

ITINERARIES IN VALLE STURA

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS

ROUTE



INTRODUCTION

The decentralized position of the valley with respect to the great centers of power did not prevent key persons from passing through here in the events of modern history. Politicians, leaders and partisans have operated in Stura valley also carrying here the echo of the great history.

Progetto "Valle Stura: una valle, mille opportunità" finanziato da



nell'ambito del bando





THE STOPOVERS

1. RITTANA (Paraloup). Dante Livio Bianco and Duccio Galimberti

A piece of our contemporary history has been built in this small village at a height of just over 1300 meters. In September 1943, a dozen men, including Dante Livio Bianco and Duccio Galimberti, found themselves here and founded the partisan band "Italia libera": it was the beginning of the Resistance to Nazi-Fascism. Duccio (at the time Tancredi) came from a family of upper middle-class lawyers from Cuneo. However, it was precisely in these months that his role as leader in the Resistance War was defined, which led to his arrest and death on December 3, 1944. He is considered one of the key personalities of the Resistance in Piedmont; Gold Medal for Military Valour and Gold Medal of the Resistance; the Piedmont's CLN proclaimed him National Hero.

2. DEMONTE. Ignazio Giacinto Borelli

Born on September 11, 1783 in Demonte, Ignazio Giacinto Borelli was a prominent politician in the early 18th century in Piedmont. He obtained important positions in Tuscany as a magistrate and in Genoa. He was one of the leading men in the politics of Carlo Alberto di Savoia: his signature appears on the Albertino Statute, the first Constitution adopted by the Kingdom of Sardinia, signed on 4 March 1848. In 1820, he was awarded the title of Count and for this reason, he bought the palace that bears his name in the town center of Demonte, which he adapted and renovated to make it a residence worthy of his rank.

3. VINADIO. Carlo Alberto di Savoia

The gigantic fortified building that still dominates the town today was built at the behest of Carlo Alberto di Savoia, King of Sardinia from 1831, to 1849. In the defensive policy of the kingdom, Valle Stura was a key territory, thus, starting from 1834, the demolition of some parts of the village and the construction of the fort were started. The strategic position of the central complex and the peripheral structures made it possible to control the surrounding valleys and the borders with France.

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