

# English

English

## PRATICAL INFORMATION

**From the first of November to the**  
the

thirtieth of  
**April the museum is open:**

**Every day from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**

**From the first of May to the**

thirtieth one of  
**October the museum is open:**

**Every day from 9.15 a.m. to 6 p.m.**

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**The museum will be closed the following days:**

**Christmas; New year day.**

## **Admission fees**

Full price is : 8 ?

Reduced price is : 5 ?, for seniors over sixty five (years old), students, groups of more than ten visitors

Entry is free for visitors under eighteen (years old), members of the friends of the museum association , and some professional

association members.

An annual pass cost 30 ?

## **HISTORY AND COLLECTION**

The building was constructed at the request of cardinal Fesch, maternal uncle of Napoleon I, in order for an Institute of Arts and Sciences to be set up. Born in Ajaccio in 1763, dying in Rome in 1839, this Prelate bequeathed to his home town more than a thousand works of art. The museum is the most important in France after the Louvre as regards Italian painting.

The most impressive collections at the museum are:

**EARLY ITALIAN PAINTING**, representing the period from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance with: Bernardo Daddi(one of Giotto's best pupils), Cosmè Tura (Ferrara), Sandro Botticelli, Lorenzo di Credi, Jacopo del Sellajo (Florence), Giovanni Bellini(Venice), etc.

**ROMAN BAROQUE PAINTING** with Le Bernin, Nicolas Poussin, Pierre de Cortone, Ciro Ferri, G.-B Gaulli, known as 'il Baciccio', Andrea Pozzo, Simon Vouet, etc : an outstanding collection representing the seventeenth century arts capital of Europe.

**NEAPOLITAN BAROQUE PAINTING**, a school of painting combining an impressive realism and strong dramaticism, conveyed by works of art by Luca Giordano, Francesco Solimena and Corrado Giaquinto, as well as a very beautiful collection of still lives.

**THE NAPOLEONIC COLLECTION**, in accordance with that at the Musée Napoléonien de l'Hôtel de Ville, completes this exceptional display of works; some of the great names of neoclassicism are represented here such as Canova, Bartolini, and Trentanove.

The main courtyard displays a statue of the cardinal, the work of Vital-Dubray.