

Renaissance Accessories



Renaissance Collection Second Edition

Made in Italy



Benvenuto Cellini



Leonardo da Vinci



Michelangelo Buonarroti



Galileo Galilei



Giotto di Bondone



Amerigo Vespucci



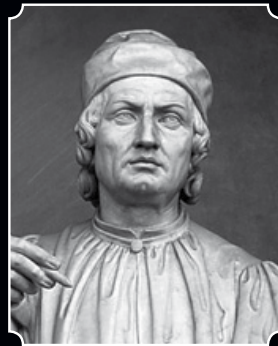
Giovanni Boccaccio



Filippo Brunelleschi



Dante Alighieri



Arnolfo di Cambio



Donatello



Botticelli

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The Renaissance Collection I began as a line of furniture for luxury and exclusive feature of a very elegant and refined world and selective, then welcome to an audience sensitive to the quality and its most refined.

A number of unique items for the preciousness of the materials used, the color combinations, soft shapes and harmonious, making impeccable aspect by expert craftsmen to execute the work in respect of the most ancient tradition of "Made in Italy".

It is in honor of his illustrious contemporaries, unparalleled excellence of the Italian Renaissance, Franco and Carlo Biagi wanted to give names to new collections of famous people who have made great Florence and Italy into the World.

Renaissance Collection
Second Edition



The Renaissance is a period from the 14th to the 17th century, considered the bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history.

It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Late Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe. Some good early examples were the development of perspective in oil painting and the recycled knowledge of how to make concrete.

Although the invention of metal movable type sped the dissemination of ideas from the later 15th century, the changes of the Renaissance were not uniformly experienced across Europe.

As a cultural movement, it encompassed innovative flowering of Latin and vernacular literatures, beginning with the 14th century resurgence of learning based on classical sources, which contemporaries credited to Petrarch.

The development of linear perspective and other techniques of rendering a more natural reality in painting; and, gradual but widespread educational reform.



Benvenuto Cellini Collection

Benvenuto Cellini (3 November 1500 – 13 February 1571) was an Italian goldsmith, sculptor, painter, soldier and musician, who also wrote a famous autobiography. He was one of the most important artists of Mannerism.

Benvenuto Cellini Collection



Perseus famous sculpture by Cellini (Florence, Loggia dei Lanzi) the legendary founder of Mycenae and of the Perseid dynasty there Perseus the legendary founder of Mycenae and of the Perseid dynasty there, was the first of the mythic heroes of Greek mythology whose exploits in defeating various archaic monsters provided the founding myths of the Twelve Olympians.



250F155
h.90



FULL SET 250F500



250F150
h.48 - L.90



*Benvenuto Cellini
Collection*

*Benvenuto Cellini
Collection*



500A022

500A020



500A30
ø 24

500A021
L.20

500A26
h.24 - ø 20

500A25
h.15



500A18
h.17

500A17

500A16
h.25

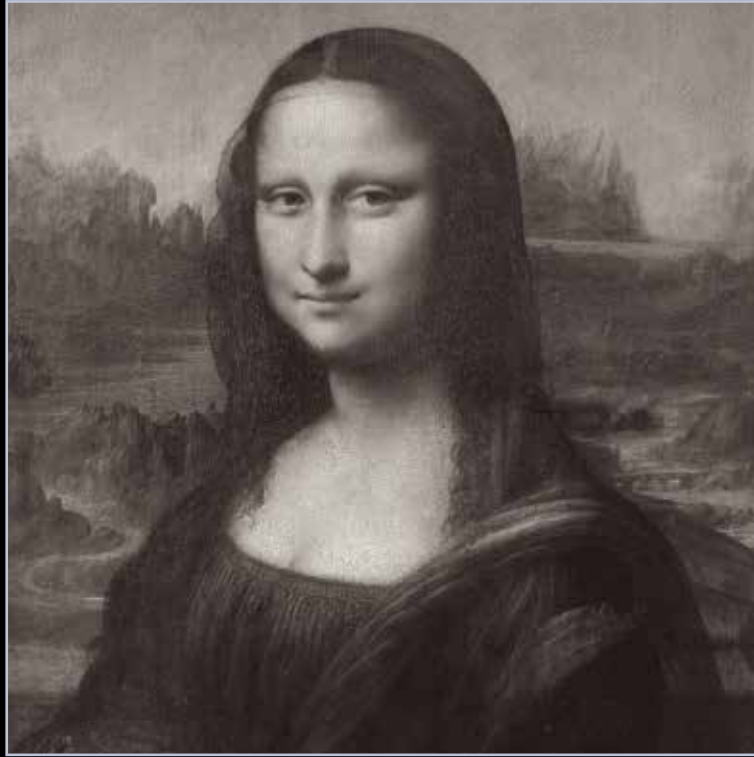
500A15
h.23

TRAY
500A10
44x60



Leonardo da Vinci Collection

Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (April 15, 1452 – May 2, 1519) was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist and writer. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance man, a man whose unquenchable curiosity was equaled only by his powers of invention. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived.



Mona Lisa (also known as La Gioconda or La Joconde) is a 16th-century portrait painted in oil on a poplar panel by Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci during the Renaissance in Florence, Italy. The work is currently owned by the Government of France and is on display at the Musée du Louvre in Paris under the title Portrait of Lisa Gherardini, wife of Francesco del Giocondo.



