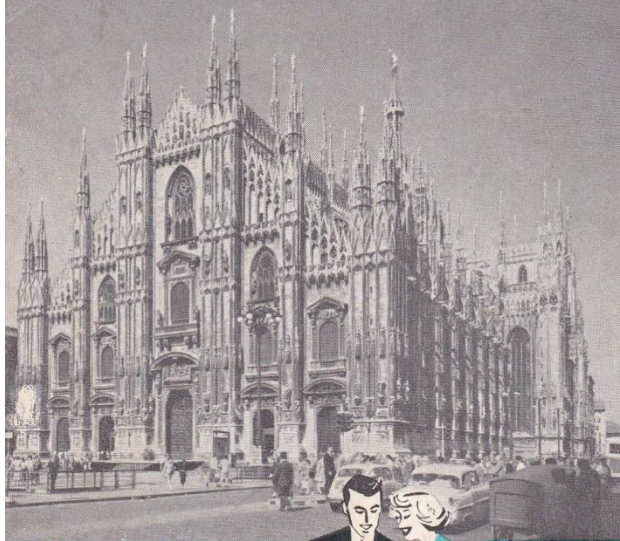


SAS CITY PORTRAITS

Milan

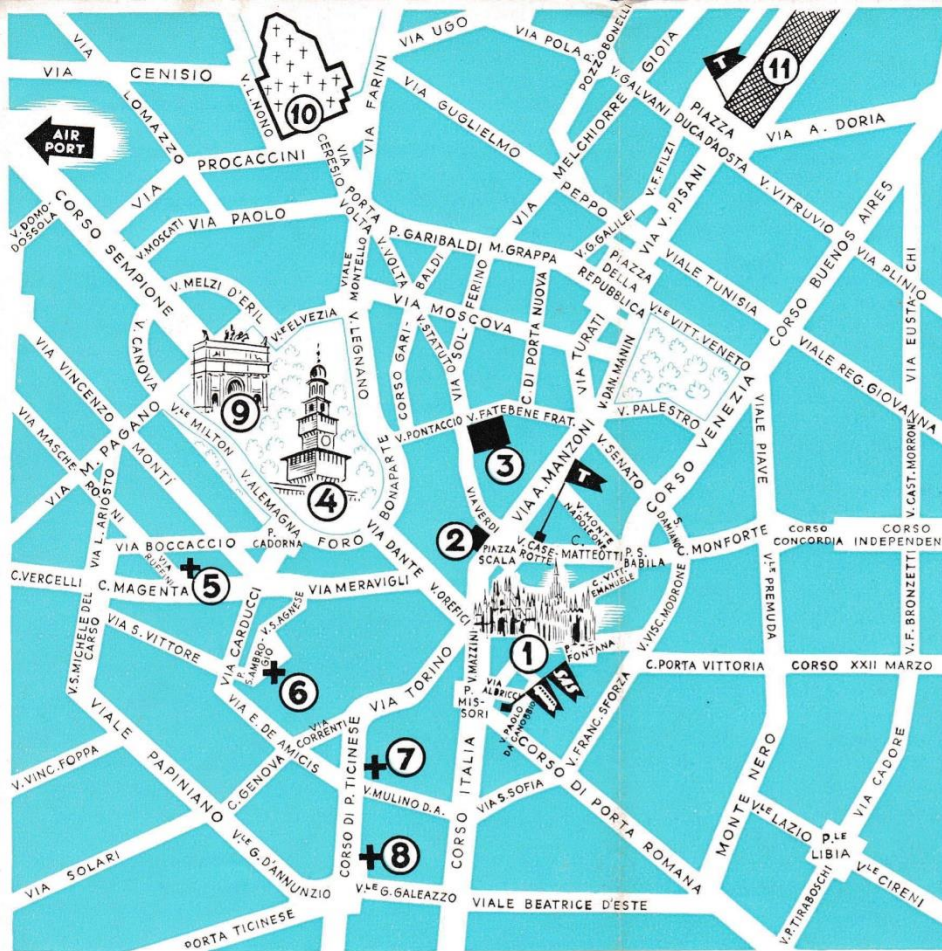
SAS



Breathtaking is the word
for the Cathedral.



SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM



Your First Hour in Milan

Upon arrival at Malpensa, the Milan Airport you will be met by the SAS Station Manager and/or Traffic Officer and Ground Hostess.

