

TURIN

1902

BIBLIOTECA CIVICA  
MUSEO DI STORIA NATURALE

GUIDE

BIBLIOTECA

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TORINO

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EDITED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE  
NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF  
DECORATIVE ART  
F. CASANOVA BOOKSELLER

BIBLIOTECA CIVICA  
TORINO

PIEMONTE

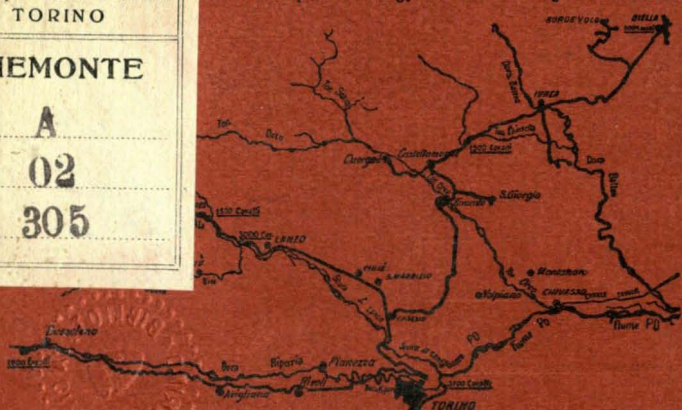
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TRICITÀ ALTA ITALIA,, LIMITED

for the transport of energy and electrical light in Piedmont.



Central Turin, Via Bologna	2700 H. P.	steam
Sub-central, Via Arsenale	500	accumulator
BUSEOLENO (Susa Valley)	1800	hydraulic
FURCHERA (Lanzo Valley)	8000	"
PIAN SOLETTI (Lanzo Valley)	1500	"
CHIAMPERNOTTO (Lanzo Valley)	1500	"
RUSIA	1500	"
CHIGUZZA (Ivrea)	1500	"
BIELLA	500	steam

Total 9 stations 15000 H. P.

Energy and Light installations at 31 March 1902:

Turin	4600 H. P.	Turin	35500 Lamps 16
Province	1900	Province	4270
	5900		89770

## Italian Mail Boats for NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA

Rapid combined services between the

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

General Direction ROME

AND

## LA VELOCE

Direction GENOA

Departure from GENOA for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES  
every Wednesday

From GENOA and NAPLES for NEW-YORK  
departure from Genoa every Monday — From Naples every Wednesday

Departures regularly for BRAZIL and CENTRAL AMERICA

## OTHER SERVICES

OF THE

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

Departures each month from GENOA, NAPLES and MESSINA  
for MASSOWA, ADEN and BOMBAY  
(connection at Bombay for Singapore and Hong-Kong)

Regular lines from ADRIATIC and MEDITERRANEAN Ports  
for the ORIENT, ODESSA, EGYPT, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, MALTA, etc.

The steamers of the Company leave NAPLES every day for PALERMO,  
and CIVITAVECCHIA for GOLFO ARANCI (Isle of Sardinia).

Departures 3 times weekly from NAPLES for MESSINA  
once weekly from GENOA for SAN REMO

All information for tickets etc. may be had on application to  
M<sup>r</sup> ERASMO TRABUCCO — Paleocopa Place, Tunis.





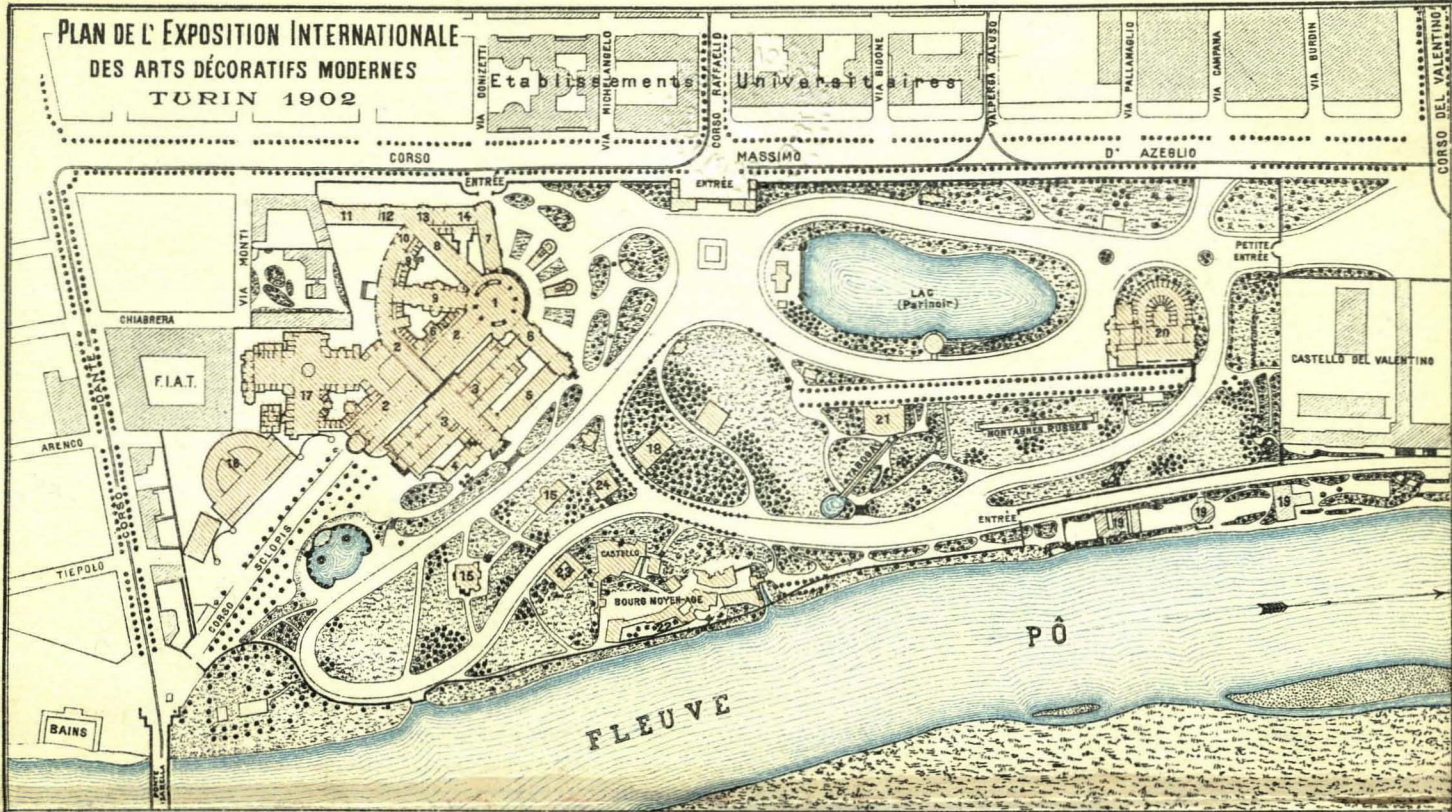
**Durée du parcours et prix  
des billets de chemin de fer des villes suivantes à**

**TURIN**

		Temps Heures	1 <sup>re</sup> cl. Fr.	2 <sup>me</sup> cl. Fr.
Amsterdam	Via Cologne-Bâle-Luino . . . . .	23 1/2	140.15	100.80
Berlin	» Munich-Vérone-Milan . . . . .	27 1/2	164.75	119.60
Bruxelles	» Strasbourg-Bâle-Luino . . . . .	20	123.75	87.90
Buda-Pest	» Divacca-Nabresina-Udine . . . . .	25 1/2	154.95	113.60
Bâle	» Lucerne-Luino-Novare . . . . .	12 1/2	59.45	41.70
Bordeaux	» Marseille-Ventimiglia-Savone . . . . .	25 1/2	134.20	91.65
Constantinople	» Belgrad-Budapest-Cormons . . . . .	66	265.15	189.—
Dresde	» Munich-Ala-Milan . . . . .	28 1/2	152.40	110.65
Francfort	» Bâle-Luino-Novare . . . . .	18 1/2	98.55	68.85
Genève	» Culoz-Modane-Mont-Cenis . . . . .	10 1/2	36.—	24.70
Lucerne	» Gothard-Luino-Novare . . . . .	10	49.20	34.55
Londres	» Calais-Paris-Modane . . . . .	26 1/2	162.05	111.25
Lyon	» Culoz-Modane-Mont-Cenis . . . . .	11	40.15	27.40
Marseille	» Nice-Ventimiglia-Savone . . . . .	14	62.55	43.15
Munich	» Inspruck-Vérone-Milan . . . . .	20 1/2	89.70	65.05
Nice	» San Remo-Ventimiglia-Savone . . . . .	8 1/2	37.25	26.05
Paris	» Maçon-Culoz-Modane . . . . .	17	91.20	61.90
Trente	» Vérone-Milan . . . . .	9 1/2	54.35	38.35
Trieste	» Nabresina-Udine-Milan . . . . .	14 1/2	77.75	55.45
Vienne	» Pontebba-Udine-Milan . . . . .	23 1/2	122.60	86.45
Zurich	» Gothard-Luino-Novare . . . . .	10 1/2	51.80	36.35



PLAN DE L' EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE  
DES ARTS DÉCORATIFS MODERNES  
TURIN 1902





# Legende sommaire du plan de l'Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs Modernes.

- |   |   |               |   |                                 |
|---|---|---------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. ROTONDE D'HONNEUR.                     | 6. BELGIQUE.                            | 10. SUÈDE.    | 15. AUTRICHE.                                   | 20. VINS ET DÉGUSTATIONS.       |
| 2. SECTION ITALIENNE.                     | 7. ANGLETERRE-DANEMARK.                 | 11. JAPON.    | 16. AUTOMOBILISME.                              | 21. RESTAURANT RUSS.            |
| 3. EXPOSITION QUADRIENNALE DE BEAUX-ARTS. | 8. FRANCE.                              | 12. SUISSE.   | 17. LA MAISON MODERNE (ITALIE)                  | 22. " " S <sup>t</sup> GEORGES. |
| 4. ÉCOSSE.                                | 9. ÉTATS-UNIS.                          | 13. HONGRIE.  | 18. PHOTOGRAPHIE ARTISTIQUE.                    | 23. BRASSERIE                   |
|   | 10. ALLEMAGNE. 9 <sup>th</sup> NORVÈGE. | 14. HOLLANDE. | 19. CHÂLETS DES SOC. <sup>tes</sup> DEL'AVIROX. | 24. RESTAURANT MODERNE.         |



## LÉGENDE SOMMAIRE:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. 1 <sup>re</sup> Exposition Internat. des Arts Décoratifs modernes. | K.5 |
| 2. Gare Centrale  | G.4 |
| 3. Poste (Bureau central)   | F.5 |
| 4. Télégraphe   | F.6 |
| 5. Douane et Docks  | E.8 |
| 6. Théâtre Regio  | E.6 |
| 7. Victor-Emmanuel  | F.6 |
| 8. Carignan   | F.5 |
| Théâtres divers (v. à page)   |     |
| 9. Hippodrome   | L.1 |
| 10. Lac du Patinoir   | K.5 |
| 11. Bourse et Chambre de Commerce                                     | G.6 |
| 12. Hôpital S <sup>t</sup> -Jean                                      | G.6 |
| 13. Humbert I   | K.2 |
| 14. Tir National  | B.1 |

## Monuments (v. pages 16 à 80)

- |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 15. Emmanuel-Philibert           | F.5 |
| 16. Charles-Albert               | F.6 |
| 17. Duc de Gènes                 | F.4 |
| 18. Victor-Emmanuel II           | G.8 |
| 19. Duc d'Aoste                  | K.5 |
| 20. Comte de Cavour              | G.6 |
| 21. Alphonse Lamarmora           | G.5 |
| 22. Garibaldi                    | H.7 |
| 23. Comte Vert (Amé VI)          | E.5 |
| 24. Pietro Micca                 | E.4 |
| 25. Galileo Ferraris             | G.6 |
| 26. Massimo d'Azeglio            | G.4 |
| 27. Comm. de la Percée des Alpes | D.8 |
| 28. de l'Expéd. de Crimée        | J.7 |
| 29. Porte romaine (Palatina)     | E.5 |
| 30. Donjon de la Citadelle       | E.4 |
| 31. Mole Antonelliana            | F.7 |

## Palais et Châteaux.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 30. Palais Madame (Le Château)   | E.5 |
| 31. Royal  | E.6 |
| 32. Carignan   | F.5 |
| 33. de l'Académie des Sciences   | F.5 |
| 34. Hôtel de Ville   | E.5 |
| 35. Palais de la Cisterna (de S. A. R. le Duc d'Aoste)                                   | F.5 |
| 36. de l'Université  | F.6 |
| 37. Musée Industriel   | G.6 |
| 38. Château du Valentino   | L.5 |
| 39. et Bourg Moyen-Âge   | K.5 |
| Jardins.   |     |
| 40. Parc du Valentino renfermant dans la partie à Sud, l'Exposition des Arts Décoratifs. | K.5 |
| 41. Jardin Royal   | E.6 |

## Églises (v. pages 81 à 88).

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 38. Cathédrale de S <sup>t</sup> -Jean                           | E.5 |
| 39. De N.-D. de la Consolata                                     | D.4 |
| 40. Grande Mère de Dieu  | G.8 |
| 41. S <sup>t</sup> -Philippe                                     | F.5 |
| 42. Temple Vaudois   | H.5 |
| 43. Synagogue  | H.5 |
| Galeries et Musées.  |     |
| 44. Galerie royale des Tableaux (Regia Pinacoteca)               | F.5 |
| 45. Galerie des Tableaux de l'Ac. des Beaux-Arts                 | F.6 |
| 46. Musée Civico. Statues et Tableaux du XIX <sup>e</sup> siècle | G.8 |
| 47. Musée d'Antiq. Égyptiennes                                   | F.5 |
| 48. Musée Civico. Art décor. anc.                                | F.7 |
| 49. Musée royal des Armures                                      | E.6 |
| 50. Musée national d'Artillerie                                  | F.4 |



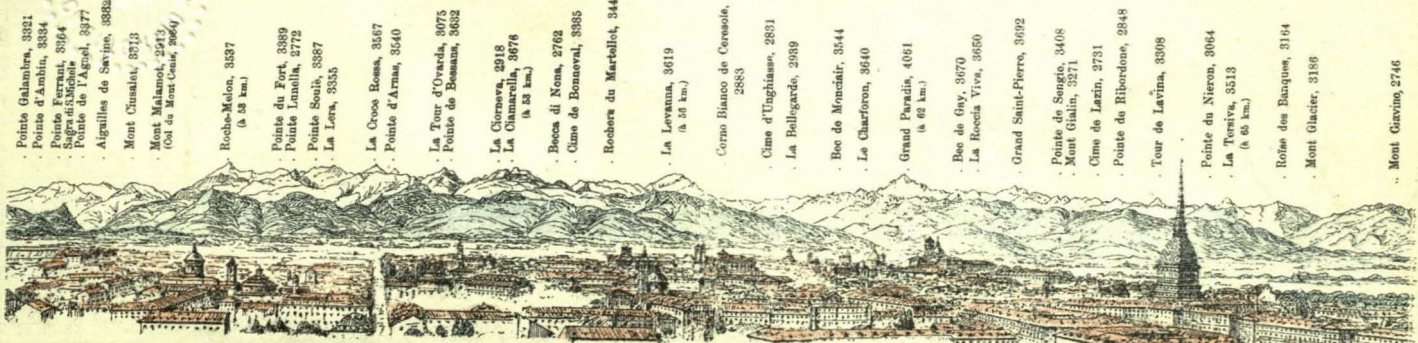
PANORAMA DES ALPES DU MONT DES CAPUCINS



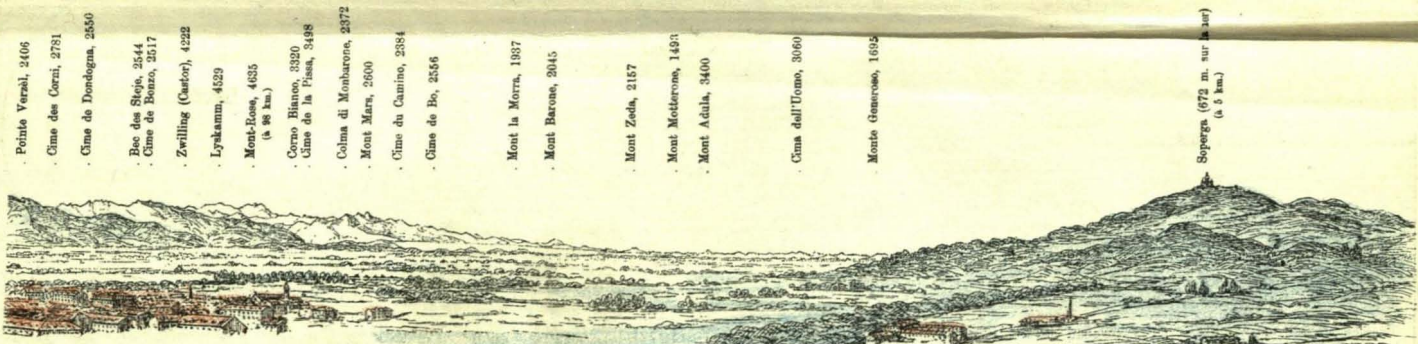
*Bourg et Château Moyen-âge*

*Château du Valentino*

*La ville de Turin*



*La ville de Turin*



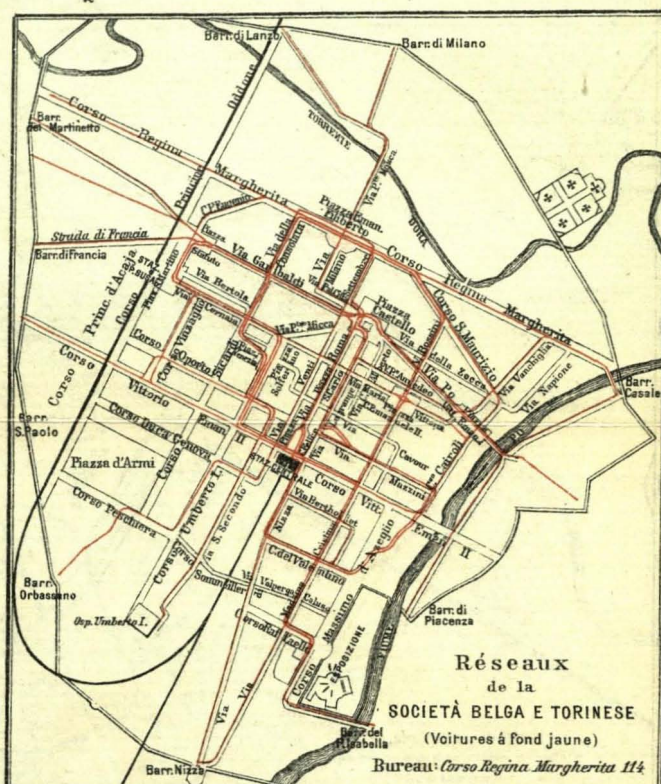
F. Bossoli des.

*La vallée du Pô*

### *La colline de Soperga*

Deposé

# TRAMWAYS ÉLECTRIQUES



RÉSEAUX SOCIÉTÉ « ALTA ITALIA »

1. Ligne circulaire (6670 m.) : Cavalcavia, place Castello, rue Carlo Alberto, Cavour, San Massimo, cours Vittorio Emanuele II et d'Aspasio (Exposition), rue Valperga (Exposition), Cavalcavia, cours Sannarich, Siccardi, rue Sofferio Emanuele II, Piazza d'Aspasio, place Castello, rue circulaire 15 cent.; (fraction de parcours et service pour l'Exposition, 10 cent.). La ligne est parcourue dans les deux sens.
2. Ligne (4170 m.) : Piazza Castello au Valentino, rue Berthelotti, cours d'Acqua, rue Giannone, rue Soano, rue d'Alferi, Cavour, San Massimo, cours Vittorio Emanuele II et Massimo d'Aspasio (Exposition), 10 cent.
3. Ligne (4170 m.) : Porta S. Stefano (Exposition), rue Bertola, cours d'Acqua, rue Giannone, place Sofferio, rue Pietro Micca, place Castello, rue Zeca et Napione, cours et pont Regina Margherita, 10 cent.
4. Ligne (3780 m.) : Piazza Emanuele Filiberto à l'Exposition, rue Regina Margherita, rue Monibello, San Massimo, cours Vittorio Emanuele II et Massimo d'Aspasio (Exposition), 10 cent.
5. Ligne (5680 m.) : Barriera S. Paolo, pont Regina Margherita, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele I, place Vittorio Emanuele II, rue d'Alferi, Cavour, piazza Garibaldi, rue Ospedale Carlo Alberto, (Gare Centrale), cours Vittorio Emanuele II et Principi d'Acad, 10 cent.
6. Ligne (2115 m.) : Piazza Castello au Cimitero par les rues d'Alferi, Cavour, rue d'Alferi, pont Regina Margherita, rue Reggio et Catania-Cimitero, 10 cent.

RÉSEAUX SOCIÉTÉ « BELGA-TORINESE »

21. Ligne: Vanchiglia (3800 m.). *Gare Centrale* au *Ponte Regina Margherita*, par les rues *Lagrange*, *Principe Amedeo*, place *Vittorio Emanuele I*, *Vanchiglia*, 10 cent.
22. Ligne: Del Viall (7800), cours *Vittorio Em. II*, *Cattedrale*, *San Giovanni*, *San Pietro*, *San Rocco*, *San Martino*, rue *Cernaia*, place *Solferino* et cours *Vittorio Em. II*, 10 cent. Parcours complet 20 cent.
23. Ligne: Barriera di Nizza (3450 m.), place *Castello*, rue *Montemante*, *Monte Napoleone*, *Lagrange*, *Nizza*, 10 cent.
24. Ligne: Barriera Piazzola (3400 m.), place *Barriera Martinetto* (5500 m.) par la place *Vittorio Emanuele I*, rue *Po*, place *Castello*, rue *Garibaldi*, place *Statuto*, rue *Civrario*, 10 cent. et 15 cent.
25. Ligne: Marinetto (4800 m.) à partir de la place *Gran Madre di Dio* est une doublure de la Ligne précédente, 10 cent. et 15 cent.
26. Ligne: Valentino (7500 m.), places *Eman. Filiberto*, rue *XX Settembre*, place *Castello*, rue *Accad. Scienze*, *Lagrange*, *Maggiore*, *Monte Napoleone*, *Valentino*, *Barriera* (Gar. Centrale), *Arsenale*, cours *Oporto* et *Umberto*, place *Solferino* et *Venezia*, rue *Siccardi*, *Consolata* et place *Eman. Filiberto*, 10 cent. et 15 cent.
27. Ligne: Porta Susa (3100 m.), *Piazza Casale* (3700 m.) par la *Piazza Santa Teresa*, *Maria Vittoria* et le cours *Casale*, 10 cent.

8. Ligne: Borgo S. Secondo (3800 m.), place Emanuele Filiberto, rues Consolata, Steccard, plac. Venesia et Solferino, cours Oporto, rue S. Secondo à l'Hôpital Humbert I, 10 cent.
9. Ligne: Borgo S. Salvario (3400 m.), place Emanuele Filiberto, rue 22 Settembre, place Carlo Felice, rues Nizza, Berthollet et Ormea-Valentino, 10 cent.
10. Ligne: Barriera di Lanzo à la Barriera Orbassano (3400 m.) par la place Emanuele Filiberto, Castello, rues Roma et Sacchi, cours Duca di Genova, Umberto, etc., 10 cent.
11. Ligne: Corso Vinzaglio (5700 m.), rues Garibaldi, Roma, cours Vittorio Emanuele II, Vinzaglio, 10 et 15 cent.
12. Ligne: Ponte Isabella à la Barriera di Milano (3850 m.), cours Dante, d'Aspigo et Rafasello, rue Madonna Cristina, cours Vittorio Emanuele II, rues Roma, Palazzo di Città, Milano, etc., 10 et 15 cent.
13. Ligne: Foro Boario (3700 m.), de la place Emanuele Filiberto, rue XX Settembre, cours Oporto et Vittorio Emanuele II, 10 cent.
14. Ligne: Barriera di Nizza (4550 m.), par les rues Madonna Cristina, Accademia Albertina, Rossetti et cours Regina Margherita, 10 et 15 cent.



# The First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art.

May - November 1902

The growing importance and present status of Art in modern life is, without doubt, one of the greatest proofs of the advance of civilization at the dawn of the twentieth century.

Art hitherto considered only as a luxury, dispensable in life, asserts to-day, in every part, its rights, for one has understood that the aesthetic sentiment is an element of perfection, and, in



One of the four decorative groups of the Exhibition's façade (work of the sculptor Ed. Rubino).

all things, elegance of form is a reflex of the graceful spirit since the natural side has quite a decided place in the harmony of existence.

Nobody henceforth will contest that the styles assumed in the past epochs are an unacceptable avowal of impotency, no one can deny

that the modern age must have its style. As it is incontestable that our cities, buildings, and residences are the reflex of late civilizations when they are not at all given up to a purely commercial production, it is necessary that Art mints its coin anew, as in its best periods, to all material forms of existence, and it is essential that every object for our use carry an artistic and harmonious stamp.

This need at length universally felt has brought to light numerous trials of revivment of the decorative arts; in Art and Industry of every nation. The time is come to gather together, in a single frame, the universal efforts that will show to the greatest number the state of this reform, the greatest accomplished perhaps by modern art.

This is what the city of Turin has wished to do, in inviting within its precincts all the artistic and industrial world, cultivating the new Art, to a *First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art*, which will take place in the Valentino park from April to October 1902. HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY has graciously accorded his high patronage, and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE D'AOSTA the effective presidency. The administrative committee is presided over by HIS EXCELLENCY TOMMASO VILLA, and the Art committee by the COUNT ERNESTO DI SAMBUY, Senator of the Kingdom.

This exhibition is in no way a repetition of many preceding ones. In no wise will reproductions of known styles or industrial products void of artistic stamp be accepted, but only objects of decorative art which reveal a new effort.

The programme of the Exhibition is divided into three great classes, which include :

*First class: The modern House and its decorative elements.* — Plastic and Picture decoration, Doors, Windows, Mantel-pieces, etc.; Ceramic, Glass, Mosaics, Tapestries, Galoons, Braids, Laces, Embroidery, Table-linen, etc.; Painted and Printed Wall-papers, Leather and Imitation, Artistic Oisery, Metals, Arms and their accessories; Heating and Lighting apparatuses, Furniture and Furniture Parts, Silver Plate, Jewellery, Enamels, Medals, Coins, Decorative Plaquettes, Seals, Graphic Arts (Posters, *ex Libris*, Stamps, Initials, Cards, Tickets), Artistic Engravings, Book-Illustrations, Art of Book Binding.

*Second class: The modern Room in its decorative ensemble.* — Rooms and Complete Apartments; Pavements, Parvis, Ceilings, Furniture.

*Third class: The House and Street in their decorative whole.* — Plans of Buildings and of their Parts, Plans of Streets, Squares, Bridges, etc.; exterior decoration of the House and Street;





The Chain of the Alps, the Valentino Park and the river Pô (from the Capuchins' Mount).

(Railings, Door-Knockers, Door-Handles, Fountains, Sconces, Lanterns, Luminous Columns, Kiosks, Benches, Fronts, etc.).

Special competitions for the best rooms and apartments for elegance and economy are included in the programme with the aim of encouraging artists and merchants to the study of complete furnishing suites.

The Exhibition Buildings, constructed in Modern style from the designs of the architect Mr. Raimondo D'Aronco, the young and celebrated architect, at present fulfilling his office at Constantinople, as Chief Architect of the Sultan, are situate in the beautiful Valentino Park, quite near to the *Pô* and facing the green Torinese hills, an ideal spot for an artistic exhibition. At the side of the Modern Decorative Art Exhibition is the **Quadrennial Fine Art Exhibition** open under the care of the Promoting Society of Fine Arts, and several special exhibitions such as those of *Artistic Photography*, *Motor-car*, *Zootechnical*, *Wines* and *Oils*, etc.

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**Seat** of the COMMITTEE OF THE EXHIBITION, 28, Ospedale street.  
**Offices** within the precincts of the EXHIBITION.

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Equestrian statue of the Monument to Prince Amedeus of Savoy  
(work of the sculptor D. CALANDRA).



## GENERAL INFORMATION.

**RAILWAYS.** — *Central Station* (pl. G. 4) (named *Porta-Nuova*) *Charles-Felix Place*.

**Arrival.** — All the lines in the kingdom as also the international of Mont-Cenis finish at the Central Station.

At the above-named station in addition to the *Coaches* (Omnibus) of the principal hotels is a special service of hackney carriages (*Vetture Cittadine*) bearing in large characters the inscription **Strada Ferrata** (Railway). See subsecutive tariff. The baggage delivery office (*bagagli*) is to the left of the exit; that of the goods per express train (*Grande Velocità*) is beyond the railings, in *Sacchi street*, near to the Post sorting office. The Goods office (*Piccola Velocità*) is situate on the departure side: *Nizza street*, 8 and 10.

**Departure.** — The baggage despatch offices, those of the *Telegraph* and the *ticket counter* are to the left of the station, viz on the departure side. —

*Railway tickets* may be had in advance by addressing the « *AGENZIA DI CITTÀ* », 7, Via Finanze (North, Carignan palace, just by the BOOKSELLER CASANOVA).

N.B. Passengers arriving or leaving by the *Novara* (branch of the *St.-Gothard line*)-*Milan-Verona-Venice line* can alight or leave at *Porta Susa station*, *St.-Martin's Place* (pl. E. 3.).

**Italian Mail Boats** for North and South America, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, Red Sea and India. See 2<sup>nd</sup> page of the cover. — Companies « *Navigazione Generale Italiana* » and « *La Veloce* ».

(TURIN AGENCY. *Paleocapa* place, near the Central Station).

**PUBLIC COACHES** (*numbered cabs*). — Tariff within the precincts of the city:

*From 6 A.M. to midnight:* For a fare or half-an-hour 1 franc — one hour fr. 1,50 — for each additional half hour 75 centimes.

*From midnight to 6 A.M.:* a fare, 1 franc 20 centimes — half an hour fr. 1,50 — one hour 2 francs — every additional half hour 1 franc.

Large baggage: 20 centimes per package.