Leonardo da Vinci Collection





*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



999A409

999A406

999A405

999A404

999A402

999A401

999A403



*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



999A503

999A501

999A502

999A504

999A505

999A506

999A6

999A4

999A2

999A1

999A3



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100A250
h.110 - ø 75



100R260
h.145 - ø 45

*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100A100



100A130
h.24 - ø 19



100A106
h.18 - ø 25



100A108
h.21 - ø 33



100A132
h.34 - ø 25



100A105
h.16 - ø 20



100A152
~~100A252~~
h.40 - ø 33



100A121
oval h.21 - L37



100A115
h.26 - ø 26



100A190
h.35



100A110
h.30 - ø 30



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100A176
h.65 - ø 33



100A160
h.37
ø 20 n3
ø 25 n1

*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100A136
h.59 - ø 30

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



100A134
h.39 - ø 33



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection





*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100B100
h.25 ø 20

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



150B109
h.33



150B106
h.33 ø 22

150B104
h.25 ø 25



150B16
ø 18



150B19
h.41



150B12
h.26 - ø 26



150B10
ø 18



150B14
ø 34



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100R258
h.61 - ø 45



100K148
h.34 - 44x29 oval

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100K149
h.33 - 50x39 oval



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100K145
h.39 - ø 45

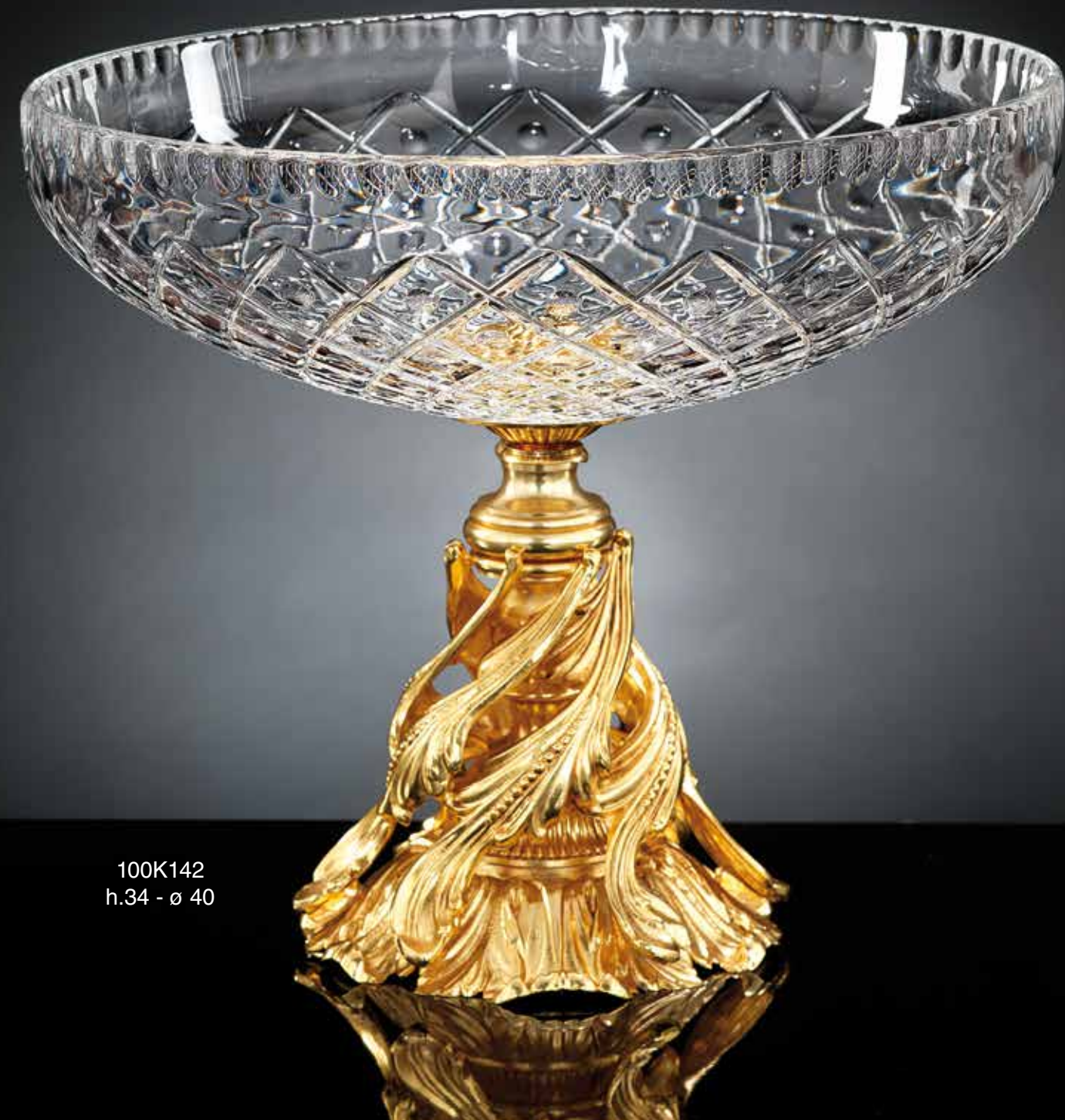


100K143
h.23 - ø 46



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100K142
h.34 - ø 40



100Z14 oval
h.25 - 43x29



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



100E129
h.50 - ø 37 -
L.52



100E131
h.61

Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection



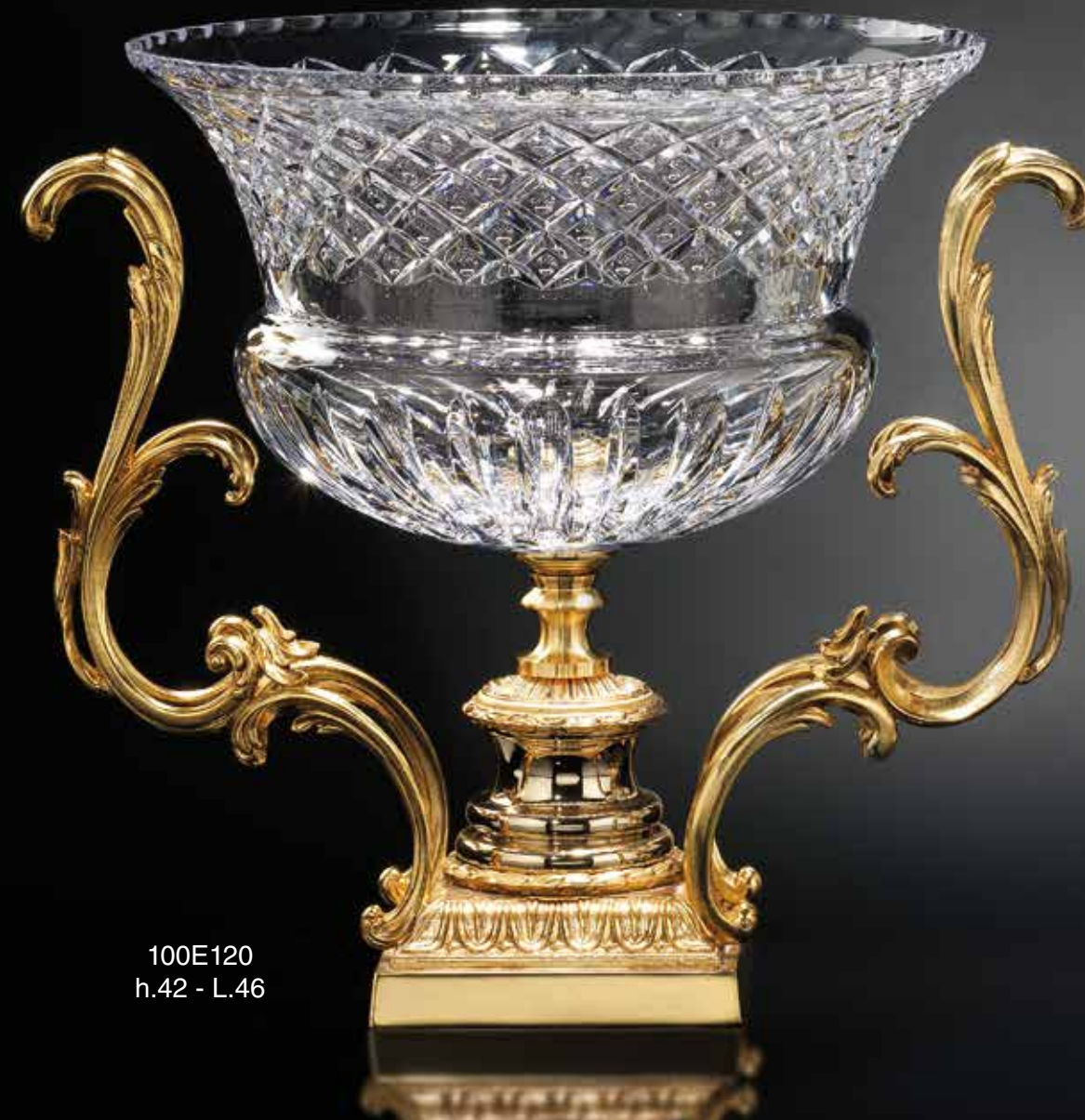
100E105
h.34 - ø 30 - L.46

100E108
h.34 - ø 37 - L.52



OVAL 100E115
h.29 - L.62

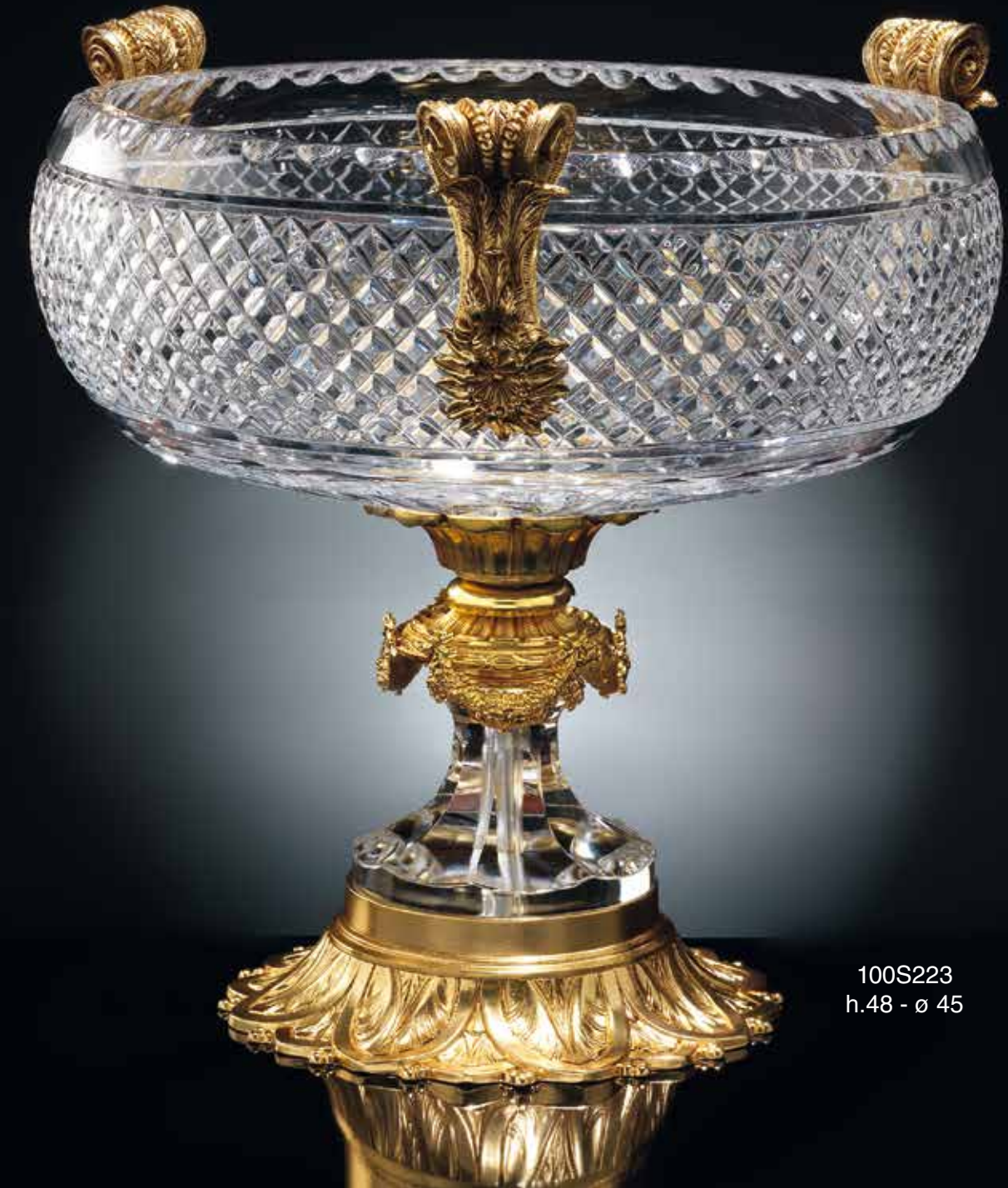
100E130
h.55



100E120
h.42 - L.46



100E132
h.55



100S223
h.48 - ø 45



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100Z495
h.77



100Z500
h.80



100S230
h.110 - L.38

*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100S227
h.84 - L.41



100S222
h.51 - L.41

*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



*Leonardo
da Vinci
Collection*



100S219
h.55 - ø 28

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



100A41
h.26 - CR ø 16

100A42
h.33 - CR ø 16

100A40
h.20 - CR ø 16



100A011
h.17 - 12x12



100A013
h.33 - 12x12



100A012
h.25 - 12x12



100A002
h.25 - CR
12x12



100A001
h.20 - CR
12x12



100Z616
h.16 - ø 24



100Z615
h.9 - ø 13



100Z605
h.16 - ø 24



100Z609
h.30



100Z600
ø 15



100Z602
ø 13



*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



100Z618
h.33 - ø 24



100Z607
h.42 - ø 34



100Z608
h.53 - ø 29



Leonardo da Vinci
Collection

Leonardo da Vinci
Collection



250B109
h.35



250B110
h.25 - ø 20



250B104



250B102



250B103
h.18



250B107
h.33



250B106



250B108
ø 18



*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



250B134



250B139
h.35



250B140
h.25 - ø 20



250B133



250B136



250B107



250B132



*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



250B184



250B189



250B190
h.25 - ø 20



250B183

250B180



250B186



250B182
h.37

250B181



*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*

*Leonardo da Vinci
Collection*



250B188
h.30 - ø 16



250B185
h.10 - 11x30



250B187
h.37



250B164



250B170
h.25 - ø 20



250B163
h.18



250B161



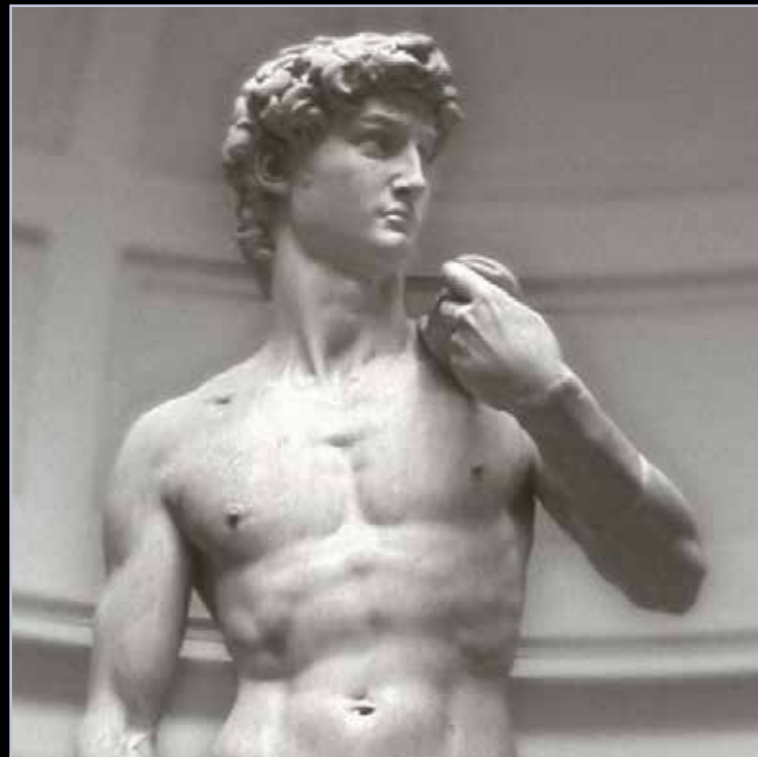
250B162



Michelangelo Buonarroti Collection

Michelangelo Buonarroti (6 March 1475 – 18 February 1564), commonly known as Michelangelo, was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his rival and fellow Italian, Leonardo da Vinci.

