



# EAWOP 2019 – TURIN

## 12 MUSEUMS TO VISIT ORGANIZED INTO CATEGORIES

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### MUSEUMS OF ITALIAN AND PIEDMONTESE HISTORY



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#### ● ROYAL MUSEUMS

Overlooking Piazza Castello, the Royal Palace, the Savoy Gallery, the Royal Armoury, the Royal Library and the Archaeological Museum, the Chapel of the Holy Shroud together with Palazzo Chiabrese (the residence of Pauline Bonaparte and birthplace of Queen Margaret of Savoy, the first Queen of Italy) together constitute the Royal Museums of Torino, a project which underlines the central focus of the city and its artistic heritage within the international panorama: around 3 km of an extraordinary itinerary to re-experience the city's evolution, from the first Roman settlement to the Unification of Italy.

Further information are available here: <https://www.museireali.beniculturali.it/en/plan-your-visit/>

#### ● PALAZZO MADAMA - CIVIC MUSEUM OF ANCIENT ART

From baroque masterpiece to Senate of the Kingdom.

A visit to Madama Palace is a way of travelling through time: from its Roman foundations to the medieval towers and on to the sumptuous baroque of the staircase by Juvarra.

The palace has its origins in a Roman castrum, but the name of the building refers to the Madame Royale title for both Marie-Christine of France and Marie Jeanne Baptiste of Savoy-Nemours who were the driving force behind the modernisation project that culminated in the construction of the grand staircase and the elegant facade by Filippo Juvarra.

In the 19th century, court life was replaced by politics: Charles-Albert based the first Royal Senate here and it was from here that the birth of the Kingdom of Italy was declared. Since 1934 it has been the Municipal Museum of Ancient Art.

Further information are available here: <https://www.palazzomadamat torino.it/en>

- **NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE ITALIAN “RISORGIMENTO”**

The upper floor of the Carignano Palace building has hosted the National Museum of the Italian Risorgimento since 1938.

Completely recreated in 2011, today it is a modern space, capable of narrating the period of the ‘Risorgimento’, from the great revolutions of the 18th century to the onset of World War I, to visitors in a European key.

The museum itinerary includes the two original parliament houses: the Chamber of Deputies of the Subalpine Parliament - the only one in Europe, among those founded under the constitution of 1848, which has wholly survived and which was nominated National Monument in 1898 - and the majestic courtroom destined for the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Kingdom, with vaults painted by Francesco Gonin, built between 1864 and 1871.

The museum also boasts a highly specialised library known all over the world.

Further information are available here: <http://www.museorisorgimentotorino.it/index.php?l=en>

- **BORG AND ROCCA MEDIEVALE**

Built for the Italian General Exhibition of 1884, the complex features reproductions of 15th century buildings and furnishings, which are typical of Piedmont and the Aosta Valley. A picturesque setting, with typical Piemonte and Valle d’Aosta buildings and a centre enlivened by artisan workshops: wrought iron, jewellery and artistic objects, the print house. The Village is dominated by the Fortress, the lord’s fortified living quarters with its sumptuous rooms, which provides a glimpse of everyday life in a Savoy Castle of the 15th century.

Further information are available here:  
<https://www.borgomedievaletorino.it/documenti/inglese.pdf>

- **SUPERGA’S BASILICA: DOME, APARTMENT AND REAL TOMBS OF SAVOIA’S HOUSE**

A baroque gem dominating the city. In 1706, during the French-Spanish siege, the duke of Savoy Victor Amadeus II climbed to a vantage point at Superga to watch the enemy advance. Here he promised that, if victory were achieved, he would have built a votive monument.

The works, for which Juvarra was engaged, led to creating the basilica on the crest of the hill, a gem of baroque architecture connected to the Castle of Rivoli along the same route heading to France.

In the crypt of the church there are the Tombs of members of the Savoy dynasty, which can all be toured, and alongside it has an 18th century convent. The breathtaking view from here of the city and the Alpine range is renowned, a panorama which Rousseau defined “the most wonderful sight that can strike the human eye”.

Further information are available here: <http://www.basilicadisuperga.com/en/places/the-royal-tombs/>

- **LA VENARIA REALE - ROYAL RESIDENCE**

Built in the mid-1600s as a hunting lodge for Charles Emmanuel II, it was designed by Amedeo di Castellamonte who made the central Hall of Diana an ideal junction point between the palace and the gardens.

Victor Amadeus II commissioned the work first to Michelangelo Garove and then to Filippo Juvarra who created some of its masterpieces: the Great Gallery, the Chapel of St. Hubert and the complex consisting of the Great Stables and the Orangerie; later on, Benedetto Alfieri created the "Rondò" with the statues representing the Seasons.

The Reggia is considered an architectural and landscape masterpiece, boasting some of the finest expressions of traditional Baroque. It was declared part of the World Heritage by UNESCO in 1997.

Further information are available here: <http://www.lavenaria.it/en>

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## ART



- **EGYPTIAN MUSEUM**

The Museo Egizio in Torino (or Museo delle Antichità Egizie) is the only museum other than the Cairo Museum dedicated solely to Egyptian art and culture.

