Turin City Seighting

Mole Antonelliana

Originally intended to become a synagogue, it was commissioned by the Jewish community.
The good burghers of Turin stepped in to make it a museum for the Italian 'Risorgimento' epoch: the 19th-century movement for Italian unification that culminated in the establishment of the Kingdom in 1861.
There is an excitingly-fast express glass lift without a visible shaft that whisks you up to the outside observation platform, where a neat collection of firm iron bars persuades jumpers that their intended activity is not just a waste of time, but rather downright impossible.
On a clear day, there is a good view of the Alps, but remember that Turin can very often be too hazy for such a treat.

Flying down again to ground level gives you optional access to the main content of the building, which is the National Cinema Museum (or if you prefer the sexy name: 'Il museo nazionale del cinema.'
This really is great fun and imaginatively presented. It starts with the origins of cinema and shows how moving pictures evolved from the well-known revolving internally-lit circular cards through some fun What the butler saw machines to present-day technology.

Turin City Seighting

Turin City Seighting

Museo dell'automobile

The National Automobile Museum (MAUTO) founded by Carlo Biscaretti di Ruffia, is an automobile museum. It has a collection of almost 200 cars of eighty automobile brands. These cars come from Italy, France, Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, United States of America, Poland. The collection includes the first Italian cars, a Bernardi from 1896 and a Fiat from 1899, a Rolls Royce Silver Ghost from 1914, and racing cars by Ferrari and Alfa Romeo, a Benz Victoria (1893), a Peugeot (1894) , a 1904 Oldsmobile, the 1907 Itala from the Peking to Paris race, a 1913 De Dion-Bouton, a 1916 Ford T and a 1928 Isotta Fraschini Tipo 8A.The museum is in a building of 1960. It has three floors. There is an open garage that hosts vehicles of the collection that did not find a place in the exhibition path. The ground floor has spectacular decorations promoting car design, its historical evolution, and the men who changed car design from the past to nowadays. The museum also has its own library, documentation centre, bookshop and auditorium. [4] A lot of specialists, young people, families and students visit the museum. It is also a space for all the local people,They can meet and socialize,here. The Mauto garage hosts the workshop and restoration school, thanks to which professionals in the field of vintage cars, as well as craftsmen and experts work side by side with young students to transmist them skills and competences across generations. In the museum there's the large a square where events can take place, an area where the public can congregate, a conference centre, a documentation centre and a teaching centre.

Turin City Seighting

Turin City Seighting

Museo Egizio

The Museo Egizio is a museum in Turin, Italy, specialising in Egyptian archaeology and anthropology. It houses the world's second largest collections of Egyptian antiquities after Cairo. In 2006 it received 554,911 visitors.
Through all these years, the Egyptian collection has always been in Turin, in the building designed for the purpose of housing it, in Via Accademia delle Scienze 6. Only during the Second World War was some of the material moved to the town of Agliè. The museum became an experiment of the Italian government in privatization of the nation's museums when the Fondazione Museo delle Antichità Egizie was officially established at the end of 2004.
The building itself was remodelled in celebration of the 2006 Winter Olympics, with its main rooms redesigned by Dante Ferretti, and "featured an imaginative use of lighting and mirrors in a spectacular display of some of the most important and impressive Pharaonic statues in the museum collection."

Turin City Seighting

Reggia Reale

The Palace of Venaria (Italian: Reggia di Venaria Reale) is a former royal residence located in Venaria Reale, near Turin, in Piedmont, northern Italy. It is one of the Residences of the Royal
House of Savoy, included in the UNESCO Heritage List in 1997. The Palace was designed and built from 1675 by Amedeo di Castellamonte, commissioned by duke Charles Emmanuel II, who needed a base for his hunting expeditions in the heathy hill country north of Turin. The name itself derives from Latin, Venatio Regia meaning "Royal Hunt".

Palazzo Madama

Palazzo Madama is a palace in Turin, northern Italy. It was the first Senate of the Italian Kingdom, and takes its traditional name from the embellishments it received under two queens

Turin City Seighting

Typical dishes

Bagna cauda

Vitel tonne'

Typical dishes

Brasato

Agnolotti al plin con burro e salvia

Turin Map

Visit timetable

Mole antonelliana: January 26th, 10 a.m.
Egyptian Museum: January 26th, 15 p.m.
Palazzo Madama: January 27th 11 a.m.
Museo automobile: January 27th 15 a.m.
Reggia di Venaria: January 28th 10 a.m.