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ITALY IS ITALY WAS: FLORENCE PART II

4/19/2024

Italy GIST 101

a presentation by Lori Wolper



FLORENTINE RESEARCH

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History of Florence:

Florence was built on the site of an Etruscan settlement, and later the ancient Roman colony of Florentia. It was founded in 59 BC. The Renaissance symbol of Florence began during the early Medici period between the 15th and the 16th century. This Tuscan city reached incredible levels of economic and cultural development.

There were 3 main materials used to construct the Cathedral Florence: stone, brick, and marble. The walls were made with brick.

The interior walls feature frescoes from stone, intricate marble work, and stained-glass windows. The high arches or bays were made of brick as well.



intricate marble work on the exterior and interior

THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE WALLS



frescoes from stone and bricks

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Stone walls with stained glass windows
The space is illuminated by 44 stained glass windows.



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herringbone pattern

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SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE DUOMO CEILING

There were two main materials used to build the dome: two layers of bricks instead of a wooden frame. The inner and outer shells were connected by a self-supporting structure.

Brunelleschi used a special brick-laying technique called the herringbone pattern, which helped with the weight of the dome. He used iron chains that were embedded in the masonry. This is the main reason it has lasted so long.

They say the dome has 40,000 tons of bricks, on a stone masonry base about 4 m high.

The lower part of the dome is made of sandstone blocks joined by mortar, but in 1422 it was changed to a brick masonry construction for stability.

THE CATHEDRAL OF SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE FLOORS

The base of the building is made of sandstone. The floors are made of colored marble in geometric patterns. The different types of marble that were included are white Carrara, green Prato, and red Siena.

Sandstone



White Carrara marble



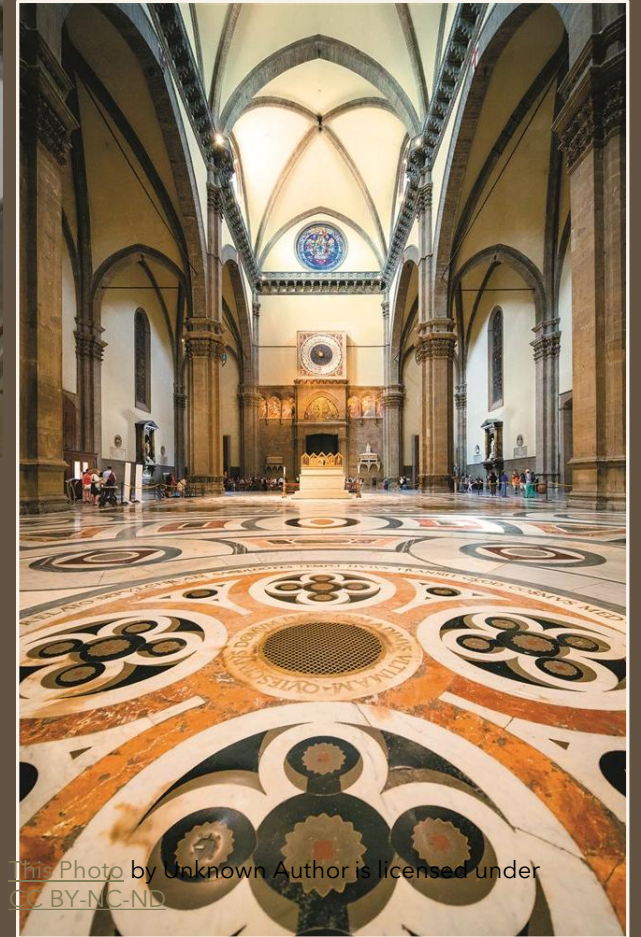
Green Prato marble



Red Siena marble



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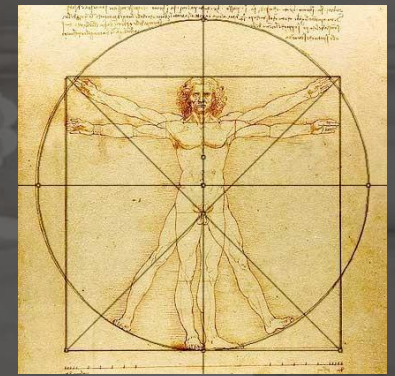
Marble floors

ARTISAN ONE * 5 TAKEAWAYS

1. He was most acclaimed as a painter, but was considered a designer, sculptor, inventor, scientist, and engineer.
2. He has gained worldwide fame for his portrait, the Mona Lisa, the religious fresco, The Last Supper, and his Vitruvian Man, a mathematically precise drawing.
3. He described ideas and inventions in collection of notebooks. He predicted future inventions such as the helicopter and military tank.
4. In Milan, he designed a 32-mile waterway linking Milan and Lake Como.
5. He has helped establish architectural principles that have been passed down through the centuries.