Michelangelo Buonarroti Collection

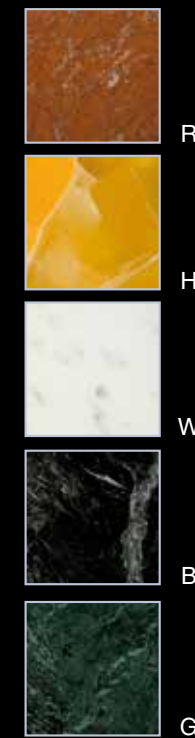


David is a masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture created between 1501 and 1504, by Italian sculptor, painter, architect, poet Michelangelo.

It is a 4.34 metre, 5.17 metre with the base marble statue of a standing male nude.

The statue represents the Biblical hero David, a favoured subject in the art of Florence.

Originally commissioned as one of a series of statues of prophets to be positioned along the roofline of the east end of Florence Cathedral, the statue was placed instead in a public square, outside the Palazzo della Signoria, the seat of civic government in Florence, where it was unveiled on 8 September 1504.



200M149 / B
h.50

Full Set
200M150/B



200M148 / W
h. 50 - L. 30
200M148/B





Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection

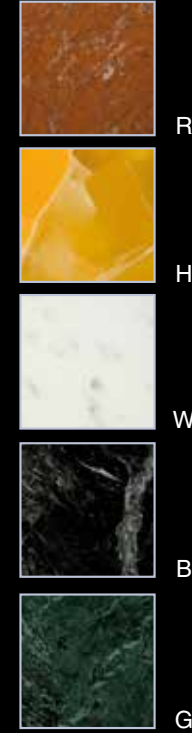
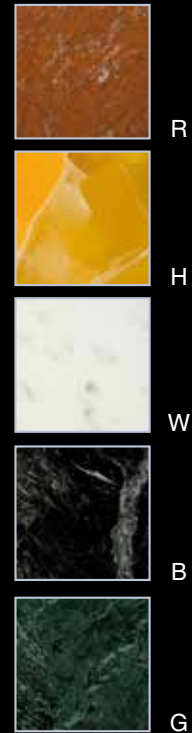
Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection

Full Set
200M150/W

Full Set
200M150/G

h.50

h.50



200M149/W
h.50

200M148/W
h.50 L.30

200M149 /G
h.50

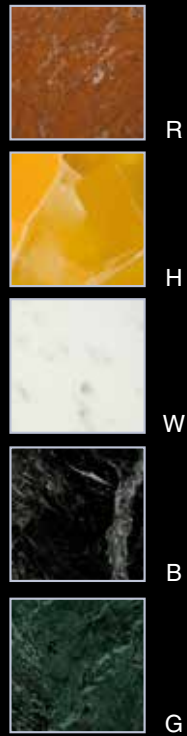
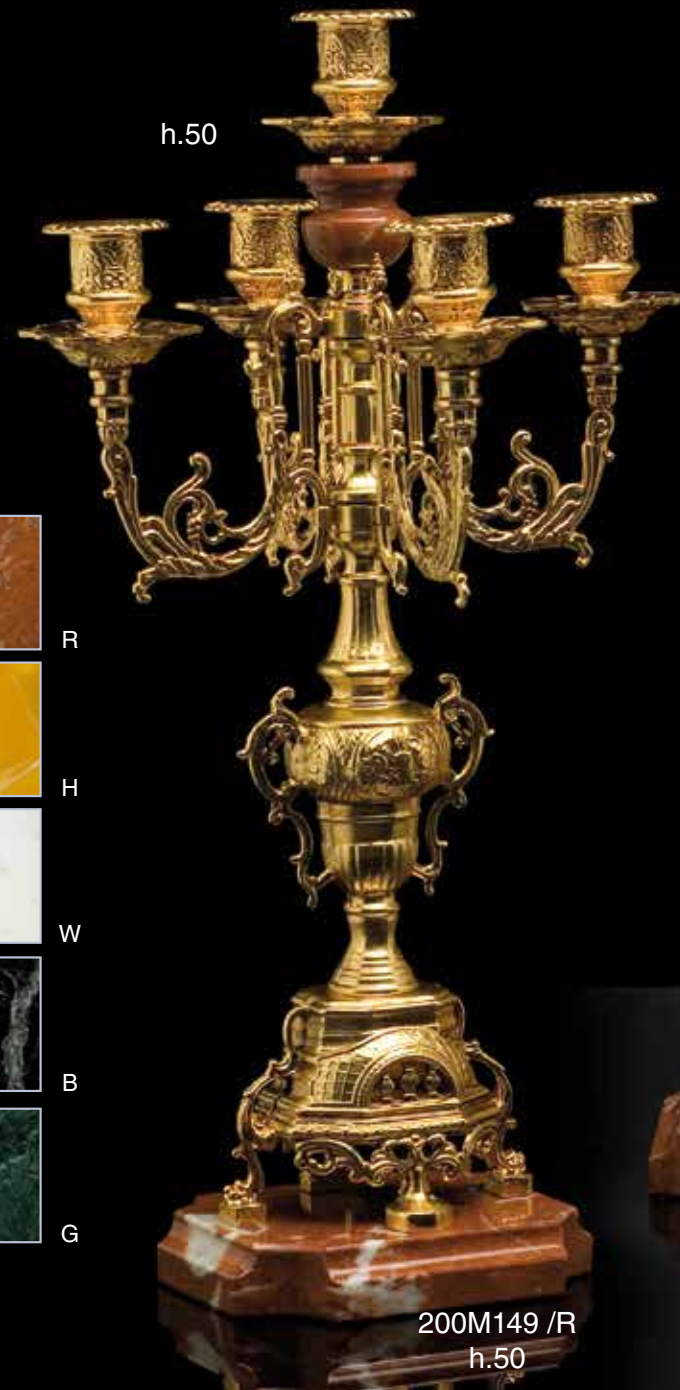
200M148 /W
h.50 - L.30
200M148/G



*Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection*

Full Set
200M150/R

h.50



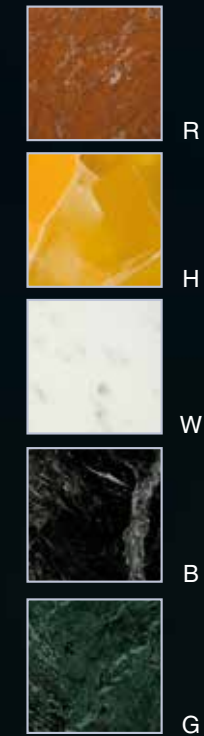
200M149 /R
h.50



200M150 /R
h. 50 - L. 30
200M148



Full Set
200M160



R

H

W

B

G

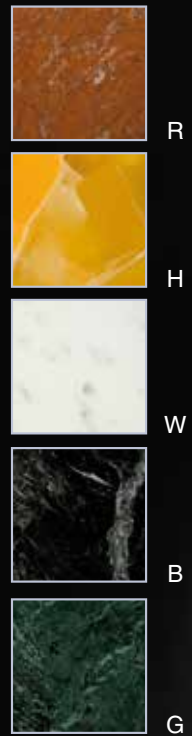


200M159

*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



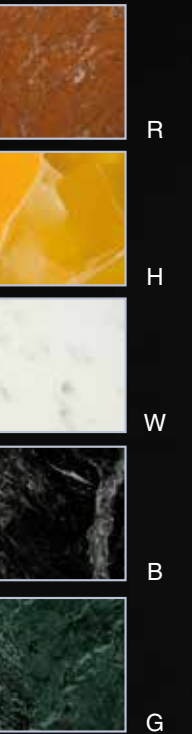
250M155 red
h.95



*Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection*



Full Set
250M505 red



250M151 red
h.65 - L.94 -
P.19



*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



200M512/E
cm. 30x30 h.103

200M502/R
cm. 30x30 h.103

200M512/B
cm. 38x38
h.128

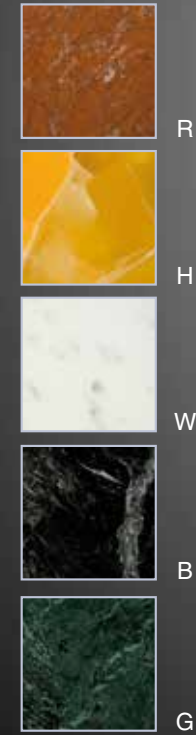
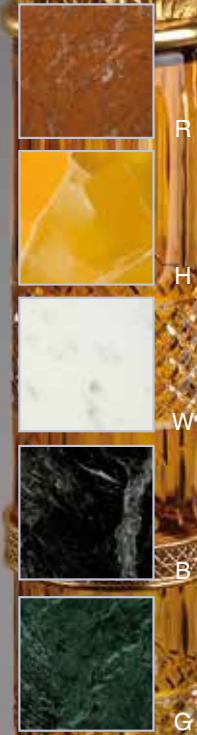


200M512/B
cm. 38x38 h.128



200M502/E
cm. 30x30
h.103

200M502/E
cm. 30x30 h.103



200M510/E
cm. 38x38 h.128



200M500/R
cm. 30x30 h.103



200M510/B
cm. 38x38
h.128

200M500/E
cm. 30x30
h.103

*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



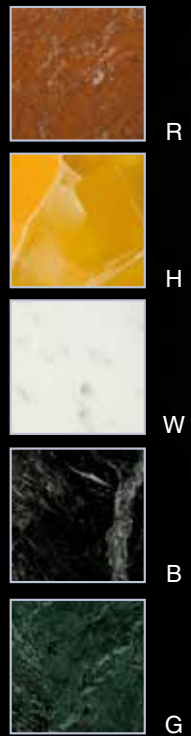
Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection

Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection



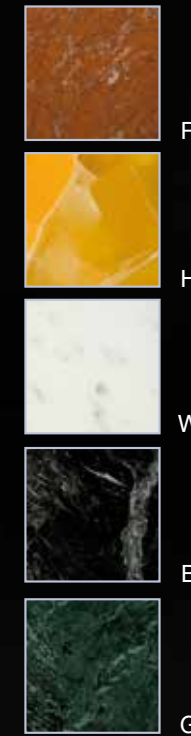


*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



100M570/G
h.46 - ø 33

*Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection*



100M510/W
h.34 - ø 30



100M521/H
oval h.29 - L.35



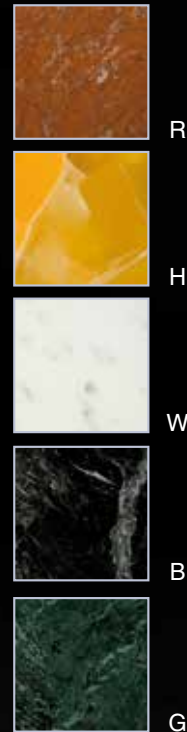
*Michelangelo Buonarroti
Collection*



100M544/B
h.43 - ø 33



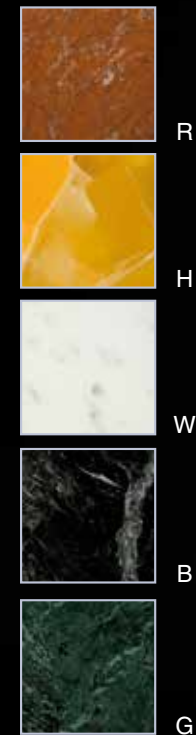
100M535/G
h.36 - ø 25



100M415/R
h.40 - ø 26



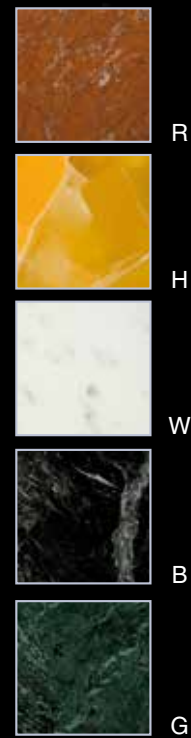
100M490/W
h.50 - ø 20



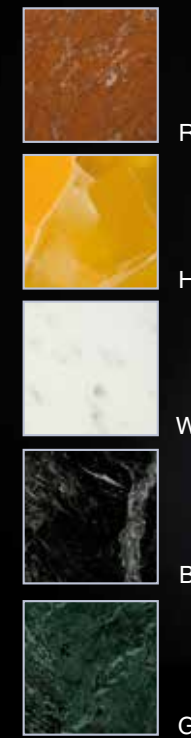
*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



100M410/G
h.42 - ø 30

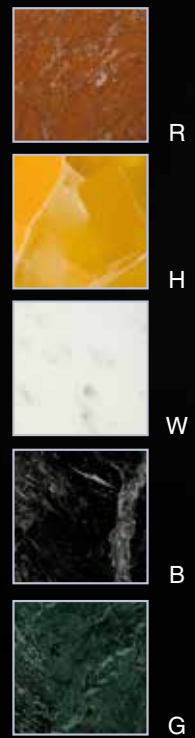


100M408/B
h.34 - ø 33

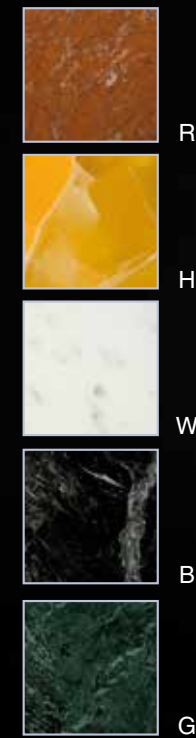
*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*

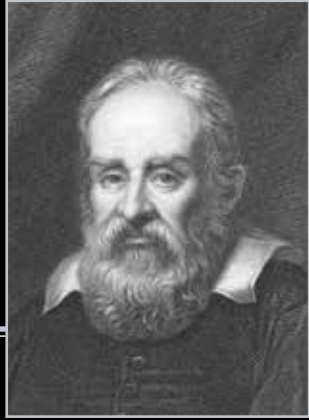


100M433/H
h.45 - ø 25



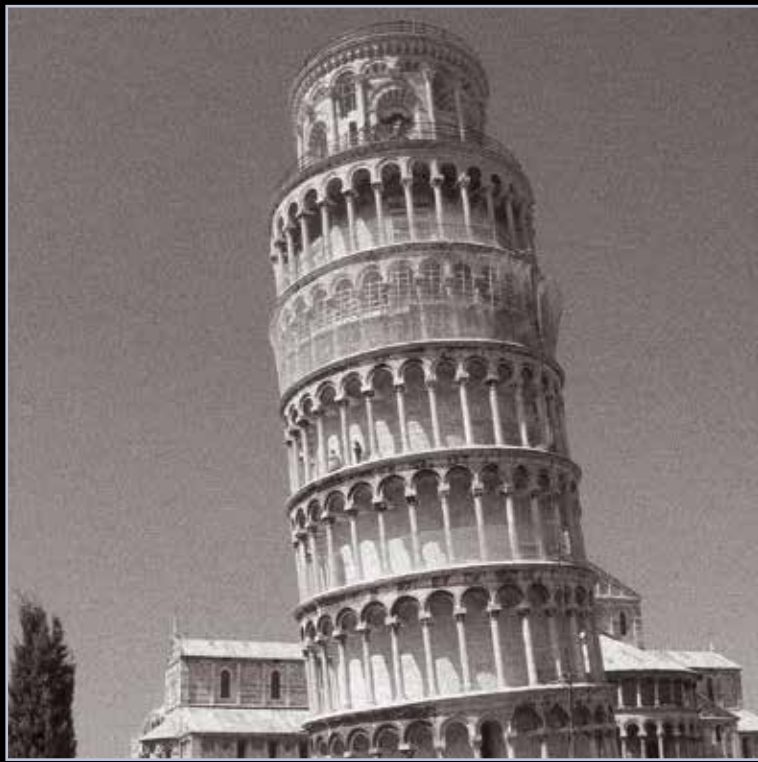
100M434/B
h.50 - ø 33

*Michelangelo
Buonarroti
Collection*



Galileo Galilei Collection

Galileo Galilei (15 February 1564 – 8 January 1642), commonly known as Galileo, was an Italian physicist, mathematician, astronomer and philosopher who played a major role in the Scientific Revolution. His achievements include improvements to the telescope and consequent astronomical observations, and support for Copernicanism. Galileo has been called the “father of modern observational astronomy”, the “father of modern physics”, the “father of science”, and “the Father of Modern Science”.

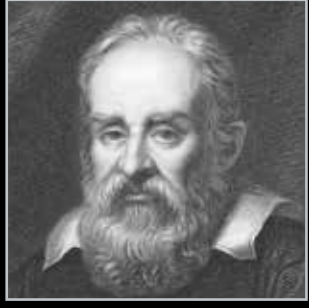


The Tower of Pisa and the Duomo, the places where Galileo Galilei successfully completed many of his experiments, which started the modern phase of physical and astronomical studies.



