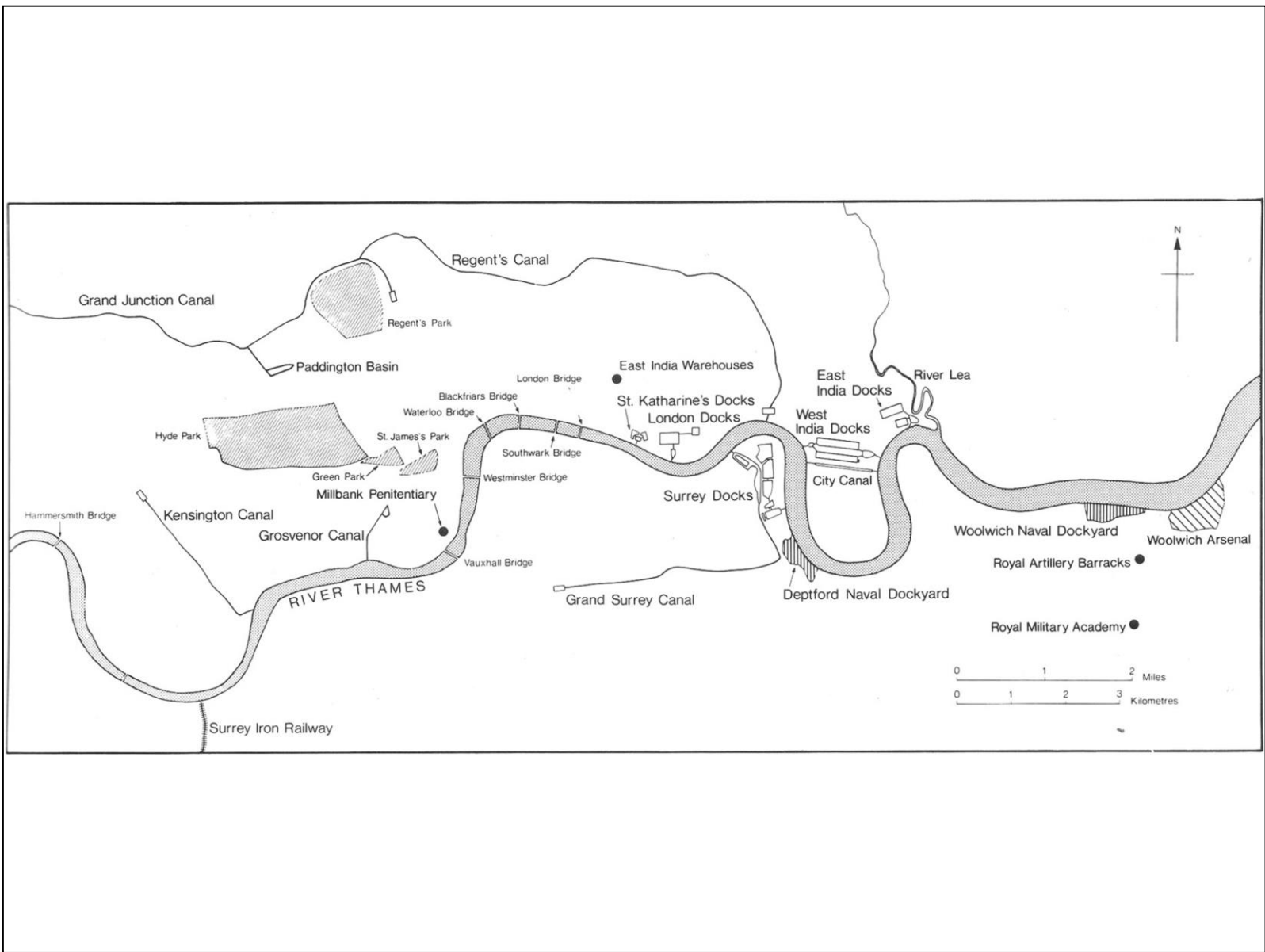


## **7. Londra dalle origini all'età dell'Illuminismo e del Neoclassicismo**







La City di Londra nel XVIII secolo



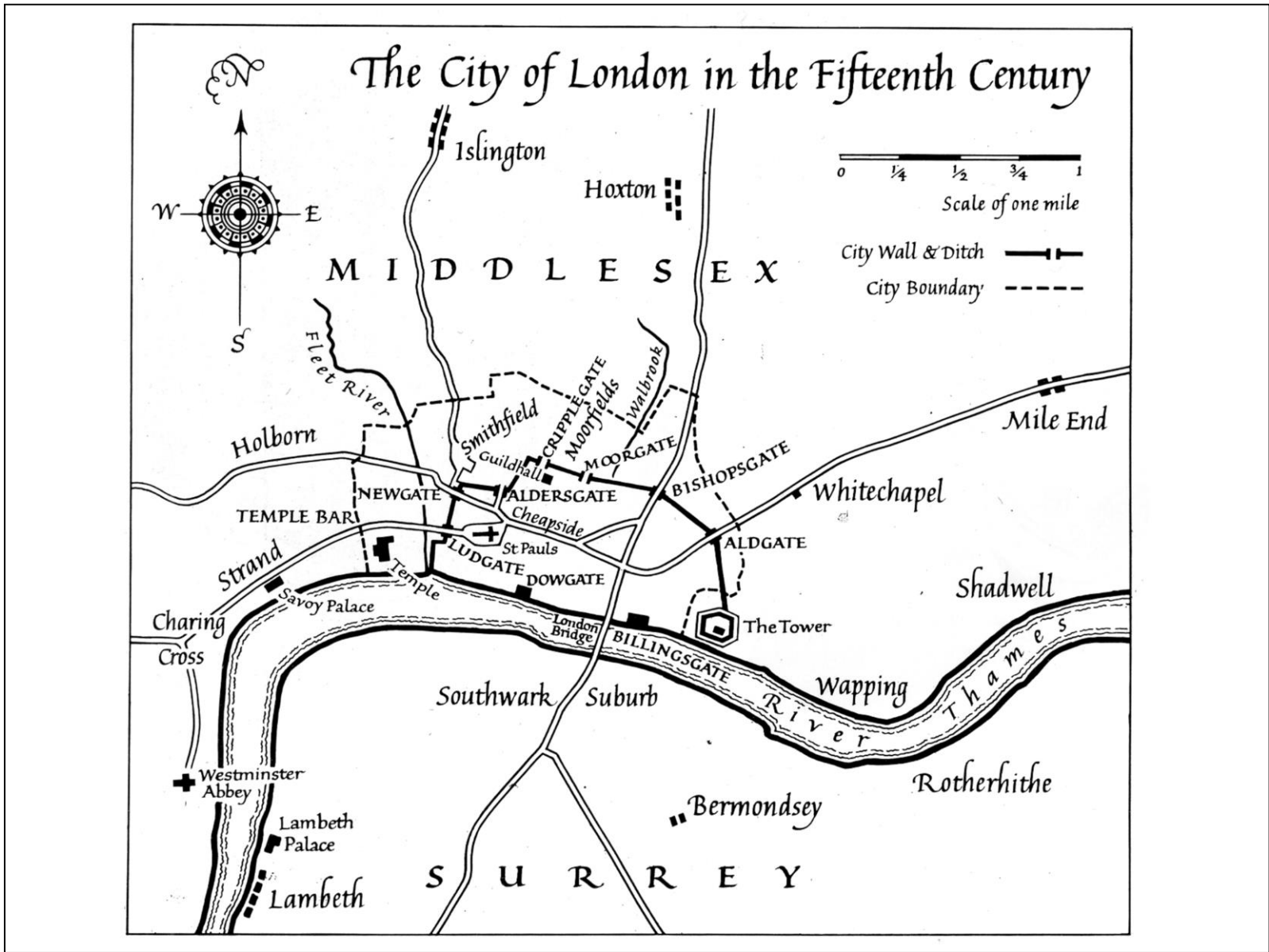


Londra all'inizio del Settecento





Londra all'inizio del Settecento

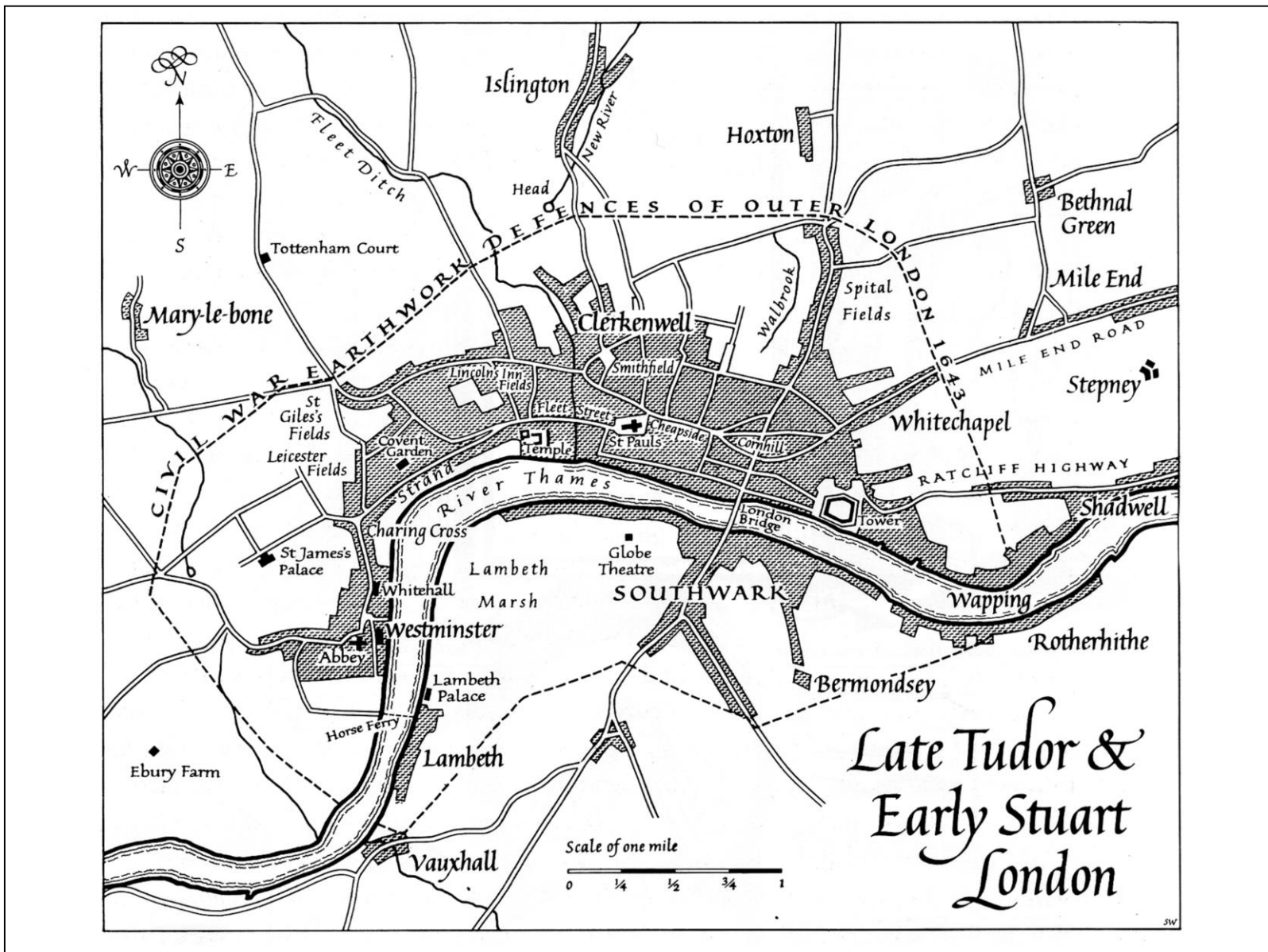


Londra nel XV secolo





H. Holbein, ritratto di Enrico VIII



Londra tra la seconda metà del Cinquecento e la prima metà del Seicento

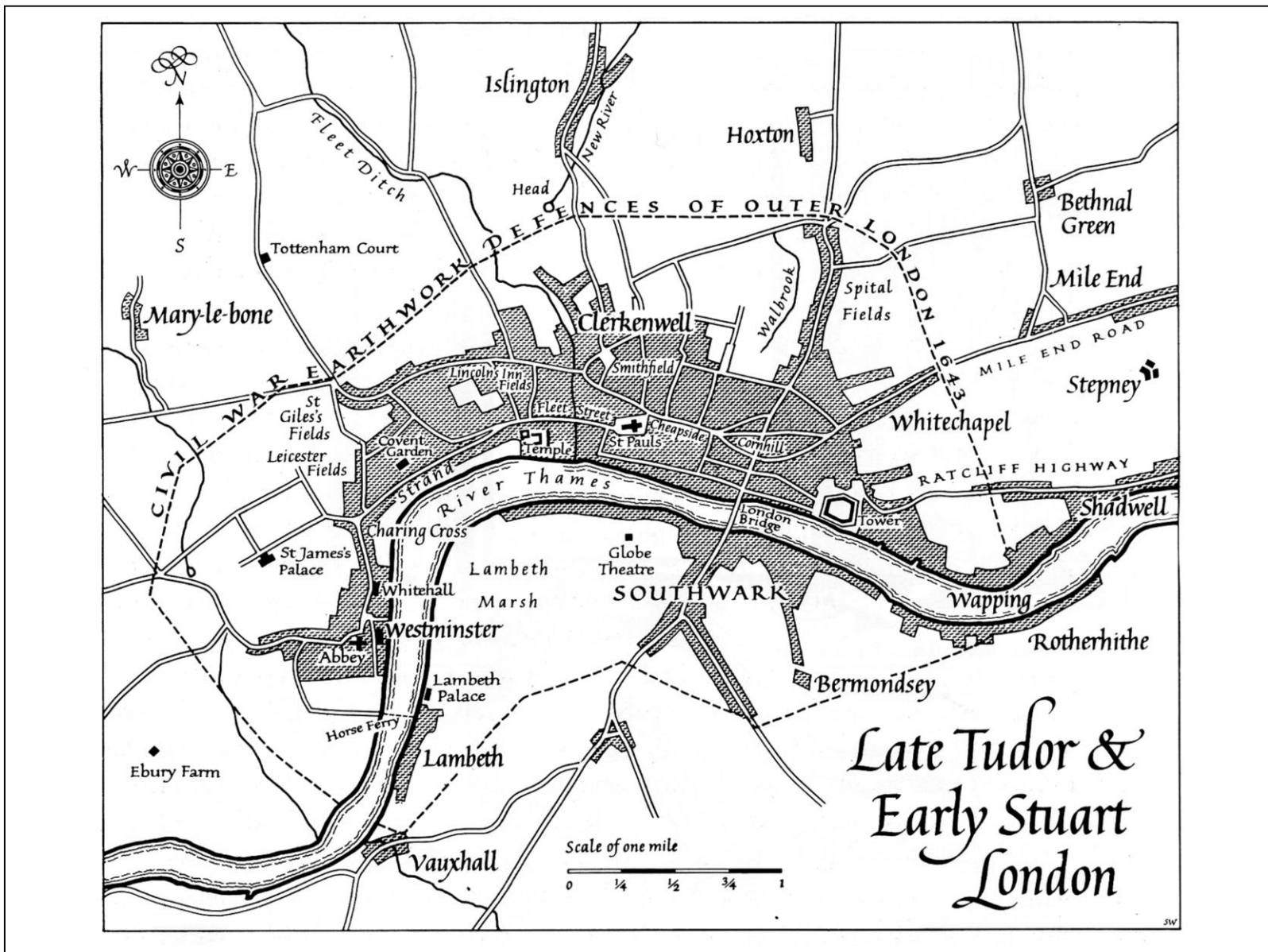




