

Filippo Brunelleschi

1377 to 1446

trained as a goldsmith
applied to be a silk weaver (more prestigious than a goldsmith)

was not an artist
his only two works are parts of Jacobus alter (1399) and Sacrifice of Isaac (1402)

studied widely in mathematics and architectural theory
created a mathematical account of the rules of central-perspective representation

his main architectural pieces took shape in 1418
selected to solve issue of cathedral dome
worked on other project while the duomo

most important architect of the early renaissance
most of his work was built in Florence but influenced the course of architecture beyond the city

Ospedale
degli
Innocenti

the architect

Piazza Santissima Annunziata

the perfect square

very beautiful and popular

buildings the surround the square all have open arcades

Brunelleschi's initial design has acted as a template for all other buildings in piazza

designed by Giovanni da Bologna
however it was completed by Pietro Tecca
Tecca also design the fountains in the
piazza

**Equestrian
Statue of
Ferdinando**

**Ospedale
degli
Innocenti**

the surroundings

Santissima Annuziata

founded by the Servite order in 1250

grew in popularity after a miracle occurred

this led to the church needing more room because of people leaving donations

an atrium was added in 1444

between 1559 - 61 arches were added to match the style established by Brunelleschi



overlaid with Baroque decorations
a Chostro die Voti was erected to hold piety
wax piety was later used to make candles
the piety was removed in the 18th century

Ospedale
degli
Innocenti

the surroundings

Ospedale degli Innocenti

built using money donated by wealthy Silk Merchants

was the first orphanage in Europe
still used as an orphanage today

1441 the rooms of the orphanage were completed and in 1451 the church was completed

had a rota to drop a child of anonymously

the facade was determined by the placement of the 9 arches

columns height correspond to the width of width of the arches

windows are a 1:2 ration of the arches

distance between the cornices below the window and the top of the steps is double the height of the columns

showed the progress of the architecture into an art form and a science

decoration were not part of the original plan but were added later by Andrea della Robbia

the eye pleasing aspect of the building comes from the portions of the building

based on mathematical ratio

Ospedale
degli
Innocenti

the building