



# MILAN AND SEREGNO

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# MILAN

Milan is the capital of Lombardy and the second most populous city in Italy after Rome. It is located in the north-western section of the Po Valley, approximately halfway between the river Po to the south and the foothills of the Alps with the great lakes (Lake Como, Lake Maggiore, Lake Lugano) to the north, the Ticino river to the west and the Adda to the east.



# MUSEUMS

Some of the most popular museums are:

- Pinacoteca di Brera
- The Last Supper
- Fondazione Prada
- Museo del Novecento
- Mudec
- Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano
- Museo Poldi Pezzoli
- Villa Necchi Campiglio



PINACOTECA DI BRERA

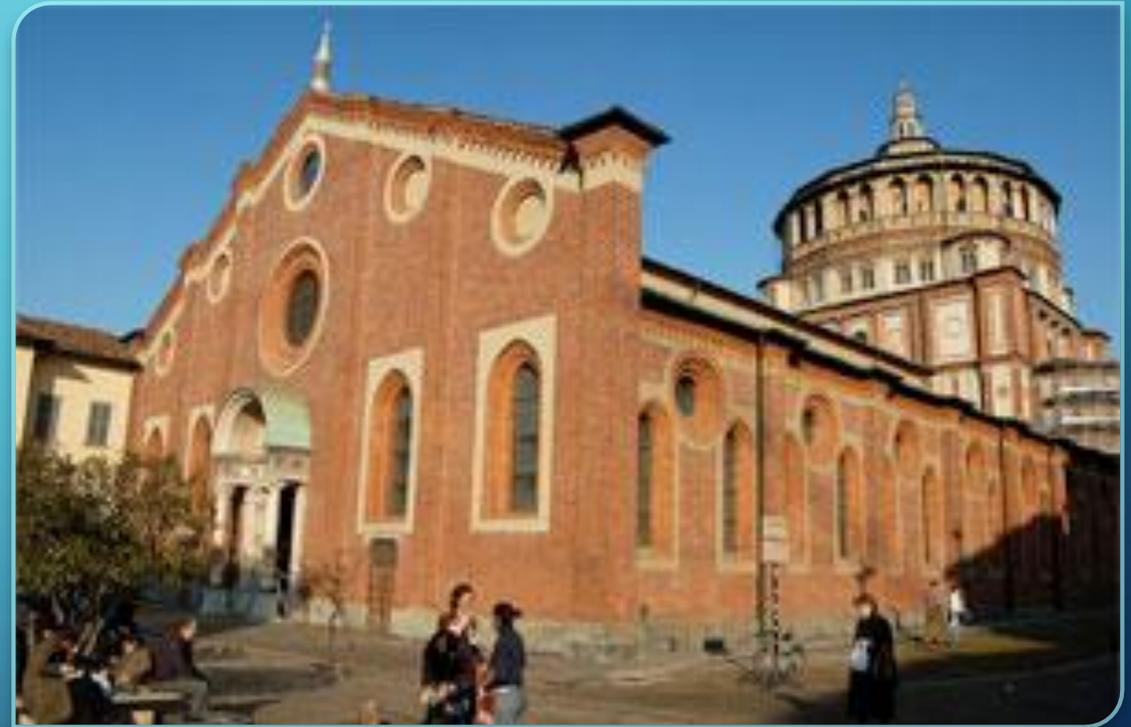


FONDAZIONE PRADA

# MONUMENTS/LANDMARKS

## *Santa Maria delle Grazie*

This church was built between 1466 and 1490 by Giuniforte Solari and later partly modified by Bramante who re-designed the apse, the Tribuna, the Cloister and the Old Sacristy. In the Refectory there is one of the most famous paintings of Leonardo da Vinci: the “Last Supper”. The works of the fresco started in 1495 and finished in 1498.



## *Monumental Cemetery*

Carlo Maciachini built the Monumental Cemetery between 1863 and 1866 at Porta Volta.