*Fares out of the City's precincts, prices must be arranged in advance, but payment should not exceed 50% above ordinary fare.*

**ELECTRIC CARS WITHIN THE CITY:** There are twenty different lines (see City plan at verso) circulating from 6 A.M. till 11 P.M.

**STEAM TRAMS AND SECONDARY RAILWAYS,** see page 8.

**HOTELS** with *Omnibus* at the Central Station:

**Grand Hôtel** and **Hôtel d'Europe**, 29, Castle place, centre of the town, opposite the Royal Palace. First class establishment, every modern comfort (pl. F. 5).

**Kraft's Grand Hôtel de Turin**, 12, Sacchi street. 1<sup>st</sup> class hotel, facing the Central Station (*Porta Nuova*), Arrival side (pl. G. 4).

**Hôtel Trombetta** and **Angleterre**, 31, Roma street. 1<sup>st</sup> class hotel, modern comfort: quite near the Central Station (pl. G. 5).

**Hôtel Bonne Femme**, **Metropole** and **Feder**, 3, Pietro Micca street near Castle place. — Lift, Electric light, Baths, Smoking and reading room, Omnibus at both stations (pl. F. 5).

**Hôtel Victoria** and **Tre Corone**, 41, XX Settembre street. Omnibus at both stations (pl. F. 5).

**Grand Hôtel Meublé Fiorina**, 22, Pietro Micca street, opposite Solferino place. 1<sup>st</sup> class house. Electric lift, Reading room, Bath and douche room. Telephone N. 1010. Omnibus at both stations (pl. F. 4).

**Hôtel Suisse-Terminus**, opposite Central Station (Arrival side), best position in Turin. With all modern comfort (pl. G. 4).

**Hôtel Central** and **Continental**, 2, Finanze street (between Rome street and Carignan place), in the centre of the city, near the Museums (pl. F. 5).

**Hôtel de France et Concorde**, 20, Pô street. Central position, modern comfort (pl. F. 6).

**Hôtel Dogana Vecchia**, 4, Corte d'Appello street, near the Town-hall. Electric light, baths and every modern comfort (pl. E. 5).

**HOTELS** (ALBERGHI) not having *Omnibus* at the Station.

**Hôtel meublé Casalegno**, 55, Garibaldi street (see **Restaurants**) (pl. E. 4).

**Hôtel Dogana**, 42, Cernaia street (pl. E. 3)

**Hôtel Persico Reale**, 26, Lagrange street (pl. G. 5)

**Hôtel Campo di Marte**, 7, XX Sett. street (pl. G. 4)

} See p. 65: *Professional and Commercial addresses*.

*Guides and Interpreters*: Those having need of a *Guide* or *Interpreter* should apply to a first class hotel, and never by hazard.

**BATHS** and **HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENTS**: see *Professional and Commercial addresses* on page 65.

**RESTAURANTS**. Other **Café-Restaurants** (see page 65: *Professional and Commercial addresses*).

**Café-Restaurant Milano**, Castello Place (arcades of Barbaroux and Pietro Micca streets). Service at fixed price and à la carte at every hour. Luncheon 3 francs, Dinner 4 fr. 50. — Saloons and Small rooms for families. — Dehor. — Telephone n. 687.

**Café-Restaurant de la « Borsa »** (pl. F. 5). Rome street, near St. Carlo place. First class, the oldest in Turin, completely redecorated. Central position. Service à la carte or fixed price. Lunch 2 fcs. 50 centimes. Dinner 4 fcs. wine included. — French cuisine.

**Grand Restaurant de la Poste**, 14, Carlo-Alberto Place (between the General Post office and the General Telegraph office). — First class service. — Foreign and national wines, one may eat à la carte or at fixed price: Luncheon 2 francs. Dinner 4 francs, wine included.

**Grand Restaurant « Cambio »**, facing Carignan Place (on the place). First class. International reputation. Fixed price and à la carte. Wines of the country, first-quality (pl. F. 5).

**Café-Restaurant « Meridiana »**. — Gallery Natta (18, Rome street and 4 St. Teresa street). First class establishment. Dining saloons, private rooms, Garden. Lunch 2,50. Dinner 4 fcs. wine included. Telephone 778 (pl. F. 5).

**Café-Restaurant de Paris**, 21, Po street. Old established house renowned for its French cuisine and foreign wines. Champagne of all marks. — Dining and private saloons (pl. F. 6).

**Restaurant-Brasserie Voigt** (Succ. proprietor S. Fiorina), 22, Pietro Micca street — Saloons, rooms for Dinners and Soirées. Saloon downstairs with 12 billiard tables: Italian, French and English (pl. F. 4).

**Café-Restaurant degli Specchi**, Pietro Micca street, angle Mercanti street. Lunch at 2,80. Dinners 4 fcs. Speciality: Napolitan Ices. — French and national wines.

**Restaurant Casalegno** (with garden), 55, Garibaldi street (pl. E. 4).

**Restaurant Russe**, in the Valentino Park (pl. K. 5), open from March to October (in the Exhibition to the East of the Lake). Terrace towards the Pô. Rendez-vous of Aristocracy and foreign high society. — Service à la carte and fixed price at every hour. Moderate price.

**Restaurant St. George** in the Medieval Borough (Valentino Park in the precincts of the Exhibition). View on the river and the hill. — Dining saloon, saloons and small private rooms (pl. K. 5).

**Grand Modern Restaurant** (GRANERO and MASPERONE prop.). Precincts of the Exhibition near the Medieval Castle. — Saloons for Societies and families. — Most moderate price. — Service at fixed price and à la carte. Table wine (Grignolino Granero). National and foreign best wines (pl. K. 5).

**[CAFÉS. — BEER-HALLS** (see page 65: *Professional and Commercial addresses*).

**POST — General Post office** Principe Amedeo street, n. 10, West Angle of Carlo-Alberto Place (pl. F. 5). Service for the registering of letters, 8 A.M. to 8.30 P.M. Post-office-orders for the kingdom and abroad 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Payment 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Postal and telegraphic orders 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Some of these services close on Sunday at Noon.*



*Distribution of letters* to be called for and Post-restante 8A.M. to 9P.M. There are 5 post-deliveries per diem viz 7.30A.M., 10A.M., 12.30P.M., 3P.M., and 6P.M.

The letter box at the General Post office is cleared about every half hour from 3.30A.M. to 10.30P.M. For the through and international trains clearance is made an hour before the train's departure.

*In the vestibule of the departure side at the Central Station is situate a board letter box (letters only); for each railway line clearance is made 5 minutes before the departure. In the box for the letters and printed matter just outside the vestibule clearance is made half an hour before the departure of the train.*

The numerous city letter boxes are cleared from 6 to 8 times a day, the first being at 6.15A.M., the last at 9P.M.

Letters up to 15 grams franked for: Postal Union 25 centimes, in the kingdom 20 centimes, the city 5 centimes. Registered 25 centimes *extra*.

• **Central Station** • **Post office**, *Sacchi street* (facing n. 18, pl. H. 4).

Letters and printed matter, charged

and registered

Post-office-orders

Parcel post (3 to 5 kilos)

8A.M. to 4.0P.M.

*Postage stamps and post cards can be had from all Post-offices and tobacconists, one finds also — stamped bill paper and letters of exchange.*

**Offices of the second class:** Service for the receiving of parcels — for letters, stamped matter, sale of post cards, postage stamps, registration: 8A.M. to 8P.M. The letter registration service and that of the post-office orders are from 9A.M. to 6P.M.

*Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 86 (pl. G. 3). — Piazza Lagrange, 1 (pl. G. 5). — Piazza Solferino, 3 (pl. F. 4). — Piazza Statuto, 1 (pl. D. 3). — Piazza Vittorio Emanuele I, 10 (pl. G. 7). — Via Barbaroux, 4 (pl. E. 5). — Via Berthollet, 13 (pl. H. 5). — Via Garibaldi, 22 (pl. E. 4). — Via Mazzini, 34 (pl. G. 6). — Via Nizza, 71 (pl. K. 4). — Via S. Secondo, 35 (pl. H. 3). — Via Ponte Mosca, 4 (pl. D. 5). — Via Reggio, 1 (pl. E. 7). — Via Roma, 28 (pl. G. 5). — Via S. Donato, 36 (pl. D. 2). — Barriera di Casale (pl. F. 9). — Barriera di Francia (pl. D. 1). — Barriera S. Paolo (pl. G. 1). — Borgo Rubatto (pl. J. 6). — Borgo Vittoria (pl. A. 4). — Via Vanchiglia, 11 (pl. F. 7).*

**TELEGRAPHS GENERAL.** — **Telegraph office** open day and night. Carlo Alberto Place corner of Principe Amedeo street, near the Post (pl. F. 6).

**Central station Telegraph office**, open day and night, at the far end of the vestibule on the departure side. The Post offices of the second class (see above) 8A.M. to 6P.M. receive also despatches, which they transmit to the General Post office.

*Tariff for the kingdom:* 15 words 1 franc, every additional word 5 centimes. Urgency despatches viz those having precedence, 3 francs for 15 words, every additional word 15 centimes.

*Foreign Tariff:* Fixed sum for each telegram 1 franc, each additional word as follows.

<i>Austria-Hungary — Switzerland (Frontier zone, per word 6 centimes)</i>	14 centimes
<i>England (Malta, 24 centimes) — Sweden</i>	26 „
<i>France and Corsica (Tunis and Algiers, 24 centimes)</i>	14 „
<i>Germany</i>	14 „
<i>Belgium — Servia — Montenegro — Bosnia-Herzegovina</i>	19 „
<i>Holland — Denmark</i>	23 „
<i>Portugal — Gibraltar</i>	27 „
<i>Russia in Europe and Caucasus</i>	42 „
<i>Spain — Bulgaria</i>	22 „
<i>Turkey in Europe and Asia — Isle of Cyprus</i>	39 „
<i>Norway — Greece and the Euboea and Paros isles (other Grecian isles 38 centimes)</i>	34 „

**TELEPHONE.** — General Telegraph office, Carlo Alberto Place.

*Interprovincial services* (Conversation of 3 minutes).

Bergamo, Como, Lecco, Legnano, Monza, 2 francs.

Milan, 1 fr. 50 centimes; Novara 1 fr.; Pinerolo 50 centimes.

*International services:* Lyon, 3 frs.; Paris, 3 frs. 50.

**BANKS and BANKERS**

**BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS**

(see: *Profess. and Commercial addresses*).

**Casanova F.**, Bookseller and Publisher, Academy of Sciences street, angle Carignan place. — The latest Literary and Scientific works. — Guides Baedeker, Macmillan, etc. — Dictionaries, Grammars and Dialogues in every language. — International service of works published in Italy. — Guides, works and maps on the Alps.

**CONSULATES.** — *Germany* (Empire), Pietro Micca street, 15 (pl. C. 5). — *England*, Bogino street, n. 25 (pl. F. 6). — *Belgium*, Parini street, 10 (pl. G. 4). — *France*, Victor-Amédée II street, 11 (pl. F. 3). — *Spain*, Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue, n. 94 (pl. F. 3). — *Holland*, Galleria Nazionale (Roma street, 28) (pl. G. 5). — *Greece*, Amédéo Avogadro street, n. 11 (pl. F. 3). — *Montenegro*, Cavour place, 8 (pl. G. 6). — *Portugal*, 38, Mazzini street (pl. G. 6). — *Roumania*, St.-Quentin street, 19 (pl. Q. 3). — *Sweden and Norway*, Victor-Emmanuel Avenue, 44 (pl. H. 5). — *Switzerland*, Siccardi Avenue, 26 (pl. G. 3). — *Turkey*, Solferino place, 3 (pl. F. 4). — *United States*, 12, Andrea Doria street (pl. G. 5).

*Argentine Confederation*, Nizza street, 187 (pl. M. 3). — *Brasil*, Lagrange street, 16 (pl. G. 5). — *Chili*, Cavour street, 41 (pl. G. 6). — *Guatemala*, Goito street, 15 (pl. H. 5). — *Japan*, St.-Thérèse street, n. 24 (pl. F. 4). — *Peru*, Pietro Micca street, n. 10 (pl. F. 5). — *Uruguay*, Saluzzo street, 55 (pl. H. 4). — *Venezuela*, Zecca street, n. 15 (pl. F. 6).

**THEATRES.**

*Royal*, Opera and Concerts, *Castle Place*, East angle (pl. E. 6).  
*Carignan*, Opera or Comedy, *Carignan Place* (pl. F. 5).  
*Victor-Emmanuel*, Opera and sometimes Circus, *Rossini street*, 11 (pl. F. 6).  
*Gerbino*, Comedy, Operette or Varieties, *Maria Vittoria street*, 44 (pl. G. 7).  
*Alferi*, Comedy or Circus, 2, *Solferino Place* (pl. F. 4).  
*Balbo*, Operette, Comedy or Circus, *Andrea Doria street*, n. 15 (pl. G. 5).  
*Turinese* (in Summer), Comedy, *Queen Margherita Avenue*, n. 106 (pl. D. 6).  
*Rossini* (Piedmontese dialect), *Pô street*, 24 (pl. F. 6).  
*Scribe*, once French Comedy, *Zecca street*, n. 27 (pl. F. 7).  
*Gianduia* (formerly *d'Annunzio*) (*Marionettes*), *Principe Amédéo street* (pl. F. 6).

**SECONDARY RAILWAYS.** — **Rivoli line**, Station situate in Statute Place (pl. D. 3). — Distance  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr by rail. Fares Return: 1<sup>st</sup> class 1 fr. 25; 2<sup>nd</sup> class 0.85. A tram service from Statute Place to the Tesoriera is run on the same route.

**Torino-Ciriè-Lanzo**, station in Ponte Mosca street (pl. C. 5).

**Settimo-Rivarolo-Castellamonte and Rivarolo-Cuornè**. Porta Susa station, St.-Martino Place (pl. E. 3).

**Funicular railway of Soperga**. Departure by steam tram from Castle Place (Piazza Castello) (pl. E. 6: see page 55).

**STEAM TRAMS.** — From Castle Place (pl. E. 6).

1<sup>st</sup> For *Madonna del Pilone* and *Sassi*. — 2<sup>nd</sup> *Madonna del Pilone-Sassi-Gasino-Chivasso* and *Brusasco*. — 3<sup>rd</sup> *Moncalieri* (Royal Castle). — 4<sup>th</sup> *Moncalieri-Trofarello* and *Poirino*.

To the right of the *Central Station*, corner of *Sacchi street* and *Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue* (pl. G. 4):

5<sup>th</sup> For *Stupinigi* (Royal Castle) and *Vinovo*. — 6<sup>th</sup> *Orbassano-Trana* and *Giaveno*. — 7<sup>th</sup> *Piosasco* and *Pinerolo* with branch line for *Cumiana*.

To the left of the *Central Station*, angle *Nizza street* and *Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue* (pl. G. 5):

8<sup>th</sup> For *Carignano* and *Saluzzo* with branch line *Carignano-Carmagnola*. Departure from *Emmanuel-Philibert Place* (*Porta Palazzo*) (pl. D. 5), or from *Statute Place* (pl. D. 3):

9<sup>th</sup> For *Venaria Reale*. — 10<sup>th</sup> *Pianezza* with branch line for *Druent*.

Depart from the right of *Emmanuel-Philibert Place*:

11<sup>th</sup> For *R. Parco* and *Settimo Torinese*. — 12<sup>th</sup> For *Leynè-Volpiano*.

**ROWING BOATS ON THE PO.** — On the Quay between *Victor-Emmanuel I* bridge and that suspended in iron (pl. G. 7 and H. 6), before *Valentino Castle*, near the *Medieval Borough* (pl. I. 7, K. 6) and at *Princess Elizabeth bridge* (pl. L. 6) are situate the boatmen's stations.

Boats can be hired from 6 A.M. to sunset.

With boatman: For one hour or fraction of one hour, fr. 1.50.

„ „ „ each successive or fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 75 centimes.

Without boatman: one hour 1 fr.; each successive half hour, 50 cent.

**PREFECTURE OF THE PROVINCE OF TURIN.** — *Castle Place*, n. 9 to 12 (pl. E. 6).

**Public Surety** (*R. Questura*) — with passport office: n. 2, *Ospedale street* (*San Carlo Place*) (pl. F. 5).

**Sectional Offices of Public Surety.** — At the Central Railway Office, arrival side — 3, *Giannone street* (pl. F. 4) — *Ponte Mosca street*, n. 3 (pl. D. 5) — *Valdocco Avenue*, n. 6 (pl. D. 4) — *Plana street*, n. 7 (pl. G. 7) — *Galliani street*, 10 (pl. H. 5) — *Moncalieri street*, 1 (pl. G. 8) — *Zecca street*, n. 11 (pl. F. 6) — *Gioberti street*, 55 (pl. H. 3) — *San Donato street*, 54 (pl. C. 3) — *Nizza street*, 129 (pl. L. 3) — *Barolo street*, 52 (pl. F. 8).

**TOWN HALL** (*Municipio*) — *Palazzo di Città Place* (pl. E. 5).

**Municipal Police** (Claims, missing objects). Town Hall, ground floor, to the right.

**Guard : Firemen.** — **Permanent Medical.** — Town Hall, ground floor, to the left.

**Municipal Body Guard :** *Town Hall*; *Bellezia street*, n. 6; *Perrone street*, n. 3 (pl. E. 4); *Cibrario street*, n. 3 (pl. D. 3); *Bellini street*, 6 (pl. G. 3); *Central Station*, arrival side (pl. G. 4); *Valentino Avenue*, 5 (pl. I. 4); corner *Raffaello* and *d'Azeglio Avenues* (pl. K. 5); *Bogino street*, 15 (pl. F. 6); *San Francesco di Paola street*, n. 25 (pl. G. 5); *General Cemetery* (pl. D. 8); *Vercelli Avenue*, 4 (pl. C. 5); *Moncalieri street*, n. 31 (pl. H. 7); — out of the precincts of the city: *Casale route*, 192; *Nizza route*, 229; *Moncalieri route*, 254; *Cavoretto* (*Ronchi street*, 6); *Milano route*, 210; *Lanzo route*, 240; *Abbadia di Stura route*, 344; *Lucento* (*Pianezza street*, n. 2); *Francia route*, 231; *Mirafiori* (*Stupinigi route*, 971).

The Municipal guards give every necessary information asked of them and lend first aid in case of accident.

**POLITICAL JOURNALS** with kiosks in the Exhibition's precincts.

**Gazzetta del Popolo:** Direction and Administration, *Quattro Marzo street* (pl. E. 5).

**Stampa,** « *Piemontese Journal* »: Direction and Administration, *Solferino place* (*Davide Bertolotti street*) (pl. F. 4).

**Circle of the Artists**, 9, *Bogino street* (pl. E. 6).

**Promoting Society of Fine-Arts**, 25, *Zecca street* (pl. E. 6).

**Agricultural Comitia**, { 6, *Stampatori street* (pl. E. 5).

**Oenologic Circle,**

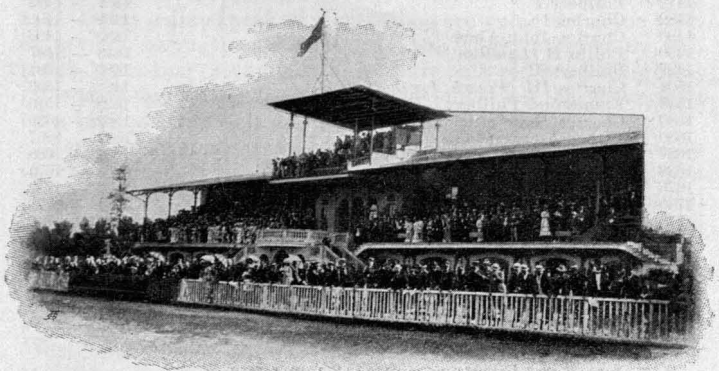
**Subalpine Photographic Society**, 23, *Maria Vittoria street* (pl. F. 6).

**Horse Racing Society**, *Subalpine Gallery*. Race Course beyond the *Barriera of Stupinigi* (pl. L. 1, 2).

**Rowing Club**, 19, *Ospedale street* (pl. G. 6).

**Italian Alpine Club**, 9, *Alfieri street* (pl. F. 5).

**National and Military Shooting Ground**, beyond the *Barriera of Martinetto* (pl. B. 1).



Tribune of the Race-course (pl. L. 1 et 2).



## Topographical position and population.

*Situation.* — The city of Turin is situated in a fertile and well cultivated plain which extends between the western Alps and a chain of hills geologically detached from the Apennines — to the confluence of the Dora Riparia, *Doria minor* (which has its sources at Mount-Ginevra by the side of those of the Durance) and the Pò, the *Eridan* of the Greeks and *Padus* and *Eridanus* of the Latins (with its sources near Mount-Viso) — 45° 4' 8' of latitude N.

*Longitude Meridian Central Europe* 7° 18' 11", 8 West = 0<sup>h</sup> 29<sup>m</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>, 79 West

    "    "    *of Rome* . . . . 4° 47' 5", 3 " = 0<sup>h</sup> 19<sup>m</sup> 8<sup>s</sup>, 35 "

    "    "    *of Paris* . . . . 5° 21' 33", 1 East = 0<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> 26<sup>s</sup>, 21 East

    "    "    *of Greenwich* . 7° 41' 48", 2 " = 0<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 47<sup>s</sup>, 21 "

*Difference between the Meridian of Paris and that of Central Europe* 0<sup>h</sup> 50<sup>m</sup> 39<sup>s</sup>.

*Difference between the Meridian of Greenwich and that of Central Europe* 1<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> 40<sup>s</sup>.

Its height above sea level, measured from the pavement of the portal of Palazzo Madama (Castle Place) is 239 metres, while from the Pò side, under Victor-Emmanuel bridge it is only 212 metres. The ground on which it is built, is formed of alluvial ground, composed of beds mixed with sand, gravel, flint and clay.

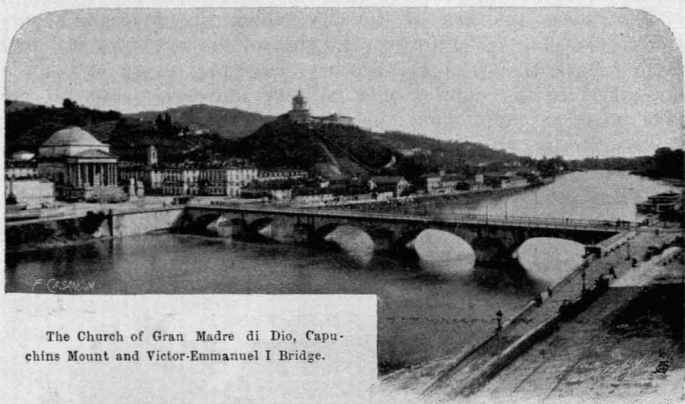
## CHRONOLOGY OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY

from **Humbert I**, Count of Savoy, to **Humbert I**, King of Italy.

Accession to the throne		Birth	Death
1008	Humbert I ( <i>White hands</i> )	"	1056
1056	Amedeus I	"	"
....	Otho	"	1060
....	Peter I	"	1078
....	Amedeus II	"	1080
....	Humbert II	"	1103
1103	Amedeus III	1095	— 1148
1148	Humbert III	1129	— 1189
1189	Thomas I	1178	— 1233
1233	Amedeus IV	....	— 1253
1253	Boniface	1244 (?)	1263
1263	Peter II	1203	— 1268
1268	Philip I	1207	— 1285
1285	Amedeus V	1249	— 1323
1323	Edward	1284	— 1329
1329	Aymon	1291	— 1343
1343	Amedeus VI ( <i>The Green Count</i> )	1334	— 1383
1383	Amedeus VII ( <i>The Red Count</i> )	1360	— 1391
1391	Amedeus VIII ( <i>1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Savoy</i> )	1383	— 1451
1439	Louis or Ludwig	1414	— 1465
1465	Amedeus IX	1435	— 1472
1472	Philbert I	1465	— 1482
1482	Charles I	1468	— 1490
1490	Charles John-Aimé	1489	— 1493
1496	Philip II ( <i>Landless</i> )	1443	— 1497
1497	Philbert II	1480	— 1504
1504	Charles III ( <i>French domination</i> )	1486	— 1553
1553	Emmanuel Philbert	1528	— 1580
1580	Charles Emmanuel I	1562	— 1630
1630	Victor Amedeus I	1587	— 1637
1637	Francis Jacinth (*)	1632	— 1638
1638	Charles Emmanuel II	1634	— 1675
1675	Victor Amedeus II ( <i>1<sup>st</sup> King of Sardinia</i> ) (**)	1666	— 1732
1730	Charles Emmanuel III	1701	— 1773
1773	Victor Amedeus III	1726	— 1796
1793	Charles Emmanuel IV	1751	— 1819
1802	Victor Emmanuel I	1759	— 1824
1821	Charles Felix	1765	— 1831
1831	Charles Albert	1798	— 1849
1849	Victor Emmanuel II ( <i>1<sup>st</sup> King of Italy</i> )	1820	— 1878
1878	Humbert I	1842	— 1900

(\*) Regency of Christina of France (1633-1637, died 1663)

(\*\*) Regency of Marie-J.-Baptista of Savoy-Nemours (1675-1684, died 1721).



The Church of Gran Madre di Dio, Capuchins Mount and Victor-Emmanuel I Bridge.

## THE CITY OF TURIN.

An important modern city, built up by a people fond of air, light and flowers, gay and at the same time serious, rich in commerce, industry, artistic and scientific culture, where historic tradition actuates modern activity: such is Turin. Its features are almost unique in Italy and offer to the visitor the most agreeable surprises.

The environs are exceedingly beautiful. The broad river of the Pô flowing through an undulating chain of richly verdant hills studded with woods, villas and castles, reaching to the pleasant summit of Soperga, whence a full view is obtained of one of the most magnificent panoramas of Italy: on the left side spreads out amply the city, extending northward beyond the smaller river Dora, stretching away towards the South and West in the fertile plain, with the majestic range of the Alps standing away in the back ground, from the Mount-Rose group as far as the pointed peak of Mount-Viso crowning the scene with its superb summits and eternal snows. Thus, watered by two rivers, spreading out among the verdure between most delightful hills and mighty mountains, the city enjoys all the advantages of a mild climate and all the beauties of Italian landscape.

The austere charm that Jean-Jacques Rousseau felt so deeply in the ancient capital of the Sardinian Kingdom, has grown sweet and joyous to our age. Everyone knows the eulogical description of Turin, full of admirable sympathy, written by one of the most highly modern authors, Paul Bourget, in some of his most brilliant pages.

The construction of the city is regular and rectilineal: the greater part of the streets run from South to North or East to West, intersecting one another at right angles, which greatly facilitates the visitor to find out his whereabouts.

The oldest quarters of the city which (beyond small portions belonging to antiquity and the middle age) scarcely date farther back than the 17<sup>th</sup> century, have the severe and noble air suited to the capital of a military monarchy; but all the new quarters built since the last forty years are so rich in leafy avenues, spacious places, gardens and flowery squares, that Turin could be described as the city of light and verdure. Its most recent portions do not contrast nevertheless with the most ancient; they form on the contrary the natural extension in modern times to which Turin owes its actual grandeur.



In the Valentino Park (Corso Lungo Pò).

The city however may flatter itself of titles of ancient nobility. It owes its origin to a people probably of the Ligure race. It was occupied by the Romans and absorbed in the conquest of Cesalpine Gaul; Hannibal descending from the Alps destroyed it in 218 B. C.: Julius Caesar made it a Roman colony and Augustus gave to it his historic name *Augusta Taurinorum*.

The City served the Empire as a military station on the passage of the Roman legions into Gaul. It underwent little change in the middle age during which time it passed under the different barbarous dominations of Northern Italy: Duchy under the Longobards, County under the Franks, until it fell under the power of the Counts of Savoy in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The kings of France disputed long with these warlike and chivalrous sovereigns for the territory of Turin and Piedmont. When the Duke Emmanuel Philibert, after the victory of St. Quentin, was able to reconstitute the estates of his fathers into a solid monarchy, Turin became the capital in 1562.

From this date its history is simultaneous with that of the House of Savoy and its centenary effort for Italian unity. Two



dramatic episodes mark out the city, the two terrible sieges that Turin sustained against the French: one in 1640, that ended in a glorious defeat of the city, which, having made extreme resistance, surrendered only through the pangs of hunger: the other which occurred in 1706 finished in a triumphal victory against the troops of Marshal de la Feuillade and the Duke of Orleans, defeated out of the town by the allied forces of Prince Eugene of Savoy and his cousin the Duke Victor Amedeo II, and inside by the heroic sacrifice of a soldier, the famous Pietro Micca, who blew up a mine right under the feet of the besiegers perished with them, and saved his country.

During the period of the Revolution when the king was taking refuge in his isle of Sardinia, and Piedmont annexed to France, Turin was

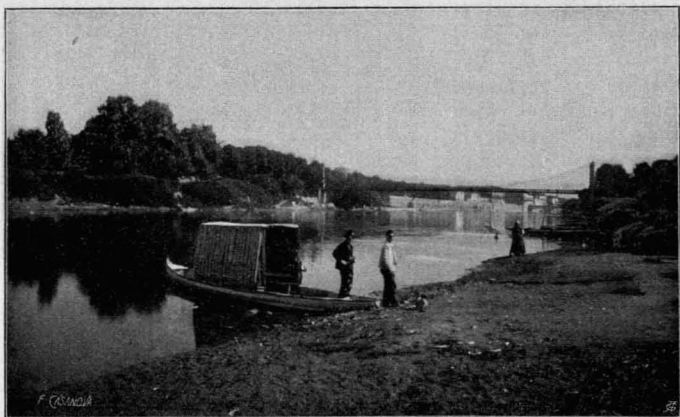
only the headquarters of the department of the Po. King Victor Emmanuel I returned to his capital in 1814. Under his successors the Italian patriotism, conspiring and fighting for the unity and liberty of the peninsula, found at Turin its centre of action. Charles Albert the Martyr king here proclaimed in 1848 the liberal constitution and war with Austria. The first National Parliament, convened by the great king Victor Emmanuel II, after the wars of independence and the triumph of the politics of Count Cavour, proclaimed in 1861 the kingdom of Italy of which Turin is the first capital, the mighty heart where all the regenerated country's blood flowed into. Four years after, when the Government transferred its seat to Florence, one had certainly believed that Turin in losing her dignity of capital, would have fallen into decadence and only existed as headquarters of the province. Far from it, the town soon recovered itself. The inhabitants applied themselves to industry and commerce: they worked and thrived more and more. In forty years the town has almost doubled in extent (being now 14,000 square metres) and population. In the fifteenth century



Monument to Emmanuel-Philibert (St-Charles Place).

it only counted 5000 inhabitants, increasing to about 200.000 in 1861, as capital of the kingdom; to-day the population stands at 330.000 and this enormous growth is far from being stationary. Piedmont is without contradiction one of the most flourishing and cultivated regions of Italy; all its resources teem into Turin, where the illiterate and beggars are practically unknown. The monuments with which its magnificent squares are adorned remind us of its history and that of modern Italy. The magnificent palaces of its museums, University, scientific and military institutions, even the aspect of the streets, so clean and regular, denote the high degree of civilization attained by the Turinese.

