

Enjoy your stay in Florence and a visit to the Accademia Gallery

A short guide to the Accademia

It hosts one of the most important and striking Michelangelo's collection of sculptures. The Accademia offers a wide view on



Michelangelo's work as a sculptor and on Mannerist painting and also, you can admire musical instruments of the past r and the fashion in 14th century Florence.

The Hall of the Colossus, recently restyled, in December 2013. hosts the plaster model of the sculpture of Giambologna's "Rap of the Sabines". The original marble sculpture, is currently located under the Loggia dei Lanzi in Piazza della Signoria. In addition here you can find artworks on religious subjects from the XV century to the early XVI century, such as

paintings by Paolo Uccello, Perugino, Filippino Lippi, Domenico Ghirlandaio and Botticelli. The room acquired its name during the nineteenth century when it housed the plaster cast model of an ancient statue, one of the Dioscuri of Montecavallo (Castor and Pollux), no longer displayed in the Gallery. It now hosts in the center the plaster model for the stunning marble sculpture of Giambologna's "Rap of the Sabines", (from around 1580).

Giambologna prepared the model to express virtuosity, creating for the first time a tightly-knit group of three figures carved just from one large block of marble which offers multiple viewpoints to the observer.

The original marble sculpture, completed in 1582, can be now admired under the Loggia dei Lanzi in Piazza della Signoria.





Giambologna's plaster is surrounded by an extremely valuable collection of artworks on religious subjects from the XV century to the early XVI century. Your glance will be hit the large number of panel paintings by Paolo Uccello, Perugino, Filippino Lippi, Domenico Ghirlandaio and Botticelli. Here you can enjoy the small panel The Madonna of the Sea, attributed to Botticelli.

The left wing of the Hall of the Colossus displays six examples of XV century altarpieces, in chronological order to show the developments of the Florentine school. Starting with Andrea di Giusto (1437) and



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ending Domenico Ghilandaio. The large Trinity by Alesso Baldovinetti (1470) is located in the centre To the right side of the Trinity, you find Botticelli's famous Trebbio Altarpiece representing a Holy Conversation. At the very end of this left wall, Domenico Ghirlandaio's solemn composition depicting St. Stephen between St. James and St. Peter (1493). Here you can also enjoy three large altarpieces.

Tribune where Michelangelo's *David* stands under a dome. Here you can admire four sculptures known as the Slaves or Prisoners. They were begun by Michelangelo for the tomb of Pope Julius II Della Rovere. Michelangelo spent months in the Carrara quarries to personally select the brightest marble he likes but they remained uncompleted.

The tribune was projected by the architect Emilio de Fabris. The *David* should have been placed in the centre of the Tribune and so, in 1873 the David was removed from Piazza della Signoria and located in the Accademia.

In the room you can see the Francesco Salviati's *Madonna and child with the young St. John and an angel.* Turning left from the *David*, you'll find several works such as Santi di Tito's *Deposition of Christ* on the left and on the right, Bronzino's *Deposition of Christ* and Alessandro Allori's *Coronation of the Virgin Mary*.



The Hall of the Prisoners

It houses the unfinished statues by Michelangelo ending in the centre of the

Gipsoteca Bartolini

In the "Gipsoteca Bartolini" you can enjoy a selection of the finest 19th century plaster casts by Lorenzo Bartolini, one of the great sculptors of the Academy of Fine Arts and plaster models by Pampaloni, and the collection of paintings and sculptures which were awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence. All the works in this room shows the evolution of Florentine artistic culture between Neoclassicism and Romanticism.



Along the left side of the *gipsoteca* visitors can admire a small fresco of *Jacopo Carrucci*, known as *Pontormo*.

The last part of the Gallery is dedicated to Florentine Gothic painting in 3 rooms: one dedicated to 13th and early 14th century, another to Giottesque painters and the last to Orcagna and his brothers.

This first room houses Gothic paintings, gothic



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polyptics and a *Majesty,* an Enthroned Virgin Mary and Child.

The second room houses works by 14th century followers of Giotto. The only artwork by Giotto is a fragment of a detached fresco painting coming from the Badia Fiorentina, Florence's oldest abbey. It's worth seeing also the Bernardo Daddi's *Crucifix*, Two of Taddeo Gaddi's formelle – The Crucifix and Stigmata of St. Francis

In the third room you can see four artist brothers, Andrea di Cione, Nardo, Matteo and Jacopo di Cione. Andrea di Cione was one of the leading artists in the mid-14th century in Florence, known as the "Orcagna" All of them were influenced by the naturalism of Giotto. In this room you can also admire the "Pentecost"



by Andrea di Cione and the second artwork to admire in the room is the *Trinity*, inserted within the central panel of a polyptic, surrounded by two Saints, St. Romuald and St. John the Baptist.

The musical instruments museum hosts a collection of about 50 musical instruments in the wing belonging to the Luigi Cherubini Conservatory. One of the most precious works is the one-of-a-kind tenor viola made by Antonio Stradivari in 1690.



Where to eat and drink near the Accademia

Pugi - Piazza San Marco, 9B - Firenze

Da Noi -via Fiesolana, 46R - Firenze

Trattoria Mario - Via Rosina 2r (angolo Piazza del Mercato Centrale) – Firenze

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Accademia Gallery

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