You will be shown to the entrance of the Arrival Hall, where currency and passport control take place, followed by customs inspection in the Customs Hall. Tell the porters whether your baggage should be brought to the bus (free porter service) or to the taxi (at approximately 50 lire per bag).

Spare baggage can be checked at the airport at a nominal charge. Porters will arrange this upon request.

The trip to the SAS Air Terminal in Milan takes about an hour by coach or taxi. In case you have ordered a self-drive or chauffeur driven car to meet you at the airport, the representative will wait for you at the information desk in the Entrance Hall.

The SAS Air Terminal in the center of Milan, adjacent to Piazza del Duomo (see map), where you may easily get a taxi, bus or tram. Many famous Milanese hotels are situated nearby. Ask SAS personnel for assistance whenever you need it—they are there for that purpose and will gladly help you in any respect.


If you are flying on from Milan by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation by informing SAS of the reservation you hold and your intention to use the space previously reserved for you.


Monetary unit in Italy is the lira. One U.S. dollar is approximately 624 lire and one £ Sterling appr. 1.705 lire.


Welcome to Milan!

Key to the Map:

1. The Cathedral (Duomo).
2. Teatro alla Scala (Opera House).
3. Palazzo di Brera (Museum of Art).
4. Castello Sforzesco (Museum).
5. Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie (with the Cenacolo Leonardesco).
6. Basilica di San Ambrogio.
7. Basilica di San Lorenzo.
8. Basilica di San Eustorgio.
9. Arco della Pace (Arch of Peace).
10. Cimitero Monumentale.
11. Central Railroad Station.

 SAS Ticket Office and Air Terminal:

 7 Via Albricci (Piazza Missori). Tel. 802122/23, 862251/52.

 Tourist Information Office: E. P. T.,

3 Via Caserotte. Tel. 870.416
Also at the Central Station. Tel. 20.60.80.

One Hour's Walk Around Milan

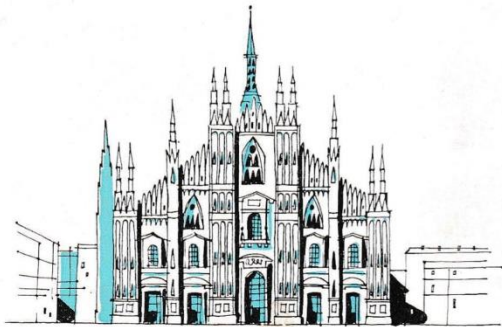
Start at the SAS Air Terminal, 7 Via Albricci. Keep walking until you reach Piazza Missori, turn to the right and walking across Via Mazzini you will reach Piazza Duomo, where you will see the great Gothic Cathedral. Nearby is the Gallery Vittorio Emanuele, where you can shop for every kind of souvenir. At the far end you find Piazza della Scala where one of the world's most famous Opera theaters, Teatro alla Scala is located. Walk along Corso Matteotti to Piazza San Babila, with another old church. Turn right along Corso Vittorio Emanuele, a nice shopping street, and go back again to Piazza del Duomo, Piazza Diaz and Via Albricci back to the Air Terminal.

MILAN

MILAN (Milano) is the most modern of Italian cities and the country's principal industrial, commercial and agricultural center, situated in the heart of the Po basin where important international highways and railroads converge. Some monuments and buildings date back to antiquity and reflect the artistic and intellectual greatness of the past, just as Milan's skyscrapers of marble and glass mirror the progress the last decade. During the centuries of the Roman Empire and into the Christian era Milan was very important, and when the Huns under Attila arrived in 452 AD, sword in hand, Milan had already become the major settlement of Northern Italy. In the course of this invasion, innumerable fine houses, magnificent walls, temples, circuses, theaters and baths were destroyed.

In succeeding years Milan was frequently attacked by the Goths and the Lombards, but somehow the city managed to survive. However, recurrent wars have left only a few monuments and buildings from the past. Lacking the patina of age which overlays so many Italian cities and towns, Milan nevertheless has other values to offer the visitor.

For a picture of the contrasting life of present-day Milan, visit first the Central Railway station. This enormous building, with its platforms measured by the mile, with trains arriving and departing at all hours of the day,



with constant coming and going of crowds, makes an impressive, kaleidoscopic scene. Then, afterwards, slip into a church. Relax a little, and, like the Milanese, enjoy the blessed silence. In the evening—if you are lucky enough to be in Milan when the theater season is on—meet the lively Milanese again, at the famous Scala Opera, or in the concert halls, restaurants and on the streets.

