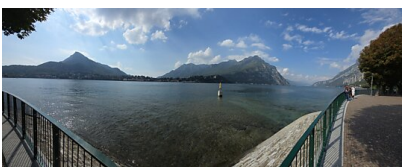
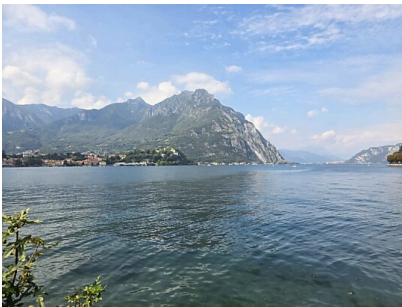
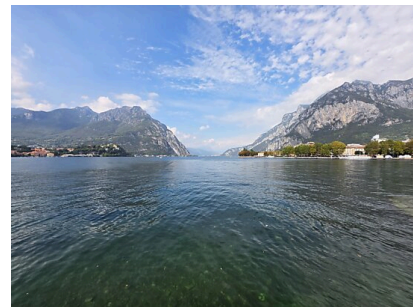
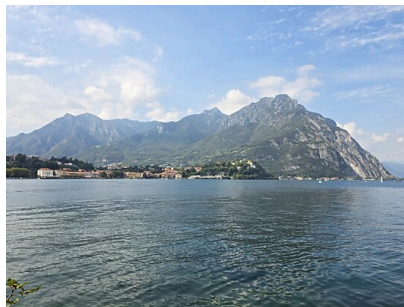
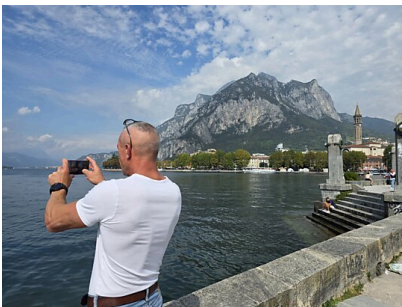
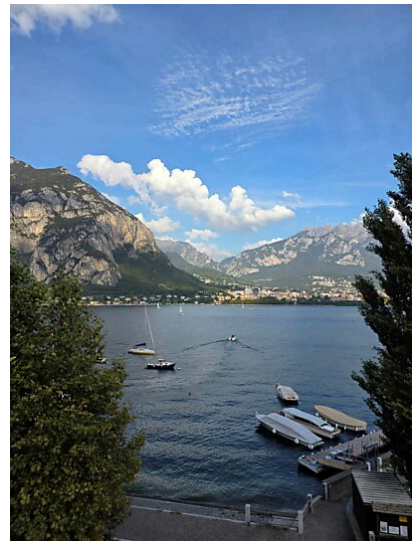
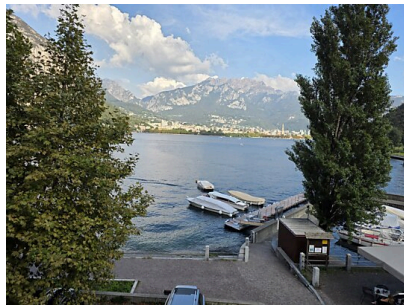
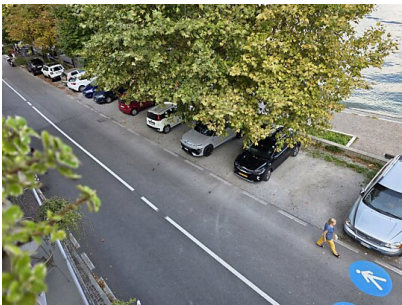
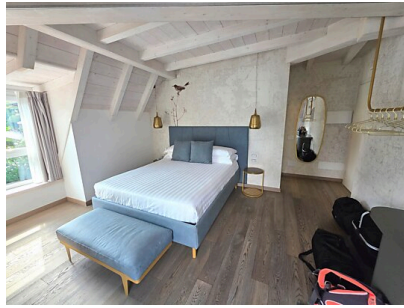


Comer See

Bilder







Basilica di San Nicolò

C. T. Roselli, Veduta della Basilica di San Nicolò, XIX secolo, stampa

Antica Basilica romanica dell'XI secolo, venne ampliata ed arricchita nei secoli, con importanti lavori di restauro nel corso del Cinquecento, su una base di esagono e disassimilando durante il XVI il Sacro Monte lungo l'asse di strada risalita e la chiesa assunse progressivamente un aspetto barocco nella struttura, negli arredi e nell'apparato decorativo.

