

Milan Sightseeing Tour



BAGNI MISTERIOSI / MYSTERIOUS BATHS

Scarlett-julie

the mysterious baths was created in 1973 by the artist Giorgio de Chirico, he was an Italian painter and writer. this work is a sinuous shaped pool inside which emerge two swimmers, a diving board, a ball, a cabin, a swan, a fish and a spring. at the beginning the work had to be disposed of but it was kept, and today it is located in the garden of the art palace in Milan.

THIS WORK HAS A MYSTERIOUS ATMOSPHERE !!!

to get to this place you have to take the red subway and get off at Cadorna you have to walk about 15 minutes on foot and you have arrived.



THE MAGIC OF



MILAN CATHEDRAL

GALLERY



THE VITTORIO
and EMANUELE II

Gloria Quattrocchi e Emily Ferrari

THE CHARACTERISTICS of DUOMO

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The famous statue of **Madonnina**. It is covered with gold sheets. A work four meters high and known throughout the world. To be able to admire it up close, you can take an elevator or climb 160 steps.



There are bronze portals, decorated in



Its facade is characterized by a **Gothic style**, with white Condoggia marble, obtained in a quarry on Lake Maggiore.



There are 145 spiers.

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- ▶ The Milan cathedral houses a cycle of **55 monumental stained glass windows**.
- ▶ The stained glass windows are decorated with Old Testament Stories and depict the Passion of Christ.



THE GALLERY OF VITTORIO EMANUELE II



It is an example of a monumental building, in **neoclassical** and **neo-Renaissance style**.

The plan of the Gallery is cross-like, and the dimensions of the two arms are respectively 196 and 105 meters. The structure is made of masonry and the roof is made of glass and iron.



Tradition states that you have **to rotate three times** on yourself with the heel of your right foot on a bull made of mosaic on the floor of the octagon as a lucky charm.

It became **a superstitious gesture**.



At the center of the Gallery there is the coat of arms of the royal house of **Savoy** (mosaic).



The four arms that make up the structure intersect in the center, giving rise to an octagonal geometric shape, hence the name "**Octagon**" with which the dome is also known.

Sforzesco Castle

was originally a Visconti fortress and later home to the Sforzas, the rulers of Milan, who transformed it into a ducal palace and decorated by the greatest artists of the times including Donato Bramante and Leonardo da Vinci. It was transformed into a **military complex** during four centuries of foreign occupation and used as the barracks of the Italian army. At the end of the 19th century the Castle was **restored by architect Luca Beltrami** who turned it into the headquarters of Milan's Civic Museums.

Parco Sempione can be accessed through its regal courtyards, the Corte grande, the Rocchetta and the Corte ducale. Inside the complex, in addition to the splendid collections of ancient and modern art and richly decorated furnishings, you can also admire Michelangelo's *Pietà Rondanini* and the **Sala delle Asse** featuring an amazing vault decorated with frescoes designed by **Leonardo da Vinci**

Nowadays, "Il Castello" houses a number of interesting museums and libraries. With Sforza Castle connected to Parco Sempione, it is a favorite weekend destination for young and old alike.

It is in Piazza Castello and you can get there by tube:

M1 and M2 (red and green lines) Cadorna FN

M1 (red line) Cairoli M2 (green line) Lanza



MUSEO DEL 900 / MUSEUM OF THE 900

Scarlett-Julie

the museum of the 20th century in Milan and an exhibition of works of art from the twentieth century inside the royal palace and arengario. on the ground floor there is a spiral staircase in which in the center there are a sculptural group of the mysterious baths of Giorgio de Chirico. room two is dedicated to the paintings of Pablo Picasso, Georges barque, Paul Klee the following rooms are dedicated to futurism and contain the works of Umberto Boccioni room 5 is dedicated to plastic values the second floor is dedicated to 900 and abstractionism on third floor is dedicated to Giorgio de chirico

to get to the museum you have to take the red metro and get off at the cathedral



Maps, city services and means of transport



Top view with map of the Duomo and the
Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II



There are many ways to get to the Milan Cathedral. You can get there by metro, bus, tram... To arrive by plane, the closest airports to the Duomo are Malpensa and Linate and from there you can take a bus or taxi.

