



The artworks





1. Altar of the Modiciates



This artwork is called **Altar of the Modiciates**.

A very long time ago altars were set inside the temples.

Temples were the places where people used to go to pray **gods** a very long time ago.

Gods have the bodies of men and women and are very powerful.

A long time ago people used to believe that everything had its own god or goddess who could help.



This altar is made of stone.



On the altar there is an **inscription in Latin:**

HERCULES MODICIATES IOVENI

Inscriptions are writings painted on a wall with a brush or made by scratching on a stone with a point.

A very long time ago people used to speak **Latin.**

Latin is a very ancient way of speaking and it's not used any more.

HERCULES MODICIATES IOVENI means:

To Hercules, the young Modiciates.

This inscription explained that the young **Modiciates** had built the altar for **Hercules.**

The Modiciates were the people who lived in **Modicia.**

Modicia was the name of Monza a very long time ago.

Hercules was a **hero** of a very long time ago.

A hero is a very strong and brave person, who is afraid of nothing.

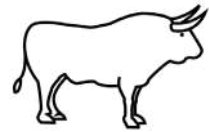
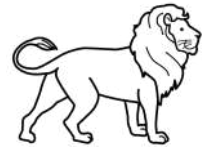


Many stories of a very long time ago say that **Hercules** was able to do difficult and dangerous things, that other people were not able to do.

For example, he had fought against big animals like: a lion, a bull and a wild boar

and he had always won.

When Hercules died, people started praying to him as they used to do to gods.



This altar is very important because:

- it lets you understand how the city of Monza was called a very long time ago
- it's one of the first objects brought into the Museum.



2. St. John the Baptist with the Lamb Giovanni Stefano Danedi



This painting is called **St. John the Baptist with the Lamb**. **Giovanni Stefano Danedi** made this painting a long time ago. A saint is a person who prays a lot and behaves always well. St. John the Baptist was Jesus' cousin. In this painting he's called Little St. John because here he's painted when he was a child.



In this picture St. John is naked and he's sitting in the middle of a wood.

Giovanni Stefano Danedi painted St. John without clothes and in the middle of a wood to let you understand he was poor and lived alone without his family.

St. John is looking upwards and he's holding a **lamb**.
A lamb is the sheep's baby.
A lamb is a very good animal.



Many painters used to paint a lamb to represent Jesus because Jesus is very good too.

Giovanni Stefano Danesi painted the lamb to remind you that St. John loved Jesus a lot.



Behind St. John you see:

Trees



Cloudy sky

Leaves



3. From work. The return from the mill Eugenio Spreafico



This painting is called **From work. The return from the mill.**

Eugenio Spreafico made this painting a long time ago.

Eugenio Spreafico was an important painter from **Monza.**

The mill was the place where they used to make fabrics a long time ago. Only women used to work at the mill.



Find out about the city of Monza on page 30

In this painting you can see many women walking on a country road. These women are going back home after working the whole day long at the mill.



In the middle you can see a woman with:

- Her hair up.
- A black dress.
- A **shawl**.

A shawl is like a scarf.

- A basket.

This woman keeps her mouth open and her hand on the hip because she's tired.

This woman is tired because she worked the whole day long.

On her side there are two more women talking.



On the right and left sides there are 7 more women.

Those women have:

- Shawls on their heads or shoulders
- Shirts
- Large skirts that are comfortable for work
- Comfortable shoes for walking
- Baskets or buckets in their hands.

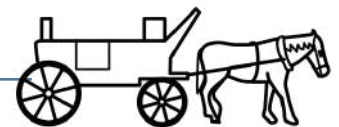


There are many more women behind them.
Two of them look like they're dancing.
These women walk one close to the other, some of them are walking arm in arm.



These women are tired but happy because their work is over and they're going back home to their families.

These women are walking on a road made of earth.
Here you can see the tracks left by the **cartwheels**.



A long time ago carts were used to move from one place to another, as they do now with cars.
Carts were made of wood.
Carts used to have 4 wheels and were pulled by horses.



On the left and right sides of the road you can see the country with green grass and some trees.

The women are going back home in the evening, at **sunset**.

Sunset is the moment before the night.

At sunset the sky turns orange.

Infact, the sky is painted blue in the upper part of the painting and orange in the lower part.