Nuovi importanti lavori furono realizzati tra il 1821 e il 1862, quando l'architetto **Giuseppe Bovara** ripeté l'antico stile neoclassico, abbinato alle forme classiche e neoclassiche, il nuovo campanile in stile neoclassico, alto ben 96 metri, progettato da **Giovanni Cavati**. Questa costruzione di marmo fu una delle imprese della nuova municipalità della città, decretata nel corso del XIX secolo.

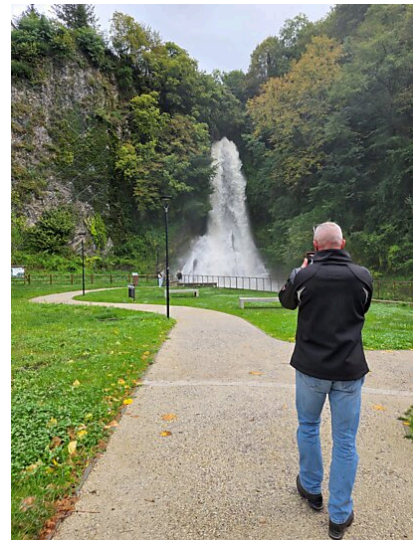
Nel 1928 **Giuseppe Ameglio** ristudiò la doppia scalinata, originata nel XVII secolo, poggiante su un'isola della nuova municipalità.

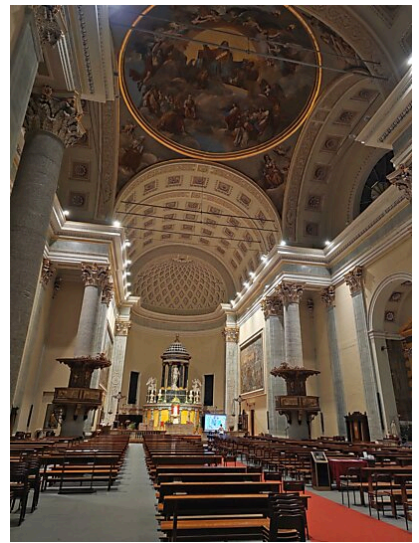
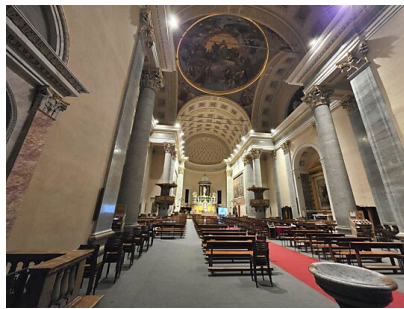
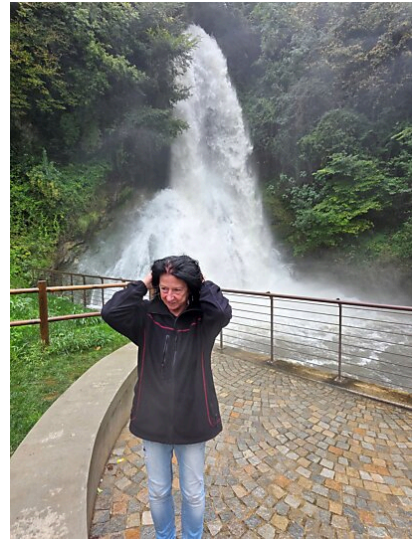
Numerosi dipinti murali furono eseguiti da noti maestri attivi a Lecco e in Brianza tra Ottocento e Novecento, tra questi **Castello Badoglio**, nel 1881, portò a termine i dipinti murali raffiguranti episodi della vita di Gesù sulla parete della navata centrale e **Luigi Morganti**, nel 1920, dipinse la Chiesa della Madonna del Risorto sulla volta. La restaurazione ottocentesca, malgrado avesse la spinta opposta della strada elettrica, deve essere premiata per gli affreschi di **Salvatore Innocente** e in un'isola battesimale con **Oberto Togni** (ardo-quincentesco).