The collections that make up today's Museum were enlarged by the excavations conducted in Egypt by the Italian Archaeological Mission between 1900 and 1935 (a period when finds were divided between the excavators and Egypt).

The current criterion envisages that the remains should stay in Egypt.

Further information are available here: <https://www.museoegizio.it/en/>

- **NATIONAL CINEMA MUSEUM**

The Museum is one of the most important in the world for the wealth of material and the multiplicity of its scientific and educational activities. Yet what makes it really unique is the specific format of the display. The museum is housed in the Mole Antonelliana, a bizarre and beguiling monument, the symbol of Turin.

And starting with the settings within the Mole, the Swiss production designer François Confino has applied ingenuity and imagination, multiplying the itineraries to create a spectacular presentation, which invests the visitor with continuous and unexpected visual and auditory stimuli: those who enter are not just visitors but also explorers, authors, actors, spectators... to whom the Museum will provide the thrill of an unforgettable experience.

Further information are available here: <http://www.museocinema.it/en>

- **GAM - MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ART CIVIC GALLERY**

The GAM was the first museum in Italy to promote a public collection of modern art. The nucleus of the collection dates back to 1863, when the Savoy endowed Turin with a civic museum.

Articulated along a tour that winds through the four floors of the museum, the collections and exhibitions surprise visitors with their richness. The tour begins on the second floor, where paintings and sculptures from the 1800s are exhibited.

The first floor hosts works from the twentieth century - from Divisionism, Futurism and Abstractionism to Pop Art and Arte Povera - chronologically aligning works by great Italian and foreign masters, such as Balla, Severini, Boccioni, De Chirico, Dix, Ernst, Klee.

The GAM offers a rich set of events: from the great exhibitions of Italian and international artists to the most contemporary research dedicated to young people.

Further information are available here: <https://www.gamtorino.it/en>

- **RIVOLI CASTLE - MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART**

Starting out in the 11th century as a military stronghold, Rivoli Castle is now home to the Museum of Contemporary Art which has a prestigious permanent collection and temporary major exhibitions in an original historical and architectural context. Owned by the Savoy since 1247, the castle was the first court of the Duchy of Savoy. In the 1600s it was transformed into a courtly residence by Carlo and Amedeo di Castellamonte.

The complex also gained the "Manica Lunga", the art gallery of dukes, more than 140 metres long. In the 1700s, Victor Amadeus II commissioned Juvarra to produce a grandiose rebuilding project, works that were never to be concluded. The incompleteness of the construction, emphasised by the restoration by Andrea Bruno in the 1980s, has created an evocative line of continuity extending from the past, to the present and the future.

Further information are available here: <https://www.castellodirivoli.org/en/>

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## SPORT AND MOTORS



- **MAUTO - MUSEUM OF THE AUTOMOBILE OF TURIN**

A must-see for car enthusiasts, the Museum was set up in 1932, on the left bank of the Po River, based on the idea of two pioneers of Italian motoring, Cesare Goria Gatti and Roberto Biscaretti di Ruffia.

It was Roberto's son Carlo who conceived the initial collection: the "steam vehicle", by Virginio Bordino (1854), the first Benz model (1893), the first Peugeot model to circulate in Italy, the Pecori, the first three-wheeled car built in our country, just to mention a few of the most valuable exhibits.

The futuristic refurb, completed in 2011, has helped to reposition the museum within the Italian cultural sector: the new exhibition - included in 2013 by The Times in its list of the top 50 in the world - extends over three floors and takes visitors on an emotional journey among vintage vehicles and dream cars, important prototypes and iconic models, while songs from the Sixties and the rumble of Formula One engines can be heard in the background.

Further information are available here: <http://www.museoauto.it/website/en/>

- **JUVENTUS MUSEUM**

Juventus Museum was inaugurated on 16 May 2012. Designed by a group of undertakings under the supervision of Architect Benedetto Camerana, the stadium was conceived according to cutting-edge standards, prioritising technology and interaction while respecting its nature of exhibition space for objects of cultural and historical interest.

The company's goal was to give life to a creature with two souls: modern and interactive on the one hand, traditional and classic on the other. Thanks to the use of new technologies, Juventus Museum provides both a sports and a sociological overview through sports history. Through several documents, the Museum tells the story of both Juventus team and urban and national football; by means of an overview on the most significant events that took place worldwide from the end of the XIX century, it also tells Turin's and Italy's story. Tradition and forward-thinking intertwine, thus making this structure one of the most important and renowned sports museums in the world; it is also the only exhibition space on the Euroasiatic continent – besides the House of European Football in Nyon, in Switzerland – to permanently host the cups of the six competitions managed by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA).

Juventus Museum covers an area of 1,500 square metres; it is completely bilingual: this makes for a pleasant visit where visitors can enjoy the multimedia contents independently.

Further information are available here: <http://www.juventus.com/it/tickets/biglietti-museum-tour/index.php>



**ENJOY YOUR TOUR!**