Although not all Italians are fluent in foreign languages, English and French are spoken in better hotels, shops and restaurants and you'll be surprised how well you'll get on. The people are happy to assist foreign visitors, and they will dance attendance upon you.

You could not possibly find a place more suitably situated for excursions to the lovely country of northern Italy, especially that around Lake Como, Lake Maggiore, and Lake Garda. Milan is indeed an excellent choice for a holiday center.



Hotels

Hotels in Italy are classified by the authorities into 5 categories: de luxe (lusso), 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class. Similarly the hotel-pensions are divided into three classes, leaving out the de luxe.

In general you would be wise to keep to the three upper classes within the hotelgroup, and to the two top classes of the pensions. Others should be chosen only when recommended by a reliable travel agency or by some one who knows the standard of accommodation you require and who knows the hotel or pension in question.

In a de luxe hotel, a single room with private bath costs approximately 4400 lire per night, while the charges in the other categories are approximately 3000 lire for 1st class hotel, 2200 lire for 2nd class hotel with bath or 1st class pension, 1600 lire for 3rd class hotel. To these charges, which do not include breakfast, add the service charge (15%). There are other charges to pay, such as state tax (1%), heating supplement during winter, and visitor's tax (25—60 lire per day).

Whenever possible, consult your travel agency or SAS and let them book a room for you beforehand, or—if this is not possible—let the SAS Ticket Office in Milan assist you on arrival. In de luxe class the Cavalieri (1 Piazza Missori), or the Grand Hotel et de Milan (29 Via Manzoni) are well regarded and will certainly suit anyone with a taste for luxury.

First class establishments include the Francia Europa (No. 19 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, near the Cathedral), and the Touring at 2 Via Ugo Tarchetti (near the Piazza della Repubblica). However, you may be perfectly comfortable in a hotel of the "seconda categoria" (2nd class). Right in the center of the city, for instance, are the Commercio (5 Piazza Fontana) and the Hotel Manzoni (20 Via Santo Spirito). Near to the Central Station is the Nord (13 Piazza della Repubblica).

If you prefer not to be tied down while you travel around in Italy, you do not necessarily have to book rooms in advance in Milan, except in April when the annual International Sample Fair takes place. There is a spectacular shortage of accommodations at this time, and if you arrive without a reservation you may be in trouble.

Note: The voltage in Milan for electric appliances is 160 and 220V.

Restaurants

While Italian and French cooking may be found in any restaurant, gastronomic specialties of the region are: *minestrone* (mixed vegetable soup); *zuppa pavese* (soup with egg); *cutlet a la Milanese* (meat); *cassöla* (pork stew with sausage, cabbage and potatoes); *risotto* (special rice dish); cheese, wine and *panettone* (light cake).

Restaurants are generally open till midnight or even later.

"First category" restaurants include:

<i>Savini</i>	Galleria Vittorio Emanuele
<i>Taverna della Giarrettiera</i>	8 Via Silvio Pellico
<i>Giannino</i>	8/10 Via Scieca
<i>Tantalo</i>	4 Via Silvio Pellico



and here are a few characteristic Milanese restaurants:

<i>La Tampa</i>	3 Via Laghetto
<i>Santa Lucia</i>	4 Via Sala
<i>Hostaria Romana Gigi Fazzi</i>	2 Via Poerio

Corner of
Piazza Risorgimento
Hostaria Romana Gigi Fazzi Ronchetto delle Rane

We further recommend the following less expensive restaurants:

<i>Centro Svizzero</i>	Piazza Cavour
<i>Eva & Bruno</i>	5 Via Albricci

Red and white wines of the region, which you'll enjoy with meals:

Chiaretto del Lago d'Iseo, Bardolino, Verdicchio, Sassella, Nebbiolo, Valpolicella, Barbera, Soave. Vermouth, Martini, and Campari Soda are popular aperitifs.



Sights

During the summer, sightseeing motor coaches run in the morning (at 9 AM) and in the afternoon (at 2:30 PM.). Departure points: Piazza del Duomo and Piazza Castello. Tickets are available at travel agencies.

The following are a few of the principal sights, which are all marked by numbers on the map.