La chiesa venne elevata a Basilica nel 1942.

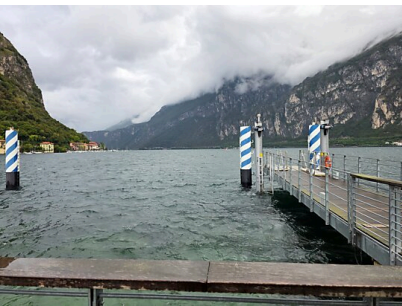
Basilica of Saint Nicholas

The church is an ancient Romanesque Basilica of the 11th century which was enlarged in the following three centuries. After a long period of total abandonment, the 17th century marked a time of great revival. The church was restored and new furnishings added. Between 1820 and 1862, the architect **Giuseppe Bovara** gave the building its present neoclassical appearance. In 1928 **Giuseppe Ameglio** designed the new Gothic bell tower, which was erected on the base of one of the towers of the medieval walls.

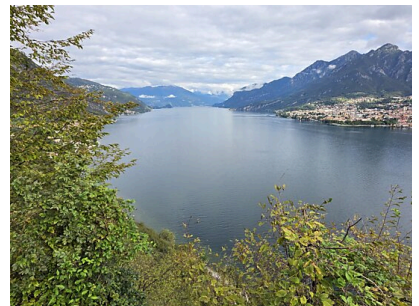
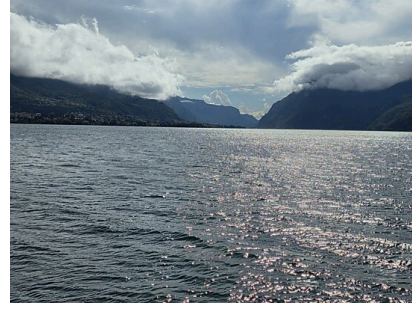


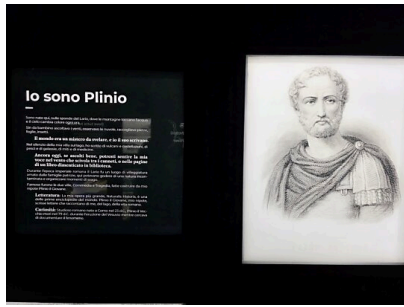
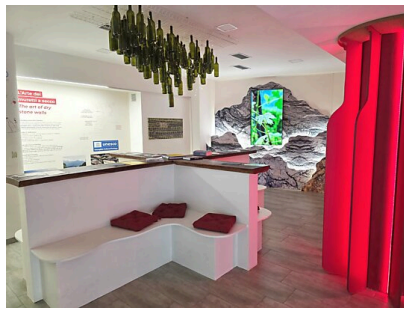


