



Points of interest

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Regio Theatre | 12 GAM Modern Art Gallery |
| 2 Palazzo Madama | 13 Monument to Vittorio Emanuele II |
| 3 Church of San Lorenzo | 14 Porta Nuova railway station |
| 4 Royal Palace | 15 Israelit Temple |
| 5 Turin Duomo | 16 Medieval Village |
| 6 Roman Theatre | 17 Castle of Valentino |
| 7 Palatine Gate | 18 Mount of the Capuchin Monks |
| 8 Turin City Hall | 19 Church of Gran Madre di Dio |
| 9 Sanctuary of Maria Ausiliatrice | 20 Mole Antonelliana |
| 10 Memorial of Frejus Tunnel works | |
| 11 Intesa San Paolo Tower | |

Each itinerary is not intended as a fixed tram route. Variations may occur.

- Gourmet dinner route
- Classic dinner and lunch route
- Aperitif route

2 PALAZZO MADAMA

UNESCO World Heritage Site, it houses the seat of the Museum of Ancient Art: a bond spanning 2000 of history. In the beginning it was the east gate of the Roman colony of Augusta Taurinorum; later, a defensive stronghold and then a castle: a true symbol of the power of the House of Savoy.

4 ROYAL PALACE

UNESCO World Heritage Site, designed by architect Amedeo di Castellamonte, it was a Savoy residence until 1865. Here everything recalls Versailles. Besides the throne room and the dance hall, the palace also hosts the Royal Armoury and the Royal Library.

5 TURIN DUOMO

The cathedral, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, is the only Renaissance church in Turin: it was built between 1491 and 1498 and enlarged in the 17th century to keep the Holy Shroud.

7 PALATINE GATE

The most clear sign of the Roman presence. In that age it was the north gate through which to enter the city; it constitutes the archaeological park, together with the Roman theatre located nearby.

11 INTESA SAN PAOLO TOWER

It is the headquarter of the homonymous bank group. Designed by architect Renzo Piano, it is 167,25 m high (25 cm less than the Mole). There are a restaurant and a lounge bar on the 35th floor and a bioclimatic greenhouse on the top floor.

16 MEDIEVAL VILLAGE

An open-air museum located in Valentino park, this faithful recreation of a 15th century village was built as the Ancient Art section of the Italian General Exhibition of 1884.

17 CASTLE OF VALENTINO

This ancient residence of the Royal House of Savoy nowadays hosts the main teaching campus for Architecture. It has been included on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1997.

18 MOUNT OF THE CAPUCHIN MONKS

Atop this hill, at an elevation of 325 m, rises the baroque church of S. Maria del Monte, entrusted to the Capuchin order, from which the prominence takes its name. The hill also hosts the Mountain Museum.

19 CHURCH OF GRAN MADRE DI DIO

Designed by court architect Ferdinando Bonsignore, its shape and dimensions were inspired by the Roman Pantheon. The two statues placed at the sides of the stairway represent Faith and Religion. The sculpture on the left, a woman holding a chalice, might represent the Virgin Mary holding the Holy Grail: this would lead us to think that the famous relic is in Turin.

21 MOLE ANTONELLIANA

Symbol of the city, 167.5 m high, it was once the tallest brick building in the world. Since 2000 it has been hosting the National Museum of Cinema. Furthermore, it houses the panoramic lift managed by GTT, which offers a view over the city.

