



IALCCE2023

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
ON LIFE-CYCLE CIVIL ENGINEERING

July 2-6, 2023

Optional Tours for Accompanying Persons, Family Members & Friends of Symposium Delegates

TOUR 3

MILAN'S JOURNEY THROUGH TIME FROM 14th TO 19th CENTURY

Wednesday, July 5

This tour will take us to discover the gothic and renaissance art of Milan. The Gothic style was born in the 12th century in France and it continued til the 14th century. It spreaded to all Europe and it reached Italy too. In the 14th century Milan came under the Visconti family and it became the international centre of gothic art. The term "gothic" was used for the first time by Giorgio Vasari in the 16th century as a synonym of "barbarous", in contrast with the retrieval of the ancient greek-roman language of the Renaissance. The term "renaissance" indicate the art of the 15th and 16th centuries, and it is used to describe all the artistic changes, that occurred after the Middle Ages. In this way renaissance means a revival of the classical period, and a new interest towards the ancient Roman and Greek civilization. In fact the renaissane artists inspired themselves from the classical art to create something new. In the 15th century Milan came under the Sforza family and Ludovico il Moro, the ruler of the city, decided to surround himself by the most important artists of the period. The first part of the Tour will be dedicated to discover San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore, Castello Sforzesco, and Santa Maria at San Satiro, the major examples of Gothic – Renaissance art. The remaining part of the guided will also include visits through the ancient Brera district and its art gallery.



TOUR DESCRIPTION



SAN MAURIZIO AL MONASTERO MAGGIORE The Church of San Maurizio was built in 1503 as an annex to the oldest Benedictine convent in Milan, the "Monastero Maggiore." The interior has a single nave, but no side aisles. The wooden choir lofts are still in excellent condition; the walls are decorated with 15th-century paintings; the foundations and part of the two towers are from Roman times. The organ, made in 1554 by Giacomo Antegnati, is still functioning and is used during seasonal organ concerts.

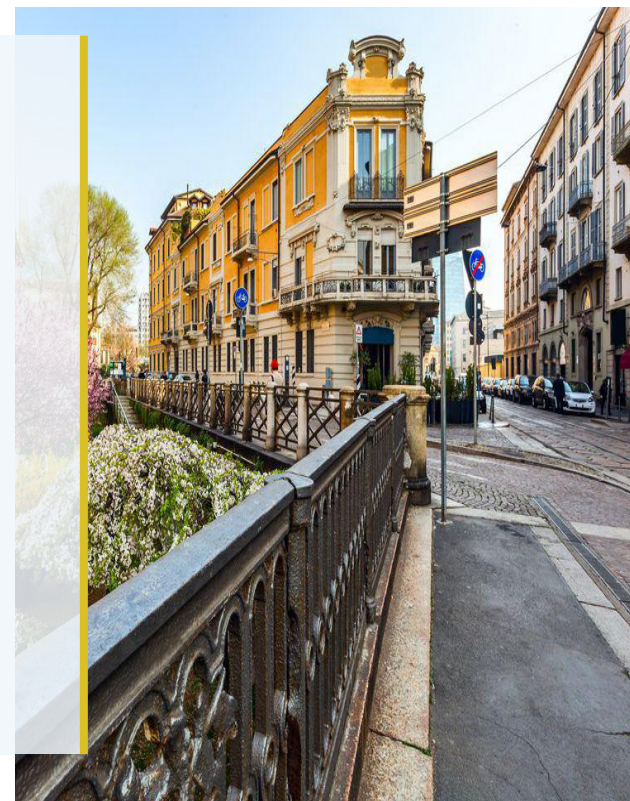


SFORZA CASTLE is one of the symbols of Milan together with the Madonnina and the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II. Built within ten years between 1358 and 1368 under Galeazzo II Visconti. The Castle was partly destroyed in 1447 because of a decision of the Ambrosia Republic, it was rebuilt during Francesco Sforza's period. The Castle suffered many adversities until 1880 when the government wanted to destroy it. The good sense prevailed and the Castle was restored under Luca Beltrami's direction. The entrance is situated under the tower of Filarete; on the back you find the Bona di Savoia's tower and on the left side the Rocchetta, a fortified part inside the Castle useful to get refuge during war attacks. The Rocchetta has a three sides internal portico, and inside its rooms there is the famous Bramante's "Argus". The Ducal Court was usually the residence of the lords. One of the rooms of Ducal Court, the "Sala delle Asse" is thought to have been frescoed by Leonardo da Vinci.