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Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)

Summary: Da Vinci was born in a small village in Tuscany in 1452 and died in 1519. He was brought up by his grandfather and received a basic education. At 14 he took up an apprenticeship in a famous workshop. He moved to Milan and studied how humans moved. He developed a new painting technique called "smoky effect" through his brushstrokes.

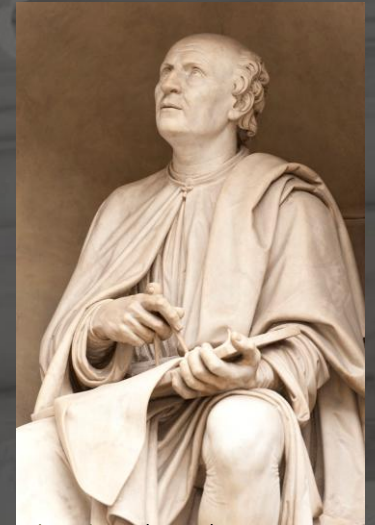
ARTISAN ONE * 5 TAKEAWAYS

1. Brunelleschi had a profound impact on Renaissance architecture.
2. He inspired new developments in structural engineering, design, and construction techniques. This influenced new domes and vaulted systems in buildings throughout Europe.
3. It took him 16 years to create.
4. He is buried in the church he built.
5. He built all kinds of construction machinery, for example, to raise materials up to 50 m high, where the workers worked on the dome. The construction and engineering of the dome helped form ideas in the modern construction world.



FILIPPO BRUNELLESCHI SCVL. E. ARCHIT.
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Filippo Brunelleschi (1337-1446)



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Summary: Brunelleschi was born to a prominent Florentine family in 1377 and died in 1446 in Florence. He studied math and geometry, ancient and modern building and design principles, construction and engineering. This helped him have a wide knowledge base. He used simple geometric principles to produce rational structures based on repeated modules.

ARTISAN ONE * 5 TAKEAWAYS

1. In his early work he produced for churches in Florence.
2. He was the most popular supplier of Madonna's to private and public patrons in Florence.
3. He was asked to oversee the decoration of the recent completed Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He created a series of frescoes.
4. He was at the forefront of a shift coming out of the closing of the dark ages while Renaissance Humanism would eventually grow into the Enlightenment.
5. His paintings showed a new vision of developing of human virtue in all forms.

Adoration of the Magi

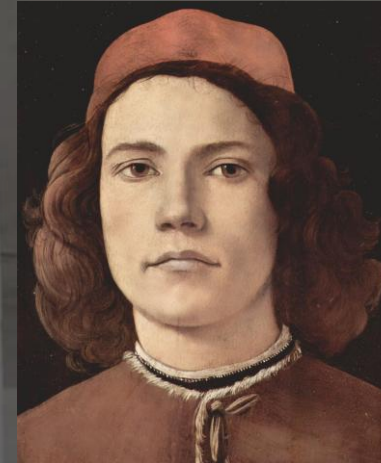


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Map of Hell 1485



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The Birth of Venus 1486



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Sandro Botticelli (1445-1510)

Summary: Historians are not sure exactly when he was born, but they think it was around 1445. He died in 1510 in Florence. It is likely that he started an apprentice in Lippi's studio. In 1472, he was put into a position of a group called Florentine painters called the Compagnia di San Luca. He worked for the Medici family until they were forced to leave Florence. It was not until the 19th century that his work was highly valued once more.

FAMOUS FLORENTINE SITE

Summary: The origins in Florentine republic "Studium Generale" decided to establish The University of Florence in 1321. The first students were taught civil and canon law, literature and medicine. The city had a huge influence on the development of architecture and the fine arts.

Five Takeaways and Why it is Important?

1. It was the first university of its kind in Italy and then in Europe.
2. The concept of the Renaissance period came to be here.
3. All of this history and heritage of Florence was apart of the unique historic and aesthetic qualities that formed the university of the arts.
4. The university is apart of the historic center of Florence that results of long-lasting creativity that has shaped the many museums, churches, buildings and artwork of immeasurable value.
5. The University of Florence is a leading institution in the private educational sector in Italy.