800B350
h.110 - ø 75

Galileo
Galilei
Collection

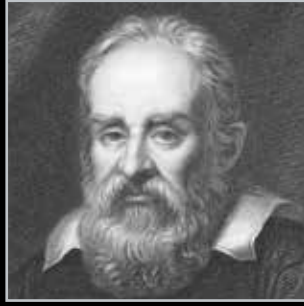


*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800R260
h.145 - ø 45

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



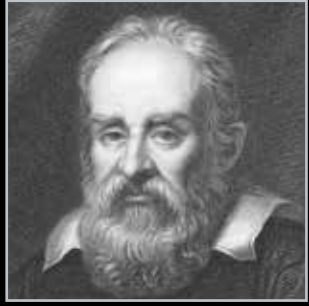
800M223
h.48 - ø 45



800M240
h.80 - ø 33



800R258
h.61 - ø 45



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*

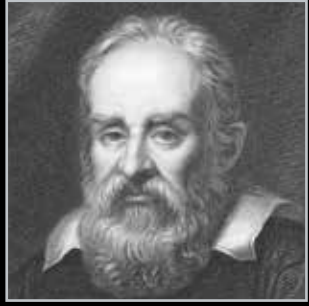


800P232
h.107 - L.44



800F245
h.80 - ø 33

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800E130
h.43



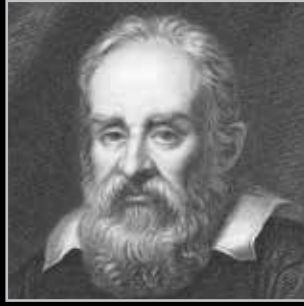
800E115 oval
h.29 - L.62



800E132
h.55



800E120
h.42 - L.46



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*

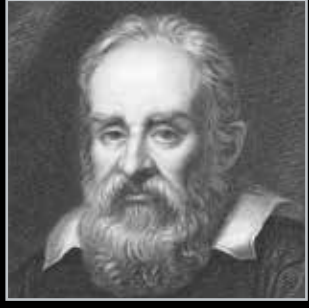


800E110
h.31 - ø 40 -
L.55



800E131
h.61

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800Y215
h.29 - ø 26

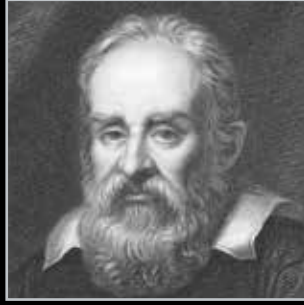


800Y202
ø 21

800Y232
h.29 - ø 19,5

800Y201
h.13 - ø 16

800Y200
ø 16



800Y206
h.26 - ø 33



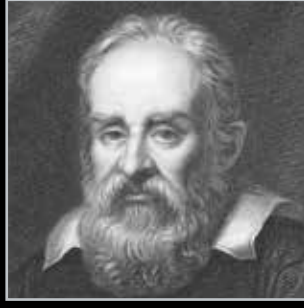
800Y205
h.20 - ø 26



800Y207
h.36 - ø 31



800Y221 oval
h.28 - L.36x19



800Y225
h.34 - ø 22



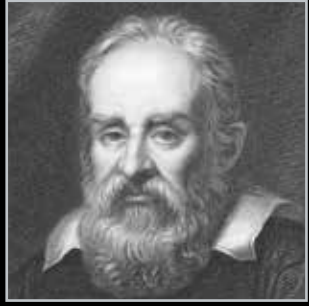
800Y226
h.44 - ø 30



800Y290
h.42



800Y252
h.49 - ø 33



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800Y244
h.42 - ø 33



800Y235
h.20 - ø 26

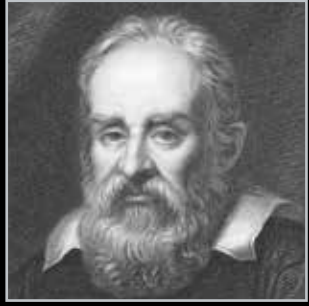


800Y242
h.60 - ø 30



800Y240
h.47 - ø 22

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800A011
h.17 - 12x12



800A013
h.33 - 12x12



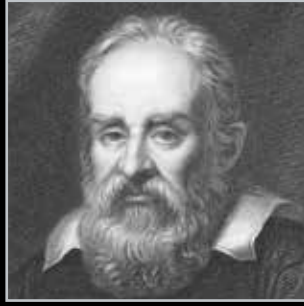
800A012
h.25 - 12x12



800A002
800A002-CR
h.25 - 12x12



800A001
800A001-CR
h.20 - 12x12



Galileo Galilei
Collection

Galileo Galilei
Collection



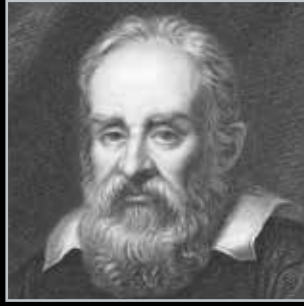
800Z100
h.30 - L.35



800Z20 oval
h.41



800Z014 oval
h.25 - 43x29



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800Z250
h.40 - ø 30

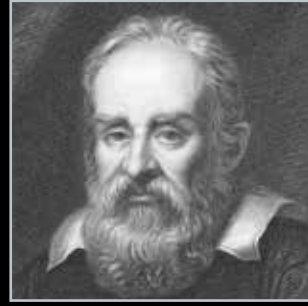
*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800Z255
h.40

800K8
h.18

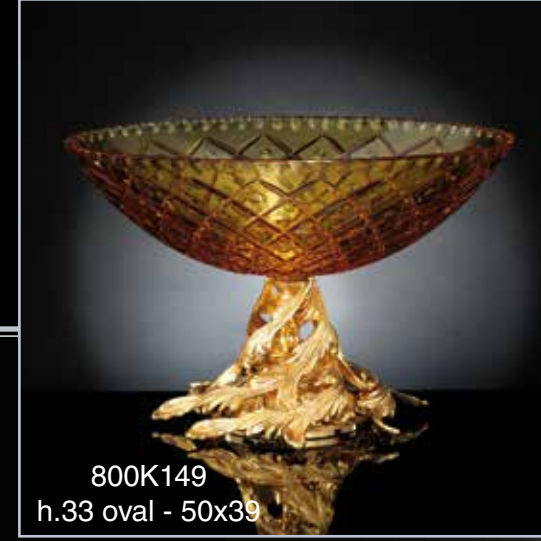
800K9
h.18 oval



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800K18
h.48 - ø 45

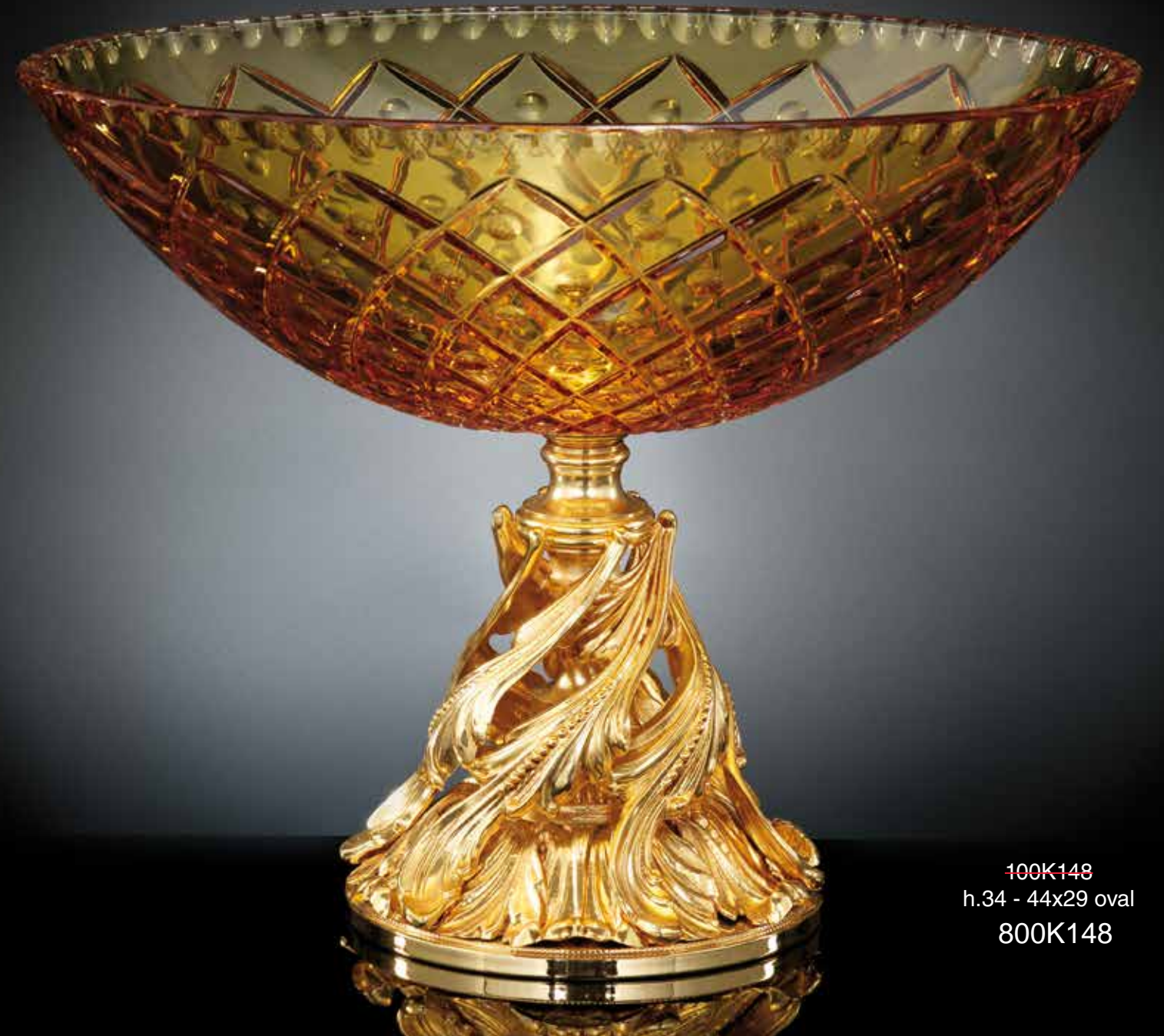


800K149
h.33 oval - 50x39

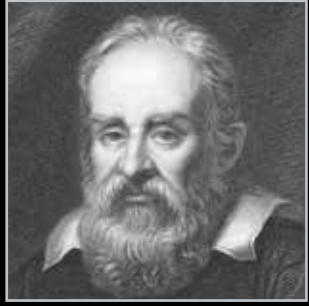
*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800K190 oval
h.48 - 51x34
800K019 oval



800K148
h.34 - 44x29 oval
800K148



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800Z265
h.65 - ø 36

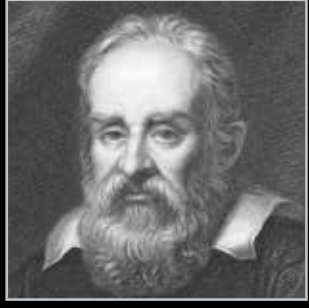


800Z19
h.67



800Z260
h.65 - ø 36

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



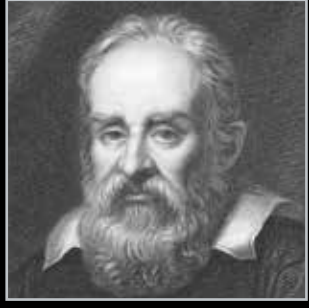
*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800Z905
h.85 - ø 30



800M219
h.55 - ø 28



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*

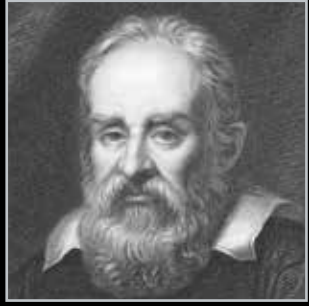
800Z951
h.54 - 53x53



800Z950
h.65 - 53x53



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800A051
h.42 - ø 26



800A052
with cups



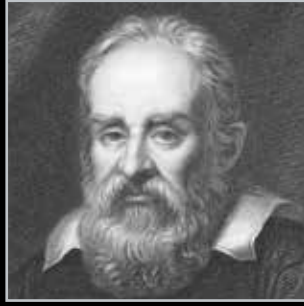
800B145
h.45 - ø 23



800B146



800B147



800L115/A oval
h.24x45x22



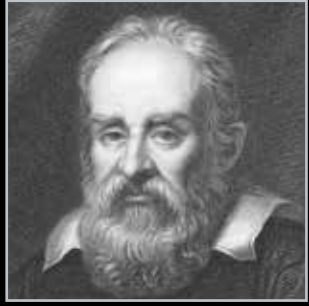
800L130
h.42



800L105
ø 30



800L120
h.40 - ø 37



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800L222
h.57 - ø 33



800L230
h.80 - ø 33

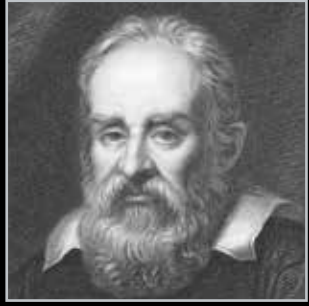


800Z495
h.77



800Z500
h.80

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*

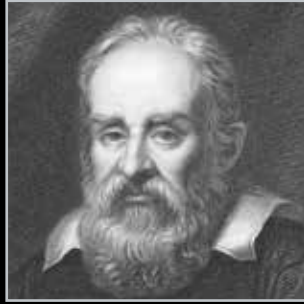


800W10
h.103



800M230
h.110 - L.38

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



800W19
h.72 - ø 34

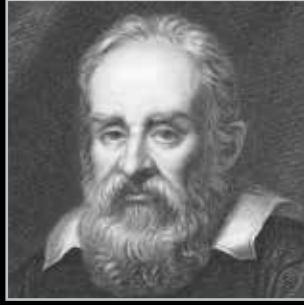


800W20
h.88 - ø 34



800W009
h.64 - ø 28

*Galileo
Galilei
Collection*



*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800W12
h.22 - ø 44



800W17
h.33 - ø 44

*Galileo Galilei
Collection*



800W15
h.36 - ø 44



800W16
h.49 - ø 44



Giotto di Bondone Collection

Giotto di Bondone (1266 - 1337), better known simply as Giotto, was an Italian painter and architect from Florence in the late Middle Ages. He is generally considered the first in a line of great artists who contributed to the Italian Renaissance.



