latin cross plan, with three naves, choir and semicircular apse with a barrel vault roof and central dome. Recent renovation works have expanded the entrance with a staircase leading to the facade, with balustrade and spires. The interiors are beautiful and bright, with Corinthian pilasters and arches in fake pink marble. Among the numerous frescoes we remember the "Glory of San Sebastiano with San Fabiano" in the dome, "the Evangelists" in the plumes and various trompe l'œil motifs in the barrel vault.



San Bernardino

Via Briante 58

The church was built in 1523 incorporating a pre-existing chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, protector of the countryside, while the choir was added only in 1640. Inside there are well preserved altarpieces depicting "The

Madonna with the baby Jesus and San Bernardino da Siena" (1626-1633) made by Fiammenghino and "San Coronato in contemplation of the Virgin Mary", in the background of which the village of Somma Lombardo can be glimpsed. In 1981, during restoration work, the fresco depicting San Bernardino emerged on the right pillar of the triumphal arch of the presbytery, a work by the painter Molina finished in 1698. In 2021, the conservative restoration of the wooden ceiling was carried out.



Santuario della Misericordia

Maddalena - Via al Ticino, 8

Restored in 1626, at the behest of Antonio Visconti, the building dates back to a century earlier, commissioned by the ancestor, namesake, Antonio Visconti (ca. 1460-1527), and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, perhaps as a tribute to his wife

Maddalena Trivulzio. Within their circle is the anonymous author of the figures of saints, Christopher and Antonio, and the frieze, of a profane and celebratory character, inside (15th century, early decades). Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was an oratory, under the patronage of the Visconti di Modrone family, serving the residents of Cassina Maddalena and then the colony linked to the factories established along the Ticino. In 1933, with the construction of the new church of Christ the King and the creation of the parish, it was re-consecrated as the Sanctuary of Mercy.



San Rocco

Coarezza - Via S. Rocco, 2

The building, which dates back to 1535, was probably used as a lazaret during the plague. In the apse, a fresco dating back to the 16th century is visible, depicting the 'Madonna in adoration holding Jesus on her knees and at the sides the figures

of St. Roch and St. Christopher'. The frescoes in the apse basin represent the Doctors of the Church: Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome and Gregory. On the side walls of the nave are modern works created by some parishioners under the guidance of Prof. Eduard Sanfurgo Lira, a teacher of mural art..



Santo Stefano

Mezzana - Piazza Santo Stefano, 2

The first evidence of the presence of a religious building dates back to 1200, but it was around 1450 that the Visconti family added the provost's house and rectory to the pre-existing church. The interior of the church is rich in artistic jewels. There are two frescoes on the sides of the main altar depicting scenes from the life of Saint Stephen the martyr. On the right wall of the nave there are two altarpieces attributed to the hand of Bartolomeo Suardi, known as Bramantino and depicting "The Pentecost" and "The Deposition of Christ" from the 16th century, recently restored. There was also a triptych attributed to the Leonardo-style painter Marco D'Oggiono, now preserved in the Diocesan Museum of Milan.

Illustrations, artwork: Andrea Franzosi - franzosio.net



Scan the qrcode for further information on places of cultural and tourist interest in Somma Lombardo



Santuario San Carlo al Lazzaretto

Lazzaretto - Viale del Santuario, 37

The church was built on a pre-existing shed built by the Visconti family and used as a shelter for plague victims during the epidemic of 1630 (hence the term "Lazzaretto").

In 1734 it was opened for worship,

dedicating it to the Sorrowful Virgin and to the charity of San Carlo Borromeo.

In the entrance porch there is a series of 17th-century frescoes dedicated to the theme of death, while inside some Marian episodes of artistic importance have been painted.

In 1938 the priest Mons. Marco Sessa decided to build the access avenue to the Sanctuary with fourteen stations of the Via Crucis frescoed by Rossini di Samarate.



Santuario della Madonna della Ghianda

Mezzana - Via Madonna della Ghianda

Following the apparition of the Virgin Mary to a deaf-mute shepherdess on an oak tree in 1288, a small country chapel was built on the site where a church, designed by Pellegrino Tibaldi on the

instructions of St Charles Borromeo, was later built in 1570. In the apse is the masterpiece attributed to the late Gothic painter Michelino da Besozzo (15th century), already a decorative part of the old chapel, the fresco depicting 'The Family Tree of Christ'. On the vault are frescoes with a Marian theme, while in the presbytery are two works by Primo Busnelli (20th century): "Mary's apparition to the shepherdess" and "The presentation of the Sanctuary project to St Charles Borromeo".



San Rocco

via Giuseppe Giusti

The Church was built at the insistence of the population starting in 1576 on the site of a small country chapel already dedicated to San Rocco, from 1529, erected as a vow to the saint for having escaped the danger of the plague. The

project can be attributed to the architect Pellegrino Tibaldi, also responsible for other religious buildings in the area. During the plague of 1630 it was used as a lazaretto; subsequently the building site was destroyed by the Franco-Savoyard army and the construction was completed in the eighteenth century. Inside there are two valuable works: a "Crucifixion" of the Caravaggio school in the apse area and a Renaissance fresco, torn and moved to the side in 1965 depicting "Madonna with Child and on the sides the two Saints Rocco and Sebastian".



