



Museo per tutti
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The Museo per tutti guide for visiting **Pirelli HangarBicocca** Museum

Pirelli HangarBicocca

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How to use this guide

This is the Museo per tutti guide to visit

Pirelli HangarBicocca Museum.

On page 4 you can find the **table of contents** of this guide.

You can use that table of contents to understand which pages can be useful to organize your visit.

The information you need to organize your visit is inside the **social narrative**.

Choose what you want to see during your visit and read the descriptions of the artworks you chose before going to the museum.

It's very important that you read the descriptions before your visit so that, when you are at Pirelli HangarBicocca, you are not worried about being in a new place.

If you have downloaded this guide at Pirelli HangarBicocca, you can read the descriptions about:

- **the rules to stay at Pirelli HangarBicocca**
- **its history**
- **the artworks of this Museum.**

After your visit, you can use the Museo per tutti guide to see again and remind the things you discovered and the ones you liked best.

If you enjoyed your visit, you can come back whenever you like to look at new artworks or to see again the ones you liked best.

Index

On the following pages you will find:

The social narrative for visiting Pirelli HangarBicocca 6

The **social narrative** explains:

- how to get your ticket
- what the rules are
- what to see
- who can help you

Two maps

- one helps you find the artworks 24
- one shows you where there are things that can disturb you or you may like 25

What is Pirelli HangarBicocca 27

On these pages we explain to you:

Pirelli HangarBicocca 28

The history of Pirelli HangarBicocca 30

Visiting Pirelli HangarBicocca 33

On these pages we explain the artworks:

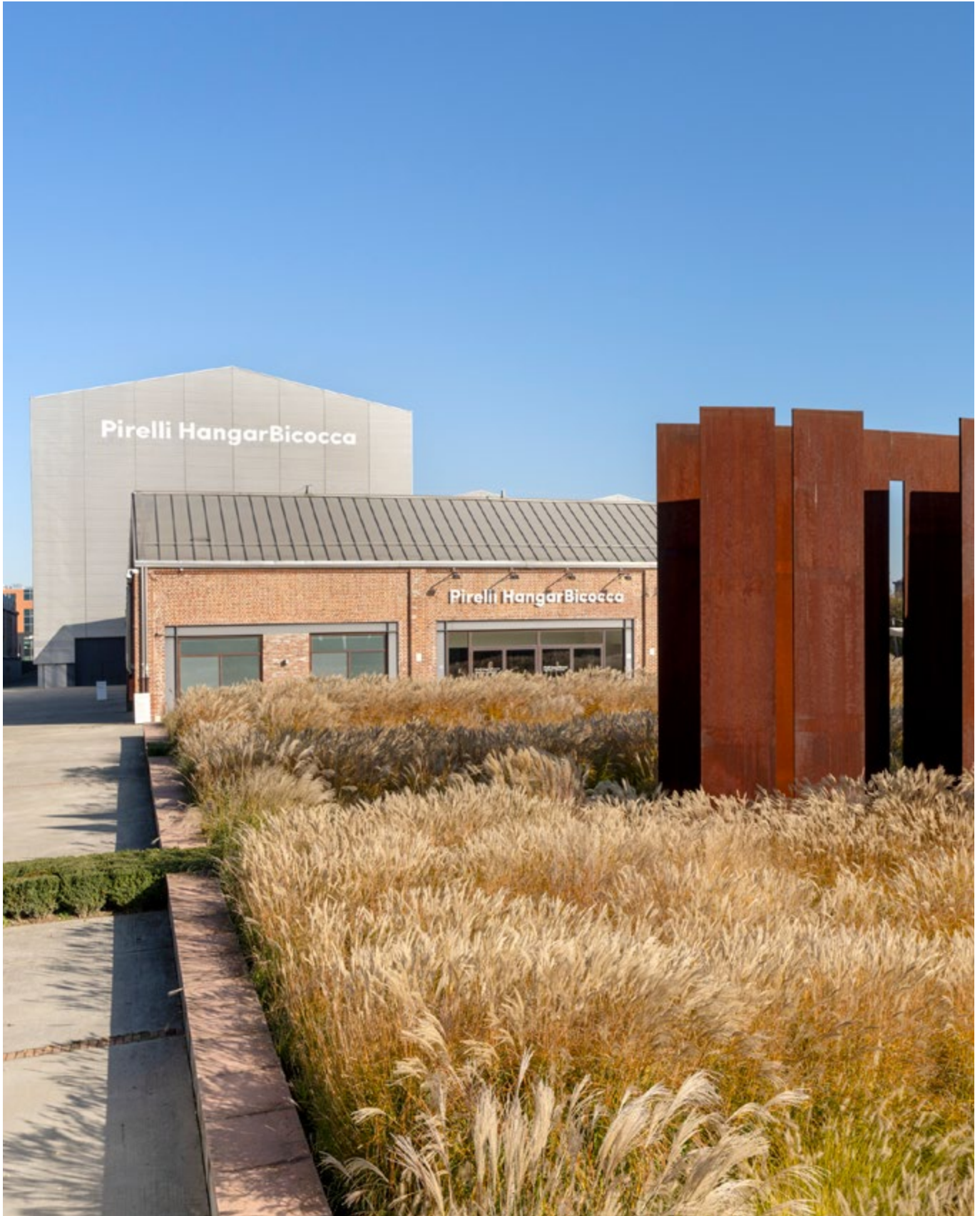
1. La Sequenza	34
2. The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015	39
• Map of Anselm Kiefer's installation	44
• What the Seven Heavenly Palaces look like	45
• The paintings	61
3. Waves Only Exist Because the Wind Blows	73
• Arabic script, sea waves and migrants	78

Insights 81

On these pages you can find more information about the most important subjects in this guide:

What is contemporary art	82
Who was Fausto Melotti	84
What is corten steel	87
Who is Anselm Kiefer	88
The construction of the Seven Heavenly Palaces modules	90
The story of Noah's ark	92
Who is eL Seed	93

The social narrative for visiting Pirelli HangarBicocca

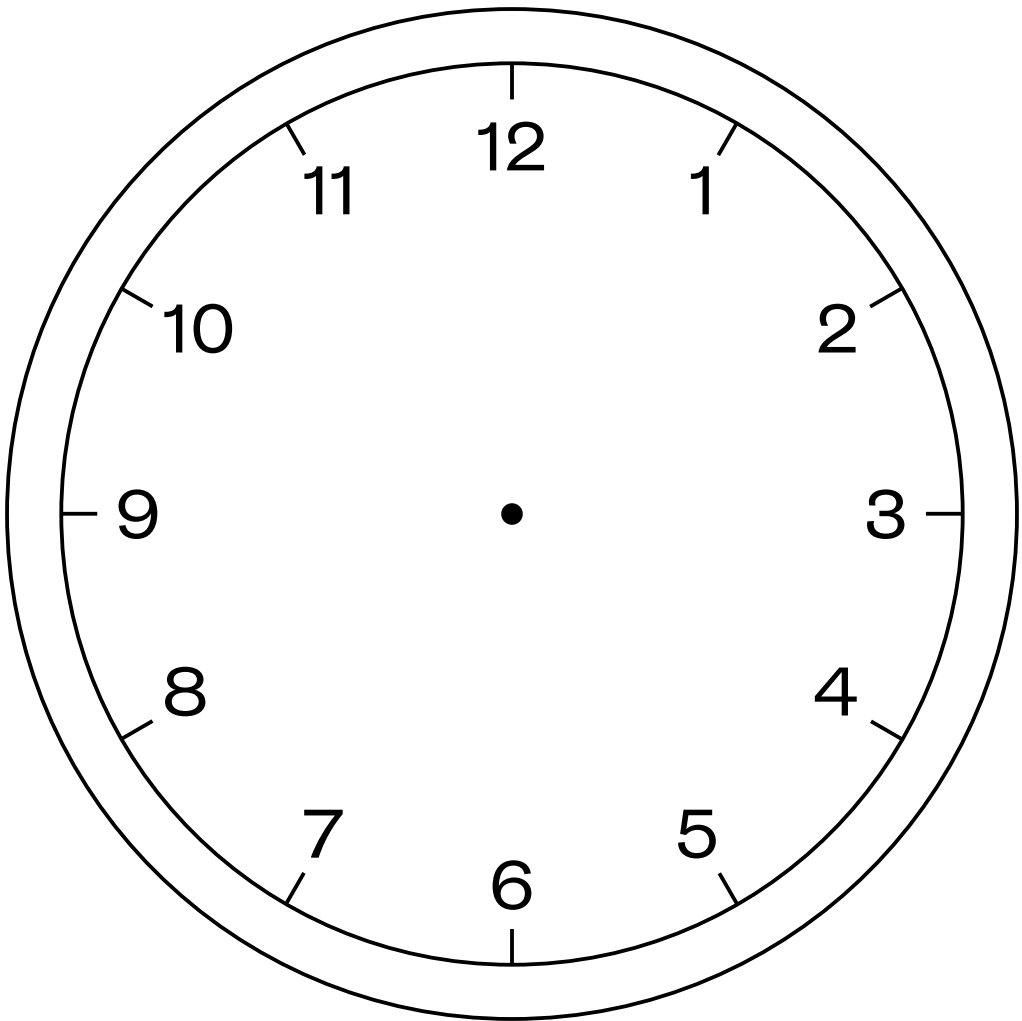


My name is

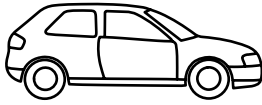
I'm going to visit **Pirelli HangarBicocca**

on _____

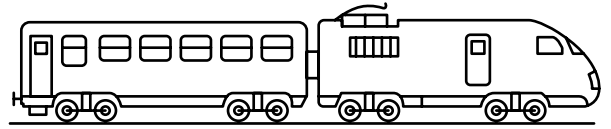
at _____



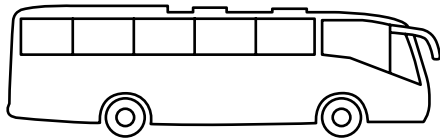
How do I get to Pirelli HangarBicocca?



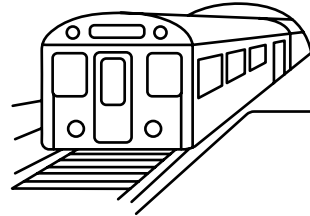
☐ car



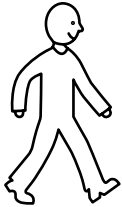
☐ train



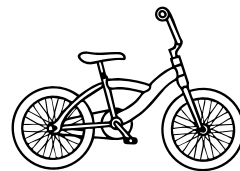
☐ bus



☐ underground



☐ on foot



☐ bicycle

Introduction



This guide is made to prepare your visit at **Pirelli HangarBicocca** Museum.

This is a very big and beautiful Museum.

The entrance to this Museum is **free**.

It means that you don't need to buy a ticket to visit it.

In this guide you will find:

- how to make a booking for your visit
- what the rules are
- what to see
- who can help you.

If you want to know more about:

- what a museum is, go to page 10

What is a museum

A museum is a place where artworks or important and beautiful objects are kept

so that everybody can see and study them.

Those artworks and objects are sometimes from a long time ago and sometimes from a short time ago.

A museum can be made up of one room, few rooms or many rooms called **halls**.

People who work in a museum:

- choose the artworks to be shown in the halls
- protect the objects so that they can last long
- fix the broken objects
- explain the story of the objects
- are happy that many people visit the museum to see the objects.

Children, young people and adults go to museums:

- to learn new things
- to have fun
- to spend time with friends.

The entrance



This is the entrance of Pirelli HangarBicocca.
Enter and go left.



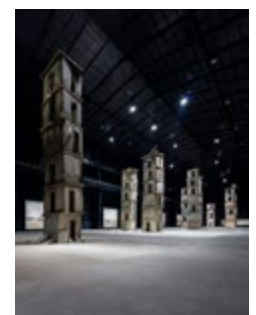
You will find a person with a name tag and a uniform
with the words **ask me** on it.
That person will tell you where to go.



Enter the glass door.



Sometimes to see the artwork
 The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015 by Anselm Kiefer →
 you may need to enter this way.
 You can ask the people with a name tag and a uniform for help.