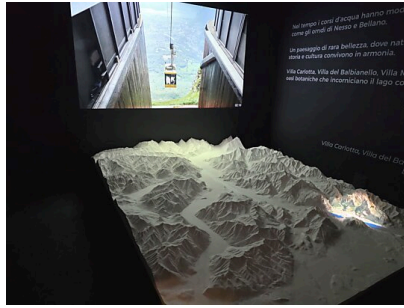


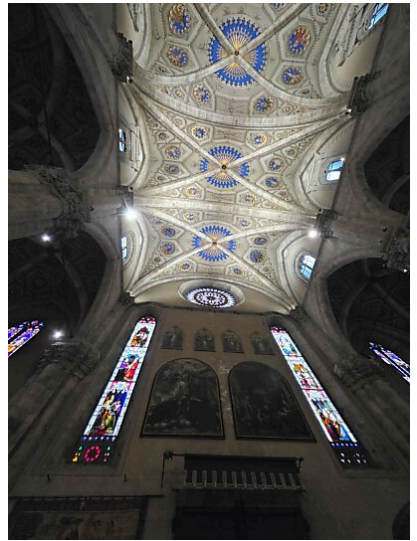
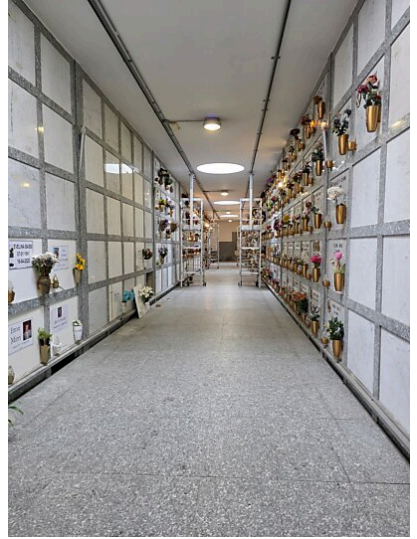


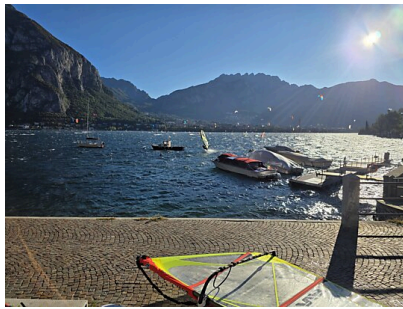
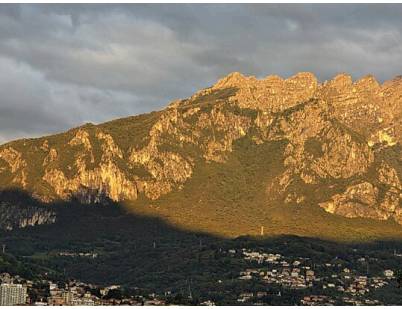


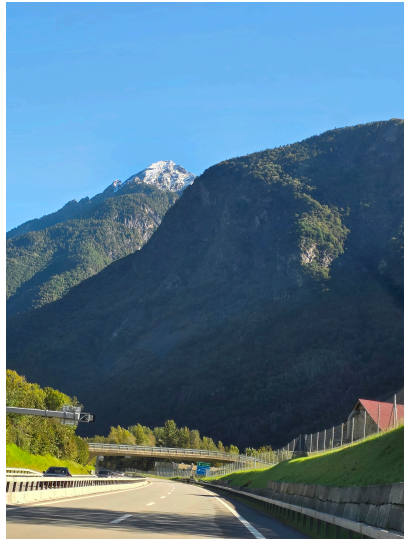
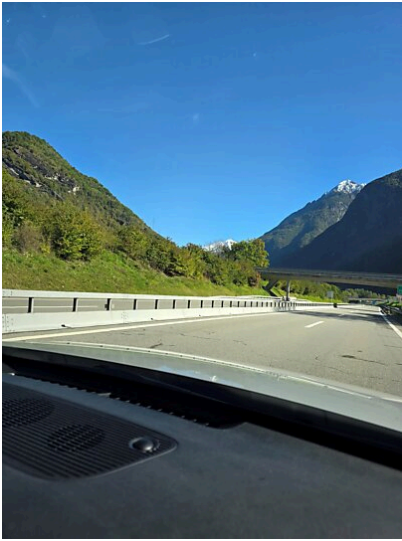












Videos

