



#EU Millennials TOUR PROJECT

Italian Tour Fact Sheets

Traveling the Past to Forge our Future



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Textile Museum

Busto Arsizio, Overall Info

The Museum of Textiles and Industrial Tradition was established on January 30, 1997, with the aim of collecting, preserving and enhancing objects, machines, products and documents related to the textile industry and other sectors of the local industrial tradition. The Museum promotes cultural and information activities in order to contribute to scientific and historical research in the relevant field. The purpose of the institute is, also, to spread the history of textile production, its work processes and its industrial and social spin off, thus enhancing the textiles know how that have marked the city area. The museum is located inside a building that housed the spinning department of one of the leading manufactures in the area, the cotton mill Carlo Ottolini (later on Bustese), an important example of industrial architecture in the city. The Museum of Textiles and Industrial Tradition offers a number of educational activities aimed at different audiences, such as educational workshops for schools designed for specific age groups, from kindergarten to secondary schools, and guided tours.

■ *Where:* Via A. Volta 6 – 21052 Busto Arsizio Tel. 0331/627983.

■ *Contacts:* Phone: +39 0331390242-347-348-349-383

■ *Opening days & hours:* Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 15.00 –19.00; Friday ore 10.00 –13.00 e 15.00 –19.00; Sunday ore 16.00 –19.00; Monday closed



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Armani Silos

Milan

The museum is located in the fashionable Tortona area in Milan, in a renovated building that was constructed in 1950 as a granary for the Nestlé company. A total of 4500 square meters is spread out over 4 floors, holding next to exhibition spaces, also a café, a gift shop and a digital archive.

The digital archive can be accessed through workstations by registering on the web site or on site, and holds a collection of photos, sketches, technical drawings and illustrations. In this large area visitors can enjoy a selection of clothes from 1980 until today. The selection, which does not follow a chronological order, tells the story and shows the styles divided by themes, themes that have inspired and continue to inspire the creative work of Giorgio Armani. On the ground floor, the section Stars and the section dedicated to Daywear. The first floor dedicated to Esotismi. On the second floor, Cromatismi. On the third and last floor the section Luce.

📍 *Where:* Via Bergognone, 40 Milan

📞 *Contacts:* Phone: +39 02 91630010; info@armanisilos.com

🕒 *Opening days & hours:* Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday and Sunday 11.00 / 19.00



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The Hub

Milan

The HUB textile workshop is a shop and a laboratory where you can:

- learn how to sew with a sewing machine or by hand; learn hand dyeing and printing, in a relaxed environment
- use textile-related equipment, materials and tools
- participate in hands-on workshops about textile and fabric

The HUB is on the Navigli canals in Milan

Barbara Zucchi Frua who once worked for the famous Bassetti family, is the founder of The Hub. Bassetti were pioneers in the textile industry opening a store in Milan back in 1830 selling fabrics, damask linen table clothes, linen and batiste serviettes, blankets and shirts, then growing the empire during the 1800s to include hand weaving plants, pioneering the first mechanical weaving looms and establishing a factory school in 1919. The rest was history leading to The Zucchi Company acquiring 100% of Bassetti in 1986, (at the time its main competitor and market leader in Italy). Thus the most important Italian textile group in the Home Textile sector is born.



■ *Where:* Ripa di Porta Ticinese, 69 – 20143 Milan

■ *Contacts:* Phone: +39 02 45548183; info@l-hub.it

■ *Opening days & hours:* Tuesday to Friday 10:00–19:00
(for seminars and labs: up to 21:00); Open on the second and last Sunday of every month; Monday closed



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Charming atmosphere, artists and tradition in the Navigli Canals

Thanks to this network of canals, Milan had one of the country's largest inland ports, despite the absence of a main river.

In its heyday, the canals formed a 150 km long network that connected the city with the rivers and lakes in the Lombardian region. Construction of the oldest canal, the Ticinello, started in 1179, quickly succeeded by a number of other canals. A series of locks were built to overcome the differences in elevation which at the time posed a serious technical challenge. It is said that Ludovico Sforza the Moor, duke of Milan at the end of the fifteenth century, requested the help of Leonardo da Vinci to design an innovative system of sluices. Thanks to this network of canals, Milan had one of the country's largest inland ports, despite the absence of a main river. The canals were used for irrigation; they provided the city with water and were ideal to transport people and goods to and from remote areas as far as the Alps and even the sea, reached via the river Po. The marble used for the construction of the Duomo was transported via these waterways from the Lago Maggiore near the Alps to the center of the city. The canals were so much part of the urban fabric that some areas of the city resembled Venetian neighborhoods.



