



**Museo per tutti**

Accessibile alle persone con disabilità intellettiva



# The Musei Civici of Monza



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COMUNE DI  
**MONZA**



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MINISTERO  
DELLA  
CULTURA

# How to use this guide



This is the Museo per tutti guide for the Musei Civici of Monza.

On the following pages you will find:

## The social narrative to visit the Musei Civici of Monza – Orange pages



The **social narrative** that explains: ..... 6

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

A **map** that helps you find the artworks

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## The Musei Civici of Monza – Green pages



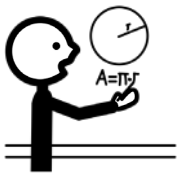
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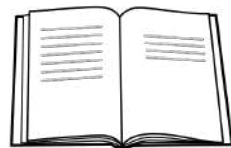


## The artworks at the Musei Civici of Monza Blue pages

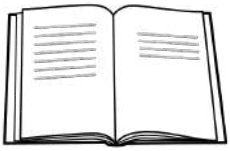


On these pages we tell you  
about the following paintings:

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The social narrative to visit  
the Musei Civici of Monza

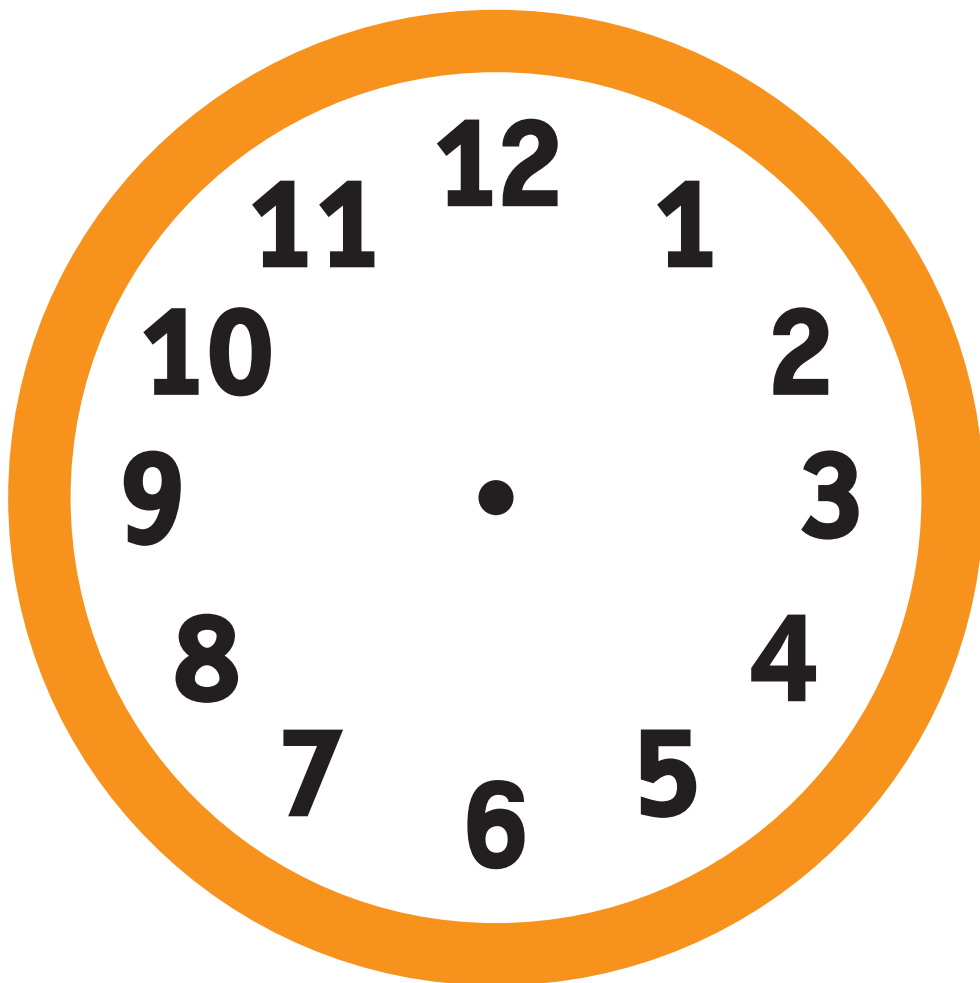


My name is.....

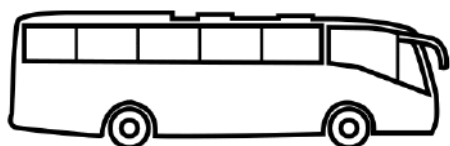
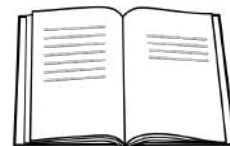
I'm going to visit the Musei Civici of Monza

on .....

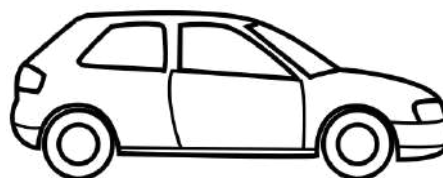
at .....



# How do I get to the Musei Civici of Monza?



Bus



Car



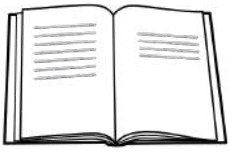
Train



On foot



Bicycle



# 1. Introduction

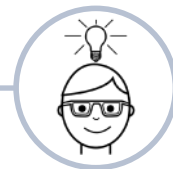


This guide is made to prepare your visit of the **Musei Civici of Monza**.

This is a very beautiful and big museum.

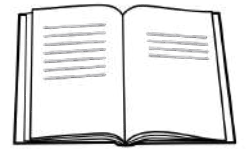
In this guide you will find:

- how to buy your ticket
- which are the rules
- what to see
- who can help you.



Find out what is a museum on page 9





## What is a museum



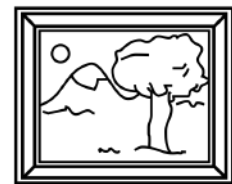
A museum is a place where artworks or important and beautiful objects are kept, so that everybody can watch and study them.

A church can be a museum as well.

Those artworks and objects can be from a long time ago or from a short time ago.

In a museum you can see, for example:

**Artworks like paintings or statues.**



**Objects like:**

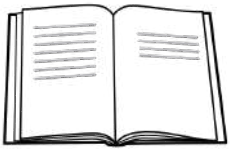
**Frescoes.**

A fresco is a painting made on a wall.



**Vases and other ceramic objects.**



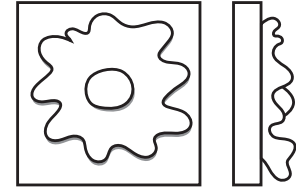


### **Bas-reliefs.**

A bas-relief is a sculpture made on a stone piece.

It's called bas-relief because drawings seem to get out of the stone piece.

If you touch a bas-relief, you can feel the shape of the drawings on the stone with your fingers.



### **Parts of palaces, of houses or of columns.**



A museum can be made of a room, of a few rooms or of many rooms called halls.

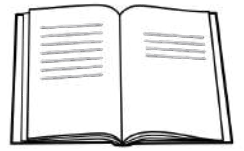
Inside museums you can also find objects made and used by people that do not exist anymore.

Those objects let you understand how those people used to live and their history.

History is the tale of the important things that happened a long time ago.



## 2. The entrance



This is the entrance to the Musei Civici of Monza. Enter the big wooden door and cross the corridor.

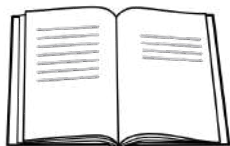


You enter a courtyard with many columns.