Info point



This is the Info point of Pirelli HangarBicocca.
Here you can ask for info and help if you need any.

When you're at the Info point,
queue up behind the people who arrived before you
and wait until it's your turn.

When nobody is in front of you in the queue,
go and talk to the person with a name tag and a uniform
behind the counter.

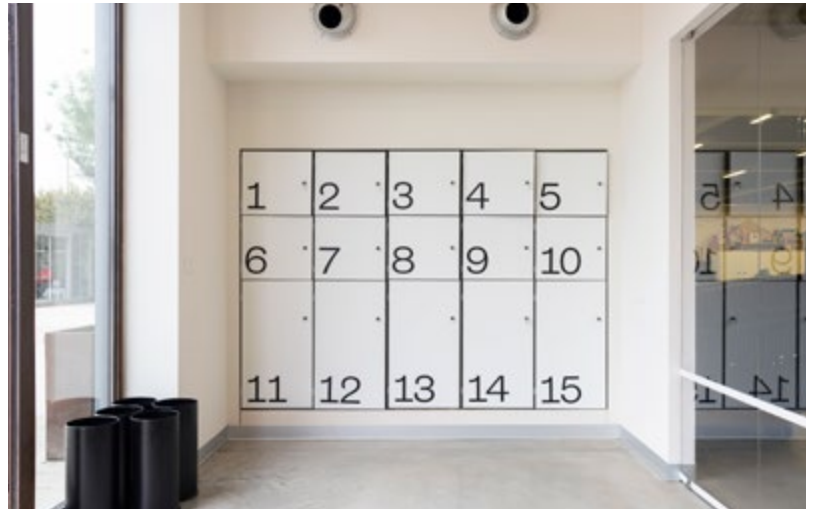
Here there might be a lot of people and it can be very noisy.

The lockers

You can leave your backpack or bag inside a locker.

The lockers are:

- near the entrance, →
after the glass doors



- near the bookshop. →



You must put 1 euro coin in the locker to close it.

Ask the person with a name tag for help
if you need to open and close the locker.

Use a locker with a key on it and close it.

Take the key with you.



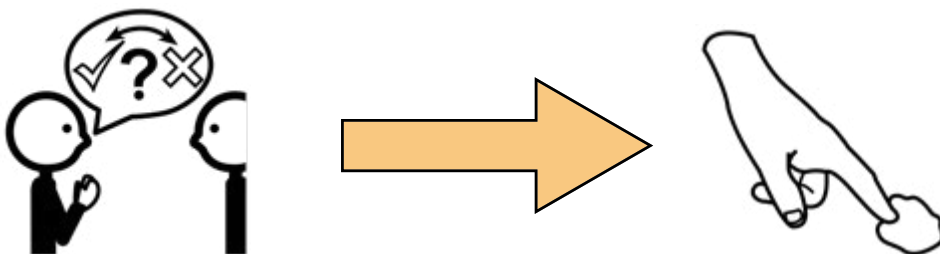
The rules



When you walk inside Pirrelli HangarBicocca, you must pay attention to these rules:

- walk slowly
- speak quietly
- you can take pictures without flash
- you can't eat and you can't drink.

You can get closer to the artworks to see them better.



You can touch some artworks, but you must always ask the people with a name tag and a uniform before doing it.

Some tips for visiting Pirelli HangarBicocca



Remember to book your visit

to enter the Museum without having to wait.

You can book your visit at <https://pirellihangarbicocca.org/en/>.

- If you want to visit the exhibition on a day between Thursday and Friday we recommend you go in the afternoon.
- If you want to visit the exhibition during a Saturday or Sunday we recommend you go in the morning.

Who can help you?



Inside Pirelli HangarBicocca there are people who can help you.
These people have a name tag and a uniform.
You can ask these people questions
and ask for any information you need.
These people are glad that you are there in Pirelli HangarBicocca.



Inside Pirelli HangarBicocca
there are also people who check that everyone
is following the rules of the Museum.
You can also ask these people for the information you need.

The bathrooms



The bathrooms are:

- near the Info point
- in the same hall where you find The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015 by Anselm Kiefer



Ask people with name tags and uniforms how to get to the bathrooms.

Where you can rest



→ sofas in the **atrium**

Inside Pirelli HangarBicocca you can sit on the sofas in the **atrium**. The atrium is the first room you come to when you enter a building.



→ black chairs

There are also black chairs in the **atrium** of Pirelli HangarBicocca. You can pick up the black chairs and take them with you. Ask the person with the name tag and uniform for help.



In the hall of Anselm Kiefer's Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015 you can sit on the grey benches.



The bar and restaurant



Pirelli HangarBicocca's bar and restaurant is in the atrium.

Here you can sit at a table to eat and drink.

If there are a lot of people you will hear a lot of noise.

You can also hear the noise of glasses and plates.

You can smell the smell of coffee and of things to eat.

The Kids Room



The **Kids Room** is in the atrium of Pirelli HangarBicocca.

The Kids Room is the room where children and teens can do **workshops**.

When people do a workshop they do activities and games to learn or discover new things and to have fun.

For example, during a workshop you can:

- write and colour
- cut and paste
- play instruments
- move while hearing music.

More info about the workshops on website

<https://pirellihangarbicocca.org/en/kids/creative-sessions/>

The bookshop



Pirelli HangarBicocca's **bookshop** is at the end of the atrium.
The bookshop is a museum store.
Here you can buy books and special items to remember your visit
to Pirelli HangarBicocca.

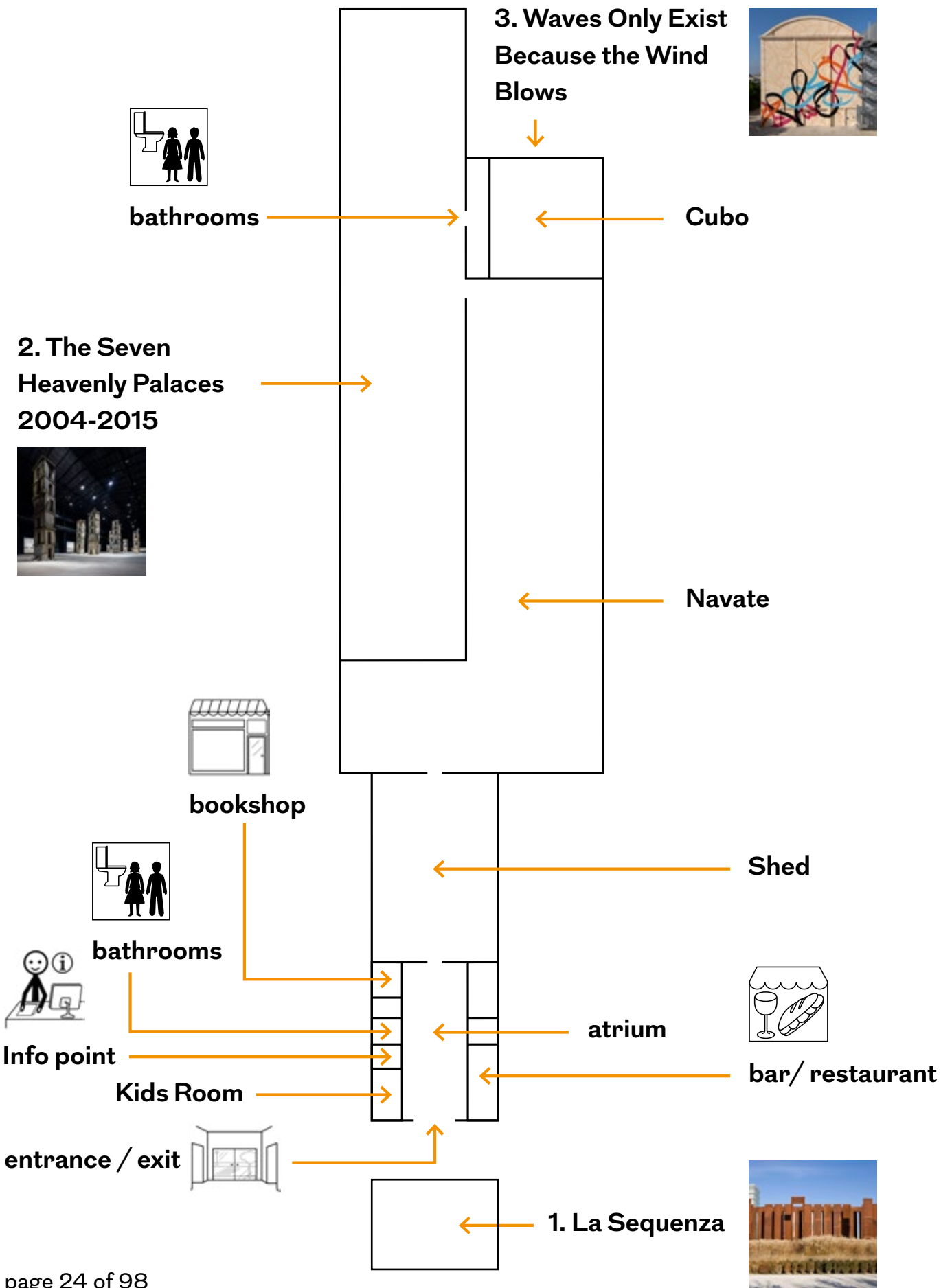
The exit



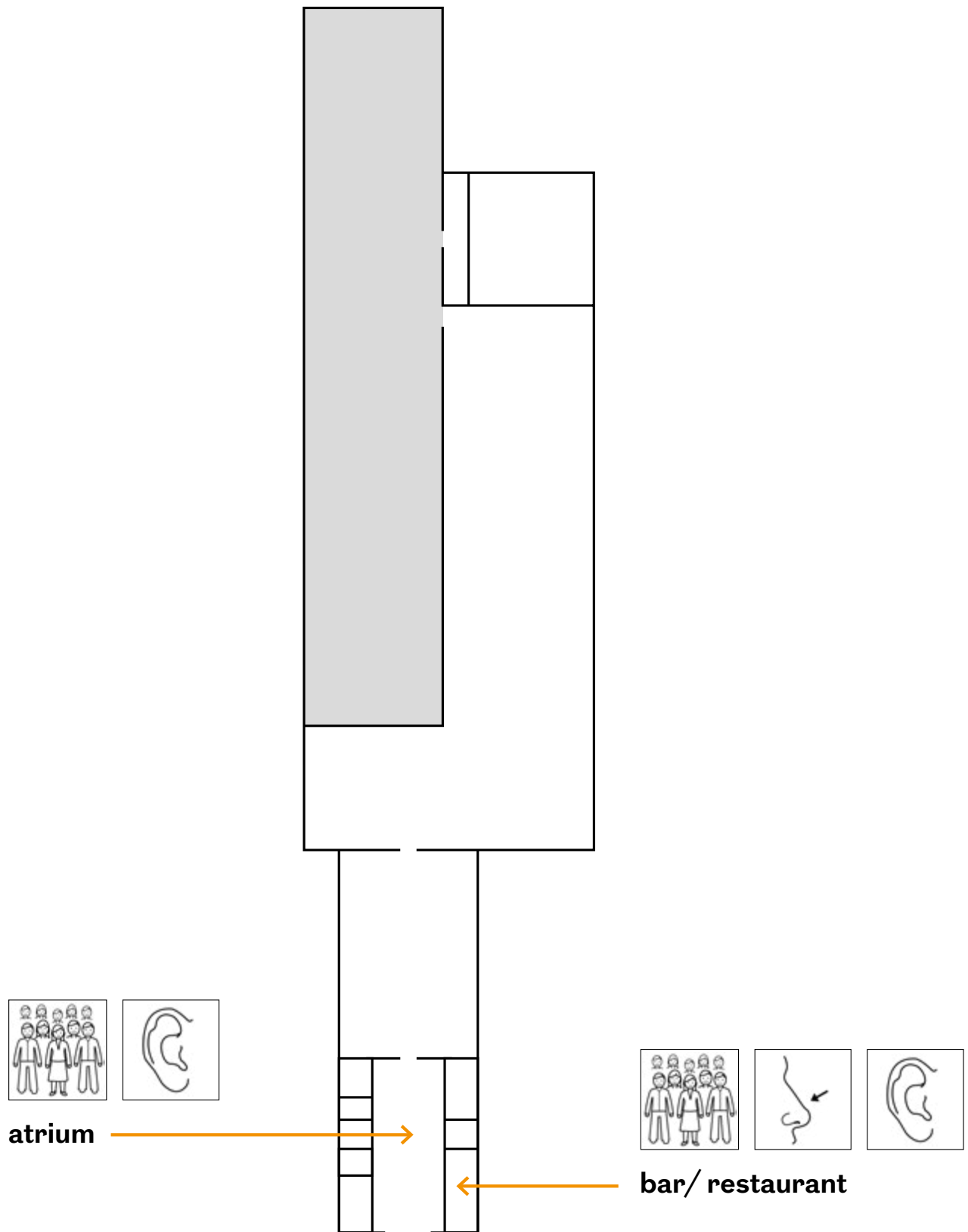
When you have finished visiting the Pirelli HangarBicocca Museum you can leave the way you came in.

