

Florence, Tuscany (Val d'Orcia) & Venice

Private photography trip with Leonardo Papera

Florence: 1,457 pictures

Tuscany: 2,797 pictures

Venice: 2,320 pictures

Infrared: 317 pictures

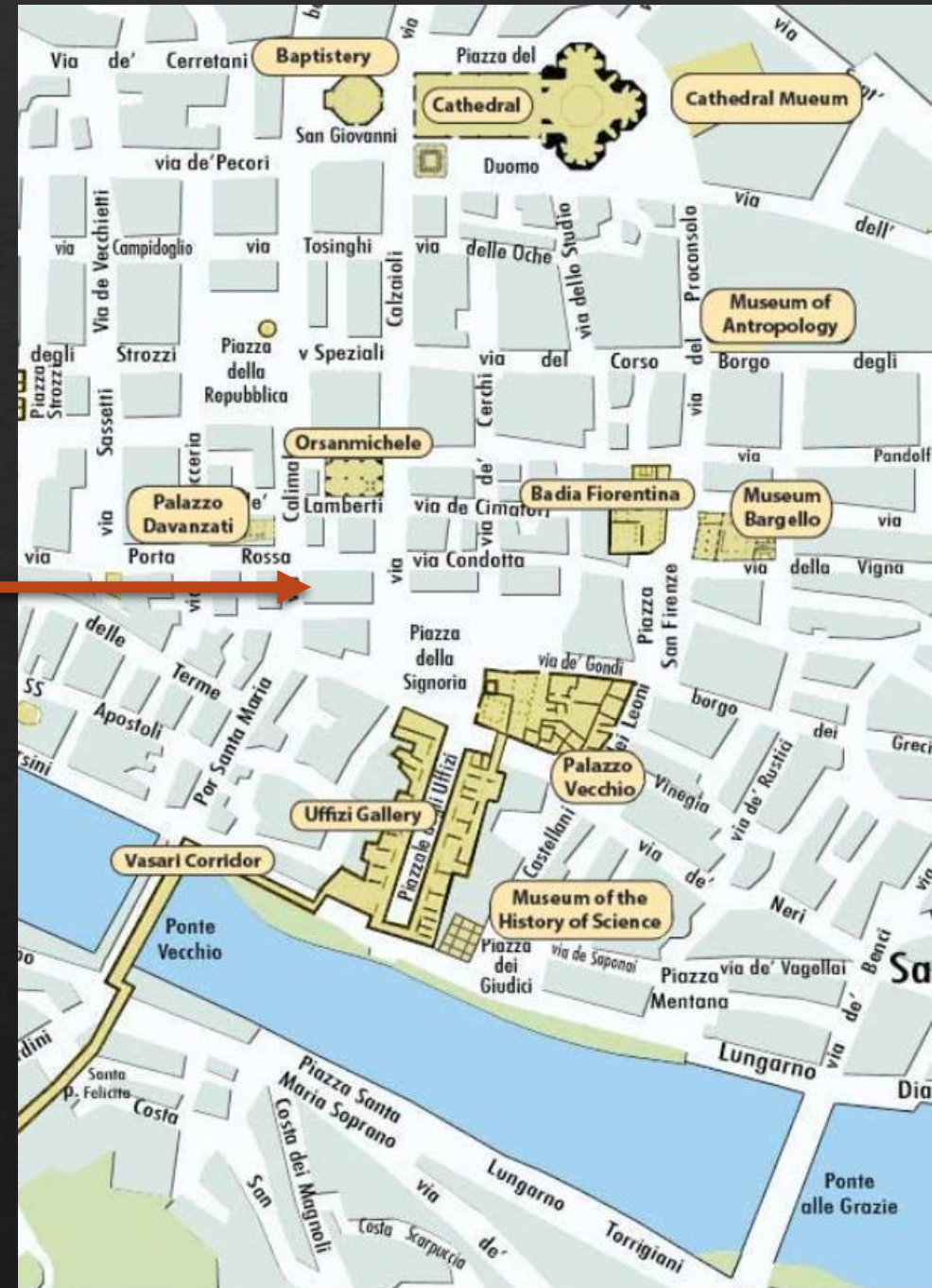
Total: 6,891

78.5 km walked



First Day

- ◇ Arrived in Florence November 2 at 11:30am
- ◇ My hotel was right in the heart of old Florence a block away from the Ponte Vecchio
- ◇ It was a long weekend; the streets were packed!
- ◇ Spent the afternoon and evening taking pictures
- ◇ Got up at 6am and took pictures until 9:30
- ◇ Temperature range was 7-22 degrees
- ◇ Leo picked me up at my hotel and we drove to Pienza, Tuscany which was our base



Daily Routine

- ◆ Routine for the trip (both Tuscany and Venice) was:
 - ◆ up at 5am, photograph the sunrise
 - ◆ Back to hotel around 9am, eat breakfast then get ready to leave by 9:40
 - ◆ In Tuscany we spent the day touring towns, in Venice we did walking tours
 - ◆ Ate lunch at a local restaurant
 - ◆ Back to the hotel around 4:30, then out again to photograph the sunset
 - ◆ Back around 9:30pm and then walked to dinner
 - ◆ After dinner went straight to bed; no time for editing
 - ◆ Temperature range Tuscany 3-20 degrees, Venice 4-18 degrees

Firenza (Florence)

Florence was established by the Romans in 59 BC and in AD 285 became the capital of the Tuscia region



Cellini, master goldsmith
1500-1571

Ponte Vecchio

Built in 1345, oldest stone bridge in Europe









In 1593, Grand Duke Ferdinando I de' Medici decreed that the Ponte Vecchio should be exclusively home to goldsmiths and jewelers. The Medici family frequently traversed the Vasari Corridor, built in 1565, and the smells from the butchers and other trades were not desired. This marked the beginning of a tradition that has lasted for over four centuries, with the Ponte Vecchio now known for its elegant and luxurious jewelry shops.



