



PRO LOCO
TREVIGLIO

Ufficio Informazioni
e Accoglienza Turistica
di Treviglio e Comprensorio



“TREVIGLIO”

FROM PIAZZA DEL POPOLO TO L'ANTICA PORTA ZEDURO

Taken from “**Treviglio: storia, arte e cultura**” by Barbara Oggioni - *ed. Clessidra 2002*

The short stretch between Via Galliari and the Piazzale del Santuario offers a view of gardens planted in the ancient moat which completely surrounded the old walled town. On the left of the Ring Road is Via Libertà with its Liberty style terrace houses designed in the 1920s. Before entering the Centre again across Piazzale Santuario, there are some important structures to note: firstly another commemorative stone column raised in honour of San Carlo Borromeo who visited the town in 1584. On the left of the square there are two large buildings: Teatro Filodrammatici designed in Liberty style and built between 1904 and 1907, and St Augustine's Monastery containing the Chapel of the Miracle.

Along the lanes connecting Piazzale del Santuario with Via Roma there are many smaller but no less notable areas for their importance to the urban and architectural development of the town. Casa Casali at n° 8 Via Sant'Agostino has a valuable 16th century stone entrance. Further along at n° 18 there is a small entrance to an artisan's workshop: this was once the rear of Palazzo Silva housing its stables, and even earlier St. Christopher's Church. Continuing along Via Sant'Agostino to the next intersection, the 14th century Casa Brugnetti stands on the right hand corner and still contains interesting evidence of Gothic windows.

Via Sant'Agostino opens onto Via Roma as do a series of lanes testifying to the city's Roman past. Most of the buildings found along Via Roma have an internal cortile, one of them is Casa Stefanoni. Via Bicetti is on the opposite side of Via Roma from Via Sant'Agostino where there is the entrance of Sala Crocera, a large hall used for important cultural activities. It formed part of St. Peter's Monastery which was then converted into a Hospital at the end of the 18th century and is today the Civil Cultural Centre.

Passing through the wrought-iron gates at the end of Via Bicetti, and alongside the walls of the Cultural Centre, the gardens which form the only public park in this town centre give a view of the Asilo Carcano, founded in 1835 with the aim of taking care of children from indigent families, today is a Nursery school. From here, looking northward, the Collegio degli Angeli can be seen. It is a private which continues the tradition of the school founded



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in 1836. Turning from the main road back into the public gardens, the old centre starts from Via Facchetti, on the left of which is the entrance to ex-St. Peter's Monastery, today the Civic Cultural Centre. After visiting the centre, the itinerary crosses Via Buttinoni at the end of which, at n° 3 there is still evidence of the ancient Ospedale di Santa Maria founded in 1316 where it continued until the end of the 18th century when it was moved into the ex-monastery.

Via Buttinoni opens onto Via Roma where Via Zanda starts on the opposite side, another clue to the ancient Roman town plan. In Via Zanda there are some more interesting examples of cortili like Casa Setti at n° 8. Via Zanda opens onto Piazza Setti which was a Military Headquarters but is today a vast parking area connecting the Rihn Road to the town centre.

Along the stretch of road connecting Piazza Setti with ancient Porta Zeduro (at the end of Via Roma) there are other important historical and architectural stops to make. The complex called Scuole Comunalì built in 1899 and still today used as a school. Alongside the school runs Via Portaluppi characterised by a considerable nucleus of housing built by the Società edificatrice case operaie. This complex hides the Cascina Redentore. The Centro Salesiano Don Bosco runs along the left hand side of Via Portaluppi. It was founded in 1892 and is an important educational institution of Treviglio. The complex originally comprised small farmhouse-like buildings alongside St. Charles Church which was built in the 17th century in the vicinity of the Cimitero degli Appestati.

Returning along the Ring Road to the corner of Via Roma, on the right there are still visible traces of the communication trench of the fortified walls. Across the Ring Road from Via Roma is Via Cavallotti which runs parallel to the open irrigation canal bringing water from the Brembo River to the centre of Treviglio.