Giotto's Campanile is a free-standing campanile that is part of the complex of buildings that make up Florence Cathedral on the Piazza del Duomo in Florence, Italy. Standing adjacent the Basilica of Santa Maria del Fiore and the Baptistery of St. John, the tower is one of the showpieces of the Florentine Gothic architecture with its design by Giotto, its rich sculptural decorations and the polychrome marble encrustations. This slender structure stands on a square plan with a side of 14.45 meters. It attains a height of 84.7 meters sustained by four polygonal buttresses at the corners. These four vertical lines are crossed by four horizontal lines, dividing the tower in five levels.

Giotto di Bondone Collection



900G115
h.27 - ø 50



900G110
h.22 - ø 40



900G130
h.39



900G120 oval
h.29 - L.62

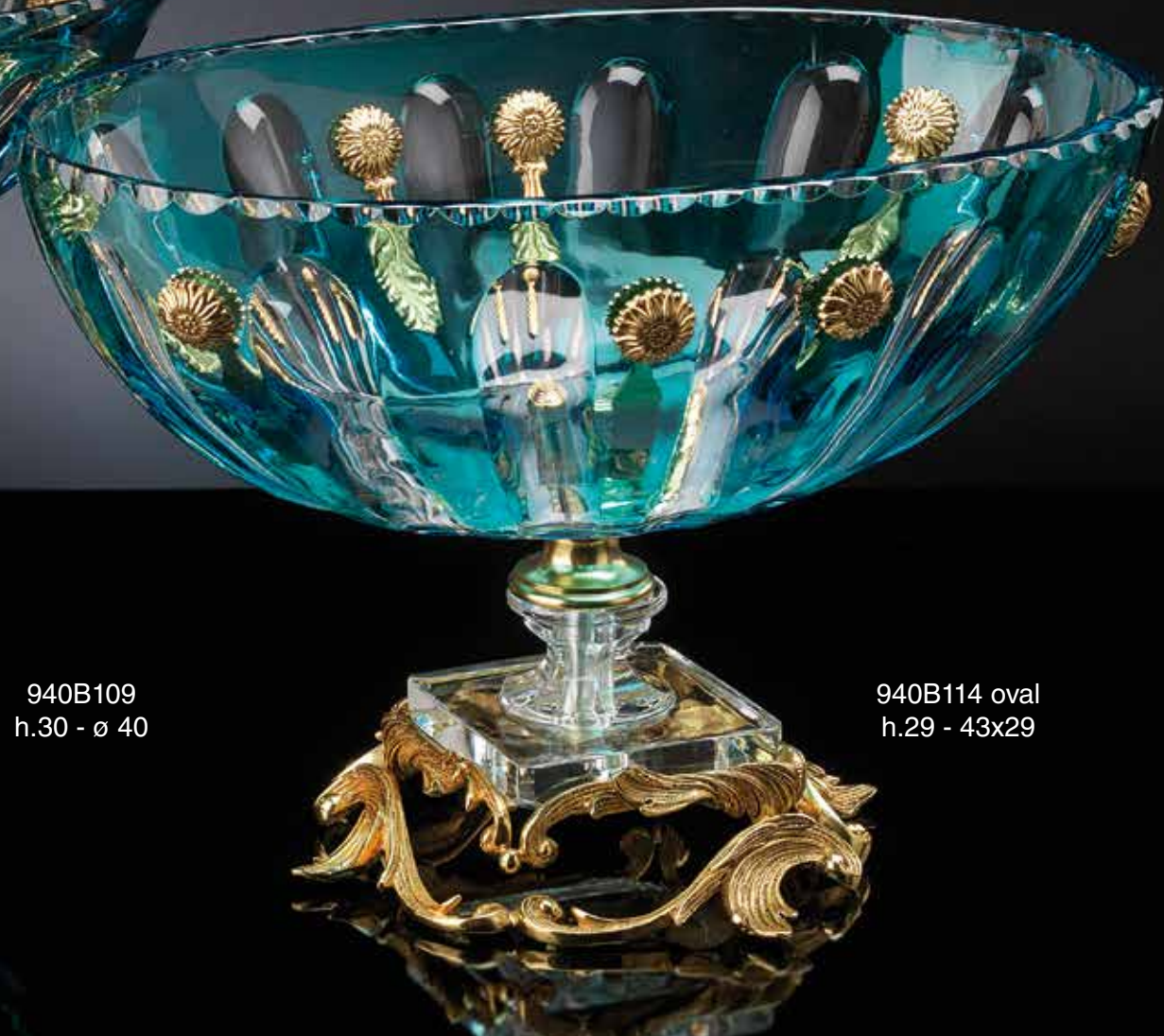


900G108
h.22 - ø 30

900G109
h.30 - ø 40



940B109
h.30 - ø 40



940B114 oval
h.29 - 43x29



940B108
h.25 - ø 30



940B107
h.30 - ø 26



940B130
h.45



*Giotto
di Bondone
Collection*



940B131
h.58



940B120
h.42 - ø 26



940B125
h.77 - ø 23

*Giotto
di Bondone
Collection*



Donatello Collection

Donatello (Niccolò di Betto Bardi) (1386–1466), better known as Donatello, was an early Renaissance sculptor from Florence. He is, in part, known for his work in bas-relief, a form of shallow relief sculpture that, in Donatello's case, incorporated significant 15th-century developments in perspectival illusionism.

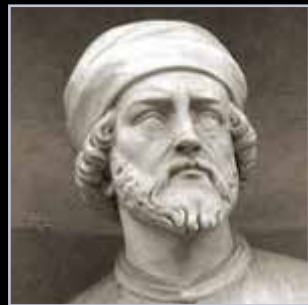
Donatello Collection



Around 1430, Cosimo de' Medici, the foremost art patron of his era, commissioned from Donatello the bronze David (now in the Bargello) for the court of his Palazzo Medici. This is now Donatello's most famous work. At the time of its creation, it was the first known free-standing nude statue produced since ancient times. Conceived fully in the round, independent of any architectural surroundings, and largely representing an allegory of the civic virtue triumphing over brutality and irrationality, it was the first major work of Renaissance sculpture.



820A13 oval
h.25 - 42x28



*Donatello
Collection*

*Donatello
Collection*



820A5
h.20



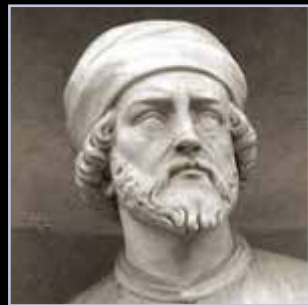
820A18
h.30 - ø 20



820A7
h.25 - ø 33



820A10
h.28 - ø 39



*Donatello
Collection*



820A19
h.32 - ø 19



820A6
h.22

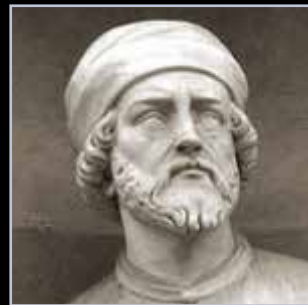


820A11
h.42 - ø 35



820A32
h.55 - ø 28

*Donatello
Collection*



*Donatello
Collection*



820A25
h.76 - ø 19



820A31
h.62



*Donatello
Collection*



Botticelli Collection

Alessandro di Mariano di Vanni Filipepi, known as Sandro Botticelli (1445 – 1510), was an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance. He belonged to the Florentine School under the patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici, a movement that Giorgio Vasari would characterize less than a hundred years later as a "golden age"; a thought, suitably enough, he expressed at the head of his *Vita* of Botticelli. Botticelli's posthumous reputation suffered until the late 19th century; since then his work has been seen to represent the linear grace of Early Renaissance painting. Among his best known works are *The Birth of Venus* and *Primavera*.



Primavera, also known as *Allegory of Spring*, is a tempera panel painting by Italian Renaissance artist Sandro Botticelli. Painted ca. 1482, the painting is described in *Culture & Values* as "[o]ne of the most popular paintings in Western art". It is also, according to Botticelli, *Primavera*, "one of the most written about, and most controversial paintings in the world." Most critics agree that the painting, depicting a group of mythological figures in a garden, is allegorical for the lush growth of Spring. Other meanings have also been explored. Among them, the work is sometimes cited as illustrating the ideal of Neoplatonic love. The painting itself carries no title and was first called *La Primavera* by the art historian Giorgio Vasari who saw it at Villa Castello, just outside Florence, in 1550.