Carousel

Located in the Piazza della Repubblica, it first opened in 1871





Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore

Built 1296-1436 Architects: Filippo Brunelleschi, Arnolfo di Cambio,
Francesco Talenti, Emilio De Fabris



















Main doors



Chiesa della Misericordia

Above the high altar, there is a magnificent composition in glazed terracotta by Andrea della Robbia (1435-1525) depicting the *Madonna and Child between cherubs and the saints Cosmas and Damian*



Chiesa di Orsanmichele



The building, originally a grain market, was erected between 1337 and 1404

Fourteen sculptures were commissioned by the guilds of Florence, each sculpture showing that guild's patron saint



Saint Philip by Nanni di Banco
1412



Four Crowned Saints by Nanni di Banco
1416



Saint Peter by Filippo Brunelleschi
1412



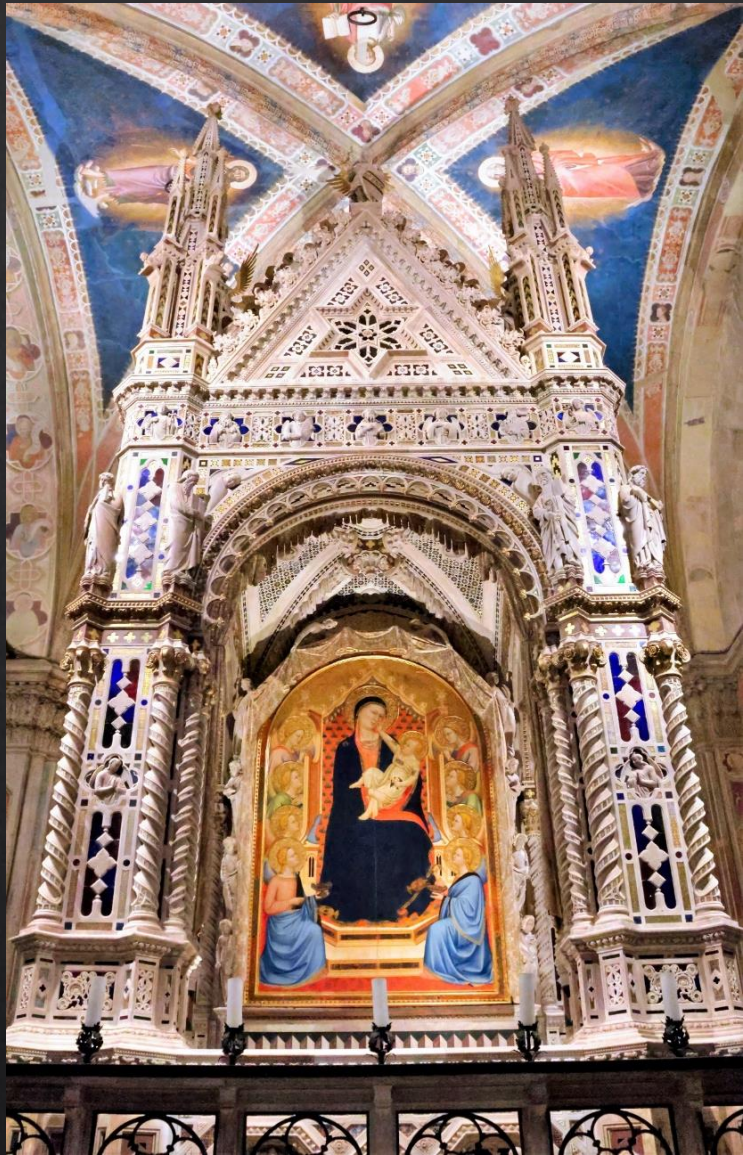
Luke the Evangelist by Giambologna
1597–1602



Christ and Saint Thomas by Andrea del Verrocchio
1475



Marble group of *St. Anne, the Madonna and Child* by Francesco da Sangallo (c. 1526)



Tabernacle by Andrea Orcagna
made of marble and gold to house
Bernardo Daddi's painting,
"Virgin and Child with Angels" (1347)



San Bartolomeo by Bonsi Giovanni

Piazzale degli Uffizi





In addition to hosting the entrance to the Uffizi museum, the Loggiato is known for its display of 28 statues of *famous Tuscans* housed in niches. 1574-1856