If you left your backpack or bag in the lockers remember to come back for it.

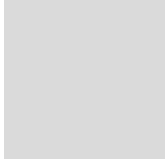
Map of Pirelli HangarBicocca



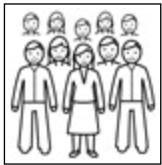
Sensory map of the entrance of Pirelli HangarBicocca



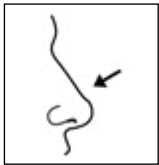
Legend of the sensory map of Pirelli HangarBicocca



Here there is little light



Here there may be many people



Here you can smell the smell of coffee
and of things to eat.



Here you can also hear the noise
of glasses and plates.

What is Pirelli HangarBicocca?



Pirelli HangarBicocca



Pirelli HangarBicocca is a very important museum in Milan.

Pirelli HangarBicocca is in the **Bicocca district**,
where there used to be an old factory.

A district is a part of a city.

A factory is a building where they make objects
and things that people need.

This Museum is called that way because Pirelli wanted to open a museum
where all people could see contemporary art works.

Contemporary art

is art made now or a short time ago.

The halls of Pirelli HangarBicocca are very big and very tall because train engines were made here a long time ago.

The halls of Pirelli HangarBicocca are called:

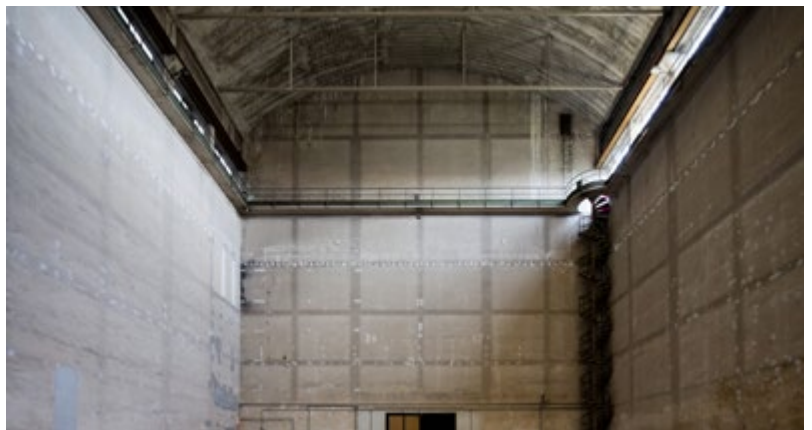
- **Shed.** →



- **Navate.** →
Navate means aisles.



- **Cubo.** →
Cubo means cube.



If you want to know more about:

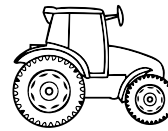
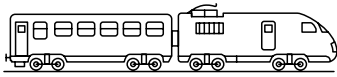
- what contemporary art is, go to page 82.

The history of Pirelli HangarBicocca

A long time ago where Pirelli HangarBicocca is today there was a **Breda factory**.

A factory is a big building where they make objects and things that people need.

The Breda factory was very important and made trains and big electric machines like tractors.

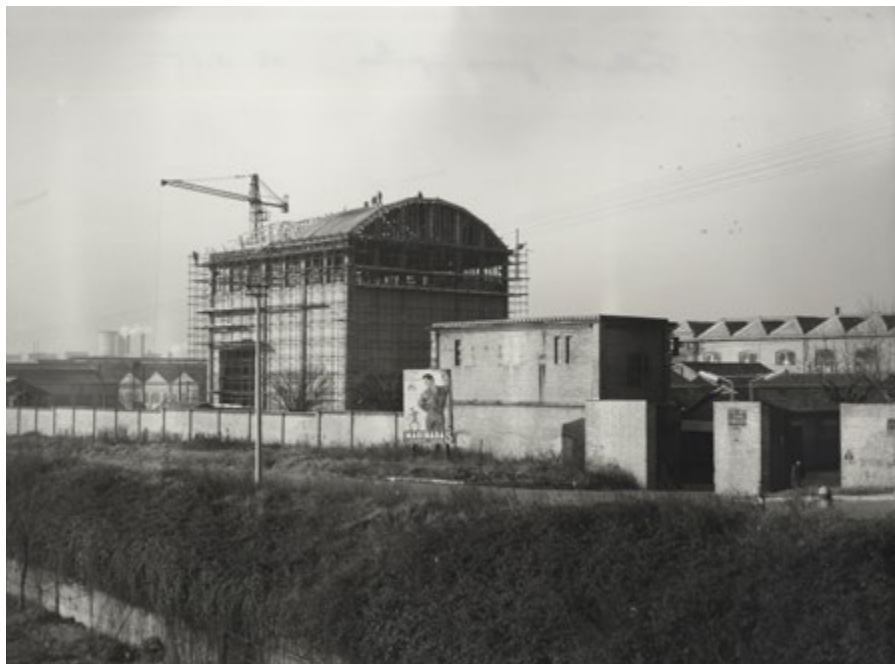


The Breda factory was in a neighbourhood in Milan called **Bicocca**. Near the Breda factory there were also other factories.

In fact, the Bicocca neighbourhood was the **industrial neighbourhood of the city**. Industrial means that there were many factories.

The Breda factory was very big and had 3 big buildings:

- the **Shed**.
- The **Navate**.
- The **Cubo**.

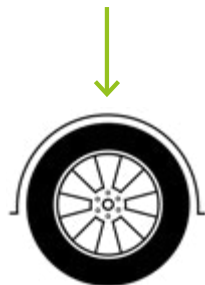


In this picture from long ago you see the buildings when they were being built.

Some time ago **Pirelli** bought the Breda buildings.

Pirelli is the most important **tyre** factory in Italy.

Tyres are the wheels of cars, trucks, motorcycles and bicycles.



Some years later Pirelli decided to close its factory in Bicocca.



Today in the 3 buildings of the old Breda factory is Pirelli HangarBicocca.

Pirelli HangarBicocca is an important **contemporary art** museum.

Contemporary art is art made now or made a short time ago.

Pirelli made a **foundation** to help the Museum.

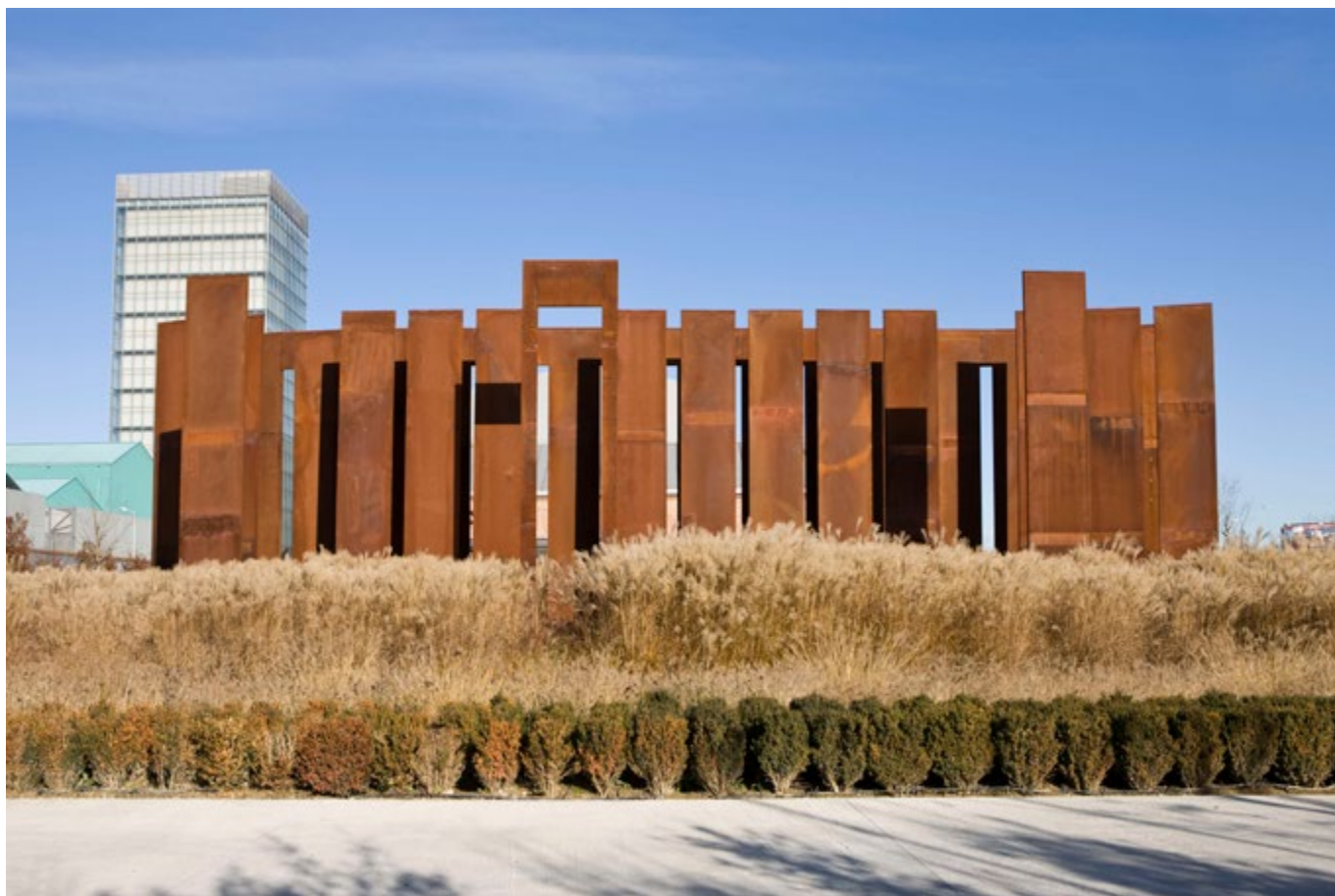
A foundation is a group of people who work together
to do important things for other people.

The people who work in this foundation help the Museum
introduce contemporary art to all people.

Visiting Pirelli HangarBicocca



La Sequenza

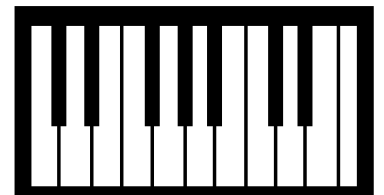




This installation is called **La Sequenza**.
La Sequenza means **The Sequence**.



Fausto Melotti made this installation some time ago.
A sequence is a set of things put in an orderly way one after the other.
Fausto Melotti's La Sequenza is made from many pieces of **corten steel**.
Corten steel is a very strong metal.
These pieces are all shaped like rectangles and are put next to each other.
These pieces of steel are all neat and look like
the keys of a big piano.



Some pieces are like frames.



Some pieces of steel are next to each other, while others are farther apart.
The steel pieces are put on 3 different lines.



In fact, if you look at the sculpture from the side you see:

- some pieces far ahead, like the ones in line 1
- others a little behind, such as those in line 2
- others far behind, such as those in line 3.



You can see La Sequenza immediately after the entrance to Pirelli HangarBicocca. La Sequenza is in the middle of a large garden made of different kinds of plants. The people who work at Pirelli HangarBicocca put this sculpture here to make you understand that in the Museum you will be able to see big and special works like this sculpture.