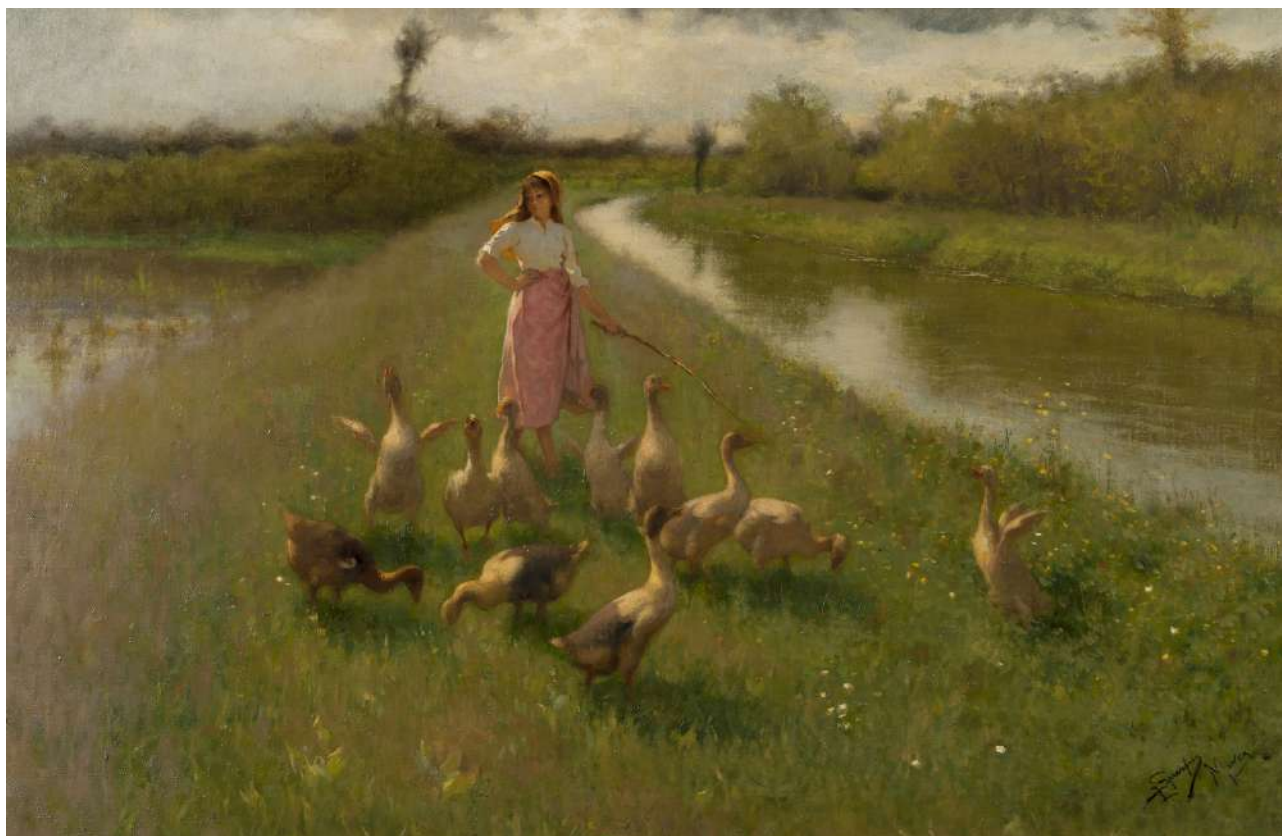


Eugenio Spreefico painted these women to let you understand that they were important people even if they weren't rich and didn't have elegant clothes.

Infact, Eugenio Spreefico wanted everybody to know how the people who worked a lot and had hard lives used to live.



4. The Goose Keeper Eugenio Spreafico

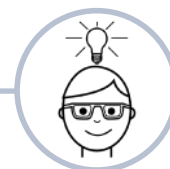


This painting is called **The Goose Keeper**.

Eugenio Spreafico made this painting a long time ago.

Eugenio Spreafico was an important painter from **Monza**.

This painting is called like this because it shows you the girl who watches geese.



Find out about the city of Monza on page 30



The girl is in the middle of the painting,
she's wearing a pink skirt
and a white shirt.
She's wearing a yellow cloth
on her head
to protect it from the sun.
The girl is using the stick in her hand
to control where her geese are going.



The girl is in the middle of the country.
You can see around her:

- meadows with many flowers
- trees
- a **water canal**.

A canal is a long ditch
full of water.





Look carefully at the geese: you will see that each goose is doing something different.

You can see geese that are:

- trying to fly
- **quacking.**

When a goose quacks, it's making its own sound.

You can see a goose quacking because it's got its beak and wings open.

- eating.

Those geese are putting their heads in the grass.