Palazzo Vecchio





Replica of Judith Beheading Holofernes
by Donatello
Original 1457-1464





Replica of David by Michelangelo 1910
Original 1501-1504

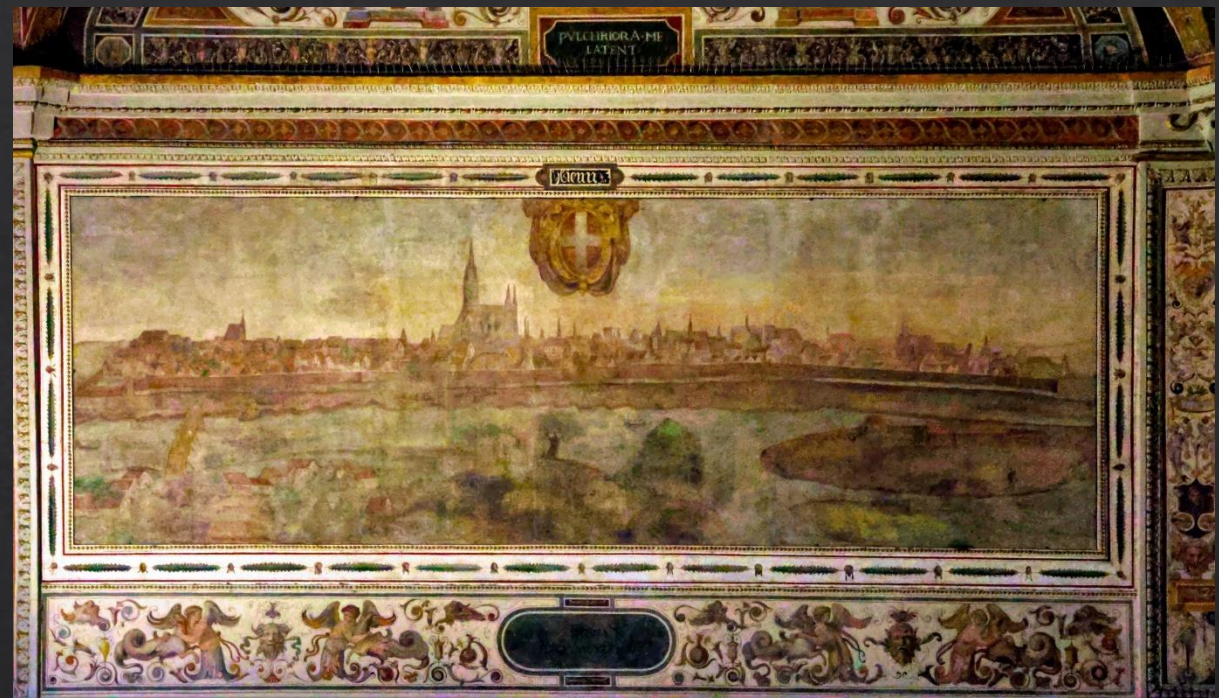


The first courtyard entering Palazzo Vecchio is called Cortile di Michelozzo, designed and built by Michelozzi

The vaults are painted with grotesques, mythological figures, and ladies in 16th century dress on swings, etc.

1453





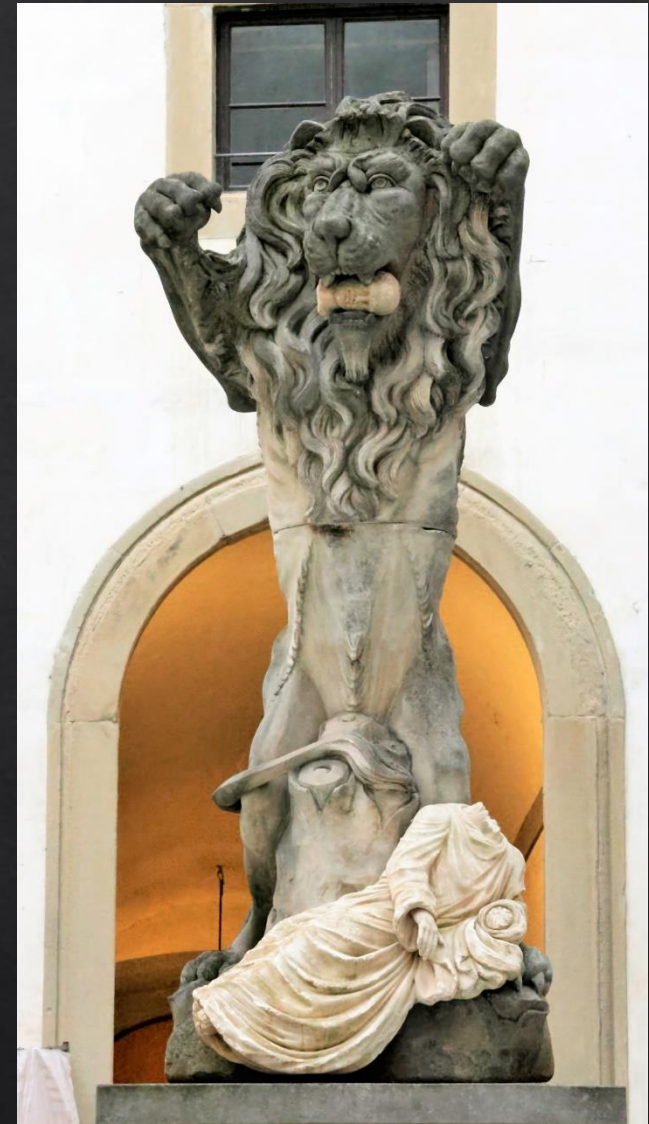
Frescoes on the walls were painted by Giorgio Vasari and Marco da Faenza in 1565 to prepare for the wedding of Francesco I de' Medici and Johanna of Austria.

The scenes of cities were all done a secco (dry plaster), and as they have been subjected to 460 years of weather, they have deteriorated





Pierino da Vinci, Samson abat un Philistin
1550

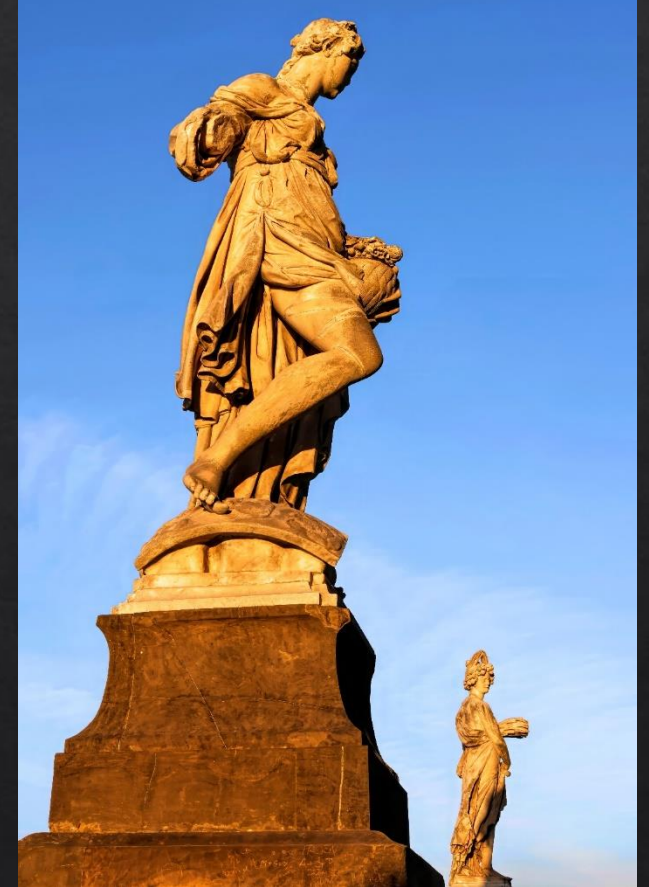


Francesco Vezzoli's *La Pietà 2021*
In its claws, Vezzoli's sculpture is crushing a Roman head
between its jaws, and in so doing proudly destroying a
fragment of a lost civilization