The nearby

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The Nearby

Navigli Canals

*Taking a ride into a charming vibrant
Milanese district*

With the growing importance of road transportation, traffic on the canals dwindled quickly and many were filled in – often for sanitary reasons – during late nineteenth and early twentieth century until the activity came to a complete standstill in 1979.

Only three canals survived to this day: the Naviglio della Martesana in the north-east and the Naviglio Grande and Naviglio Pavese in the south-west of the city. The latter two form the backbone of the neighborhood

that is now known as Navigli.

While it was long an impoverished working-class neighborhood and still looks a bit rough, things have changed for the better since the 1980s, when houses along the canals were renovated, artists started moving in to find inspiration in the idyllic quarter, and restaurants opened along the waterways. Today there are plenty of bars and restaurants in the area – some in disused barges – and several antique and design stores have opened here.

Naviglio Grande is the most interesting of the few remaining canals. Here you'll find iron pedestrian bridges, a small church – the Santa Maria delle Grazie al Naviglio – and the picturesque Vicolo dei Lavandai. Here women washed their family's clothes with water from the canal.

The mostly pedestrian-friendly streets along the canal were once tow-paths, from which horses and oxen towed the barges. The Naviglio Grande is best visited during summer months when you'll often see cruise boats on the canal. It's especially worth a visit every last Sunday of the month, when the Ripa di Porta Ticinese – on the south side of the Naviglio Grande – is the site of an antique market



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Must-see textile sites

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Monti Civic Silk Museum

Abbadia Lariana (Lecco)

1818 Pietro Monti, a throwster, came to Abbadia Lariana From Milan. He transformed the old building for felting wool into a place for the production of silk.



In 1869 he enlarged the building and he added a new one for the spinning of cocoons; the first of the two spinning machines was demolished and in its place three rectangular spinning machines were built. The second circular spinning machine, which hadn't been working since 1934, was bought by the Abegg family, it was dismantled and offered to the Technorama Museum of Winterthur (Switzerland) in 1965. Throwing activity lastex until 1934.

After a period of standstill and degradation, the town council of Abbadia Lariana bought the building in 1978. The works of restoration of the buildings and of the spinning machine starter in 1981, though passing through several hard moments. The circular spinning machine of 1818 can still work. In 1998 the “Museo Setificio Monti” was finally opened.

The museum is composed by the Monti complex: the spinning machine of 1818 and the spinning mill of 1869. The complex is composed by 2 buildings, one with the spinning machine-winder, the other one with the spinning mill and its activities. Before the restoration works started, there were nothing left of the spinning mill building, while there were still the three rectangular spinning machines and 15% of the circular spinning machine. Besides the ruins of some auxiliary machine, there are two hydraulic wheels, now under restoration works, with the irrigation ditch. The circular Spinning machine of about 1818, 11mt. High and 5mt. Large. It is a four-storey machine, perfectly working



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Abegg Silk Museum

Garlate (Lecco)

The Abegg silk museum is housed in a 17th century silk mill built by the lakeside in Garlate and surrounded by a mulberry grove.



It shows discoveries, inventions and machines for silk production, from worm breeding to fabric.

It was realized and opened by the Abeggs, swiss manufacturers, in 1953, in order to hand down to experts and researchers the instruments created for silk industry during the centuries, an activity that had, and still has, great importance both in the eastern and western worlds. The Abeggs gave their museum to Garlate municipality in 1976.

It hosts a rich collection of machineries and its visitors can follow the main production steps: worm breeding, cocoon unwinding and silk twisting. There is also a weaving room.

The way through the museum ends at a spot concerning the future: new research, use of silk in biomedical and cosmetic fields, production of new yarns.

The museum includes interactive workshops and several teaching activities held by experts.