5. Dragonflies

Carlo Fossati

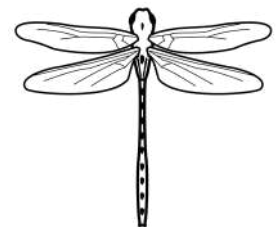


This painting is called **Dragonflies**.

Carlo Fossati made this painting a long time ago.

This painting is called like this because there are 2 girls and a boy in the middle, playing with some **dragonflies**.

A dragonfly is an insect
with a very thin body and very large wings.
Sometimes dragonflies have coloured wings.
The dragonflies you see in this painting have blue wings.





The 2 little girls wear blue and white dresses.

One girl has her blond hair down.

The other girl has her black hair tied with a red ribbon.

The boy has black hair, he's dressed in black and he's wearing a black hat on his head.

All of them are lying and they're looking into a tank dug in the ground.

The tank is filled with water and there are flowers in it.

There are many dragonflies flying over the tank.

It's not easy to see the painted dragonflies.

Get closer to the painting and look carefully to find them.



The boy is trying to catch a dragonfly.

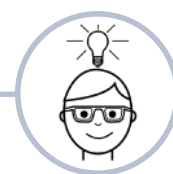
Around the children and the tank there is a big green garden with many very beautiful flowers.

Carlo Fossati painted a very big painting to show you all the garden flowers.



Across the garden you can see a town.

This town is called Verzuolo,
a town far from **Monza**.



Find out about
the city of Monza
on page 30



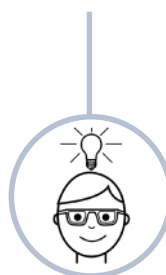
6. Portrait of Mosè Bianchi

Luigi Secchi



This statue is called **Portrait of Mosè Bianchi**. **Luigi Secchi** made this statue a long time ago. A portrait is a statue that shows you a person very well.

This statue shows you **Mosè Bianchi**. Mosè Bianchi was a very important painter from Monza.



Find out who is Mosè Bianchi on page 58

This statue is made of **bronze**.

Bronze is a metal that can be wrought when it's hot.



Mosè has a very long beard and a serious face. It looks like he's thinking of what to paint. Infact, the statue shows you Mosè while he's painting.



Mosè is dressed like a painter. He's got:

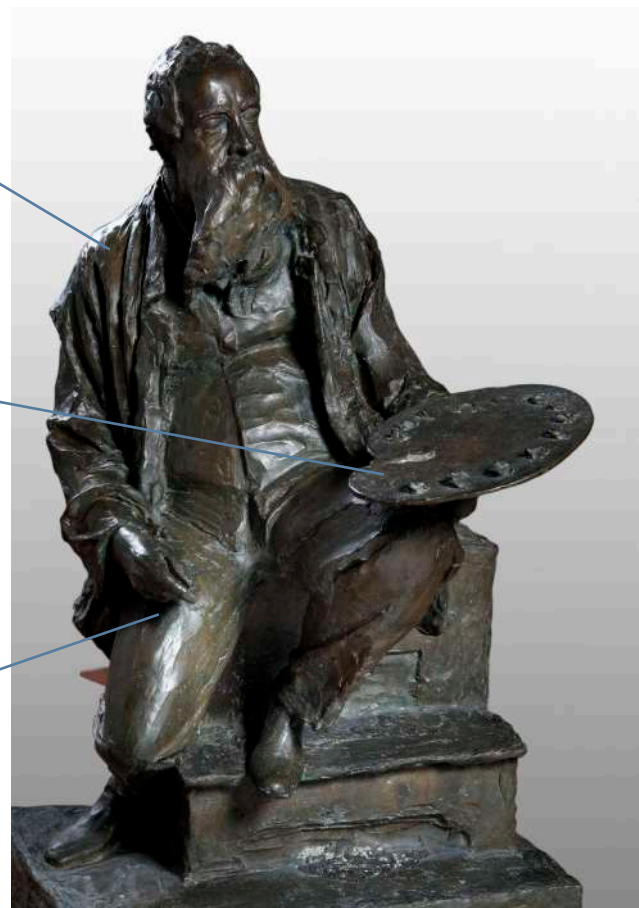
- A painter's jacket so that his clothes don't get dirty with paint
- A **palette** in his left hand.

A palette is a dish where painters put the colours they need to paint.

A long time ago Mosè used to have a brush in his right hand.

Look carefully at the statue and you will see the hole left by the brush in his right hand.

Today the brush is not there anymore.





If you walk around the city of Monza and you go in front of San Pietro Martire church, you can see a statue of Mosè Bianchi. Piero da Verona made this statue.

Piero da Verona learned to make statues from Luigi Secchi. Infact, his statue is the same as the one you see at the Musei Civici di Monza.