Outdoor Statues



Equestrian Monument of Ferdinando I in bronze by
Giambologna
1602–1607



Spring and Summer by Pietro Francavilla
Ponte Santa Trinita
1608



Fountain of Neptune by Bartolomeo Ammannati
1559



Hercules and Cacus in Marble by Baccio Bandinelli
1525-1534

Loggia dei Lanzi



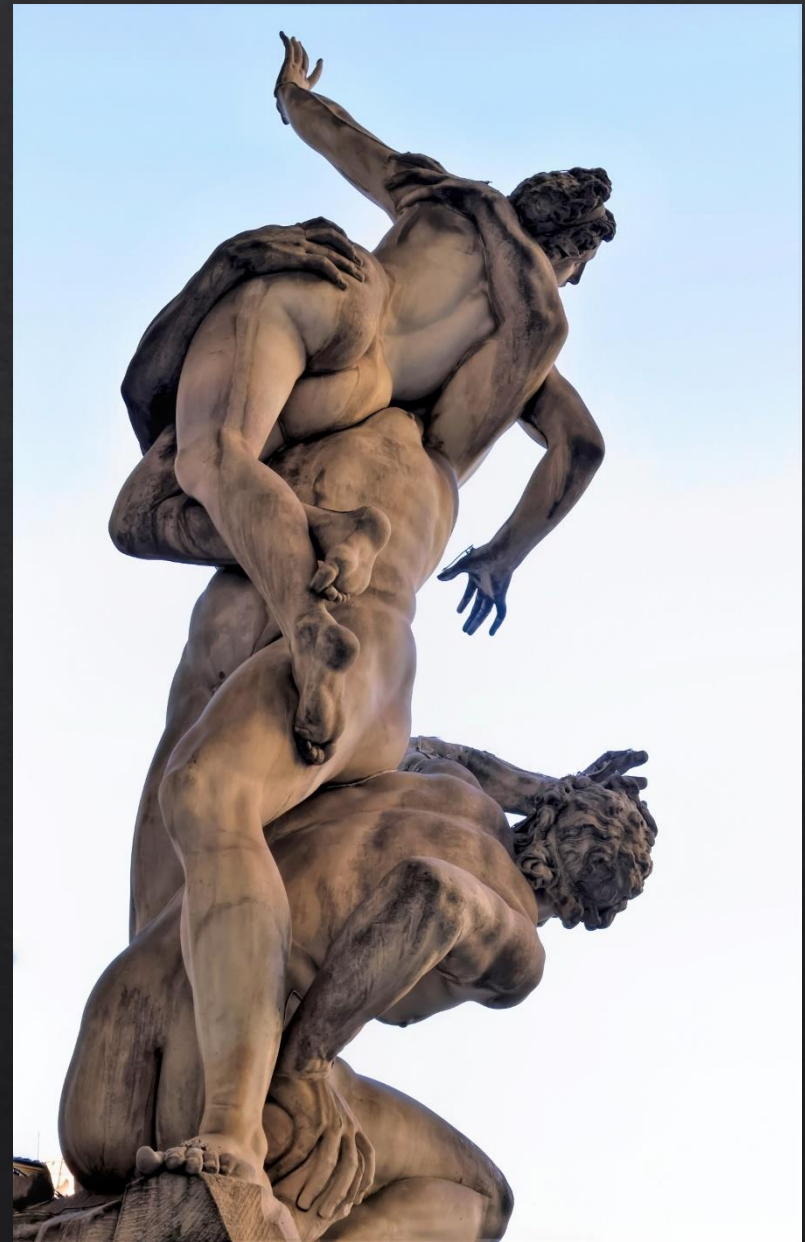
A pair of marble lion statues, known as the Medici lions, one from the 2nd century and the other the 16th century, have been displayed there since 1789



Perseus With the Head of Medusa in Bronze by Benvenuto Cellini
1545-1554



The Rape of Plyxena by Pio Fedi 19th century



Abduction of a Sabine Woman in Marble by Giambologna 1583



Hercules Battling Nessus by
Giambologna 1599



Menelaus Carrying the Body of
Patroclus Reconstructed
Original 200–150 BCE

Il Porcellino in Piazza del Mercato Nuovo



Sunset/Sunrise













Street Photos

















Tuscany



Sunrises



[Click Here for Video](#)

Tuscan Towns



Pienza

A UNESCO World Heritage site, it is renowned as an "ideal Renaissance city" and was rebuilt as such between 1459-1462, by Pope Pius II and architect Bernardo Rossellino. It dates back to the 9th century



Bagno Vignoni

The main square is a pool 49 m x 29 m, from which bubble up a number of hot springs. It has a rich history dating back to the 11th century