## ***Villa Reale (Royal Villa)***

One of the most important Milanese neo-classical buildings, the Royal Villa, was built in 1790 by Leopoldo Pollak. It has been the residence of Napoleon and Josephine and also of Eugene Beauharnais and the General Radetzky. Pilasters and columns decorate all the building that is surrounded by an English-style garden. The insides are finely decorated with candelabras, sculptures, frescoes and other decorations typical of Lombard neo-classicism.



# TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



## *Il Duomo (Cathedral)*

The massive Cathedral of Santa Maria Nascente, which the Milanese call just "Il Duomo" is among the world's largest (it holds up to 40,000 people) and most magnificent churches, the ultimate example of the Flamboyant Gothic style. It was begun in the 14th century, but its façade was not completed until the early 1800s, under Napoleon. The roof is topped by 135 delicately carved stone pinnacles and the exterior is decorated with 2,245 marble statues.



## ***Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II: Luxury Shops and Elegant Cafés***

Forming one side of Piazza del Duomo and opening on the other side to Piazza della Scala, the grand Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II was designed by Giuseppe Mengoni and built between 1865 and 1877.



## ***La Scala Opera House and Museum***

Teatro alla Scala, or La Scala, is one of Italy's top historic opera houses. La Scala first opened in 1778 and has been the opening venue for many famous operas.

# CULTURE

Having been ruled by several different countries over the years, Milanese culture is eclectic and borrows elements from other countries, including Austria, Spain, and France. Similarities between these places and Milan can be noticed through the language, architecture, cuisine and general culture of these countries.

## Language

In addition to Italian, approximately a third of the population of western Lombardy can speak the Western Lombard language, also known as Insubric. In Milan, some natives of the city can speak the traditional Milanese language—that is to say the urban variety of Western Lombard, which is not to be confused with the Milanese-influenced regional variety of the Italian language.

# Education

Milan is home to numerous universities and other institutions of higher learning.



## *State universities*

The University of Milano-Bicocca is a public university located in Milan, Italy, providing undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate education. Established in 1998, it was ranked by the Times Higher Education 2014 ranking of the best 100 Universities under 50 years old as number 21 worldwide and first in Italy.

## *Science and medical*



The Vita-Salute San Raffaele University is a private university in Milan, Italy. It was founded in 1996 and is organized in three departments; Medicine, Philosophy and Psychology.