Turin is a city of high culture; the Royal Academy of Sciences, the National Library (which is the most frequented in all Italy), that of the King and also that of the City; the University which has no less than 5000 students annually, the Industrial Museum including the Industrial Engineering



Suspension Bridge over the Pô

Schools and that of the Electrotechnical, founded by Galileo Ferraris; the School of Application for Engineering students at the Valentino castle; the Superior School of Veterinary Medicine, and the School of Agriculture; a number of technical schools and three lyceums, the Industrial and Professional Institute; a primary instruction, extremely developed and wisely organized, place Turin among the first rank in the intellectual world. The high military institutions of the kingdom are established here: the Superior School of War, the Military Academy and the Artillery and Engineer corps, Arms school giving to Italy the best instructed and fittest officers for the direction of a modern army. The Albertine Academy of Fine Arts, the Lyceum of Music and several special institutions

maintain the artistic instruction to a high degree. Many clubs and associations of Art or pleasure, such as the " Whist Club ", the " Philharmonic Academy ", the Artists Circle, the Italian Alpine Club, the Italian Rowing Club, the Automobile Club of Italy, the Society of Culture and those of the National Shooting and Gymnastic Clubs prosper admirably in this active city. Several theatres, the most celebrated of which being the Royal Theatre, remain open all through the year.

Electric trams are passing incessantly through the city's streets. The most important of which as also the large squares, offer to the pedestrian an advantage very rarely to be found in modern cities, viz that of the broad and elegant arcades (portici) under which one can walk for miles protected from the rain and sun. The arcades of " Piazza Castello ", and " Via Pò ", are the centre of the aristocratic life and form the usual promenade of the monde élégant. Through the avenues of the former Place of Arms, among the hotels and villas of quite recent construction, carriages and horsemen pass by at the usual hour of the promenade.

Numerous lines of steam trams connect the city direct with its superb environs. The public establishments, hotels and private residences are fitted up in such a manner as to comply with all the requirements of modern comfort. No new book, journal, review or other publication is issued but that it be found at the principal libraries or kiosks, which are amply furnished with foreign literature. The exquisite politeness and good manners of the inhabitants betoken the character of the Parisians, without losing the frank and fine expression of the Italians.

A more healthy sojourn than in this happy city, it would be difficult to find, where the water, keen air and hygienic treatment are diffused with so much wise munificence. If Official life be a little trying, certainly Society life is very elegant, and innumerable shops offer to the purchaser the most select products of manufacture and fashion. Turin is a Court city for the greater part of the Royal family reside here, the Dukes of Genoa and Aosta with their household are in permanent residence. It is also a city of sport, the population being passionately fond of all exercises, especially Alpinism and rowing. The horse, bicycle, motor-car and foot races, the vicinity of historical places and enchanting landscapes, the proximity of the Alps above all, and the perfect organization of mountain excursions continually attract sportsmen and advised tourists. No other city could have been better chosen for the *First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art*. In the immense Valentino Park, stretching along the Po, vis-a-vis the hills in flower, this universal rendez-vous of useful and beautiful things will present every advantage. By this enterprise in the most modern of her cities, Italy is about to bind her glorious artistic traditions to the progress of Work and contemporary Genius.

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## SQUARES AND MONUMENTS.

I. **Castle Place** (*Piazza Castello*) (plan F. 5). — This vast rectangular place owes its name to the castle which it surrounds, called to-day *Palazzo Madama*. It is bordered by arcades, save the N. W., the site of *St. Laurence church* (see page 33) and the railing closing out the place from the Royal Palace.

This place constitutes the heart, if not the centre of Turin; from here the principal arteries, resplendent with life, shoot out over the entire city.

These principal arteries are: South; *Via dell'Accademia delle Scienze* (Academy of Sciences street) and its continuation *Via Lagrange*; *Via Roma* (Rome street) which leads direct to the central Station: East; *Via della Zecca* (Mint street) and the *Via Pô*, at the end of which stands the church of *Gran Madre di Dio*: West; the small street *Via Palazzo di Città*, *Gari-baldi* street (formerly named *Doragrossa*) with the Alps in the rear, and the new diagonal *Pietro Micca* street, with a row of arcades to the right, leading to Solferino place.



The Château, or Madam Palace.

**Madam Palace**, rising in the centre of the place, is an imposing edifice, but is strange at first sight, half castle, half palace. The grandiose façade at the West, with Corinthian columns and pillars, was constructed in 1718 from the plans of the architect Philip Juvara of Messina, by order of Marie-Jeanne-Baptiste de Nemours, widow of King Charles Emmanuel II, called, during the Regency and thence forward, *Royal Madam*. From that comes the actual name of the castle. (In the ancient apartment of the Regent a saloon in gilt decoration dating from the commencement of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, still well preserved, deserves a visit; it is richly adorned with panels, and a portrait of Victor-Amedeo II). — The colossal statues of the fronton, the carvings and bas reliefs which frame the great door are due to the chisel of Giovanni Batta, a Bolognese. Behind this majestic fronton is situate the *Astronomical Observatory*, constructed in 1822 at the summit of one of two Roman towers concealed in the façade and belonging to the ancient *Porta Decumana* (see page 24). In the interior the double staircase with symmetrical flights, is also due to the deco-

rative talent of Juvara. On the upper stair-head facing a statue of King Charles Albert is the entrance to the historic saloon where the Senate of the Sardinian Kingdom, and later of Italy, sat from 1848 to 1865.



Staircase of the Madam Palace

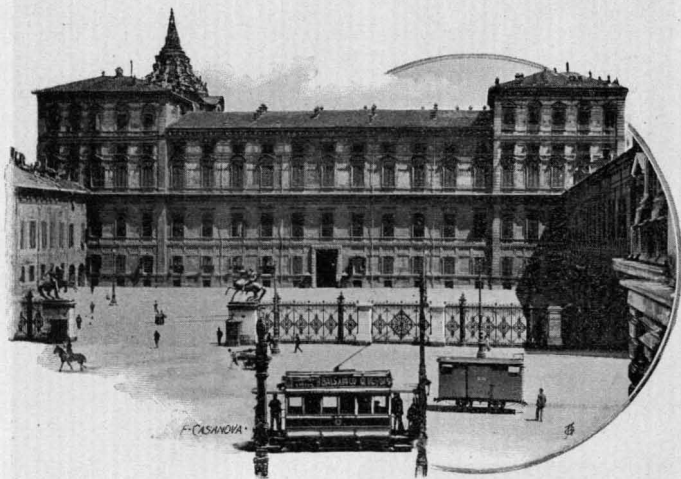
Madam Palace is to-day the seat of the Court of Cassation: on the ground floor is the District office for the preservation of monuments (with a modest fragmental museum, very interesting for archeologists).

Before the façade of Madam Palace stands a marble monument, by Vincenzo Vela, representing an ensign officer, offered in 1857, by the Milanese to the Sardinian Army.

**Royal Place**, annex of Castle place, is simply divided from it by a railing of beautiful design, due to the Bolognese Pelagio Palagi. The two equestrian statues in bronze, representing Castor and Pollux, are by Abbondio Sangiorgio, of Lombardy, and remind one of the Art of Greece. The long building which closes the Royal Palace to the left is called the *Palais du Chablais* and serves as residence to H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa. The edifice at the right continues the Royal Palace and contains on the ground floor the *Royal Library*, very rich in manuscripts and precious books (see page 54); on the upper floor in the Beaumont gallery are the *Royal Medalry* and the *Royal Armory Gallery* (*Armeria Reale*) (see page 48).

At the side, along a corridor are the *State Archives*, the *Historical Museum of the House of Savoy*, the offices of the Prefecture and those of the provincial administration.

The **Royal Palace** (*Palazzo Reale*) (plan E. 6), which commands, at the left, the strange and characteristic cupola of the chapel of Santo Sudario, was commenced in 1646 by order of Charles Emmanuel II from the plans of Count Amedeus of Castellamonte, and finished under the successors of this prince.



Royal Palace.

The exterior offers nothing of note. The interior on the contrary is of a richness and elegance truly regal. At the foot of the grand staircase is placed an equestrian statue of Victor Amedeus the first: the statue is in bronze and the horse in marble, trampling down two slaves: it is the work of Andrea Rivalta, a Roman whom the Duke Charles-Emmanuel the first had in his service at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The staircase restored and ornamented with marble in 1864-65 is of great magnificence. The four historical pictures and the numerous statues of the princes of the House of Savoy, which adorn it, are the work of celebrated artists. On the upper floor is the vast Swiss hall, restored under King Charles Albert, full of large pictures, marbles and vases in bronze of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century.

One passes thence to the apartments, where the decorative art from 1660 up to the present time has lavished its treasures. A foot valet accompanies the visitors to the different halls, rooms, cabinets and state apartments where one can admire a dazzling richness of sumptuous decorations, historical tapestry, goblins (*Arazzi*) inlaid in mother of pearl, tortoise, ebony and bronze, lustres, precious woods, pictures, portraits, busts and miniatures in great number. Especially worthy of notice are the *throne room*, the *Chinese cabinet*, the vault of which is one of the masterpieces of Beaumont; the *Queens apartment*, the *cabinet of miniatures*, etc.

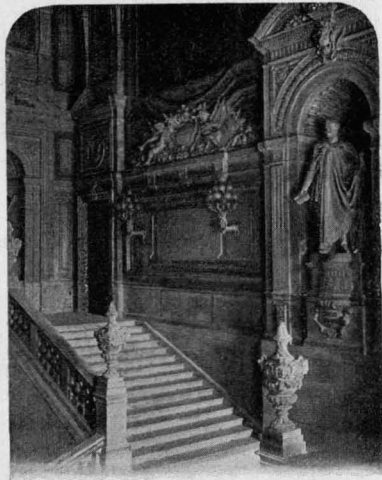
Extending towards the ancient ramparts of the city, behind the Palace, is the *Royal garden* with superb terraces, centennial shady avenues and monumental statues. In the centre of the large pond the group of Tritons and Nereids are worthy of notice.

At the North-East corner of the place is the *Royal Theatre* (*Teatro Regio*) (plan E. 6) constructed in 1738 by Count Benedetto Alfieri. The performance hall in horse shoe form is fifty metres in circumference and seventeen in height; there are five tiers of boxes, two of which have been transformed into galleries, and an upper gallery. The stage is 14 metres wide and fit for the most magnificent performances. The ordinary season for performances (operas and ballets) being from Christmas to Easter.

**II. Carignan Place** (plan F. 5). — It is reached by the *Academy of Sciences street* from Castle Place. At the right is the theatre

of the same name constructed in 1752. On the left is one of the façades of the Carignan palace; facing on the right is the *Palace of the Academy of Sciences*, gloomy and massive (built in 1674 from the designs of Guarini); containing besides the Academy which gives to it its name, the *Royal Picture Gallery* (*Regia Pinacoteca*) (see page 44), the *Egyptian Museum* and that of

the *Greek and Roman Antiquities* (see page 43). In the middle of the place stands a fine statue by Albertoni of *Gioberti*, the



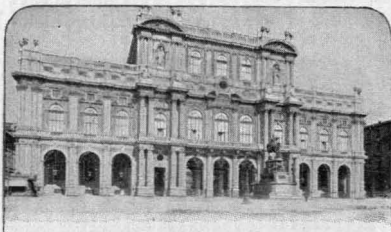
Staircase of the Royal Palace.



Carignan Palace.



philosopher and celebrated statesman who devoted himself to the cause of Italian independence.



Façade of the modern part of the Carignano Palace.

side of the palace (*via delle Finanze*) to **Charles Albert Place** (*Piazza Carlo Alberto*) (plan F. 6), where one sees the façade of the modern part of the Carignano palace, in granite and brick, commenced in 1864, achieved in 1871, from the designs of Joseph Bollati and Gaetano Ferri, both rich and imposing, but overloaded.

Three superposed classes of columns: Doric, Composite and Ionien. At the entablature are six colossal statues in white marble: «Justice» by Giani, «Industry» by Della-Vedova, «Science» by Dini, «Agriculture» by Albertoni, «Art» and «Law» by Simonetta. Below, grandiose porticos. In the vast central hall, which, in the original plan, should have served for the sittings of the Chamber of



Monument to Emmanuel Philibert.

The ancient portion of **Carignano Palace** was built in 1680 from the plans of Guarini. The baroque façade bears on high an inscription in bronze and copper, which reminds one that in this palace **VICTOR EMMANUEL II** (1820) was born. That part of the palace was the seat of the Subalpine Parliament from 1848 to 1865.

Let us walk along the left



Monument to Charles-Albert.

Deputies, after the transfer of the Capital were placed in 1876 the *Collections of Natural History* (see page 43) and the University Chairs of natural sciences.

In the middle of the place stands the **monument to Charles Albert**, the work of Marochetti (author of the equestrian statue of Emmanuel Philibert which embellishes St. Charles place, and of that of Richard *Cœur-de-lion* at London, master pieces of contemporary art).

III. **St. Charles Place** (*Piazza S. Carlo*) (plan F. 5). — This place opened in 1638 is the most beautiful in Turin and measures 170 metres in length and 75 in width. In the centre is the fine **equestrian statue** in bronze of **Duke Emmanuel Philibert**

represented at the moment when, victorious at St. Quentin, he resheathes his sword. The monument, modelled by Marocchetti, founded at London, was erected in 1838 by order of King Charles Albert; it is one of the master pieces of modern art. The base in granite is decorated with bas-reliefs. The one on the West representing the *battle of St. Quentin* gained by Emmanuel Philibert (1557), general in chief of the Flanders army in the war between Philip II and Henry II; at the East: *Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis*. At the South of the place are situate two churches: *St. Charles* on the right and *St. Christina* on the left, the latter having a façade by Juvara.

One of the palaces situated East belongs to the *Philharmonic Club*, circle of the best society, founded in 1815. The interior is decorated with sumptuous elegance. The entrance hall, painted by Galliari, and the grand concert-hall being worthy of notice.

IV. **Charles Emmanuel II Place** (plan F. 6). — Continuing our route from St. Charles place by *Maria Vittoria street*, we have on our left, the large church of *St. Philip*, in one nave, constructed (1679) from the plans of Guarini, and rebuilt in *Palace of La Cisterna* (plan F. 5) residence of H. R. H. the Duke

D'Aosta. Following the same street we arrive at *Charles Emmanuel II Place* commonly called "*Piazza Carlina*", in the centre of which stands the *monument to Count Camillo Cavour* by professor G. Dupré of Florence.

V. **Town Hall Place** (*Palazzo di Città*) (plan E. 5). — Taking Garibaldi street we reach three arcades which lead, on the right, into the *Town Hall square*, ancient and regular, surrounded by arcades, embellished in the centre by the *monument of the Green Count* (Amedeus VI of Savoy), modelled by Pelagio Palagi, and representing an episode, that happened in the East.

The *Town Hall* was built in 1659, from the plan of Lanfranchi. The ornamentation reproduces frequently the Arms of the City of Turin, which are Azure, raging bull, rampant. To right and left of the great door are statues of the *Duke of Genoa Ferdinand of Savoy*, father of Queen Margherita, and of *Prince Eugenius of Savoy*, commander in chief of the imperial armies.

At the extremities of the arcades, in the niches, are the statues of *King Charles-Albert*, by Cauda, and of *King Victor-Emmanuel II*, by Vela. On the first floor the Municipal administration (*Municipio*) sits, presided over by the Mayor (*Sindaco*) and twelve councillors (*Giunta municipale*), delegates from the eighty which



Monument to Cavour.

make up the Council. The staircase at the end of the court leads to the Library (see page 54).

The City offices are twelve in number; there are in addition a special



Town Hall.

service for Land Survey, the City taxes and Treasury; a Technical Service for Public Works (Municipal buildings and gardens, bridges and highways, the cleaning of the City, Edilship, Industries, Electrotechnics, etc.); Hygienic and Sanitary service: the Bacteriological service to which is annexed the Pasteur cure against the rabies, functioning with splendid results, since 1888; it is the first Institute

founded in Italy; the Chemical Service (for the analysis and control of alimentary commodities); the Veterinary service, the Medical service of beneficence, with permanent staff for urgent cases.

**VI. Statute Place** (*Piazza Statuto*) (plan D. 3). — Following the route by Garibaldi street the parterres of Statute place are reached, bordered by houses with porticos. Under a form of fountain stands the commemorative *monument of the piercing of the Alps* (to the neck of Fréjus, line of Mount-Cenis), representing the Titans of pagan Mythology conquered by the Genius of science, writing on the rock the names of Sommeiller, Grattoni and Grandis, the three great engineers who achieved this gigantic task.

**VII. Solferino Place** (plan F. 4). — From Statute place by *St. Martin Avenue* and *Cernaia street*, leaving behind on the right the homonymous barracks and the *Citadel Keep* (see page 23), on the left a pretty flower garden with a monument by Cassano, to General *Alexander Lamarmora*, the founder of the Bersaglieri, who died in the Crimea; one arrives at *Solferino place*, vast, and spread out with elevated gardens. In the front garden stands a statue in bronze of General *Hector Gerbaix de Sonnaz*; a marble statue of *Joseph La-Farina*, historian, born in Messina, stands at the end of the second garden.

In the centre of the place is the *monument to the Duke of Genoa*, brother of King Victor-Emmanuel II and father of Queen Margaret, by the sculptor Balzico. This group in bronze shows the Duke at the battle of Novara (1849) at the moment when his horse mortally wounded breaks down under him.

From Solferino place one can follow King Humbert Avenue and, to the left, Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue to the:

**VIII. Charles-Felix Place** (*Piazza Carlo Felice*) (plan G. 5). — This place is vast, regular and surrounded by arcades. A very well kept garden, with pond and powerful water jet, occupies the centre. At the South is the façade of the *Central Railway* or

*Stazione "Porta Nuova"*, built during the years 1865-68 from the plans of the engineer Mazzucchetti.

Two small places, Lagrange and Paleocapa, situate East and West, embellished with statues of the mathematician *Lagrange* (1736-1813) and the hydraulic engineer and statesman *Peter Paleocapa* (by Vela), communicate with Charles-Felix Place by arcades supporting long terraces. Before the railing of the garden which fronts the station is the bronze statue, by Balzico, of *Mas-simo d'Azeglio*, who was a statesman, writer, painter and soldier (1798-1866).

In placing oneself before the station one can see Rome street running in a straight line with the Royal Palace in the back ground. To right and left stretches the magnificent *Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue*, with a double row of plantains, measuring 3200 metres in length and almost fifty in width, where from one side a view of the hills is seen, and from the other, the Alps, over which silhouettes the *monument to King Victor-Emmanuel II*, the work of Peter Costa (see page 25).

IX. The **Citadel Keep** (*Maschio della Cittadella*) (plan E. 4). — Situate on the *Avenue Siccardi*, along *Cernaia street* (which name



Citadel Keep and monument to Pietro Micca.

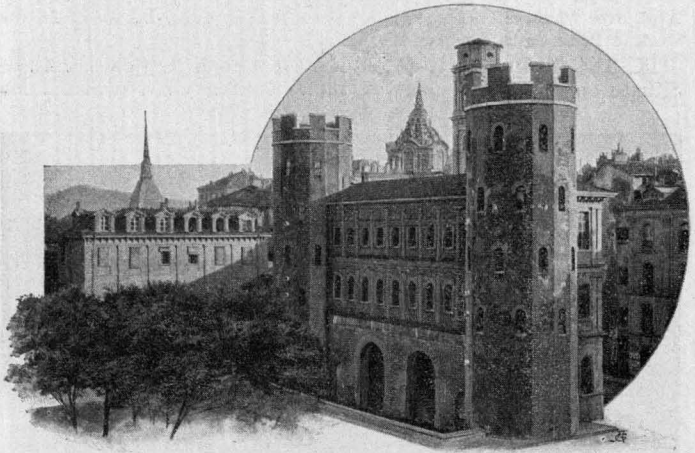
reminds one of the celebrated victory of the Sardinian troops in the Crimea), a place with flowered gardens encloses the Citadel Keep of Turin, one of the most ancient of Europe, built during the reign of Emmanuel-Philibert, in 1565, from the designs of Francis Pacciotto d'Urbino. This donjon served long as a state prison. To-day it contains the *Artillery Museum* (see page 48). In front of the garden is the bronze statue of **Pietro Micca**, by the sculptor G. Cassano. The Piedmontese hero is represented in the act of blowing up the mine, and with the sacrifice of his life, saving the town from a surprise of the enemy.

X. The **Arsenal** (plan F. 4). — This large and stern building (*Arsenal and Arcivescovado streets*) was commenced during Charles-



Emmanuel II's reign and continued under his successors until 1791. It contains the *Application school of Artillery and Engineer corps*, the Gun foundry, the Arms laboratory and Instruments of precision. The works employ about 1500 workmen.

XI. The "**Porta Palatina**," (plan E. 5) and the *Roman city*. — The "**Porta Palatina**," although badly enough restored, preserves almost to the top, even from the exterior part, much of its original elements. Between the two towers with sixteen sides, which stand on a quadrangular base, is situate the "**Interturrium**," built of brick, with four passages, two wide for carriages and two narrow for pedestrians. This door which was the "**principalis dextera**," of the city, gave access to an important route (the traces of which are still to be seen), which led to Lomello and Pavia, rejoining at Piacenza the "**Via Æmilia**,".



The "**Porta Palatina**,".

Recent studies and casual discoveries have not been successful in finding the slightest trace of the constructions of the ancient indigenous populations, which had probably a borough there where the « **Pô** » and « **Dora** » meet, perhaps also at the foot of the Mount Capuchins.

Thus the most ancient monuments of the town belong to the Roman period, and speak of its military power and importance as a city. Although these monuments be few, the remains made note of in the researches and excavations casually made during the last fifty years have enabled Mr. Charles Promis to trace the general lines of the topography of the Roman city.

The town which grew up (Roman period 723) by order of Augustus had the same disposition as the military camps; being intended for a city of defence it was surrounded by solid walls, forming a strong circuit, to which belong the most important monuments remaining at present. The quadrangular circuit (710<sup>m</sup> by 770<sup>m</sup>) was formed by walls, carefully layered with bricks, having a supply on each front, of eleven high towers, of which there remain but the foundation under ground, with the exception of those which form the « **Porta Decumana** » (Palazzo Madama) and the « **Porta Palatina** ». At the corner of the streets « **Consolata** » and « **Giulio** » has been discovered the ground work of the tower which formed the North West angle of the Roman

city, and with the excavation made in 1884 of the Madam Palace one can form an idea of these constructions.

In order to obtain permission to view the remains of the « Porta Decumana » enquiries must be addressed to the District Office for the preservation of monuments, « Palazzo Madama », ground floor.

In the square of old Turin; between Rome street, « Palazzo Madama », and that portion of the Armory gallery which runs by the Royal place to the East, Siccardi Avenue and Consolata street to the West, the East angle of St. Charles place and St. Thérèse and Cernaia streets to the South, Giulio street, Porta Palatina and the Royal garden (where a large trace of the circuit has been brought to light) to the North (see plan of the city), one finds the site of the Roman city, which was divided by regular streets and made up in consequence of a certain number of « insulae » of quadrangular form. This disposition has been faithfully preserved during the middle age, and, in great part, up to the present day.

The East angle of the Roman city was taken away, and, in the excavations made in 1898 in the garden of the Royal Palace, the theatre was discovered, which resembles on a smaller scale those of Pompei and Herculaneum.

The remains of this theatre (marbles, bronzes, etc.) are still visible in the cellars of the new buildings made in the Royal garden.

Though the monuments of the Roman city are rare, still a crowd of inscriptions, symbols, fragments of decorations have been found, and are at present collected together in the Museum of Roman antiquities (see page 43).

The City's foundations can still offer unexpected discoveries, such was the one made in 1901 of the admirable head in bronze, of Augustus.

**XII. The Palace of the University** (*Regia Università*) (plan P. 6). — Along the *Via Po*, nothing remarkable in the exterior of the University building, constructed in the reign of Victor Amedeus II in 1713, by the Genoese Ricca. The court, with two rows of superposed arcades, embellished with statues of patron princes and celebrated scholars, is very worthy of note.

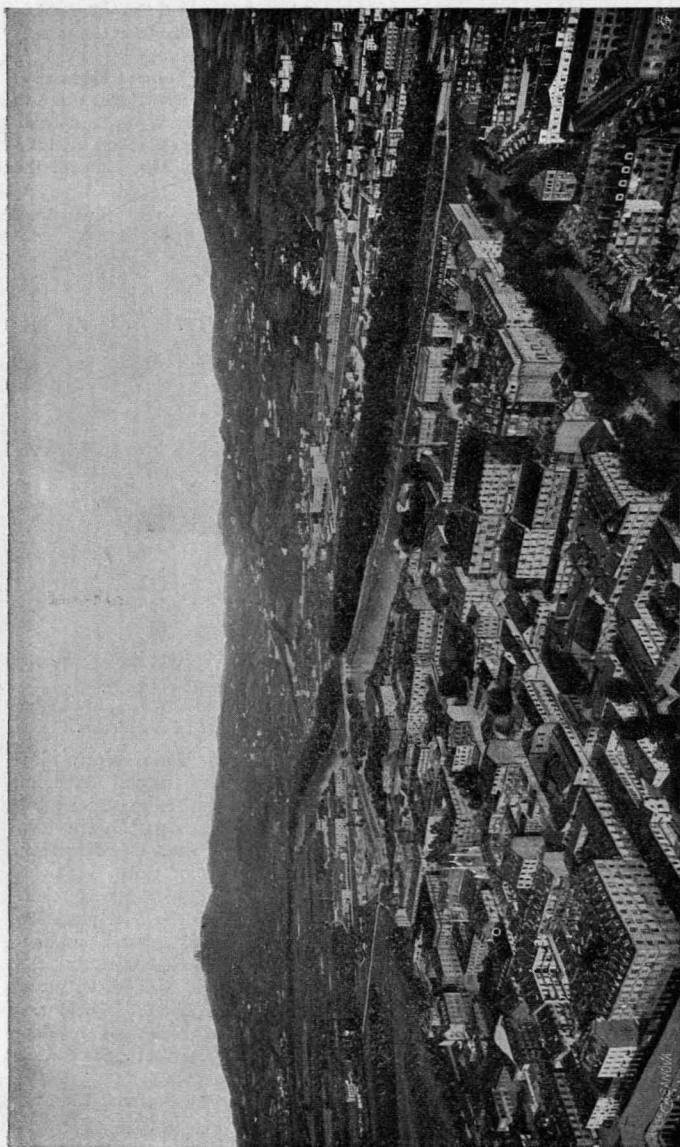
Turin University, the foundation of which dates back to the government of Prince Ludwig of Achaïe in 1404, has been patronized by nearly all the Princes of the House of Savoy, and received its most notable enlargements under Kings Victor-Amedeus II and Charles-Albert. It contains the Faculties of Law, Letters and Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Medicine and Chirurgy, Veterinary Surgery, Pharmacy; but the laboratories for experimental studies, no longer being capable of extension and development in the ancient palace, have been transferred to the vast and modern University establishments in the Valentino Park (see page 36).

On the upper floors of the University is situate the National Library, one of the most important in Italy (see page 53).

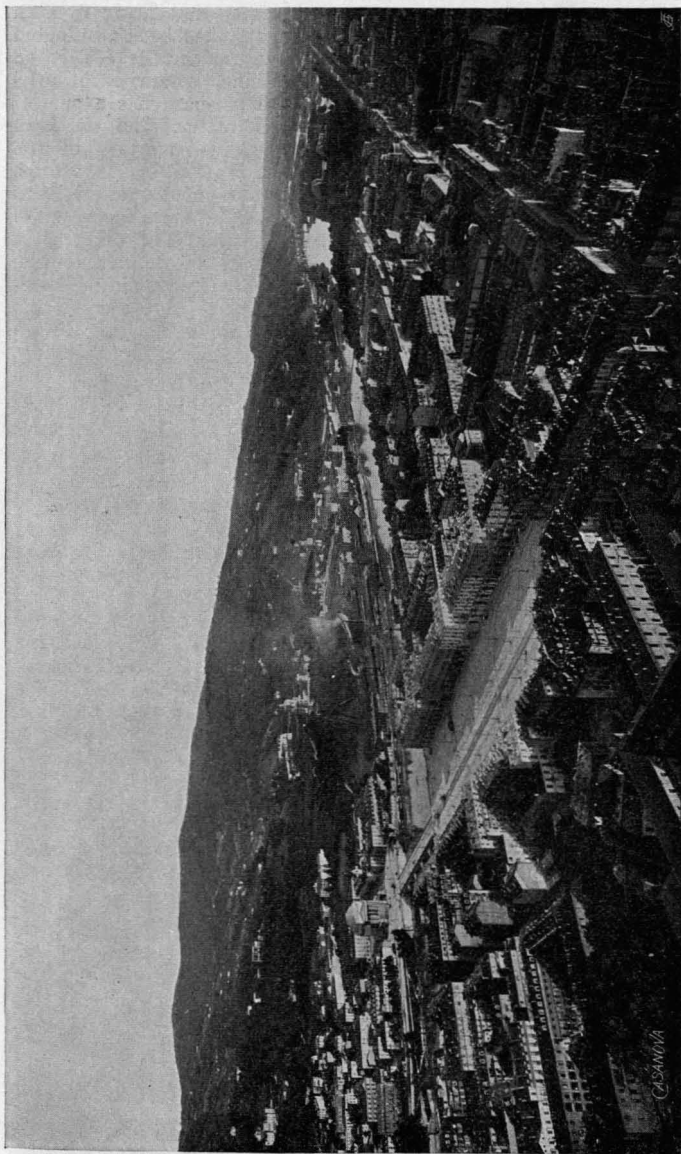
**XIII. New quarter of the Place of Arms and the Monument Victor-Emmanuel II** (plan G. 3). — In directing one's steps from the *Central Station* towards the West — on the Alpine side — one reaches the intersection of Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue with that of King Humbert; the latter is shaded with two double rows



Head in bronze, of Augustus.