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FLORENCE UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS

FAMOUS FLORENTINE SITE

Summary from their website(us.officinegullo.com):

Officine Gullo was founded in Florence, Italy, where Carmelo Gullo honed custom-made kitchens and accessories inherited from the finest nineteenth-century Florentine cooking traditions, in partnership with local mechanical workshops and bronze artisans, shaping noble metals such as high-thickness steel, burnished copper, cast iron and brass. Officine Gullo kitchens have always shone with their handcrafted, prestigious metal finishes.

Five Takeaways and Why it is Important?

1. Officine Gullo gives Florence, the city the credit that their success would not be possible without Florence.
2. Their two cores of production merge tradition and technology.
3. Florence inspires Officine Gullo's imagination and dedication to design. The designs and planning focuses on quality and craftsmanship.
4. Their kitchens are manufactured entirely from metal and blends the tradition of artistic metalworking with precision mechanics.
5. This world known company has become an object of desire for all of Europe's upper middle classes and includes major showrooms in major international design capitals.



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Pictures are from the Officine Gullo website



OFFICINE GULLO

WORLD-FAMOUS FLORENTINE SITE

Summary: The official name is The Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore and named in honor of Santa Maria del Fiore. It is Italian Gothic and Renaissance style that was designed by Arnolfo di Cambio (1245-1302). The Dome was left unfinished. There were two architects that were commissioned to build the dome.

Five Takeaways and Why it is Important?

1. The Duomo is the fourth largest church in the world and was founded in 1296.
2. Finished around 1367, the Cathedral of Florence was covered by colored marbles like the earlier Baptistery.
3. In 1421 the frame or base of the dome had been erected.
4. The two architects that were commissioned to build the dome were Lorenzo Ghiberti (1368-1445) and Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446). Brunelleschi built the dome with a new technical knowledge in 1436.
5. The dome is the largest masonry dome in the world. Studying interior design, it is important to learn about the way the dome was constructed. For example, the herringbone brick pattern is used today in design.

DUOMO CATHEDRAL



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WORLD-FAMOUS FLORENTINE SITE

Summary: The history of The Gallery of Accademia dates back to 1784, when the Grand Duke of Tuscany Pietro Leopoldo reorganized the Academy of Arts of Design in Florence. The first Academy was founded in 1563 by Cosimo I de Medici. The emphasize was on transferring Michelangelo's David from Piazzo dello Signoria, in 1873.

Five Takeaways and Why it is Important?

1. This gallery has the most famous nude statue in art history and has six other Michelangelo figures.
2. Michelangelo's David sculpture waited nine years, in a wooden box before being introduced in the gallery.
3. The Tribune was designed by architect Emilio De Fabris.
4. The modern Gallery of Academy of Arts in Design was established in 1882.
5. The gallery explores medieval, Renaissance and 19th century art. This is important to see the difference in works throughout the important eras in Florence.



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ACCADEMIA

WORLD-FAMOUS FLORENTINE SITE

Summary: This palace was commissioned by the Pitti noble family around 1460. The Medici noble family bought out the Pitti family in 1541. It now has six different museums inside. The Gallery Palatina is the most important highlights 11 Titans and 14 Raphaels.

Five Takeaways and Why it is Important?

1. The Pitti family wanted to out do the Medici family so that is why the noble palace is so colossal.
2. Part of the grounds behind the Pitti Palace is home to members of the Medici family.
3. There are a selection of artworks inside.
4. The artists works are by Andrea del Santo, Perugino, Caravaggio, Velasquez, Rubens, and Van Dyck, plus ceilings by Pietro da Cortone.
5. There is a Caravaggio piece right here in Kansas City at the Nelson Atkins Museum. It is a small world!

PALAZZO PITTI



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CREDIBLE RESEARCH SOURCES:

www.us.officinegullo.com



www.tickets-florence.it

www.museumsinflorence.com

www.behindagreatproject.com

www.duomo.firenze.it

www.whc.unesco.org

Fodor's Exploring Italy:
4th Edition author: Tim
Jepson

www.theartstory.org

www.galleriaaccademiafirenze.it



Ponte Vecchio





THANK YOU & THE END

LORI WOLPER

ITALY STUDY ABROAD: GIST 101

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