- (1) *The Cathedral (Duomo)*. This grandiose structure, which stands majestically at one end of the Piazza del Duomo, is the heart of the city and the traditional rendezvous of Milan, framed by the famous Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (roofed shopping streets) and the arcades Meridionali and Settefontinali. The Duomo is the largest Gothic structure in the world. Its base is in the form of a Latin cross, and the church has five naves. On entering the Cathedral you will immediately be aware of the size of the central nave. On the outside, every jag and angle is crowded with statues. If you count those inside (but we are pretty sure you won't) you will find that there are altogether 4400. It may amaze you that although construction of the Cathedral was started in 1386, the building is not yet finished. Through the centuries famous architects of different ages have contributed to its creation; the spire over the cupola, known as the "tiburio", was raised between 1765—69; the façade of the building was completed at the beginning of the 19th century, and the spires (135) were erected in 1858. As late as 1948 and 1950 three

wonderful bronze doors were added to this magnificent edifice.

The interior is equally impressive; fifty-two tall columns support the ogival arcades and the arched roof. Numerous rich treasures of art add to the beauty of this huge room, lit only by candles and by the dim daylight filtering through the lovely stained glass windows, which illustrate stages in the history of Christianity.

Conclude your visit by taking the elevator to the flat roof (should you want to go by foot, the entrance is next to the Medici sepulchre). There is, at dizzy heights, a splendid view over the city, across the lowlands and towards the Alps.

- (2) *Teatro alla Scala*: see Entertainments.
- (3) *Palazzo di Brera* with the "Pinacoteca di Brera" is one of the outstanding art galleries of Italy, enriched by the Emperor Napoleon I and by Eugène Beauharnais. Italian painting is represented by a fine selection, concentrating especially on the Venetian and Lombard schools and frescos of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which have been removed from churches and convents. In this collection you may see the famous "Marriage of the Virgin" by Raphael and the very fine "Sacra Conversazione" of Pier Della Francesca; "Christo Morto" by Mantegna, "La Pietà" and two "Matrone" by Giovanni Bellini.
- (4) *Castello Sforzesco*. The castle was erected in 1450 on the ruins of a previous one, and was enlarged and reconstructed in 1893. It now houses the Civic Collection of Arts; one of its most prized acquisitions is the "Pietà Rondanini" by Michelangelo.
- (5) *Santa Maria delle Grazie* with the ancient refectory, in which you will find the famous painting "Il Cenacolo" (The Last Supper) by Leonardo da Vinci (1495-97). The painting—not a fresco—considered by many as one of the greatest of all works of art, miraculously survived the second World War when the cloister and the church were heavily bombed. On the opposite wall is a remarkable fresco, the "Cruxifixion" by Montorfano. The church is a beautiful edifice built by G. Solari, erected 1466-1490 and later on enlarged in 1492 by Bramante, who also built the small cloister in 1497.
- (6) *Basilica di Sant Ambrogio* (at Piazza Sant'Ambrogio) is one of the oldest churches of the Romanesque style in Milan. According to legend a basilica was built here during the lifetime of Saint Ambrogio, whom the Milanese in 374 AD made their bishop and protector. The present church, which appears to have been completely rebuilt at the time of the Benedictines in 783 or 789, incorporated the ancient Basilica Fausta, where in the second century AD the bodies of Christian martyrs were buried. The date of this building is a much disputed point. The apse dates back to the original period (4th century). However, the Saint Ambrose is almost certainly not all 9th century, but partly a 12th century reconstruction. The lovely mosaics decorating the apsis originate from the beginning of the 12th century, and the High Altar, with a wonderful masterpiece of the Carolingian period is a gorgeous jewelled work by the goldsmith Volvinius, circa 835.
- (7) *Sant Lorenzo Maggiore*, (39 Corso Ticinese) is another place of worship of the early Christians. Having suffered severe damages (1120-1124) through fires and after a disastrous fall (1573) it was reconstructed by the architect Martino Bassi in the 16th century, who respected its

original style: a central plan enclosed by four towers. The interior recalls San Vitale at Ravenna. In the surrounding square the 16 Christian columns of St. Lorenzo stand in their original position. These probably formed the peristyle of a Roman building of Imperial Milan in the 2nd or 3rd century AD, whose splendours were celebrated by the Latin poet Ausonius.