OSTERIA del Leone

OSTERIA Leone

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Montalcino

Montalcino's origins date back to Etruscan times, around 800 BC







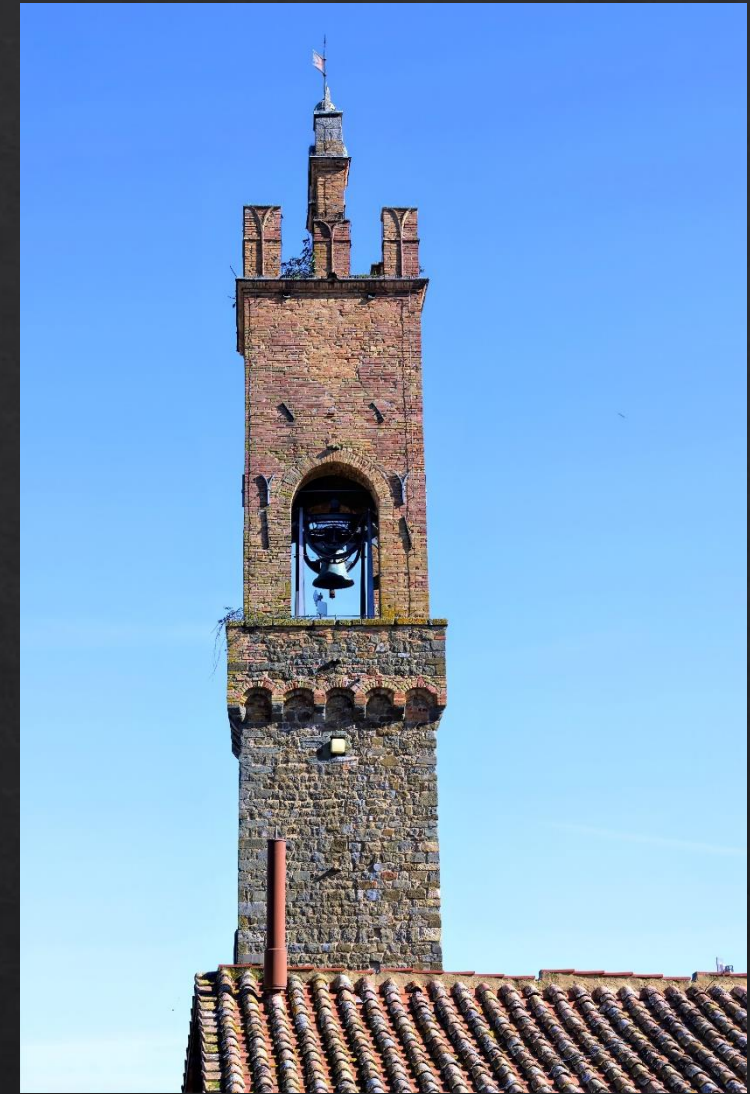
Chiesa di Sant'Egidio
1325



30-meter Clock Tower of
Palazzo dei Priori



Oldest plaque is from the 1300's



Houses two bells, one engraved
with Abbot Ugo's name and the
year 1219











Siena

Roots dating back to the Etruscans (900–400 BC)



Piazza del Campo





Torre del Mangia

1338-1348







Symbol of Siena: Lupa Capitolina a statue of Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf in Piazza Tolomei



Duomo di Siena

1215-1263







Stairs connecting San Giovanni Baptistery
to Piazza Jacopo della Quercia 1310-1320



Porta Romana



Santa Maria del Priorato
1764-1766



Monteriggioni

Built by the Sienese as a defensive outpost against Florence
1213-1219





Church of Santa Maria Assunta





Chiesa di San Biagio

1580-1540









Town of Montepulciano

Montepulciano

Etruscan origins, 3rd-4th century BC





Temple of San Biagio
1518-1548



Elfo Delle Fragole
(Strawberry Elf)
By
Carin Grudda





Duomo of Montepulciano
1586-1680



Town Hall Clock Tower



Duomo Bell Tower



"Well of the Griffins and Lions," was built in 1520 by Sangallo the Elder













CANTINA GATTAVECCHI

CANTINA
GATTAVECCHI
GROTTE DEL 1200

74

TOPPEOTA

VENDITA DIRETTA
VINO & OLIO
DIRECT SALE - WINE & OIL

VISITA GUIDATA
DELLA CANTINA STORICA
GUIDED TOURS OF
THE HISTORIC CELLAR

TOMBA ETRUSCA
ETRUSCAN TOMB

INGRESSO LIBERO
FREE ADMITTANCE

DEGUSTAZIONI NEL REFETTORIO
DEL CONVENTO CON LE NOSTRE
SPECIALITÀ GASTRONOMICHE
WINE TASTINGS IN THE
"CONVENT'S DINING ROOM"
PAIRED WITH OUR GASTRONOMIC
SPECIALITIES





Osteria



The cellar, carved into the rock, dates back to the 13th century, originally belonging to the "Convent of Santa Maria dei Servi"



The cellar's deepest point holds a preserved Etruscan tomb dating back to the 3rd century BC