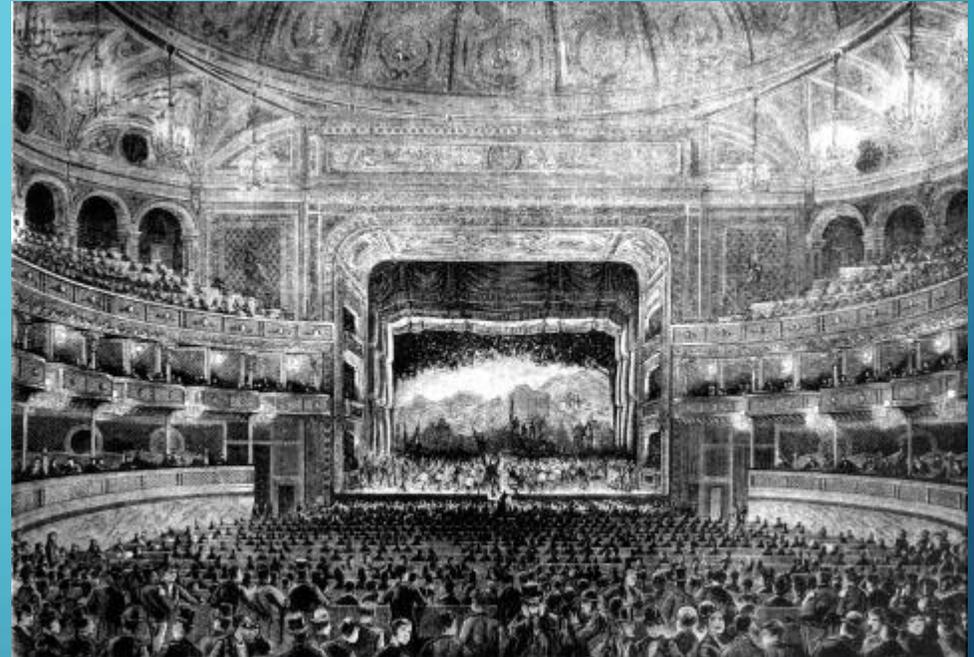
## *Language, art and music*

The Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera is a state-run tertiary public academy of fine arts in Milan, Italy. It shares its history, and in early 2017 still its main building, with the Pinacoteca di Brera, Milan's main public museum for art.



## ***Music and performing arts***

*Milan is a major nationwide and international centre of the performing arts, most notably opera. Milan is the location of La Scala opera house, one of the most prestigious opera houses in the world, and throughout history has hosted the premieres of numerous operas, such as Nabucco by Giuseppe Verdi in 1842, La Gioconda by Amilcare Ponchielli, Madama Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini in 1904, Turandot by Giacomo Puccini in 1926, and more recently Teneke, by Fabio Vacchi in 2007, to name but a few. The city also has a renowned symphony orchestra and musical conservatory, and has been, throughout history, a major centre for musical composition.*



The interior of the Teatro dal Verme in ca. 1875

## *Nightlife*

Milan is a renowned city in Europe for its nightlife. The city is particularly well known for its c. 6pm "Happy Hour" - that is, a time in which hotels, restaurants and clubs are filled with people attending them for an aperitif (aperitivo), which is usually a light snack and a drink, after which, the traditional Italian "passegiata" is held, which is a social event in which some people promenade the streets, chatting with friends or window shopping.



The Naviglio Grande, which hosts several shops and cafes, but is especially famous for its thriving night-time clubbing and discothèque scene.

## ***Fashion***

Milan's fashion history has evolved greatly throughout the years. Milan began as a center of fashion in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, as in Venice and Florence, the making of luxury goods was an industry of such importance that in the 16th century the city gave its name to the English word "milaner" or "millaner", meaning fine wares like jewelry, cloth, hats and luxury apparel. By the 19th century, a later variant, "millinery", had come to mean one who made or sold hats.

# CUISINE OF MILAN

Some traditional Milanese recipes:

- **Risotto alla Milanese**  
One of the symbols of Milan: a delicious, creamy golden risotto made with saffron.
- **Pan-Fried Milanese Risotto**  
A quick and simple way to cook leftover Milanese-Style Risotto.
- **Milanese-Style Veal Cutlets (La cotoletta alla milanese)**  
A breaded veal cutlet is simple, but can reach great heights.



Milanese Veal Cutlet

## FUN AND ENTERTAINMENT

There are many places anyone can go to have fun in Milan, such as:

- Planetario Di Milano

Inaugurated in 1930, this is Milan's biggest planetarium. Over 300 people can be seated at a time while programmed are projected on to the dome of the facility. The projections accurately depict the night sky as it was or will be at any place and time on Earth.

- Colonne Di San Lorenzo

The Columns of San Lorenzo are ancient roman ruins, sixteen tall corinthian columns moved to this location from another, perhaps more pagan, structure



## ■ Palazzo Lombardia

This complex of buildings, with a single striking skyscraper reaching 161 metres into the sky, is the seat of the government of Milan. Visitors first ought to check out the Città di Lombardia, the square covered by a transparent dome. Bookstores, cafes and restaurants surround this space.

## ■ Teatro Degli Arcimboldi

This theatre and opera house is located inside a converted tyre factory building. It has seating for 2375. Modern in every way, the theatre has hosted some terrific classic productions in addition to musical concerts. One common compliment on the lips of every visitor is for the impeccable acoustic design and sound system.