- (8) *Sant'Eustorgio* (Piazza Sant'Eustorgio) has a pure Lombardian front. Only a few stones are left of the very small basilica which was built on the tomb of the Archbishop Sant Eustorgio (315-331), and which was incorporated in the greater temple raised toward the 11th century outside the walls of Porta Ticinese. The present building is partly a reconstruction of the original church, dating from 1278. The chapels are real treasures, especially the Cappella Portinari, which was built in 1462 by the Florentine architect Michelozzo Michelozzi, Brunelleschi's pupil, with frescoes by Foppa and the masterpiece of Balduccio di Pisa, the huge tomb containing the remains of St. Peter, martyr of Verona.
- (9) *Arco della Pace*, (The Arch of Peace) dates from the beginning of the 19th century.
- (10) *Cimitero Monumentale* is one of the most famous cemeteries in Italy with numerous monuments and chapels.

We have made no attempt to list here all sights of Milan, but would suggest anyone who wishes to see more to contact the Tourist Information Offices at the Central Station or at 3 Via Caserotte (next to Piazza Scala).

Excursions

Being in Milan, you should try to fit in some outings to the lovely surroundings. Here are some suggestions for excursions:



First and foremost, are, of course, the famous Lake Como, Lake Maggiore, and Lake Garda, the pearls of Northern Italy. A pleasant one-day excursion to Lake Como would follow the route Milan-Erba-Bellagio where the three arms of the lake meet. Follow the western arm of the lake to the town of Como. Then go along the "autostrada", or if you think this straight highway is too dull—follow the state road No. 35 back to Milan.

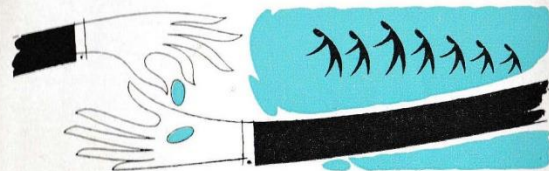
As for Lake Maggiore, combine the excursion with a visit to Lake Orta, a smaller lake, not so widely known, but certainly no less beautiful. Go to Sesto Calende and continue to Arona, on the shore of Lago Maggiore. From here follow a lovely coastal road along the Western shore of

the lake to Stresa, thence by boat to the idyllic Borromeo Islands. Later continue to Baveno-Gravellona, then along quiet and attractive Lake Orta. If time permits, choose the road on the western shore for the best view. Make a detour to the town of Orta and the boat trip to Isola San Giulio before running to Milan.

As a third excursion we recommend a tour to Lake Iseo, including visits to Monza and Bergamo, while your fourth excursion should be to famous Lake Garda: Brescia-Desenzano-Sirmione; then along the coast to Salo and Gardone, then back to Milan.

Other nearby places of great interest for those in search of artistic wonders, are the old towns of Pavia (with its world famous "Certosa"), Cremona and Mantova, all of them very picturesque with lovely old buildings and attractive scenery.

There are organized escorted tours to all these places, and any travel agency in Milan will be happy to furnish information and secure seats for you.

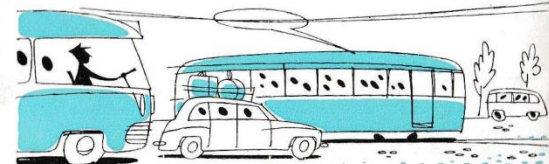


Tippling

Hotels and restaurants add a service charge, usually from 10-20%. It is customary, however, to add a tip on top of that. 100 lire is a common tip. Tippling is customary in Italy; everyone expects a tip, and it is, in fact, very often part of their actual income. If you tip fairly, you'll feel better and get excellent service.

Transportation

Trams, buses and trolley-buses provide public transport in Milan from the early morning till late in the evening. Taxis are numerous and not expensive, although you should remember that they charge extra after midnight. Should you like to hire a Self-Drive car, this is available through the SAS office.





Shopping

Milan is a wonderful city for shopping. While in the south of Italy you may be able to bargain on prices, this is not done up here; you must pay what is asked. The best shopping is in the center of the city; Via Manzoni, Via Montenapoleone, Corso Matteotti, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, and Piazza San Babila are among the best streets, but you may find that prices are cheaper in some of the smaller streets, such as Via Mazzini, Via Torino and Corso Buenos Aires—or at the Department Stores. Leather articles such as handmade shoes and handbags, porcelain, glass and crystal are among the things most tourists like to buy in Milan. To these add silk materials, which, however, you may perhaps prefer to select in Como, the center of silk manufacturing. There you may buy directly from the wholesalers (e.g. Moretti, 21 Via Garibaldi) or from special shops (Jole Pinzi, 3 Piazza Volta). The shops in Milan and Como are open from 9 AM to 12:30 PM, and from 3 to 7:30 PM.