San Gimignano
3rd century BC
998











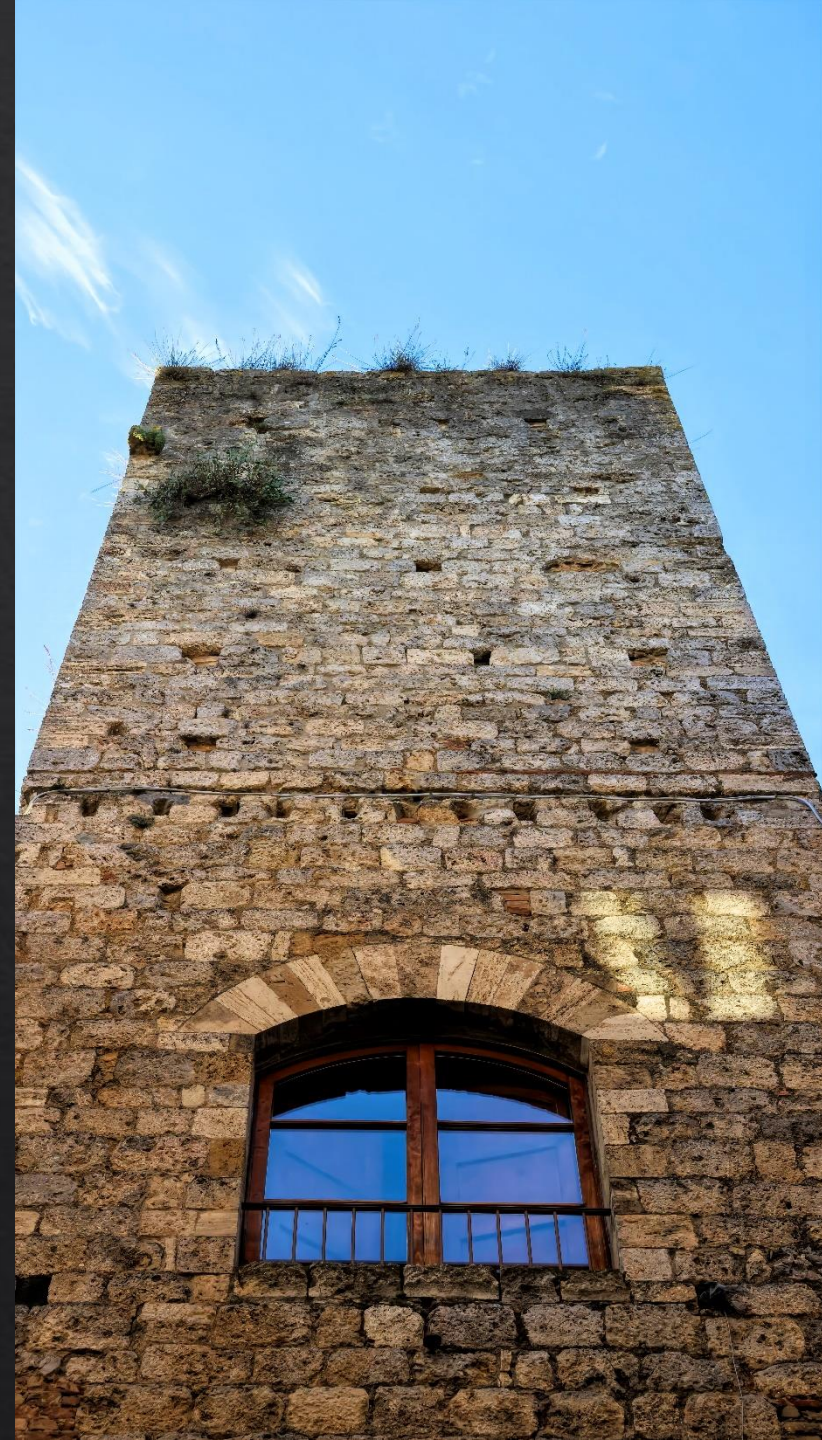
LA CISTERNA
HOTEL
RISTORANTE



Duomo di San Gimignano
10th Century



The town once had 72 towers,
today only 14 remain







Sunsets



[Click Here for Video](#)

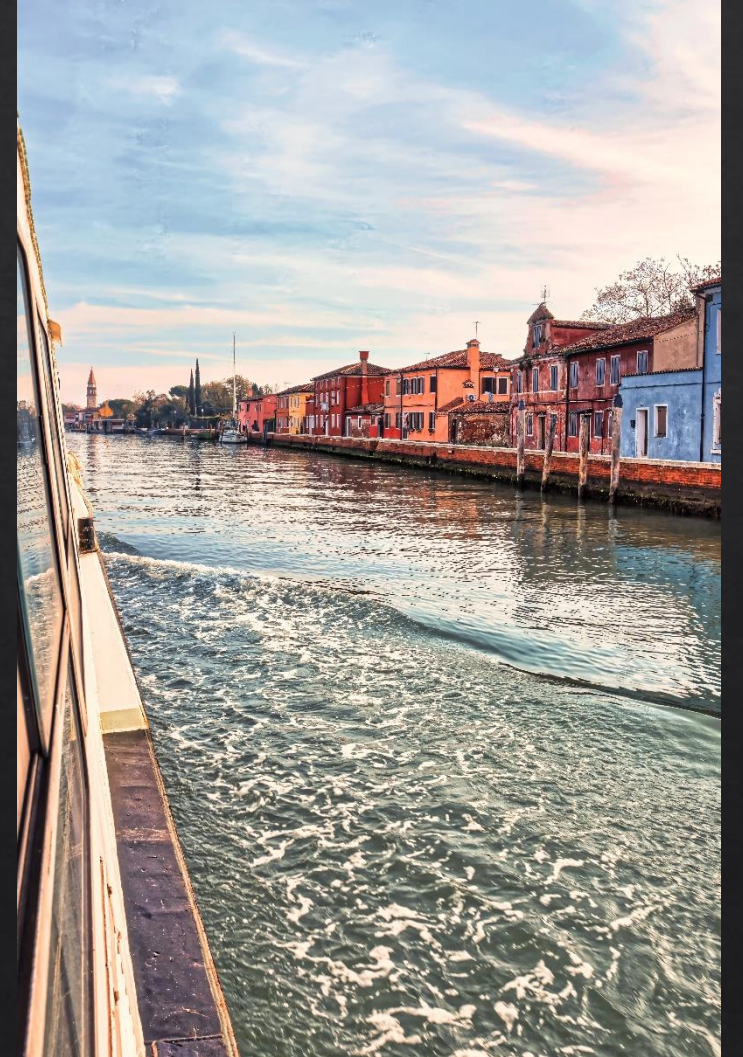




Venice



Ferry to Burano





Isola di San Michele
1807











Isola Madonna Del Monte, once hosted a monastery of which only the ruins remain.



Burano

Founded in the 5th century



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Venice Canals











Grand Canal





















Gondoliers & Gondolas



[Click Here for Video](#)

Fish Market

























Street



[Click Here for Video](#)