THE HILL OF TURIN BETWEEN SOPOTTA AND QUEEN'S VILLA (The river Pó and the North-East part of the city).

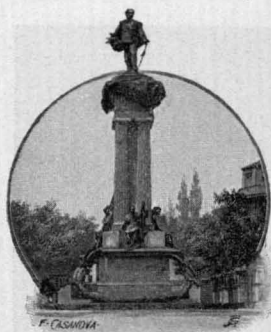


THE HILL OF TURIN BETWEEN QUEEN'S VILLA AND CAVORETTO (Victor-Emmanuel place and the South-East of the city).

CASANOVA



of Horse-Chestnut trees, which fringe the *new quarter of the Place of Arms*.



Monument to Victor-Emmanuel II.

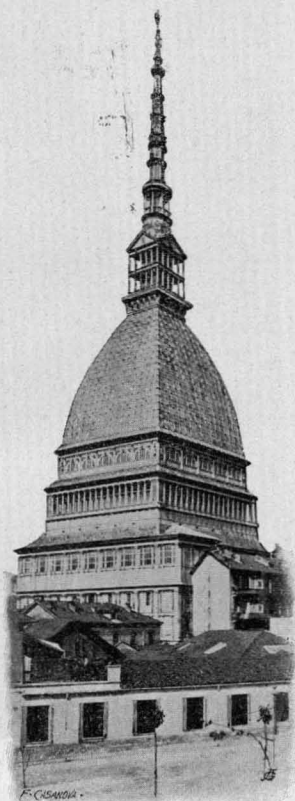
The uniformity that Turin is often reproached with, has been eliminated from the new quarter, especially on the southern side, where each hotel bordered with gardens, has a special stamp and character. The northern part preserves the symmetry of the ensemble, but is free in the details. One arrives subsequently on the large central place, of the same name as the Avenue, in the middle of which rises the most imposing monument of the city, that of the Great King Victor-Emmanuel II. The monument, the work of the Genoese sculptor Pietro Costa, represents the King standing, on a carpet spread out over the top

of four connected columns, at the moment when he pronounces the memorable phrase "*Siamo a Roma e ci resteremo*," (*We are at Rome and we shall stay there*). The base and the columns are in Baveno granite, the allegoric figures, eagles, the large garland and the statue (5 m. in height) are in bronze. The whole monument has a height of 35 metres and commands all the new part of the city.

The *New Place of Arms* is situate at the South of the ancient place, past the Duke of Genoa Avenue; it measures 300,000 square metres.

**XIV. Mole Antonelliana** (*Montebello street*) (plan F. 7). — By this name is designated the strange and powerful modern construction, the top of which towers above the city at the height of 165 metres above ground. This monument, the highest among brick buildings in all Europe, is the work of the architect Alessandro Antonelli. The foundation stone was laid in 1863. This singular building, a miracle of statics and especially of aerial equilibrium with square base, is raised up on sixty pillars, which sustain the entire building. It was at first destined for an Jewish temple; it was afterwards bought and completed by the city, which placed the *Historical National Museum* there.

All the building is scalable up to the top, the ascending gives curious emotions. Terraces around the needle



The "Mole Antonelliana".

and especially from that of the summit overlook the city as in a balloon and one can enjoy a very extensive panorama over the plain, on the hill and the immense chain of the Alps. Those suffering from dizziness can halt at the square terrace on the cupola, where the view is already very wide. Entrance tickets 50 centimes. Admission: in Winter from 9 to 3; Summer 7 to 5.



Victor-Emmanuel I Place.

**XV. Victor-Emmanuel I Place** (plan G. 7). — East of Castle place opens out the beautiful and broad *Pô street* bordered by arcades (very animated during the evening), reaching to Victor-Emmanuel I place, one of the largest in the city, and the stone bridge over the *Pô*, begun under Napoleon I and finished in the reign of Victor-Emmanuel I after the restoration of the Sardinian Monarchy. The glance that one enjoys of the place and bridge is very picturesque. In front of the bridge, on the right side stands a large church with cupola, seen from Castle Place, forming the background of the *Via Pô*. It is the ***Temple of the Virgin Mother*** (*Gran Madre di Dio*). Facing it is the statue of King Victor-Emmanuel I, by Gaggini. This church was commenced in 1818, at the cost of the city of Turin, as a thanksgiving for the return of the Savoy dynasty (1814) to its continental provinces. It was built from the plans of Ferd. Bonsignore in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome.

At the sides of the staircase head, are two allegorical statues: *Faith* and *Charity* by Chelli of Carrara. The high pillars of the peristyle are monoliths of granite. The interior contains statues by Bruneri, Bogliani, Moccia, Gaiazzi, Tanisia, Thialli.

From the place of *Gran Madre di Dio* (Mother of God) following a wide and straight Avenue in going up (*via Villa della Regina*) one reaches in few minutes the *Villa della Regina* (Queen's Villa) surrounded by a wooded garden in amphitheatre form, formerly a princely residence, to-day an education college for the daughters of officers. Very fine position. It is a beautiful building of the XVII century, constructed from the plans of Viottoli, a Roman, by order of Cardinal Maurice of Savoy. The interior preserves some remains of the ancient splendour.

On the Redoubt (*Il fortino*) to the right, which can be reached, in continuing the ascent to the right in 10 minutes, where a beautiful panorama of the town, the Alps and a part of the Hill can be enjoyed. An unfinished church looks over all. In the plain at the foot of the hill are the large Dogali barracks and the building of the *Institute* for the daughters of offi-

cers (section Normal School), which is dependent upon that of the « Villa della Regina ».



“ Villa della Regina „  
and the hill of Soperga.

From the place Gran Madre di Dio in coming down to the left towards the river, one reaches a shady avenue 3 kilometres (2 miles) in length, on a bank situate between the Pô and a canal which diverts from it (*Canale Michelotti*).

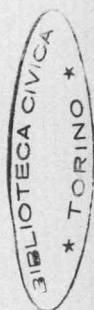
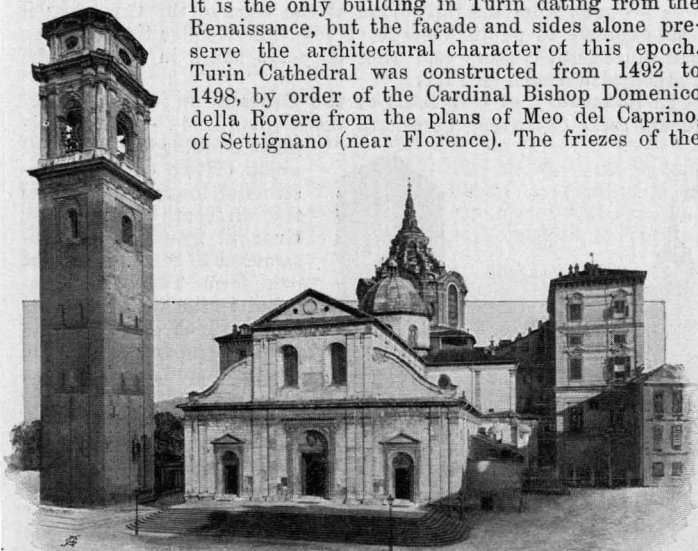
The Avenue to the left in facing the church (*Corso Casale*) leads to the *Ponte Regina Margherita* (Queen Marguerite bridge) and to one of the principal limits or entrances of the city: the Casale boundary, and a little farther on to the *Madonna del Pilone* (small village, promenade limit for the people on fête days). Numerous villas, steam tram from Turin to Gassino and Brusasco, and also to Soperga (see page 5).

Many other historical monuments are spread over the places and public gardens of the city, in honour of citizens, ministers and generals dear to the country. We shall name in addition the monument to General Alphonse Lamarmora, in Piazza Bodoni, by Count Grimaldi; to Garibaldi situate on the quay of the « Pô », by Tabacchi; to G. B. Bottero, founder of the « *Gazzetta del Popolo* », by Tabacchi, on the square of the « *Via Quattro Marzo* »; to Caesar Balbo historian and statesman; to Daniel Manin, the liberator of Venice; to the Marquis Pes de Villamarina, by Vela; to General Eusebio Bava; to General Count de Robilant, Piedmontese, statesman; to Gustave Modena, the celebrated tragic actor, by Bistolfi, in the broad verdant space which takes the name of « *Piazza Cavour* » (square) and « *Aiuola Balbo* » (parterre).

In the large court of the **Industrial Museum** (Electrotechnical school, 25, Cavour street) was erected in 1902 the monument to *Galileo Ferraris*, the inventor of the « Rotatory magnetic field ». The statue in bronze measures four metres; on the granite base is an allegoric figure in marble, by Contratti. The Industrial Museum is an institute of superior technical instruction: it contains in addition to the electrotechnical school founded by Galileo Ferraris, courses frequented by the students of the industrial section of the school of Application for Engineers (see page 36); Courses for the theoretic and practical instruction for those preparing to be Directors of Chemical, Mechanical and Electrical works.

## CHURCHES.

I. **Cathedral of St. John the Baptist** (*Cattedrale di San Giovanni*). *St. John's Place*, West of the Royal Palace (plan E. 5). — It is the only building in Turin dating from the Renaissance, but the façade and sides alone preserve the architectural character of this epoch. Turin Cathedral was constructed from 1492 to 1498, by order of the Cardinal Bishop Domenico della Rovere from the plans of Meo del Caprino, of Settignano (near Florence). The friezes of the



The Cathedral and the Cupola of Saint Sindone.

three doors which ornament the façade are evidently the work of a Florentine chisel.

The freedom and sincerity in the employ of the form, the lightness and elegance of the decoration, produce here an impression of grandeur superior to the real.

The interior has three naves with a transept and an octagon cupola. After a fire which destroyed the ceiling in timber work, the church underwent some transformation, and the arches have lost their ogives. There are many gilded works, stucchi and modern frescos. In the side naves are many busts and tomb stones notably of bishops, cardinals and pontifical nuncios. Among the works of art adorning the church, are worthy of notice, in the second chapel to the right, 18 small blackened pictures, attributed for a long time to Albert Durer, and which are due to a Piedmontese painter of the 16th. century, Defendente De Ferrari, whose talent has remained unknown until our days. Near the great door is a sepulchral monument of the fifteenth century representing Jean D'Orleans praying upon a sarcophagus ornamented with bas-reliefs.

The **Chapel of Saint Sindone** is in communication with the Royal Palace and two curved flights which lead down into the transept of the Cathedral; built by order of Charles-Emmanuel II, from the designs of the architect abbé Guarino Guarini, finished



in 1694. The imposing architecture in grey marble, nearly black, gives it a solemn and mournful aspect at the same time. It contains the mausoleums of the Dukes of Savoy; the Altar standing in the centre contains, in an urn in form of sarcophagus, the shroud in which the body of Jesus Christ was interred and which still shows the marks of his bloody members. This precious relic was brought from the Holy Land at the time of the Crusades; it was exposed to public view for a few minutes, five times during the nineteenth century and after 30 years again in 1898, in the Cathedral during eight days.

**II. Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Consolation** (*Chiesa o Santuario della Consolata*), Consolata street (plan D. 4). — Large irregular building formed by the union of two churches constructed towards the end of the sixteenth century, by Guarini. One of them consecrated to St. Andrew is of oval form. The other hexagonal is the veritable sanctuary which contains the miraculous image of the Virgin, found, according to a pious legend, by a blind born man, among the ruins of a church destroyed about the year 1000. In a chapel are two statues by Vela representing the two Queens Marie Thérèse and Marie Adelaïde in prayer. This sanctuary is always the object of great veneration by the faithful Torinese.



The belfry of the Sanctuary  
of Our Lady of the Consolation.

It is the most ancient building of the middle age existing in the city.



F. CASANOVA

The Castle, and the Cupola of St. Lawrence Church

III. The **Church of St. Martyrs** (*Santi Martiri*) (plan E. 4), Garibaldi street. — It was constructed at the end of the XVI century by Pellegrino Tibaldi, the author of the doors of the Dôme in Milan. It is one of the richest churches in Turin, all in marble, stucchi, bronzes and gilt ornamentation. Near the door Joseph de Maistre is buried (1753 to 1821), the famous writer, philosopher, and Savoy diplomat.

IV. **St. Lawrence** (*San Lorenzo*) (plan E. 5). — Is situate at the angle of Castle Place. It is without façade but worthy of notice for its cupola of odd construction, without apparent solidness, resting on a solid interior vault. Such is the work of Guarini, original talent in a decaying century. The strange cupola with superposed arches was finished in 1687.

V. **Corpus Domini** (plan E. 5). — This church was built in consequence of a vow made by the town during the pest of 1598. Beautiful façade in carved stone from the plans of Vittozzi. Restored in 1753 by Alfieri who charged it with marbles. It contains a picture by Correggio.

Behind this church is that of the *Holy Ghost* (*Spirito Santo*) also by Vittozzi; in 1728 J. J. Rousseau was baptised there (see the "Confession",).

It would be too long to give here a detailed description of the numerous churches of Turin, among which we content ourselves in noting those most worthy of note: St. Thomas (pl. F. 5), St. Charles (pl. F. 5), St. Francis of Paula (pl. F. 6), the Madonna of the Angels (pl. G. 5), St. Thérèse (pl. F. 5), St. Philip (pl. F. 5), the Basilic of St. Maurice and Lazarus (pl. E. 5), St. Christina (pl. F. 5), all dating from the XVII century. In our age public and private piety have edified also a number of churches in the Byzantine, Roman and Gothic style, such as La Crocetta (pl. H. 2), St. John the Evangelist (pl. H. 5), St. Second (pl. G. 4), St. Julia (pl. F. 8), St. Barbara (pl. E. 3), The Sacred Heart of Jesus (pl. K. 4), St. Joachim (pl. D. 6), and the Sacred Heart of Mary (pl. I. 5); the two last are from the designs of the architect Count Ceppi; that of O. L. of Victory (*La Salute*) near «La Madonna di Campagna» by Reyceud, etc.

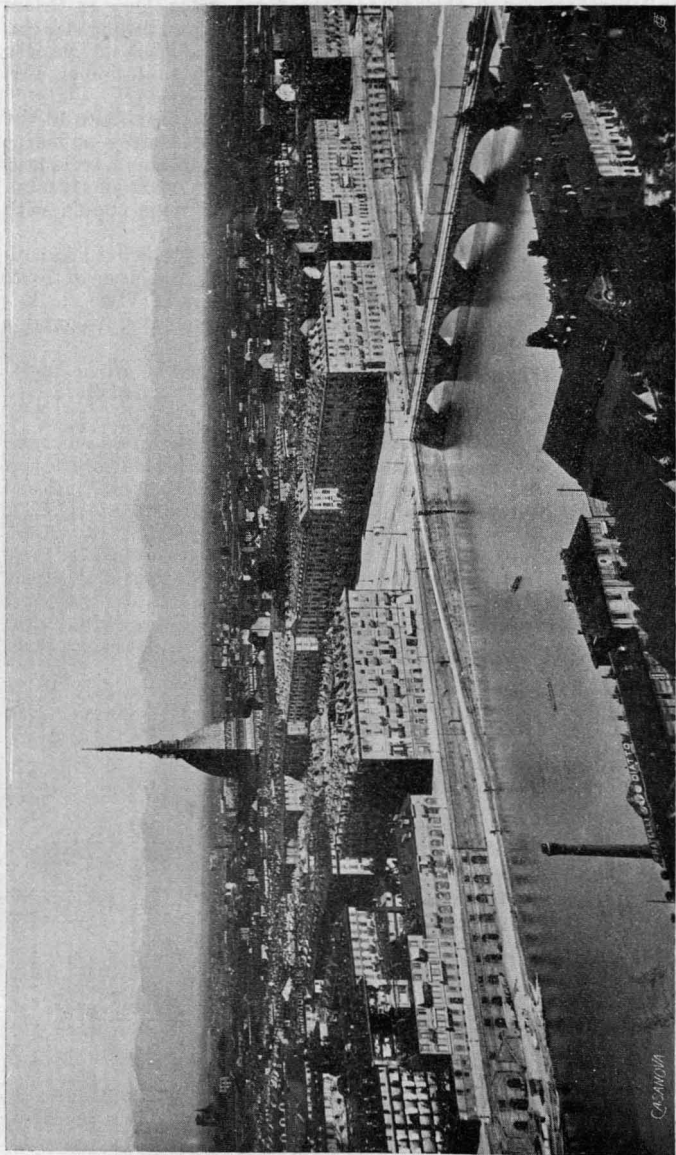
**Panorama of the town and the Alps from the Capuchins Mount** (*Monte dei Capuccini*). — From Castle place, by tram (10 centimes), to the *Gran Madre di Dio* place (see page 29 and 11) in continuing to the right by Moncalieri street



The church of the Capuchins.

one arrives at the foot of the hill, where one takes the funicular railway (15 centimes, return); two wide routes also lead there in circulating round the mountainet, from which summit the visitor enjoys a beautiful panorama.

The church of the Capuchins and the Convent, were constructed towards the close of the XVI century upon an ancient fortified position, by order of Duke Charles-Emmanuel I. In that part of the Convent which overlooks the town is the *Italian Alpine Club*, which has established since 1874 its



THE CHAIN OF THE ALPS, THE MOLE ANTONELLIANA AND VICTOR EMANUEL I BRIDGE (from the Capuchins Mount).

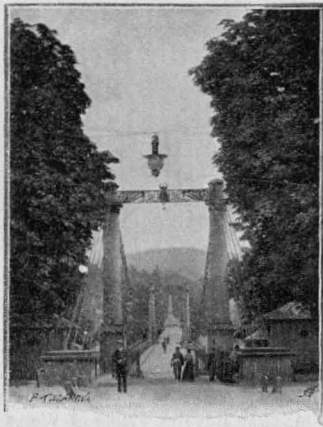
CASANOVIA



Observatory and Museum, of an exceptional interest, for it contains the maps, photographs and scientific collections of the chain of the Alps. Twenty dioramic views give a perfect idea of the high mountain and its glaciers. Visit to the Alpine Club Museum and to « La Vedetta » (View of the Alps). *Entrance 40 centimes, festival days 25 centimes.*

A telescope permits one to observe the immense range of mountains in all its details: the maritime Alps, Mount Viso (3843 m.), the Susa valley and the *Sagra di S. Michele* (see page 58), the Melon Rock (3537 m.), the Lavanne (3619 m.), the Grand-Paradise (4061 m.), Mount Rose (4635 m.), as far as Mount Generoso above Como lake. It is especially in the morning that one can admire in all its magnificence that scene of 350 kilometres in length. The eye takes in, in descending from the snowy summits of the Alps, the vast Piedmontese plain, studded with villas, villages, castles, where each white spot has historic name. At the feet of the visitor the city stretches out, like an immense living chess-board. To the extreme left among the verdure of the Valentino park are situate the buildings of the *International Decorative Art Exhibition*, where modern life sparkles. To the extreme right one sees cypresses, a full enclosure of white and black marbles: it is the cemetery of the town, the monumental asylum of the dead.

The **Valentino Park** (pl. H. 6 — I. 6 - K. 5). — Valentino Park is bounded on the North by *Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue*, West by the *Massimo d'Azeglio*



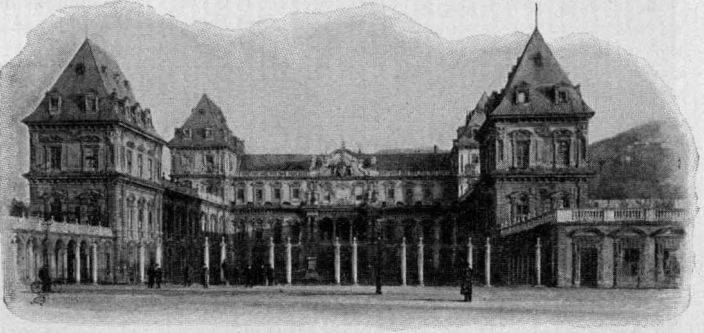
Suspended bridge over the Pô  
(from Victor-Emmanuel II Avenue).



Valentino Castle from the Pô.

*Avenue*, East by the « Pô »: it owes its exceptional beauty to the undulated lands, which variate the aspects, to the Pô, gliding by at its feet, to the

hill, lastly, which rises in front of it and seems to be a continuation. The Valentino Park and the Mediæval Castle would alone suffice to embellish whatever landscape, but one will meet further on in this vast garden all that which art is accustomed to adorn nature with, terraces, rustic bridges artificial rocks, cascades, kiosks, châteaux, etc., which enhance its beauty.



Valentino Castle.

**Valentino Castle** (*Castello del Valentino*), occupied since 1861 by the *Royal Application School for engineers*, was constructed towards the middle of the XVII century by order of the duchess Marie-Christina of France (Madame Royale) widow of Victor-Amedeus I, in the style of the French castles of that period, but it remained unfinished, for the existing part should only have formed the centre piece. Such as it is the Valentino has been used as residence by several princely families, and was the theatre of performances and rejoicing on the occasion of births and Royal marriages. Feasts and Tournaments were held there.



University Establishments.

The interior, richly decorated in the fashion of the period, was admirably adapted for festivals.

In the centre of the Court of honour, stands the *monument* to *Quintino Sella*, statesman and illustrious scholar, who founded there the Application School for engineers and the Italian Alpine Club.

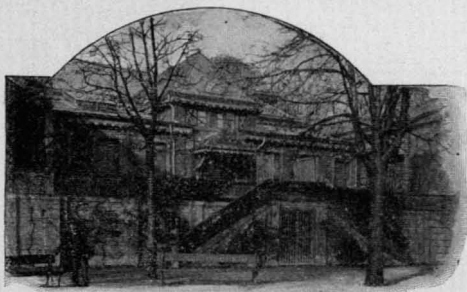
To the North of the Castle lies the *Botanical gardens (Orto Botanico)*, enclosed by a railing and containing greenhouses and laboratories. The upper part is reserved for perennial plants of full growth, aquatic plants and greenhouses; the lower part, laid out in English style, is reserved for trees of high growth and contains some worthy of note.

To the West of the Park, along the avenue Massimo D'Azeglio, modern hotels and villas range along as far as the imposing pile of the *University Establishments*, where the laboratories of the

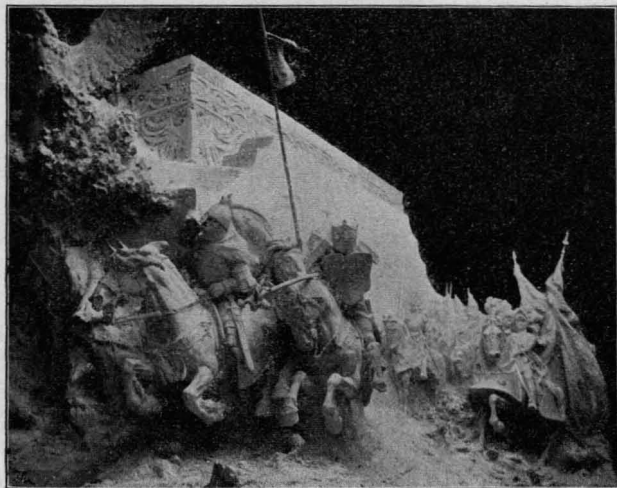
scientific faculties are situate. It is the clearest proof of the exceptional development that high modern culture has attained in Turin, which rivals with the most advanced intellectual cities.

Towards the southern extremity of the Park, by the *Pô* are situate the *Borough and Medieval Castle*, one of the principal curiosities of the town, constructed on the occasion of the National Exhibition of 1884.

The most recent adornment of the Valentino Park is the *monument* erected to *Prince Amedeus o Savoy*, abdicated king of Spain, brother of king Humbert I.



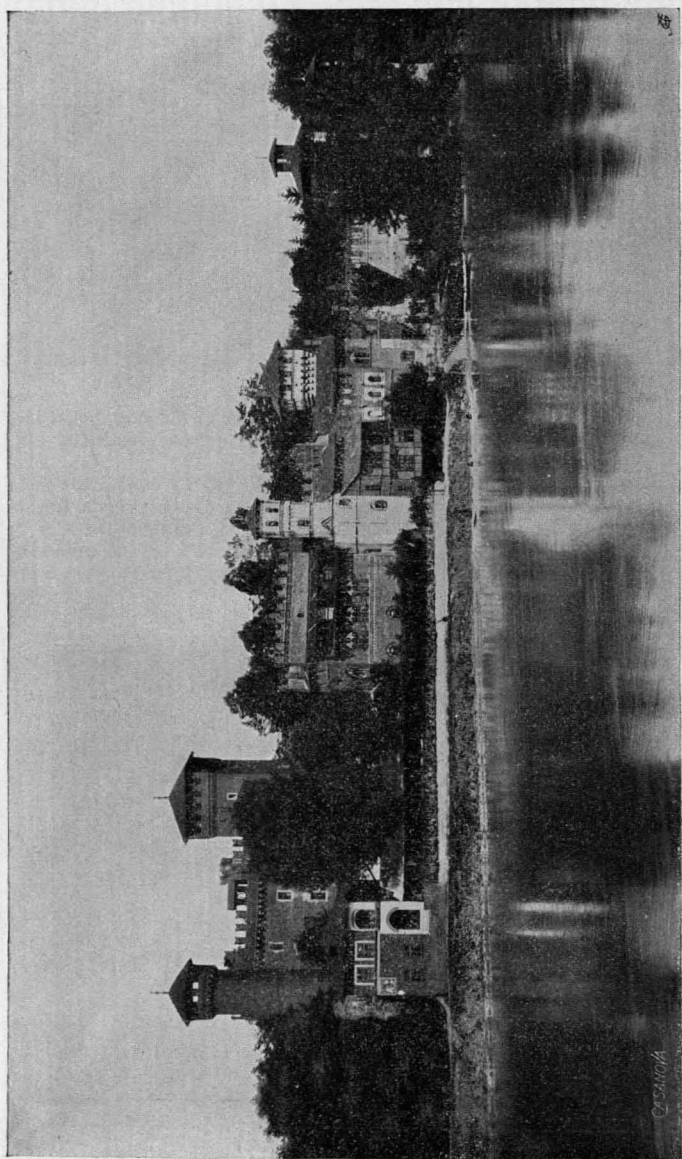
The Russian Restaurant in the Valentino Park (from the Pô).



Left Group of the Monument to Prince Amedeus of Savoy.

It is the work of David Calandra, one of the most distinguished Italian sculptors. The statue is superb in its boldness, on a prancing horse. The



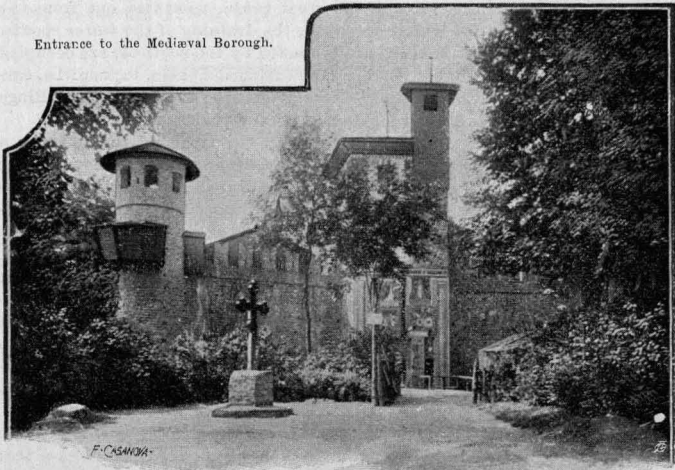


BOROUGH AND MEDIEVAL CASTLE IN THE VALENTINO PARK.

haut-reliefs of the base represent, in groups full of taste and fancy, the four most illustrious epeopes of the House of Savoy.

This grandiose monument stands almost at the entrance of the *International Modern Decorative Art Exhibition*, which will attract in 1902 to the Valentino Park the intelligent public of the two worlds.

Entrance to the Mediæval Borough.



**Borough and Mediæval Castle** (*Borgo e Castello Medioevale*) (plan K. 5).

In the public garden, at the South of the ancient Valentino Castle (see page 36), by the river Pô are situate the *Borough and Mediæval Castle*, one of the principal curiosities of the city. It was on the occasion of the National Exhibition of 1884 that a Commission of Piedmontese architects and artists accepted the idea proposed by the architect ALFRED D'ANDRADE, for the construction of a Borough and Castle which would reproduce a complete picture of Life and Art in Piedmont during the XV century.

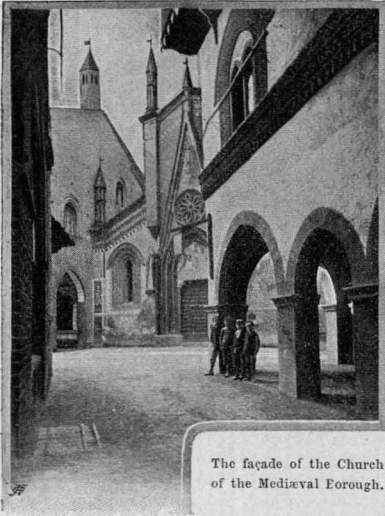
Thus the aim being to reproduce, not such or such other castle, but the type of the Piedmontese castles in the XV century, one was not afraid to reunite in this unique specimen the different characters that one can only find isolated in the castles of this period, such as those of La Manta (near Saluzzo), of Strambino (near Ivrea), of Fénis, Issogne, Verrès in the valley of Aosta. The manner of construction is in imitation of the castle of Ivrea; built in brick masonry with stone decoration. The Borough was constructed in the same manner, after some abodes preserved at Avigliana and Bussoleno, in the Susa valley; at Cuorgné, Ciriè, Oglanico and Ozegna, in the Canavese (circuit of Ivrea); at Chieri, Alba, Pinerolo, Frossasco, Verzuolo and Mondovì, in the southern part of Piedmont.

