

he considered cramped and indecorous, for he was accustomed to the splendors of Charles V's court. In his eyes, Turin too appeared rustic and provincial, lacking in fine buildings and amenities, so from the first he dreamed of transforming it architecturally to make it worthy of its new status as his capital. Chronic shortage of funds prevented him from carrying out his plans, however, so during his reign Turin remained a city without architectural distinction. Its transformation into a grand baroque capital would come in the next two centuries, under his successors.

Emanuel Filibert did however effect a radical change in the city's fabric by building a new citadel at its southwestern corner. The construction of the citadel marks the first alteration in Turin's ground-plan since Roman times. Part of the duke's purpose in constructing the citadel was obviously defensive; the French invasion had shown how easily Turin could be conquered. In 1564 Emanuel Filibert brought in one of the foremost military engineers of the time, Francesco Paciotto of Urbino, who designed the citadel according to the latest principles of military architecture, on a pentagonal plan, with massive bastions at each corner. The foundation stone of the citadel was laid in September 1564, and by March 1568 the work was finished. Emanuel Filibert then presided over the ceremony of dedication, and supervised the placement of the artillery along the citadel's walls.

The purpose of the citadel was not only to protect Turin from external enemies, however. It was also designed to overawe the population, and to strengthen the duke's authority. The euphoria of Emanuel Filibert's return faded quickly, and relations between him and the city council deteriorated. Disputes arose over taxation, over lodging for the courtiers who had accompanied the duke on his return, and over the billeting of his soldiers. Housing was in short supply and there was little room to lodge this sudden flood of new arrivals. The duke demanded that the citizens provide lodging; the city council contended that this was contrary to the city's privileges. The councilors were ready to stand up for their rights against their new master, just as they had against the French governors. The construction of the citadel eventually provided quarters for the duke's soldiers, but his courtiers were not properly lodged until the alterations to the archbishop's palace were completed in 1578. Finally in 1580 the duke agreed – in return for a substantial payment – that the city's privileges exempted the citizens from any requirement to provide lodgings for his men.

The presence of the duke's soldiers and courtiers was of course linked to Turin's new status as the capital of the whole Savoyard state. Emanuel