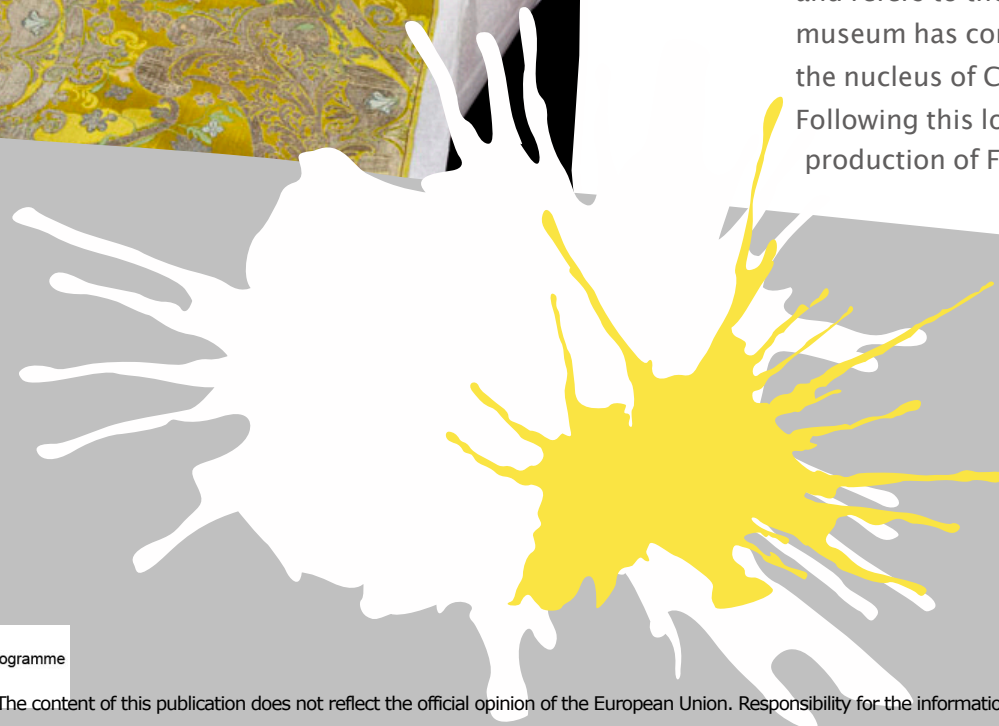
Fondazione Antonio Ratti (FAR) – Textile Studio Museum

Como

The FAR Museo Studio del Tessuto was officially founded in 1998 as the effort of Antonio Ratti, who meant to open his ancient textile collection to a broader audience.



Up to today, the Museo Studio del Tessuto collection includes more than 3300 single textile items and more than 2500 pattern books that, all together, illustrate the history of fabrics and textiles from the 3rd to the 20th century. The origin of the MuST collections are closely linked to Antonio Ratti's activity, since the fabrics of past periods have been always used as source of inspiration for contemporary production. The beginning of Antonio Ratti's collecting activity dates back to the late fifties of the past century; the different parts of the collection have been increased by the purchase of single items or entire collections and archives from inactive businesses. Of particular significance and examples of a traditional line of textile collecting linked to industrial production are the fabrics from different periods from the former Polacco collection, an exponent of the company Haas, and those belonging to the company Chavent Père et Fils from Lyons, of which the MuST owns also a significant series of pattern books. These books document the activity of the French company from the sixties of the 19th century and include also copies of the ancient fabrics belonging in the past to the Chavent's collection and now to the MuST one. The last acquisition by Antonio Ratti dates back to 2001 and refers to the small section of pre-Columbian fabrics; after his death, the museum has continued his policy of collections integration, increasing both the nucleus of Como manufactured fabrics and that of extra European fabrics. Following this logic, the museum has acquired pattern books related to the production of FISAC, a company of the Larian district, as well as Uzbek clothes in ikat fabrics.



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The Zucchi Collection of Antique Handblocks 1785 – 1935

Milan

Zucchi Collection is considered to be the largest collection of handblocks for printed fabrics in the world. It houses 56.000 printing blocks, corresponding to 12.000 drawings, which witness the evolution of European decorative culture over a period which spans three centuries (from 1785 to 1935).



The designs testified by the handblocks go from the most classical styles, to floral and cachemere motives, ending with the first stylistic experiments of Art Nouveau and Art Deco movements.

The Zucchi Group has been awarded, in 1997, of the First Prize sponsored by the Guggenheim Foundation for having save from impending destruction a patrimony of material invaluable to texture history, and for having transformed the largest collection of antique printing blocks into a museum archive open to the public.

The Museum offers the opportunity to observe different type of handblock making and the variety of drawings hosted by the Collection.

The visit to the Museum includes a demonstration of the manual printing process, testimony to a craft which, although now vanished, was nonetheless a milestone of the evolution of textile technology.

The demonstration, which is preceded by the projection of an explanatory video, also offers the public a chance to participate directly to this unique and historic process.





EU Millennials
TOUR PROJECT

2 Outstanding Thematic Itineraries

Fashion (Addicted) Tours

Traveling the Past to Forge our Future



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Rome To Milan

*Take a ride to outstanding
textile industrial
heritage, fashion district
and more!*

DAY 1

9:00 Departure from Termini Railway Station, allow 3 hours to get to Milan, Stazione Centrale and another 30-40 min to the hotel/hostel by public transport.