People from Monza think that Mosè Bianchi was a very important painter. That's why they decided to put his statue in one of the city squares.

Find out where is this statue on page 34





Mosè Bianchi

Mosè Bianchi is an important painter from Monza of a long time ago.

Mosè studied at the **Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera**.

The Accademia di Belle Arti is the school where people learn to make paintings and statues.

Those who make paintings and statues are the artists.

There Mosè met many other famous and important artists, and he became even better at drawing and painting.

After a few years Mosè went to **Paris**.

Paris is the most important city in France, a country far away from Italy.

In Paris, Mosè became famous, and many people wanted to buy his paintings.

After a long time Mosè came back to Italy and became the **director** of the Accademia di Verona.

A director is the person who rules a school.

At the Accademia di Verona too people could study how to make a painting or a statue.

After a short time, however, Mosè got ill and went back to Monza to live with his family.



At the Musei Civici you can see the **portrait** of Mosè Bianchi.
Pompeo Mariani made this painting a short time ago.
A portrait is a painting that shows you a person very well.
Mosé Bianchi was Pompeo Mariani's uncle.

In this portrait Mosè Bianchi is sitting in **profile** on a chair.
If you see a person's profile, you only see half the face.

Mosè Bianchi has:

- white hair and beard
- a very light face skin.

His face is serious and calm.





7. Portrait gallery



This is the **Portrait gallery** of the Musei Civici.

In museums and in the houses of the rich people of a long time ago paintings were hanging all together on the walls, in corridors called **galleries**.

The people who work at the Musei Civici decided to make a **portrait gallery** like the ones of a long time ago.

A portrait is a painting that shows you a person very well.

All these paintings were made by famous painters and show you important persons.

Some of the paintings are of a long time ago, some of a short time ago.



The paintings of a long time ago look like pictures.
In these paintings you can see a person very well.

In these paintings there are many **details**.
Details are very little things you can see only if you look at an object
or at a person very well.



For example, in these paintings you can see details like:

- wrinkles on a person's face
- folds of clothes fabric
- embroidery on clothes.



In the paintings of a short time ago there aren't so many details.

In these paintings you can't see the shirts buttons or the embroideries on clothes.



In these paintings the part you see better is the **persons' face**. For the painters of these paintings the face was important because when you look at it you can understand the person's thoughts and emotions.



In this gallery you can see mainly men's portraits.



Many of these men have a long beard and a moustache.

They all look very serious as if they were thinking of important things.



Look for the portrait of a man with a big moustache in the following halls and find out who he is.

In the gallery there is just one portrait of a woman.

Francesco Hayez made this woman's portrait.

Francesco Hayez was a famous painter from Milan.

This woman's name is Carolina Zucchi.

She was Francesco Hayez' girlfriend.

Francesco painted Carolina with a sweet and quiet face.





8. Female bust (Messenger of Love) Giuseppe Grandi



This statue is called **Female bust (Messenger of Love)**.

Giuseppe Grandi made this statue a long time ago.

A bust is a statue that shows only a person's head and breast.

This statue is called like this because it shows a girl with a little bird on her shoulder.

The little bird is the messenger of love.

A messenger is a person or an animal that brings a message.



When 2 people are in love
send each other messages
and love letters.

The little bird is holding
a little rolled up piece of paper in its legs.
The love message for the girls
is written on the little piece of paper.

The girl is turning towards the little bird
and is looking at it.

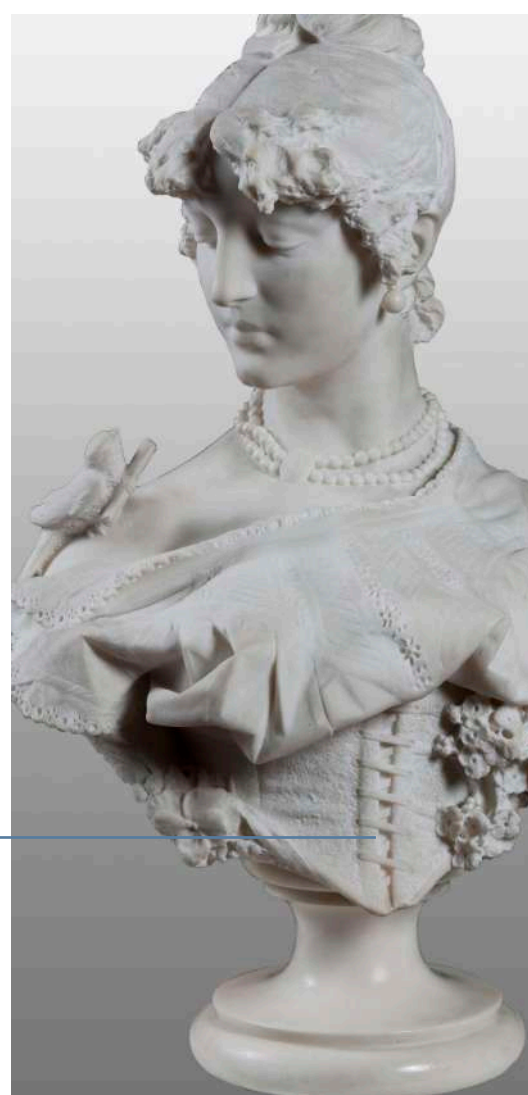
The girl wants to know the love message
brought by the little bird.