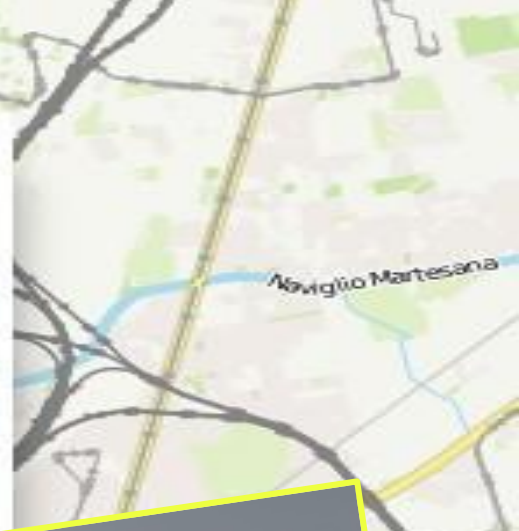
It isn't possible to reach the Milan Cathedral directly by car. It's possible to park the car at the paid parking lots in Piazza Diaz or the parking lot in Piazza Fontana which are only about 500 metres away.

The Vertical Forest

The Vertical Forest is a famous building in Milan, in a neighborhood called Isola. It was called Bosco Verticale or in English Vertical Forest because together the towers have 800 trees, 5,000 shrubs and 1,5000 perennial plants which help mitigate smog and produce oxygen. For this reason the Vertical Forest is an eco friendly building.

It is a pair of residential towers in the Porta Nuova district of Milan, between Via Gaetano de Castillia and Via Federico Confalonieri.

It was designed by Stefano Boeri. You can get there by public transportation: M5 subway or number 60/81/90 bus.



City Life

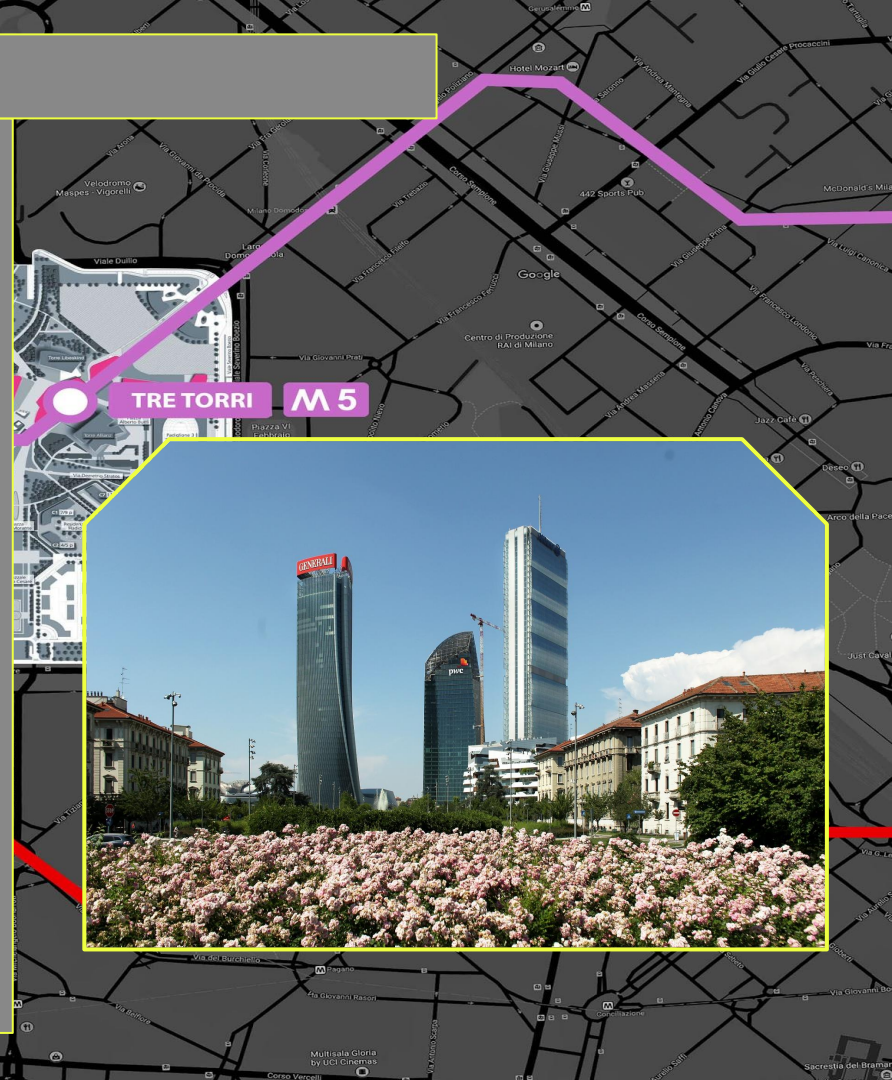
City Life is a residential, commercial and business district situated a short distance from the old city centre of Milan.

