

12. St Francis of Sales chapel : bishop of Geneva (Switzerland) (1567-1622). A frame by a local painter Jacques Guille (1814-1873) shows the pilgrims of Emmaus.

A statue of St Francis of Sales by Philippe Besnard (1943).

The stained-glasses by Gsell (1869) show the 3 monasteries of the area with St Hugues, Grenoble's bishop, who puts on St Bruno, founder of "the Grande Chartreuse" the religious habit (1084) - St Francis of Sales gives to St Jeanne de Chantal the book of the Visitations' Constitutions (1610) - St Peter of Tarentaise leaves Tamié for the archbishopme of Moutiers (1138)

In a casket : e relic of St Francis of Sales.

13. St Joseph's chapel : stained-glasses by Gsell (1868) showing St Joseph's life : *18 th c.* –

Statues of St Theresa of Lisieux, and of the Curé d'Ars.

14. St Léger's chapel : tomb of Antoine Favre (1557-1624) president of the Senate of Savoy, friend of St Francis of Sales.

Tomb of the cardinal Billiet, archbishop of Chambéry from 1840 to 1873.

Glasses : *from left to right* : St Francis of Sales gives to Jaqueline Favre, Antoine's daughter, the Visitation habit. St Léger, bishop of Autun, offers himself as a hostage for the salvation of his town - Pius IX gives to Mgr Billiet the hat of cardinal.

15. The blessed of the Savoy's house chapel : stained-glasses by Nicod (1924). To the left : Louise of Savoy, daughter of Amédée IX, Clarisse (+ 1503) - Boniface of Savoy, archbishop of Canterbury (+ 1270) - In the center : Amédée IX, Duke of Savoy (+ 1472) giving alms. To the right : Humbert III Count of Savoy, benefactor of Hautecombe abbey (+ 1189) - Margaret of Savoy, dominican sister (+1464)

Crucifix - Statue of Jeanne of Arc.

The cathedral treasure : may be seen with guided visits on Saturdays between 2 and 5 p.m. from June to September. Enjoy your visit ...



CHAMBERY'S CATHEDRAL

*LA CATHEDRALE DE
CHAMBERY*

<http://catholiques-chambery.paroisse.net>

Old church of the Franciscans convent. Built during the 15th century, in the soberness of the Franciscan spirit. Consecrated in 1488 it became a "cathedral" in 1779, and was devoted to Saint Francis of Sales after 1801.

Length : 78 m - Width : 34 m - Height : 23 m. It lies on 30.000 melezze (variety of pine-tree) piles.

The adjoining cloister dates back to the 17 th c.

A much restored portal of 1506 of carved wood.

The lack of capitals inside is a characteristic of the Flemish gothic style.

The cathedral has **the biggest surface in Europe regarding the 19 th c. "trompe l'oeil" decoration. 6000m²**

1809 - 1810 : Fabrizio Sevesi paints the choir with the "trompe l'oeil" technique.

1833 - 1834 : Casimir Vicario paints the nave in 1835 : the baptistry (see leaflet "frescoes, a stone lace which seems to be in relief).

1985 : Restoration of the baptistry paintings, and from 1990 to 1992, nave side chapels were restored as well.

The pavement is of 1662 : has been re-made around 1860. In its center, the labyrinth shows, expresses, the Christian's way to Celestial Jerusalem.

The organ was made and set up here between 1844 and 1847 by the Lyon organ maker Auguste Zeiger. It has more than 2.800 pipes.

The communion table dates back to the 17 th c.

The Cathedral : episcopal seat, means the ecclesial communion realised around the diocesan bishop, successor of the Apostles, in communion with the bishop of Rome. It shows a statue of St Francis of Sales, Patron Saint of both the Cathedral and the Diocese, capped by the bishop's coat of arms.

On the pillars hang the cardinal hats of Mgr Billet (1840-1873) and of Mgr Dubillard (1907-1914) archbishop of Chambéry.

The neoclassical stained-glasses : made 1860-1876, by the Swiss glasses maker Laurent Gsell ;

Except the glasses of the Savoy chapel, these ones made in 1924 by the Lyonese Bégule and Nicod

The cathedral is oriented towards the east, so north is to the left, and south to the right, looking at the choir.

It has 14 side chapels : (*entering, we'll begin by the left side*)

1. **Fonts chapel** : paintings of Casimir Vicario of 1835, restored in 1985.
Around the Virgin and St Joseph are 28 Saints, among them the 12 Apostles, the Church Fathers, and local Saints identified by their emblems or initials.
(*see detailed description on the leaflet "frescoes"*).
2. **St Crepin Chapel** : Patron Saint of the shoemakers and tanners guild. Altar painted table of the 17 th c.
3. **Holy Family chapel** : old St Como and St Damien chapel, patron Saints of the surgeons guild.
Altar painted table of the 17 th c.
Paintings by Casimir Vicario : 1835.

4. **Our Lady of the Pillar's chapel** : Oak statue of the 15 th c.

The church was emptied of any religious items during the French revolution : just the Virgin statue was left.

5. **A chapel** : the ambulatory, behind the choir. We can see :

- a painting of the 16 th c. : the Nativity - the virgin sitting with the child Jesus.
- A funeral painting of 1497 showing the lawyer Mathieu de Morine and his wife.

6. **St Lazarus chapel** : stained-glasses by Gsell (1876)

7. **St Antony of Padova chapel** : the 3 stained-glasses of the 19 th c. show St Antony visiting the sick, the Christ Apparition, the miracle of the fish coming to listen to the Saint. Tomb of Mgr Godelle, curate of Pondichéry (India) died of the plague in 1867 in Chambéry.

8. **St Anthelme of Chignin chapel** : stained-glasses by Gsell (1861) showing life episodes of a Savoyard Saint, Bishop of Belley (1107-1163).

From right to left : St Anthelme leaves Chignin - turned prayer of the "Grande Chartreuse", he gives alms at the door of the convent; on his death bed he predicts to the Count of Savoy Humbert III his son's Thomas birth.

9. **Sacred Heart chapel** : the apparition of Jesus-Christ to Saint Margaret-Mary, Visitandine of Paray-le-Monial (1647-1690) - Jesus in the olive trees garden - Last Supper.
10. **Virgin's chapel** : (in old times, chapel of the weavers and tailors) - we can read the Rosary's mysteries. The stained-glasses were realised according to the plans of the diocesan architect Revel in 1868.