

Cultural asset	Medieval frescoes
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via Nittardi (44.361387, 7.470050)
Description	The fresco is placed above the entrance of a rural building in Via Nittardi; it represents the Madonna with the Child and Saint Maurizio by horse, accompanied by the coat of arms of the Savoy (white cross on a red field).
Type of asset	Findings
Chronology	Early 16th century



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Cultural asset	Fresco of the Madonna con il Bambino
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via Umberto (44.36007,7.47015)
Description	The fresco is inserted in a frame (rear) and is located next to a carriage entrance, in the historical centre. It seems to be attributable to a painter of the late 15th Century focused on the results of Ligurian painting of the period.
Type of asset	Findings
Chronology	Late 15th century



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Cultural asset	Chapel of Madonna della losa
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via San Maurizio (44.364386, 7.467075)
Description	<p>The sanctuary corresponds to the second chapel located to the left of the parish church of San Michele di Cervasca. The chapel was dedicated to the Madonna della Losa following a miraculous event according to which, in the years after 1734, a large stone block had been found, which, cracked, displayed the image of the Madonna and Child painted inside. The worship in this place is linked to an object that was the protagonist of a miraculous event. It is said that a certain Giovanni Battista Giordanengo, a devotee of the Madonna, dreamt three times that a stone, detaching itself from the mountain, would fall on him. When he woke up, he laughed at the silly fear of the dream. However, it happened that the next day, while he was in the field, a block of stone actually broke away from the mountain. He evaded it, but that rock, almost in the shape of a cube, stopped not far from him, on the way. Approaching him, he wanted to smash it, also so that it would not prevent the passing. The block, which was made of dark lamellar slate, was easily split in two. The man was astonished when he saw sketched on the two inner surfaces: the image of the Blessed Virgin nursing the Divine Child: on one side, the image was positive, on the other negative. Certainly, they were extracted from graphite and iron oxides contaminated the stone. People came to see. Afterwards, the useless parts were removed from the stone and taken away: the positive by the master Don Paolo Giuseppe Bollano and the negative by Judge Pietro Bollano. Later, it was given to Count Bonada di Vignolo, who took it to his villa in San Rocco Castagnaretta (now disappeared); the positive image, however, after several events, was taken to the brotherhood, then presumably to the parish church in the early 19th Century. The chapel is simply decorated with a small walled sanctuary next to the altar with the image of the Madonna della Losa. The parish church has 17th Century furniture of considerable value, both in terms of paintings and architectural structure. The object of worship is a painting on slab stone (called "losa"), which</p>

	would take up again with colors the image miraculously formed inside the rock fallen on the road in the 17th century, which represents the Virgin in the act of breastfeeding the Child. It is in fact, according to the stylistic data, a painting dating back to the 18th Century as far as the features of the characters and the type of clothing are concerned.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	

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Cultural asset	Chapel of San Bartolomeo
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	
Description	It was later replaced by the church of St. John the Baptist.
Type of asset	Lost asset
Chronology	1266

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Cultural asset	Chapel of San Costanzo
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via San Maurizio (44.360647, 7.461654)
Description	The chapel is located behind the built up area, in the middle of the vegetation. It was built in the 12th century as a priory of the Abbey of Saint Teofredo di Le Puy. The chapel is oriented, that is, it has a façade facing west and an apse facing east. Built on the rock, the church preserves its Romanesque appearance: a characteristic feature is the bell tower that fits into the gabled façade, a rare element in Piedmont, and is embellished with hanging arches. The apse is semicircular with single-lancet windows. The premises attached to the building, on the side of the bell tower, were added in the 19th century.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	12th century



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Cultural asset	Chapel of San Martino
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via San Martino Via Narbona (44.35685,7.47408)
Description	Documented in 1216, it was probably built about a century earlier by the Benedictines, as the chapel of San Costanzo. From the 13th Century, it was the Priory of Bersezio. Its present layout has nothing more to do with the Romanesque church.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1216

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Cultural asset	Chapel of San Rocco
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	(44.35708,7.46957)
Description	Erected by the inhabitants (only 125) who survived the devastating plague of 1630. It was extended in the 19th Century with radical changes: the layout was changed, the portico was added, and the façade was frescoed with the image of the patron saint.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1631



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Cultural asset	Church of San Giovanni Battista
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via Roma, 1 (44.35987,7.46993)
Description	A church dedicated to Saint John the Baptist has been documented since the 14th century; since 1339, it has been the spiritual centre of the village. In the 18th Century (around 1720), the church we see today came to replace the older building. Externally, it has an elegant and linear appearance: a stone staircase leads to the only access that opens to the façade. Inside, it is divided into three naves, the presbytery area is worthy of a particular appearance, where history merges with the contemporary. The canvas of the high altar is a replica by Ludovico Carracci.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1339 - 1720



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Cultural asset	Church of Santa Croce
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Frazione Santa Croce – Via Giovanni Giolitti, 1 (44.372032, 7.497415)
Description	Its origin dates back to the 16th century; it had a particular connection with the Confraternity of Santa Croce in Cuneo which had its possessions in this area. It was extended in the mid-18th century. In 1922, it became a parish church extended over the municipalities of Cervasca and Vignolo. In 1957, the façade was remodelled.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	16th century



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Cultural asset	Confraternity di Santa Croce
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Via Fratelli Baralotto Vicolo Confraternita (44.35924,7.47029)
Description	Façade set on two orders with triangular tympanum and curved pediment placed above the entrance. Two-story interior with concrete grandstand.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	18th century

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Cultural asset	Salt bridge
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	Strada provinciale 23 (44.3468, 7.47332)
Description	Reconstructed in stone in 1823, where the medieval was located, it owes its name to the fact that it was used by merchants to reach Borgo San Dalmazzo and travel the salt roads to Liguria and Provenza.
Type of asset	Civil building
Chronology	1823

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Cultural asset	Santa Maria del Belvedere
Municipality	Vignolo
Address	
Description	Erected parish church between 1315 and 1331. Some structures remain of the original building although it is now partially used as a dwelling: there is an apse with herringbone stone walls. Inside there are traces of a Xvth century pictorial cycle, attributable to Pietro da Saluzzo.
Type of asset	Religious building
Chronology	1291

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