Entrance to the Borough is possible either from the river side or by the door open in the square tower of the circuit wall. This tower, surmounted by a belfry, decorated exteriorly with pictures, is provided with a double draw-bridge, serving the great door and the postern. A St' Michael is painted there in fresco. Before it stands a large wooden cross. At the corner of the wall towards the Pô stands a circular defence tower, provided with machicolis.

Penetrating within, one is suddenly carried back five centuries.

To the left of the little place which one comes into, one finds the pilgrims' hospital with mural paintings; to the right are the fountain,

furnace and penthouse of the farrier. On the house opposite is one of these strange pictures, such as the fantasy, by turns macabre and joking, of our ancestors delighted themselves in, representing a dance of madmen, natural size. Afterwards one penetrates into the interior of the Borough: the houses each one of which is decorated with fantastic or heraldic ornaments and supported, towards the façade, by arcades of different character, extending in two parallel sides of the great route, separated one from the other by a narrow space which served for the draining of the water spouts. The shops, the entrances of which are protected by the porticos, are occupied by artisans exercising different professions: faience makers, locksmiths, carpenters, weavers, apothecaries etc. Nearly in the centre of the village stands an embattled tower, probable seat of the parish authorities.



The façade of the Church  
of the Medieval Borough.

In front of the tower is a citizen's house, showing the elevated condition of the proprietors, with large porch, pavement and walls of which are richly decorated.

The house next to the tower is worthy of note for its decorations in terra-cotta and for the arrangement of the shops and entrance. Another is noticeable for a balcony or wooden gallery.

One comes, a little more distant, on to the church place: the façade, style in usage in Piedmont at that period, is graceful and well ornamented. A picture near the door represents St Christopher in gentleman's costume. Almost fronting the church is a passage leading to the court of the hostelry, with a double row of galleries, painted with polychrome tints, in

the same manner as a neighbouring octagon tower.

Farther on an elegant little house comes into view, followed by a large building, having almost the aspect of a castle, and to which leans the embattled wall decorated with armorial bearings which separates the village place from a garden attached to the hostelry, and overlooking the river *Pô*. One still finds a house with stone casements, and the circuit wall provided with embrasures, with tower and safety door. To the right finally at the top of a steep ascent is situate the castle, and quite near the shed where the missile weapons were kept under cover.

Seen from below, the castle has an imposing and sombre aspect. It is neither a reduction nor an affected adaptation: it is just the old castle, with gloomy walls, bare and solid, with square and powerful keep, rising to a height of 36 metres above ground level; with menacing parapets; tower with light and sharp angle commanding the river; with turrets, and walls pierced with narrow and deep loopholes; railed windows with solid bars. It is the fortress reproduced with scrupulous exactitude, even to its irregular plan, but in conformity with the fortification rules of the period.

The ogival door is in grey stone. A moveable bridge, portecullis, and shutters protected with iron, defend the entrance. Looking up at the dreadful parapets which surmount it, one sees painted between two embrasures the escutcheon of Savoy, and the device *FERT*. A similar escutcheon with the



initials of Amedeus IX and Yoland is sculptured in the stone above the door. Crossing the threshold one enters into a vestibule. To the right is an image in fresco of the Virgin. A massive door leads to the flagged court which reproduces faithfully that of the Castle of Fénis. Facing the entrance is the staircase, simple enough and projecting out with its semi-circular steps and a little higher, touching the wall, dividing into two straight symmetric flights. A picture at the bifurcation represents St George on horseback



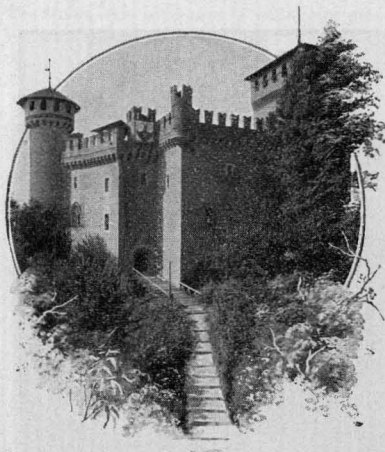
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★ TORINO ★

Medieval Borough Place.

knocking down the dragon. The painted figures on the wall between one gallery and another, represent saints, philosophers, poets, allegorical and mythological personages, etc., each of whom carries a band with Gothic inscription versified in French of the period. On the wall which faces the staircase, are seen the escutcheons of Savoy, Monferrat, St. Martin, Chalcant, La Manta and Saluzzo.

The ground floor is completely occupied by the hall of gendarmes and valets, the kitchen, and dining room. The hall of gendarmes is vast, rustic, pierced with narrow lights; two enormous fire places occupy the extremities.

The kitchen, in imitation of that of the castle of Issogne, with arched vaults and three large fire places, fit to prepare the meals, is divided into two parts: one for the valets, the other for the barons, this last communicating by an opening with the dining room, vast and elegant with a magnificent ceiling copied from the castle of Strambino. In the foundations formed by the twisting of the nervures are represented alternatively animals, vegetables and shields, as in like manner 195 men and women's heads,



Medieval Castle.

each one representing a toilette of the period. Above the fire place, a shield quartered with the arms of St. Martin and Savoy. The furniture and plate of the dining room and the utensils of the kitchen are in imitation of those of the period.

We mount by the court staircase, to the upper floor, where we look over the right balcony as far as the guardian's lodge, decorated in fresco, with rural subjects. There is situated the mechanism for the letting down of the porteullis, and the openings in the wall side are serviceable, commanding the entrance.

From this piece one passes into the lordly antichamber, the ceiling of which with green ground is spread with golden

and silver stars. Along the walls are ranged sculptured seats.

The next piece is the great manorial or justice hall, a very exact copy of the hall called hall of the Spanish, in the castle of La Manta. This vast hall is lighted by two double windows, decorated all around with pictures of delicate workmanship, representing historical, mythological and allegorical personages of natural grandeur from the poem of Thomas III of Saluzzo, *The Knight-errant*. The costumes and attitudes are worthy of note, as also the legends in Gothic characters which are set to every person.

Between the two windows there is a reproduction of a picture representing the legendary *Fountain of Juvence*, interpreted according to the sentiment of the epoch. Arched ceiling with flower decorated centres, carrying the word *Leit*, device of the family La Manta-Saluzzo. At one extremity of the hall is the throne, rich and pompous, covered with precious stuffs and surmounted by a canopy of gold brocade. At the opposite extremity is a large fire place with shield of the same family. Ranged all around are richly sculptured benches recovered with red and black cloth. Still worthy of notice are the fire-dogs and the sconces in wrought iron.

We pass from the lordly hall into the nuptial chamber, spacious, with azure tapestried walls with silver love-knots and the word *Fert*, a thousand times repeated. Arched roof with gilt rosework. The cross of Savoy is met with again on the window panes, in the decoration of the fire place, on the ceiling and on the rich bed hangings.

A small door opening near the fire place leads to the retractum, a kind of boudoir, and private oratory of the lady of the manor, whence one enters into the room of the scribe or *escritoire*. Thence, leaving the donjon to our left, we enter the grand oratory or private chapel, divided into three parts by partitions in sculptured wood: the first set apart for servants; the second for the seigneurial family (reproduction of the sacristy of the church

of St. Antonio of Ranverso, near Avigliana); the third is the Sanctum Sanctorum, the ceiling of which is in imitation of that of the chapel of Issogne castle, whereas the sculptures of the altar are copies of those of the cloister of St. John's church at Saluzzo. Beautiful mural paintings; finely sculptured marbles; window panes with subjects.

One arrives lastly at the donjon and by a spiral staircase in the interior one descends to visit the subterranean parts.

**The General Cemetery** (pl. D. 8). — By the *Stradale del Regio Parco* (tram from the iron bridge to the cemetery).

The Cemetery, laid out in 1828, occupies a part of the space which formerly covered one of the most beautiful parks which have ever existed in Europe, made famous by Tasse, Chiabrera, and other poets and historians. It consists of a primitive cemetery of octogan shape, with 5 successive aggrandizements, of two cemeteries for the Jews and one for the non-catholics. The primitive cemetery is enclosed by a high wall in which are 320 niches in Egyptian style, and divided into four equal parts by four avenues of pyramidal cypresses, meeting one another at a round place in the middle of which stands a large stone cross. The tombs of illustrious men such as Silvio Pellico (n. 236) etc. lie there. At the end of the primitive cemetery, one passes into the next, bordered by a gallery in arcades of doric style. As much under the porticos as has been laid open, one finds a large number of remarkable monuments. The visitor can admire there some of the most beautiful creations of modern sculpture, due to the chisel of celebrated artists such as Vela and Monteverde. Among the tombs of the illustrious personages, one notes those of the patriotic poet Berchet (n. 103), the D'Azeglio family (n. 132), the mathematician Plana (n. 138), the philosopher Vincenzo Gioberti, the engineer Paleocapa, the Piedmontese poet Brofferio. In the square, in the open spaces one notes the mausoleum of Tito Palestrini by Vela (fronting the arcade 183) considered a master-piece.

## MUSEUMS, GALLERIES and LIBRARIES.

**Collections of Natural History.** — In the Carignan Palace, *Carignan Place* (pl. F. 5). *Entrance free during the week from 1 to 4 (Monday excepted).* They are divided into four sections: 1<sup>st</sup> *Zoological Museum*; 2<sup>nd</sup> *Museum of comparative anatomy*; 3<sup>rd</sup> *Mineralogical Museum*; 4<sup>th</sup> *Geological and Paleontological Museum*.

The Zoological Museum has a rich collection of 300,000 specimens; the collections of birds (12,000) and insects (250,000) are especially worthy of note. The Paleontological Museum comprises a very fine collection of fossil mollusks of tertiary formation. Among the great fossil mammalia one notes the skeleton of a mastodon (*Tetralophodon avernensis*), a *Rhinocerus etruscus* found in Piedmont, quite near to the town of Asti, a *Megatherium Cuvieri*, a *Glyptodon*, etc.

**Egyptian and Greco-Roman Antiquities** (*R. Museo Egizio e di Antichità greco-romane*), in the palace of the Academy of the Sciences (pl. F. 5), *Academy of the Sciences street*, 4, quite near to Carignan Place.

*The Collection is open to the public, Sundays and festivals free, from 12 to 3; other days 9 to 4, admission 1 franc.*

The Museum of Egyptian Antiquities is the richest in Europe, being surpassed only by the museum of London and of Bulak in Cairo.



Head of Pharaoh.



On the ground floor are two halls: in the first, one admires the large Egyptian monuments, such as the sphinx, statues of Divinities and of Kings, sarcophaguses, mosaics and bas-reliefs. A colossal statue of Seti II in red sandstone (height m. 4,65); a statue of Amenophis II in red granite,



Ramses II.

two small ones of Amenophis II and Amosis, and especially the magnificent statue in black stone of Ramses II (the Sesotris of the Greeks, the most powerful of the Pharaohs of the XIX dynasty, a masterpiece of Egyptian art, the most beautiful monument transported from Egypt to Europe). In the second hall are some Egyptian statues, notably that of Thoutmes III.

The left gallery contains some Greco-Roman statues, a Sleeping Love attributed to Michael Angelo, and a great quantity of Roman inscriptions and stelas discovered in Piedmont.

On the first floor, the small antiquities are exposed to view: statuettes in marble, terra-cotta, enamel and wood; beetles, trinkets, vases; papyrus of extreme importance, studied and published by Champollion and Lepsius; among others is that known under the title of the *Royal Papyrus of Turin*, containing the names of 300 kings, and *The Book of Deaths*, 19 metres in length, etc.: then, mummies, objects of toilette, tissues, chemises, cloths, sandals, baskets, arms, boats, votaries, inkstands, dolls, instruments of music, pallets, brushes, spoons, etc.

Annexed to the Egyptian Museum are: an ethnographic collection of Arms and objects belonging to the savage African and American races, and to the Aztecs of Mexico: a collection of Greek antiquities, Etruscan (coffins), pre-Roman (Italiotic necropolis), Gallic-Roman and Roman. A pretty statuette in bronze of Pallas, discovered at Voghera, is worthy of note; an admirable tripod and a magnificent *dancing faun* found at *Industria*, a Roman town near the Pô, now extinct; the rich series of Greek vases, known under the name of Etruscan Vases and a collection of 25,000 Greek and Roman coins.

**Royal Picture Gallery** (*Regia Pinacoteca*).

— On the second floor of the same palace. On view same days and hours as the before-mentioned museum. Admission 1 franc.

This collection of ancient pictures, very rich in works of all the schools and containing several master-pieces, notably of Van Eyck, Memling, Van Dyck, and Rembrandt, is classed by schools.

**Hall of the Portraits of the Dukes of Savoy.** — The jewel of this hall, which contains some of the works of CLOUET and HORACE VERNET, is without contradiction the admirable portrait, on horseback, of Prince Thomas of Carignano, commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in the war of Flanders, by VAN DYCK, perfectly preserved, a very attractive work, powerful and exquisite, one of the most brightest of the master. — **Hall of the First Piedmontese Masters of the XV<sup>th</sup> and XVI<sup>th</sup> century.** A school little known but very interesting, naïve and tender. MACRINO D'ALBA (1470-1528) and DEFENDENTE DE FERRARI of Chivasso (?-1535) are the most noticeable for their sweetness of expression and finesse of colour. — **Hall of Gaudenzio Fer-**



Dancing faun.

*rari* of Valduggia (pupil of Leonard de Vinci) *and his school*. — *Hall of Sodoma* (G. A. Bazzi, Vercelli 1477, Siena 1549). Worthy of note is *The death of Lucretius*, mentioned by Vasari. — *Hall of the Piedmontese Painters from 1550 to the present time*. To be noted *The chestnut tree* of MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, painter and minister, and two small landscapes of ANTONIO FONTANESI (1818 Reggio Emilia-1882 Turin), the equal of Corot, the greatest modern landscape painter of Italy and perhaps of Europe. — *Hall of the*



DEFENDENTE DE FERRARI — Madonna with SS. Michael and Barbara. — (Anderson, Phot. Rome).

*Tuscan school*. Very important. There are two angels of BEATO ANGELICO, a curious battle of SPINELLO ARETINO, two *Madonnas* of LORENZO DI CREDI, three paintings of BOTTICELLI, two *Madonnas* (note the strange Gothic castle in the background of one of them); *Tobias and the Angel*, another magnificent *Tobias* of colour by POLLAIUOLO, a *Portrait of Cosimo de Medici* by BRONZINO. — *Hall of the other Italian schools of the Renaissance*. Three precious *Madonnas* (signed) of GREGORIO SCHIAYONE, BARTOLOMEO VIVARINI and

GIOVANNI BELLINI, an admirable *Madonna with saints*, by the great Mantuan painter MANTEGNA, a *St. Jerome* of TIZIANO, a *Madonna* (signed) of TIMOTEO VITI, a *Deposition* (signed) of FRANCESCO RAIBOLINI, surnamed the Francia, a *Madonna at the curtain* of RAFFAELLO



POLLAIUOLO — Tobias and the Raphael Archangel. (Anderson, Phot. Rome).

SANZIO. — *Hall of the Enamels*, J. Constantin. A copy of the celebrated pictures. In addition there are a bas-relief of DONATELLO and a *Madonna* of ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA. — *Hall of the Master Engravers* (Permanent exhibition renewed with designs and engravings of DURER, M. ANTONIO, REMBRANDT, TIEPOLO, etc.). — *Hall of the old Flemish Masters*. This hall contains two wonderful specimens: *St. Francis receiving the stigmates* by JOHN VAN EYCK, master of Dutch painting, without an equal in Italy, and the celebrated panel *The Passion of Jesus Christ* by MEMLING, the counter-part of that which is preserved at the Frankfort Painting Gallery, with portraits of the donors. Besides, a magnificent *Madonna* of PETER CHRISTUS, pictures of ROGER VAN DER VEYDEN, VAN ORLEY, FRANZ FLORIS, SNYDERS, BRIL, BREUGHEL, TENIERS, BROUWER, etc. — *Second Hall of the Flemish Masters*. In this hall, between the pictures of G. DE CRAYER, P. NEEFS, PH. DE CHAMPAIGNE, shines the

master-piece of VAN DYCK: *The three sons of King Charles I of England*, a picture sent by their mother Henrietta Maria to her sister Christina, duchess of Savoy, wonderful in colour, childlike grace and delicacy of design, much superior to the different ones found at Paris, Berlin and in England.

From the same author we have still a *Madonna*, a *Christ dead* and the *Portrait of the Princess Isabella Clara Eugenia*, daughter of King Philip II of Spain. — *Hall of the German and Spanish Masters*. A *Portrait of Erasmus* by HOLBEIN, two portraits of BRUYN, a table of the kind of NETSCHER, a MURILLO, a magnificent *St. Jerome* of RIBERA, and a splendid *Philip V* by VELASQUEZ are especially worthy of notice. — *Hall of the French Masters*.



BOTTICELLI — Tobias with the three angels. — (Anderson, Phot. Rome).

A small portrait of the Cardinal of Lenoncourt, worthy of Holbein, by an unknown person of the XVI<sup>th</sup> century, a pastel of COYPEL, a portrait of Louis XIV on horseback, in Roman costume, by MIGNARD, landscapes by CLAUD LORRAIN and VANLOO. — *Hall of the Dutch Masters*. It is the richest



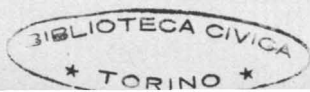
collection in Italy of this kind ; it contains portraits of RAVENSTEIN, GHERARD, HONTHORST, a charming *Young Dutch Lady* at the window by GHERARD Dow, an exquisite *Portrait of the author* by FRANZ MIERIS THE ELDER, beautiful of execution, and three other small pictures by the same author, a beautiful portrait of himself and a splendid *Old man sleeping* of REMBRANDT, two pagan scenes of ADRIAN VAN DER WERFF, battles of WOUWERMANS, a Canvas of the first order of PAULUS POTTER: *The four bulls*, hens of HONDECKOETER and flowers of JOHN HUYSUM, etc. — *Hall of Dutch landscapes*: by BOTH, KAREL DU JARDIN, RUYSDAEL, DE VRIES, etc. — *Hall of the Lombard, Tuscan and Roman painters of the XVII and XVIII century*: ALBANI, GUIDO RENI,



VAN EYCK — St. Francis receiving the stigmates. — (Anderson, Phot.).



VANDYCK — Children of Charles I of England. — (Anderson, Phot. Rome).



GUERCINO, DOMENICHINO, CARAVAGGIO, CARRACCI, STROZZI, SALVATOR ROSA. — *Hall of the Venitians*: An admirable *Danae* and three large fairy canvases of VERONESE: *The Queen of Sheba and Salomon*, *Moses saved from the river* and *Simon's supper*; of BELLOTTO called CANALETTO two astonishing modern views of Turin. — *Hall of the Battles of the Princes of Savoy*. Picture of HUCHTEMBURG.

**Royal Armory Gallery** (*Galleria d'Armi antiche*, called *Armeria Reale*), in the Royal Palace. Entrance by *Castle Place n. 13*. — Open on holidays to the public from 11 to 3; other days address the *Secretary* (address indicated).



Royal Armory (BEAUMONT Gallery).

This splendid [collection of ancient Arms occupies the Beaumont Gallery and the Rotonda. It was commenced by His Majesty King Charles Albert after 1830, in the period that could be called the golden age for windfalls in the matter of Arms. It consists of a precious series of Arms, tilting and horse-trappings, reinforcement pieces, bucklers, round shields, helmets, swords, daggers, lances, fire arms.

In this ensemble (8000 pieces) are to be seen Arms which represent for each kind a perfect type or an

extreme rarity, from the sword with rigid cross to the fine rapier with deep cup hilts as open as lacework. All the exquisite elegances born of the imagination so sincere and fertile of the great armourers of old have been lavished on the majority of them. Here are twinings of leaves of arabesque, embossed with gold in the oriental style; there, are designed, inlaid or detached in demi-relief, finely chased minor figures, masks, festoons, boughs, emblems, allegories, war trophies and hunting scenes.

We content ourselves in mentioning the marvellous fluted armory having belonged to the cardinal Ascario Maria Sforza; that of Duke Emmanuel Philibert, shining in its perfect whole, the harness in light steel (XV century), the large mail dress once attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, and one of the most beautiful pieces of Italian art, the sword *Opus Donatelli*, etc., etc.

**National Museum of Artillery** in the Citadel Donjon (*admission by permit card: address of the Arsenal, Arcivescovado street*).

Those who desire to study the past, so curious, of the artillery will find there a fine collection of cannons of heavy calibre and portable fire-arms from the XIV to the XIX century. Among the number are some magnificent specimens and of great importance for military, political and artistic history. We shall mention the bomb-vessels of Niccolò Piccinino, the two demi culverins of Guidobaldo II della Rovere, master-pieces of the Venitian Al-

berghetto Alberghetti; the *sacre* of Cosimo dei Medici, the *sacre* of Francis I, the falcon of Henry II, etc. etc.

The greater part of the portable fire-arms have the name, initials or monogram of the musketeer.

**Civic Museum** (*Museo Civico*). It consists of two sections: the *ancient Art* section, and that of the *modern*.

**I. SECTION of *Ancient Art*** (*historical collection of decorative art*) *Gaudenzio Ferrari street no 1* (pl. F. 7) quite near the Mole Antonelliana. *Open free Sundays and Thursdays from 12 to 4. Other days, winter 9 to 4, summer 8 to 5; admission 50 centimes.*

The Museum contains a small collection of pictures of painters anterior to the XIX century, bequeathed to the town; in addition there are a series of rare books and manuscripts with miniatures among which must be noted the large missal illuminated under the care of cardinal Domenico della Rovere, arch-bishop of Turin in the XV century, founder of the church of St Giovanni; this missal which contains 2000 initials and 66 large miniatures, is an exquisite work of Ferrara, attributed to G. Maineri of Parma.



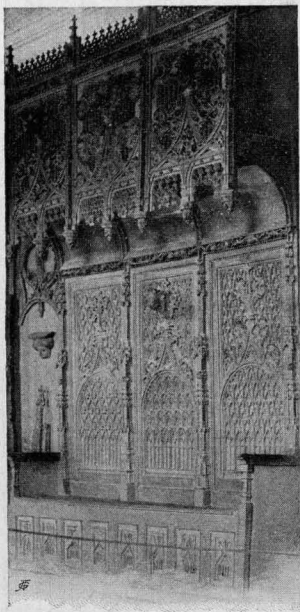
ROYAL ARMORY GALLERY — Target of CELLINI.  
(Berra, Phot., Turin).



The Ceramic Saloon.

Also to be noted is the statute book of the city of Turin, dating from the XIV century. One sees subsequently musical instruments, ornamented leather,





Choir of the Abbey of Staffarda.

doors in sculptured wood, goblins, bronzes, arms, plaquettes, medals, enamels, glasses, ivories, bijoux.

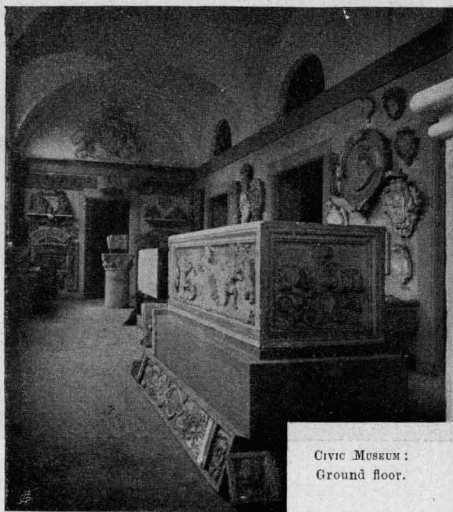
A collection of great value and perhaps unique in the world is that of painted glasses and crystals, bequeathed to the town by the marquis E. D'Azeglio, comprising 160 pieces detailing the evolution of painting on glass through the ages.

The collection of Italian ceramic from the XV to the XIX century is very rich, as also that of the Chinese, Persian, French, English, Saxon and Viennese ceramic. Then, some precious bas-reliefs in marble, remains of the tomb sculptured by AGOSTINO BUSTO called the BAMBALIA, in memory of Gaston de Foix, Duke of Nemours, commander of the French army, who died at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, a tomb which was never erected, the parts of which are scattered, some here, some in the archeological museum of Milan and abroad; after, a curious collection of stuffs arranged in chronological order from the XIV to the XVIII century, a series of Gothic furniture from the Aosta valley, the magnificent choir in sculptured wood of the abbey of Staffarda near Saluzzo, very fine work of French

artists of the XVI century, finally a series of Piedmontese coins and medals.

On the ground floor one finds a collection of marbles, stones, terracotta, fragments of architecture and interior decoration. Worthy of note are the *Sarcophagus of Odilon sire of Merceur in Auvergne* of the XII century, that of Pietro Beggiano of the XV<sup>th</sup>, and the rich tomb of the poet Filippo Vagnone, lord of Trofarello, in Renaissance style. At the side one sees coaches, portable chairs etc.

In the court pavilion is preserved the large wooden barque in gilt called the *Bucintoro*, constructed in 1730 at Venice for Charles Emmanuel III of Savoy.



CIVIC MUSEUM:  
Ground floor.

**Civic Museum.** — II. SECTION of *Modern Art*, *Corso Siccardi*, 30 (pl. G. 3), near the Place of Arms. *Entrance see above.*



Tomb of the Poet Filippo Vagnone (see page 50).

In this section are collected together in chronological order the statues and paintings of the painters and sculptors of the XIX century, especially Piedmontese.

In the entrance hall is a head of *Sappho* by CANOVA and a *Minerva* by VELA; *The Christian Eulalia* by FRANCESCHI. In the first hall, aquarelles and studies. Continuing, some pictures of the old Piedmontese school of the first half of the century, notably of MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO; then of the second generation: ENRICO GAMBA, *The obsequies of Titian*; ANDREA GASTALDI, *The death of Atala*, *Pietro Micca*, *l'Innominato*; MACARI, *The deposition of the pope Silvester*.

In the new school: the master of landscape ANTONIO FONTANESI of Reggio (1818-1882), the Italian Corot, with two admirable pictures: *April*



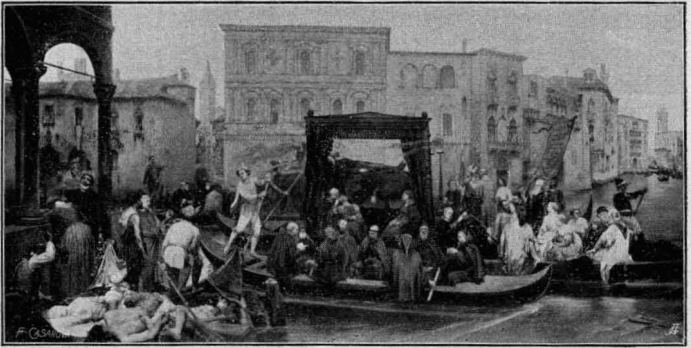
The Christian Eulalia.



GASTALDI — The Death of Atala. — (Berra, Phot., Turin).

and *The Repose*, ALBERTO PASINI, exquisite Orientalist, PITTARA, animal painter, F. Mosso (*The wife of Claud*); among the young painters AVONDO, CALDERINI,

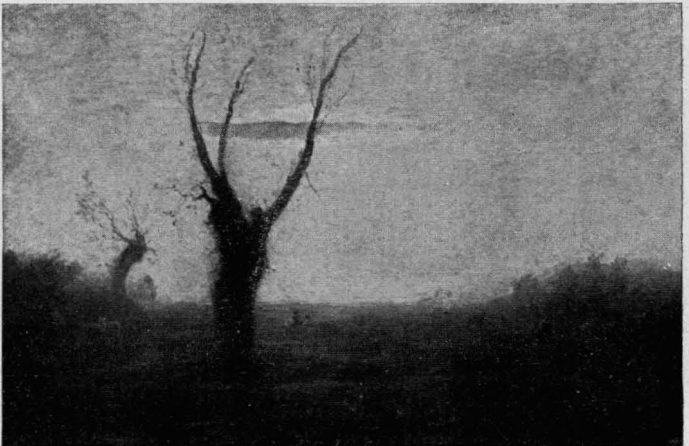
DELLEANI, GIACOMO GROSSO (The nuns), PASCAL, PETITI, etc. There is a hall for the artists of other districts. Some foreign works are also comprised there, among others a dazzling *Naerofjord* by the Norwegian NORMANN.



E. GAMBA — The obsequies of Titian.

**Picture Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts** · (REGIA ACCADEMIA ALBERTINA) *Accademia Albertina Street*, n° 8 (pl. F. 6).

At the Academy of Fine Arts, there is a very pretty picture gallery (for admission address the house-porter, every day from 10 to 4). It contains a *Virgin*



FONTANESI — April — (*Civic Museum*, p. 51).

*Saint of Giotto*, a magnificent *veiled Madonna* of RAPHAEL, perfectly preserved, a *Holy Family* of ANDREA DEL SARTO, a *Jacob* of GUERCINO; *Three Apostles* of GAUDENZIO FERRARI, a *Satyr* pressing a bunch of grapes of RUBENS, several pictures of the primitive Piedmontese painters MACRINO D'ALBA, DEFENDENTE DE FERRARI, etc., a LUINO, a MANTEGNA, and especially a *Saviour* and a *Holy Virgin* of QUENTIN METSYS, an admirable painting, a nude figure



of the English painter ETTY and a study of DAVID, the cartoon of the Saint Anna of LEONARDO, copy of GAUDENZIO FERRARI, etc.

**National Library** (17 Pô street). Open from 4th November to 30th April, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 7 P.M. to 10 P.M., from the 1st May to the 3rd November from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed to the public in the 2nd half of September.

For the inspection of manuscripts and rare editions address the Direction.

The National Library of Turin (once known as the University Library, situated in the University buildings, was, and is still to this day used as a University Library) had its origin in the gift made by King Victor Amedeus II, in 1720, to the University, of the private library of the House of Savoy; but it grew in subsequence, counting at the present day 200,000 printed books, 4138 manuscripts and 1095 incunabula, or editions of the XV century. The manuscripts accruing from the House of Savoy and those (about 70) of the ancient and important abbey of Bobbio, added a century later (1820), are certainly the most interesting of the library. It at present possesses a considerable number of Oriental manuscripts (Hebrew, Arab, Persian, Coptic, Turkish, etc.) which are described in special catalogues; palm leaves written in Malabaric or Tamul with the stylus, manuscripts in the language and characters of the Battas of the Isle of Sumatra, in the Tibetan language, etc.



