



1:80000 scale. Map created on InkAtlas.com. Copyright OpenStreetMap contributors (openstreetmap.org), OpenTopoMap (CC-BY-SA), 2021.

The numbering of the church refers to the **General Map of the Romanesque Hills Route**.

How to get to and visit the church of San Giorgio:

C/o the cemetery, Andezeno (TO).

GPS Coordinates: Lat. 45.04518157 | Long. 7.86560768

Open the first Sunday of each month in the period from April to October, supervised by the volunteers. On request on the other days.

Informations: +39 3381124841 +39 3381048703

www.comune.andezeno.to.it

Local attractions in and around Andezeno:

- Church of Santa Maria, Marentino;
- Church of Santa Maria Maddalena, Avuglione;
- Arignano lake;
- Palazzo Grosso, Riva di Chieri;
- Museo del Paesaggio Sonoro (Soundscape Museum), Riva di Chieri;
- Chieri, old town centre.

Local events and shows:

- Festival of the Thistle and Bagna Càuda (Piedmontese gastronomic speciality), October, Andezeno (TO);
- Patron Saint's Festival of Sant'Anna, 26 July, Mombello di Torino (TO);
- Honey Fair, last Sunday in September, Marentino (TO).



Social Promotion
Association

Information points and contacts:

Albugnano (AT), Abbey of Vezzolano

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www.turismoincollina.it

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Facebook: turismo InCollina

Instagram: reteromanicadicollina



The Romanesque Hills Route

promotes knowledge and use of the romanese heritage of the local areas between the river Po and Monferrato.

With the collaboration of:



With the support of:

Municipalities and Parishes of Albugnano, Andezeno, Aramengo, Berzano di San Pietro, Brusasco, Buttigliera d'Asti, Casalborgone, Castagneto Po, Castell'Alfero, Castelnovo don Bosco, Cavagnolo, Cerreto d'Asti, Cocconato, Cortazzone, Lauriano, Marentino, Mombello di Torino, Montafia, Montechiaro d'Asti, Montiglio Monferrato, Portacomaro, San Sebastiano da Po, Tigliole, Tonengo.

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Church of San Giorgio

Andezeno

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Abbeys and churches between
the river Po and Monferrato

Description of the local area

The church is situated at the south entrance to the cemetery, at the top of a hill (350 m above sea level), approx. one kilometre north of Andezeno, and looks out over a clear view stretching as far as the mountain chain of the Western Alps.



Historical details

Andezeno, previously known as "Andesellum", was first mentioned in a diploma dated 992, in which Emperor Otto III confirmed it to the Abbey of San Pietro of Breme, but the first document citing the church of San Giorgio, which probably dates back to the second half of the XIIIth century, bears a much later date. In a document dated 6 November 1510, Sebastiano de Rubeis was appointed successor to the existing priest, Ardizzone de Rubeis, and swore an oath of loyalty, with the promise of payment of one gold ducat, to the commendatory Abbey of Breme, as a sign of dependence. The records of a pastoral visit in 1584 show that the ministry was run from the simple church of San Pietro, annexed to the castle, while the church of San Giorgio was in a state of neglect.

In 1769, a document written by the parish priest Matteo Pavesio reveals that the chapel was no longer used and was in a seriously dilapidated condition. Five years later, Archbishop Luserna Rorengo of Rorà, who came to Andezeno for the consecration of the new parish church, gave orders for the ancient church of San Giorgio to be either rebuilt or entirely demolished within three years. The rebuilding work, with re-use of previous materials, was not completed, however, until 1791. Substantial restoration work was carried out in 1959; the more important aspects of this work included the demolition of a part of the construction on the north side used as a mortuary and the 16th century vaulted ceiling, that had been seriously damaged and was causing instability in the walls; the replacement of the latter with a wooden ceiling; closing of a rectangular window on the façade; replacement of the baroque wooden altar with a stone altar; major reinforcements for stability and repairs to the masonry in poor condition.



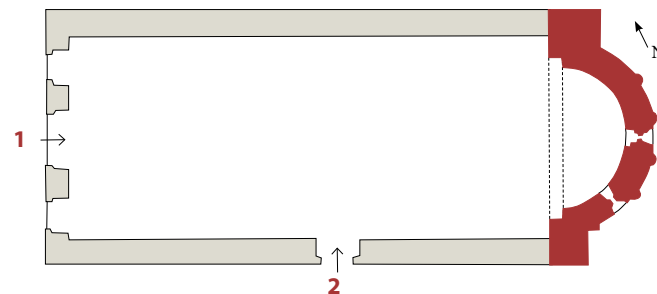
Description

The building consists of a rectangular hall about 10 metres long by 4.8 metres wide, with a semi-circular apse. The entrance, from the south-west facing façade, is in line with the hall.

The load-bearing structure is in masonry, consisting of the apse in blocks of stone alternating with rows of bricks and the façade mainly in brick, as are the side walls, where recycled materials can be found, including artefacts probably dating from the Roman period; the corners are formed from blocks of dressed stone.

The roof on the hall, which is not visible from the façade because of the raised masonry of the gable end, is gabled, with wooden timbers and covering in terracotta tiles; the roof on the apse is semi-conical.

1. The gabled **façade** extends above the roof and its top is protected by tiles. The centrally-positioned large wooden **door**, with a geometrical layout of studs, is surrounded by blocks of stone alternating with rows of bricks and surmounted by a semicircular arch formed from tapered stones and bricks. To



the sides of the central door there are two rectangular window openings protected by iron bars. Still visible over the door are the signs of a rectangular window closed off with bricks of more recent manufacture.

2. There is a second doorway, with similar features to the one on the façade, that opens in the middle of the **south-east wall**, with a particular "fishbone" layout of bricks in its central part, which is also used in the layout of the pebblestones at the base. A bell chamber, made entirely of bricks, stands at the eastern end of this wall.

3. The **apse** features alternating blocks of dressed stone and rows of bricks. It is divided into five spans by four half-columns, made of grey sandstone in fair condition at the top part, but badly worn at the bottom part in badly-flaking yellow sandstone. Each span is crowned by two monolithic hanging arches, resting on sculpted supports, except for the last on the right, which is made of bricks. In the first and the third spans, there are two single openings, with double splayed sides and round arches, each made from a single block of sandstone. There are still a few traces of the sculpted decorations, which have for the most part disappeared.

The **inside walls** are partly in exposed stone and brickwork and partly plastered; the triumphal arch between the hall and the apse, as well as the semi-dome on the latter, are in exposed brickwork. The wall of the apse is in blocks of stone. There is a flat ceiling in the hall, made from boards of larch. The floors are made from stone from Barge. The stone altar and the pews are of recent manufacture.

