

Milano 12 Marzo 1897
Arch. Luigi Boffi



From villas to stations, from Eclecticism to Liberty

Born in 1846 in a hamlet of Binago (Monello) in the province of Como and trained in Milan, where he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts of Brera and then, in 1866-1867, attended the higher course of architecture.

Here he began to practice the liberal profession of Architecture and assiduously took part in important competitions that earned him his fame as an Architect. During his professional activity, Boffi became famous for the design of all the railway stations on the Sempione line between Arona and Iselle and for the construction of prestigious villas on Lake Maggiore, Cannobio, Ghiffa, Stresa, and on the slopes of Mount Mottarone.

Among his clients are prominent figures of entrepreneurship and art, such as Luigi Luvoni (Villa Teresita in Stresa), industrialist and painter, Augusto Laforet and Uberto dell'Orto, both painters and friends. In Stresa he also directs the renovation of the prestigious Villa Isler-Siemens-Muggia. His is also the project of the cemetery of Domodossola.

Boffi died in Milan in 1904 and was buried in Binago, in an Egyptian-style tomb of his own design. If in the architectures of the stations he maintains a sobriety suitable for the destination of the buildings, in the villas his flair reaches the maximum expression. The buildings he designed were usually set in quiet locations, set in parklands with beautiful panoramas and most having an octagonal lookout turret.

The combination of materials such as brick, wood, iron and granite highlight the architect's desire to create chromatic and decorative effects of the facades.

Recurring elements are the geometric patterned decorations of the rectangular windows, the small circular windows and the entrances in the form of three-quarters of a circle, which give a dynamic appearance to the structures.

Boffi also makes use of a type of column with a massive trunk, which is also found in the station of Arona and in the cemetery of Domodossola.

33

Beloncino
Sotto il pavimento in asfalto
della terrazza.

13.46 x 3.44	16 30	
6.68 x 0.53	3 54	
2.62 x 3.39	8 88	
2.62 x 3.34	8 75	
	67 47	67 47

Comunichato a Boffi
Inchiodo 2° 11 — 2° 11 —
Cala irachena 2° 25 — 2° 25 —
Cala dolce vecchia 2° 25 — 2° 25 —

Ponti per Pilloni
Piano terreno.

Saletto 2 x 5.50 x 3.50	38 50	
Saletto 7.50 x 4.00	30 —	
Sala musica (5.50 + 7.50) x 2.40	31 20	
Orchestra 2.00 x 7.50	37 30	
Sala da pranzo 3.40 x 7.50	40 50	