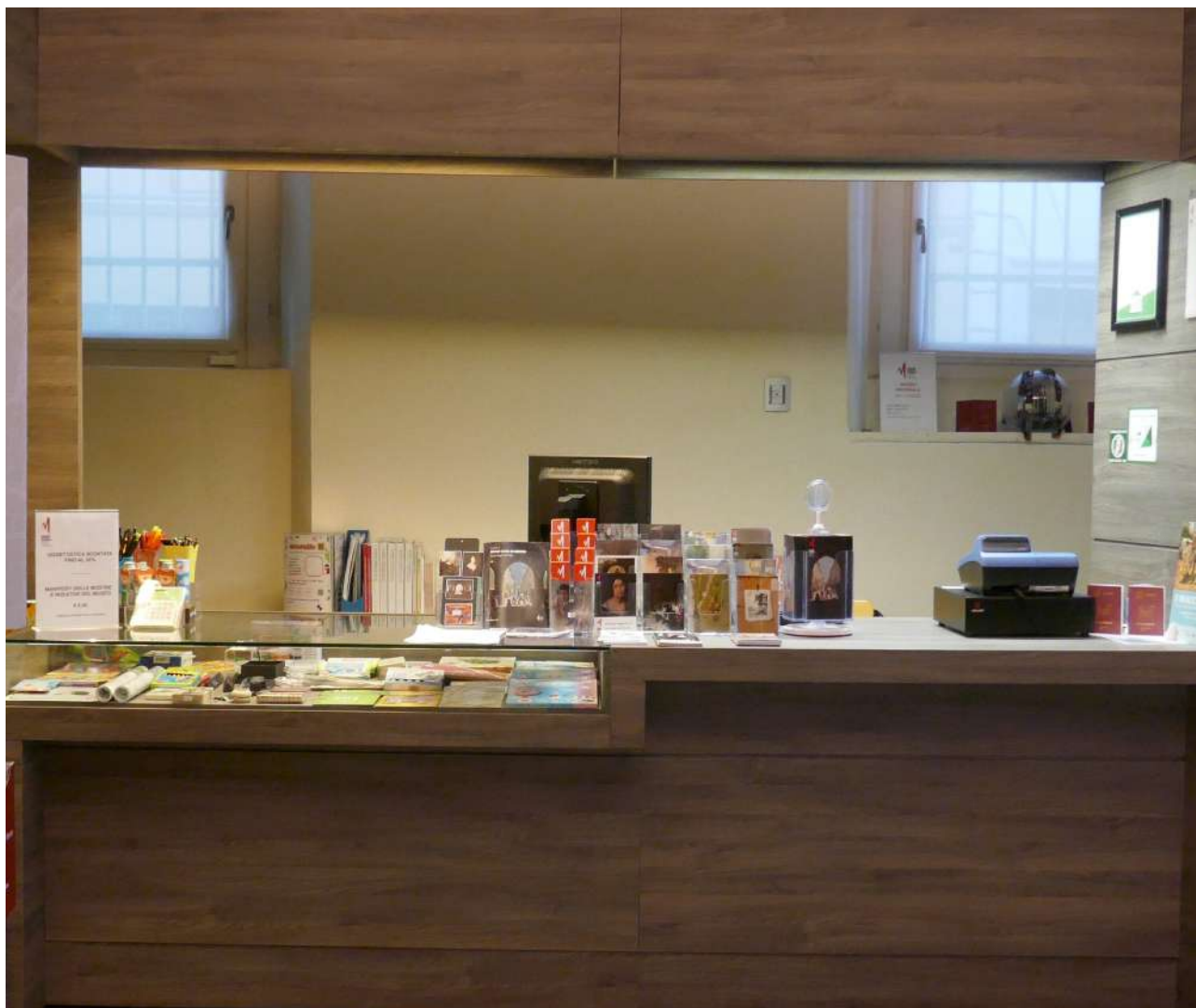


This is the door to enter the Musei Civici.





### 3. The ticket office



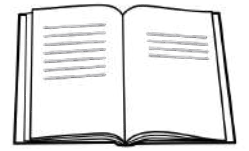
The Museum ticket office is in front of you.

At the ticket office you will see this sign



It means that in this place they've thought of you.

Here you can make all the questions you like,  
and you can ask for help.



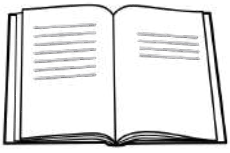
When you're at the ticket office you must line up behind the people who arrived before you and wait until all of them buy their tickets.

When nobody is before you in the line, you can talk to the person behind the counter, who will give you your ticket.

Here you may find many people and it can be very noisy.



At the ticket office you can buy books and objects that remind your visit of the Musei Civici.

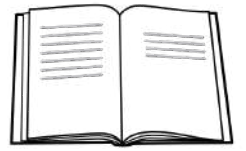


## 4. The rules



- Walk slowly
- Speak in a low voice
- You can take pictures without flash
- You can't eat and you can't drink
- You can't touch the artworks
- You can't carry suitcases or very large bags.

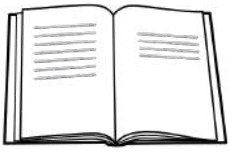
## 5. What you can do inside the Musei Civici



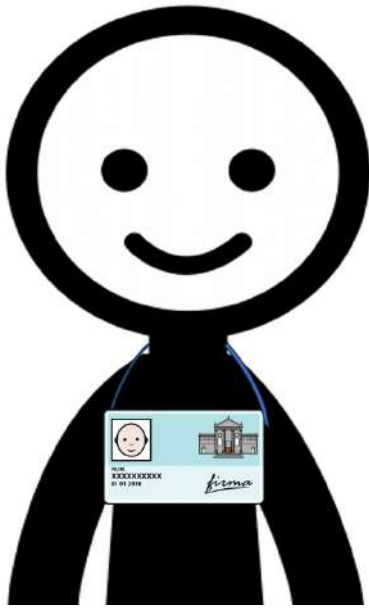
When you are inside the Museum you can:

- watch the paintings and the statues
- sit on the benches to rest or take your time to watch an artwork
- bring paper sheets and colour pencils with you to make drawings
- touch the copies of some artworks.

A copy is an object made just like another one.

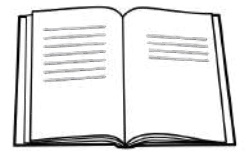


## 6. Who can help you?



At the Museum there are some people who can help you.  
These people wear a badge.  
You can ask them questions and any information you need.  
All these people are happy that you visit the Museum.





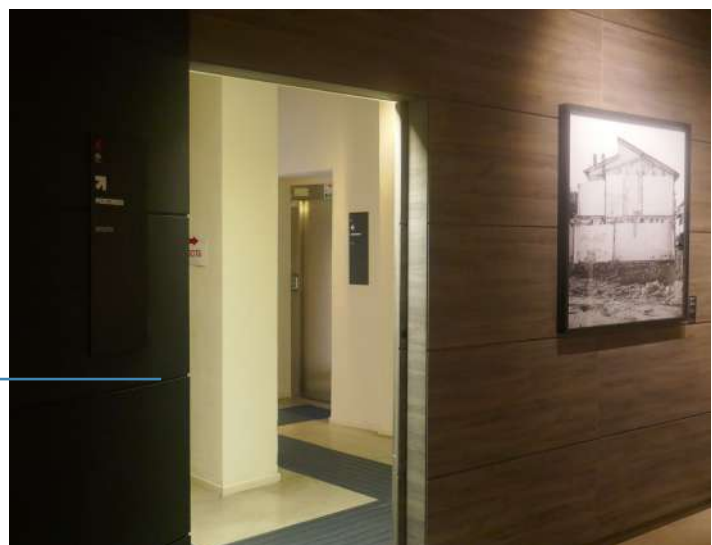
## 7. Stairs and lifts



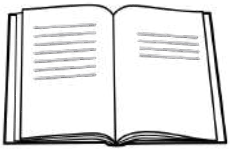
You can take the stairs or the lift to move inside the Museum.

Enter this door  
to find the stairs  
and the lift.

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Ask the people with a badge if you need help to find the stairs  
and the lift.