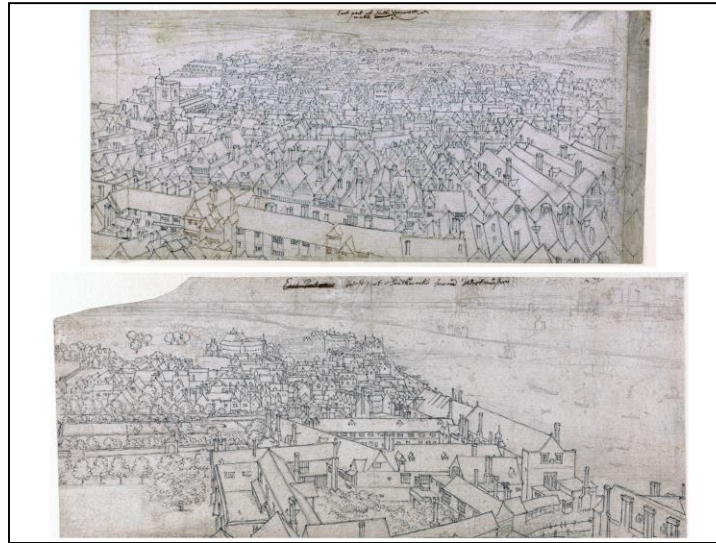


Arundel House, 1646

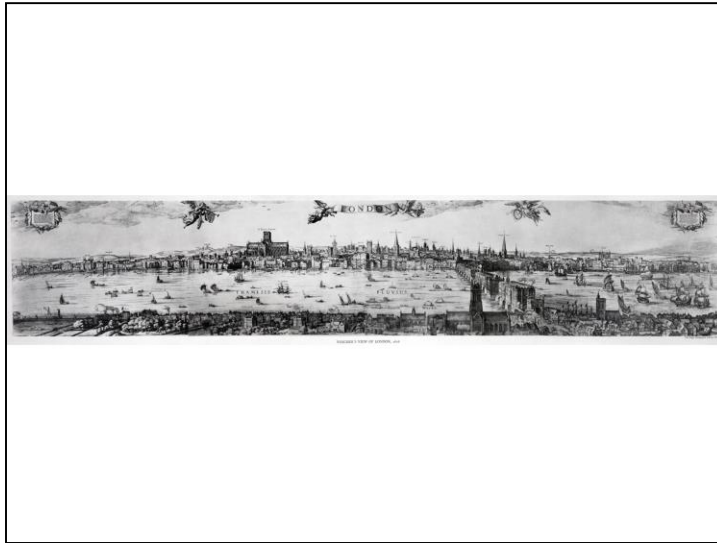




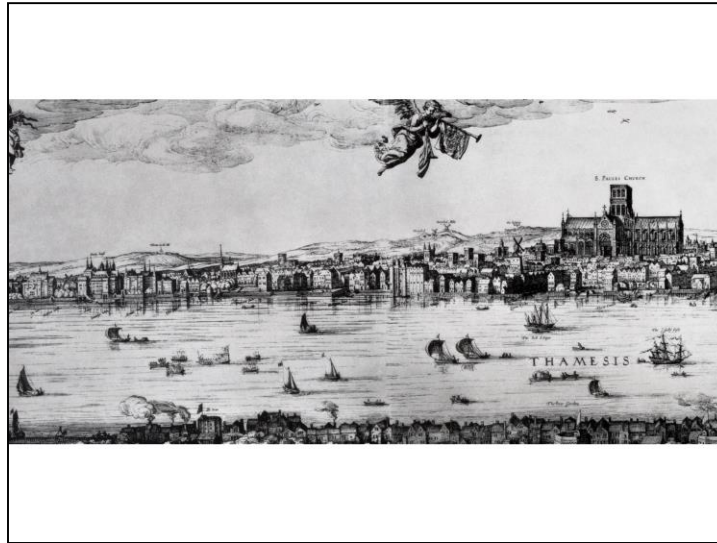
Londra tra la seconda metà del Cinquecento e la prima metà del Seicento



Wenceslaus Hollar, 1647, vedute di Southwark verso est e ovest



Veduta di Londra Claes Visscher, 1616



Veduta di Londra Claes Visscher, 1616, dettaglio con la chiesa di St. Paul



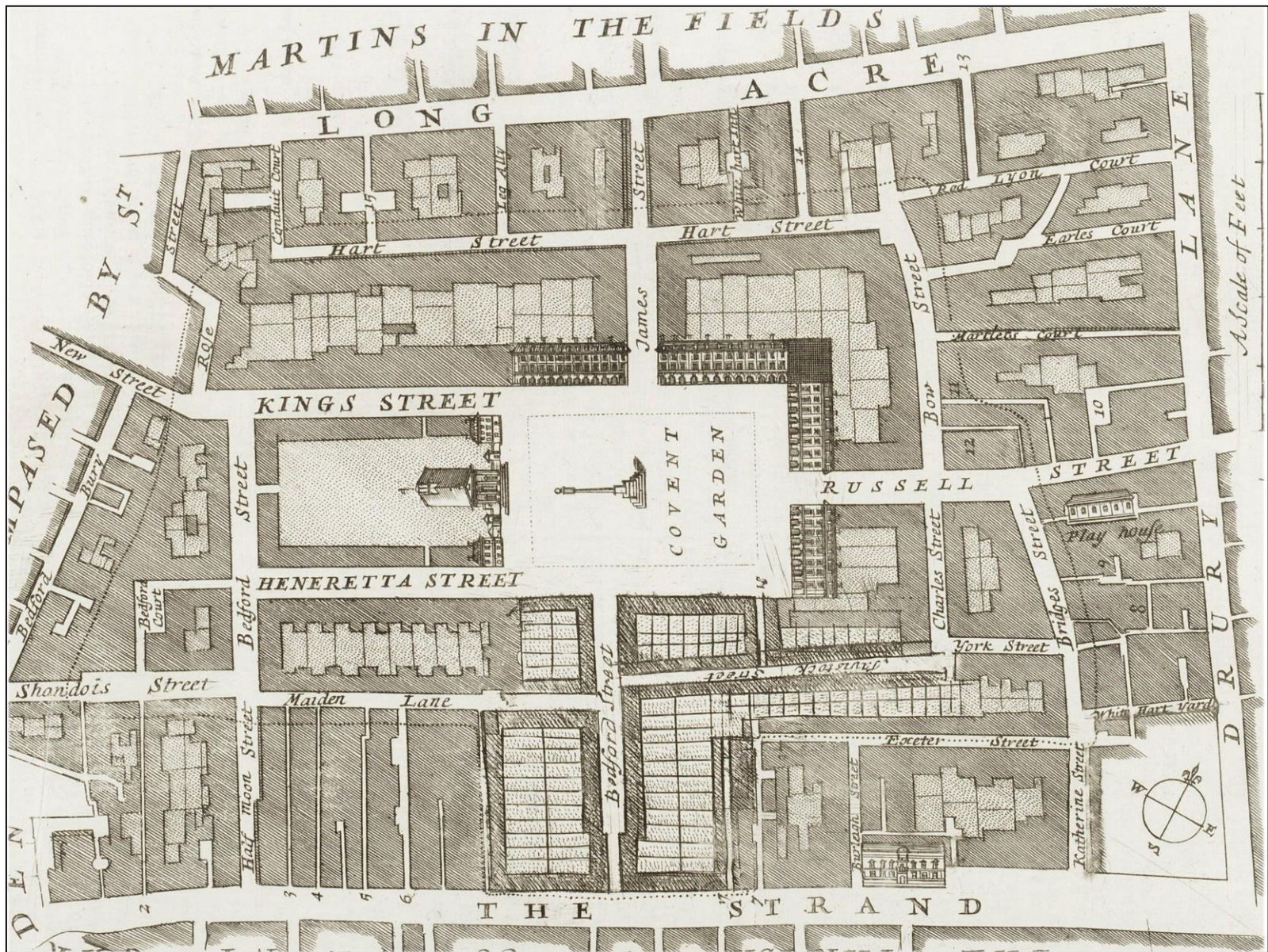
Veduta di Londra Claes Visscher, 1616, dettaglio con The Globe