The girl has got:

- her curly hair up
- earrings and a necklace.

Her elegant dress is made of:

- a lace shirt
 - a bodice closed by ribbons
- a **bodice** is a part of the dress
used to look thinner





9. After the Duel

Mosè Bianchi



This painting is called **After the Duel**.

Mosè Bianchi made this painting a long time ago.

Mosè Bianchi was an important painter from Monza.

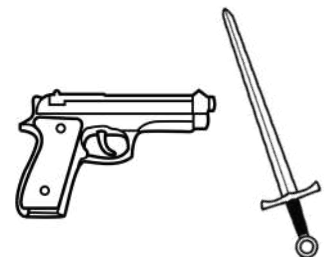
A **duel** is what happens when 2 people fight using arms like pistols or swords.

A long time ago 2 people used to have a duel when they were very angry and quarrelled about something important.

During duels one of the 2 people used to kill or hurt the other person.

The person who survived was the winner of the duel.

Today people don't have duels anymore.





In the painting you can see the terrace where 2 men had a duel.
There is a dead man on the floor.

Near him you can see the sword
he had used and some things
the 2 men lost during the duel:
a blue hat and a red handkerchief.



The man is wearing:

- black trousers and jacket
- a white shirt
- brown shoes.

Mosè Bianchi painted the man's head in the lower part of the painting.
This is the part of the painting you can see better
because it's closer to you.

Mosè Bianchi painted the man in this part of the painting
because he wanted to let you understand that it's very sad to have
a close look at a dead person.



Across the painting you can see the terrace low wall with a ladder leaning against it.

Behind the terrace you can see:

- the blue sky
- some mountains
- some palaces.

Mosè Bianchi used dark colours to make this painting.

Infact, you can see many things painted in grey, like the floor, the terrace wall and the palaces.

The trees are painted in dark green.

The mountains are painted in white and blue instead.

Mosè Bianchi choose these colours to let you know it was winter.



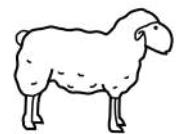
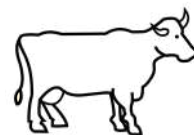
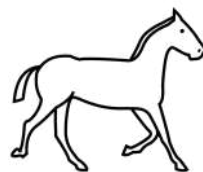
10. The San Giovanni Fair



In this Museum hall there are 3 paintings that show you what the **San Giovanni Fair** was like when they used to have it in Monza a long time ago.

The San Giovanni Fair was a big market where they used to sell animals like:

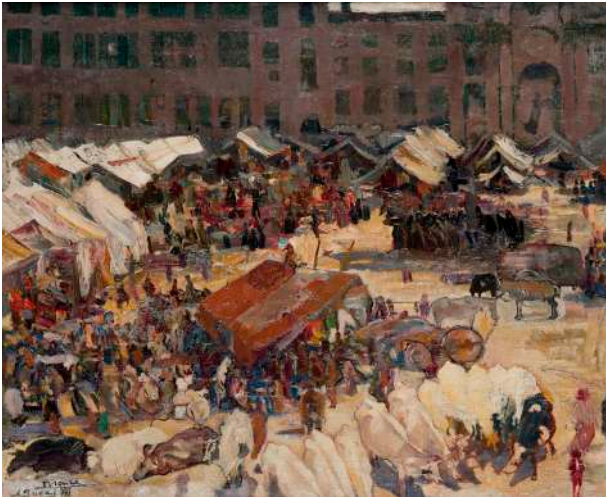
- Horses
- Cows
- Sheep.



The 3 paintings you see in this hall are of a short time ago.



The three paintings are:



Monza, Summer Market.

Anselmo Bucci
made this painting.



Sketch: the Market.

Eugenio Baioni
made this painting.



