THE COLLECTION

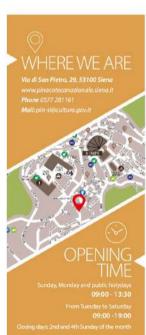
The Pinacoteca Nazionale of Siena is one of the most important Italian museums especially for its collection of "gold ground paintings" from the 14th and 15th centuries.

The great Sienese art, from Ducclo di Buorinsegna to the Lorenzetti brothers, from Simone Martini to Sassetta, from Prancesco di Giorgio to Matteo di Giovanni up to Sodoma and Beccafumi, finds in the Pinacoteca's rooms its largely complete chronological development, from the 13th to the 17th century.

The Brigidi and Buonsignori palaces host the museum since its opening in 1932.

Cesare Brandi, art historian known for his restoration theory, set up the museum and wrote its first catalogue. The original nucleus of the gallery was born thanks to the passionate work of











MUSEUM

ROOMS 20/23
15th and 16th centuries
ROOMS 27/32 and 37
Codoms Received and follow

ROOM 26
The sculptures

Sienese pointing of the 17th century

COURTYARD

The Renaissance courtyard, where there are the access stairs, is surrounded on three sides by a portico with the cstern in the centre. In the court you can admire a Roman sarcophagus and an Etruscan urn.

One of the 16th century marble frames shows an inscription which indicates it as coming from the destroyed monastery of Monteoliveto in Porta Tufi in Siena. On the side of the court without a portico there is, within a tabernacle, a fresco depicting the Pieta by Sienese school of the end of the 14th century.

SECOND FLOOR

The visit starts from the second floor and follows a chronological order from the origins of the Sienese painting up to the 15th century:

Duccio, Simone Martini, Pietro and Ambrogio Lorenzetti (14th century), Sano di Pietro, Giovanni di Paolo, Sassetta, Matteo di Giovanni and Francesco di Giorgio Martini (15th century), to mention only the most famous. The preclous and elegant "Madonna dei Francescani" by Duccio and "La Piccola Maestă" by Ambrogio Lorenzetti stand out among the masterpieces, as well as the famous panel by Michelino da Besozzo "Mystical Marriage of Saint Catherine of Alexandria".

FIRST FLOOR

On the first floor the visit continues through different sections: the painting of the 16th century with works by two major protagonists of the first half of the century, Domenico Beccafumi and Giovanni Antonio Bazzi known as Sodoma; the painting of the late 16th century, counter-reformed and devout, and of the 17th century with altarpieces and paintings from private commissions, by renowned Sienese artists such as Francesco Vanni, Alessandro Casolani, Rutilio Manetti, Astolfo Petrazzi and Bernardino Mei. Important paintings from the Medici Royal Palace hang around the court. A sculpture room with stone reliefs from the 14th and 15th centuries has been set up in a terrace with a superb view of the city and the



Detail of the Madonna of the Franciscans Dusclad Buaninsegna