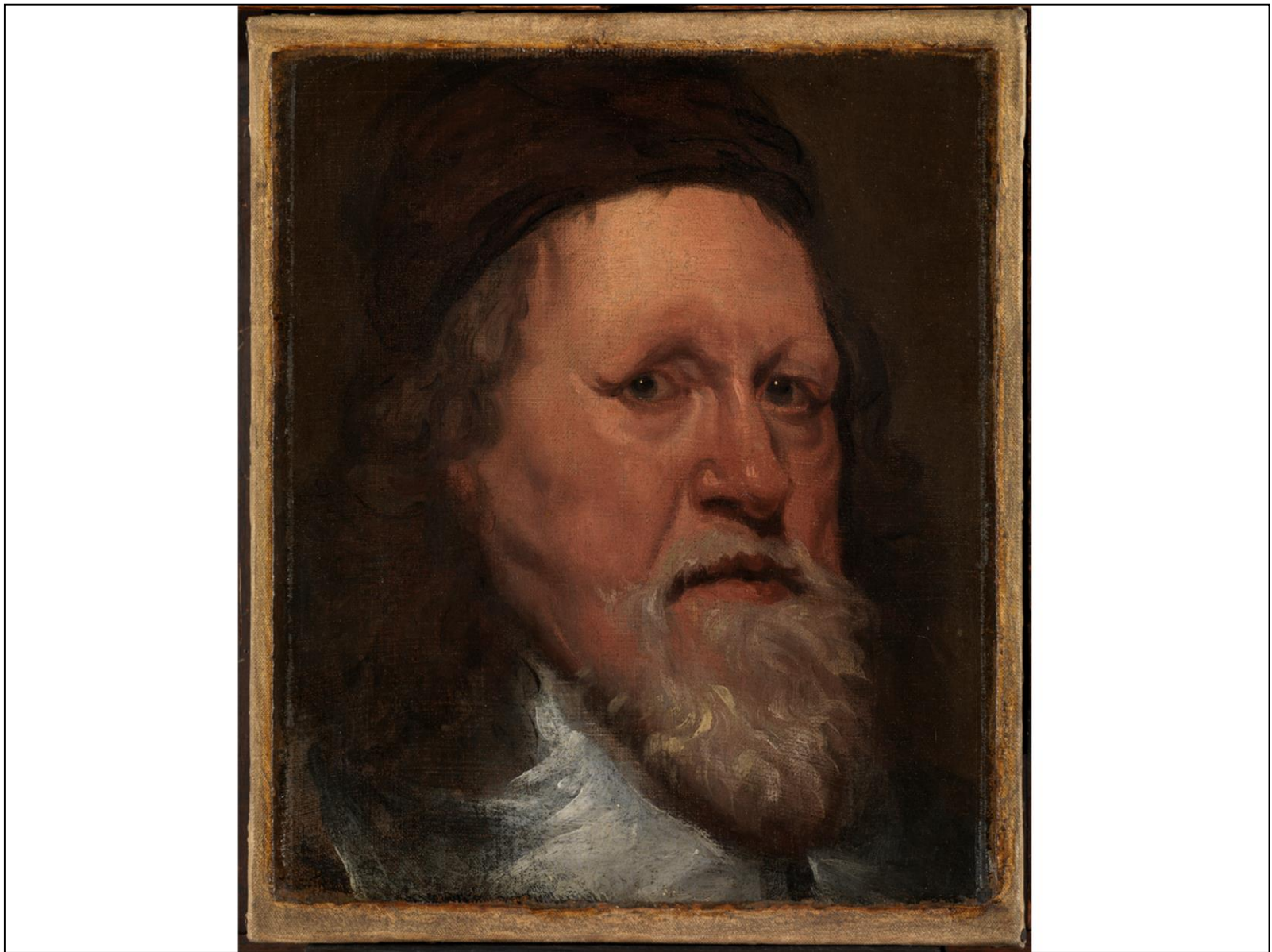
Londra all'inizio del Settecento





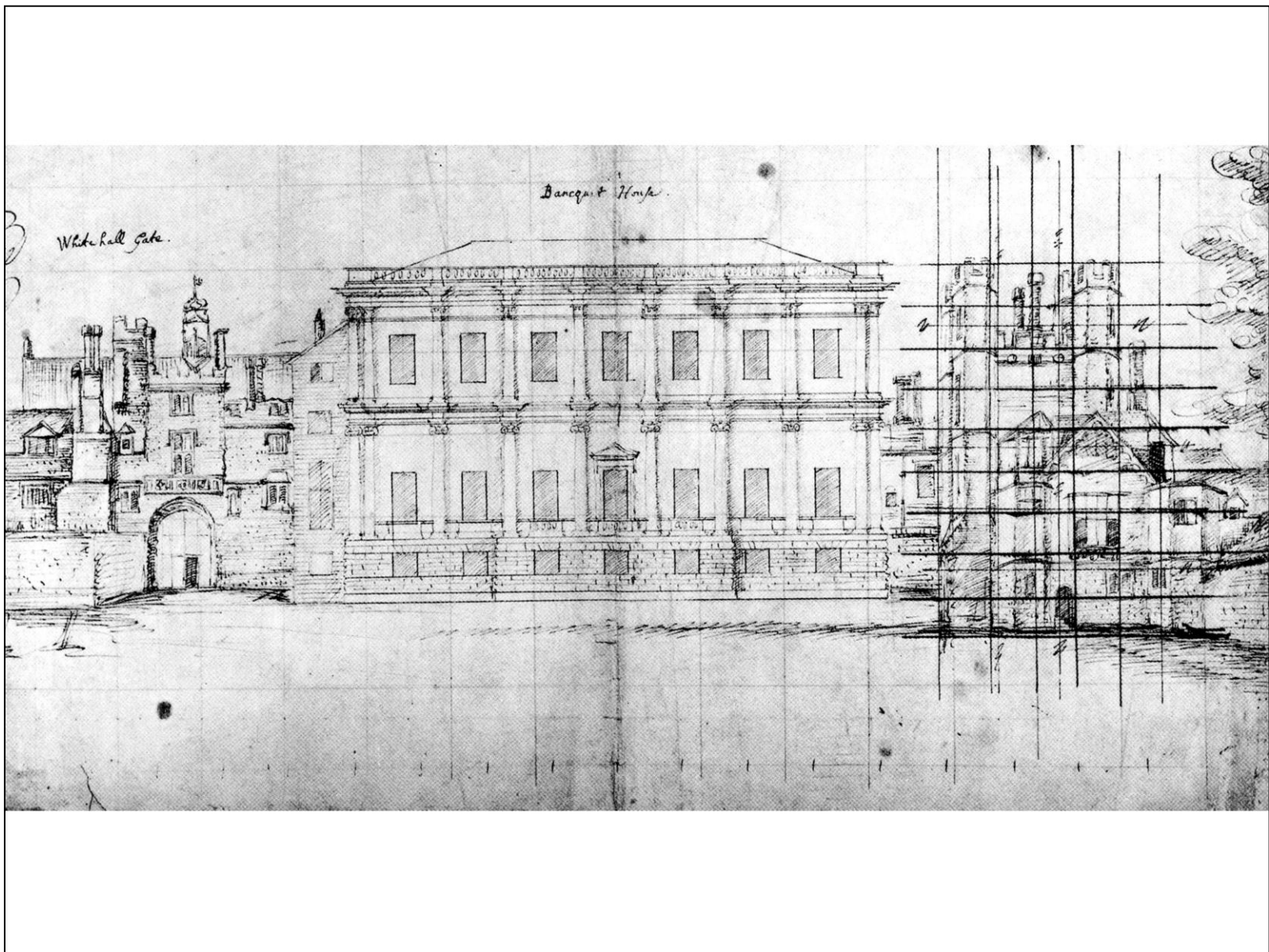
Londra, la zona di Covent Garden nel Seicento



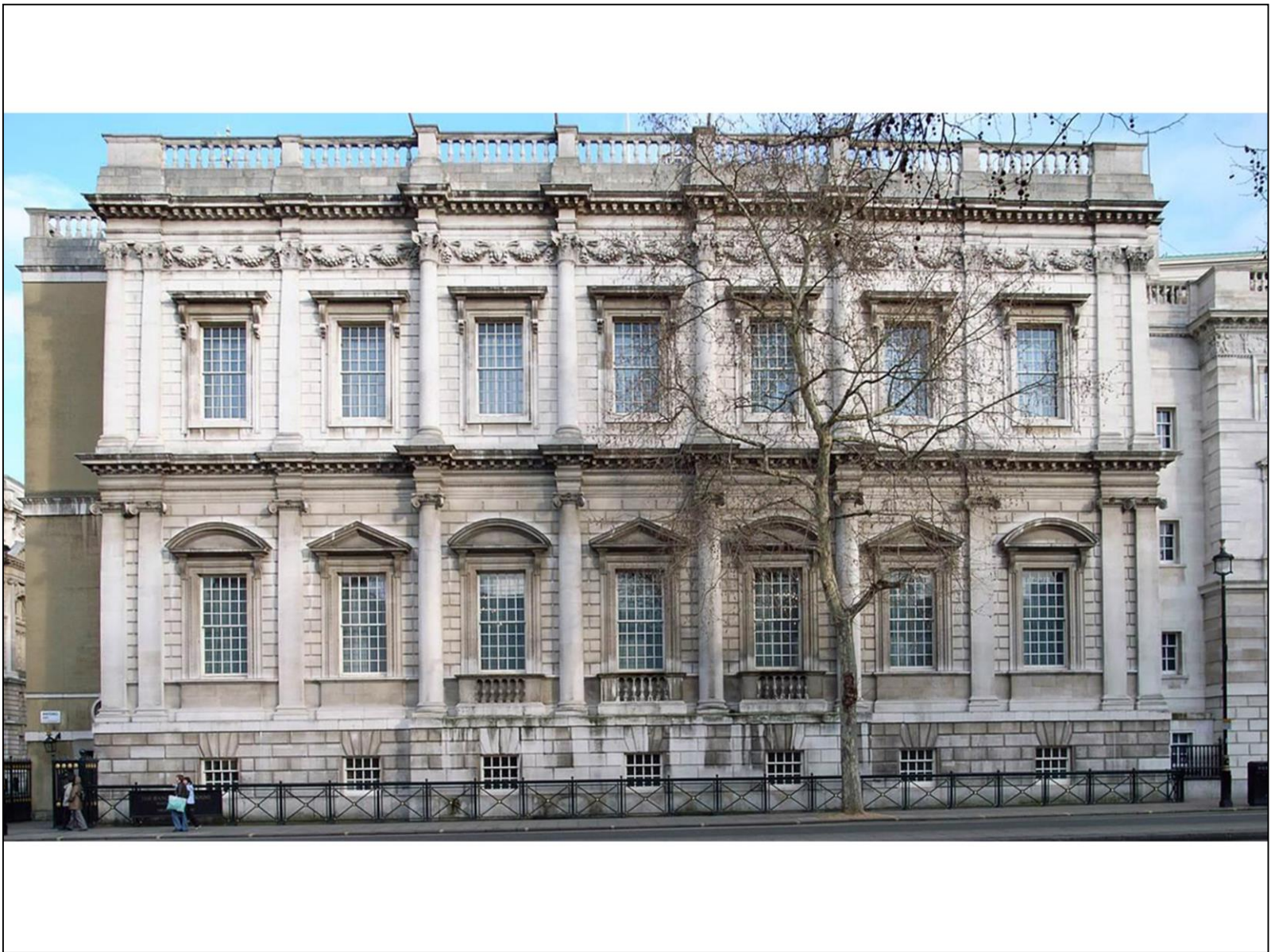


W. Dobson, ritratto di Inigo Jones, 1642





Inigo Jones, Banqueting House a Londra (1619-1622)



Inigo Jones, Banqueting House a Londra (1619-1622)





Inigo Jones, St. Paul sul Covent Garden



J. Boucher delin. et sculp.

Published according to Act of Parliament August 20. 1751.