Fausto Melotti used rectangles of corten steel to make a sculpture unlike any other.

Almost always the sculptures are in the shape of people or things that you can recognize.

Almost always sculptures are to remember or celebrate important people or things.

On the contrary, Fausto Melotti with his sculpture did not want to celebrate or make you remember any person or thing.

Fausto Melotti wanted you to understand that a sculpture can be beautiful even if it does not show you people, objects, or animals.





Sometimes when the wind blows very hard
it makes the steel pieces of the sculpture move.
The steel pieces make very small movements that no one can see.
When the steel pieces move, they make a **vibration**.
When an object vibrates it makes very small movements that no one can see.
However, if you touch an object that vibrates,
you can feel the vibration with your hand.
For example, you can touch a phone that vibrates.
When steel pieces vibrate, they make a noise that reminds music.

If you want to know more about:

- who Fausto Melotti was, go to page 84
- what corten steel is, go to page 87.

The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015



This installation is called **The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015**.

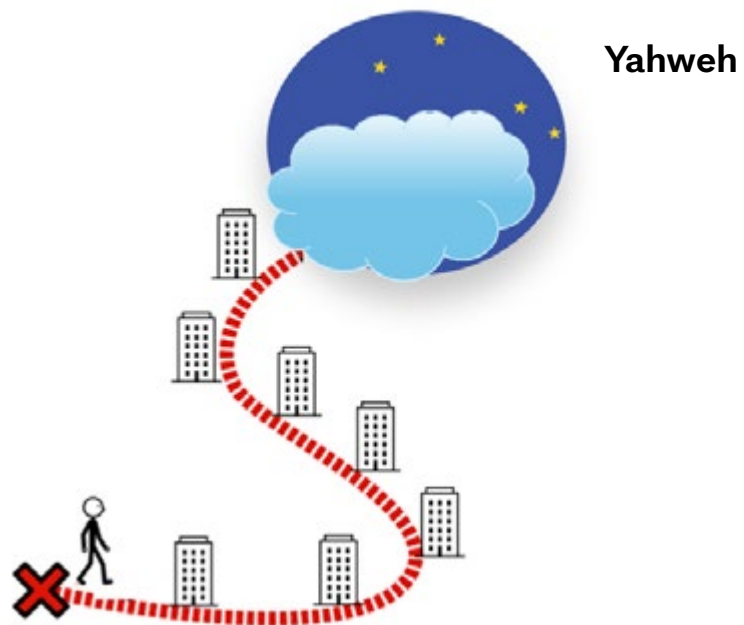
This installation is made of 7 very tall buildings.

Anselm Kiefer made the 7 palaces in 2004, some time ago.

The Seven Heavenly Palaces 2004-2015 is a very big installation.

When you walk by the palaces, it is like walking through the streets of a city.

Anselm Kiefer made this installation after reading the **Book of Palaces**.
The Book of Palaces is an important book for the **Jewish religion**.
People of this religion pray to the god Yahweh.
Yahweh is read Yahweh.



This book tells the story of a man who wanted to get closer to Yahweh.
Many people think that Yahweh lives in the sky
and that people who want to get close to him must get close to the sky.
The Book of Palaces tells that **the man had to pass 7 tests**
inside 7 palaces to approach Yahweh.





After reading this story Anselm Kiefer built the 7 palaces to remember how man approached Yahweh by ascending to heaven.

Anselm Kiefer called his installation The Seven Heavenly Palaces because the palaces are high toward the sky.

The palaces are called **Heavenly** because long ago the sky was also called **vault of heaven**.

Vault is another way to call the ceiling.

People long ago thought that the sky was the ceiling of the earth.

Anselm Kiefer made the palaces so high to make you realize that Yahweh is far away.

Yahweh is in the sky and approaching him is a long journey upward.

These 7 palaces have many floors:

- 1 palace has 5 floors
- 5 palaces have 6 floors
- 1 palace has 7 floors.



Not all floors are finished, some have only 2 walls and are open on one side. Each floor is called a **module**.

Anselm Kiefer has put the modules on top of each other and if you look carefully, it looks like they are going to fall and break. However, the modules are tied to the floor and cannot fall.

To hold the palaces up, Kiefer also put between the modules:

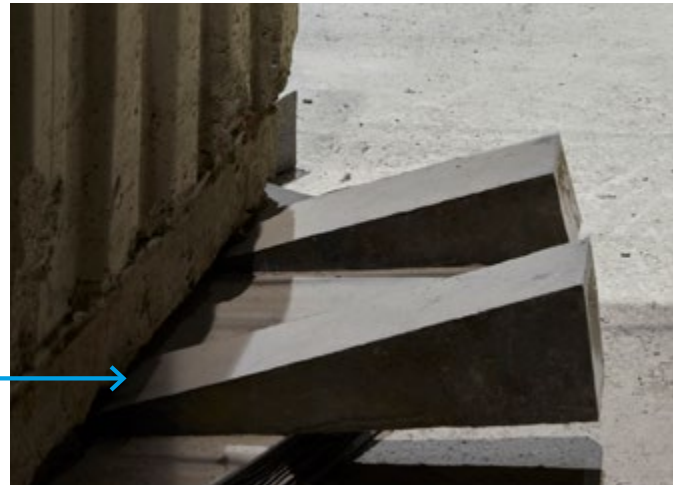
- **160 lead wedges.**

A wedge is a tool that is shaped like a triangle.

It is usually used to push, split or lift things.

Lead is a metal.

It is a heavy, grey material that when heated becomes very soft and you can change its shape.



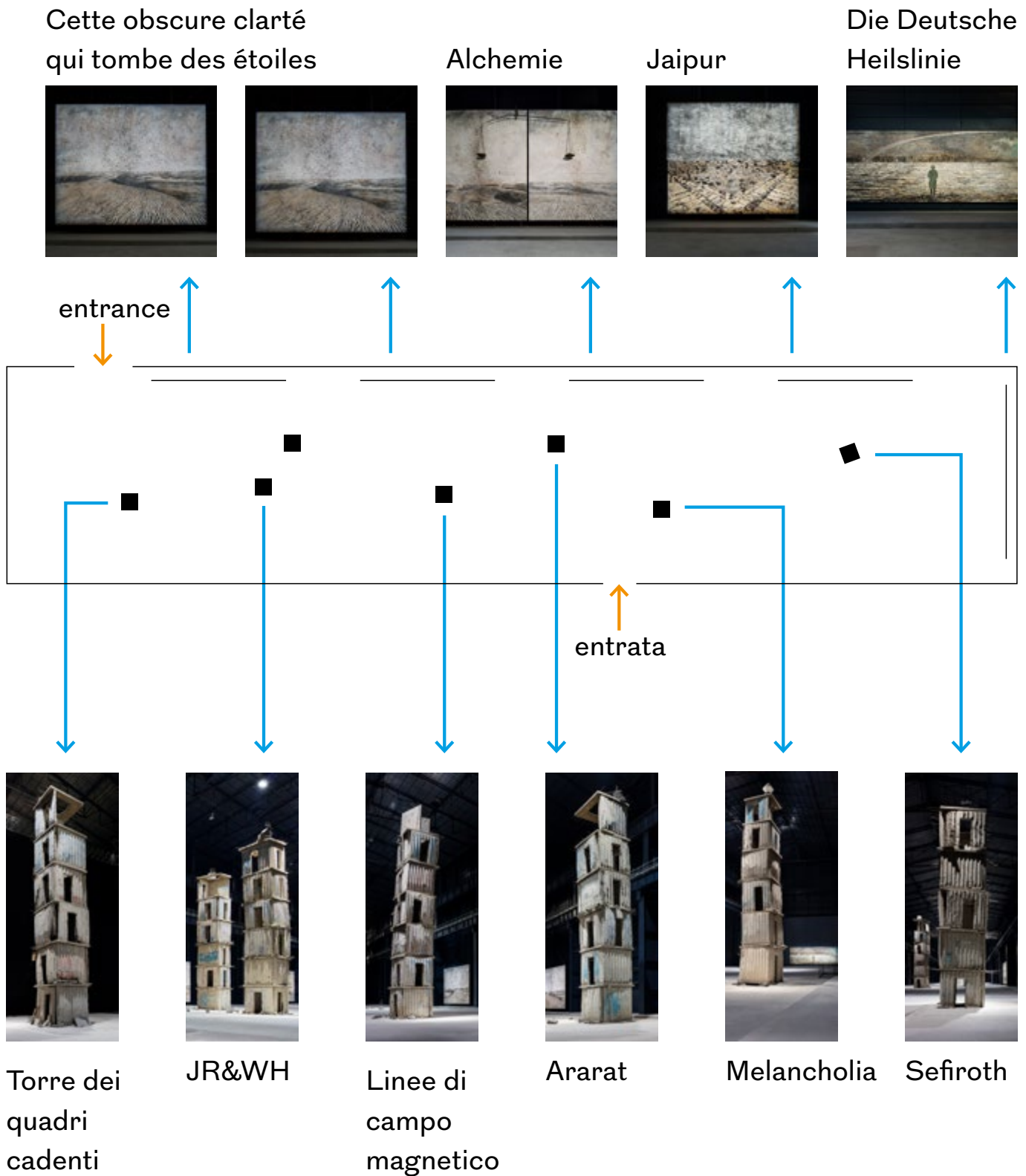
- **90 lead books.**



If you want to know more about:

- who Anselm Kiefer is, go to page 88
- the construction of the Seven Heavenly Palaces modules, go to page 90.

Map of Anselm Kiefer's installation



There is little light in this hall.

What the Seven Heavenly Palaces look like



Sefiroth



This palace has 5 floors.

At the top, on the roof of the palace there are **7 books**.

These books are not real, but are made of a metal called lead.

You can see other books placed between each floor of the palace.



Neon **signs** are also hung on this palace.

Neon signs are bright and can be coloured.

Neon signs are put on store doors
to let everyone know the name of the store.

Anselm Kiefer, however, wanted to put neon signs off on palaces.

Each inscription makes people think of the important things God has made
such as beauty and intelligence.

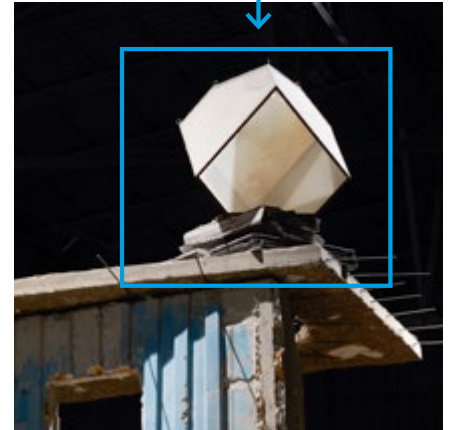


Melancholia



This palace has 6 floors, but the top floor has only 2 walls.
On the roof of this palace are:

- lead books
- a sculpture made of glass that has the shape of a **polyhedron**.
A polyhedron is a geometric shape.



Anselm Kiefer made this sculpture
to remember a work of art by an **artist** who was very important to him.

This artist's name was **Albrecht Dürer**.

Albrecht Dürer was a very famous artist born in Germany
a very long time ago.

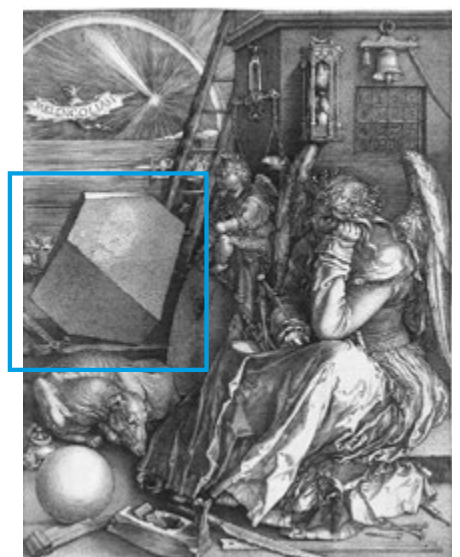
Anselm Kiefer was also born in Germany.

Albrecht Dürer drew the polyhedron in this work.

This work is called Melancholia

as the palace that Anselm Kiefer built

and Anselm Kiefer's polyhedron is like the one drawn by Albrecht Dürer.