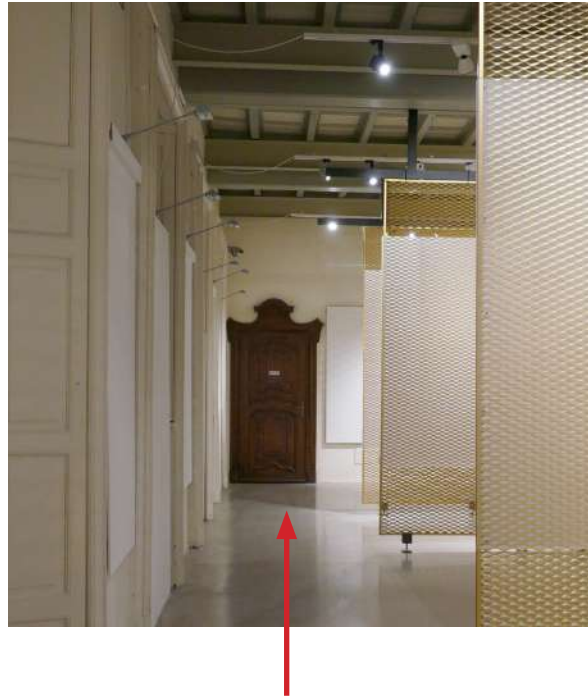
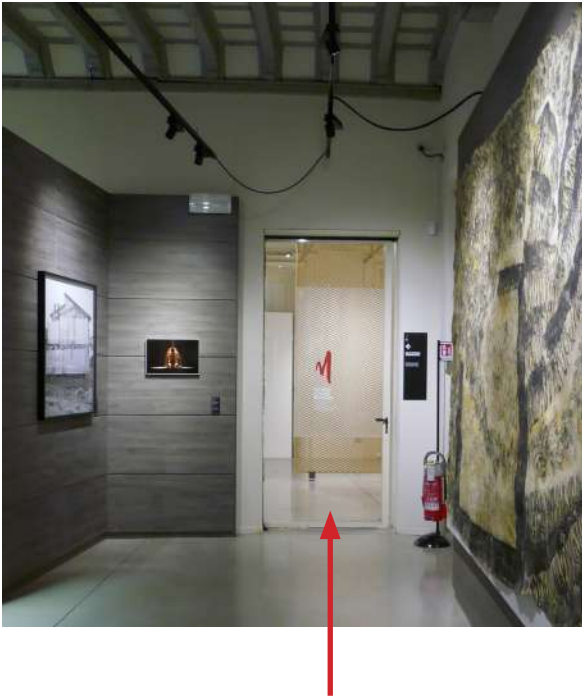


## 8. The bathrooms

There are 2 bathrooms inside the Museum.

You can find them:

- On ground floor



The bathrooms are on the left side of the ticket office, at the end of the corridor.

If the glass door is closed, ask the ticket office person to open it. Then go across the room and enter the wooden door.

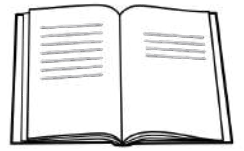
- On floor 1

The bathroom entrance is near a large painting showing a green lawn.

Ask the people with a badge to help you find this bathroom.



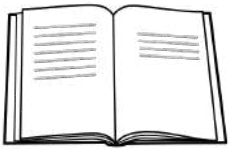
## 9. Where you can relax



In the Museum there some benches where you can sit and rest.  
You can sit here also to calmly watch the artwork in front of you.

If you like, you can go out  
to the Museum Cloister  
and go back whenever you like  
to go on visiting.





## 10. The Cloister



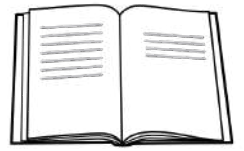
This is the **Cloister of the Musei Civici**.  
A cloister is an open-air square space.  
Two cloister sides have column **porches**.  
A porch is like a corridor  
that is open on one side.  
When you walk under a porch  
you protect yourself from rain or sun,  
and you can see the courtyard.

Under the Cloister porch  
you can see many objects and stone statues  
from a very long time ago.

You can watch those objects and statues if you like,  
but you can't touch them.

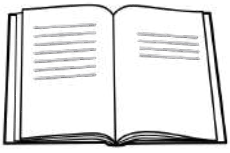


## 11. The exit



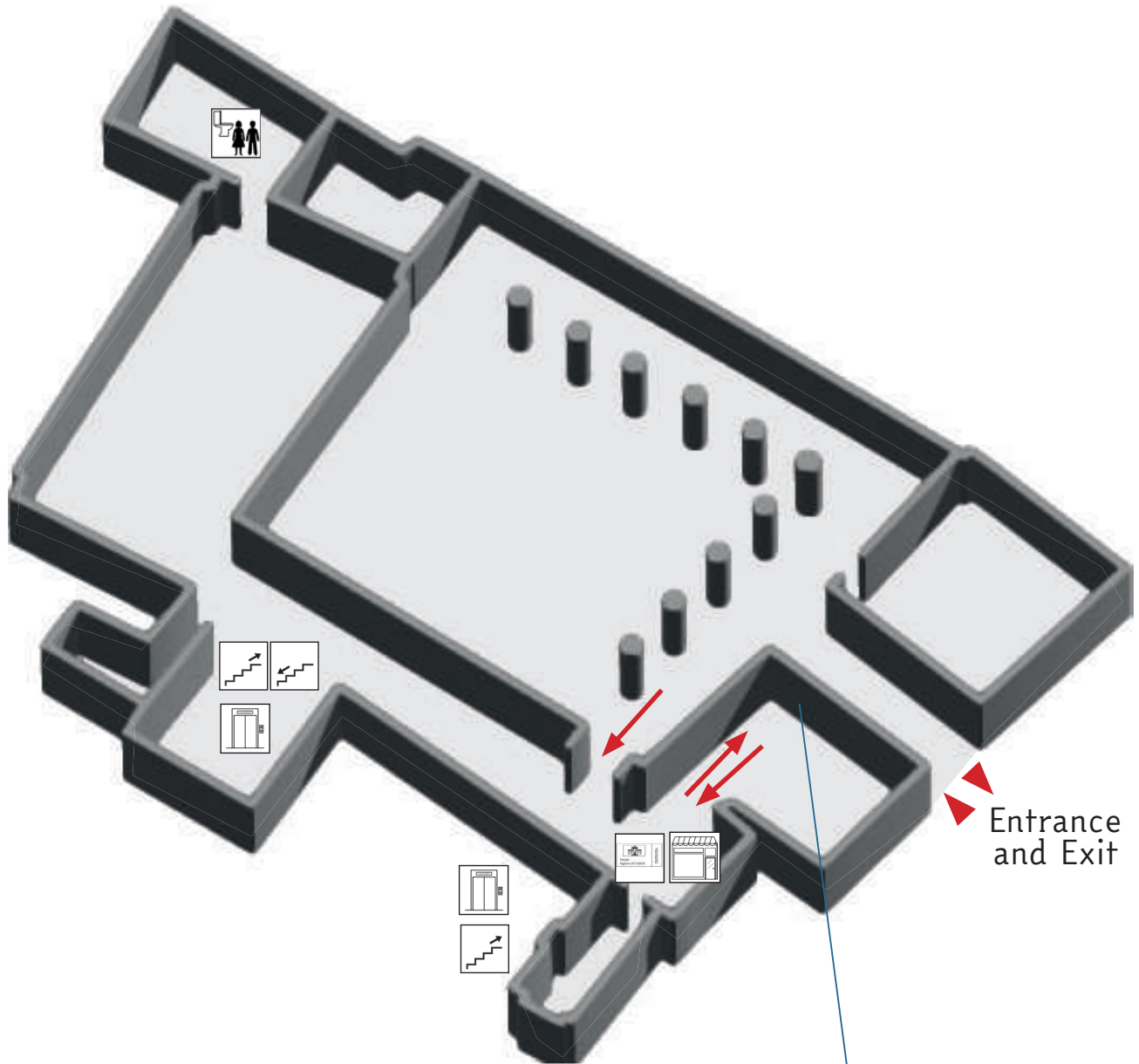
When your visit is finished, you can go out of the door where you entered.

If you enjoyed your visit, you can come back whenever you like.