SANTA MARIA AT SAN SATIRO is one of Milano's hidden gems with its fascinating faux perspective apse. Seen as the space available to construct the church was very restricted the architect, Donato Bramante, had to use visual deception to create the impression that the apse, conserving the image of the Madonna, was 9.70 m in depth and covered by a coffered barrel vaulted ceiling when, in actual fact, the apse was only 97cm deep. He crafted a faux choir in painted stucco thus creating an optical illusion that is only revealed to the eye when standing to the side of the altar. Visitors standing at the entrance would never doubt the authenticity of the apse as it gives the impression of a much deeper space, a masterful technique that celebrates the genius of Italian art and the exceptional use of perspective.

BRERA DISTRICT AND THE PINACOTECA ART GALLERY Brera once was a popular and artistic district of old Milan. You will find cobbled alleys, unique boutiques, numerous cafes and quaint restaurants. The Brera Gallery was officially established in 1809, even though a first heterogeneous collection with educational purpose existed already from 1776 – and then increased in the following years – alongside the Accademia di Belle Arti, requested by Mary Therese of Austria to offer the students the opportunity to study lofty masterpieces of art close up. Brera became a museum to host the most important works of art from all of the areas conquered by the French armies. So unlike other important museums in Italy such as the Uffizi, Brera did not start out life as the private collection of a prince or nobleman but as the product of a deliberate policy decision. Paintings confiscated from churches and convents throughout Lombardy with the religious orders' dissolution began to pour into the museum in the early years of the 19th century, soon to be joined by artworks of similar provenance from other areas of the Kingdom of Italy. This explains why the collection comprises chiefly religious works, many of them large altarpieces, and accounts for Brera's special aura on which later acquisitions have had only a minor impact. Here we will take a journey through great Italian painting from the 14th to the 19th century: from Mantegna to Hayez, Piero della Francesca, Raffaello, Caravaggio...



TENTATIVE TOUR SCHEDULING

9.30 am	Departure from PoliMi with private guide(s)
10.00 am	Visit San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore
11.00 am	Visit the Sforza Castle
12.00 pm	Visit Santa Maria at San Satiro
12.30 pm	Lunch and free time
2.30 pm	Move to Brera District
3.00 pm	Visit the Pinacoteca Art Gallery
4.30 pm	Walking tour of Brera District
5.30 pm	Departure from Brera District
6.00 pm	Arrival at PoliMi

BOOKING & PAYMENT

The cost of the Tour is **90,00 Euros per person**. It includes the cost of daily travel card for public transportation, private guide(s) in English, and entrance tickets to the sites. Lunch is not included.

The deadline for booking the Optional Tours is **June 25th, 2023**. Beyond this deadline, bookings will be subject to availability.

Symposium Delegates are requested to access the online Symposium Management System to register their Accompanying Persons, Family Members, and Friends for the Optional Tours. In this way, Symposium Delegates will provide the name of the Person(s) who will be joining and add the Optional Tours to existing registrations.

Payment for the Tour registration can be made using a credit card through the secure gateway via the online Symposium Management System or by bank transfer to the following bank details:

Account name: LAAN S.a.s.

Bank name: Banca di Credito Cooperativo Agrobresciano

Bank Address: Via Salgari, 7, 25125 Brescia (Italy)

IBAN: IT60T0857511200000000706732

SWIFT code: ICRAITRRFZO

Please note that in case a minimum number of participants is not reached, the tours may be cancelled and registered participants will be refunded.

Should you have any inquiry about this Tour, please contact the Organizing Secretariat via email at secretariat@ialcce2023.org