On the ground near the palace are many **pieces of paper and glass** with numbers and letters written on them.



People who study the stars are called **astronomers** and they use these numbers to mark each star they find and give it a name.

Anselm Kiefer wrote the names of the stars on the glass and on the pieces of paper.

If you bend down and look carefully you can see that the glass shines with light.

The stars at night also shine in the sky.

Ararat



This palace has 6 floors, but the top floor has only 2 walls.
In the middle of the different floors are lead books.

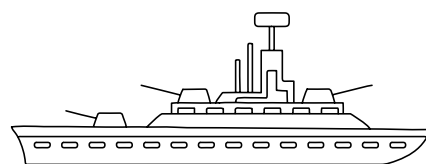
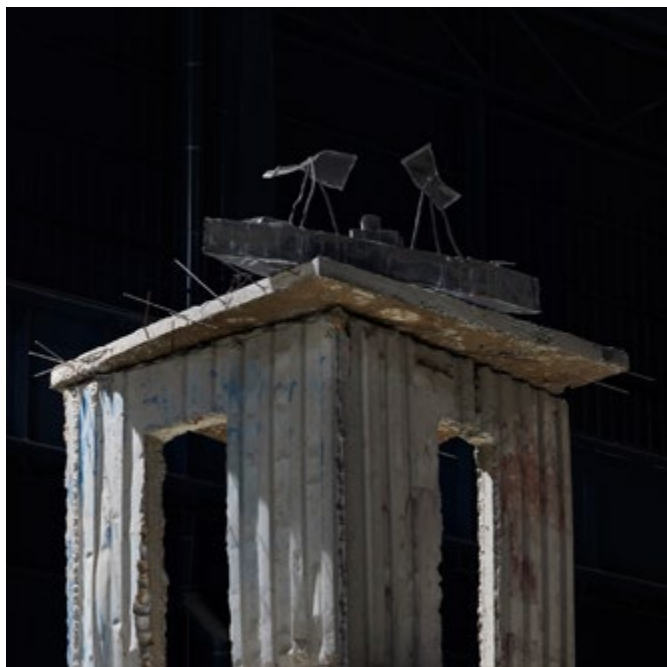


This palace is named after Mount **Ararat** which is in **Armenia**.
Armenia is a country far away from Italy.

In an ancient book of Christian religion
Ararat was the mountain where **Noah's ark** had stopped.
In Christian religion people pray to Jesus Christ.
Noah's ark was a big boat with which Noah
saved the animals during the universal flood.



Anselm Kiefer named this palace Ararat
because he wanted to make you think of **salvation**.
A person is safe when he is well and no longer in danger.



On the roof of the palace, you can see a **model of a warship**.
A model is a copy of a real object.
A model is the same as the real object, but it is always smaller.

Anselm Kiefer made this sculpture out of lead.

This model ship makes people think of the dangers of war.
In contrast, Noah's ark makes one think of salvation
because Noah had saved animals from the universal flood.
A person or animal is safe when they are well and not in danger.
When a person or animal is safe, they are peaceful.

If you want to know more about:

- the story of Noah's ark, go to page 92.

Linee di campo magnetico



This palace is called **Linee di campo magnetico**.

Linee di campo magnetico means **Lines of magnetic field**.

This palace is the tallest of all.

It is 7 stories high, but the top floor is not finished.

In this palace there are many books put between floors.

This palace is special because there are so many **films** made from lead hanging inside that look like **movie films**.

Movie films are like rolls of special paper

that were used to make the movies that were seen in the movie theatre.

These films are very long
and descend from the top to the first floor of the palace.

Anselm Kiefer glued photographs on some of the films
where you can see the sky with clouds.

On other films there is nothing.



On the ground near the palace there is a big round box made of lead.
Inside this box are more lead films.

On these films there are photographs with some people's faces.





These 2 palaces are very close to each other and look almost the same, in fact both have:

- 6 floors
- the top floor made only of 2 walls
- 9 lead books on the roof.

Above the 9 lead books, however, there are 2 different neon letters:

- On one palace are the **JH** letters
- On the other palace are the **WH** letters.



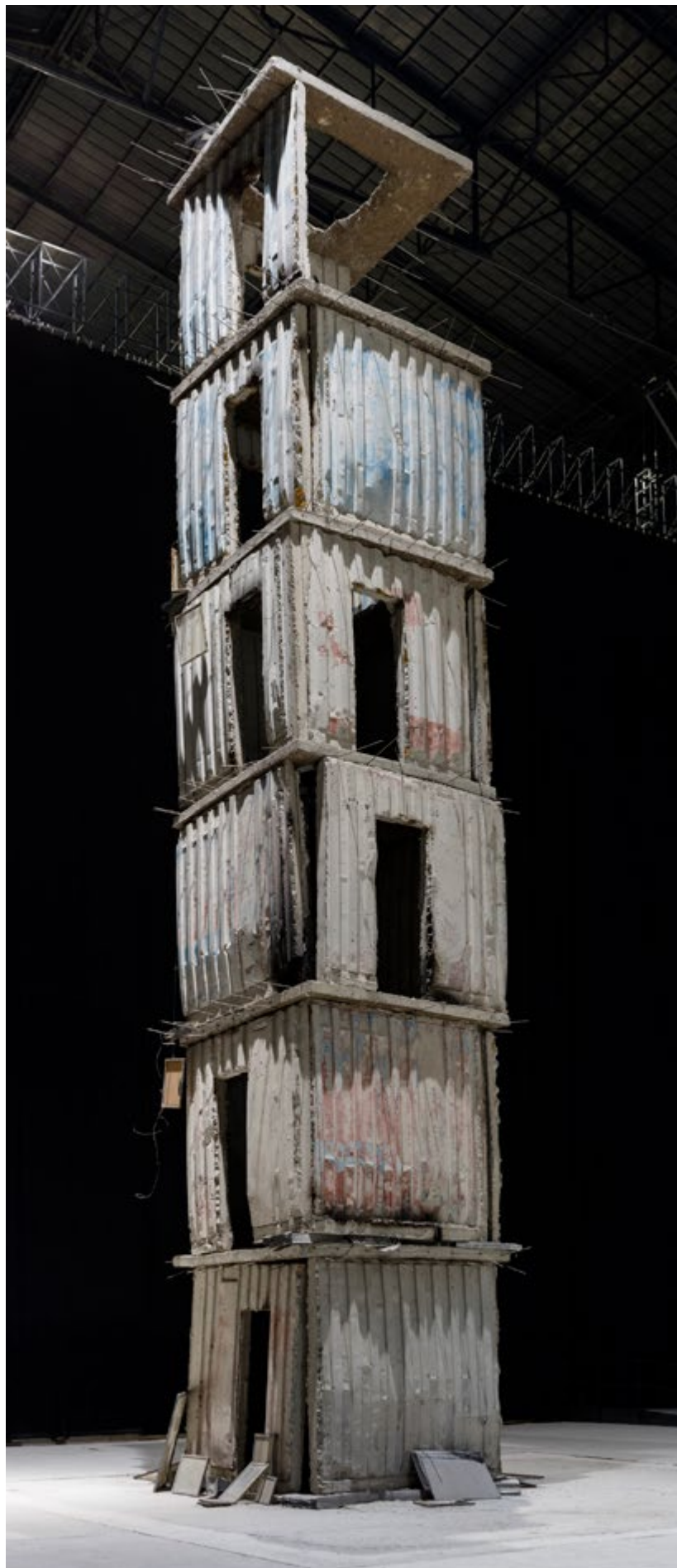
These letters suggest the name of Yahweh.
These letters are also off,
like the ones you find on the Sefiroth palace.

In Hebrew language if you put these letters all next to each other → **JHWH**
they sound like you are saying the name of Yahweh.

On the ground between the 2 palaces
there are also 11 large stones made from lead.
Above each stone there is a number from 1 to 11.



Torre dei quadri cadenti



This palace is called **Torre dei quadri cadenti**.

Torre dei quadri cadenti means **Tower of the falling pictures**.

This palace is 6 stories high.

This palace is called Tower of the falling pictures

because **frames** made of wood and lead hang on its floors.

Frames are used to hang paintings or photographs on the walls.

There are no paintings or photographs in these frames, only broken glass.

These frames look like empty paintings that are about to fall down.



There are also many paintings
on the ground near the palace.



The paintings



On the walls around the Seven Heavenly Palaces, you can see 5 large paintings. Anselm Kiefer painted these paintings a short time ago.



Anselm Kiefer hung these **paintings** in 2015.

These paintings do not have a frame and are made with:

• paint →



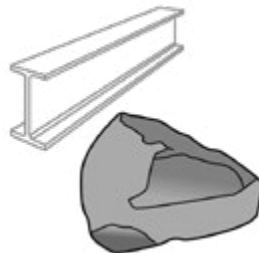
• sunflower seeds →



• salt →



• lead →



• a scale. →



The paintings are:

Die Deutsche Heilslinie



Jaipur



Alchemie



**Cette obscure clarté
qui tombe des étoiles**



On the next pages we explain 3 of these paintings:
Die Deutsche Heilslinie, Jaipur and Alchemie.

Die Deutsche Heilslinie



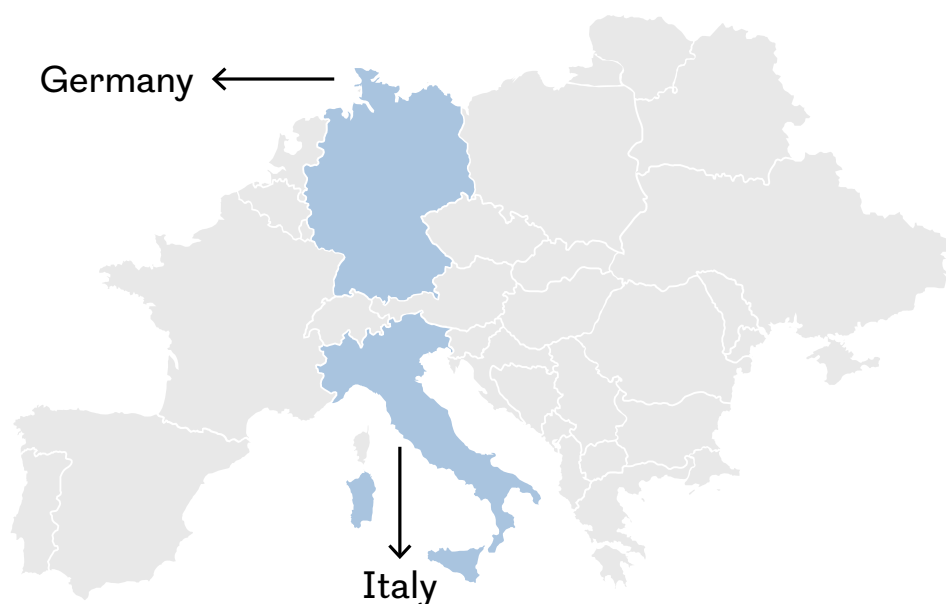
This painting is called **Die Deutsche Heilslinie**.

Die Deutsche Heilslinie means **The German line of spiritual salvation**.

Die Deutsche Heilslinie is a sentence in German.

German is the language spoken by people living in Germany.

Anselm Kiefer was born in Germany and speaks German.



In the centre of the painting you can see a man looking at a river.
The man is standing with his back turned, in fact you cannot see his face.
He is wearing a long coat and his hands are in his pockets.
This man is thinking as he looks at what is in front of him.



In front of the man there are:



rainbow

river



Under the rainbow Anselm Kiefer has written the names of some German **philosophers**.

Philosophers are people who think and study very difficult and important things. Philosophers ask a lot of questions.

For example, philosophers:

- try to understand how people behave
- ask themselves what is right and wrong
- they try to understand why things happen a certain way.

The philosophers that Anselm Kiefer wrote on the painting were worried because bad things were happening in the world.

Bad things make people sick.

These philosophers thought that all the people should behave well and help others be well.

These philosophers thought that this was the way to keep bad things from happening in the world.

Anselm Kiefer thought these philosophers were right.

That is why he called this painting

The German line of spiritual salvation.

