

La "Gerusalemme" di San Vivaldo
Località San Vivaldo, 50050 Montaione (FI)

Info & Booking

Ufficio Turistico tel. 0571/699255, turismo@comune.montaione.fi.it
Ufficio Cultura tel. 0571/699267, cultura@comune.montaione.fi.it
www.comune.montaione.fi.it
www.toscananelcuore.it/la-gerusalemme-di-s-vivaldo/

Giorni e orari di apertura

Dal 1 aprile al 31 ottobre:
dal lunedì al sabato dalle 15.00 alle 19.00
Visita guidata, completa o ridotta, ogni ora.
domenica e festivi dalle 10.00 alle 19.00
Visita guidata, completa o ridotta:
ogni ora dalle 10.00 alle 16.00
Visita guidata completa: 16.00, 18.00
Visita guidata ridotta: 17.00

Dal 1 novembre al 31 marzo:
dal lunedì al sabato dalle 14.00 alle 17.00
Visita guidata, completa o ridotta, ogni ora;
domenica e festivi dalle 14.00 alle 17.00
Visita guidata completa: 14.00, 16.00
Visita guidata ridotta: 15.00

Da giugno a settembre:
possibilità di visite guidate in notturna in orario 21.00 - 23.00

Museo Civico

Via Cresci 17/19, 50050 Montaione (FI)

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www.toscananelcuore.it/museo-civico-di-montaione/

Giorni e orari di apertura

Dal 1 aprile al 31 ottobre:
lunedì 16.30 - 19.30, martedì-sabato 10.00-13.00
dal 16 maggio al 15 settembre
anche domenica 10.00 - 13.00



noè_firenze



Progetto finanziato dalla Regione Toscana / PIC 2016
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*I musei si raccontano
Museums talk about themselves*

MUSEO DIFFUSO
EMPOLESE VALDELSA

MONTAIONE

The "Jerusalem" of San Vivaldo
Civic Museum

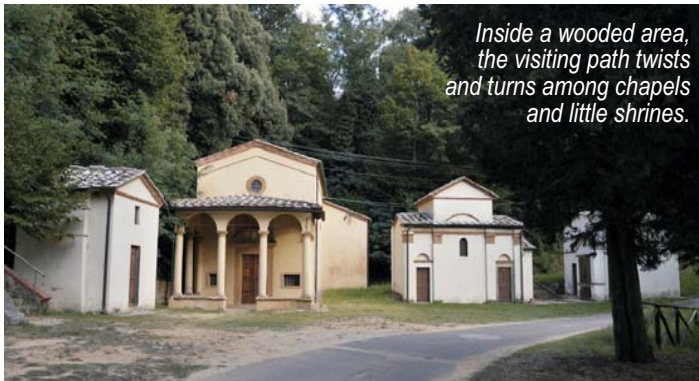
Montaione The "Jerusalem" of San Vivaldo



Vivaldo, built in the early years of the 16th century on the initiative of the Order of Friars Minor of Saint Francis, is one of the most significant examples of the reproduction of Holy Land sites in the West as a suitable substitute for pilgrimage, especially after the Jubilee of 1500. What makes the Jerusalem of San Vivaldo unique in the panorama of similar European constructions is its topographical layout: this is a complex of chapels and temples laid out in the wooded area adjacent to the Franciscan Monastery in an arrangement that reproduces the Jerusalem of the day to a precise scale, aided by the morphology of the terrain on which the buildings are located, which is similar to the original. Inside, the buildings are adorned with frescos and sculptural groups in terracotta of the Robbiana School, inspired by episodes from the Passion and Life of Christ in the Holy City. The workshops of Giovanni della Robbia and the masters Benedetto Buglioni and Agnolo di Polo were involved in the creation of the reliefs. The figures that populate Jerusalem are displayed to the visitor in a majestic represented that captures, in humble materials, the faces and movements of a sacred theatre, based on ancient forms but reworked with a popular religious fervour that gives the scene a vivid and astonishing expressive force. The ancient little church of S. Maria in Camporena already stood on the site and had been the centre of a bygone local cult linked to the figure of the hermit Vivaldo, of uncertain historical

identification, who, according to tradition, lived between the 13th and 14th centuries and died in contemplative solitude in the hollow of a chestnut tree. The credit for the design belongs to Fra Tommaso of Florence, who commissioned the chapels, which were inspired by an exquisitely classical architecture and were built in a relatively short time (1500-1515). Parts of the original sites (named in the papal bull of 1516, by which Leo X granted indulgences to the devoted who thronged there) were destroyed over the years. Conversely, some buildings, like the Pozzo della Samaritana, the chapels of the Annunciation and the Flight in Egypt were added later and were not part of the initial design. Separated from the Jerusalem complex are the church, built at the same time as the foundation of the chapels (the route winds through the centre of a vast wooded area where chapels and temples are discovered, inside which are the relics of San Vivaldo in a fifteenth century urn) and the monastery annex with

large cloister, the arches of which have been walled up; from here, access is gained to an exquisite refectory with the Robbiano coat-of-arms.



Inside a wooded area, the visiting path twists and turns among chapels and little shrines.



Montaione Civic Museum *a walk into the past*

The Museum is housed in the Palazzo Pretorio and exhibits the paleontological and archeological finds that have been discovered in the area. Near the entrance, there are the remains of a whale fossil that lived between 4.5 – 3.9 million years ago in the sea that then covered this part of Tuscany. Two rooms on the ground floor are dedicated to the Etruscans. There are funerary objects on display from a necropolis but also objects of daily life used in the small village of huts at Poggio Carlotta. The warrior's stela with helmet, shield and spear stands out, along with some cinerary urns, ceramic pots and a mirror. On the mezzanine floor, findings are displayed from the centuries-old site of Santo Stefano, occupied since prehistory until the medieval and modern eras and a very important Etruscan site. On the first floor, in the room dedicated to Bellafonte, findings can be seen

from two kilns used for the production of Etruscan-Hellenic ceramics and from a deep circular well, which probably served a rural settlement. The well, reconstructed to a reduced scale inside the room, was filled up with bricks, ceramics and metals between the 7th century B.C. and the 2nd century A.D. Another room exhibits multicoloured mosaics from the S. Antonio area, probably from an Imperial era villa (1st - 5th century). Also on display are terracotta fistulae, or connecting passages, from the aqueduct that emerged from the Roman cistern known as the "Muraccio" and acted as a decanting and distribution tank for a residential area or large villa. This cistern can be seen along the road to Gambassi, a few hundred metres south of Montaione.