Galleria Giorgio Franchetti alla Ca' d'Oro



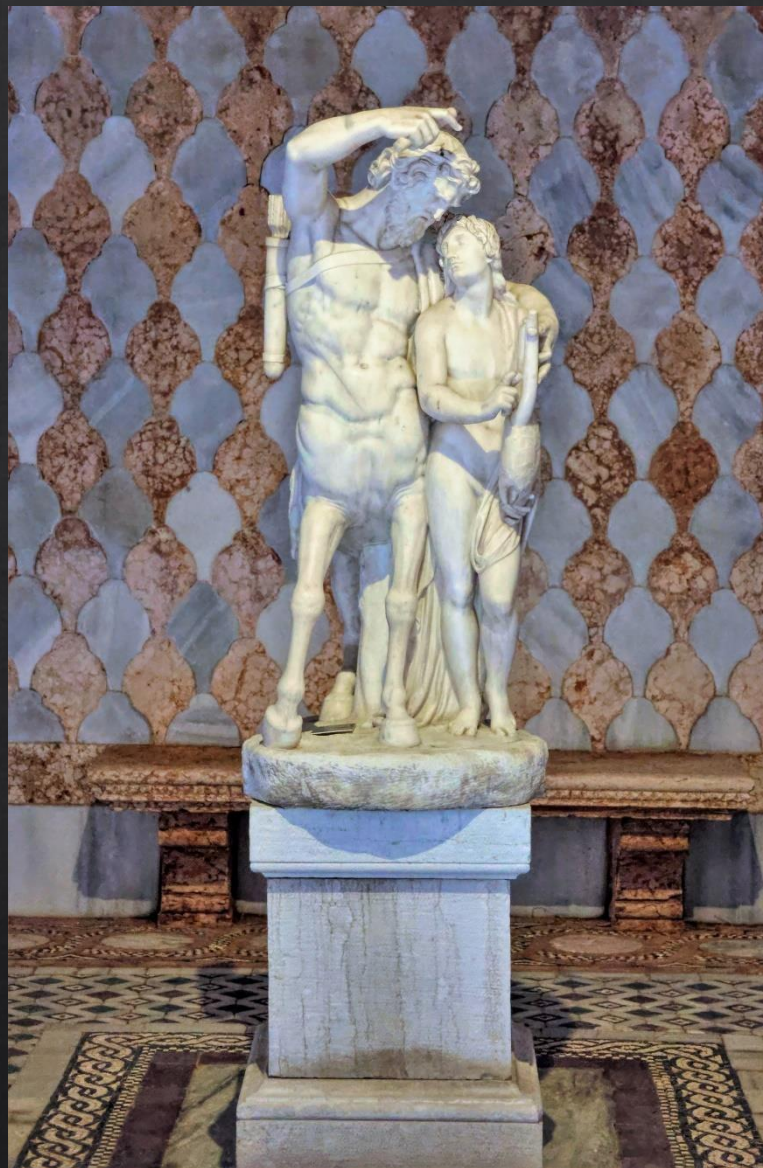
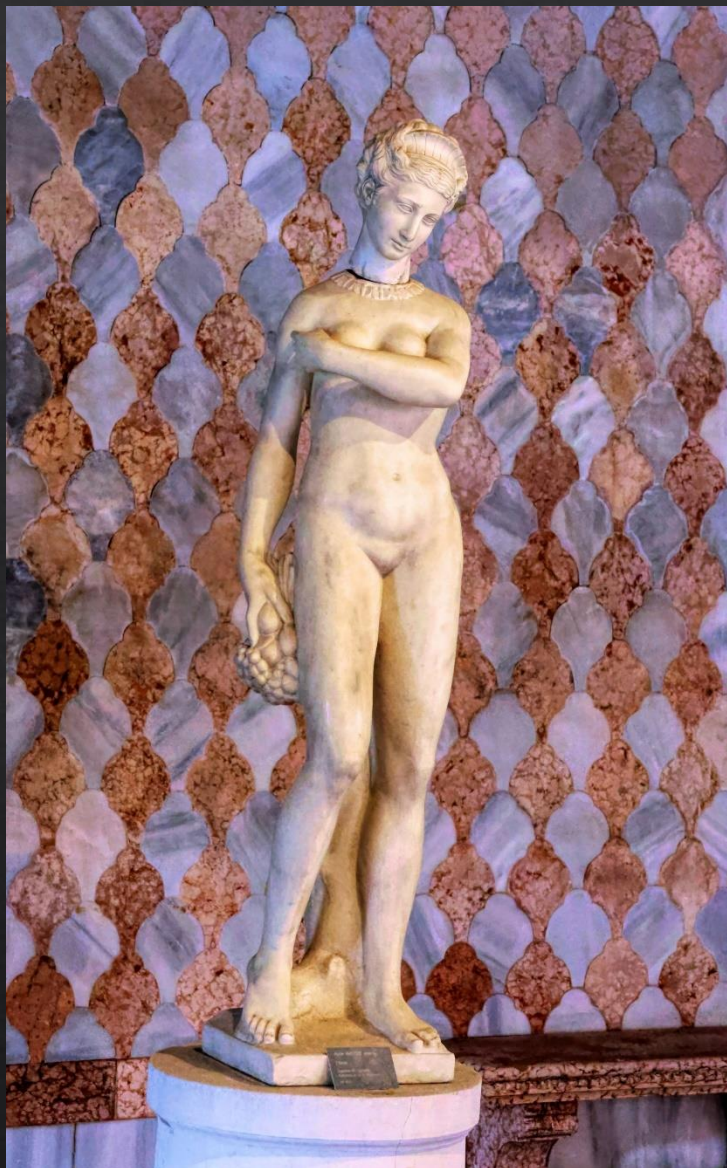


The palazzo overlooking the Grand Canal was built between 1428 and 1430 for the noble Contarini family