# Map

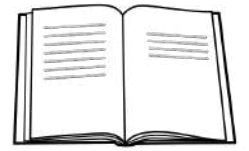
## Ground floor



Entrance and Exit



1 Altar of the Modiciates



## Legend Ground Floor

On ground floor there is:

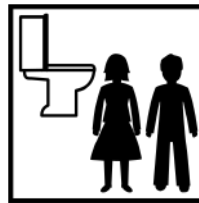
### 1 Altar of the Modiciates



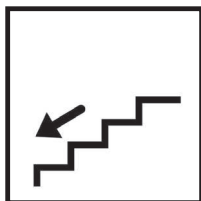
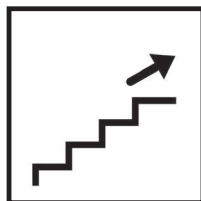
Ticket office



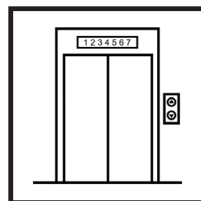
Shop



Bathroom

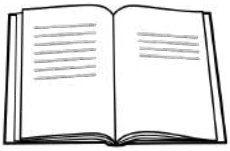


Stairs

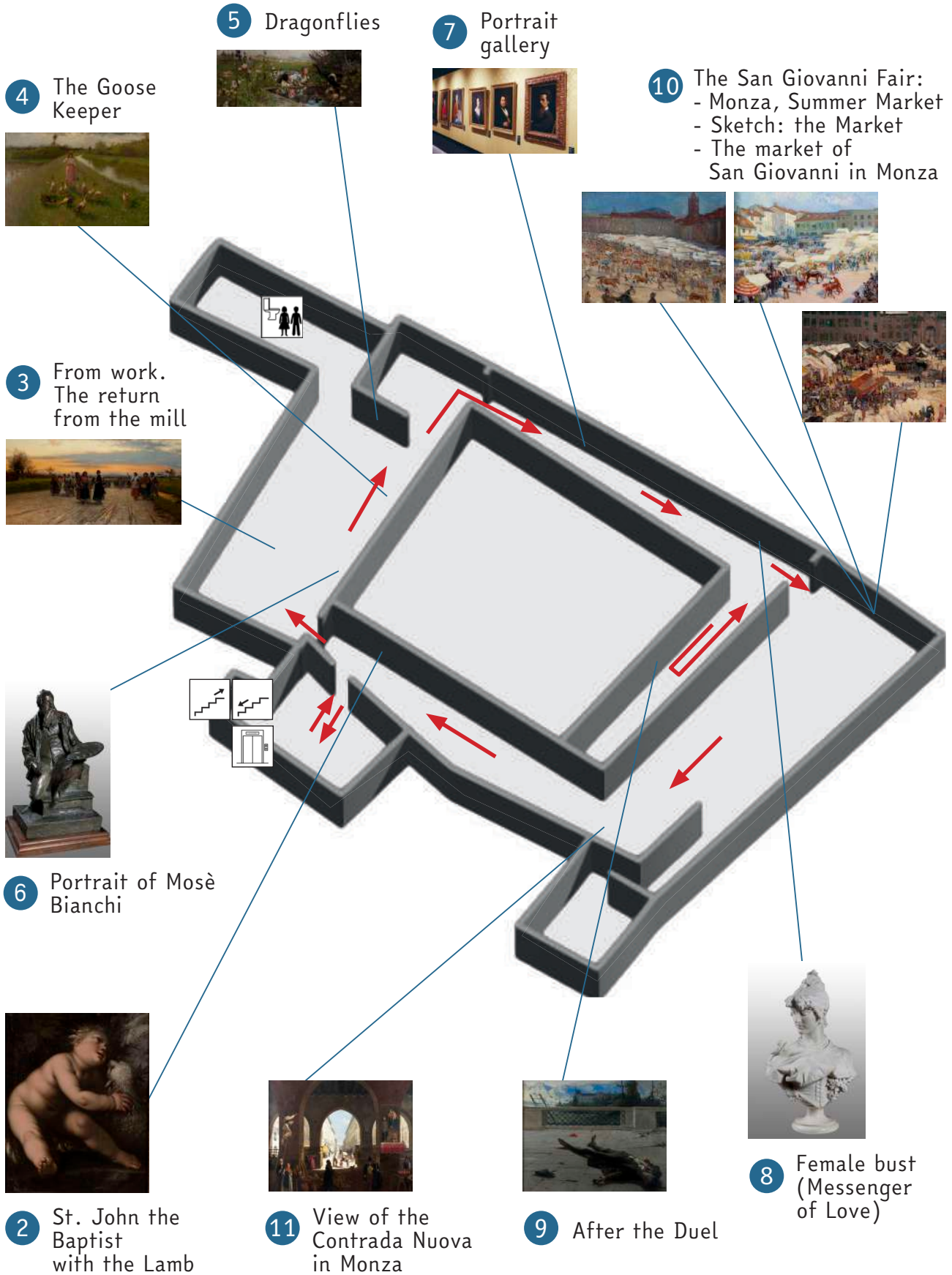


Lift

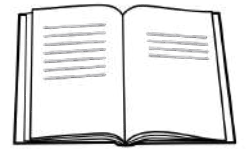
Take the stairs or the lift to go to Floor 1.



# Floor 1







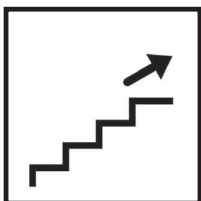
## Legend

### Floor 1

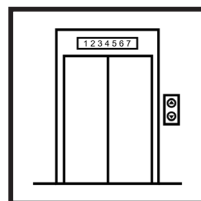
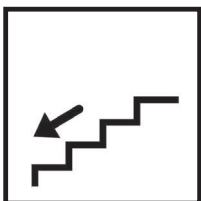
On floor 1 there are:

- 2 St. John the Baptist with the Lamb
- 3 From work. The return from the mill
- 4 The Goose Keeper
- 5 Dragonflies
- 6 Portrait of Mosè Bianchi
- 7 Portrait gallery
- 8 Female bust (Messenger of Love)
- 9 After the Duel
- 10 The San Giovanni Fair:
  - Monza, Summer Market
  - Sketch: the Market
  - The market of San Giovanni in Monza
- 11 View of the Contrada Nuova in Monza

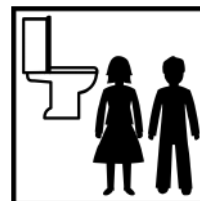
Follow the arrows to go see those artworks.