It has an area of 36.6 hectares (90 acres). It is a redevelopment project on the former grounds of Fiera Milano after its relocation to the nearby town of Rho.

Il "Dritto" is the 2nd tallest building in Italy projected by Japanese architect Arata Isozaki; the office tower was named the Dritto (Straight) for its straight and thin appearance.

The Hadid Tower is a 185-metres-tall building fully made of iron and glass; it was named the Storto (The crooked one) for its twisted features. It is characterised by its environmental friendly impact. The polish architect Libeskind projected the Concave Tower (il Curvo) that features a bent shape and houses offices a hotel and residential.

You can get there by tube M5 (stop Tre torri), and M1 (stop Amendola).



MONUMENTAL CEMETRY

The monumental cemetery is the largest cemetery in Milan, it was designed by Maciachini and opened in 1866; it is located between ISOLA and CITY LIFE.

The site allows visitors to time-travel into the history of Milan as there you can spot the tombs of very important people such as Manzoni's that is located in the Hall of fame; Manzoni is a 19th century writer famous for the Betrothed. The cemetery's beauty depends also on the artistic tombs, sculptures and mausoleums ranging from classical to contemporary styles.

You easily get there by the Purple Tube Line that stops at Isola, or by number 10/12/14 cable cars. You can also use a passer-by to get into the cemetery.



FABBRICA DEL VAPORE

La fabbrica del Vapore is less than 10 minutes away on foot from the Central Station. You can get there by the Purple Tube Line or by number 10/12/14 cable cars.

Fabbrica del Vapore is an industrial building from the beginning of the 20th century which was initially meant for the construction and sale of railway and tram material. Seriously damaged following World War II bombing, some of the warehouses have been used for cultural events, fashion shows and as film sets more recently. Nowadays inside Fabbrica del Vapore some interesting contemporary artistic and cultural events or exhibitionstake place.



The new Lombardy Region building is located in Piazza Città di Lombardia, adjacent to Via Melchiorre Gioia. The complex is home to the Regional Council, the regional president's office, and provides office spaces to 3,000 employees who, until the building was built, went to work in different buildings across Milan. Viewed from afar, people affectionately refer to Palazzo Lombardia as the "winged tower". Together with the nearby **Pirelli skyscraper**, the tower offers space for many office areas, a panoramic restaurant and a garden terrace.

The Central Station or in Italian **la Stazione Centrale**. It is the main railway station of the city of Milan, and is the largest railway station in Europe. It was officially inaugurated in 1931. Milano Centrale Railway Station has over 300,000 passengers that arrive or depart from its complex every day, as well as numerous tourists that explore one of the most beautiful railway stations in all of Europe. The train station connects Milan with several of the continent's cities. The station has no definite architectural style, but is a blend of many different styles, especially Liberty and Art Deco. It is adorned with numerous sculptures.

The Gallia Hotel is an iconic 5 stars luxury hotel in the city of Milan, where the Italian fashion, design and cuisine come together. It was opened in 1932, the hotel has been completely renovated by Milanese architect Marco Piva.

The Lombardy Region Building The Central Station The Gallia Hotel



SAN CARLO AL LAZZARETTO

San Carlo al Lazzaretto is a building created in the 1576. The church was located within a larger complex called Lazzaretto, at that time it was a structure where sick people were hospitalized during epidemics. The building develops around a central octagonal plan. Each side consists of a serliana, now walled up, supported by ionic stone columns. Inside there is a further smaller round of columns and pillars that support the dome and the lantern, which repeat the shape of the external structure.

To arrive here, it takes 12 minutes from the Central Station on foot and 9 minutes by tube.

It is a good place to visit because of it's surrounded by clubs and bars attended by young people; otherwise is one of the main meeting points of LGBTQ+ community. And then, if you want, you can also walk along Porta Venezia Park