Because what the philosophers thought could help people save themselves from the bad and difficult things in life.

A person is safe when he is well and not in danger.

When a person is safe, he is peaceful.

Jaipur



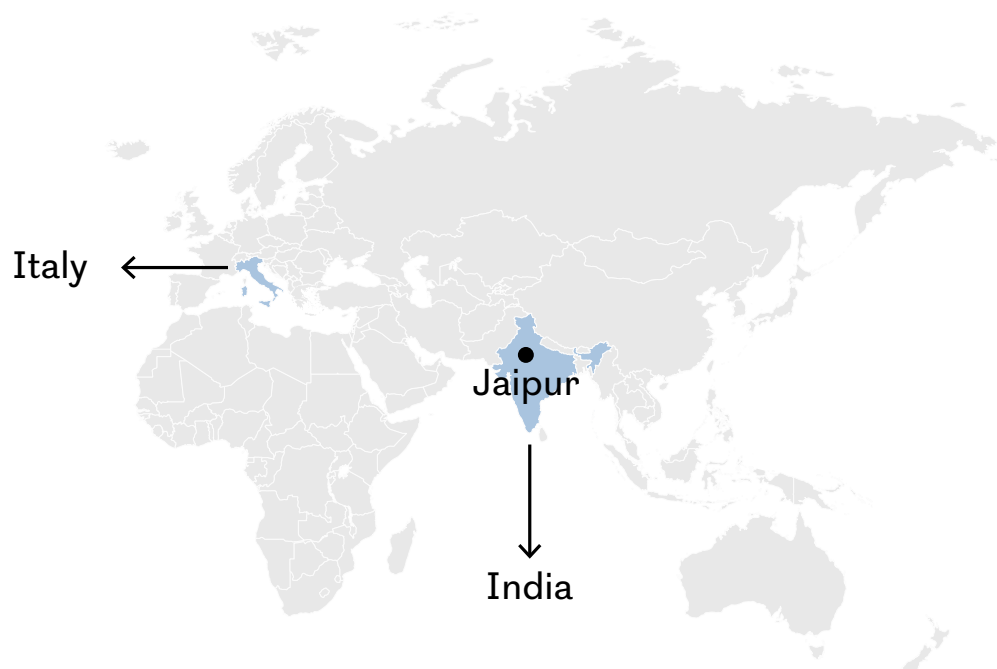
This picture is called **Jaipur**.

Jaipur is the name of a city in **India**.

India is a country very far away from Italy.

A long time ago Anselm Kiefer had gone to see the city of Jaipur.

After some time, Anselm Kiefer decided to paint the city of Jaipur.





At the top of the painting you can see the sky.

The sky is dark because it is night.

The white dots you see are the stars.

In the sky you can also see many white lines with numbers and letters on them.

These white lines are the **constellations**.

Constellations are groups of stars close together in the sky.

Each constellation has a name.

The white lettering is the names of the constellations.

The same lettering is on the pieces of glass in the tower called Melancholia.

Anselm Kiefer drew the constellations

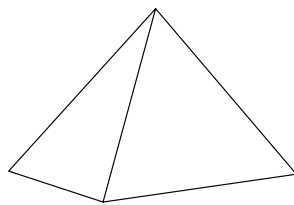
because there was an **astronomical observatory** in Jaipur.

An astronomical observatory is the place where people can look and study the sky and the stars.

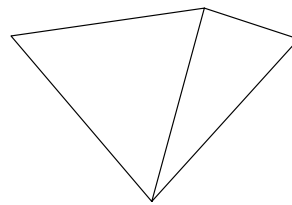




At the bottom of the painting you can see the city of **Jaipur**.
 If you look carefully, there is a hole in the center of the painting.
 Here Anselm Kiefer painted an **upside-down pyramid**.



normal pyramid



upside-down pyramid

A very long time ago the pyramids were the tombs of the **pharaohs of Egypt**.
 The pharaohs were the kings of Egypt, a country very far from Italy.
 The pyramids are very big and very tall.

Anselm Kiefer painted this pyramid to remind
 the Seven Heavenly Palaces that you see in the same hall
 at Pirelli HangarBicocca.
 The Seven Heavenly Palaces are high toward the sky.
 The pyramids are also high toward the sky.

Alchemie



This painting is called **Alchemie**.

Alchemie means **Alchemy**.

Long ago some people studied alchemy
to try to turn **lead** into **gold**.

Lead is a non-precious metal.

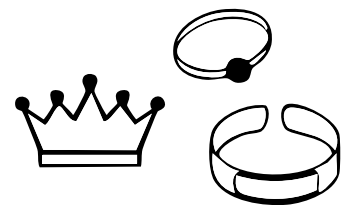
Gold is the most precious metal of all.

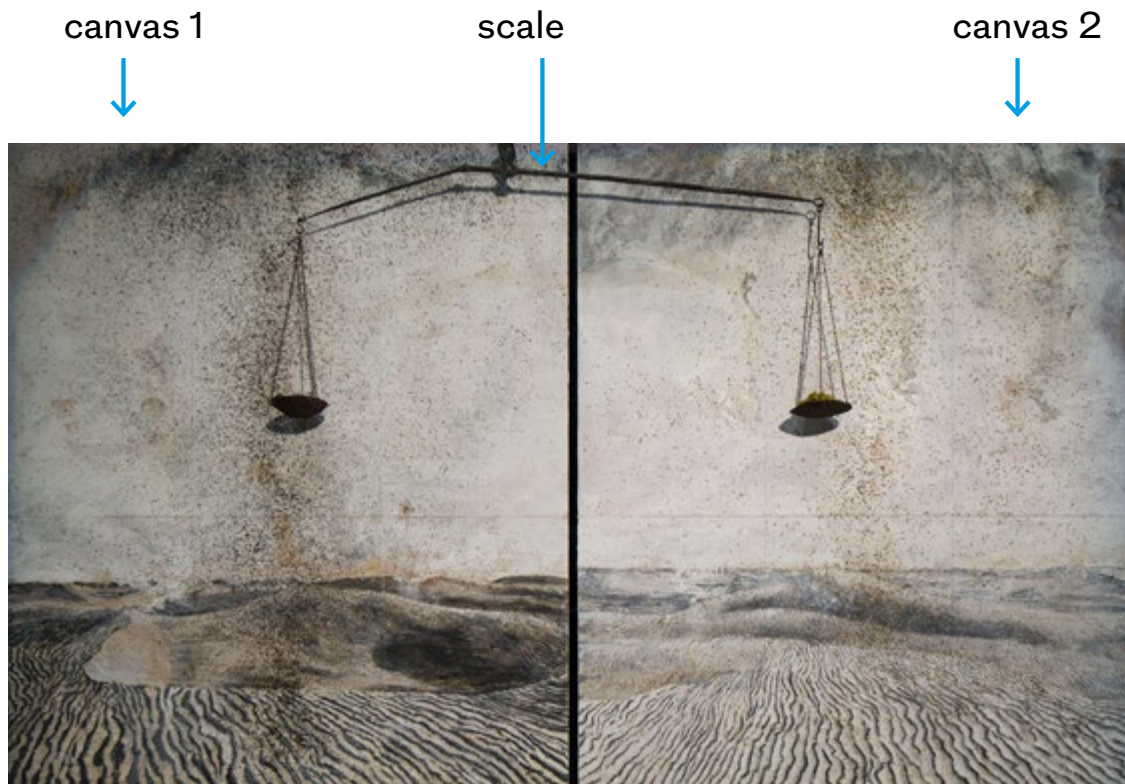
In fact, gold is used to make precious objects such as crowns and jewelry.

These people were called **alchemists**.

To the alchemists, lead represented bad things.

Instead, gold represented beautiful things.





This painting is made of **2 canvases**.

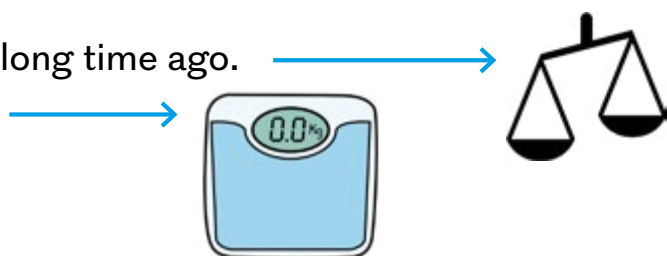
A canvas is like a soft sheet made of cloth where you can paint.

Anselm Kiefer used a large **scale** to join the 2 canvases together.

A scale is used to know how much a thing or a person weighs.

In the painting you see a scale from a long time ago.

Today new scales are made like that.



In the 2 canvases you can see a **desert**.

A desert is a part of land where there is very little rain.

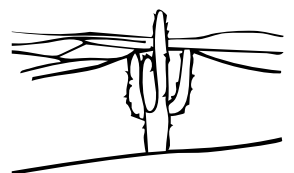
Water is needed for plants and animals to live well.

That is why few plants grow and there are few animals in the desert.

In a desert the earth may be very hard or there may be a lot of sand.

With this desert Anselm Kiefer wants you to see a **landscape**.

A landscape is a part of a city, a country or a desert.



Canvas 1 →



In Canvas 1 you can see that salt falls from the scale onto the desert sand. When there is so much salt in the earth, plants cannot grow.

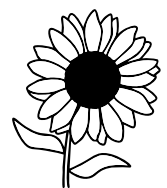
Anselm Kiefer represented salt to make you understand that no plant will ever grow there.

Canvas 2 →



In Canvas 2 you can see that from the scale **sunflower seeds** fall on the desert sand.

Sunflowers grow from sunflower seeds. →



Anselm Kiefer represented the sunflower seeds to let you know that sunflowers will grow there and there will be a beautiful garden.

Anselm Kiefer called this painting Alchemie to make you understand that sunflower seeds can turn the desert into a beautiful place like a garden.

This means that we can try to change things that are not good to make them good. Like the alchemists tried to turn lead into gold.

Waves Only Exist Because the Wind Blows





This **mural** is called **Waves Only Exist Because the Wind Blows**.

A mural is a painting painted on a wall.

eL Seed did this work in 2024, a very short time ago.

eL Seed is an artist born in Tunisia, a country in **Africa**.



Africa is a **continent**.

A continent is a part of the world where all around there are **oceans**.

Oceans are very large seas.

There are 6 continents and in each continent, there are many countries.

The continents are:

- Africa
- America
- Antarctica
- Asia
- Europe
- Oceania.



This large **mural** is on the outside wall of the **Cubo**, one of the parts of Pirelli HangarBicocca.

eL Seed painted large, coloured lines all over the wall of the Cubo.