**The market of San Giovanni
in Monza.**

Guido Caprotti
made this painting.



They used to have the San Giovanni Fair every Summer in the largest square of the city.

Today this square is called Piazza Trento e Trieste.

The 3 paintings show you 3 different areas of Piazza Trento e Trieste.

A lot of people used to go to Monza to visit this fair:

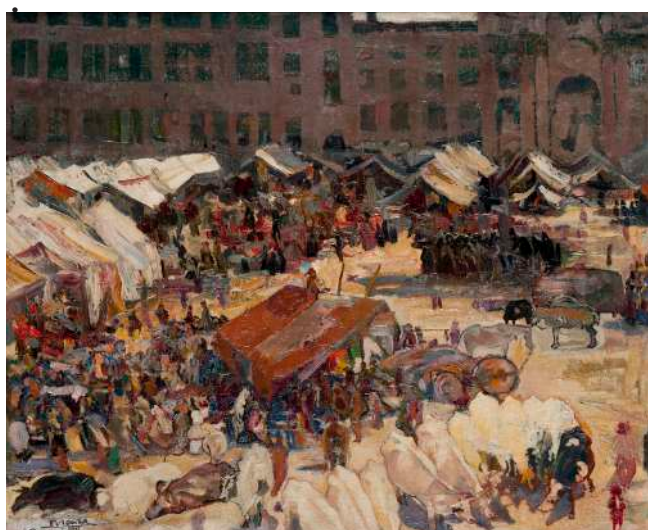
- some of them went to sell animals
- other people went to buy them.

Monza, Summer Market

Anselmo Bucci made this painting.

In this painting **Anselmo Bucci** painted Piazza Trento e Trieste with some palaces in the back.

In this painting you see the square front side.



You can't see the people and the animals very well.

The painter made the painting this way to let you understand that the square was full of people, of street stands and of animals.



In the upper part of the painting the street stands are very close one to the other.



In the lower part of the painting there are many people and animals very close to each other. For example, you can see many cows here.



Sketch: the Market

Eugenio Baioni made this painting.

The second painting is called **Sketch: the Market**.

A sketch is a drawing a painter makes to study how to make a painting.

This sketch is called big sketch because it's very big.

In this painting **Eugenio Baioni** painted a very large part of Piazza Trento e Trieste.

In the painting the square is painted as if it was going downwards to the right.





In the painting you can see some palaces in the back and on the right.

On the right you can also see the tower of the **Arengario**. The Arengario was the palace where the important people from Monza used to meet to decide the important things for the city.

In this picture the street stands are painted in the back, on the right side of the square.

The stands are so close one to the other that the tents that cover them look like a white spot in the painting.

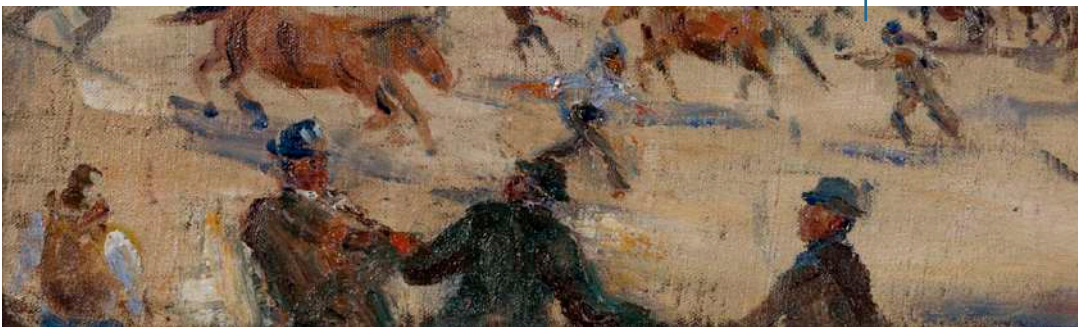
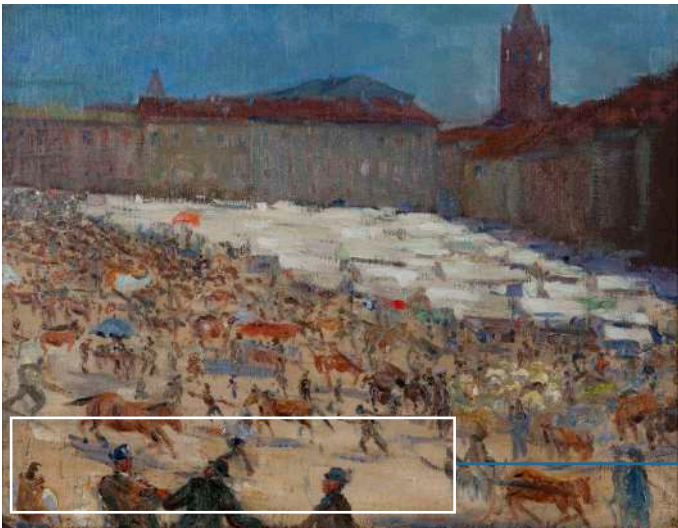




You can't see the people, the animals and the stands in the back of the square very well because they're far away. All these things are painted as if they were smaller to let you understand they are far away. Infact, if you look at people who are far, you can't see what they wear and what they do.