*A View of Covent Garden LONDON. I Vue du Couvent Jardin à LONDRES.*

London Printed for R. Sayer at the Golden Bunch, opposite St. James's-Place.

Londra, veduta del Covent Garden alla metà del XVIII sec.



Engravid for Northouck's History of London 1772.



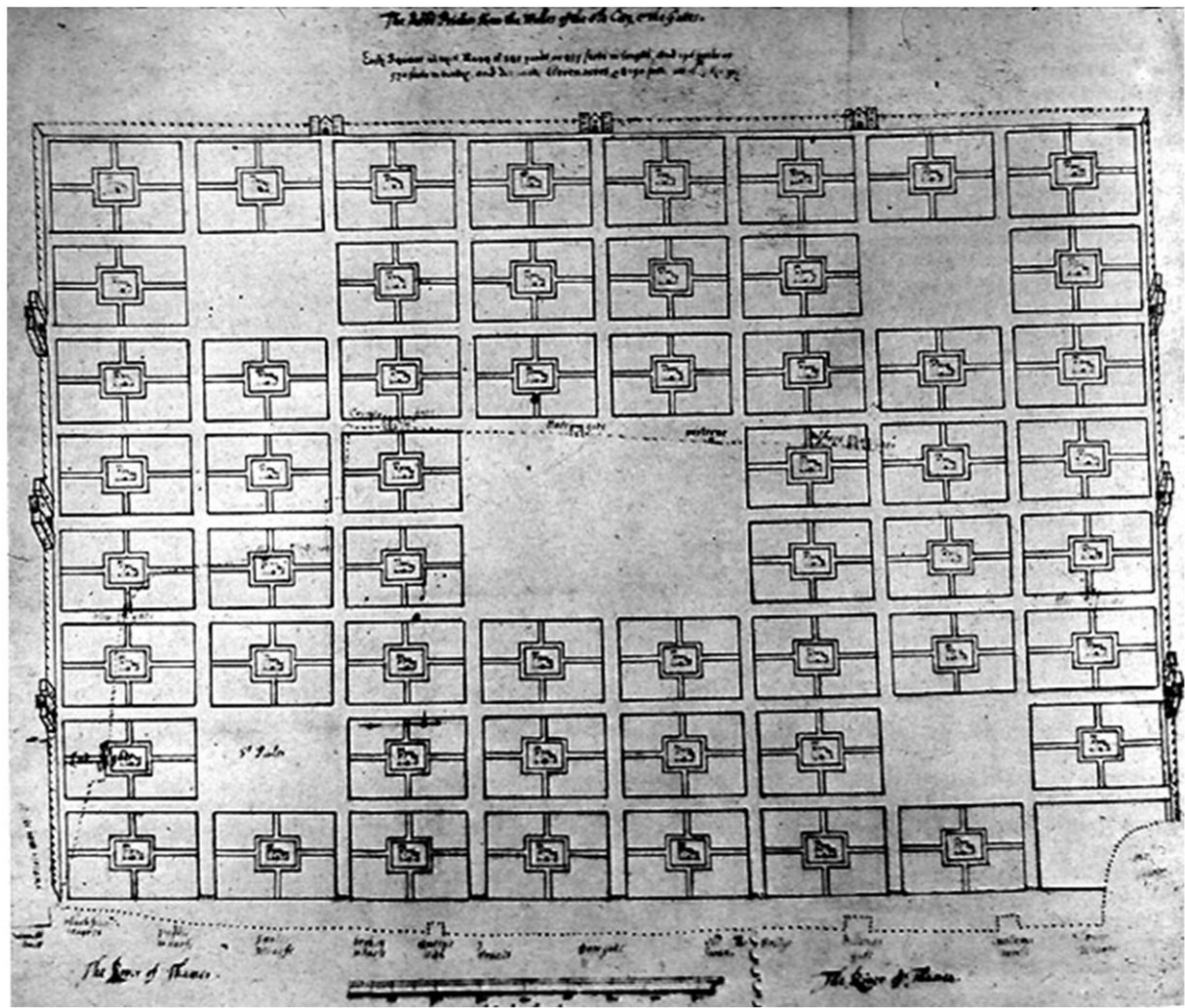
A PLAN of the CITY and LIBERTIES of LONDON, showing the Extent of the Dreadful Conflagration in the Year 1666.

Pianta della City con l'estensione della zona distrutta dall'incendio del 1666

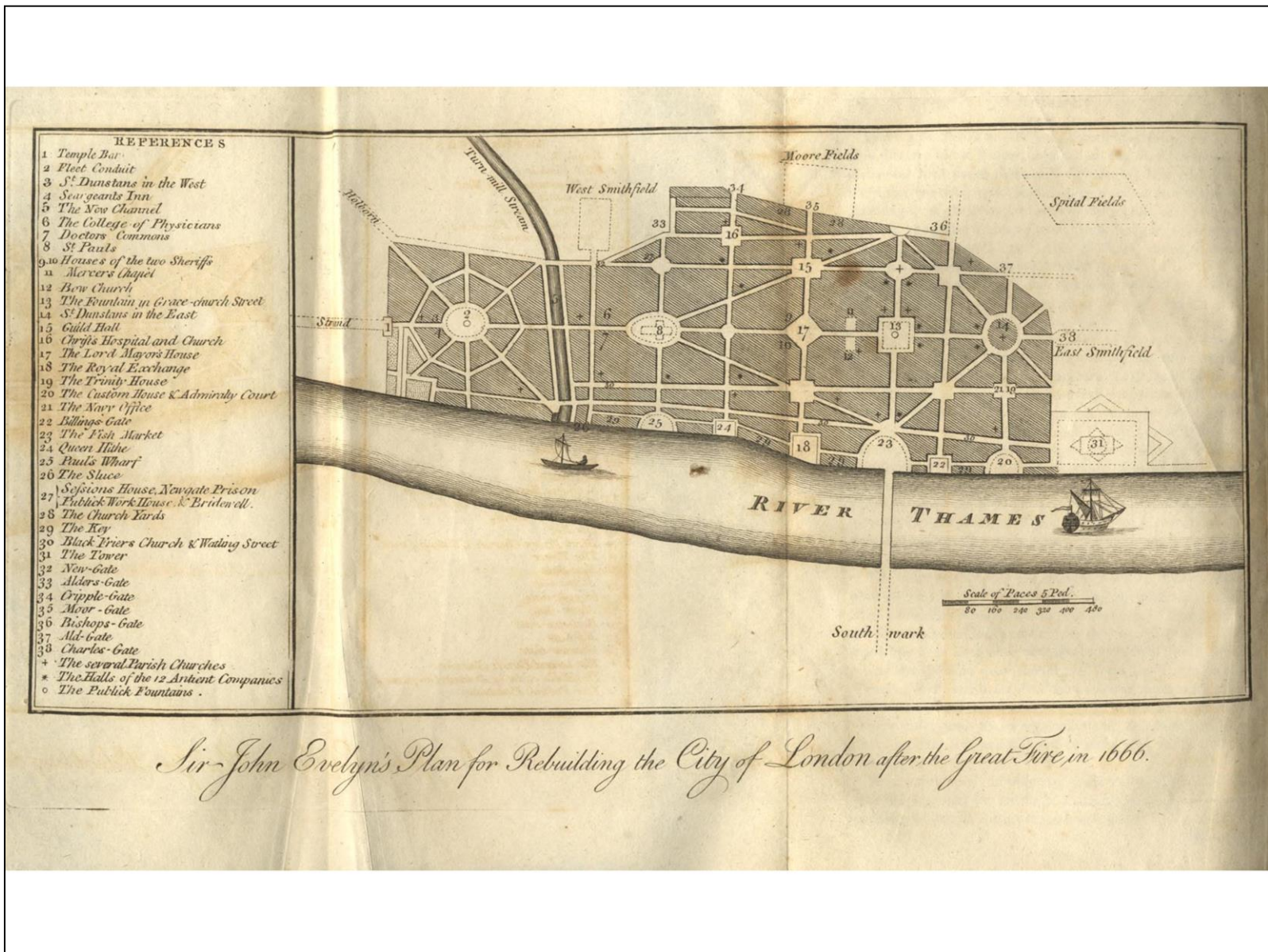


Vedute della City prima, durante e dopo l'incendio del 1666





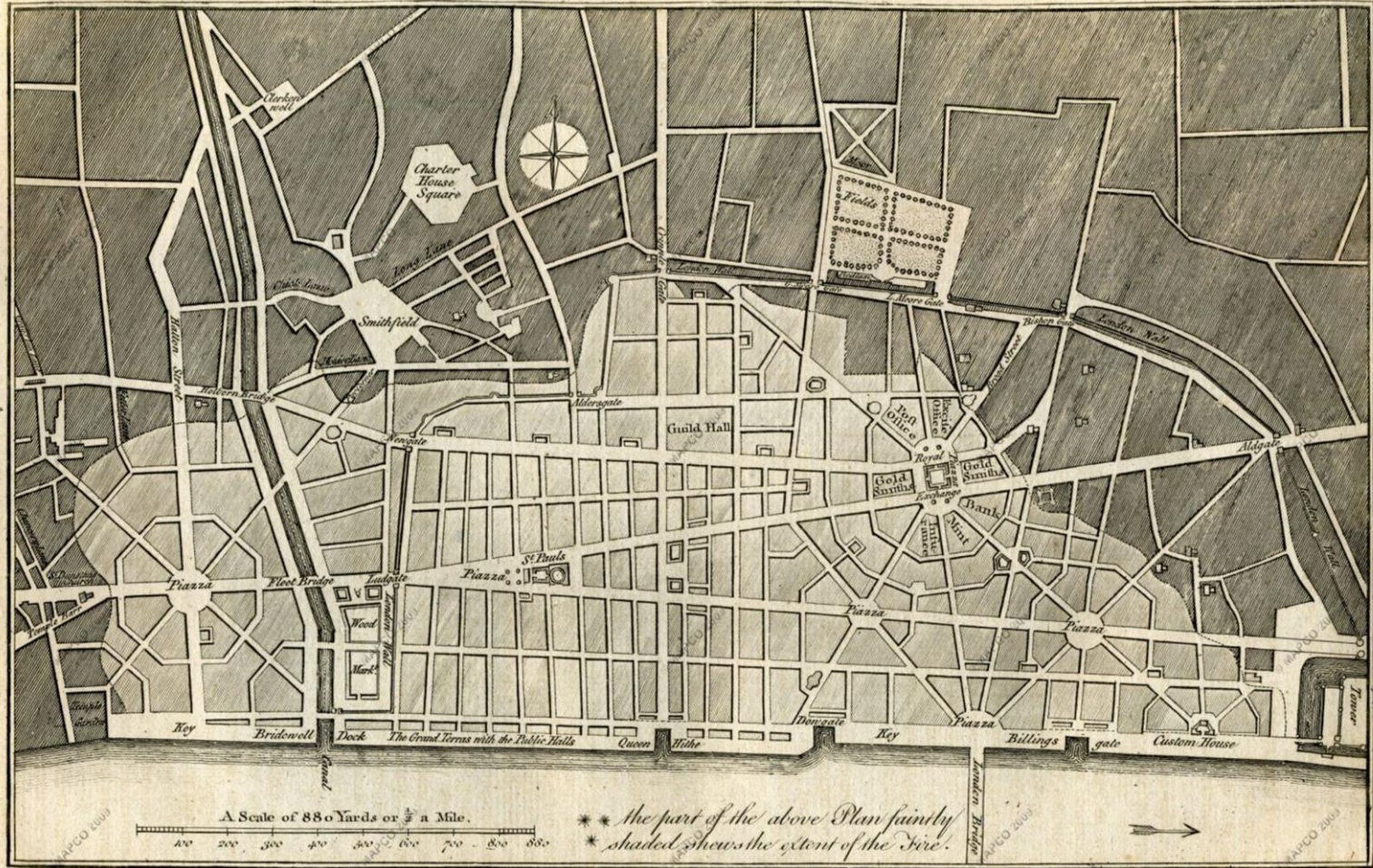
Piano di ricostruzione della City di Richard Newcourt



Piano di ricostruzione della City di John Evelyn



Engraved for Harrison's History of London.