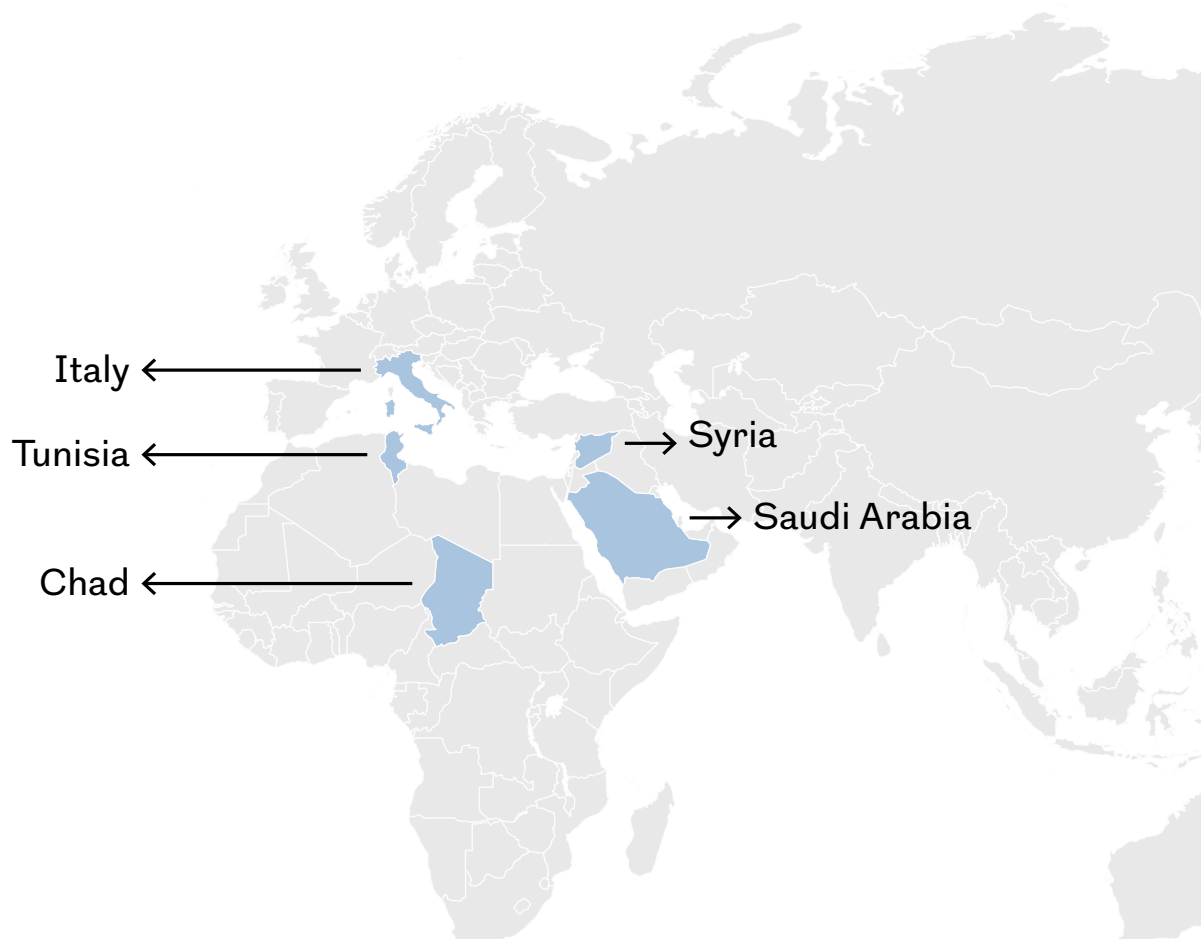
With these lines eL Seed has written words in **Arabic**.

eL Seed speaks and writes in Arabic and French because he now lives in France.

Arabic is the language used by people who live:

- in some countries in Africa, such as Tunisia and Chad
- in some **West Asian** countries such as Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The West Asian countries are in the leftmost part of Asia.



Arabic writing is very beautiful.

The letters in this language have a very different shape from ours.

eL Seed uses Arabic words to make very beautiful and colourful designs that look like embroidery.



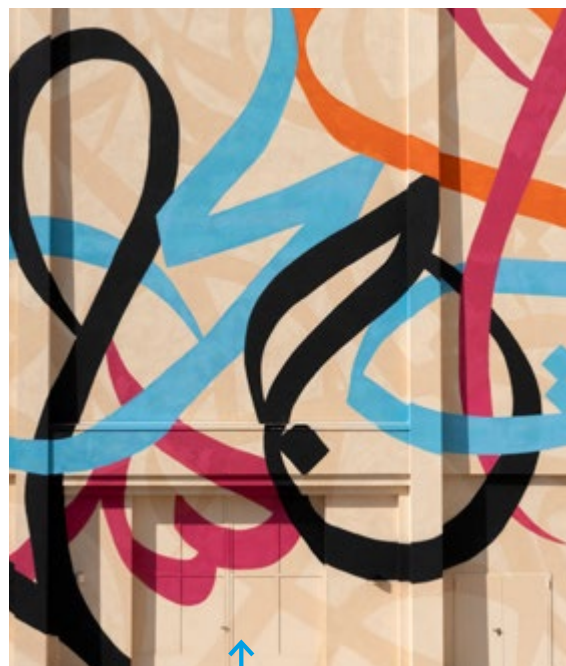
In fact, eL Seed paints the words on top of each other.

So, the lines of each letter tie together

like the colourful threads in an embroidery design do.

On the wall you can see the lettering very well:

- blue
- black
- orange
- fuchsia pink.



If you look carefully, however, the whole wall is full of writing done in brown, a little darker than the colour of the wall.

The light brown of the wall reminds the colour of dry sand,

the darker brown of the lettering reminds the colour of wet sand.

These writings are all done on top of each other and it is difficult to tell where one letter begins and the other ends.

The coloured words that look like a drawing
are a sentence by an Italian writer named **Cesare Pavese**.

The sentence is: **You need a place that's home,
if only for the excitement of leaving.**

Cesare Pavese meant that it is important for everyone to have a home,
to have a place to return to, to be comfortable and feel safe.



**Every time eL Seed makes an artwork in a country
he looks for special sentences by writers or poets who live in that country.**

eL Seed chooses sentences that are special to him
because they make people think.

eL Seed thought that Cesare Pavese's words are important
and decided to write them in his mural.

**Cesare Pavese's sentence makes people think about people who leave
their homes and go to live in a faraway country.**

These people are called **migrants**.

It is important for migrants to have a place to return to and always feel safe.

**Being able to return home means going back to the places where we grew up,
to the people we love, finding objects and places we know very well.**

But why did eL Seed call this mural

Waves Exist Only Because the Wind Blows?

What do sea waves have to do with migrants?

We explain it on page 78.

If you want to know more about:

- who eL Seed is, turn to page 93.

Arabic script, sea waves and migrants

The letters written by eL Seed in this mural have a special shape.
If you look carefully at them all together you can see that they resemble a sea wave.



That is why the mural is called
Waves Exist Only Because the Wind Blows.

Waves are formed when the wind blows over the sea and lifts the water.

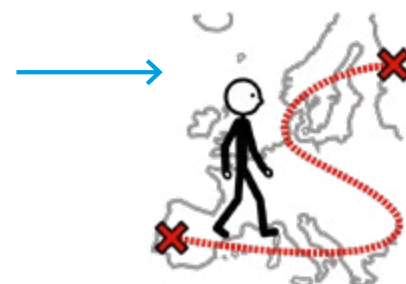
The stronger the wind, the higher the wave.

Waves always make the same movement:

they go toward the beach and then back toward the sea.

For eL Seed, the waves going back and forth on the beach are like migrants.

Migrants are the people who leave their country and go to live in a faraway country.



For example, there are people who leave from Italy and go to live in America. However, these people often return to Italy to see their families and then leave again for America.

These people go back and forth between Italy and America like the waves of the sea go back and forth on the beach.

The Arabic letters written by eL Seed on the mural, however, are not just drawings.

With these letters eL Seed painted a sentence written by **Cesare Pavese**. Cesare Pavese was an important writer who wrote many books.

This sentence is about migrants.

The sentence is: **You need a place that's home, if only for the excitement of leaving.**

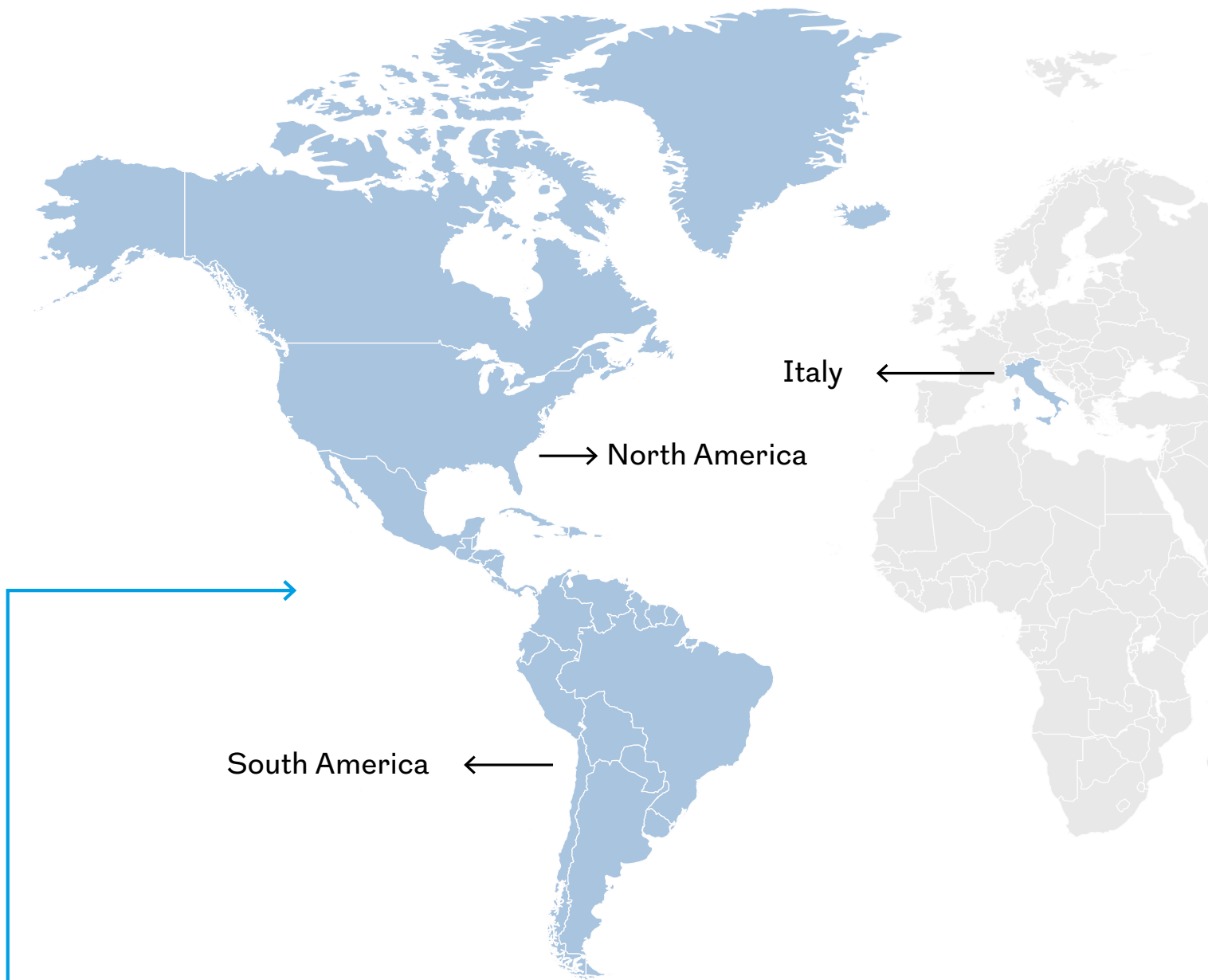
With this sentence Cesare Pavese wants you to understand that it is important for everyone to have a home, a place where to feel safe. This is even more important for migrants who leave and leave everything they know behind.

Because knowing that they have a place to return to and to feel safe gives them the courage to leave and to endure through the difficult times in life.



Cesare Pavese wrote this sentence in the book called **The Moon and the Bonfires.**

Cesare Pavese tells the story of a migrant in this book.



This gentleman had left a small town in Italy to go and live in America.

The man had stayed in America for many years, found a job and earned a lot of money.

After many years he had decided to return to his country.

Cesare Pavese tells how difficult it is for this gentleman to return to his country.

It is difficult because so much time has passed and so much has happened.






Insights



What is contemporary art

Contemporary art is art made now or a short time ago.

In a contemporary art museum you can see and hear:

- paintings → 
- statues → 
- sculptures → 
- videos, films and photographs → 
- music and sounds. → 

Inside a contemporary art museum, you can also see:

- **installations.**

An installation is a work of art made from many things put together.

- **performances.**

When an artist gives a performance,
he or she makes movements or sounds with the body.

For example:

- walks or dances
- says and repeats words
- plays things.

Contemporary art works may seem strange and hard to understand.

Contemporary art is beautiful precisely because looking at it can remind you of things you know or emotions you have felt.

Sometimes, on the other hand, it makes you discover new things and stories that you had never thought of before, or makes you see an object you know used in a different way.

Who was Fausto Melotti

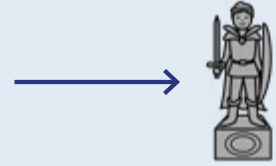


Melotti was an important **sculptor** born in Italy a long time ago, in 1901.
Melotti died a short time ago, in 1986.