# SEREGNO

Seregno is a town and comune of the new Province of Monza and Brianza in the Italian region of Lombardy. As of 1-1-2017, its population was of 44,962 inhabitants, making it the second largest city of the province after Monza. Seregno received the honorary title of city with a presidential decree on 26 January 1979.

The city is located in the upper part of the Lombard plain, 10 kilometres (6 mi) from Monza and only 20 kilometres (12 mi) from Milan, capital of the Region. The current infrastructure system, with two longitudinal bisecting roads and a thick mesh of provincial and municipal roads and railways make Seregno also very close to all the major attractions of the area such as the lake districts, the Alps, the cities of Como, Lecco, Bergamo and Varese.



# LANDMARKS

Monza Park



Parco Groane



## Villa Mirabello



## Rossini Art Site



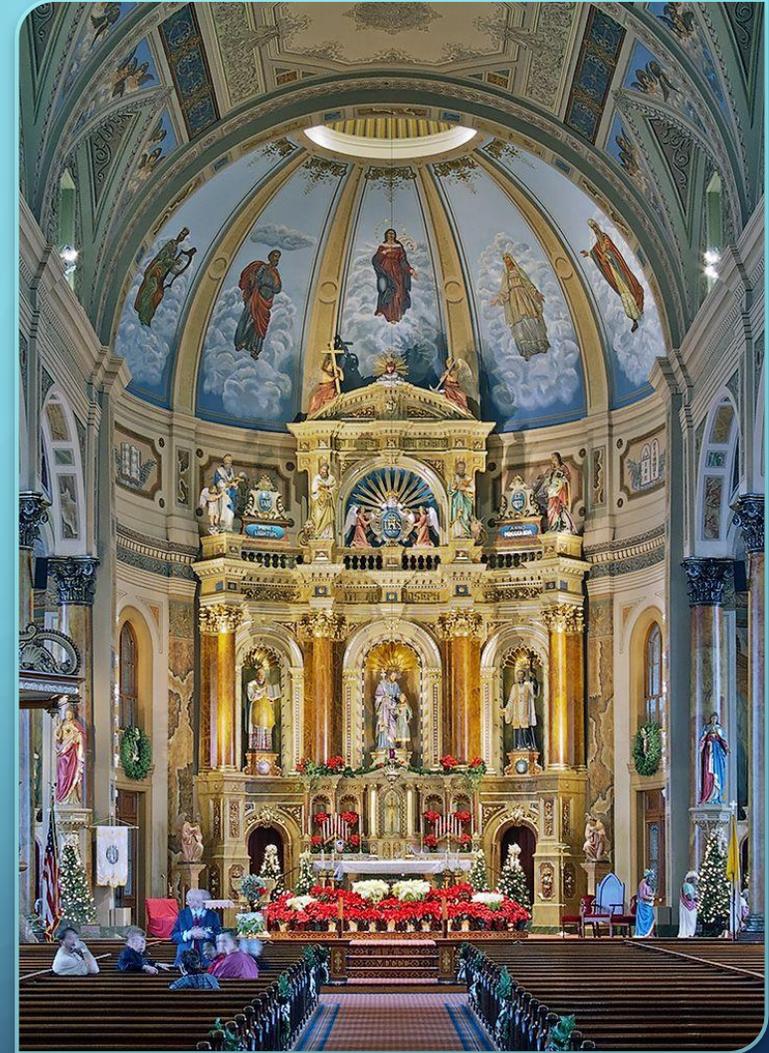
# SIGHTS AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- *Basilica church of St. Joseph (18th century)*

It was the first Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S. founded in 1733

- *Landriani Caponaghi Palace, the current town hall*
- *Barbarossa Tower*

The tower of Barbarossa is the symbol of the town of Seregno. The legend tells that Emperor Federico I Barbarossa, had it built as a lookout for enemy troops along the Milan-Como line during the wars against Lombard municipalities.



Basilica church of St. Joseph

# TRADITIONAL CLOTHES



# TRADITIONAL FOOD

These are traditional Italian foods.







THE END