A. PENNEY gift to Charles III of Savoy, Service of the « Santo Sudario ».



G. F. CHET gift to Amedeus IX of Savoy four orisons against the Turks (1471) of the Cardinal Bessarione.

It possesses in addition about 400 Greek manuscripts, several having miniatures, among which we will mention the Commentary to the Minor Prophets of Theodoret, with Byzantine miniatures of a rare beauty, dating from the IX century. There are more than 1200 Latin manuscripts from the polimpsests of Cicero, Cassidore, and of the Codex Theodosianus, of the IV, V and VI centuries, discovered by Peyron and Baudi of Vesme, to the autograph manuscripts of the Oriental Gorresio, the last prefect of the library, and to others of the XIX century. Among the manuscripts with miniatures, which are very numerous, and which, by their different productions, represent a rich variety of styles, are two Irish miniatures of the VII century

deserving mention; a Psalter of the XIV century with English miniatures; a Missal of the XIV century written in Spain for the Cardinal Niccolò Rosselli called the Cardinal of Aragon; several French miniatures of the XIII, XIV and XV centuries; two superb volumes of the *Historia Naturalis* of Pliny with miniatures of the Mantuan school of the period of Mantegna, several volumes of the library of the Piedmontese book-lover Cardinal Domenico della Rovere (1478-1501), adorned with elegant borders of the XV century and the armorial bearings of the proprietor. There are many manuscripts made for celebrated personages, such as those of Charles V King of France, the Dukes of Savoy Amedeus IX (see plate herewith) and Charles III, Pope Pius II, the Dukes of Burgundy, the Marquises of Saluzzo, the Gonzagas of Mantua, the Aragons of Naples, etc. It contains also 300 Italian, 172 French and some German, Spanish and other manuscripts. — Among the editions of the first century of printing we shall mention only the most ancient with their dates, the *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* of Durand printed at Mayence in 1459: several vellums, primers with wood engravings and miniatures; and the Plantinian Bible in 13 volumes in-folio, presentation copy offered by Philip II King of Spain to Emmanuel-Philibert of Savoy.

The Library possesses also some editions of the Aldes; books with musical notation and some Ballets written for the House of Savoy; Hebrew works which once formed the Valperga di Caluso collection; and several bindings of the most varied styles, such as an Arab binding of the XVI century of rare beauty, several Italian, and one signed by John Grolier.

The Library which occupies 37 reading rooms and halls, contains two busts of Charles-Emmanuel I and Victor-Amedeus II, and others of Piedmontese historians and scholars; a collection of 10,000 prints, classed by schools; the *Botanica Turinensis*, a unique copy in 64 volumes in-fol., the botanical designs of which have been painted in water colours from nature by renowned artists; playing cards of the XV century; and a superb map-mondo (World-Atlas) engraved in steel a gemina, executed in 1570 by Franciscus Bassus mediolanensis.

We name in addition the following libraries which constitute a very great bibliographical richness for scholars.

**Municipal Library.** *Town Hall, first floor. — Open every day, holidays included, during the day, and from October to March, from 7.30 P.M. to 10 P.M.*

This library, founded on the initiative of the publisher Joseph Pomba, was opened to the public in 1869; it counts no less than 100,000 volumes. It is above all rich in technical works on Industry and the Arts, especially of luxe editions on the ornamentation, industrial design, architecture and the arts allied therein, as well as literary works and concerning national history especially of Piedmont.

N.B. — The following libraries are not open to the public. Book lovers and persons who desire to consult books there, undiscoverable elsewhere, must apply to the librarians.

**The King's Library.** Castle Place 12 (Piazza Castello). — Founded in 1849 by King Charles Albert, this library is in its speciality one of the most important in Italy. It consists of 60,000 printed volumes and more than 3000 manuscripts treating for the most part about the ancient Sardinian States. Among the books worthy of attention we mention the incunabula of Piedmont; and among the manuscripts, some Portolanos on parchment; military works, several volumes enriched with miniatures, a series of Oriental works, and autographs of princes and illustrious personages. The library contains in addition a rich collection of designs of celebrated painters, such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Pollaiuolo, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Gaudenzio Ferrari, Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Rubens, Van Dyck, etc.

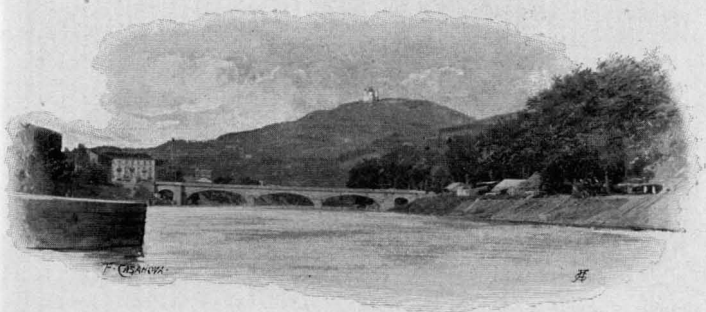
**Library of the Duke of Genoa,** containing about 40,000 volumes which include 1000 manuscripts, composed in a great part of historical and scientific military works.

**Library of the Academy of Sciences** (Maria Vittoria street, n. 3). — It contains more than 50,000 volumes, remarkably rich in documents of the principal academies and scientific societies.

The **Military Library** (2, Plana street), possessing 30,000 volumes, 1000 atlases and 750 charts. The **Industrial Museum, School of Application for Engineers, Academy of Medicine, School of War, School of Artillery and Engineers, Veterinary School, Chamber of Commerce, Archiepiscopal Seminary,** etc.

## THE ENVIRONS OF TURIN.

He who walks through, in the fresh and serene mornings that Turin habitually enjoys, the quarter of the Piazza d'Armi, covered with elegant villas, the large boulevards planted with trees, or the pretty Valentino Park, feels himself attracted by the majestic Alps, the green hills sided by the Pò, and cannot resist the invitation to leave the town and visit the environs.



The hill of Soperga and the bridge " Regina Margherita ".

To direct the steps of the stranger who is not insensible to that temptation, to offer him a choice, and to endeavour that, once the excursions made, he will never regret his time and money: is just to our purpose.

Among the ten excursions written here, the most specially recommended for the interest which they offer are those of Soperga, the Abbey of St-Michael (Sacra di San Michele), and the castles of Issogne and Verrès.

**I. Royal Basilic of Soperga.** — An indispensable excursion for those visiting Turin, more especially as the 420 metres difference in altitude can be comfortably made in about forty minutes by means of a funicular railway, running direct from Piazza Castello, viz: from the centre of the city.

The Basilic was erected in consequence of a vow made in 1706 by Victor-Amedeus II when Turin, closely besieged by the French, was delivered by the aid of Prince Eugenius of Savoy, come to help his cousin at the head of an Imperial army. Its construction, commenced in 1717, from the plan of Juvara, was finished in 1731. The plans and designs are by Juvara who has perhaps never shown so much skill. The exterior is imposing: the basilic is in the form of a rotundo, surmounted by a powerful and sharp cupola flanked by two pretty belfries. The interior is beautifully paved in marble cut pattern; three chief altars, decorated with bas-reliefs; two pictures by Sebastian Ricci, of Belluno (in the two first chapels on entering). From the height of the lantern one commands a grandiose panorama embracing nearly all the Central and Western Alps, and the Apennine chain which dominates the Ligurian littoral: the eye discerns the *Monte Viso*, the *Roche-Melon* (which mark the depression of Mount Cenis), the *Ciamarella*, the *Levanna*, the *Gran Paradiso* (which hides Mont Blanc from view), the *Monte Cervino* or *Matterhorn*, the *Monte Rosa*, and stretches away over the fertile plains of Piedmont furrowed by the *Pò*, the *Stura* and the two

*Dora*, as far as the vast plain of Lombardy, and on very clear days, the eye can even distinguish the Dome of Milan.

In the subterranean vaults of the Basilic are the tombs of the Princes of the House of Savoy, from Victor-Amedeus II to Charles-Albert.



The Royal Basilic of Superga.

The most notable of this royal necropolis are those of Victor-Amedeus II and Charles-Emmanuel III, by the Bros Collini. The bas-relief of this last tomb represents the battle of Guastalla, gained by Charles-Emmanuel III (1734) over the Austrians. Also worthy of note are the tombs of Victor-Amedeus III, Victor-Emmanuel I and their queens; in the centre is the tomb of Charles-Albert, the last king of Sardinia († 1849); Queens Marie-Thérèse and Marie-Adélaïde; of Duke Ferdinand of Genoa and the duchess Marie-Vittoria d'Aosta, etc. One sees also the sepulchral urns of the Queen of Victor-Amedeus II, the three wives of Charles-Emmanuel III, the children of these princes, and of the princes of Carignan.

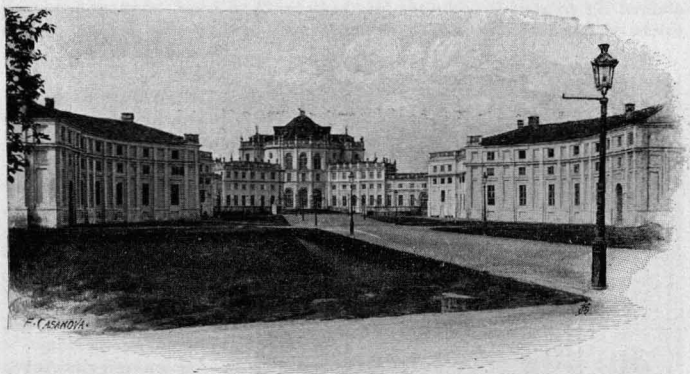
A restaurant, very well situated and possessing a large terrace whence a magnificent view can be enjoyed, offers a very comfortable service.

**II. Castle of Stupinigi.** — A large avenue, planted with trees opening out to the South West of the city, running in a straight line, between prairies and woods, leads to the Castle of Stupinigi. The ten kilometres distance can be agreeably travelled by carriage for those not wishing to take the tram *Torino-Stupinigi-Vinovo* (see page 8).

The Castle or rather the sumptuous villa, was constructed as a hunting Meet by Charles, Emmanuel III, from the plan of Philip Juvara, modified in its exterior part by the Count Benedetto Alfieri. The central elliptical saloon, decorated with hunting scenes by the Bros Valeriani of Venice, has four large windows, opening out on as many superb avenues which lead to Vinovo, Candiolo, Moncalieri, and the forest reserved for hunting. The other halls are decorated with pictures of Crosati, Cignaroli, of Vanloo, Olivieri and Verlini. Napoleon I sojourned there on his way to Milan for the coronation. This castle offers to day quite a special interest, for it is



the residence of H. M. Queen Marguerite during the summer and autumn months.



Royal Castle of Stupinigi.

**III. Castle of Moncalieri.** — The small but pleasant town of Moncalieri dominated by the Royal Castle (residence of Her Imperial and Royal Highness Princess Clotilde of Savoy, widow of Prince Napoleon) is distant 9 kilometres from Turin. It can be reached either by railway or by steam tram (see page 8).

The castle, at first the villa of the Duchess Yoland (XV century) subsequently enlarged by Charles-Emmanuel I and the Duchess Christina of France, owes its actual grandeur to Victor-Amedeus III and Victor-Emmanuel I who both died there. It is in this castle that on the night of the 27-28 September 1731, Victor-Amedeus the II was arrested by order of his son, in whose favour he had abdicated, and from whom he wished to retake the throne. In the interior one can see the vast court, the magnificent white marble staircase, the long galleries, the splendid halls adorned with valuable pictures and the collection of portraits of all the Sovereigns of the House of Savoy.

**IV. Castle of Racconigi.** — The small town of Racconigi on the *Turin-Cuneo* line — 33 kilometres distance from Turin — owes its importance to the Royal Castle to which a vast park stocked with game is annexed.

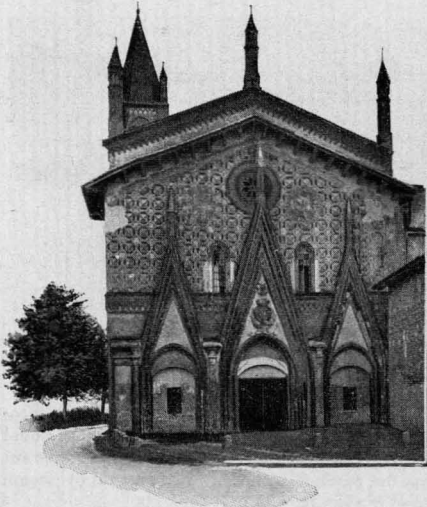
The Castle, a fortress before the XVII century, was restored and enlarged under the reign of Charles-Albert who invited the most renowned artists of his time to embellish it, Palagi, Sada, Gonin, Gaggini, Butti, Bellasio, etc. One notes in the Park some monumental fountains, bridges thrown over streams, the grotto of the «Mago Merlino», the hermitage, the isle of the temple, the large green-house in Gothic style, and a stable of more than 100 metres in length.

The Castle, solitary and silent since a long time, is about to see once more the splendours of Court life since H. M. Victor-Emmanuel III has chosen it for his summer residence.

**V. Castle of Rivoli.** — The small but picturesque town of Rivoli, distant 13 kilometres from Turin is reached in half an hour by the railway *Turin-Rivoli*: the starting station is at the end of *Piazza Statuto* (see page 8).

On the height of the hill, in a splendid position, from where one can admire a large panorama, is the Castello, once a Royal Castle, belonging

at the present moment to the Municipality of Rivoli. It has been rebuilt twice; the second time in 1712, from the plan of Juvara, by order of Victor Amedeus II, who, arrested at Moncalieri by order of his son Charles-Emmanuel III as already related, was kept prisoner there. One even shows to the visitor the marble table which is said to have been broken at one blow by the Ducal prisoner.



Abbey of St. Antonio of Ranverso.

**VI. Abbey of St. Antonio of Ranverso —**

(40 minutes ride from Turin to the Rosta railway-station, on the *Turin-Susa* line; thence on foot, in fifteen minutes, taking the ancient route *Turin-Avigliana-Susa*: or in 40 minutes by carriage from Rivoli, for those wishing to arrange both trips).

The church and Abbey were founded in 1188 by Humbert III, the happy. At the beginning of the XV century the church underwent some modifications, and the façade of three ogival frontons was embellished by brick ornamentation. The table of the High-Altar representing the Nativity, the

work of Defendente De Ferrari, is very noteworthy. In the church interior are some interesting frescos. Those of the Sacristy, in very good preservation, have been reproduced in the chapel of the medieval castle of Turin (see page 43): an hour's walk from Sant'Antonio di Ranverso to Avigliana.

**VII. Avigliana and its lakes** (Avigliana is the fourth railway-station on the line *Turin-Modane*). This small town preserves several remnants of the middle-ages.

To be visited: the ancient church of San Pietro, situate outside the town, which has a remarkable soffit in wood, the church of San Giovanni, which preserves a «*Sacra Famiglia*» of Gaudenzio Ferrari, and another canvas attributed to Guido Reni; the Town Hall where some antiquities are collected; the ruins of the Castle of the Princes d'Acaia is upon a rock which overlooks the town and lakes; it was dismantled by Marshal Catinat (1690); the church of the Capuchins by the Large Lake and the small church of the old cemetery which is very ancient and still preserves traces in the apsis. The most extensive of the Avigliana lakes measures 60,000 sq. m.



Abbey of St. Michel.

superficies; the second, 32,000. Excellent tench fishing. In the environs vast peat-bogs are in cultivation.

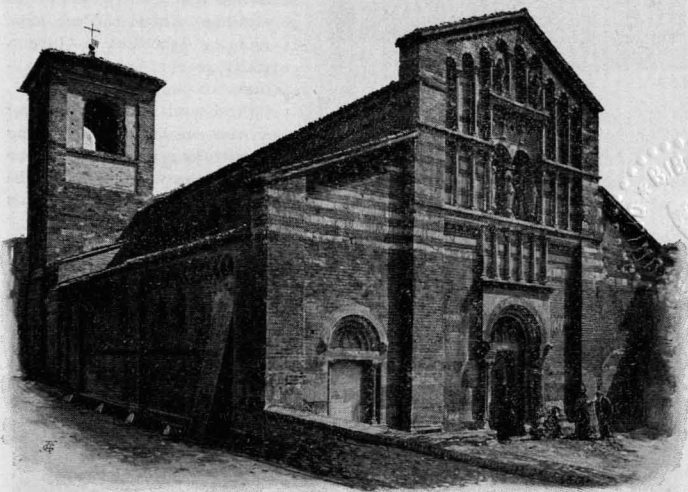
VIII. **Abbey of St Michael** (*Sacra di San Michele*). — (One alights at Sant'Ambrogio on the line *Turin-Susa* and in an hours going up on foot, or on the back of a mule one arrives at the Abbey: 916 metres altitude). It is the most agreeable excursion that one can make after that of Soperga.

The Abbey of St Michael de la Chiusa was founded in 866, in expiation of his sins, by a rich gentleman of Auvergne, Ugon Marin de Montboissier, called the Sdruscito (Tatterdemalion).

The Monastery was finished about the year 1000, and subsequently became one of the most renowned and richest of the Benedictine Order; it received donations from Popes and Emperors. Towards the middle of the XIV century 300 monks assembled there, and it exercised its juris-



Portal of the XIII century.



Abbey of Vezzolano.

diction over more than 170 churches and abbeys of smaller importance. The building in Roman style has been made a national monument and the district Office for the Preservation of Monuments which has already done much to save it from ruin, has studied a scheme of complete restoration.

From the height of Mount Pirchiriano, on which the Abbey is erected, the panorama, open and very extensive towards Turin, is shut out at sun-

set by the Alps; beneath in the depth of the valley, were the famous walls where Charlemagne defeated the Lombards in 773. A very popular legend is attached to this already very romantic spot, the legend of the «Bella Alda» who, in order to escape from the pursuit of a persecutor, precipitated herself into the abyss below the monastery tower and found herself safe and sound at the foot of the mount. The «Bella Alda» arrogantly repeated the leap, but was dashed to pieces on the rocks.

The return may be made by other routes, by the village of Chiusa, Giaveno (steam tram for Turin), or by the Lakes of Avigliana.

**IX. Abbey of Vezzolano.** — An hours ride to Chieri, by the rail *Torino-Trofarello-Chieri*; from Chieri in two hours of omnibus to Castelnovo d'Asti — marble monument of Don Bosco, by A. Stuardi — thence in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour carriage ride to the hamlets of Maistrass and by a pathway in 20 minutes on foot to Vezzolano. It is more practical to hire a carriage at the Chieri railway-station.

Church and Roman cloisters; they were constructed, according

to the tradition, by Charlemagne. The cloister (with beautiful frescos), the façade, apsis, rood-loft, pulpit and some pictures, among which that in the apsis representing Charlemagne invoking the Madonna, are remarkable. This



Fresco of the cloister.



Rood-Loft of Vezzolano.

church, classed among the national monuments, was restored by the care of the District Office for the Preservation of Monuments.

**X. Castles of Issogne and Verrès.** A most interesting excursion and

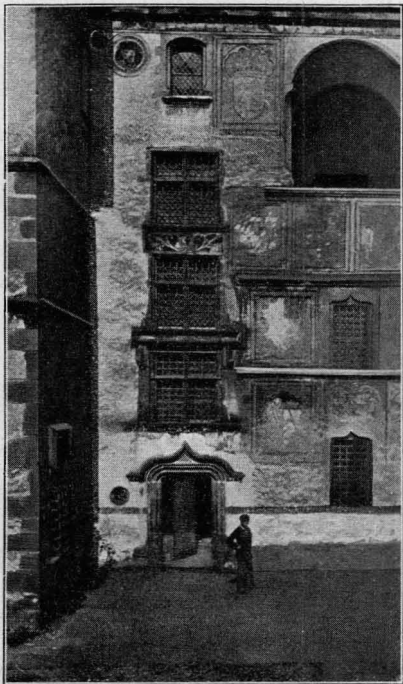


which can be made in one day is that to the castles of Issogne and Verrès, in the valley of Aosta. The first train on the Aosta line, which leaves Turin about 5 a.m. has a stoppage about 8,30 a.m. at the station of Verrès; in 20 minutes one arrives, in crossing the Dora, at the Manor of Issogne, formerly favorite residence of the Counts of Challant, a very ancient and noble family which once ruled nearly all the valley d'Aosta, and became extinct at the beginning of last century, after having faithfully shared the vicissitudes of the House of Savoy.

Constructed towards the end of the XV century by Georges de Challant, the Manor was bought in 1870 by the Chevalier Vittorio Avondo, in time to prevent the complete deterioration. It is to this exquisite painter and passionate archeologist that one owes the preservation of this living witness of life in the middle ages, and to have restored it with an intelligent care and unlimited patience.

After having lunched at Verrès one may pass a couple of hours in the Castle of Verrès, which rises up with a stern aspect on the left side of the Dora, at the entrance to the valley of Challand-Ayas.

The Castle, constructed in 1390 by Ibleto de Challant was in 1536 enclosed by new ramparts and fortified by René de Challant Marshal of Savoy, whose wife was the famous Bianca Maria Scaffardona the beautiful and passionate Countess de Challant the history of whom Bandello, Curti and Giacosa have related to us and who was beheaded at Milan the 20th October 1526.



Issogne Manor (entrance in the court).

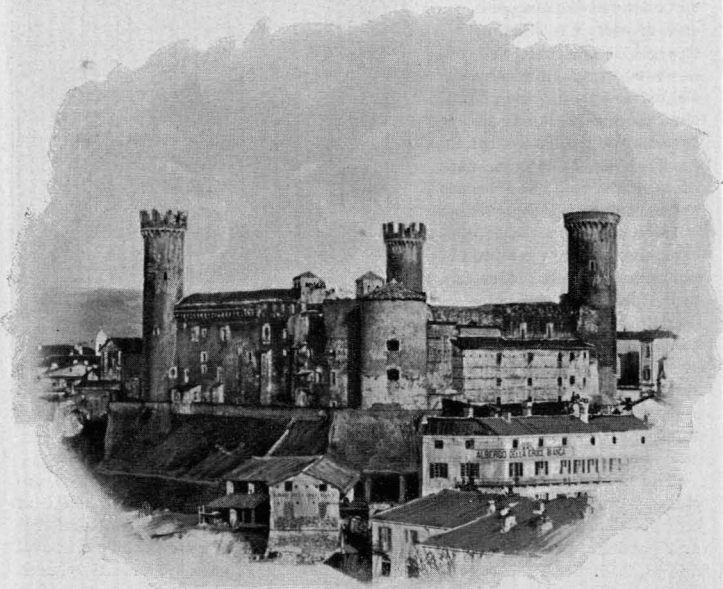


Verrès Castle.

## Other Trips and Excursions.

Other very interesting trips and excursions may easily be arranged from Turin.

**Ivrea**, a millenary town, situated at the entrance to the Valley d'Aosta dominated by the castle built in 1358 by the Green Count (Amedeo VI of Savoy). The Cathedral built over a Roman temple, and a few other monuments are worthy of note. The neighbourhood to the N. E. of the town, is studded with very picturesque small lakes of glacial origin: above these lakes spreads out the imposing *Castle of Montalto* of the XIV century, the property of Senator Severino Casana, Mayor of the City of Turin; to the S. W. lies the *Castle of Pavone* restored and rebuilt by the architect Alfredo d'Andrade.



Ivrea Castle.

**Ceresole Reale** and the **Valley of Orco** (see page 8 *Turin-Rivarolo-Cuornè* line). From Cuornè 5 hours' carriage drive to Ceresole touching Pont-Canavese guarded by redoubtable seigneurial towers with its industrial establishments; the route leads on the bottom of the valley as far as Noasca where one can enjoy the view of one of the most imposing and picturesque alpine cascades: the route winds very much in order to surmount the passage of ladders where the torrent Orco descends from cascade to cascade. *Ceresole Reale* (1500 m.) owes its fame to the *mineral source*: here a *Grand Hotel* has been built frequented by the best society. Paul Bourget, some years ago, passed the summer season here. Near the mineral source, the waters of the torrent Orco fall in cascade, with much noise. The upper valley of the Orco unrolls itself between the solid masses of the Gran Paradiso (4061 metres) and the points of the Levanna (3619 m.), on the Savoy frontier. A

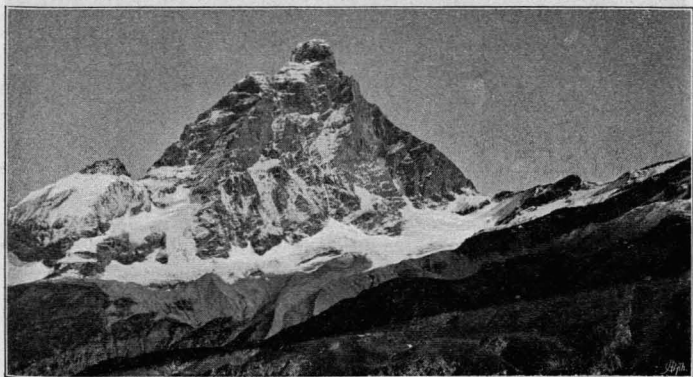
route of royal hunts by the neck of Nivolet (2641 m.) descends to Ville-neuve (valley d'Aosta).

**The Valley of Susa** (see page 58 *St. Antonio di Ranverso, Avigliana and Abbey of St. Michael*), is traversed as far as Bardonecchia by the International Railway to Modane, and by the national route, which disconnects at Susa: a branch going to the pass of Mont-Cenis and the other to Oulx, Cesana and Briançon, by the pass of Mont-Genèvre. The history of this valley is rich in military annals. The town of **Susa** sacked by Frederick I<sup>st</sup> *Barbarossa* (1174), preserves traces of it in the Roman towers which side the *Triumphal Arch* erected in honour of Octavius Augustus by Marcus Julius Cottius, seven years before the common era. To be visited the Church-Cathedral of St. Just, the foundation of which dates back to the XI<sup>th</sup> century: it contains some artistic treasures. The redoubtable fortress *La Brunetta*, built by order of Charles-Emmanuel III, was dismantled in 1798 in virtue of the treaty of Paris.

**The Vaudois or Pinerolo Valleys**, very picturesque and very rich in historic souvenirs and military deeds. The town of Pinerolo is sadly celebrated: under Louis XIV *the man with the iron mask* was shut up in the castle as a state prisoner having as gailor the terrible Saint-Mars governor of the town. All the fortifications have long since been dismantled. On the hill to the East is situate the church of St. Maurice in gothic style with a large belfry: the church has five naves. The Cathedral dedicated to St. Donat has recently been restored: the belfry is situate on an ancient strong tower. The origin of these two churches dates back to the XI<sup>th</sup> century, but they have been successively rebuilt.

The carriage road going up the valley of Cluson is traversed as far as Perosa by a steam tram: then it touches *Fenestrelle* and by the pass of Sestrières leads down to Cesana. The valley of Pellis is traversed as far as *Torre Pellice* by the railway line which touches Pinerolo.

**The town of Saluzzo** with its churches of the middle-age and the *Cavassa Mansion*, constructed at the beginning of the XVI century by Francis Cavassa Vicar general and adviser of Marguerite de Foix, widow of Ludwig II marquis of Saluzzo: this mansion has been restored and refurnished under the care of Marquis Emmanuel d'Azeglio, who presented it to the city. In the neighbourhood the castles of Verzuolo and La Manta deserve to be visited (*Turin-Cuneo* line).



The Matterhorn or Mont-Cervin.

**The Valley of Aosta**, with its numerous lateral valleys, is the most picturesque and grandiose of Piedmont. It is surrounded by the highest

mountains of Europe. The mass of the *Gran Paradiso* (4061 m.) to the South, the *Mont-Blanc* (4807 m.), *Matterhorn* (4482 m.) and the mass of *Mont-Rose* (4635 m.) to the North. The valley is studded with castles and strong towers, nearly all in ruins. The town of **Aosta** built by the Romans still preserves its walls and the grandiose « *Porta Pretoriana* »; a triumphal arch and remains of the Roman theatre and amphitheatre. The Cathedral and Collegial Church of Saint-Ours are very remarkable and contain some artistic treasures: the *Tower of the Lepers* (see the works of Xavier de Maisre) and other monuments of the Roman and middle age, should be visited (3 hours by train from Turin. See page 60: *The Castles of Issogne and Verrès*).

The carriage route from Aosta to the pass of Grand-St-Bernard is about to be completed and will join that of Martigny. The national route leads up the valley as far as Pré Saint-Didier and by La Thuile touches the Petit Saint-Bernard. From Pré Saint-Didier in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour one arrives at **Courmayeur** (1224 m.), to the foot of the Mont-Blanc chain, one of the most beautiful sojourns of the Italian Alps where grandiose hotels abound. The valleys of Savaranche and Cogne renowned for royal hunting preserves, well stocked with large game (wild goats, chamois and grouse), end in the mass of the Gran Paradiso. The **Valtournanche** (station of *Chatillon*), which ends at Matterhorn, is very frequented by Alpinists and tourists, who either pass over the valley Ayas to Gressoney, or by the Hill of St-Theodulus to Zermatt.



Gressoney — Villa Pecoz.

The **Valley of Gressoney** (Pont St-Martin station — to visit the *Roman Bridge* over the torrent Lys — leaving Turin by the first train, arriving at Gressoney Saint-Jean at mid-day). Gressoney since 1890 is the summer sojourn of H. M. Queen Margherita of Savoy: this valley is shut in by the mass of Mont-Rose, where the imposing glaciers of Lyskamm descend down to the bottom of the valley. — Numerous good hotels are established at *Saint-Jean* (1385 m.) and *La Trinité* (1627 m.) (see GUIDE-MANUEL DU TOURISTE DANS LA VALLÉE D'AOSTE. Première Section: GRESSONEY. A vol. in 18<sup>e</sup> with Phototypes and map. Turin, 1902, F. CASANOVA, publisher).



## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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**The valleys of the Stura of Lanzo.** — Distant one hour from Turin (*Turin-Ciriè-Lanzo* line, see page 9), through a picturesque and industrial country, one reaches Lanzo, small and pretty town situate on a height, which seems to obstruct the expansion of the valley. — **Lanzo** is a centre for the villages and the starting point for excursions and sojourns in the three valleys — (during the spring and autumn a through train runs from Turin in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour). At the station there is a Café-Restaurant, and Omnibuses and Carriages going in every direction, meet the trains; there are several Hotels and Restaurants; one can visit the churches and the castle tower (demolished in 1557) but the principal curiosity of the place is the celebrated Rock bridge (*ponte del roc*), called also the devil's bridge, in one span of 37 metres, openwork strongly built on the Stura, in 1378. From the bridge one sees the *Giants Pots*, curious excavations hollowed out in the rock by the waters, work of the glacial period.

Lanzo may serve as a starting point for many agreeable and varied promenades, such as the valley of *Tesso* to the North, very well shaded and the excursion to the *Sanctuary of St. Ignazio*. But the most agreeable excursions that one can make are up the valleys of Stura going, by carriage routes, the scenery of which is very picturesque and varied.

One can, leaving Turin in the morning, penetrate very far and return the same day. For instance taking a carriage at Lanzo, one arrives comfortably without walking at the bottom of the Grand Valley (*Valle Grande*) under the glaciers of the *Levanna*, 1236 metres high, or in the valley of **Viù** (centre of the villages) and at *Usseglio*, the upper part of which is crowned by important Alpine summits (*Roccia Melone*, 3537 m.; *Torre d'Ovarda*, 3075 m., etc.).

The central valley (*Valle d'Ala*) which commences at **Cères** is very interesting especially in the upper part (After *Ala*, one can descend to visit a magnificent cascade which rushes down into a whirlpool 60 metres in depth). In 5 hours from Lanzo one can arrive at *Balme*, the centre of alpine excursions such as the *Ciamarella* (3676 m.), the point of *Bessan* (3632 m.), etc. (see Panorama of the Alps).

The Company of Electricity « *Alta Italia* » draws from the *Stura* eight thousand Electrical horses power, which it distributes to the manufacturers and merchants of the province of Turin and the Biella region.

Page 12	Line 62:	1842 — 1900	read:	1844 — 1900
,	13	, 51: 14.000 square metres	,	14.000.000 square metres
,	21	, 55: twelve	,	fourteen
,	25	, 47: Chirurgy	,	Chirurgery
,	28	, 51: an Jewish	,	a Jewish
,	42	, 33: the Spanish	,	the Spaniards
,	49	: Civic Museum	,	admission one franc.

# Commercial and Professional Addresses.

See:  
plan of  
the town

## Aerated Waters:

**Delbecchi & Co.**, 13, via Andrea Doria. Apparatuses for the manufacture of Aerated waters, sparkling wines.

G. 5

## Alpinism:

**Casanova F.**, Bookseller, Carignano place and Academy of the Sciences street. — *Specialities*: Alpine books and guides, maps. — Guides Baedeker, Joanne. (See: *Booksellers*).

F. 5

**Grosso Louis & Co.**, 18, piazza Castello (see: *Hatter and Glover*), complete mountain out-fits.

F. 5

## Art Industrial Decorative:

**Casanova F.** Bookseller, piazza Carignano (angle via Academy of the Sciences, and via Finanze). Subscriptions received for all reviews of decoration. — *L'Arte Decorativa Moderna*, an illustrated review of architecture and decoration of the house and life founded and published in occasion of the 1<sup>st</sup> Modern Decorative Exhibition (see: page 67).

F. 5

**Rosenberg & Sellier**, 18, via Maria Vittoria. Emporium of decorative and industrial art publications.

F. 6

**Schmid E.**, 3, via Amedeo Avogadro. Representative of important foreign houses.

G. 6

## Art objects:

**Janetti and Son**, 6, via Po. Artistic Bronzes and Objects of Art.

G. 6

## Asbestos:

*Stabilimento di Amianto e Gomma Elastica* late **Bender and Martiny**, 5, via Pietro Micca. Works at Nole Canavese. — Furnishers for all kinds of Industry and Marine. Proprietors of the most renowned Mines of Italy.

F. 5

## Assurances against fire:]

**Società Reale di Assicurazione mutua contro gli Incendi** (*Royal mutual assurance society against fire*), 6, via Orfane. Established since 1829.

E. 4

## Banks and Bankers:

**Banca Commerciale Italiana** (Limited Company), Capital fully paid up 60,000,000 frcs. Chief office — Milan. — Offices: Florence — Genoa — Naples — Rome — Turin — Venice. — Branches: Leghorn — Messina.

F. 5

**TURIN**, address, via Santa Teresa, angle via Arsenale.

Purchase and sale of foreign moneys and notes.

Purchase and sale of foreign dividends.

Emission and payment of Letters of Credit.

Security deposit — Safety Deposit for valuable packages.

Bank operations of every kind.

Changing office — via Santa Teresa.

**Banca d'Italia**, 8, via Arsenale.

F. 5

**Banco di Napoli**, 8, via Cavour.

G. 5

**Banco di Sconto e di Sete** (Discount and Silk bank, Capital 20,000,000 frcs.). Central Office, Turin, n° 15, via Alfieri. Agency: Genoa, Pinerolo, Alessandria and Cuneo. — Changing Office: 28, via Roma.

F. 4

**Banco di Roma** (Limited Company, Capital 10,000,000). Chief Office, Rome. Offices at Paris, Genoa and Turin. — Branches: Albano-Laziale, Corneto-Tarquini, Frascati, Frosinone, Palestrina, Siena, Tivoli, Viterbo. — Turin, office, 22, via Santa Teresa.

F. 5

**Blanc Jules**, 20, via Bogino, angle via Cavour.

G. 5

French Banker.

**Cassinis Bros & Co.** (Succ. Bernè), 25, via Bogino (see Silk). Bank — Letters of Credit.

F. 6

**Ceriana Bros**, 3, via Lagrange.

F. 5

Bank, raw and worked silk.

**De Fernex J.**, 15, via Alfieri.

F. 4

Bank — Letters of Credit.

**Kuster & Co.**, 54, via XX Settembre.

F. 5

Letters of Credit.

**Marsaglia L.**, 1, piazza San Carlo.

F. 5

- Pellegrini and Moris** (Succ. **J. E. Mylius**), 6, piazza Solferino. F. 5  
Bank — Collections, discounts. — Letters of Credit.  
**Società Finanziaria Industriale Torinese** (Limited Company. F. 4  
Capital 2,500,000), 15, via Alfieri.  
**Sormani and Deslex**, 1, via Arcivescovado. G. 5  
Stock broker, purchase and sale of annuities and consols.  
**Treves & Anau** (Succ.), 46, via XX Settembre. F. 5  
**Zuckermann Jos. & Co.**, 35, via XX Settembre. F. 5

## Baths and Hydropathy:

- The **Annunziata**, First class Bathing-hydropathic establish- F. 7  
ment, 51, via Po — Simple and medicinal baths. Hall for spring  
water douches and room for Scotch douches.  
**Grand hydropathic establishment « La Provvidenza »** (Col- G. 4  
liex), No 5 and 7, via XX Settembre (near the Station) rational  
and complete Hydropathics simple and de luxe baths, Turkish-  
Roman baths. — Steam and douche baths. — Light and hydro-  
electric baths. — Massage, inhalations, medical gymnastics, etc.  
Doctor in chief **E. Jorio**.  
**Hydropathic establishment for the « Kneipp Cure »**, 5, via H. 2  
Orbassano (Crocetta). Sanitary director, Doctor **Henry Imoda**.  
First class pension. — Open throughout the year. — Trams pass.

## Beer (Breweries):

- Boringhieri & Co.** « Foro Boario » at the extremity of Victor- E. 1  
Emmanuel II avenue. Beer-Garden attached.  
**Bosio and Caratsch**, 81, corso Principe Oddone. D. 3  
With large beer-garden.  
**Metzger Charles**, 63, via San Donato (Martinetto). C. 2  
*Specialities*: Beer of the Pilsen type.

## Beer-Halls:

- Birraria Carri**, 8, via Garibaldi and 9, via Palazzo di Città. E. 5  
Established in 1820. — Proprietor **Faija Giovanni**.  
**Birraria Nazionale**, 20, via Cernaia, opposite the monument E. 4  
to Pietro Micca.  
**Birraria Pessina**. Mount-Capuchins (see page 33) in summer H. 7  
open till 12 P.M., splendid view of Turin.  
**Bürger Bräu München**, corso Vittorio Emanuele II, opposite G. 4  
the Central Station. Arrival side. — Caffè Piemonte, etc.  
**Gambrinus Halle**, piazza Solferino, next to the Alfieri theatre. H. 7

## Bicycles:

- Croizat Victor**, 11, via Gioberti. — Dépôt for bicycles « Ram- G. 4  
bler », Gormully, Jeffery Mfg. Co. of Chicago.  
**Fabbre & Gagliardi** (Houses Milan and Florence), 24, via Maria F. 6  
Vittoria. Parts for bicycles and motor-cars. — Phonographs.  
*Stabilimento di Amianto e gomma elastica già Bender and Martiny*, F. 5  
5, via Pietro Micca. — Accessories and Machines of all kinds.

## Book-Binders:

- Pacchiotti Cav. G.**, 15, via Zecca. Ground floor, speciality. — F. 6  
Bindings in styles of every century. Gold medal at the general  
Italian Exhibition (Turin 1893).  
**Patarchi Filippo**, 1, corso Valdocco and 44, via Garibaldi. — D. 4  
Bindings of editions of every kind, embossed leather for stylish  
furniture.

## Booksellers and Publishers:

- Bocca Bros**, 3, via Carlo Alberto. International library. Pu- F. 6  
blishers of several important scientific collections.  
**Casanova F.** Furnisher to H. M. the King of Italy, via Acca- F. 5  
demia delle Scienze, angle via Finanze (*Carignan place*). Scien-  
tific and literary novelties. — *Specialities*: Guides and works  
on the alps. — Military and Naval art. — Agriculture, Elec-  
tricity. — Technical and Industrial works. — Publishing House.  
**Gallizio G.** (Prop. of the Firm **G. B. Petrini**), 15, via Gari- E. 5  
baldi. — Classic works and scholastic books. Publishers of French-  
Italian Dictionaries by the Comm. Prof. C. Ghiotti.  
**Libreria Antiquaria Patristica**, 87, via Venti Settembre. E. 5  
Works out-of-print, rare and curious. *Cimeliums*. Autographs, etc.  
**Unione Tipografico-Editrice** (late **Pomba**), 23, corso Raffaello. K. 5  
Publishing house of scientific, historical and literary works. —  
Encyclopedias. Dictionaries, etc.

## Boots and Furriery:

- Lowy and Abeles** « Calzatura Viennese », 16, via Roma. Large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's boots. — *Speciality*: Articles de luxe in fur, hardware, bronzes and porcelain. F. 5
- Manifattura di Pellami e Calzature** (Limited Company), 76, via Santa Chiara. Complete mechanical manufacture of the boot. — *Speciality*: Systems « Welt and American ». D. 3
- Scaletti Pietro**, 31-35, via Roma, and 12, via Po. — *Speciality*: Boots for Artists and for Sport. G. 5

## Brocades, Velvets, etc.:

- Badano, Sazia & Co.** (late Solei). *Manifattura Damaschi e Broccati*, via Zecca (Benevello passage). F. 7
- Cloths and laceries for furniture, velvet, gauzes, etc., at Cost price, retail. Established in 1800 — (*Exportation*).
- Pasquina G.** (Works at *Settimo-Torinese*), 43, via Roma, 2nd floor. G. 5
- Brocades and velvets for furniture, etc. etc.

## Broideries:

- François Pierre**, Works: 6, via Martinetto. C. 1
- Speciality*: Embroidered chaînette veils.

## Brushes:

- Celle A. late G.** (Succ. **Fino**), 4, via Ospedale, angle via Lagrange: Brushes for toilets, House, Stable and in general. F. 5

## Cafés:

- Caffè Alfieri**, 9, via Po, near to « piazza Castello ». *Speciality*: Moka Café — Ices and sherbet (private residences served). F. 4
- Caffè Nazionale**, 20, via Po. F. 6
- Concert in winter — Salon in artistic and monumental style.
- Caffè San Carlo**, piazza San Carlo and Santa Teresa street. F. 5
- Open-air concert — Artistic saloons.
- Gran Café and Beer Garden** « **Chalet al Valentino** ». Concert on Sunday and in summer — Electric Trams for all parts. I. 6
- Società Caffè Venezuela** (Cap. 600,000 fres). General Direction F. 6
- Turin, 14, via Principe Amedeo (Carlo Alberto place). Sampling Bar and retail house, 3, via Po. Moka Café, Caracolos and Porto-Rico brands, natural and burnt, liquid coffee in bottles.

## Candles stearine and Soaps:

- Lanza Bros.** Establishments: Turin, *Barriera Nizza*. At Pisa (San Giuliano baths). — Store at Genoa, 18, piazza Fontane Morose. M. 3

## Caps (Works):

- Merzagora A. & Co.**, 16, via Vanchiglia (straw hats). Manufacturers of all kinds of caps (Wholesale — *Exportation*). F. 7

## Ceramics Artistic:

- L'Arte Ceramica**, Manufacture. Direction, 10, via Ghirlandaio, Florence (*Turin Exhibition*). Faïences. — Artistic stoneware. Artistic decorations and enamelled square tiles for walls. — Grand prix Paris, 1900. St-Petersburg, 1901. K. 5
- Salvini & Co.** (Works at Florence), Turin, 70, via XX Settembre. E. 5
- Artistic Ceramics, imitation of ancient and modern art.
- Ceramic Society Richard-Ginori**. Dépôt at Turin, XX Settembre street, corner of Garibaldi street. Artistic Porcelain and Ceramic. E. 5

## Cereals (Representatives) — (See: *Flour Mills*):

- Corinaldi Chev. Caesar**, 19, via San Quintino. — Commission house for Cereals and Representative for Piedmont of the *Marsala Florio*. G. 3
- Pia Chev. Gaetan**, 5, via Volta. — Commission house in Cereals and Meal. G. 4

## Cheeses wholesale (Retail; see: *Pork-Butchers*, etc.):

- Jarre F. & Co.** General store: *Barriera Nizza*. M. 3
- Foreign and national cheeses (Established in 1845)
- Rigat Peter and Sons**. Stores in the Docks, 29, via Cernaia. — E. 3
- Exporters*: Blue Gorgonzola. — Parmesan cheeses.



## Chocolate (Works):

- Giuliani Victor**, via Accademia delle Scienze (near *Castello* place). F. 5  
Manufacture of chocolate, service of chocolate in cups, chocolate and milk etc.
- Moriondo and Gariglio**, Works, 36, via degli Artisti (Retail, F. 8  
6, piazza San Carlo). — Chocolate *Gianduja* and *Fantasy*, sole  
*speciality*. — Only Gold Medal at Paris Exhibition 1900, for Italian chocolate.
- Talmone Michele**, 23, via Lagrange, corner of Cavour street. G. 5  
Works, 19, via Balbis. D. 3  
Branches: at *Milan* (17, via Dante), and *Magadino* (Switzerland).  
The oldest works of *Gianduja*. — *Specialities*: Queen's Dessert.  
Bouche de Dame. Soluble Cacao. Pyramid Chocolate.
- Caffarel Prochet & Co.** (Succ.). First class House founded 1826, D. 3  
10, via Balbis. — Chocolate *Gianduja* (creation of the firm in  
1865) — Fancy Chocolate. — Soluble Chocolate. — Highest  
awards at all the principal Exhibitions.

## Colours and Varnish:

- Guglielmo A.**, 38, via Lagrange. Colours and Varnish, brushes, G. 5  
articles for painting and photography.

## Confectioners and Pastry Cooks:

- Baratti and Milano**, 25, piazza Castello, and Subalpina Gallery. F. 6  
*Specialities*: Caramels.
- Cagno F.** (Gold medal at National Exhibition 1898), 32, via Saluzzo. H. 4  
*Speciality*: Nougats (Torrioni) in boxes for exportation.
- Cassinelli Maurizio** (Pastry Cook), 30, via Lagrange. G. 5  
*Specialities*: — Puffed cakes — Chantilly cream etc.
- Germanetti O.**, 7, piazza Carlo Felice, near the Central Station. G. 5  
— *Speciality*: Fancy Chocolate and real *Giandujotti* of Turin.
- Giordano G.**, 54, via XX Settembre. Giordano vanilla biscuits F. 5  
excellent for tea and dessert. Boxes L. 1.25, 2.50 and 3.50.
- Rocca A.** (House founded in 1810) of **V. Leonardo & Co.**, provides F. 6  
to the Royal Houses, 4, via Po. Manufacture in all branches of the trade.
- Sartori, Tacchini & Co.**, via Garibaldi corner via XX Settembre. E. 5  
Confectionery, Pastry and Emporium of gastronomic specialities.
- Sciamengo Angelo**, 1, via Nizza. — *Specialities*: Caramels, Mar- G. 5  
rons glacés and Chocolate — Refreshment room for travellers.
- Stratta Bros**, 7, piazza San Carlo. F. 5  
*Specialities*: Gelatine caramels — Cakes, Liqueurs, etc.

## Constructors:

- Società Nazionale Officine Savigliano**. Direction: Turin, 40, F. 5  
via XX Settembre. Locomotives and rolling stock. Constructions in iron, electric machines.

## Constructors Electricians:

- Società Elettrotecnica Italiana**, 60, via Principi d'Acaia. — F. 1  
Dynamo works, motors and electric accessories.
- Tedeschi Ing. V. & Co.**, 7, via Monte Bianco. General works for A. 6  
wire and cables for all electrical applications. Paris, 2, rue Franche-Comté (in 10 years: 3 diplomas of honour, 6 gold medals and 2 special diplomas).

## Constructors Mechanics:

- Ansaldi & Co.**, (*Limited Comp., Capital 2,500,000 frcs.*); Works, B. 6  
20, via Cuneo; Stores, 12, via XX Settembre. Machine tools of all kinds for metal and wood working.
- Giordana & Mossello**, 153, corso Regina Margherita. — *Specialities*: Turbines, Pumps, Ventilators, heating installations for D. 3  
steam and Termosiphon.
- Società Termotecnica e Meccanica** (*Limited Company, Capital 1,500,000 frcs.*) E. 9  
Works, Strada Circonvallazione, 50 (Barriera Colombaro)  
Turin. Refrigerating (by carbonic acid) machines, industrial apparatuses for chemical industries, Gazogenes, Air compressors and pumps. Machine-tools. Depôts: Turin M<sup>r</sup> A. Scala, 19, via Pietro Micca; Milan, M<sup>r</sup> Pontremoli, 7, via Dante.

## Cotton (Cotton Works):

- Bass V. & Co.** Establishment and Office, 4, corso Emilia. C. 6  
**Cotonificio Fratelli Poma** late **Peter**, 3, corso Vinzaglio. E. 3

- Leumann N.**, Establishment: « *Borgata Leumann* », Stradale di Francia (Railway: *Turin-Rivoli*) (see page 8).  
**Mazzonis Paolo** late **G. B.**, 11, via San Domenico. E. 5  
 Spinning, weaving and printing.

### Crystals and Glass:

- Robert. Vassallo, Gay & Co.**, 6, via Pietro Micca (see: also F. 5  
 Faïences and Porcelains).

### Cutting School:

- Raffagnone V.**, Prof. of Cutting, 2, via Po. Director-Proprietor F. 6  
 of the journal *La Mode Italo-franco-anglo-américaine*.

### Decorations industrial & Constructions in Wood:

- Negri Chev. Prof. Pasquale**, 90, via dei Fiori. Establis. of simple K. 4  
 and artistic cabinet work. — *Speciality*: Church cabinet work.

### Dentists (Doctors and Surgeons):

- Baglione Dr Umberto**, 24, via Genova. Director of the section F. 4  
 for dental maladies at the General Polyclinic.  
**Febbraro Dr Alessandro**, piazza San Carlo near via Maria Vit- F. 5  
 toria. Director of the section of the mouth and dental maladies  
 at the St-Donat Polyclinic. — Attendance h. 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
**Martini Dr Louis**, 2, via Barbaroux (near Castle Place). — At- E. 5  
 tendance 8 to 12 — 2 to 5.  
**Mussatti Dr E. C.** (Dental School of Paris), 2, via Viotti. — Con- F. 5  
 sultations from 9 to 6 — Festivals 8 to 12.

### Diamonds Imitation:

- Vigliani Benedict**, 2, via Po. — Jewellery of perfect imitation F. 6  
 in rings, brooches, pins and bracelets.

### Doctors and Surgeons:

- Bajardi P.**, Prof. of the University, 21, via San Francesco da G. 6  
 Paola. Oculist (Principal at the Ophthalmic Hospital) — Atten-  
 dance 1 to 3.  
**Bozzolo Comm. Camillo**, 8, corso Vittorio Emanuele II, Director H. 6  
 of Medicinal Clinics at the University: (3 to 5).  
**Carbonelli Prof. Chev. G.**, 40, via Ospedale (consultation noon G. 6  
 to 3 o'clock). — Principal of the obstetrical clinics at the Ma-  
 ternity hospital.  
**Carle Prof. Comm. Antonio**, 17, corso Re Umberto. Director of G. 4  
 Surgical clinics at the University (receives at 2 o'clock).  
**Dionisio Prof. Dott. Ignazio**, 10, corso Vinzaglio (from 3 to 5). F. 3  
 — *Specialities*: Maladies of the Larynx, nose and ear.  
**Giovannini Prof. Chev. S.**, 37, via S. Francesco da Paola. Di- H. 5  
 rector of the Dermosyphilopathic clinic and skin diseases.  
**Gradenigo Prof. G.** Maladies of the Larynx, nose and ear (see: F. 9  
*Healing establishments*, on page 72).  
**Graziadei Comm. B.**, 22, via Sacchi. — Principal Doctor at the H. 4  
 hospital of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, for internal maladies.  
**Peroni Prof. Giacomo** (Director of the sexual and skin diseases F. 7  
 at the General Polyclinic), 19, via Montebello. (Hours of re-  
 ception 9 to 11).  
**Pescarolo Comm. B.**, 12, piazza Vittorio Emanuele. — Prof. of G. 7  
 nervous maladies at the University and first Doctor at the  
 Major Hospital.  
**Ramello Comm. Candido**, 18, via Carlo Alberto. F. 5  
 Doctor and Surgeon. (*Central Pharmacy*, 2, via Roma).  
**Sansoni Dr Prof. L.**, 13, piazza Vittorio Emanuele I (from 2 to 4). G. 7  
 Speciality for gastro-intestinal maladies (see: *Healing esta-  
 blishments*).  
**Secondi Prof. Chev. Giovanni**, 3, via Venti Settembre 2nd floor. G. 4  
 Eye maladies (2 o'clock). Healing establishment, 104, via Nizza.

### Elastic Tissues (Works):

- Cappa E.**, 76, via XX Settembre, braces and elastic goods of all E. 5  
 kinds, tailors and boot-makers furnished.

### Electricity (Energy and lighting power):

- Society « Elettricità Alta Italia »**, 21, via Arsenale (see: 2nd F. 4  
 page of the cover).

## Enamel and Coral articles:

**Labriola Stefano** (Succ. Bros Labriola of P.), 1, via Roma. — F. 5  
*Specialities*: Fans, Combs, Hair-pins, etc.

## Faïences and Porcelains:

**Robert, Vassallo, Gay & Co.**, 6, via Pietro Micca (see: *Crystals*). F. 5

## Florists:

**Lavagno Ermelinda**, 12, via Po. — Fresh flowers. Bouquets, F. 6  
 Baskets. Foreign orders executed on receipt of money orders.

## Flowers Artificial:

**Torta** (Fratelli), 23, via Roma, supplier to H. R. H. Helen of F. 5  
 France. Wholesale and Detail. — *Specialities*: Imitation from nature.

## Forwarding Agents:

**Carpaneto G. B.**, 7, via Finanze (at Genoa and Sampierdarena). F. 5  
 Expeditions to the country and international services — Removals — packing — padded vans — collections — Custom house business — salt and tobacco consignments.

**Dalla Chiara & Co.**, 21, via Bogino. — International transport F. 6  
 House-Transport of furniture undertaken, with padded removal cars, large store for furniture and goods.

**Gondrand Bros**, *National Transport Co.*, Capital 2,000,000, fres. G. 5  
 fully paid-up: branch — Galleria Nazionale, Turin (via Roma).

## Foulards, Silks, Ribbons and Lace:

**Gamna G. B.**, 2, piazza Venezia (see: *Ties*). F. 4

## Founders in letters and Typographic machines:

**Nebiolo & Co.**, 9, Stradale del Parco (see: *Typographic*). — Large D. 6  
 assortment in fancy characters and for works. — Ornaments « Liberty » — Vignettes — Manufactory for American machines system « Fulgur », « Ideal » treadles. — *Exportation*.

## Foundries:

**Ansaldi M. & Co.** (Lim. C., Cap. 2,500,000 fres). Works, 20, via B. 5  
 Cuneo. Stores, 12, via XX Settembre. Pieces of every kind in rough cast with complete installation of modern machines for the foundry.

## Furniture (Works) and Tapestry:

**Dellera Chev. Michele**, 33, via Bogino, and 18, via Cavour. G. 5  
 First class establishment for artistic stylish furniture. — Special study for new styles. Provider to the Royal House.

**Ferri Pietro**, 20, via dei Mille angle via Accademia Albertina. G. 6  
 — Furniture in all styles — Provider to the Mauritian Order.

**Quartara Comm. Giuseppe**, 15, via Saluzzo. — First class estab- H. 4  
 lishment for the manufacture of furniture in wood of all kinds and styles. — Upholsterer and decorator of complete apartments.

**Rosso Chev. Carlo**, 29, via San Secondo. — First class estab- H. 4  
 lishment of artistic and modern style furniture.

**Valabrega V.**, 13, via Principe Amedeo. — Gold medal at In- F. 6  
 ternational Exhibition of Paris, 1900.

## Furniture Garden:

**Soave**, 3, via Urbano Rattazzi. — The oldest manufactory of G. 5  
 garden furniture and iron signs.

## Furniture in Iron (Manufactures):

**Capello Angelo**, 27, corso Re Umberto. — Special beds in las- G. 3  
 tron and special beds for Colleges, Hotels and Hospitals.

**Pautassi G.**, 35, via Cibrario (Furnisher to Institutes, Hospitals D. 2  
 and Hotels). Beds and iron furniture. Laminar beds and metallic mattresses. — Varnishing by heating and enamel.

## Furriers (Manufactory):

**Fiorio Bros**, 13, via Garibaldi (see: *Gloves*). E. 5  
*Specialities*: Otter coats (real) and Gentlemen's Fur coats.

**Krause & Co.** (Succ. Gilardini), 16, porticos of piazza Castello. E. 5

## Gas (Society for lighting):

- Società Anonima Consumatori Gas-Luce.** Fully paid up capital 1,800,000 francs. 13, via Alfieri; works, 52, corso Regina Margherita. F. 4
- Società Italiana per il Gas.** Fully paid up capital 10,000,000. F. 4  
General Direction, Turin, 23, via Arsenale. Works at Palermo, Pavia, Bergamo, Tortona, Girgenti and Turin.

## Glass Works:

- Gonella G. & Co.** (Succ. Trombotto), 5, piazza Vittorio Emanuele I. — Illumination glasses. G. 7

## Gloves (Manufactury):

- Bay Louis.** Works: via Vasco, between via Po and via Zecca. F. 6  
Retail: via Roma (angle Castle Place). — *Exportation.*
- Florio Bros.** 13, via Garibaldi (see: *Furriers*). — Glove Manu- E. 5  
factory — Hides cured and tanned for gloves.
- Glovery Special.** 16, via Lagrange. G. 5  
Manufacture of skin gloves in every mode and system.
- Re Clemente & Co.**, 63, corso Vittorio Emanuele II. G. 4  
Gloves manufactured in wool, cotton, silk and half-silk, also knitted.

## Goldsmiths, Jewellers, etc. (Manufacturers):

- Franco Michele**, 4, via Alfieri (see: *Metals precious*). F. 5  
Manufacture of gold objects and jewellery.
- Marchisio Bros.** 23, via Pallamaglio angle via Madama Cri- I. 5  
stina. — *Specialities*: Gold chains.
- Martina Pietro** (Works), 9, via Balbo. F. 8  
*Specialities*: Watch chains, etc.
- Musy & Son.** 1, via Po. Jewellers and Watchmakers to the F. 6  
Royal Family. Manufacture of Jewellery and rich objects artistic silver work. Bronze Art collections. — First class Watches and clocks, special repairing rooms.
- Tornotti Frederick**, 1, via Roma, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Manufacture of artistic F. 5  
objects, diamonds and precious stones.

## Hair-dresser:

- Zumaglini G.**, 7, via Carlo Alberto near the Post. F. 6

## Hardware and wholesale mercery:

- Tabusso Boeris & Co.** Warehouse, 19, via Alfieri. With own F. 4  
works for the manufacture of several articles.

## Hatters (Merchants and Manufacturers):

- Della Rocca Andrea** (Succ. Della Rocca Bros), 25, piazza Castello F. 6  
(Firm established in 1830). — Hats of the latest novelty for Ladies, Gentlemen and children. — Hatter to H. M. the King of Italy and the Princes and Princesses Royal.
- Foresto Wov V<sup>t</sup>**, 1, piazza Carlo Felice (facing the Station). G. 5  
(*Universal Hatters*). Dépôt of the Firm G. Borsalino & Bros, Alexandria.

## Hatter and Glover:

- Grosso Luigi & Co.**, 18, piazza Castello (see: *Alpinism*). Made F. 5  
to measure. — Novelties and fancy goods.

## Healing Establishments:

- Institute for the cure of eye, nose and larynx.** Direction F. 9  
Prof. G. Gradenigo, of Turin University, 8, corso Regina Margherita (*Pension*).
- Healing establishment for gastro-intestinal maladies** (Dr G. 7  
Prof. L. Sassoni), 13, piazza Vittorio Emanuele I (*Pension*).
- Medical Physicopathic Institute**, 24, via Sacchi. H. 4  
Director: Doctor G. Dalla Chiara.  
Proprietor: Doctor S. Sartorio.  
*Kinespathy*. Gymnastics medical and hygienic, Zander system.  
— Manual, mechanical, electrical and thermic massage. *Tremulopathy*. Orthopaedy. — *Electropathy*. Hydroelectric baths. Faradic and galvanic currents. High tension currents. Polyphase currents. Franklinisation. — *Thermopathy*. Artificial dirt baths. Cataplasms thermoelectrics. Warm air baths. — *Photopathy*. Light baths. — Medical *Hydropathy*. — Fees on application.