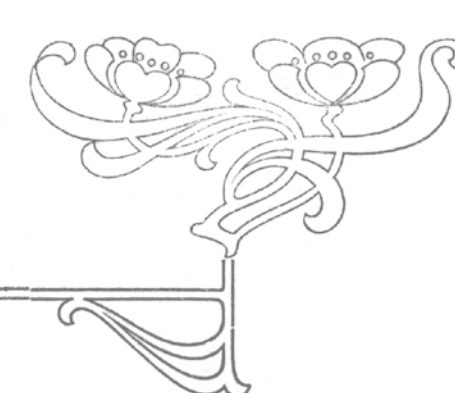
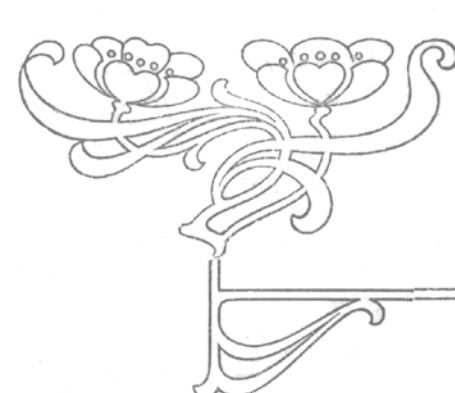
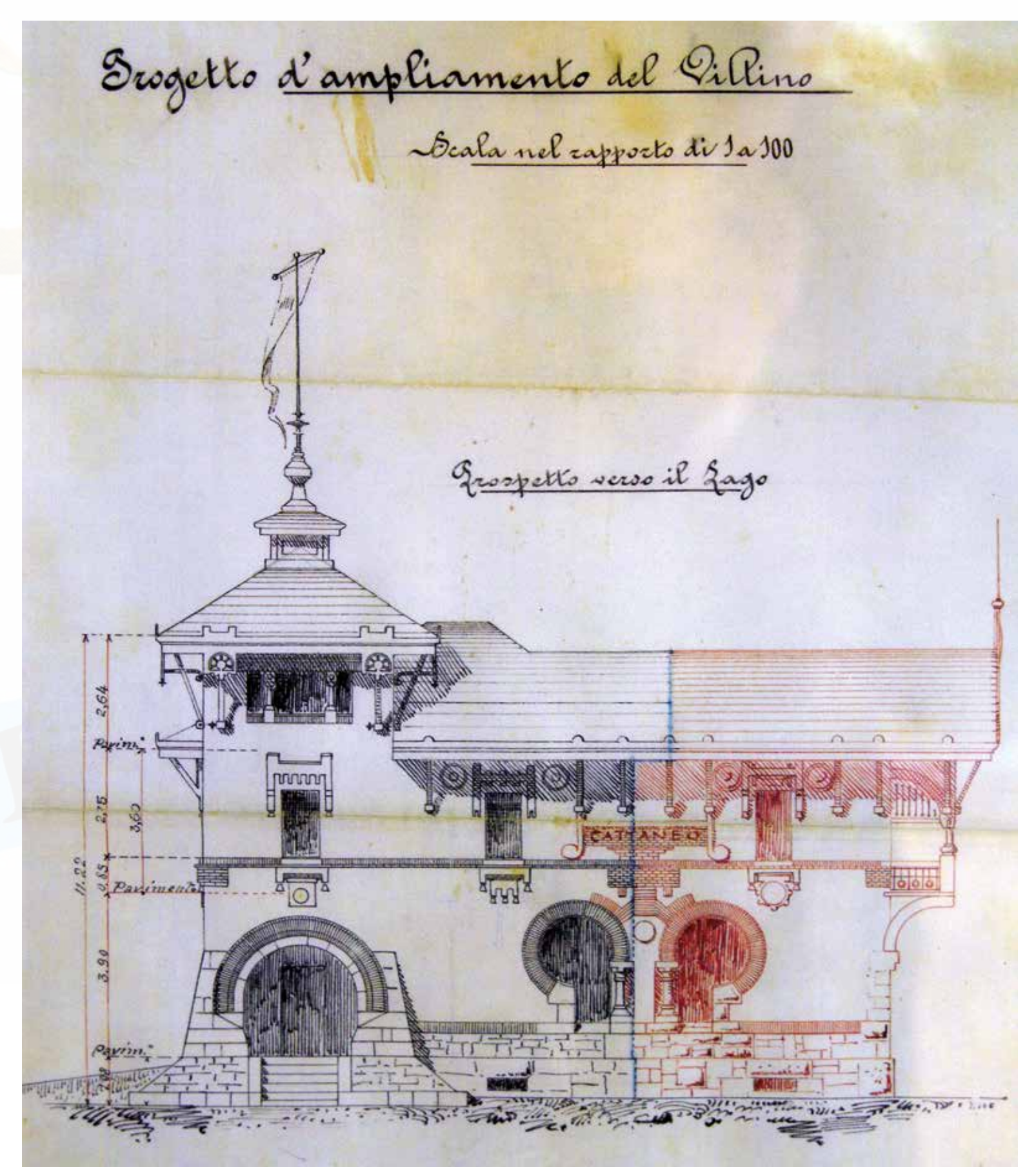
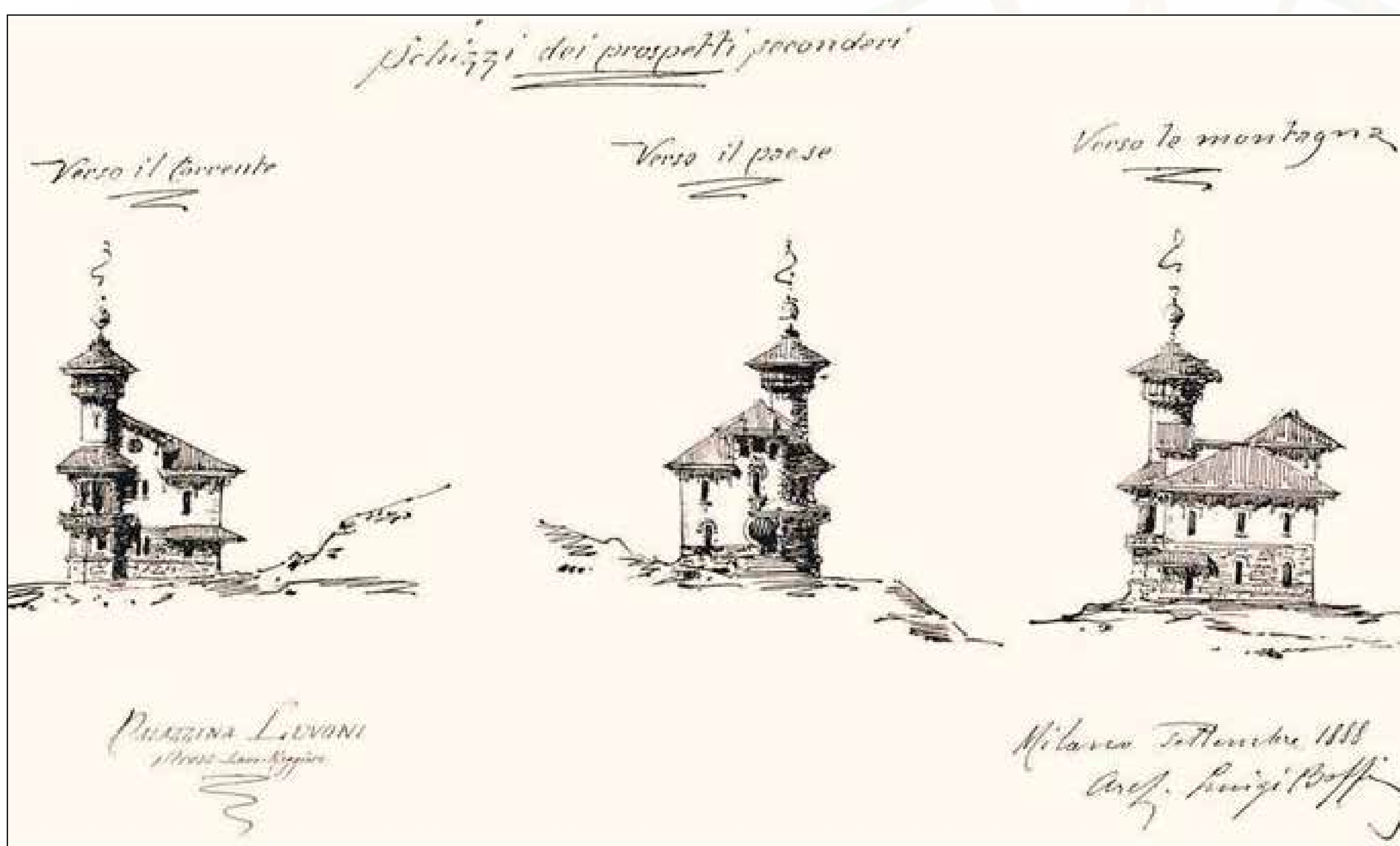
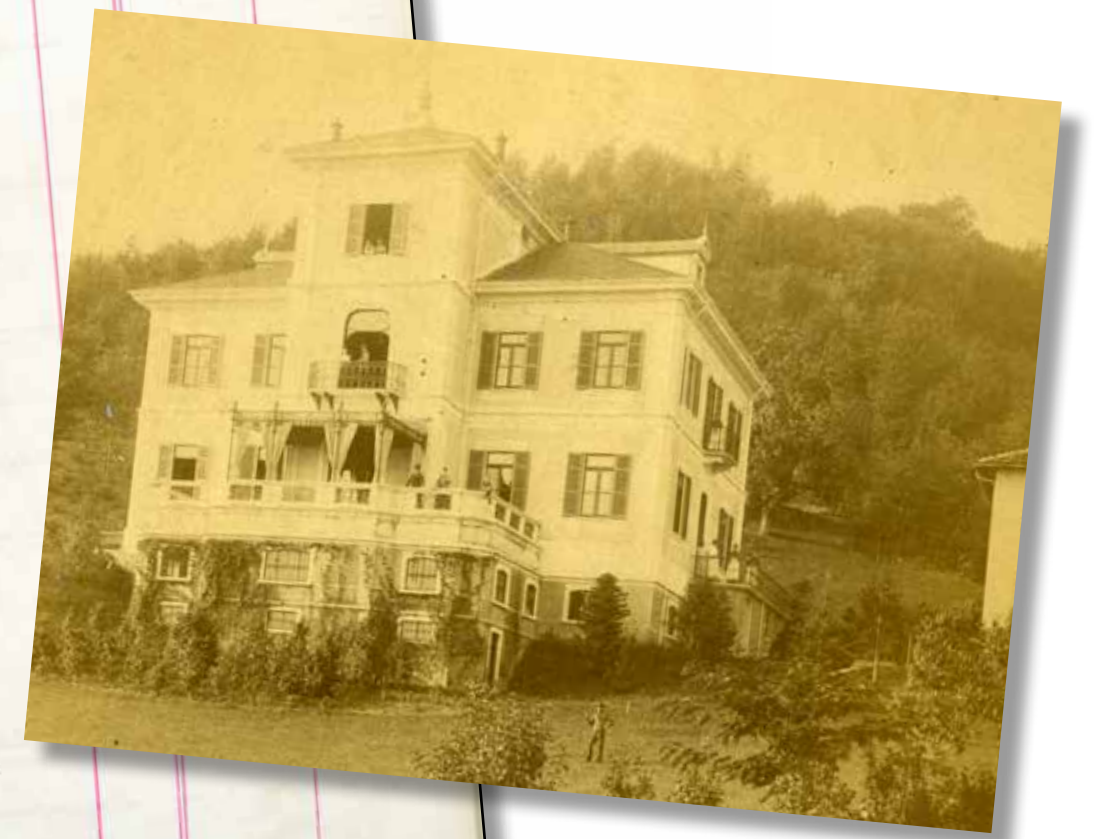
Superiore

ap. Sala musica (forata) 2 x 4.25 x 7.50	63 75	
Scala 3.70 x 7.50	27 75	
ap. Sala pranzo 7.50 x 4.50	33 75	
Orchestra (5.40 + 7.50) x 2.40	30 90	
Comandante 2 x 3.50 x 5.00	35 00	
	196 80	94



A lato: il resoconto dei lavori di ristrutturazione affidati all'arch. Boffi

Sotto: Villa Isler - Siemens - Muggia in una immagine della seconda metà del XIX secolo.



English