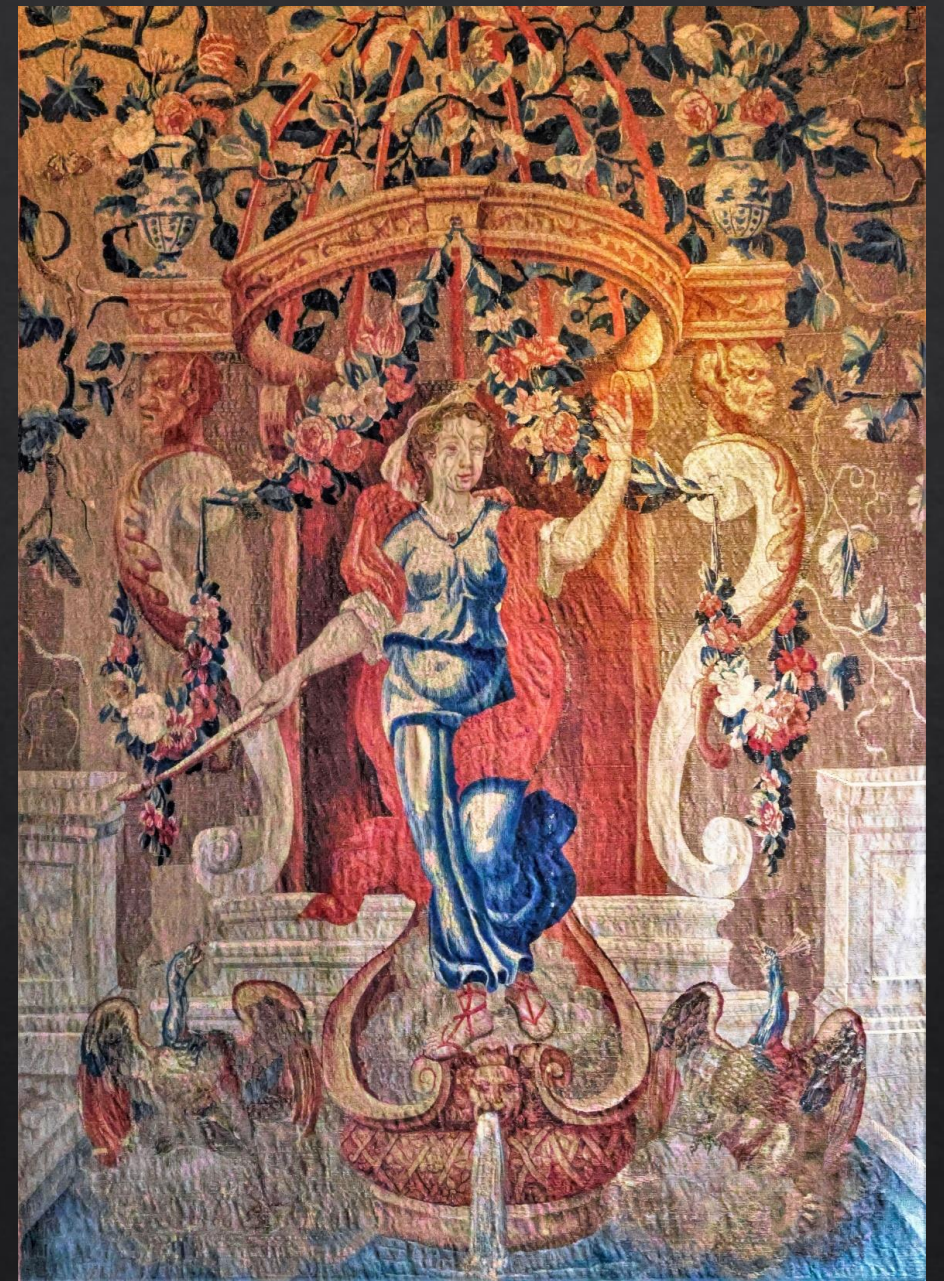




Rinaldo Rinaldi "Il centauro Chirone
insegna ad Achille a suonare la
cetra" 1817



Redeemer by, Jacopo Fantoni, detto il
Colonna 1520 - 1540



Tapestry made in Brussels representing
the source of life with a woman



Francesco Guardi, The Pier Toward Santa
Maria della Salute 1775-1780

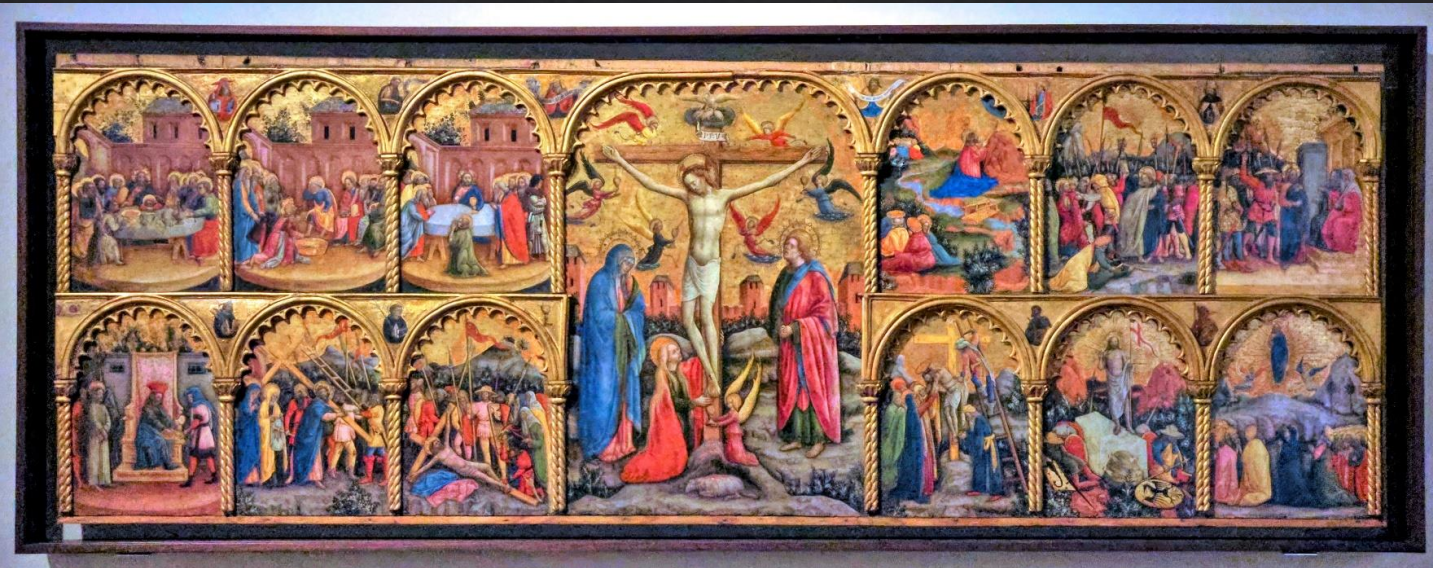


Isaak van Ostade, Winter
Landscape with Bridge
and Canal 1621-1649

Paolo de' Freschi
1540–1596 “Group
portrait of three mint
inspectors”



Andrea Mantegna “Saint
Sebastian” 1431–1506



Antonio Vivarini 1430-1435 “Polittico della Passione”



Scala Contarini del Bovolo

The palazzo was designed and built in the 15th century by the architect Giovanni Candi





Giorgio Spavento is believed to have been responsible for the addition of the grand spiral staircase on the exterior in 1499



Night



[Click Here for Video](#)

I hope this inspires some of you to do a
photo trip to Italy!

<https://tuscanyp photographytours.com/>

<https://deborahpinard.com>

Equipment: Canon R7, Canon 18-150, Canon 70-300, Canon t2i infrared with
Canon18-200, tripod, external shutter release, ND filter