Stairs



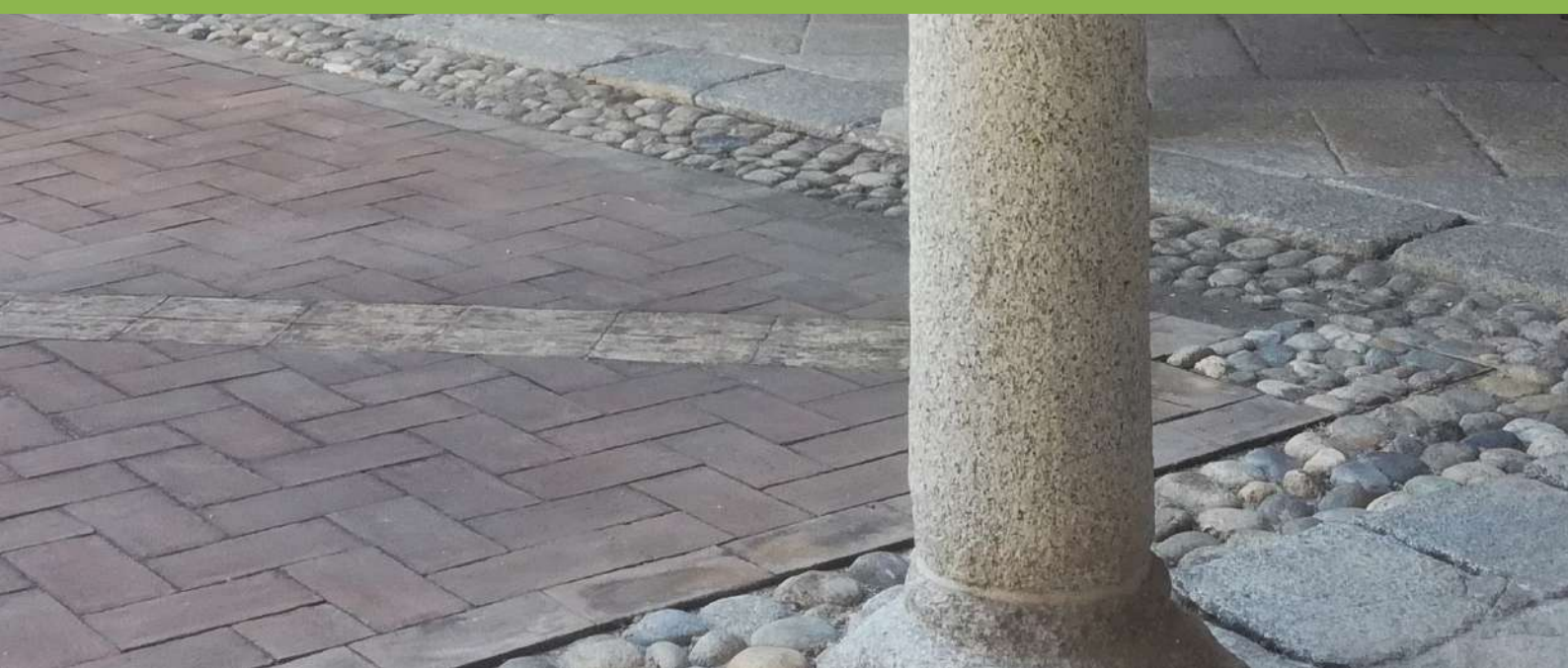
Lift



Bathroom



## The Musei Civici of Monza



# The history of the Musei Civici of Monza



These are the **Musei Civici of Monza**.

These museums are called Civici because they keep objects and artworks that tell you about the **history** of Monza.

History is the tale of the things done by the people who lived before we did.

A long time ago the Musei Civici of Monza were divided into many palaces.

After a long time the city of Monza decided to bring all the objects and the artworks into one museum.

Today the **Musei Civici of Monza** are housed in a palace of a long time ago. This palace is called **Casa degli Umiliati**.

The Umiliati were a group of priests and nuns who used to pray a lot and help the poor and the sick.

People used to go to Casa degli Umiliati to pray.



When the Umiliati went away, the palace remained empty for a long time.

Many years later, the people living in Monza decided to **restore** the palace to make it more and more beautiful. To restore means to clean and fix damaged objects, rooms or palaces of a long time ago.

The people who do this job are called **restorers**.

When the restorers finished working on the palace, the Musei Civici of Monza moved to this palace.



In the Musei Civici of Monza you can see many artworks, like paintings and sculptures.

The Musei Civici of Monza is a 2-floor museum:

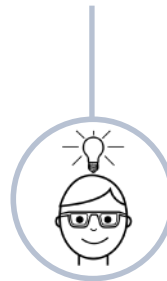
- On ground floor you can see objects of a very long time ago
- On floor 1 you can see paintings and statues of a long time ago.



The people who work at the Musei Civici of Monza bought some of the artworks you see inside the halls. Other artworks were presents made by people from Monza or by **collectors** from the city.

A collector is a person who buys objects and artworks to keep them at home to watch or study them.

Almost all the museum artworks come from the city of Monza and were made by artists from Monza, like **Mosé Bianchi**.



Find out who is  
Mosé Bianchi  
on page 58



## The city of Monza

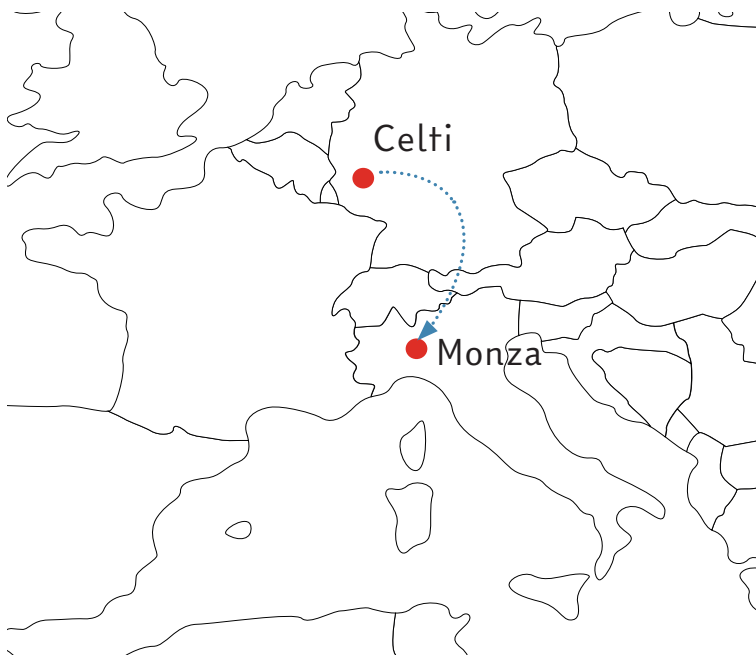


Monza is a very **ancient** city, located in Lombardy,  
near Lambro river.

Ancient means of a very long time ago.

Where the city of Monza is now, there was a little **village of Celts**  
a very long time ago.

A village is a very small city where few persons live.



The Celts were a **population** coming from far away.

A population is a group of people who live together in a country.

Every population has their own way of celebrating, speaking, staying together, cooking.

The Celts decided to build their village near Lambro river so that they could use the river water to:

- drink
- take care of their animals and the plants they planted.

After a long time, the **Romans** arrived.

The Romans were the strongest **people** living in Italy at that time.

The Romans fought against the Celts and won.

The Romans became heads of the village built by the Celts near Lambro river.



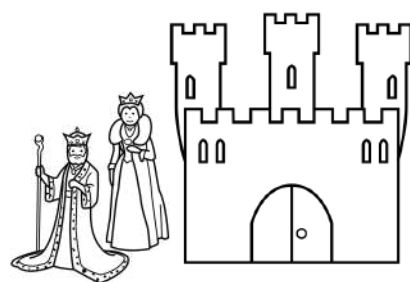
The Romans started calling the village **Modicia**.

Under the Romans the village became a big and beautiful city with many houses and palaces.

After a long time the city name changed again and everybody started calling it Monza.

Meanwhile, Monza had become bigger and more important.

Many kings and queens decided to have their castles built there.



The last king who lived in Monza was **King Umberto**.

King Umberto lived inside the **Villa Reale** you can visit today.

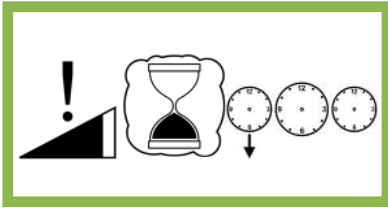
After visiting the Musei Civici of Monza you can walk around the city centre.

Here you can see many palaces and churches of a long time ago.





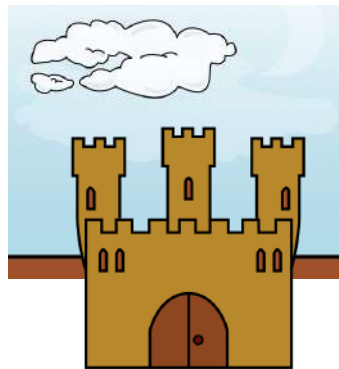
## A very long time ago



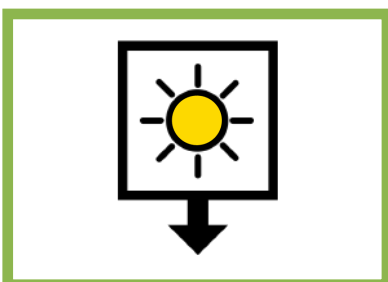
The Celts built a village near Lambro river.



The Romans became heads of the village and started calling the village Modicia. The Romans built many houses and palaces.