Entertainment and Night Life

The following are the most fashionable night clubs with dancing and/or floor shows:

<i>Astoria</i>	3 Piazza Santa Maria Beltrade
<i>Porta d'Oro</i>	3 Piazza Diaz
<i>Caprice</i>	5 Via Borgogna
<i>Piccolo Bar</i>	1 Via Romagnosi
<i>Rendez-Vous</i>	Giardini Pubblici.

Among theaters there is no need to remind anyone of the Scala Theater, perhaps the most famous in the world for opera, ballet and concerts. The Piccola Scala is a new, little theater for concerts and operas.



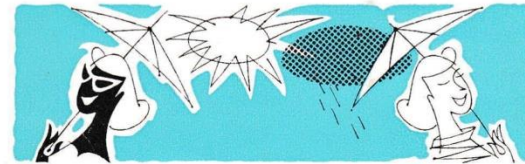
There are several other drama and revue theaters:
Teatro Lirico and Teatro Nuovo
Teatro Manzoni and Piccolo Teatro (comedies and dramas)
Teatro Sant 'Erasmus (modern plays).

Recommended cinemas:

Ambasciatori, Angelicum (where films in different languages are shown), Arlecchino, Capitol, Manzoni, Metro Astra, Mignon, Rivoli.

Climate and Clothing

The climate is temperate. Average winter temperatures are 40—50° F (5—10° C), and in summer 65—85° F (18—30° C). Snow very rarely appears, but if you travel during the winter, it is advisable to wear woollen clothes and a rather heavy topcoat, preferably of a dark color. At that time, as well as in spring and autumn, a raincoat will often be handy, and ladies should, of course, bring their fur coats along. During the theater season men should have a dark suit (not necessarily black) for evening, while ladies will find a cocktail dress or a short evening dress appropriate. Only at the Scala Opera's first performances dinner jackets and evening gowns are obligatory.



Laundry services are fast and, indeed, excellent. Dry-cleaning facilities are available in some of the hotels; if not the hotel will arrange dry-cleaning for you. It is advisable to let them do so, in order to be sure of good work.

Sports

One of the most popular events is the *Automobile Gran Premio of Italy*, taking place at the Autodrome in the Monza Park on the outskirts of the city. Here master drivers from all over the world compete with the best Italian racers, all representing leading racing automobile factories.

Another famous international event is the road race known as *Mille miglia* (Thousand Miles), which has become one of the classic motor races of the world.



Football is perhaps the most popular sport in Italy, and Milan has some of the best teams. The important football matches are played at the San Siro Stadium, north-west of the city, and sometimes there are interesting games at the "Arena" Municipal Stadium (see map).

Another popular sport is bicycle racing, the race *Around Italy*, which begins and ends at Milan's Vigorelli Velodromo is equivalent to the famous "Tour de France".

Although Milan is situated far from the sea, all kinds of watersports are extremely popular with the Milanese. Idroscalo, an artificial lake, has excellent facilities for swimming and boating, and Lake Como is reached in less than one hour.

If you wish to play tennis, the Tennis Club Milano (9 Via Generale Arimondi) will make arrangements for you, and there are golf links at Montorfano, near Como (Villa d'Este Country Club) at Monza, and at Grandola (Menaggio and Cadenabbia Golf Club).

Public Holidays

Shops and offices are closed on the following public holidays: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th ("Twelfth Night"), March 19th (St. Joseph's Day), Easter-Monday, April 25th (Liberty Day), May 1st (Labor Day), Corpus Domini (generally early in June), June 2nd (Republic Day), June 29th (St. Peter's and St. Paul's Day), August 15th (Assumption Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 4th (National Union Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (St. Stephen's Day).



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This City Portrait, for instance, is a perfect indication of the SAS desire to serve you. All the research has been done by SAS travel experts. All the information is from official sources. And the folder itself has been designed for fast, convenient use. So - plan with it. Refer to it. Carry it with you. Be sure you see *all* the sights and delights that will make your stay an unforgettable memory.

Now . . . is there anything else we can do to add to your travel pleasure? Please do *us* the service of allowing us to be at *your* service.