St. Christopher Wren's Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the dreadful Conflagration in 1666.

Piano di ricostruzione della City di Christopher Wren

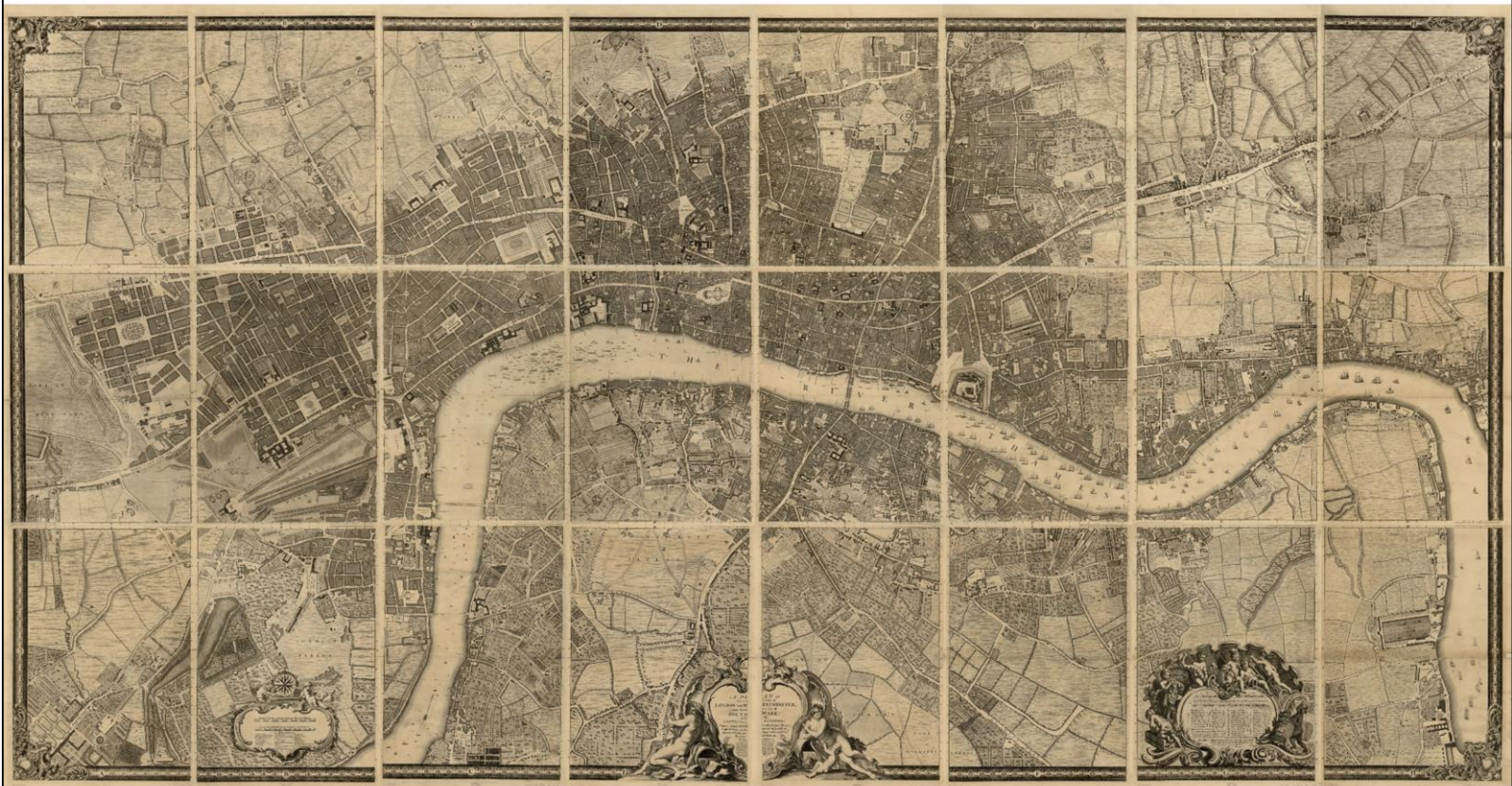


Ritratto di ser Cristopher Wren (1632-1723)

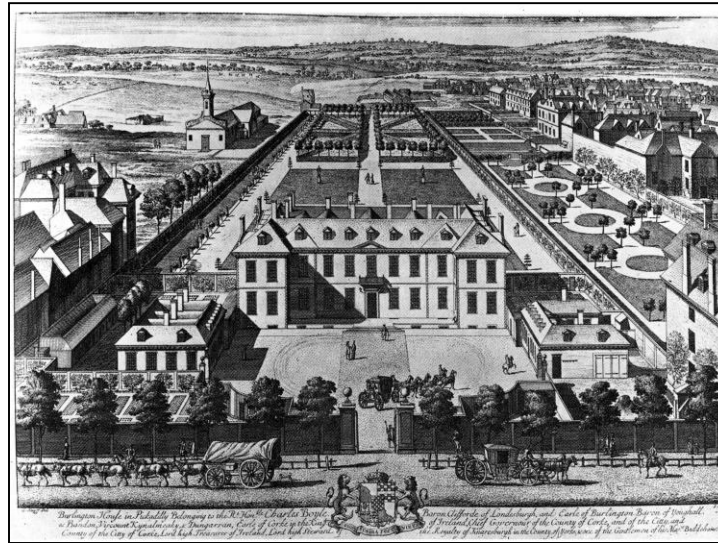




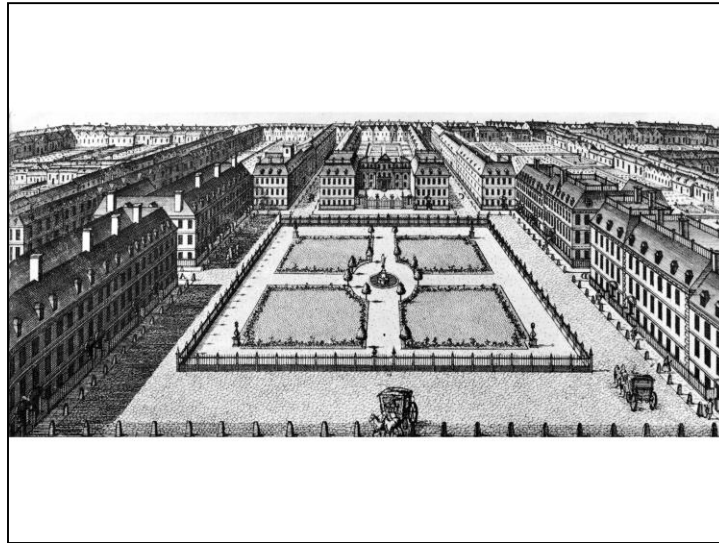




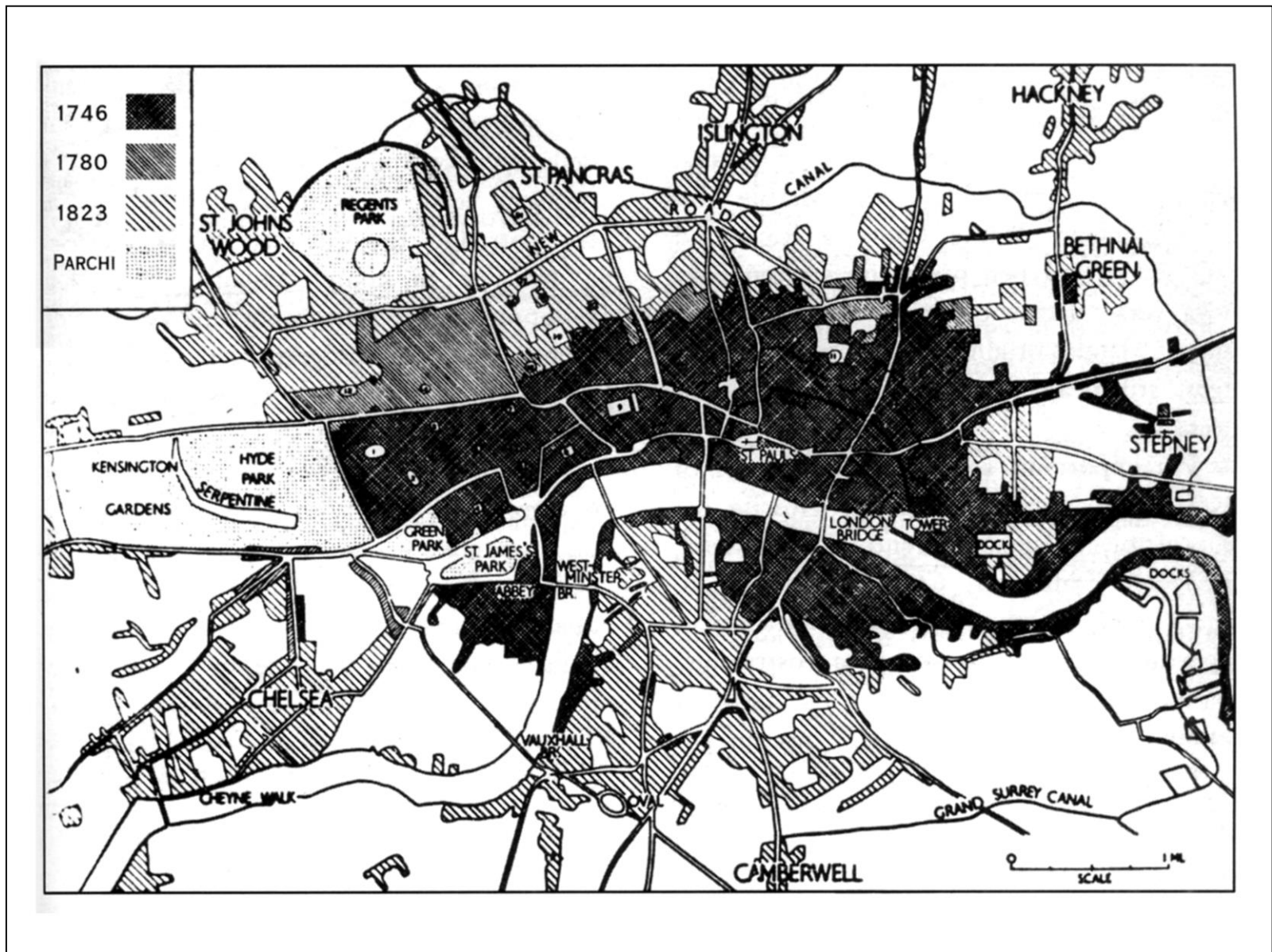
Mappa di Londra di John Rocque, 1746



Burlington House (1663-1668)



King's Square a Soho (realizzata alla fine degli anni Settanta del Seicento)



Lo sviluppo di Londra tra la metà del Settecento e gli anni Venti dell'Ottocento





*Candy of youthfull Blood,  
 Is by Misuse to poison Good.  
 Reason unaided, views unband  
 The sacred gates he wou'd be clos'd.*

*Approaching views the Ginny Law  
 And Poverty with icy Paw*

*Ready to seize the poor Remains  
 That lye half left of all his Gains*

*Gold Pindonee, lame, Alter Thoughts,  
 With Fears, Despair, & Horrors fraught,  
 When he hath view'd, & whom to send?*

*Call back his guilty Pleasures dead,  
 When he hath view'd, & whom to send?*

*Invented, Printed, Engraved by W. Hogarth, & Published by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Sun in Pall Mall. June 25. 1735. According to an Act of Parliamt. Plate 4.*

William Hogarth, scena di strada a Londra, 1735





**1600-1700**

1. Bloomsbury.
2. Covent Garden.
3. Golden.
4. Gray's Inn.
5. Kensington.
6. Leicester.
7. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
8. New.