Monza becomes an important city where many kings and queens build their castles and palaces.



Today



Today Monza is an important city. You can still see the palaces built a very long time ago.



## Visiting the city of Monza



Inside the Musei Civici of Monza  
you can see some artworks that show you:

- some parts of the city of Monza
- some important people from Monza.

When you've finished your visit of the Museum,  
we suggest you take a walk around Monza centre  
so that you can see the city squares and streets you've seen  
in some of the paintings inside the Museum.



On your walk around Monza centre you can see:

- **Piazza Trento e Trieste.**

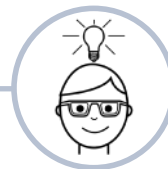
In this square there was an important market a long time ago. 3 paintings of the Museum show you what this market was like.



You can read the explanations of those paintings on page 69

- **The Arengario,**

that was the most important palace in the city. 2 paintings of the Museum show you what this palace was a long time ago.



You can read the explanations of those paintings on pages 69 and 82

- **Via Vittorio Emanuele**

A painting of the Museum shows you what it was like a long time ago.



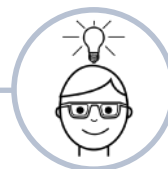
You can read the explanation of that painting on page 82

- **The statue of Mosé Bianchi**

Mosé Bianchi was an important painter from Monza of a long time ago.

You can see his statue in Piazza San Pietro Martire.

This statue is the same as the one inside the Museum



You can read the explanation of that statue on page 55

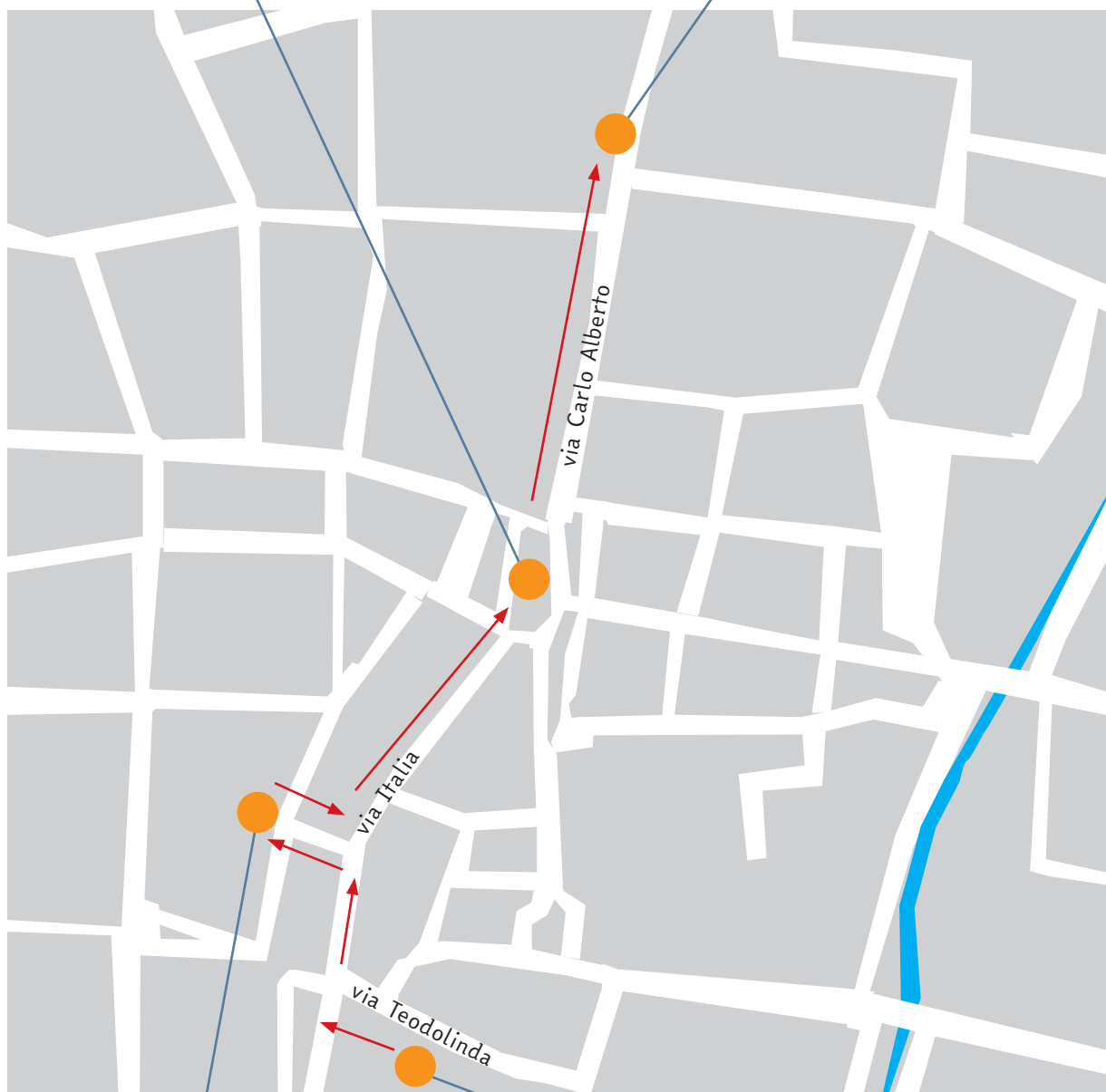
Look at the map to see where these things are.



Arengario



The statue of Mosè Bianchi  
Piazza San Pietro Martire



Piazza Trento e Trieste



The Musei Civici



## 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.

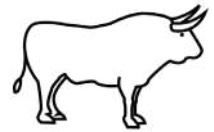
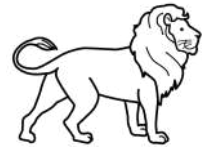


Many stories of a very long time ago say that **Hercules** was able to do difficult and dangerous things, that other people were not able to do.

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.



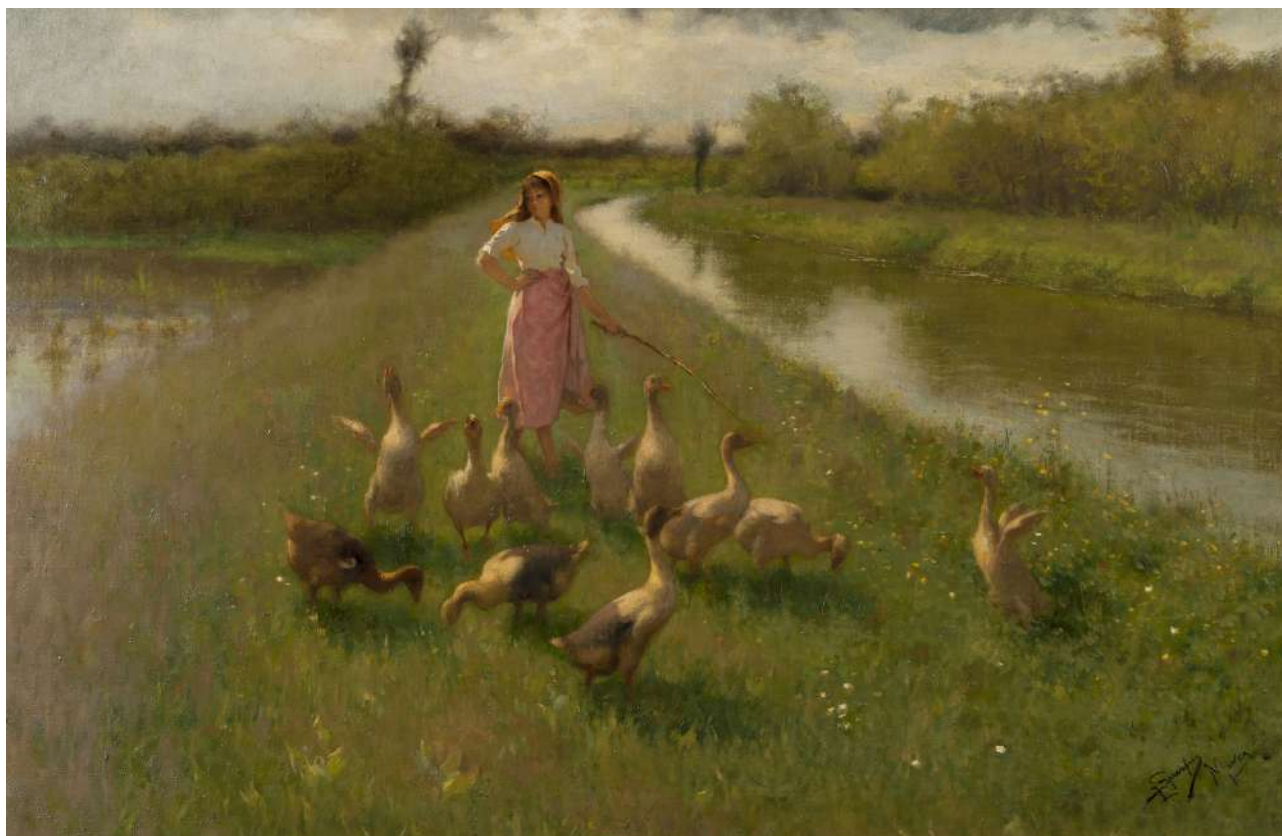
Eugenio Spreefico painted these women to let you understand that they were important people even if they weren't rich and didn't have elegant clothes.