13.00 lunch at the hotel.

14.00-14.30 Pub. transp. to the "Hub";

15.30-18.30 welcoming and intro about the textile history and production in Italy/Lombardia, visit of the work lab -

18.30 - 20.00 walking along the Navigli canals -

20.00 dinner

DAY 2

9.00 Departure for Busto Arsizio by public transport - guided visit of the Museum of Textiles and Industrial Tradition.

Lunch in Busto then back to Milan.

15.00 - 19.00 textile lab at the Hub.



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Rome To Milan

DAY 3

9.00 visit of the museum Armani Silos.

The museum is located in the fashionable Tortona area in Milan, in a renovated building that was constructed in 1950 as a granary for the Nestlé company. A total of 4500 square meters is spread out over 4 floors, holding next to exhibition spaces, also a café, a gift shop and a digital archive.

The digital archive can be accessed through workstations and holds a collection of photos, sketches, technical drawings and illustrations.

Travel back to Rome by train.



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2. Turin to Lisburn

Past and Present in a fashionable mix

DAY 1

Travelling to Dublin then transfer to Belfast

17:30 Evening Reception at Lagan Valley Island Centre.

Dinner at Angelo's restaurant only 5 minutes away. The Mayor will be in attendance and it will be a brief "meet and greet"

DAY 2

0930hrs Depart by coach from Belfast to Hillsborough Castle;

1015hrs Guided tour of Hillsborough Castle, the former home of Wills Hill who was the First Marquis of Downshire who did much to encourage the local linen trade.

1200hrs Walk to Georgian Market house for guided tour which will also include a brief talk on the restoration work being carried out to the Union Locks which now form part of the Lagan Navigation links between Belfast and Loch Neagh.

Eat packed lunch;

1300hrs Take a brief walking tour of Hillsborough village end at the Hillside (Hillsborough's oldest pubs)

14:30 hrs Coach transfer to the award winning Irish Linen Centre and Lisburn Museum based in Lisburn's oldest building, the 17th century Market house, for a guided tour.

1630hrs Coach transfer to the Lagan Valley Island Centre via castle gardens for a tour of the Civic Centre and Island Arts Centre with short look at the restored lock.

1800hrs Evening Reception at Lagan Valley Island centre.

1930hrs approx. Transfer to Belfast City International Youth Hostel for 1 night accommodation



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2. Turin to Lisburn

DAY 3

After breakfast at the Hostel walk along by the river to the Titanic Quarter- tour guide to accompany group throughout;

10:00 hrs Arrival at the Titanic Experience which extends of over 9 galleries with multiple dimensions to the exhibition, drawing together special effects, dark rides, full scale reconstructions and innovative interactive features to that enable learners to explore the Titanic story in a fresh and insightful way.

12:00 hrs Lunch to be included at the Titanic Experience;

13:15 hrs Coach transfer to Mossley Mill for a tour. The guided tour will include exploring the history and heritage of Mossley mill, a flax spinning mill which dates back to the early 1800s.

15:15 hrs Transfer to the Lock Keepers cottage for a tour

16:00 hrs Light refreshments to be provided at the Lock Keepers Inn;

18:00hrs approx. transfer to Belfast City International Youth Hostel.

DAY 4

Free time to explore the city of Belfast

Visit of the Ulster Museum is suggested, located in the Botanic Gardens. This is a fairly big museum and always worth a visit even to people from Northern Ireland. Very central and adjacent to the beautiful and spacious Botanic Gardens which also leads in to Queens University. Free entrance.

Travel back to Italy.



Transport



ATM operates a public transport network which is pretty efficient (especially the underground lines and the trams (streetcars)).

Single tickets cost €1.50 and are available from news-stands, tabaccherie (tobacconist - look for large T sign), bars and automatic ticket machines in metro stations. 24 hr tickets cost €4.50, 48 hr €8.50 (as of Sep 2011), as well as a "carnet" of 10 single trips for €13.80. You must have a valid ticket before boarding a bus or tram.

The Metro has a big white M on a red background as a logo and has four lines, each commonly identified by a colour as shown below, and is the best way to get around Milan. The lines are: MM1, red (rossa); MM2, green (verde); MM3, yellow (gialla); MM5, violet (lilla). Line MM4 is under construction, as many other extension of existing lines. The subway network is rather extended (lines split into different sections and its 103 stations cover most areas of town). Trains run every 1-3 min, 06:00-23:59 (02:00 on Saturday nights).

