

Scheda 04_Inglese – 22 situazioni critiche

The wall ~~Vallor~~rampart.

Largo Montenero, Lecco.

The ~~"castle"~~ of the garrison which ~~presided~~defended Lecco, in the ducal and then the Spanish era, was inside the fortified village that, since the time of Azzone Visconti, ~~was~~had been surrounded by walls of triangular shape.

Prior to the Visconti domination, the current old town had been little inhabited: the environment ~~had to be unbearable~~must have been indefensible and unhealthy since, in previous periods, the lake level had been higher. The most effective representation of the village is the fresco in the castle of Melegnano (~~Mi~~)near to Milan dating from the first half of the 16th century, where battles won by the mercenary captain Gian Giacomo Medici ~~are depicted~~, known as the Medeghino, ~~are depicted~~, including the one of Lecco in 1528. The fortified town, overlooking the lake, was protected by a wall that allowed a narrow access from the port, rigidly controlled via the Gate of St. Stephen, ~~equipped~~ with a drawbridge. To the northwest, along the shore of the lake, there was a second tower, which has now disappeared. The body of the west tower, which today serves as a base for the bell tower of St. Nicholas Church (built between 1902 and 1904), did not exist ~~at that time~~, and is depicted in the maps ~~starting~~ from the early ~~seventeenth~~17th century. The village was also crossed by the ~~river~~bedrivulet" derived from the Gerenzone stream, which supplied water to the ~~opiate~~mills set along the route of the current Via Bovara. To the northeast ~~we could from~~ outside the tower of Porta Nuova, ~~which has now disappeared, towards~~no longer extant – there lay the road to Valsassina, the only land route to the villages of the lake. To the south-east were the castle's ~~survivor of the castle~~surviving donjon and the ~~door~~gate leading towards Bergamo, passing ~~from~~through the district of Chiuso, where, since 1454, the border with the Republic of Venice and its customs had been located. Separate and apart from the fortified nucleus were the Lazzaretto and ~~the~~ Pescarenico district, which were linked to ~~Berge~~the village for religious and civil administration.

Parts of the ancient fortified walls can still be seen in the stretch from Via Volta to Via Cavour and next to the square of the provost ~~church~~Church of St. Nicholas along with the ~~afore~~above-mentioned tower, from which ~~there are still~~ depart long stretches of the original underground walkways.