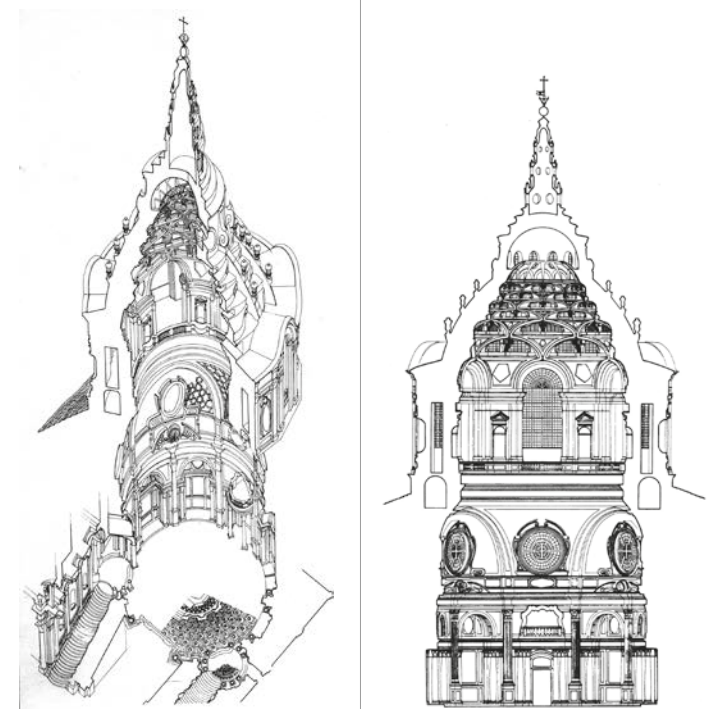
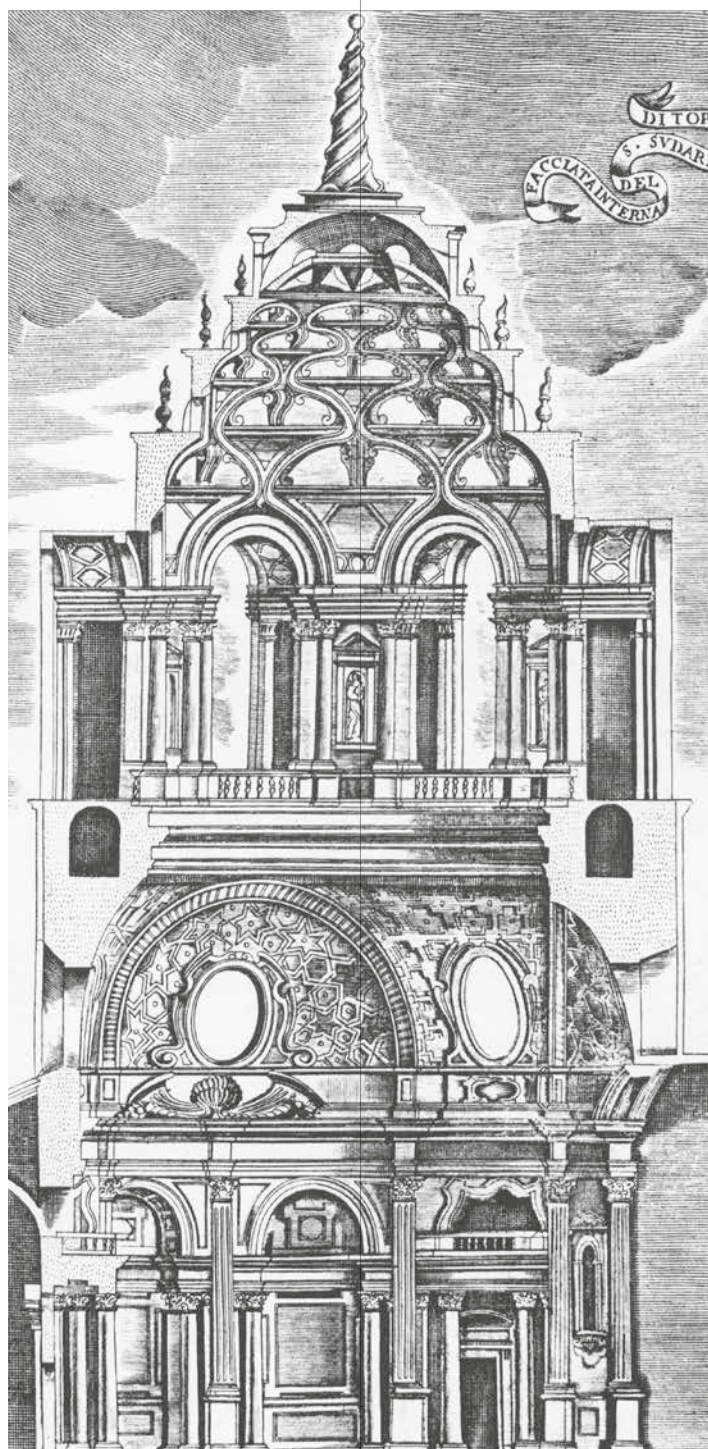


