



Tosnacco

Linera street

Tosnacco is one of the more ancient areas of Moltrasio and it is possible to read about it as Tosnago, Tosnac, Toxonaco or Tosenac in various documents of the past. Probably the name derives from the Tosnch family, which emblem can be found among those collected in the 1490 Carpani Code at the

Civic Museum in Como.

The ancient area is formed by a group of houses so densified that it seems they barely let you walk through the narrow streets and stairs.

(source: Lingeri G., Moltrasio: immagini e documenti, Como, Nani, 1987)



Adjacent to the settlement there are the stone terraces, a significant component of the landscape of Moltrasio. Their evolution extends, parallel to the lakeside, along the entire territory lengths, from Cernobbio to Urio.

In the past, the limited lands in these terraces were intensely cultivated and today are a precious evidence of the agriculture and the life in the village. They were realized by digging the foothills between the lake and the mountains to form flat surfaces bordered and supported by dry stone walls made of stone of Moltrasio and built with mastery. Realizing the terraces was the only way to have areas dedicated to herbaceous and arboreal plants cultivation in order to satisfy the food requirements.

Were mostly cultivated cereals (frumento, maize and rye), potatoes and vegetables, but other cultivations were there too, like the linen one (presumably, in fact, Linera street is so named for the linen cultivations in the surrounding areas). Moreover, were cultivated olives, mulberry trees, some fruit-trees (pear, apple, plum, persimmon and

walnut trees) and, in particular, the clinton grapevine which was planted to mark the borders and as a protective barrier.

It is possible to go for a mountain walk along the various paths stretching from Tosnacco. A level path begins from Linera street and reaches Carate Urio; another, on the opposite side, leads from Colombo street to the area of Casarico and then to Rovenna. A few meters above the main square in Tosnacco, begins a path that leads to Mount of Liscione.

In Tosnacco stands Regina Pacis Church, built between 1945 and 1946. In the forecourt is located a bronze crucifix made by the local sculptor Franco Pizzotti and then donated to the parish by Marino, his son. Inside, are worth a visit the Stations of the Cross, realized by the painter Augusto Colombo.