880B100
h.25 - ø 20

Botticelli
Collection



*Botticelli
Collection*

*Botticelli
Collection*



880B7
h.30 - ø 32



880B6
h.23 - ø 18



880B10
h.30 - ø 40



880B19
h.33 - ø 18



Botticelli
Collection



880B011
h.40 - ø 37



880B32
h.55 - ø 28

Botticelli
Collection



*Botticelli
Collection*



880B016
h.68 - ø 40



880B015
h.50 - ø 40

*Botticelli
Collection*



*Botticelli
Collection*

*Botticelli
Collection*



880B030
h.54 - ø 30



880B29
h.49 - ø 20



880B13 oval
h.25 - 42x28



*Botticelli
Collection*



880B146
box + caviar stand

880B145
h.45 - ø 23
only box



880B145
h.45 - ø 23
only box



880B147
box + stand 12 cups

*Botticelli
Collection*



*Botticelli
Collection*



880B25
ø 20 - h.80



880B20
ø 20 - h.68



880B185
Ø 45 h. 105

*Botticelli
Collection*



*Botticelli
Collection*

*Botticelli
Collection*



880B45
h.34 - ø 40



880B46
h.50 - ø 40



*Botticelli
Collection*



880B180
Ø 50 h.100

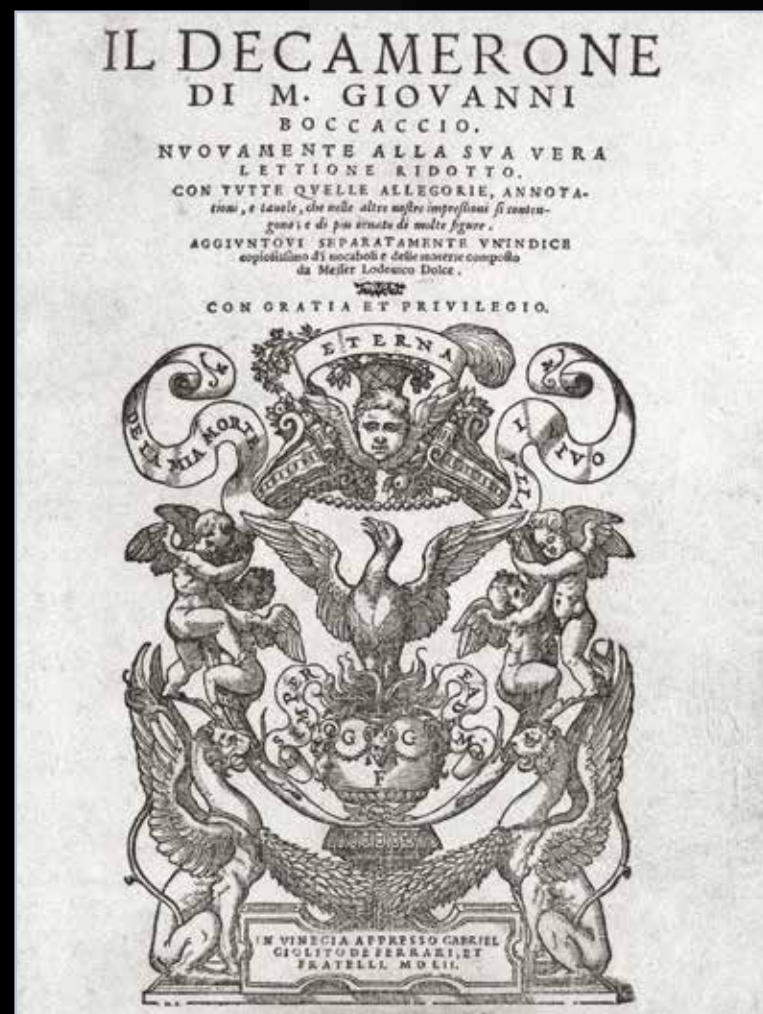


*Botticelli
Collection*



Giovanni Boccaccio Collection

Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–21 December 1375) was an Italian author and poet, a friend, student, and correspondent of Petrarch, an important Renaissance humanist and the author of a number of notable works. Boccaccio is particularly notable for his dialogue, of which it has been said that it surpasses in verisimilitude that of virtually all of his contemporaries, since they were medieval writers and often followed formulaic models for character and plot.



The Decameron is a collection of 100 novellas, probably begun in 1350 and finished in 1353. It is a medieval allegorical work best known for its bawdy tales of love, appearing in all its possibilities from the erotic to the tragic.



GIOVANNI
BOCCACCIO
Collection

850X350
h.110 - ø 75



*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*

*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*



850X231
h.34 - ø 18



850X230
h.26 - ø 18



850X200
ø 16



850X208
h.28 - ø 33

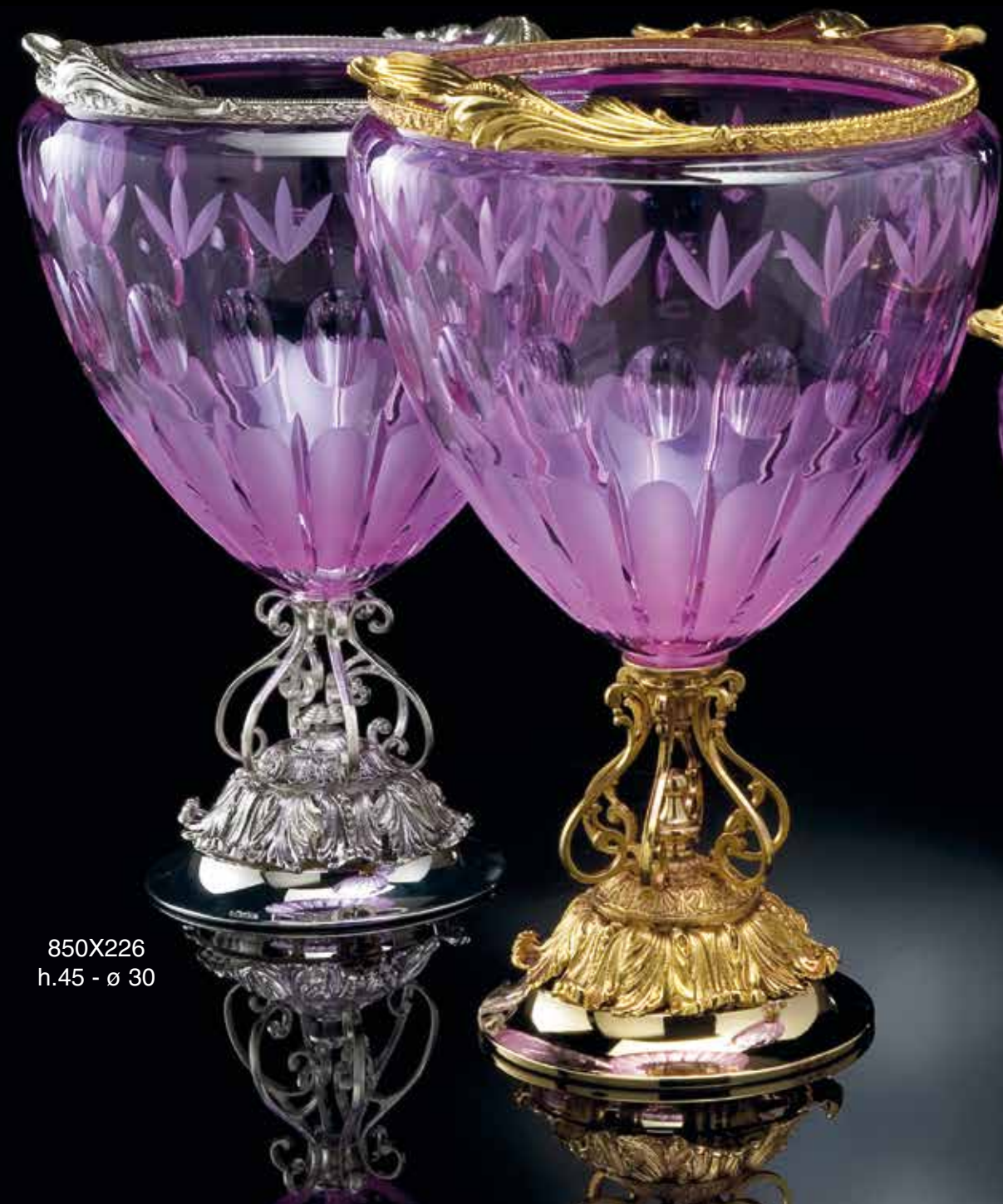


850X205
h.23 - ø 25



*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*

*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*



850X226
h.45 - ø 30



850X225
h.37 - ø 21



850X290
h.35



850X221 oval
h.32 - 37x19



850X245
h.52 - ø 21

850X240
h.52 - ø 21



850X242
h.65 - ø 30



850X244
h.48 - ø 33



850X207
h.37 - ø 30





*Giovanni
Boccaccio
Collection*



850X250
h.48 - ø 33



850X252
h.55 - ø 33

*Giovanni
Boccaccio
Collection*



*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*

*Giovanni Boccaccio
Collection*



850X251
h.43

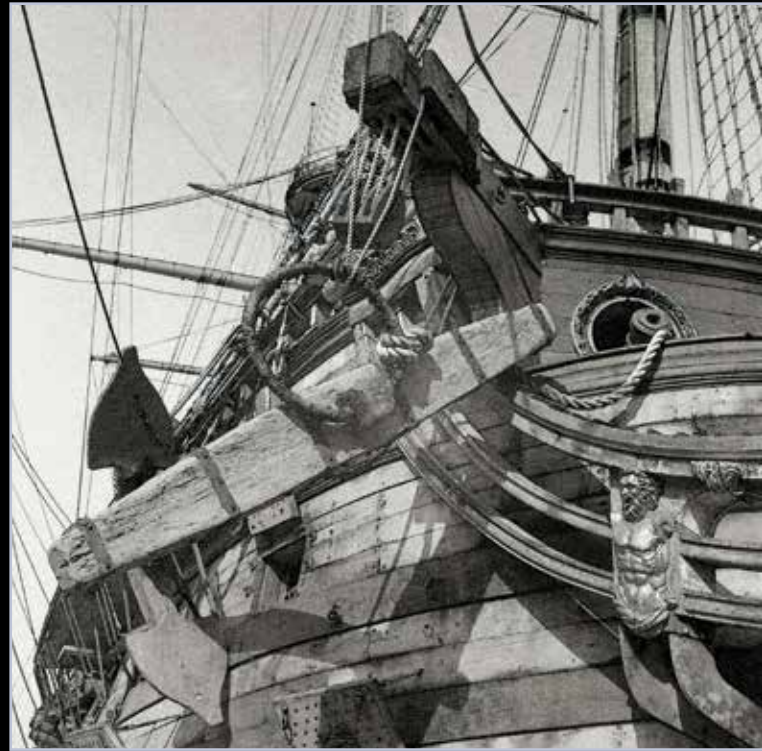


850X253
h.58



Amerigo Vespucci Collection

Amerigo Vespucci (1454 – 1512) was an Italian explorer, navigator and cartographer. The Americas are generally believed to have derived their name from the feminized Latin version of his first name. Amerigo Vespucci was born and brought up by his uncle in the Republic of Florence.



A galleon was a large, multi-decked sailing ship used primarily by European states from the 16th to 18th centuries. Whether used for war or commerce, they were generally armed with the demi-culverin type of cannon. The galleon was an ocean going ship type which evolved from the carrack in the second half of the sixteenth century.



870W350
h.110 - ø 75

*Amerigo
Vespucci
Collection*



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W200
ø 16



870W201
h.12



870W203
h.22 - ø 20



870W230
ø 18



870W232
h.36



870W231
h.22 - ø 18



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W205
h.26 - ø 26



870W208
h.30 - ø 33



870W207
h.38 - ø 30



870W252
h.66 - ø 33



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W250
h.55 - ø 33



870W221 oval
h.29 - 36x19



870W290
h.40



870W295
h.44 - L.60



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W243
h.65 - ø 30



870W235
h.40 - ø 25



870W244
h.52 - ø 33



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W225
h.38 - ø 22

870W226
h.46 - ø 30

870W245
h.38 - ø 22

870W244
h.52 - ø 33



*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W240
h.52 - ø 22

870W242
h.66 - ø 30





*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*

*Amerigo Vespucci
Collection*



870W251
h.38 - ø 33 n.1
ø 20 n.3



870W253
h.55



Filippo Brunelleschi Collection

Filippo Brunelleschi (1377 – April 15, 1446) was one of the foremost architects and engineers of the Italian Renaissance. All of his principal works are in Florence, Italy. As explained by Antonio Manetti, who knew Brunelleschi and who wrote his biography, Brunelleschi “was granted such honors as to be buried in the Basilica di Santa Maria del Fiore, and with a marble bust, which they say was carved from life, and placed there in perpetual memory with such a splendid epitaph.