In the lower part of the painting there are many animals and people moving around in the square. For example, you can clearly see some horses running and some people pulling them around.



In the lowest part of the painting people are painted as if they were big.

These people are painted like this because they are at the beginning of the square and are closer to you watching the painting.

This is why you can see them better.

For example, you can see they wear:

- hats
- jackets
- white shirts.



The market of San Giovanni in Monza

Guido Caprotti made this painting.



In this painting Guido Caprotti painted the **left** side of Piazza Trento e Trieste.

Behind the square you can see some palaces and a blue sky.

In this painting the square is full of street stands too.

The street stands across the square are far, and you can't see them well. You can't see well the people either.



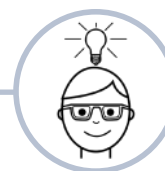


You can see the persons and the animals painted at the beginning of the square much better because they are closer.

Still today, in Trento e Trieste square there is a market where you can buy clothes and objects every week. They don't have the San Giovanni Fair anymore.



When you get out of the Musei Civici of Monza you can go to see the square and try to guess the position of the 3 painters when they made their paintings.



Find out where is this square on page 34



Look at the map of Piazza Trento e Trieste to see where to go.

The little coloured men drawn on the pictures let you know where you should stay to look at the square painted in each of the 3 paintings.

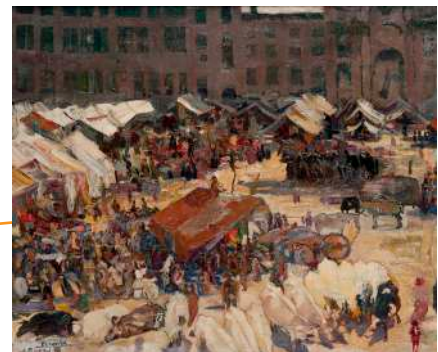
Today this square is very different from the one painted in the paintings.

For example, the big statue in the middle of the square wasn't there at the time.

The square part you can see today isn't the same you see in the 3 paintings.



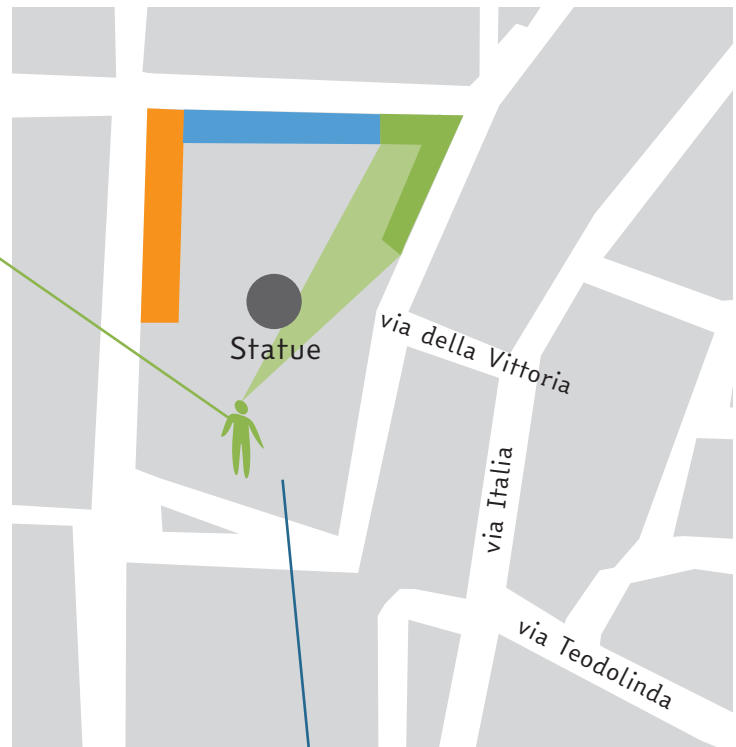
Piazza Trento e Trieste



From this point you can see the square as **Anselmo Bucci** painted it. Anselmo Bucci painted the part of the square you see in **orange** in the map.