9. Red Lion.
10. St. James.
11. Soho.
12. South/Gray's Inn.
13. Temple.

*Altri squares, più tardi*

14. Berkeley.
15. Grosvenor.
16. Hanover.
17. Bedford.
18. Manchester.
19. Portman.
20. Gordon.
21. Russel.
22. Tavistock.
23. Cavendish.

Le squares londinesi nel XVII e XVIII secolo



Lord Burlington (Richard Boyle, III conte di Burlington, 1694-1753)



Lord Burlington, Chiswick House, Chiswick (Londra), 1726-1729

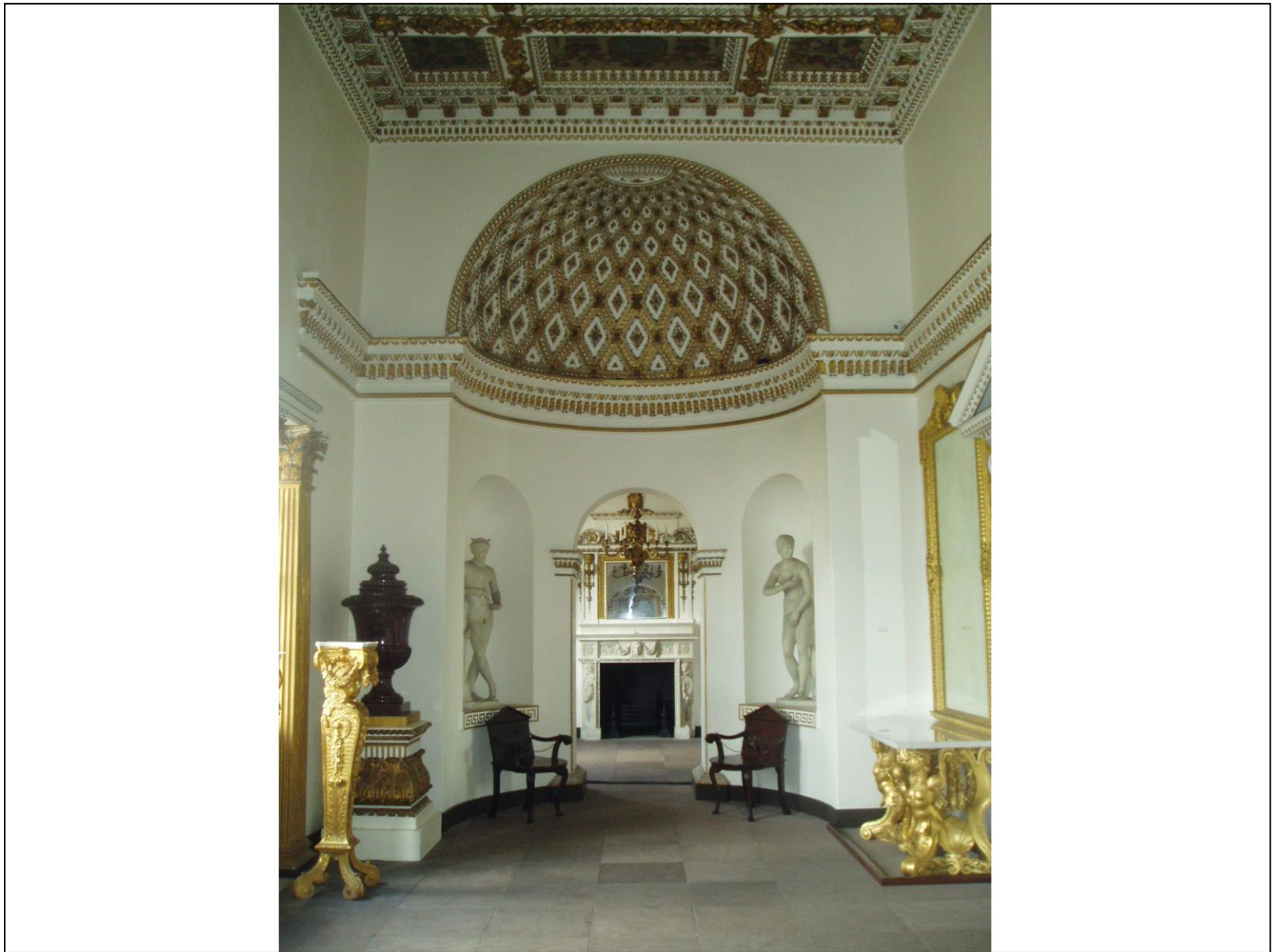




V. Scamozzi, villa Rocca Pisana, Lonigo, 1574



Chiswick House, interno

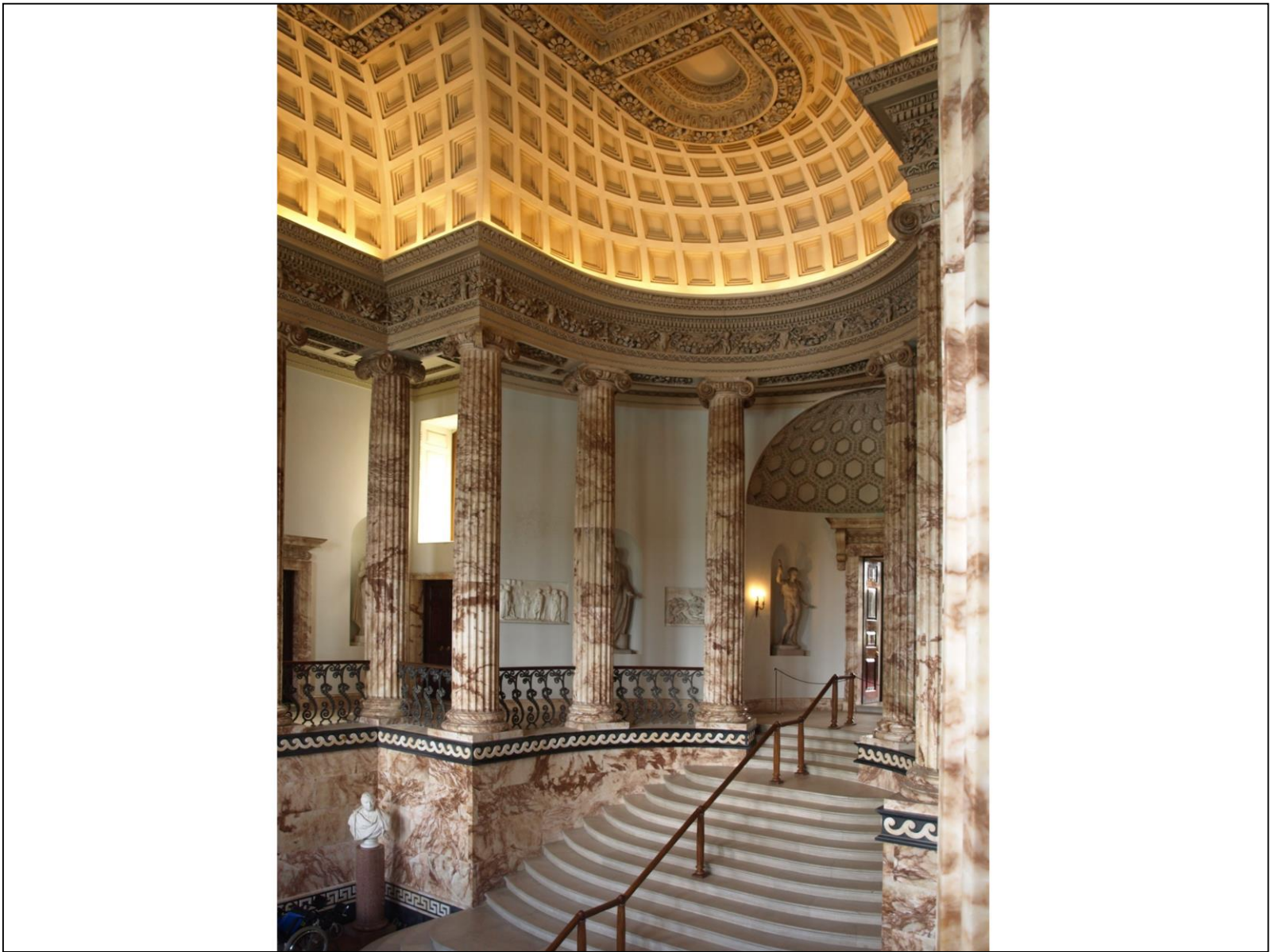


Chiswick House, interno





William Kent (1685 ca.-1748)



W. Kent, Holkham Hall (Norfolk), 1734-1764

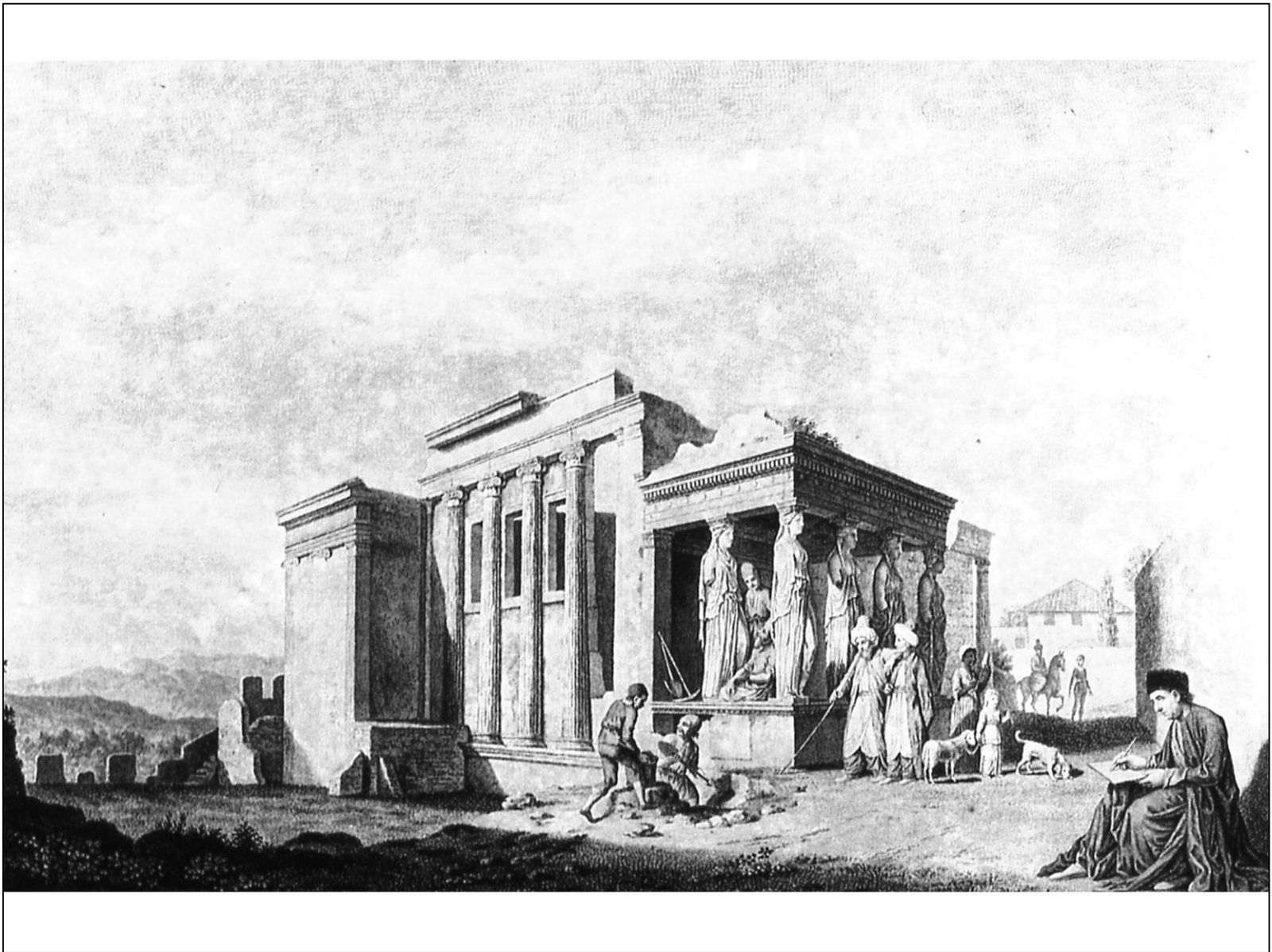


James Stuart (1713-1788)