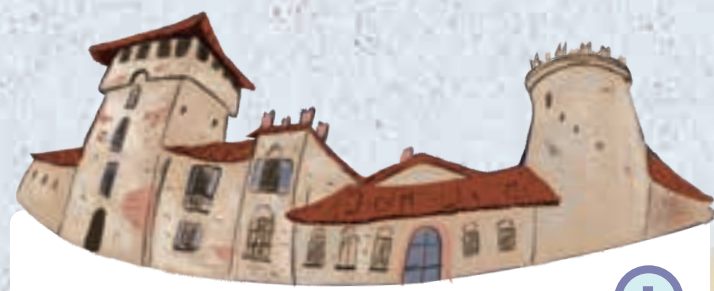
San Vito

via Goffredo Mameli, 144

Built at the behest of Battista Visconti, where a chapel dedicated to San Vito had stood since 1280, over the years the church was subject to some expansions and was finished in 1650.

The interior is enriched with frescoes and precious artworks, such as the Triptych by Bevilacqua (1498-1502), commissioned by Battista Visconti himself, which represents the martyrs Modesto, Crescenzia and Vito contemplating the Blessed Virgin. The Triptych, moved to the Basilica of Sant'Agnese during the war, was repositioned in its original apse location in 2019.

Following the restoration, a series of frescoes on the entrance arch of the presbytery were brought to light, portraying female saints.



Castello Visconti di San Vito

Built in the 13th century as a defensive fortress, from 1448, after the proclamation of the Ambrosian Republic and the installation of Francesco and Guido Visconti, the Castle began a vast transformation throughout the 16th century. Not to be missed are the cycle of frescoes from the late Mannerist school, the collection of shaving plates of the Marquis Carlo Ermete Visconti and the prestigious collection of urns and finds from the Golasecca civilization (9th-4th century BC). Noteworthy are the rooms dedicated to Pope Gregory XIV, Niccolò Sfondrati born in the Castle in 1535, and Gabrio Casati, an illustrious figure of the Italian Risorgimento.



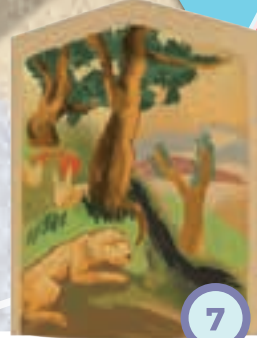
San Bernardino



Murale **Le Tre Grazie di Refreshink**



San Rocco



Murale **Gli Animali della Foresta di Refreshink**



Santuario San Carlo al Lazzaretto



Basilica Minore di Sant'Agnese



Santo Stefano



OUTER NEIGHBORHOODS

Diga del Panperduto

A jewel of industrial hydraulics of 1884, Panperduto represents a great cultural, historical and environmental heritage of the area. The site has been redeveloped in recent years by the Consorzio Est Ticino Villoresi to offer numerous tourist services. Panperduto is an open-air museum! Visiting it is a unique experience! The Italo-Swiss Water Museum integrates perfectly with the surrounding environment and territory. Next to the museum is the 'Garden of Water Games', a play area for understanding and experiencing the movement and power of water.



San Sebastiano, Coarezza



San Rocco, Coarezza



Santuario della Misericordia, Maddalena



Santi Maria Maddalena e Giovanni Battista, Maddalena



Santa Margherita di Antiochia, Case Nuove



Volandia Parco Museo del Volo

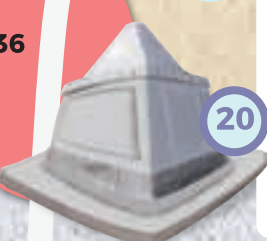
Located in the spaces of the former Caproni (aeronautical company), Volandia is the largest 'Park and Museum of Flight' in Italy with outdoor and indoor spaces. The museum is divided into seven areas: the forms of flight, fixed wing, rotary wing, space pavilion, drones, model aircraft and children's area. It recounts the aviation epic in all its forms, from pioneering flights in the early 1900s to the futuristic tiltrotor, from hot air balloons to the conquest of space along an exhibition route of more than 2 km.



Murale **La Carità di Ravo Mattoni**



Murale **L'Angelo di Ravo Mattoni**



Piramide Geodetica

Walking through the Somma Lombardo moorland, one may come across a strange construction: a large cube topped by a pyramid made of Baveno granite. The construction is the only one left (of 3 existing ones), erected by a group of astronomers from the Brera Observatory for the first cartographic measurements of the Lombardy region starting in 1788 during the reign of Joseph II. The Somma pyramid built in 1833 marked the northernmost point of a line from Somma Lombardo to Nosate (southern point) via Ferno.

Quartiere Lazzaretto

Quartiere San Bernardino

Quartiere Mezzana

Quartiere Castello

Quartiere San Rocco

SOMMA LOMBARDO

SOMMA LOMBARDO

Case Nuove

Maddalena

Coarezza