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

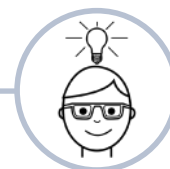


This painting is called **The Goose Keeper**.

**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.

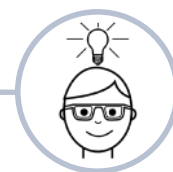
Around the children and the tank there is a big green garden with many very beautiful flowers.

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



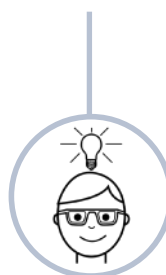
## 6. Portrait of Mosè Bianchi

### 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:

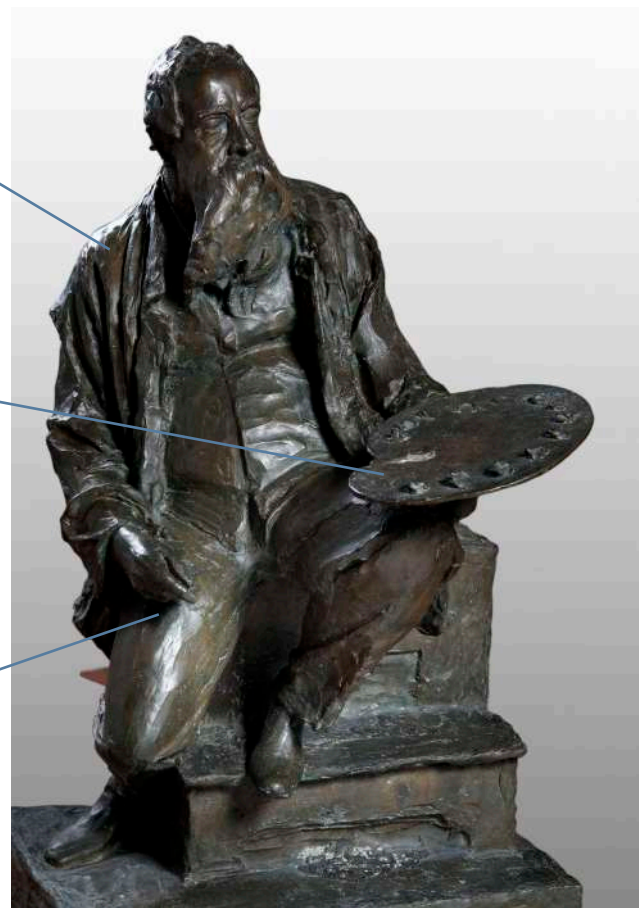
- A painter's jacket so that his clothes don't get dirty with paint
- A **palette** in his left hand.

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.

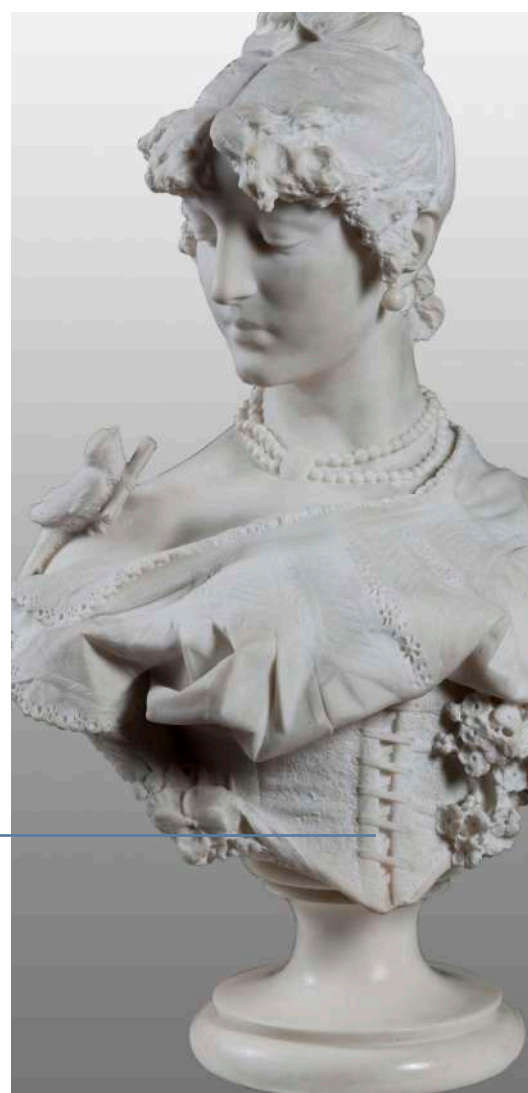
The girl wants to know the love message  
brought by the little bird.

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.

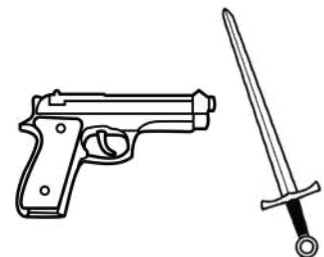
A **duel** is what happens when 2 people fight using arms like pistols or swords.

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.



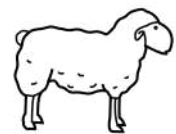
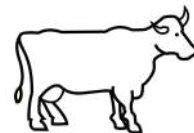
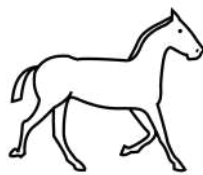
## 10. The San Giovanni Fair



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:

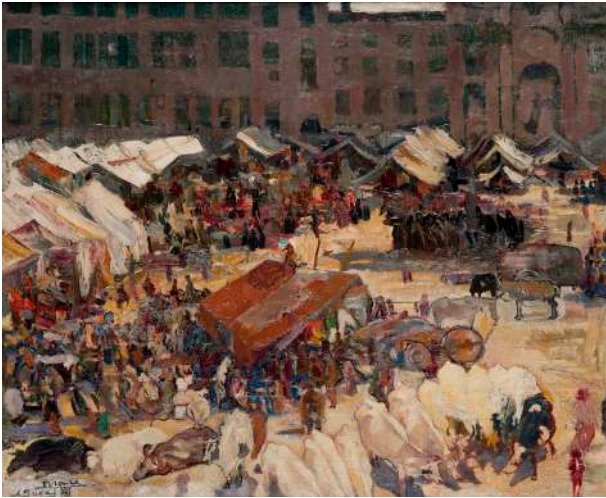
- Horses
- Cows
- Sheep.