A sculptor is a person who makes statues and sculptures.

Statues can represent people, animals, or objects.

A sculptor makes a statue by cutting pieces of stone or wood to give them the shape he wants.



Sculptures can represent animals, objects or geometric shapes.

The sculptor can make a sculpture in different ways, for example:

- by cutting stone
- by attaching pieces together
- by working with **ceramics**.



Ceramics is a material made of earth and water.

At first, ceramics is soft and you can give it the shape you want.

You can make different objects with ceramics.

If you put ceramic objects in a special oven they become hard.

Fausto Melotti studied sculpture at the **Brera Academy** in Milan.

The Brera Academy is a school where you also learn to draw and paint.

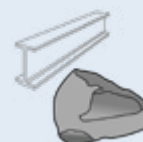
Fausto Melotti began working in Milan and lived here for many years.

When Fausto Melotti started working,
he made small sculptures and used:

- terracotta



- metals such as iron and brass



- pieces of fabric.



After a while he started to make very large sculptures such as La Sequenza.

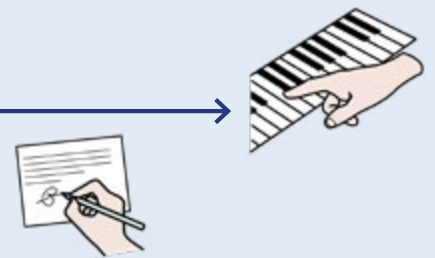


Fausto Melotti was a very intelligent and curious man.

He also liked to play the piano

and write **poems**.

A poem is a collection of very beautiful words.



A poem can talk about:

- emotions such as love, joy or sadness
- important things that happen to a person
- important people or people you love.

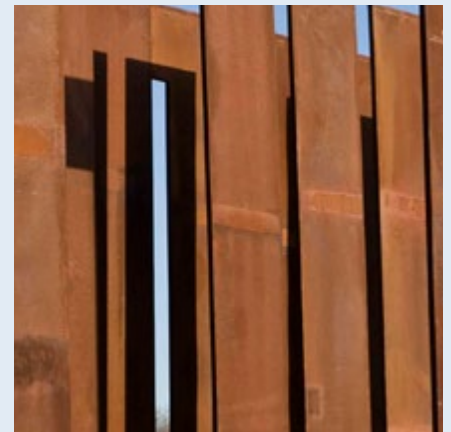
What is corten steel

Corten steel is a special metal made to be outdoor, in places like:

- gardens
- streets
- squares.

Corten steel is specially made to never spoil.

In fact, corten steel never gets damaged because it is covered by the red material you see.

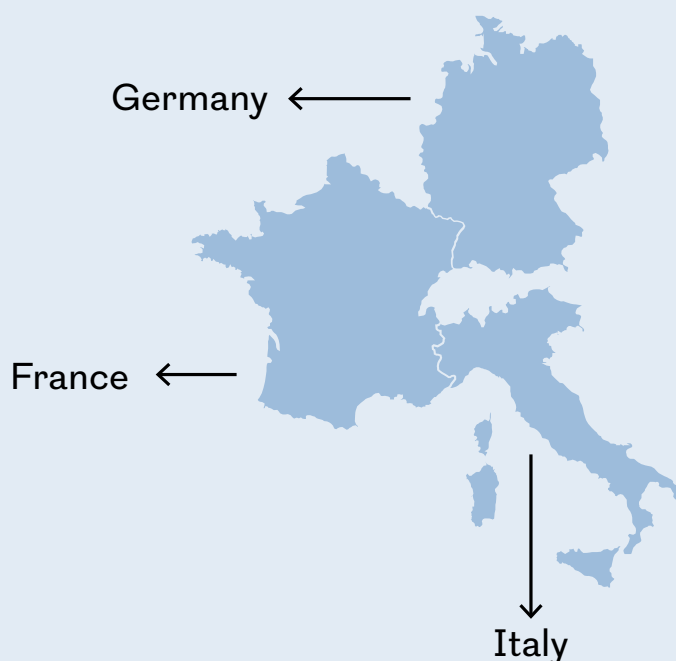


This material protects the steel from sun and rain.
Usually, instead, sun and rain ruin the metal.

Who is Anselm Kiefer



Anselm Kiefer is an important artist born in Germany, now living in France.



Anselm Kiefer was born some time ago, in 1945.

Second World War also ended in 1945.

Second World War is a great war in which many countries of the world such as Italy, Germany, France and America participated.

It is called the Second because a few years earlier there had been another great war called First World War.

During Second World War many bombs had fallen on the city of Anselm Kiefer.

These bombs had destroyed houses and buildings.

Anselm Kiefer often tells that when he was a child he used to play among the remains of the destroyed buildings in his city.



The memory of these things is very important to Anselm Kiefer.

In fact, in his artworks he wants to remember the stories of the people who lived through this ugly war.

For Anselm Kiefer, works of art are also important because they help people imagine and dream of beautiful things that are not yet there.

The construction of the Seven Heavenly Palaces modules

Anselm Kiefer built The Seven Heavenly Palaces right inside Pirelli HangarBicocca.

Each palace is made up of many floors called modules.

Anselm Kiefer used **reinforced concrete** to make each module.

Reinforced concrete is a very strong material that is used to build things that must last for a long time, such as bridges and buildings.

Before it becomes hard, reinforced concrete is liquid.

Anselm Kiefer put liquid concrete inside containers to make the modules.



These are containers.



Containers are needed
to carry lots of objects
all at once from one country to another.
The containers are very big.



When the concrete got hard,
Anselm Kiefer peeled the modules off the containers.
The colours that were on the containers
stuck to the concrete of the modules.

In fact, if you look at the Seven Heavenly Palaces you can see spots of colour.



The story of Noah's ark

In an ancient book of the Christian religion is written the story of Noah and Mount Ararat.

Noah was a good man who lived a very long time ago.

The story says that God was very angry with the people who lived on Earth because they were bad.

God had decided to punish the people with a great **flood**.

A flood is when it rains a lot.

However, God had decided to save the animals that lived on the Earth and Noah and his family because they were good.

God had told Noah to build an **ark** and put all kinds of animals on it.

The ark is a big boat.



The story goes that during the flood it had rained so much that the earth had become like a big sea.

Only Noah, his family and the animals were safe because they were on the ark.

When the flood was about to end,

the ark had stopped at the tip of a very high mountain.

This was Mount Ararat.

When Noah and his family got off the ark,

they resumed living as they did before the flood.

They built new houses and new cities.

Who is eL Seed



eL Seed is an important artist born in France short time ago, in 1981.

eL Seed is not the real name of this artist but is his **stage name**.

A stage name is the name an artist chooses to sign his or her works and make himself or herself known to people.

The artist chose this name because it unites two countries that are very important to him: **Tunisia** and **France**.



These countries are important to him because his family was born in Tunisia and went to live in France where he grew up.

In fact, **eL Seed** recalls:

- **The Cid, a French book**
- **al sayed, a word in Arabic that means The Man.**

Arabic is the language used by people who live:

- in some countries in Africa, such as Tunisia and Chad
- in some West Asian countries such as Syria and Saudi Arabia.

For eL Seed, Arabic is important because it is part of the **culture** of his family's country.

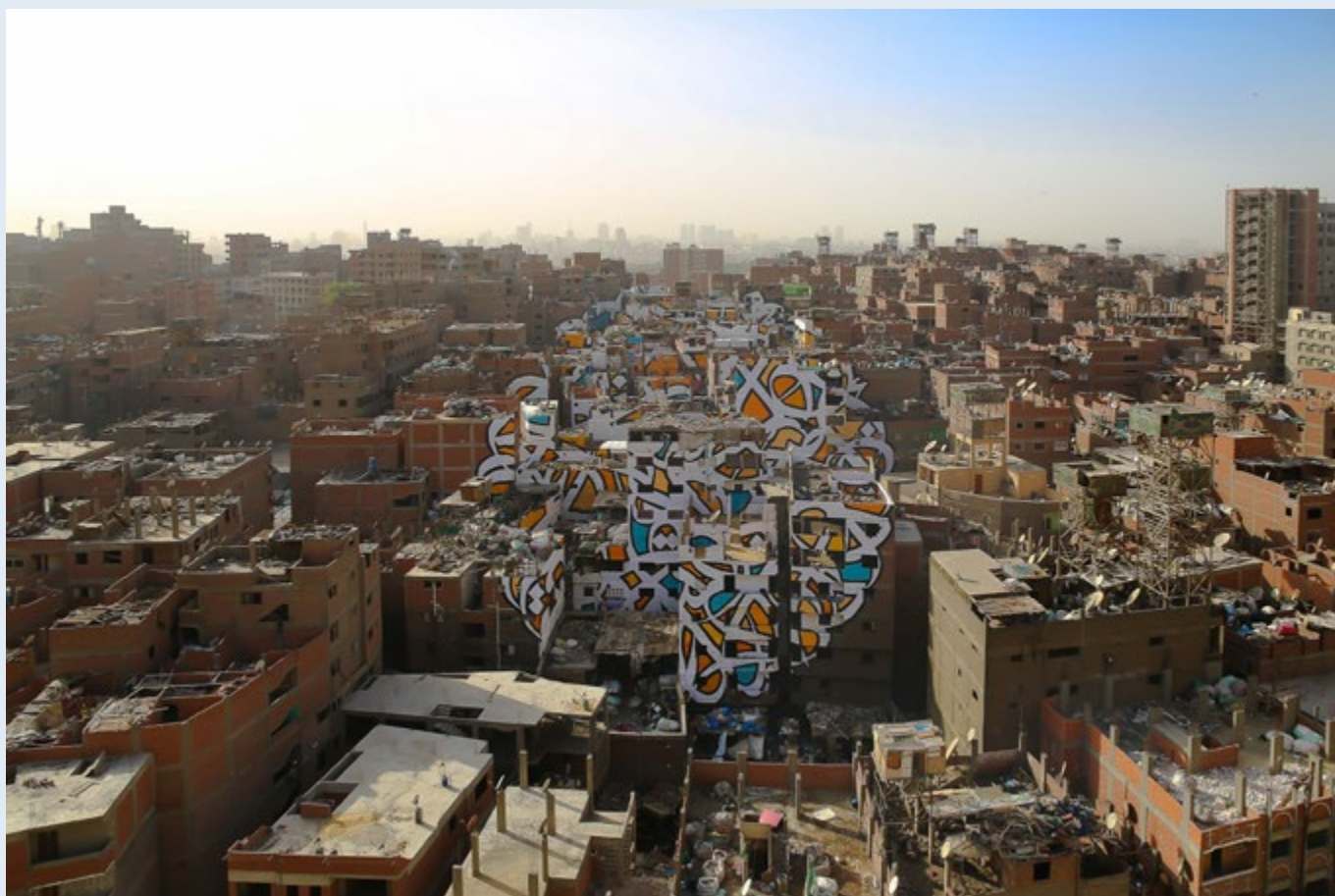
Culture is the total amount of all the things that a large group of people:

- does
- builds
- uses.

For example, the culture of a group of people is:

- the way people talk
- how they celebrate when there is a party
- the food they eat
- the works of art they make such as paintings and statues
- the shape of houses and buildings
- the way they make household objects and furniture
- the songs and stories
- the jewelry and precious objects.

eL Seed began painting words and sentences in Arabic on walls.
eL Seed paints these words
on the walls of houses and buildings in cities around the world.
eL Seed often paints in **neighbourhoods** that are not very wealthy.
A neighbourhood is a part of a city.
eL Seed's paintings make these buildings become works of art.



In this picture you see a very large painting
that eL Seed has done on many buildings in a city.
On each building he made a piece of painting with some words on it.
If you look at the buildings from a distance you see
that together they make one big painting.

When you see this symbol



it means that in this place
you find people who can help you.
They can help you understand artworks,
paintings, statues, houses, castles.

The non-profit association L'abilità
invented Museo per tutti.

The association L'abilità
is made up of a group of people
who take care of people with disabilities.

The association L'abilità
wants everyone to understand artworks.

Pirelli HangarBicocca
wants everyone to enter and see
the artworks.

Created and produced by

Pirelli HangarBicocca

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