Facciata interna del S. Sudario di Torino, incisione su disegno di Guarino Guarini, 1737. Archivio Storico della Città di Torino.

Spaccato assonometrico della cappella della S. Sindone, in *Dizionario Enciclopedico di Architettura e Urbanistica*, Roma: Gangemi, 2005 - 2006.

Sezione generale verticale della cappella. Archivio Soprintendenza Belle Arti e Paesaggio per il Comune e la Provincia di Torino.



The Chapel of the Holy Shroud

From Ascanio Vitozzi to Guarino Guarini: projects, calamities and restorations

The idea of preserving the Holy Shroud in a chapel specially built for it, inside the Cathedral of Turin, dates back to 1579 when Duke Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy decided to move the holy linen Cloth from Chambéry to Turin.

During the construction of the Ducal Palace, which started between 1562 and 1574, a circular-plan chapel began to be built. Here the Shroud was kept until the completion of the Guarini's Chapel. At the end of the 19th century, the Ducal Palace was demolished. With the construction of the new sumptuous residence, which is the current Royal Palace, ordered by Carlo Emanuele II, the Chapel of the Shroud became one of the main component elements of the project. In 1658, the architect Bernardino Quadri provided a new plan, which would lay the foundations of the following, final plan of Guarini.

In fact, in 1668, the architect Guarino Guarini was entrusted with the definitive project. By inserting a "lining" of black marble of Frabosa in the pre-existing masonry, Guarini started the project that would become a masterpiece.

The Chapel of the Holy Shroud of Turin was heavily damaged by a fire that broke out during the night of April 11th, 1997. Since then, the city carried out an hard structural intervention, just completed, and an action concerning the architectural conservation and the decorative restoration that will be completed by 2017. ■

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Guarini started the project that would become a masterpiece

■ 1694

Il 1° giugno la Sindone, che fin dal suo arrivo aveva conosciuto varie sistemazioni provvisorie, è trasferita definitivamente nella cappella progettata dall'architetto Guarino Guarini e costruita tra il Duomo e il Palazzo Reale, uniti da un passaggio, dove rimane fino al 1993.

On June 1st, 1694 the Shroud came solemnly into the Guarini Chapel where it remained until 1993.

■ 1706

Durante l'assedio della città da parte delle truppe francesi, la famiglia ducale, ad eccezione di Vittorio Amedeo II, rimasto in città per organizzare la resistenza e attendere i rinforzi imperiali comandati dal cugino Eugenio di Savoia-Soissons, si trasferisce a Genova portando con sé la reliquia.

During the siege of the French troops, the Ducal Family moved to Genoa carrying the Shroud.