The famous dome by Brunelleschi is the coverage of the cruise of the Florence Cathedral is the largest masonry dome ever built (the longest diagonal of the inner dome 45 meters, the exterior: 54) His size prevented the traditional method of construction with the help of hundreds, which has sparked an array of assumptions about the construction technique used.



900F245
h.80 - ø 33

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900Z555
h.175 - ø 33



900Z550
h.145 - ø 33

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900Z500
h.80



900Z495
h.77

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900P232
h.108 - ø 33



900W10
h.103

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*

900P230
h.81 - ø 30



900P228
h.104 - ø 30

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900R258
h.61 - ø 45



900R260
h.145 - ø 45

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900Z9
h.46 - ø 46



900Z900
h.78 - ø 30

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900M236
h.48 - ø 35



900Z255
h.40



900Z19 oval
h.66

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900E122
with cups

900E121
h.40 - L.55

900E131
h.61

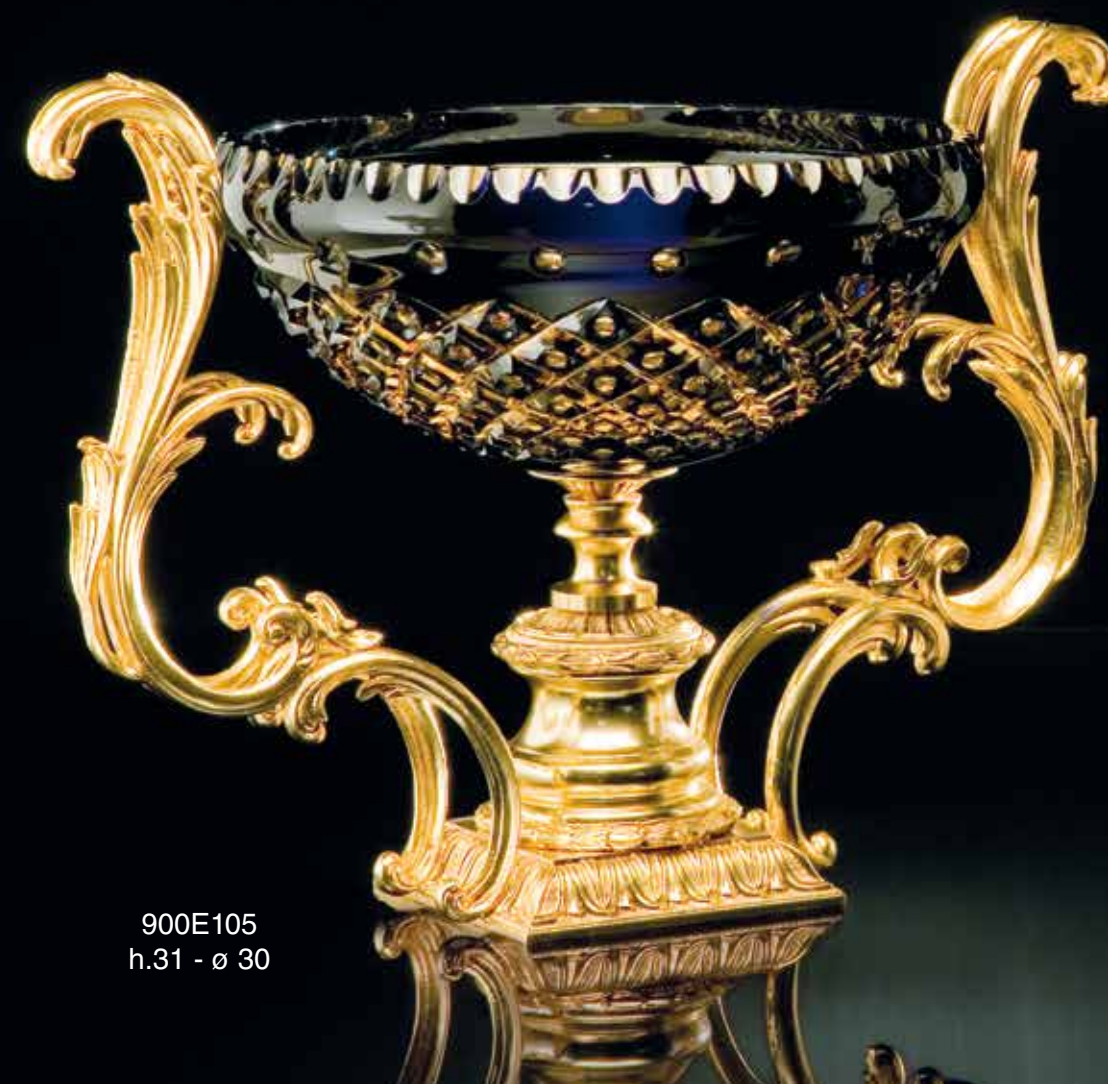


900E132
h.55

900E120
h.41 - ø 37



900E115 oval
h.29 - L.45



900E105
h.31 - ø 30



900E130
h.44



900E125
h.52



900E126
h.48 - ø 22



900E124
h.48 - ø 40 - L.52



900E128
h.60 - L.50



900E110
h.32 - ø 40



900E129
h.50 - ø 37 - L.52



900E108
h.34 - ø 37 - L.50



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900M227
h.82 - ø 41



900M230
h.110 - ø 38

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900M224
h.50 - ø 40



900M219
h.55 - ø 28

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900M221
h.40 - ø 35



900M229
with cups



900M221
ø 35



900M233
h.60



900M231
h.46 - ø 21



900M214
h.30 - ø 30



900M215
h.35 - ø 40



900M222
h.51 - ø 34



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900M218 oval
h.28 - 52x21



900M232
h.55



900M220
h.45 - ø 37



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900A052
with cups



900A051
h.42 - ø 26



900M226
h.52



900M225
h.58 - ø 33



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900Z14 oval
h.25 - 43x29



900M223
h.48 - ø 45

*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900W12
h.22 - ø 44



900W17
h.33 - ø 44

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900W15
h.36 - ø 44



900W16
h.49 - ø 44



*Filippo
Brunelleschi
Collection*



900W19
h.72 - ø 34



900W20
h.88 - ø 34

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900W2
h.31 - ø 20



900W1
h.16



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900A012
h.17 - 12x12

900A013
h.33 - 121x12

900A011
h.25 - 12x12



900A002
h.25 - CR 12x12

900A001
h.20 - CR 12x12



900L132
h.54



900L120
h.39 - ø 37



900L230
h.80 - ø 33



900L222
h.57 - ø 33



*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*

*Filippo Brunelleschi
Collection*



900L105
h.29 - ø 30



900L115/A oval
45x22 - h.24





Dante Alighieri Collection

Dante Alighieri (1265 – 1321), commonly known as Dante, was an Italian poet of the Middle Ages. He was born in Florence; he died and is buried in Ravenna. The name Dante is, according to Jacopo Alighieri, a hypocorism for Durante. In contemporary documents it is followed by the patronymic Alagherii or de Alagheriis; it was Boccaccio who popularized the form Alighieri. In Italy he is known as “the Supreme Poet” (il Sommo Poeta) or just il Poeta.



The Museum of the Casa di Dante is located in one of the oldest parts of the historic center of Florence, Via Santa Margherita. Dante himself wrote that he was born in the shadow of the Badia Fiorentina in the parish of St. Martin, although it is not sure exactly where the building is now houses the museum. The nearby church of Santa Margherita de' Cerchi is the place where the poet for the first time he met Beatrice Portinari.



810H115
h.54 - ø 25

*Dante
Alighieri
Collection*



810H120
h.53 - ø 25



810H106
h.33 - ø 32



810H115
h.54 - ø 25



810H104
h.10 - ø 20

810H110
h.26 - ø 19



810N206
h.25 - ø 38



810N203
ø 18



810N204
h.38 - ø 27



810N207 oval
h.28 - 48x34



810N209
h.44



Arnolfo di Cambio Collection

Arnolfo di Cambio (c. 1240 – 1300/1310[2]) was an Italian architect and sculptor. In 1294–1295 he worked in Florence, mainly as an architect. According to his biographer Giorgio Vasari, he was in charge of construction of the cathedral of the city, for which he provided the statues once decorating the lower part of the facade destroyed in 1589. The surviving statues are now in the Museum of the Cathedral.



The tomb for Cardinal de Brava was created by Arnolfo di Cambio, a pupil of Nicola Pisano and collaborator of his son Giovanni, for the Church of San Domenico in Orvieto in 1282.



730A122
h.58 - ø 36

*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



730A101
h.10 - ø 20

730A104
h.13 - ø 20

730A105
h.33 - ø 20

730A100
ø 20



730A113
h.20 - ø 36

730A110
h.15 - ø 24



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



730A111
h.27 - ø 33



730A130
h.49 - ø 21



730A125
h.33 - ø 25



730A120
h.45 - ø 33



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



730A124
h.50 - ø 25



730A112
h.26 - ø 33



730A121
h.43 - ø 36

*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



700A101
h.10 - ø 20



700A100
ø 20



700A105
h.33 - ø 20



700A104
h.13 - ø 20



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



700A110
h.15 - ø 25



700A113
h.20 - ø 36



700A130
h.49 - ø 20



700A111
h.27 - ø 30

*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



700A125
h.33 - ø 25



700A120
h.45 - ø 33



700A112
h.26 - ø 33



700A124
h.50 - ø 25



*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



700A121
h.43 - ø 36



700A122
h.58 - ø 36

*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

760A101
h.10 - ø 20



760A105
h.33 - ø 20



760A104
h.13 - ø 20



760A113
h.20 - ø 36



760A110
h.15 - ø 24

760A100
ø 20





*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



760A120
h.45 - ø 33



760A125
h.33 - ø 25



760A112
h.26 - ø 33



760A124
h.50 - ø 25



*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



760A121
h.43 - ø 36

*Arnolfo di Cambio
Collection*



760A111
h.27 - ø 33



760A130
h.49 - ø 21



*Arnolfo
di Cambio
Collection*



760A122
h.58 - ø 36