Tram or Streetcars run above-ground on rail lines running through the streets. Milan is par excellence the city of trams, and it's the second city in the world for tramway lines extension. They're everywhere, and they are a true symbol of Milan, just like red double decker bus is for London. Being above ground means you get a view of what you're passing, so if you don't need to go far, they're convenient and fun.

Translink is the main provider of Public Transport in Northern Ireland.

We are dedicated to providing integrated bus and rail services, throughout Northern Ireland which are attractive, sustainable and good value. Translink operate Metro, Ulsterbus and NIRailways services.

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Translink NIRailways, Goldline

Transport



Translink Goldline Services

251 Armagh - Belfast	240 Downpatrick - Newry	250 Larne - Belfast
217 Ballycastle - Ballymena	X1 Dublin - Dublin Airport - Belfast	240 Limavady - Belfast
219 Ballymena - Antrim - Belfast	X2 Dublin - Dublin Airport - Belfast	220 Derry - Londonderry - Belfast
213 Coleraine - Ballymoney - Belfast	X3 Dublin - Dublin Airport - Derry-Londonderry	223 Derry - Londonderry - Strabane - Omagh - Dungannon - Belfast
234 Coleraine - Londonderry	X4 Dublin - Dublin Airport - Derry-Londonderry	220 Derry - Londonderry - University of Ulster Jordanstown
210 Cookstown - Magherafelt - Belfast	251 Enniskillen - Dungannon - Belfast	221 Monaghan - Armagh - Dungannon - Coleraine - Portrush
271 Cork - Athlone - Belfast	271 Galway - Belfast	221 Newry - Banbridge - Belfast
219 Downpatrick - Belfast	237 Kilkeel - Newcastle - Belfast	270 Portadown - Belfast
		123 Supporting Ulsterbus services

Translink NI Railways Services

1 Bangor - Belfast - Lisburn - Portadown - Newry
2 Larne - Whitehead - Carrickfergus - Belfast
3 Londonderry - Coleraine - Ballymena - Antrim - Belfast
4 Portrush - Coleraine
5 Belfast Central - Dublin Connolly (Enterprise)

Belfast (currently unavailable to purchase online); Ulsterbus offers similar specials in the opposite direction. There is also a daily bus to Cork, via Athlone and one to Galway via Cavan.

Ulsterbus (a division of Translink, Northern Ireland's public transport operator) operate the intercity bus network in Northern Ireland, linking most major towns and cities.

Services are well-used and, in most cases, reasonably priced. The most frequent service is to Londonderry/Derry. Bus Éireann jointly operate cross-border services with Ulsterbus and operate almost all intercity routes in the Republic of Ireland.

Bus Éireann offer a €15 single fare and €22 return fare from Dublin Busaras (bus station) and Dublin Airport to the Europa Buscentre in

Local bus travel in Northern Ireland can be expensive outside of Belfast, but services are frequent and reliable. Belfast itself is small enough to walk anywhere comfortably.



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Accommodation

Ostello Bello, Milan

Located in the city center, uniquely central to Milan's vibrant downtown

Ostello Bello is only 500 metres from the landmark Duomo Square, uniquely central to Milan's vibrant downtown, walking distance to all its historical points of interest, the city's nightlife and world famous shopping neighbourhood. Ostello Bello Grande is only 100 meters from Central Train Station, where you can find the Airport shuttles to Linate, Malpensa and Bergamo airport, the green and yellow subway line, buses, tram and, of course, train to all the Italian cities.

The Duomo square is easily reachable by 3 subway stops or by a nice 20 minute walk through the main city attractions. The Isola nightlife district, the Alcatraz Club, the famous shopping street Buenos Aires are few minutes by walk from Ostello Bello Grande.

OSTELLO BELLO



Accommodation

Belfast International Hostel

Perfect for all ages, excellent accommodation with walking distance of the city's main attractions.

A short walk from all a tourist heart desires; from Queens' Quarter pubs and attractions to city centre shops and restaurants – there's everything from 'designer' offerings to 'highstreet.' Choose one of hundreds of restaurants to suit your budget, then hit a nightclub or bar to dance the night away. Whatever you do – the craic will be mighty! For those seeking culture, Belfast is steeped in history. Visit the Titanic Quarter, or take a black taxi tour and see our history portrayed on the many political murals. Belfast's industrial heritage is depicted at its best at the Ulster Museum, the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum and many, many other historic buildings.

BELFAST
INTERNATIONAL
HOSTEL



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WYSE TRAVEL
CONFEDERATION



LCC
Lisburn &
Castlereagh
City Council



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