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:

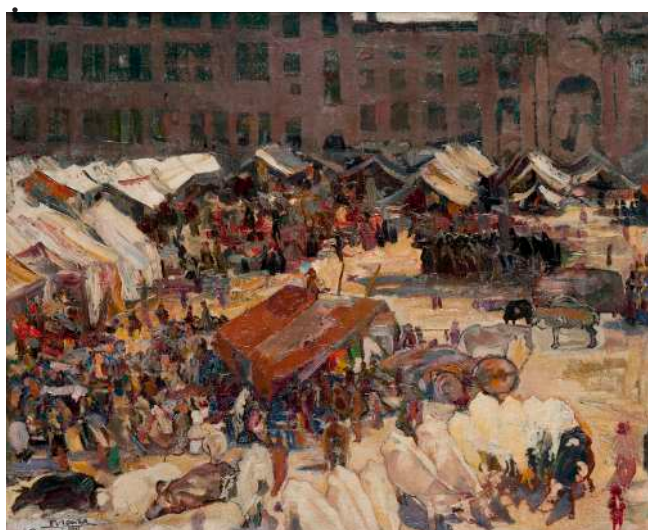
- some of them went to sell animals
- other people went to buy them.

## 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.



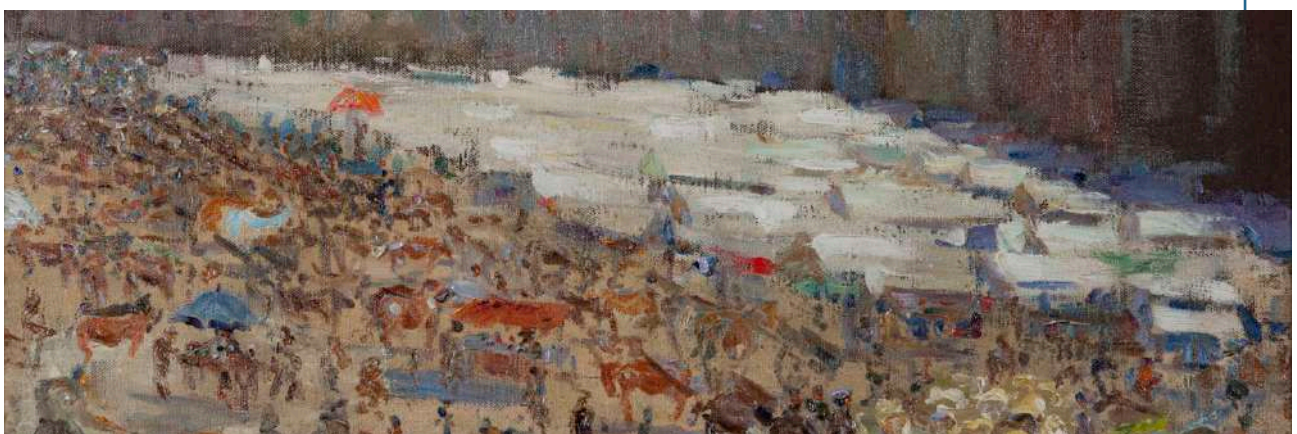


In the painting you can see some palaces in the back and on the right.

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.

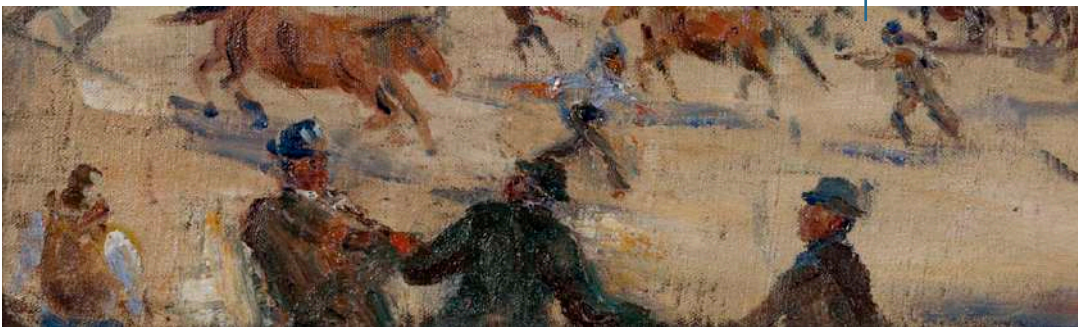
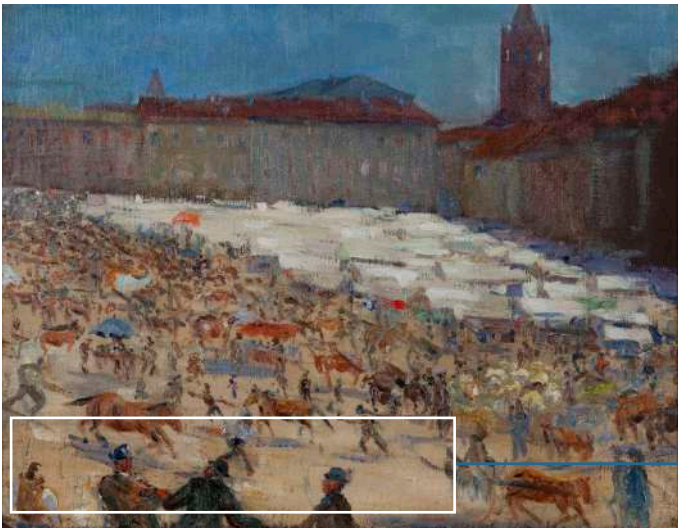




You can't see the people, the animals and the stands in the back of the square very well because they're far away. All these things are painted as if they were smaller to let you understand they are far away. Infact, if you look at people who are far, you can't see what they wear and what they do.



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.



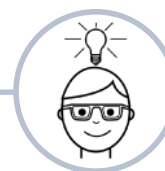


You can see the persons and the animals painted at the beginning of the square much better because they are closer.

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.

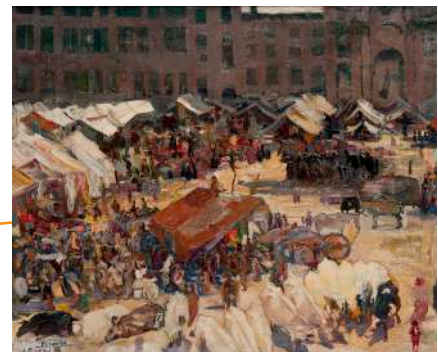
Today this square is very different from the one painted in the paintings.

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.





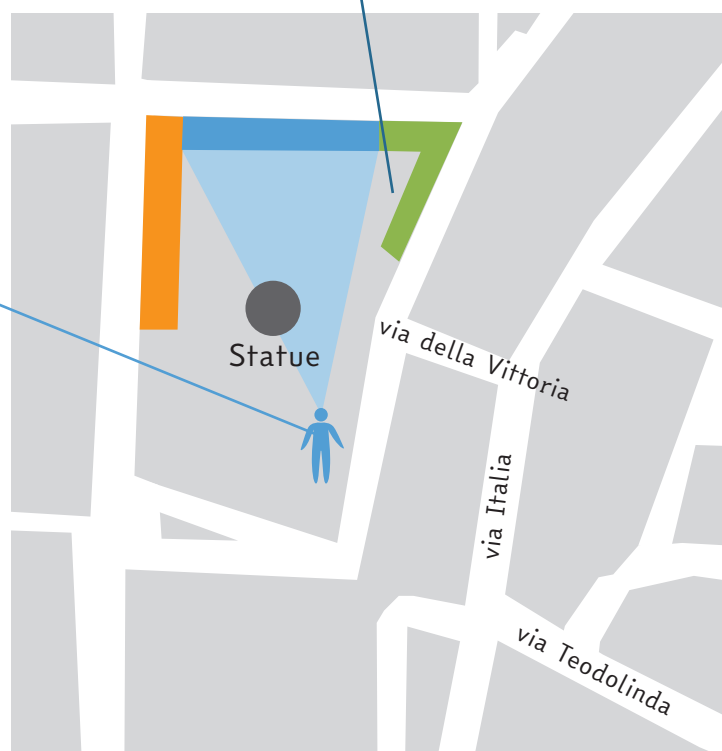
From this point  
you can see the square  
as **Eugenio Baioni**  
painted it.  
Eugenio Baioni painted  
the part of the square  
you see in **green**  
in the map.



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  
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