

## Come raggiungerci | How to reach us

### In treno | By train

Stazione Empoli + bus  
(tempo di viaggio da Firenze SMN 30 minuti, da Pisa Centrale 30 minuti, da Siena 50 minuti circa)  
Empoli Railway Station + bus  
(30 min. from Fi SMN Station, 30 min. from Pisa Station, 60 min from Siena Station)  
www.trenitalia.com

### In auto | By car

Autostrada A1 Motorway A1  
uscita Exit Firenze Scandicci  
SGC Firenze -Pisa -Livorno  
Uscita Exit Empoli Ovest - SS 429

### In aereo | By plane

Aeroporto Galileo Galilei Pisa  
Galileo Galilei Pisa Int. Airport  
(58,3 km in auto, raggiungibile in treno)  
(58,3 by car or by train)  
Aeroporto Amerigo Vespucci Firenze  
Amerigo Vespucci Florence Airport  
(24,7 km in auto)  
(24,7 km by car)

### In nave | By Boat

Livorno (km 135)

### In autobus | By bus

Da Firenze PiùBus | From Florence PiùBus  
www.piubus.it



## Villa Medicea of Cerreto Guidi and the History of Hunting and the Territory Museum

### Free entry Opening times

Open from Monday to Sunday  
from October to March from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
from April to September from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
on Sundays, the Museum will always be open, all year round,  
from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
Closed: the second and third Mondays of the month,  
New Year's Day, the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, Christmas.

Access for the disabled is limited to the ground floor, with escort.

Contacts: Tel. 0571/55707  
www.polomuseale.firenze.it

### Museum of Local Memory – MuMeLoc

#### Entry:full-price ticket: €3

reduced-price ticket: €1.50 (from 6 to 18 years of age, adults over 65, the disabled, groups made up of a minimum of 15 people, adults with children aged between 6 and 18, family ticket);

complimentary ticket: children up to 6 years old, tourist escorts with groups, residents of the Municipality of Cerreto Guidi, tourist guides, escorts of disabled people;

#### Opening times

Mondays: closed  
Tuesdays: 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.;  
Wednesdays: 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.;  
Thursdays: 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.;  
Fridays: 9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.;  
Saturdays: 9.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.; 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.;  
Sundays: 3 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Access for the disabled is guaranteed, by means of a lift.

Contact: tel. 0571 906247  
cultura@comune.cerreto-guidi.fi.it  
www.mumeloc.it



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Progetto Musei di tutti, Musei per tutti



Comune di  
Cerreto Guidi

Media Partner



*I musei si raccontano  
Museums talk about themselves*

**MUSEO DIFFUSO**

EMPOLESE VALDELSA

CERRETO GUIDI

**Villa Medicea**

Historical Museum of Hunting and the Territory

**MuMeLoc**

Museum of Local Memory



[www.museiempolesevaldelsa.it](http://www.museiempolesevaldelsa.it)

## Villa Medicea The Historical Museum of Hunting and the Territory and the Museum of Local Memory - Mumeloc Cerreto Guidi

Before it was called Cerreto Guidi, the town was known as Cerreto in Greti, due to its woods of cypress, a common tree in this area. The Guidi Counts took control of Cerreto in 1079: they wanted to change its name and also build their castle there at the city's highest point. In 1273, the Guidi Counts were forced to leave Cerreto Guidi, possession of which was granted to the Medici family. In 1564, Cosimo I decided to build his splendid villa on the ruins of the Guidi Counts' castle. The Villa served as a hunting residence but it was also a strategic point of control over the surrounding territory, specifically over the territory of Padule di Fucecchio. Between



1564 and 1566, the construction of the Villa was completed. We do not currently know with any certainty the identity of the architect who designed the

building; some say it was Bernardo Buontalenti who devised the flights of stairs called "Ponte Mediceo".

In 1966, Galliano Boldrini gained possession of the Villa; in 1969, he decided to donate the Villa to the Italian State, on condition that it was converted to a museum. Since 1978, the **Villa Medicea** has been a **Historical Museum of Hunting and the Territory**, which houses an important exhibition of Medici portraits but also a vast



range of other works, such as sculptures in marble, terracotta and bronze.

The stone artefacts from the Roman and medieval periods are exhibited in a kind of Antiquarium in the four outer



lodges and in rooms under the flights of stairs. The Museum of Hunting and the Territory is accommodated on the first floor and displays weapons used for hunting and shooting from between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.



The villa owes its fame to Isabella de' Medici Orsini, the favourite daughter of Cosimo I: keen on hunting, she loved



to stay at the Villa, where she died on 15 July 1576. The cause of her death remains a mystery. Some say her

husband had wanted her dead; others that she suffered from kidney disease; still others say she died suddenly after taking a bath. For some years, the Villa has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site, "Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany". In addition to the Villa, Cerreto Guidi is outstanding for its urban architecture: indeed, its layout is referred to as the "Ring of the Borough" because, when seen from above, the town appears to be surrounded by concentric rings, made up of its streets. Other important structures in Cerreto Guidi are the Palazzina dei Cacciatori and the Medici stables.

A short distance from the Villa Medicea, in the immediate vicinity of the Municipal Build-



ing, lies the MuMeLoc – Museum of Local Memory, which was established with the aim of promoting the protection and enhancement of the local cultural heritage. This is both a multimedia museum and, at the same time, a multipurpose building that houses a cultural centre, a continuously updated archive and an educational workshop divided into multiple areas of



interest. The interior of the museum does not preserve objects and relics but instead presents stories, voices and images through the use of multimedia technologies. Inside the Museum, special attention is paid to the events concerning **Padule di Fucecchio**, a wetland of great environmental interest. Covering an area of 1,800 hectares, it is the largest inland marsh in Italy. The Padule played an important role in the history of Cerreto Guidi, in the affairs

connected to the works commissioned by the Medici dynasty but also in contemporary history, as the scene of one of the most dramatic episodes in the Second World War: on 23 August 1944, more than 170 people met their deaths, mostly women, children and the elderly.