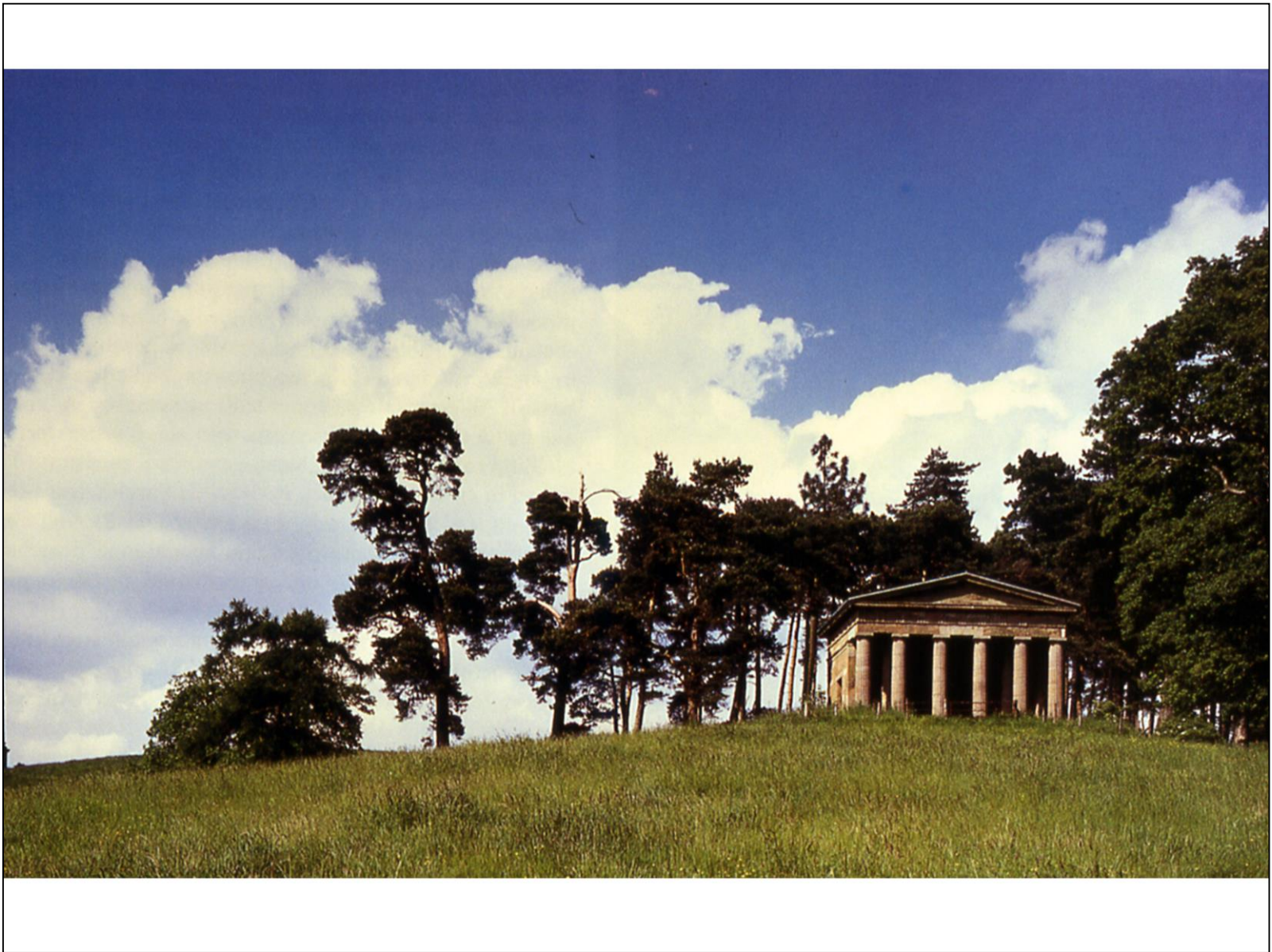


J. Stuart, Painted Room nella Spencer House, Londra, 1758



J. Stuart e N. Revett, *Eretteo*, da *The Antiquities of Athens*, 1762-1814, vol. II





J. Stuart, tempio dorico, parco di Hagley, 1758





Parco di Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire. Il palazzo è opera di John Vanbrugh e Nicholas Hawksmoore (1705-1735 ca.). Il primo disegno del parco si deve a J. Vanbrugh. Dal 1764 viene trasformato in giardino paesistico

da Capability Brown





J. Gibbs (?), Ponte palladiano a Stowe Park, Buckinghamshire, 1744





C. Lorrain, Veduta di Roma con il ponte Milvio, 1650 ca.



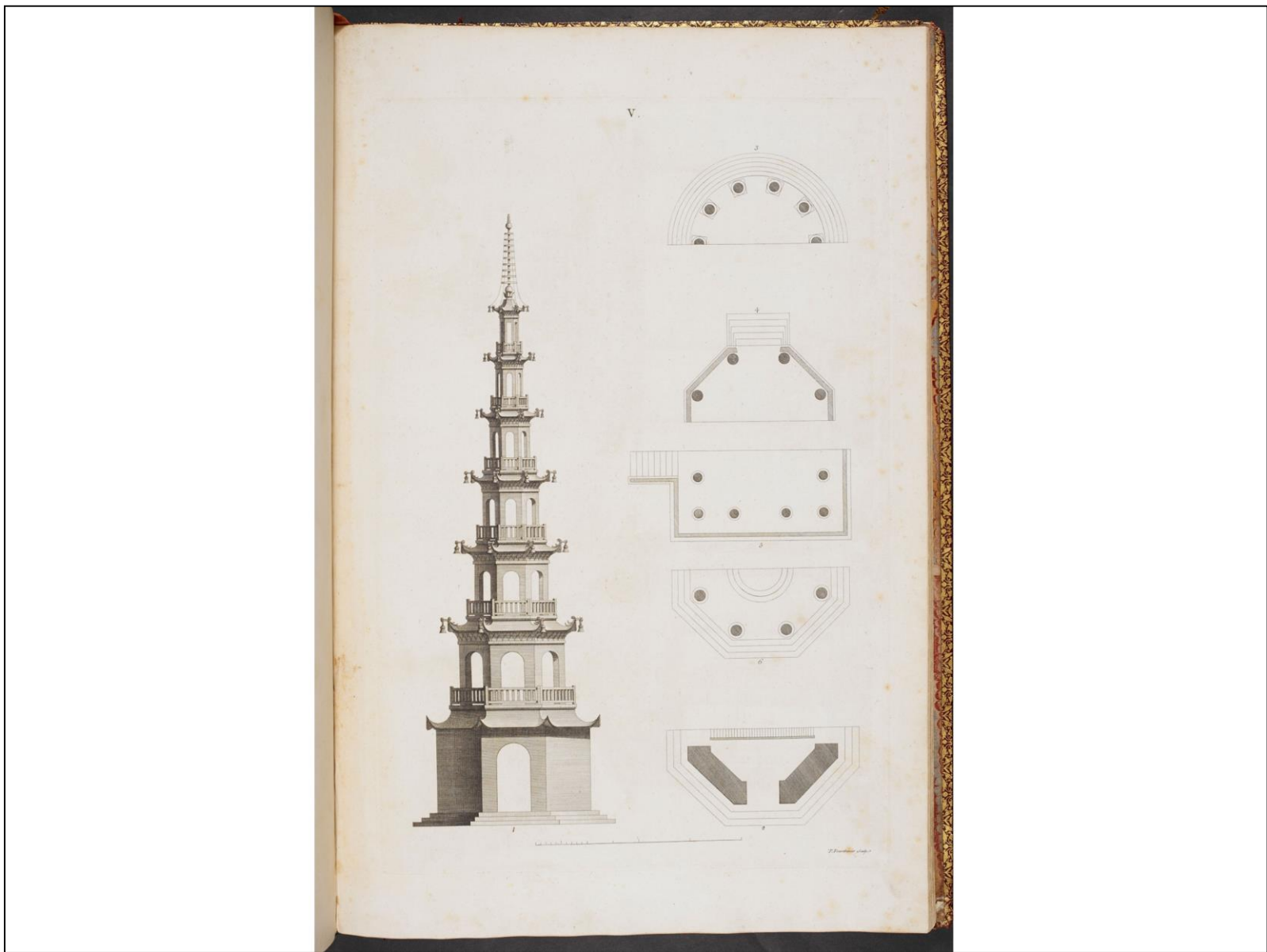
Joshua Reynolds, ritratto di William Chambers (1723-1796)





William Chambers, Somerset House, Londra (1776-1796)





William Chambers, progetto di padiglione a forma di pagoda



William Chambers, pagoda cinese nei giardini di Kew, 1761-1762



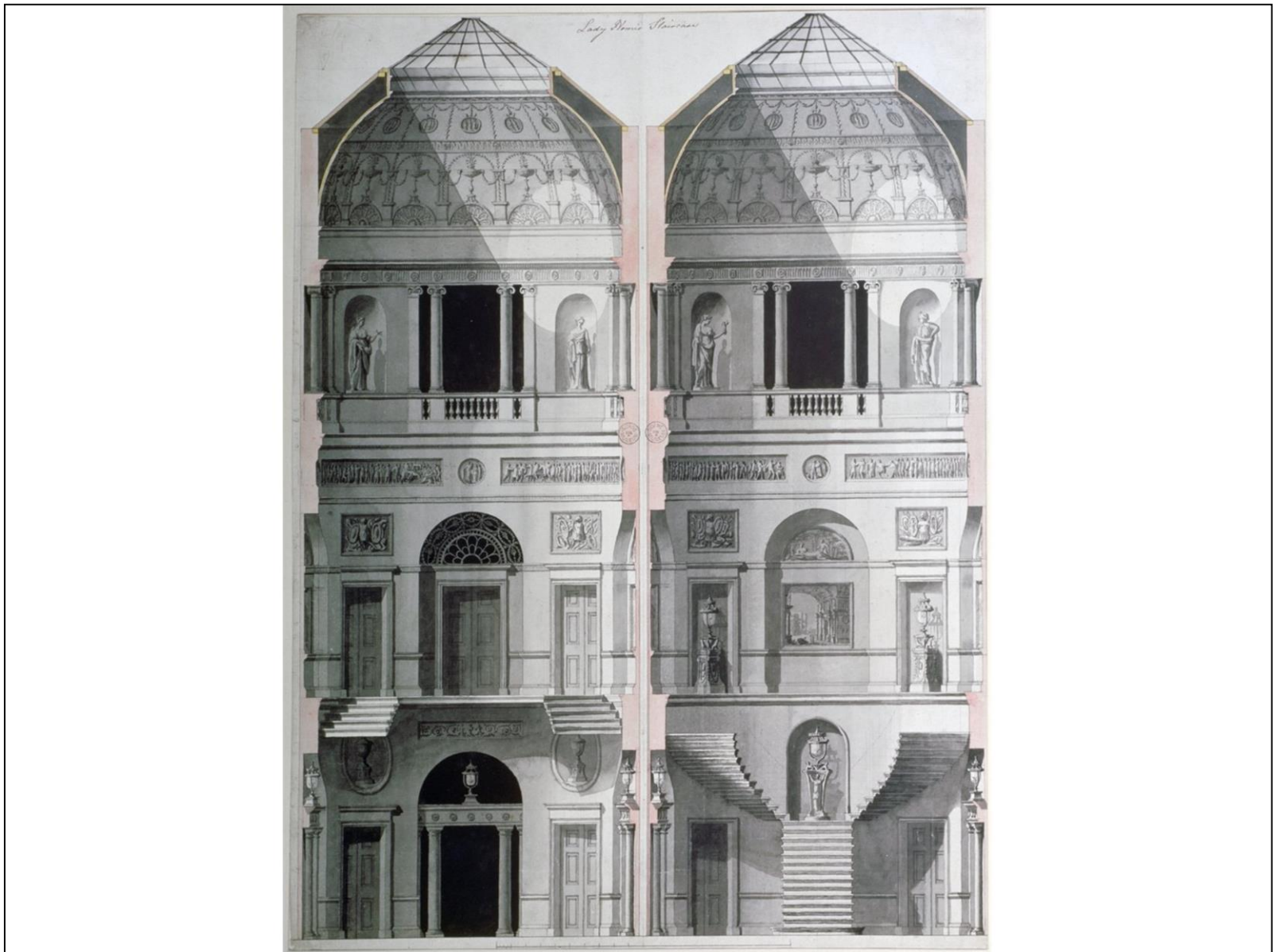


Robert Adam (1728-1792)