## Herbalist:

**Ulrich Dominic**, 7, via San Secondo. — Special commerce. — G. 4  
Exportation (see: *Oils Essential*, etc.).

## Hygeine sanitary, Baths (Apparatuses):

**Penotti Chev. Giovanni**, 24, via Lagrange. — Sanitary apparatuses for privy, baths, wash-stands. G. 5

## Hosiery (Manufacturers):

**Bevilacqua Bros.** Works, 2, corso Palermo. D. 7

All kinds of hosiery for exportation.

**Romano G.**, 5, corso Dante and via Santa Teresa and Galleria Natta. *Specialities*: Light hosiery and novelties for sport. F. 5

## Hotels:

**Grand Hotel** and **Hôtel d'Europe**, piazza Castello. Centre of the city. Opposite the Royal Palace. First class (see: *page 5*). F. 5

**Hotel Trombetta** and **Angleterre**, 31, via Roma (see: *page 5*). G. 5

**Hotel Victoria** and **Tre Corone**, 41, via XX Settembre (see: *page 5*). F. 5

**Hôtel Bonne Femme, Métropole et Fédér**, 3, via Pietro Micca. F. 5

**Grand Hôtel Meublé Fiorina**, 22, via Pietro Micca, opposite piazza Solferino (see: *page 5*). F. 4

**Hôtel Suisse-Terminus**, opposite (arrival side) the Central Station, 12, via Sacchi. G. 4

**Hotel Dogana** (near Porta Susa Station), 42, via Cernaia. — Bedrooms from 2.50. — Restaurant recommended. E. 5

**Hotel Campo di Marte**, 7, via XX Settembre (near the Central Station). Bedrooms from 2.50. Restaurant. Lunch 2.50. Dinner 4 francs, wine included. G. 4

**Hotel Persico Reale**, 23, via Lagrange. Bedrooms from 2.50. Lunch 2.50. Dinner 4 francs. Choice wines. G. 5

## Hunting and Fishing (Articles):

**Sigismondi A.**, 5-7, via Madama Cristina. H. 5

Special Works of horse hair and all Fishing requisites. Guns, revolvers, ammunition and all Hunting necessities.

## Ice (Machines for the manufacture):

**Società Termotecnica Meccanica** (see: *Constructors Mechanical*). E. 9

## Laces (Works):

**Petiti Francesco**, 2, via Garibaldi. — Laces for churches, military and liveries, fine and artificial gold and silver. E. 5

## Leather Embossed for furniture:

**Bocca Angelo**, 6, via Lanzo (established 1820). — *Specialities*: Leather and calf, for embossing purposes. B. 5

**Patarchi Filippo**, 44, via Garibaldi and 1, corso Valdoceo. — Embossed leather for all kinds of furniture and house decoration (see: *Binders*). D. 4

## Linen (Linen Industry):

**Frette E. & Co.**, 64, via XX Settembre. — Linen, table-cloths, curtains, covers — Out-fits for marriages and for the house. F. 5

## Liqueurs:

**Cora (G. & L. Bros)**, 2, piazza San Carlo (see: *Vermouth*). — Liqueur Manufactory. — Foreign produce store. F. 5

**Faija Cesare** (Successor to **Ceria**), 8, via Pietro Micca. — *Specialities*: Ratafia d'Andorno. Vermouth and liqueurs. F. 5

**Losa & Valpreda**, 36, corso Vittorio Emanuele II and via San Francesco da Paola. — *Specialities*: Tamburnin and Vermouth *excellior*. H. 4

**Rolando & Brosio**, via Santa Teresa, corner of via San Tomaso, 2. Bar, via Garibaldi corner of via Genova, 3. Bar, 14, via Roma. F. 5

**Trinchieri Annibale**, 20, via Po. Establishment out of the city. Liqueur manufactures. Quinine wine and Superior Mint. — Very renowned for excellent produces. F. 6

## Lithographers:

**Carpignano & Co.** (Successors to **Salussolia**), 23, via Maria Vittoria, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. — *Specialities*: Maps, engraved plates and illustrations for scientific works and all kinds of lithographic works: Notices, bills, labels, tickets, etc., etc. G. 6

**Doyen (L. Simondetti, Successor)**, 38, via Carlo Alberto. — *G. 6*  
*Specialities*: Chromolithography. Colour Bills. Maps, Plates for library editions, tickets, labels. Illustrated post cards. Commercial printing, etc.

### Machines Agricultural, Wine making and Oil:

**Mure B.**, established 1849, via dei Fiori, 23-25. — *I. 4*  
 First class awards in all agricultural Exhibitions and competitions.

### Machines industrial (Constructors):

**Audoli L. and Bertola C.** (Industrial engineers), 26, via Alfieri. — *F. 4*  
 -- Automatic water elevators. — Brass tubing.

**Dubosc Engineer Edmond**, 62, via Principi d'Acaia. — *F. 1*  
 Machines, precision and strong welding tools for metal working.

**Zanelli L.**, corso Francia, 62, 64, 66. Machines for Mills, Tanneries, Silk-works, Hydraulic and transmission motors. — *D. 1*

### Massage Medical, Surgical and Swedish Gymnastic:

**Dalla Chiara Dr Joseph**, 4, via Ponza near corso Re Umberto. — *F. 4*  
 Consultations: 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

**Medical Physicopathic Institute** (see: *Healing estab.* see page 72). — *F. 9*

**Pinali Dr Rudolph** (of the faculty of Graz), 23, via dei Mille. — *G. 6*  
 Kinespathy. — Consultations: 2 to 5.

### Metals Precious:

**Franco Michele**, 4, via Alfieri. — Bank of precious metals. — *F. 5*

### Mills flour:

**Feyles Martin**, 73, via San Donato. — Rolling and grinding mills. — *C. 1*

**Nicolello, Pautasso & Co.** Mills Dora « Molassi », 6, via Priocca. — *D. 6*

**Tarditi & Traversa.** Dépôt at Turin, 3, via Volta. — *G. 4*

Grandiny Establishment at Mussotto (*Alba*). Direction at *Bra*.

### Money Changers and Bank Agents:

**Ferraris Frederick**, 20, via Roma, near piazza San Carlo. — *F. 5*  
 Money changed — Public funds, etc.

**Franco Michele**, 4, via Alfieri (see: *Metals precious*). — *F. 5*

**Giuliani Victor**, via Accademia delle Scienze. — *F. 5*  
 Money changed, annexed to the ancient manufactory of Chocolate (see: *Chocolate*).

**Grasso A. & Son**, 14, via Santa Teresa. — Money and all Bank notes changed. — Bank. — *F. 5*

**Ramella Carlo**, 12, via San Tomaso. — Money changed — Bank: — *F. 5*  
 Purchase and sale of Public funds.

### Motor Cars (Works):

**Ceirano Bros**, 9, corso Vittorio Emanuele II. — *H. 5*  
 Motor cars Works. Patent system. Dépôt of the well known mark Panhard and Levassor.

**Darracq.** Representative General for Italy: **E. Wehrheim**, — *I. 5*  
 Turin, 24, via Silvio Pellico. — Price list free on application.

**Fabbrica Italiana d'Automobili (F I A T).** Limited Company — *L. 5*  
 (Capital paid up 800,000 francs), 37, corso Dante.

Carriages of all sizes. — Cars and omnibuses — Motor cars of 8, 12 and 30 horses — Reserve lots.

**Rosselli (Emmanuel of A., Engineer)**, 24, via Nizza and 2, via — *H. 5*  
 Baretti. — Cars of all sizes — Lilliput Motocycles — Motors — Accessories — Accumulators refilled — Show rooms and dépôt.

### Oils essential, Extracts (concentrated) for Liqueurs:

**Ulrich Dominic**, 7, via San Secondo. — *G. 4*  
 Steam establishment. House established in 1854.

### Opticians:

**Bardelli Felix**, 18, via Roma and the Gallery Natta. Eye-glasses — *F. 5*  
 — Spectacles, telescopes and Opera glasses. — *Specialities*: Instruments of precision and geodesy, compasses. Barometers etc. (see: *Photography*).

**Berry Achille**, 1, via Roma (near piazza Castello). Telescopes, — *F. 5*  
 eye-glasses — spectacles — double opera glasses — spy-glasses, etc. etc. (see: *Photography*).

## Painters:

<b>Avondo Comm. Vittorio</b> , 2, via Napione.	G. 8
<b>Calderini Cav. Marco</b> , 4, via Ludovica.	G. 8
<b>Delleani Cav. Lorenzo</b> , 7, piazza Vittorio Emanuele I.	G. 7

## Painters-Decorators:

<b>Ceragioli Chev. Giorgio</b> , 2, via Napione. Painter and Decorator.	G. 8
<b>Cotti Edward</b> , 27, via Accademia Albertina. Exhibiting in the section: Book illustration. — Decorations. — Miniatures, etc.	H. 5
<b>Smeriglio Domenico Ernesto</b> , 8, piazza Carlo Emanuele II. Painter and Decorator.	G. 6

## Panification:

<b>Fabbriche riunite Galettine, Biscuits e affini</b> (Lim. Company, Capital 400,000 fres.), 35, via Mantova.	D. 7
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## Paper Balloons:

<b>Giordana G.</b> , piazza Venezia and 20 bis, via Stampatori. First works for rural and fantastic festival work. — Tapestry.	F. 4
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## Paper-works and Office requisites manufacturers:

<b>Simondetti Carlo &amp; Son</b> , 11, via Po. <i>Specialities</i> : Commercial registers, letter and designing paper. — Office requisites — Printing.	F. 6
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## Patents and Inventions:

<b>Bosio Avv. Edoardo</b> , 29, via Genova. — <i>Specialities</i> for Industrial property.	F. 4
<b>Casetta Chev. Eng. G. B. Eug.</b> — Via Pietro Micca and via XX Settembre (8, Monte di Pietà). — International office for trade marks and patents for inventions. <i>Specialities</i> : Foreign patents. Notice and Expert advice on matters of Industrial Property.	F. 5

## Pharmacies:

<b>Allianza Cooperativa Torinese</b> : 1 <sup>st</sup> pharmacy, piazza Paleocapa; 2 <sup>nd</sup> , piazza Emanuele Filiberto corner via Ponte Mosca.	G. 4
<b>Bonifcontro Dr L.</b> , 66, corso Vittorio Emanuele II. New and special medicinal remedies, national and foreign.	D. 5
<b>Central Pharmacy</b> (Cav. <b>Giovanni Torta</b> ), via Roma near piazza Castello. — Anglo-American Pharmacy. Soda Water. Patent Medicines. English prescriptions accurately prepared.	G. 4
<b>Masino Dr Cav. Felix</b> , Pharmacy for the Royal Family and the Ducal Houses of Genoa and Aosta, 3, via Maria Vittoria. — Pharmacy established in 1667, by Francis M. Masino.	F. 5
<b>Porinelli Carlo</b> , corso San Maurizio angle via Barolo. — <i>Specialities</i> : Medicinal dosimetric granules.	F. 7
<b>Rognone Cav. Uff. C.</b> , Direct. Pharmacy of St-John's Hospital, 15 diplomas and 20 gold medals. 36, via Ospedale. — Manufactory for the preparation of antiseptics. Chemical-Pharmaceutical laboratory. Hygienic products for toilet purposes. — Medicinal specialities.	G. 6
<b>Schiapparelli G. B. &amp; Son</b> , piazza San Giovanni (Cathedral). Emporium of medicinal, national and foreign specialities.	E. 5
<b>Tacconis Dr Cav. Camillo</b> , 13, via Garibaldi. Deposit for Italy of the « Inhaler » of Prof. Ruata for the cure of bronchitis and lung diseases.	E. 5

## Photography (Requisites):

<b>Bardelli F.</b> — (see: <i>Opticians</i> ), 18, via Roma and Gallery Natta. English and German Photographic appliances, Kodaks, plates, films and photographic requisites.	F. 5
<b>Berry Achille</b> , 1, via Roma and piazza Castello (see: <i>Opticians</i> ). Requisites and accessories for photography. Kodak.	F. 5
<b>Bietenholz F.</b> , 11, piazza Solferino. — General agency for Italy. <i>Barnet</i> plates and papers.	F. 4
<b>Guglielmo A.</b> (see: <i>Colours and Varnishes</i> ), 38, via Lagrange. — Providers for photographic instruments, chemical products. — Kodak plates and films.	G. 5

## Photographers:

<b>Artistic Reproduction Work-rooms</b> , 41, via Napione. <i>Specialities</i> : Views, Interiors, Pictures and artistic objects, Industrial photographs — Enlargements — Book illustrations, journals, catalogues etc.	F. 8
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- Berra G. B.**, 6, corso Siccardi. E. 4  
*Specialities*: Platinotype, carbon. Interiors, enlargements.  
**Lovazzano** (L. and Sister), 7, piazza Vittorio Emanuele. — Portraits, Views, etc. — Gardens for carriages and horses. — Platinotypes. G. 7  
**Pasta Cav. Alex.**, 23, via Carlo Alberto. — Platinotypes, carbon process. — Enlargements, children's portraits. G. 5  
**Pio di Monale**, 34, via Gioberti. — Platin photography specialities. — Developments, impressions and enlargements for amateurs. H. 3

### Platinotype:

- Bertieri Cav. Ores'e** « Platinotype Bertieri », 25, via Po. F. 6  
 Portraits exclusively in platinotype and carbon.

### Pocket books and leather articles:

- Varda A.**, Works, 45, via Garibaldi. — Deposit, 62, via XX Settembre. — Pocket books. — Instrument cases. Boxes, Trunks and all travelling requisites. Blotting-cases. Card-cases, etc. (see: *Travelling requisites*). E. 4

### Porcelains and Crystals (Works):

- Beltrami Luigi**, 53, via XX Settembre. — Porcelain. Faïences and Crystal works. — Lamps, Cover-shades. F. 5

### Pork-Butchers, Salted provisions, Cheeses, Preserves, etc.:

- Borello G.**, 23, via Po. — *Speciality*: Ham (Salted-provisions and Conserves). Diplomas London 1883, Paris 1900, Dijon 1898. F. 6  
**Cargnino Domenico** (Succ. **W. Falcione**), 18, portici Palazzo di Città. — *Speciality*: Salt-Pork, Sausage, *Codeghini*, *Zamponi*. Italian Sausage of Novara. E. 5

### Preserves Alimentary (Works):

- Girau F.**, 15-17, via Alessandria (Borgo Dora). G. 7  
*Specialities*: Hors-d'œuvres for exportation and Italian products.

### Printers:

- Bona Vincenzo**, Printer to the Albertine Academy of Fine Arts, Academy of Sciences, etc., 3, via Ospedale. — *Specialities*: German, Russian, Greek and Polish characters. Printer to the principal libraries and publishers of Turin especially for illustrated and scientific works. Elzevir editions, etc. F. 5  
**Roux & Viarengo** (Printers and Publishers), piazza Solferino (1, via David Bertolotti). Administrative and commercial printers. All kinds of books published. Journals and Reviews. F. 4

### Professor of Languages:

- Plumpton T. Arthur**, 13, via Maria Vittoria. F. 6  
 Lessons in English. Translations in English, French and Italian. Translator of Scientific, Marine, Army, Travel, Electrical and Engineering works — Guides — Art Drama, etc. Lessons by correspondence. During the Exhibition he charges himself to facilitate business between the exhibitors and visitors.

### Representative commercial:

- Miniggio Maurice**, Representative, 40, via Arsenale (President of the Society of S. M. between travellers and representatives). G. 4

### Restaurants (see: page 6):

- Albergo Persico Reale**, 26, via Lagrange. — Lunch 2,50, Dinner 4 francs, choice wines. G. 5  
**Caffè degli Specchi** (prop. **G. Viale & Co.**), via Pietro Micca corner of via Mercanti. Luncheon 2,50. Dinners 4 fcs. — *Specialities*: Neapolitan ices — French and national wines. F. 5  
**Caffè Piemonte**, 16, piazza Carlo Felice angle corso Vittorio Emanuele II, also open air, evening concert. Munich beer. G. 4  
**Café-Restaurant « La Borsa »**, 25, via Roma (see: page 6). F. 5  
**Café-Restaurant « Milano »**, piazza Castello (arcades via Barboux near via Pietro Micca. — Service at fixed price and *à la carte* at all hours — Luncheons 3 fcs. Dinners 4 fcs. 50. Saloon and small rooms for families. — Also in the open. Electric ventilators. Telephone n° 637. First class establishment. E. 5  
**Gambinus Halle** (*Munich Beer*), piazza Solferino. F. 4  
**Grand Restaurant « La Posta »**, piazza Carlo Alberto quite near to the Central Post and Telegraph Office (see: page 6). F. 6



**Restaurant BIRRARIA Voigt** (*Fiorina* Suc.), 22, via Pietro Micca (see: page 6). F. 4

**Russian Restaurant** in the *Valentino Park* (see: page 6). K. 5

### Rubber India:

*Stabilimento di Amianto e Gomma elastica* late **Bender & Martiny**, 5, via Pietro Micca. — Articles for Industrial purposes. — Special manufacture of waterproofs — Surgical articles. F. 5

**Scaglione G. L.**, 1, piazza Carlo Felice. — *Speciality*: Waterproofs Galoches. — Technical and Surgical articles. G. 5

### Schools and Boarding Colleges:

**School of Commerce** (*Cristoforo Colombo*). General Direction: Turin, 22, corso Vittorio Emanuele. — Branches in France and Germany. H. 6

### Sculptors in marble:

**Bistolfi Cav. Leonardo**, 3, via Bonsignore (*Gran Madre di Dio*). Vice-President of the 1<sup>st</sup> Int. Exhib. of Modern Decorative Art. H. 7

**Calandra Comm<sup>r</sup> David**, 40, corso Massimo d'Azeglio. — Sculptor of the monument to Prince Amadeus of Savoy (*Valentino Park*). I. 5

**Canonica Cav. Pietro**, 23, piazza Vittorio Emanuele I. — First class award at the Universal Exhibition Paris, 1900. F. 7

**Rubino Edoardo**, 41, via Napione. Sculptor of the decorative group of the façade of the Modern Decorative Art Exhibition. F. 8

**Tabacchi Comm. Edward**, 8, via Accademia Albertina. Professor at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. F. 6

### Screws (Manufacturers):

**Way L.**, 19, via Barolo. Articles for Electricity, Gas, Military requisites, Arms, Watches. Supplier to the land and marine arsenals. F. 7

### Sign makers:

**Soave**, 3, via Urbano Rattazzi. Signs in iron and in glass — Iron signs. G. 5

### Silks raw and spun (Growers of):

**Cassinis Bros.** Successors to **Bernè** (Bankers), 25, via Bogino. Winding-off. Wrought, powder, raw Pinerolo and Saluzzo. F. 6

**Ceriana Bros** (Bankers), 3, via Lagrange. Silk and spinning mills at Alexandria, Casale, Cavallerleone, Mede, S. Maurizio Canavese, Torre Balfredo, Valenza and Vesine. F. 5

**Chicco Eugenio**, 19, via Arsenale. — Spinning mill at Racconigi, silk mills at Cherasco, Dogliani, Fossano. F. 4

**Craponne B. & Co.**, 18, via Bogino. — Spinning mills at Benevagienna and at Cavour. Mills at Cirié and S. Benigno Canavese. G. 5

**Delbecchi Hector**, 13, via Andrea Doria. Silk broker accredited to the Bank of Naples. G. 5

**Fodratti T.**, 18, via Maria Vittoria. Spinning mills at Bra and Rivoli. — Mill at Turin (Borgo Dora). F. 6

**Musso Giuseppe Antonio** (Banker), 2, via Lagrange. Silk and spinning mills at Grugliasco, Valfenera, Racconigi, Pinerolo, Agliè, Monesiglio and Orbassano. F. 5

**Vagnone Bros.**, 19, via Carlo Alberto. Silk mills at Pinerolo and Caselle Torinese with looms. G. 5

### Silversmiths:

*Works at Berndorf*, **Arthur Krupp**. — Silversmith and artistic services. — *Dépôt* at Turin, M<sup>r</sup> Beltrami, 58, via XX Settembre. F. 5

### Societies Provident:

**Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese** (Turinese Cooperative Alliance). — Workmen's and Railways general employes cooperative association, 15, viale di Stupinigi and 12, corso Saccardi (with 17 dispensers of alimentary commodities). Panification F. 4

— wine making — general stores. — Sanitary service free to members and their families, strangers on payment.

### Sugar-plums, Pastilles and Gum Balls (Works):

**Fonsetti & Co.** (Established 1868), 28, via Cellini. — Caramels — Rockdrops — Swiss bonbons. — *Speciality*: Gladiator Chocolate. — (Exportation). M. 4

# Tailors (Manufacturers):

- Al Mondo Elegante.** Large warerooms of novelties (*Bricchetti, Olivero and Rosino*, proprietors), 2, via Po, corner of via Carlo Alberto. — Garments to measure. — National and Foreign Cloths. — Ready mode Clothing — Hats — Linens — Ties — Travelling articles. F. 6
- Alleanza Cooperativa Torinese** (Railway-Employes), 3, via Sacchi. H. 4
- Alle Provincie d'Italia** (**Seves, Bertola, Montiferrari and Bozzano**, prop<sup>rs</sup>) piazza Castello corner via Garibaldi (also at *Genoa*). E. 5

# Tailors merchant:

- Barale Bros**, 17, via Roma, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. F. 5  
Latest English cloths de luxe for Gentlemen's suits.
- Brossa Giovanni**, 3, via Finanze, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Latest styles and Gentlemen's suits made up. F. 5
- Coppa Francesco**, 23, via Lagrange angle via Cavour, 1<sup>st</sup> floor. G. 5  
Furnisher to the Royal House of Portugal.
- Levi & Sacerdote** (Successors), 26, piazza Castello. — *Specialities*: Large assortment of English cloths, Gentlemen's habits. F. 6
- Mondo Elegante** (see: *Travelling necessities and Gentlemen's clothing*). F. 6

# Tanners and stretchers:

- Manifattura di Pellami e Calzature** (ltd), 76, via S. Chiara. D. 3  
— *Specialities*: Skins and Calf in colours, chrome leather, Box-calves black and in colours. Introducers of the Chromo Tannage into Italy. — Rough and varnished sheep-leather. — Leather for saddles.

# Tapestry and Furniture (Manufacturers):

- Albertotti Cav. Carlo**, 5, corso Vinzaglio and 18, via Vittorio Amedeo II. — Prize establishment of artistic furniture. E. 3
- Lauro Agostino**, 27, via Genova (Furnisher to the Royal Family). Prize establishment of artistic furniture of every kind. F. 4
- Martinotti Federico & Co.**, 9, via Barbaroux. E. 5  
Prize establishment of artistic furniture of ancient and modern style.

# Technical-Industrial Bureau:

- Audoli P. & Bertola B.** — 26, via Alfieri. G. 4  
Industrial engineers.
- Sinigaglia & Co.**, 8, via Andrea Doria. Install. for steam heating and hot water — Railway materials. — Flexible metal pipes. G. 5

# "Terra Cotta," Artistic:

- Manufacture of Sigaa**, 5, via Accademia Albertina. Exact reproductions of ancient and modern works of art. F. 6

# Ties (Works):

- Gamna G. B.** (see: *Flouards*), 2, piazza Venezia. — Wholesale Manufactory for Ties. F. 4

# Tissues for Furniture and Tapestry makers:

- Chiantore & Rapallino** (Dep. of the ancient works **B. Solei**), 56, via XX Settembre. Silks. Carpets. Tents and Laces, etc. F. 5

# Toys children's:

- Bonini Gerardo**, 34, via Roma. — Manufactory for infrangible Dolls, Marionettes and costumes of every kind. Awards from Turin, Florence, Palermo and Bologna Exhibitions. G. 5

# Travelling articles:

- Al Mondo Elegante.** Warehouse of novelties, 2, via Po, corner via Carlo Alberto. Portmanteaux, bags, and dressing cases. Plaids. F. 6
- Varda A.** (Established in 1834). Works, 45, via Garibaldi. Dépôt, 62, via XX Settembre. Bamboo-boxes, Portmanteaux complete outfits, knapsacks, etc. — Wholesale and retail. E. 4

# Typographic (Clichés) Stereotype plates:

- Nebiolo & Co.**, 9, Strada del Parco (see: *Founders in letters etc.*). Clichés in phototype and on wood. Photochemical engravings for editions de luxe, illustrated journals, scientific and commercial works. D. 6

## Umbrellas, Fans, etc.

- Caula Natale.** Furnisher to the Royal House, 20, via Roma. — F. 5  
Umbrella Manufacturers — Wholesale — Detail — *Exportation*.  
**Krause & Co.** (Successors to *Gilardini*), 16, porticos of piazza Castello. — Umbrellas — Fans — Sticks — Furs (see: *Furriers*). E. 5  
**Minola William & Bros.** 35, via Garibaldi. — Manufacturers. E. 4  
Wholesale — Detail. — *Exportation*.  
**Righini D. & Sons** (House at *Buenos-Ayres*, 144, Artes), 2, via Roma. — Manufacture of Umbrellas, Fans, Furs, Furriers. F. 5

## Wall Paper:

- Barone A. & Son.** (Gold medal National Exhibition, 1893, and silver medal Universal Exhibition of Paris, 1890). House established in 1852. Retail, Wholesale, 3, via Alfieri. *Exportation*. F. 5

## Vermouth (Manufacturers of):

- Anselmo C. & Co.** Establishment *Barriera del Martinetto*, 440. F. 4  
Office, 24, via Alfieri. World-wide exportation.  
**Carpano Giuseppe Bernardino**, 18, piazza Castello. — House F. 5  
established in 1786. — Sampling.  
**Chazalettes C. & Co.**, 20, via Sacchi. Establishment at *Collegno* H. 4  
and *Pozzolo Formigaro* (branch at *Genoa*, 2, Portello place).  
**Cinzano Francesco & Co.**, 2, via Davide Bertolotti (Solfer. place). F. 4  
Enologic Establishment at *Santa Vittoria d'Alba*. Branches at *Nice* (Var), *Barcelona*, *Brussels* and *Buenos-Ayres* (see: *Wines*).  
**Cora G. & L. Bros.** 2, piazza San Carlo. F. 5  
House established in 1835 (see: *Wines* and *Liqueurs*).  
**Freund Ballor & Co.**, 2, via Ponza. Manufactures of Vermouth F. 4  
and liqueurs. — *Specialities*: Vermouth au Barolo, Quinquina wine.  
**Martinazzi E. & Co.**, 16, piazza Statuto. Manufacture of Ver- D. 3  
mouth and liqueurs Regina Margherita. Station (*Turin-Rivoli* line).  
**Martini & Rossi**, 42, corso Vittorio Emanuele II. Establishment H. 5  
at Pessione. — *Exportation*.

## Weights and Measures (Manufacturers):

- Caprile Luigi.** Works, 19, via Artisti. — Stand and portable F. 7  
weighing machines — Balances — Steelyards — Measures.  
**Opessi Antonio** (House established in 1773), 22, corso Raffaello. K. 4  
— *Specialities*: Weighing machines Balances of all kinds and steelyards — Weights and measures.

## Wines choice and de luxe (Producers):

- Cinzano Francesco & Co.**, 2, via Davide Bertolotti (piazza Sol- F. 4  
ferino). — Table and choice wines (see: *Vermouth*).  
**Cora (G. & L. Bros.)**, 2, piazza San Carlo (see: *Vermouth* and *Liqueurs*). F. 5  
— Wines, sparkling Asti — Barolo — Barbera.  
**Gancia Bros & Co.** at *Canelli*.  
Vermouth and sparkling Asti (2 Gold Medals Paris 1900).  
**Nobile Casa di Mirafiore**, Dépôt, 42, via Carlo Alberto. G. 5  
Estates at Barolo and Fontanafredda d'Alba and also at Pozzolatice in Tuscany.  
**Ravinale N.** (Estate at «La Morra» Piedmont), 3, via S. Dal- E. 4  
mazzo. — Barolo, Barolino, Barbera. Sparkling Muscat and Chianti.  
**Scala G.** of *Naples*. Dépôt at *Turin*, 18, via Carlo Alberto. — F. 5  
Wine producer: Vesuvius, Capri, Lacryma-Christi, Falerno. — White and Red wines.

## Wines (Producers):

- Granero G.**, 14, via Ospedale (*Milan*, 10, piazza S. Stefano). — G. 5  
Table wines: Grignolino, Barbera (Estates at Castell'Alfero d'Asti).  
**Macario Cav. Carlo & Sons** (Estates at Castell'Alfero d'Asti), I. 4  
3, via Bourdin. — Barbera, Grignolino, Muscat, Nebiolo and table wines.  
**Rettori R.**, 80, corso Vittorio Emanuele near the monument. G. 3  
Chianti wines for exportation packed in cases in bottles containing 2, 1 and 1/2 litre capsuled. Dry white wines. — *Extra fine Lucca wines*.

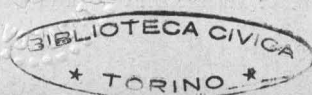
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# Paris-Lyon and Mediterranean Railway



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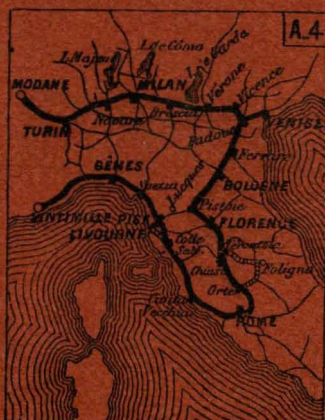
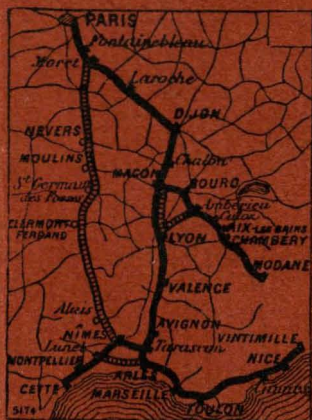
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