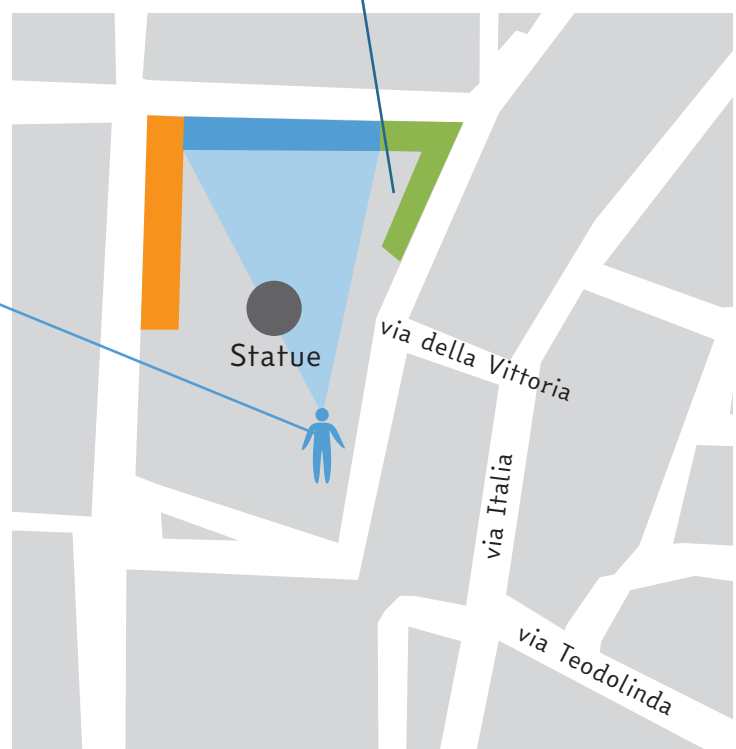
From this point
you can see the square
as **Eugenio Baioni**
painted it.
Eugenio Baioni painted
the part of the square
you see in **green**
in the map.



Piazza Trento e Trieste



From this point
you can see the square
as **Guido Caprotti**
painted it.
Guido Caprotti painted
the part of the square
you see in **blue**
in the map.





11. View of the Contrada Nuova in Monza Angelo Inganni



This painting is called **View of the Contrada Nuova in Monza**.

Angelo Inganni made this painting a long time ago.

A view is a painting that shows you only part of a city or of the country.

In this painting you see part of the city of Monza.

This part of the city was in a street called **Contrada Nuova**.

Today, Via Contrada Nuova is called Via Vittorio Emanuele.



The painting shows you part of the **Arengario** and the long street behind it.

The Arengario was the palace where the important persons from Monza used to meet to decide the important things for the city.

In the painting you can see the porches under the Arengario, Infact on the ground floor the Arengario is open towards the street and has many columns.

Here they used to have a market.

Angelo Inganni made this painting to show you how was set the Arengario when there was the market.

Angeli Inganni also painted the persons walking or working at the market.

Infact, you can see:

- street stands were people used to sell objects, fabrics and food
- persons walking around and looking at the stands
- other persons while they were working.



A man fixing a wall

2 stands where they sell clothes



A stand where they sell wooden objects

A stand where they sell watermelons

There are many people under the porches and near the stands.

The people near the stands wear elegant clothes. These are the rich people who are looking at the stands to see what to buy.



The people who're working at the market, instead, don't wear elegant clothes because they're not rich.





In the painting, porches are in the shade because sun light doesn't get there. On this side of the painting colours are dark and you can't see the painted things very well. Out of the porches, on the contrary, you can see the sunlit street and the blue sky.

In this part of the painting you can see the street behind the Arengario very well. On the right and the left sides of the painting there are some very nice white palaces. You can also see some people walking in the street.



If you walk around the centre of Monza you can still see the Arengario.



Find out about the city of Monza on page 34



If you walk to the square with the fountain and you stand in front of the Arengario you can see, through the porches, the street that goes downwards. Today this street is called Via Vittorio Emanuele and it's one of the most important streets in Monza. There are many shops in this street. At the end of the street you can also see the Ponte dei Leoni and Lambro river.



When you see this symbol



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

Museo per tutti project was created
by the non-profit association L'abilità.

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

The association L'abilità wants everybody
to understand artworks.

The Musei Civici of Monza
want everybody to enter
and see the paintings and the statues.

MUSEO PER TUTTI
CREATED AND REALIZED BY



La Nuova Cultura della Disabilità

info
www.museopertutti.org
museopertutti@labilita.org