Robert Adam, casa londinese di sir Watkin Williams Wynn, in St James Square 20 (1772-1777)



Robert Adam, Home House, Londra, Portman Square 20 (1775)





Robert Adam, Home House, Londra, Portman Square 20 (1775)





Robert Adam, Home House, Londra, Portman Square 20 (1775)



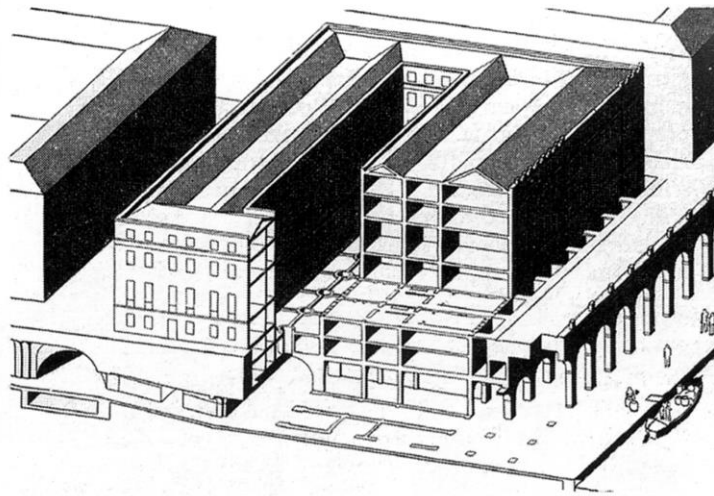


Alexandr Nasmyth, Veduta di Londra, 1826



Robert Adam, complesso di terraces Adelphi, Londra (1768-1772)





Schema di funzionamento del complesso di terraces Adelphi



John Nash (1752-1835)

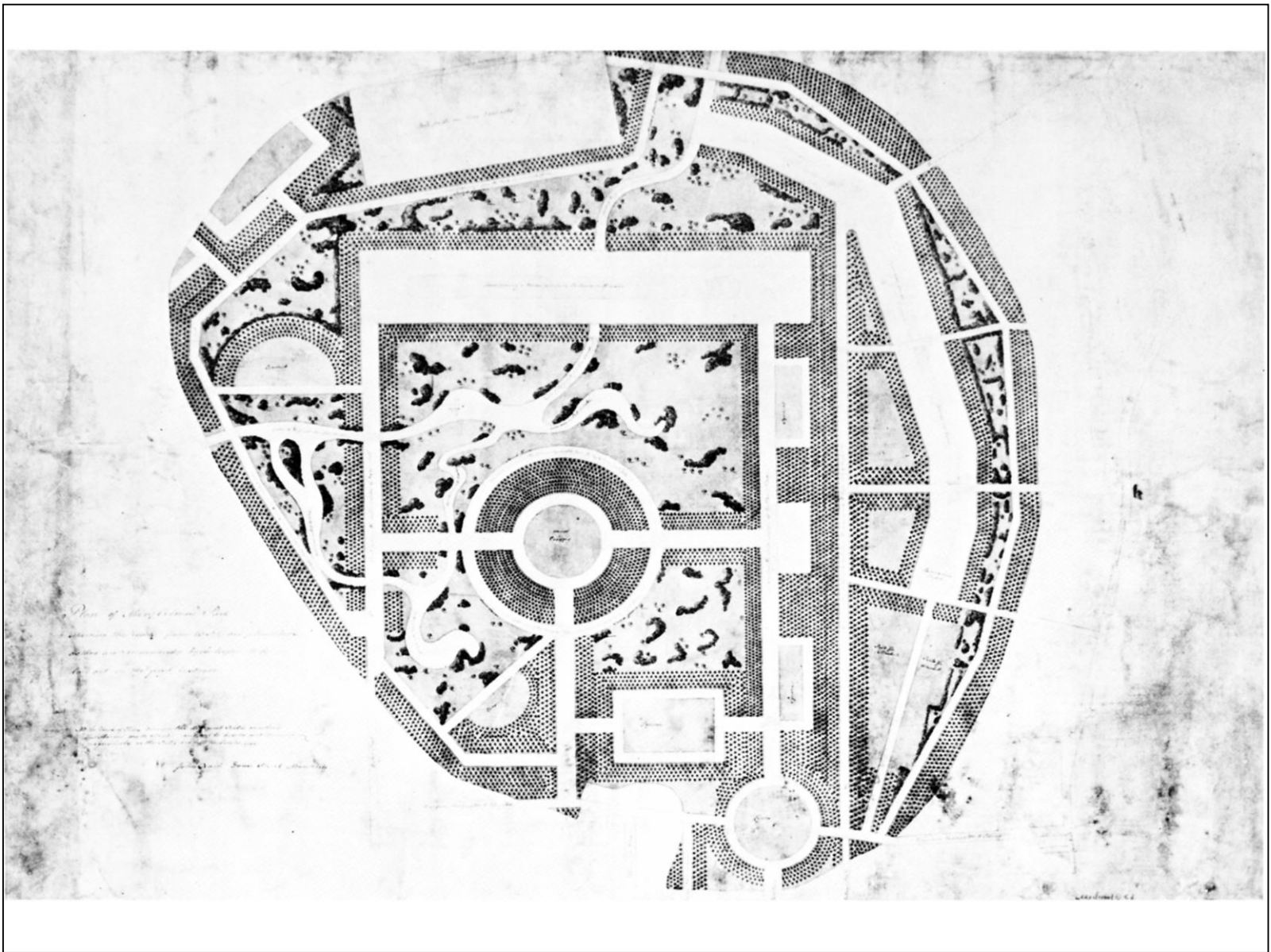


John Nash, edificio in Bloomsbury Square, Londra





Bedford square, Londra (1775-1783): tipiche case georgiane con facciate in mattoni



J. Nash, Regent's Park: primo progetto, 1811





PLAN  
OF AN ESTATE  
BELONGING TO THE CROWN  
called  
MARYBONE PARK FARM,  
upon a DESIGN, for  
letting it out on  
BUILDING LEASES,  
by John Nash.

Ordered by the HOUSE OF COMMONS to be printed, 17<sup>th</sup> June 1791.

J. Nash, Regent's Park: secondo progetto





Pianta di Bath, 1818





Bath con il Circus (a destra) e il Royal Crescent (a sinistra)





J. Wood Sr., Queens' Square, Bath (dal 1729)





J. Wood Sr., The Circus, Bath (1754-1758)





J. Wood Jr., il Royal Crescent, Bath (1767-1774)





J. Wood Jr., il Royal Crescent, Bath (1767-74)



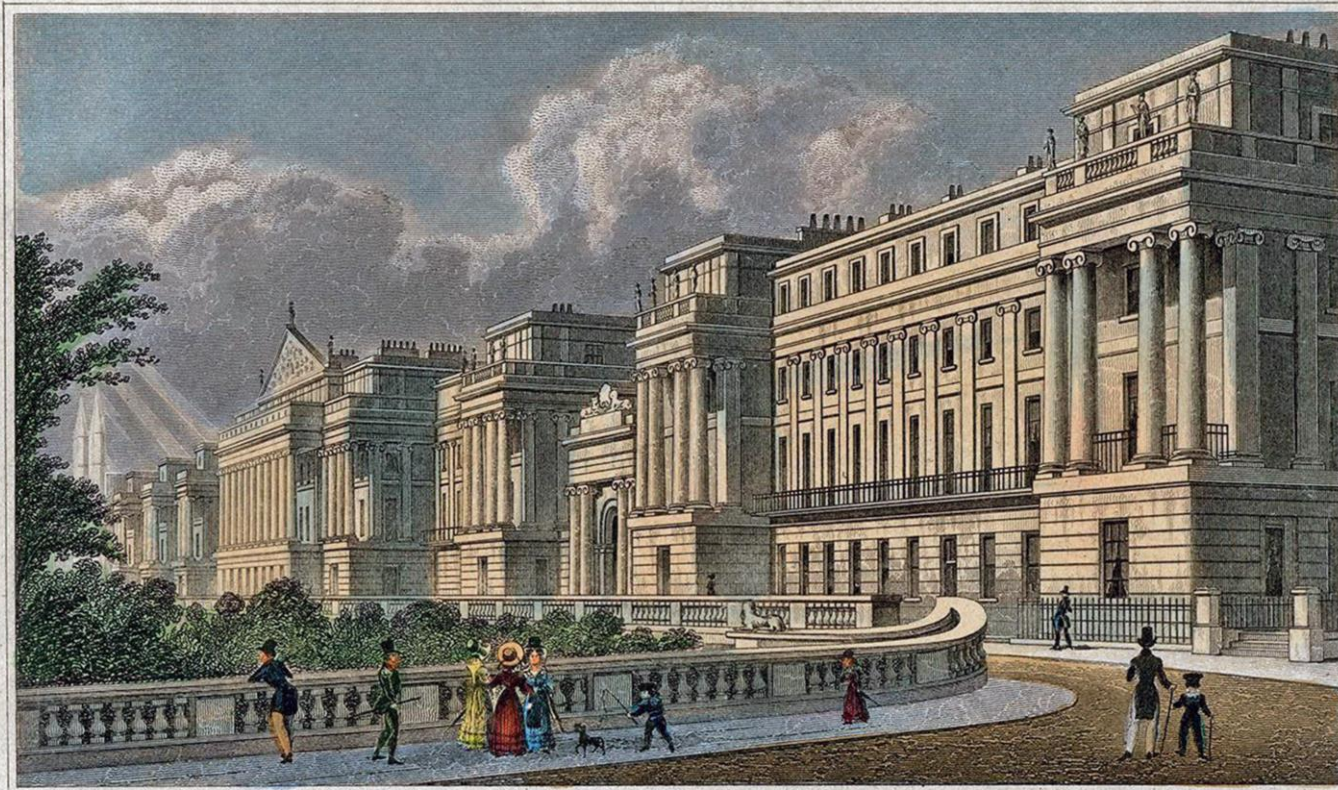
Planimetria di Regent's Park





J. Nash, Cumberland Terrace, Londra: veduta d'insieme





Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by Ja. Tingle.

CUMBERLAND TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK.  
TO JOHN NASH, ESQ. ARCHITECT TO THE KING &c. THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

Published Dec. 15. 1827. by Jones & Co. 3. Acton Place. Kingsland Road. London.

J. Nash, Cumberland Terrace, Londra





J. Nash, Cumberland Terrace, Londra: il blocco centrale

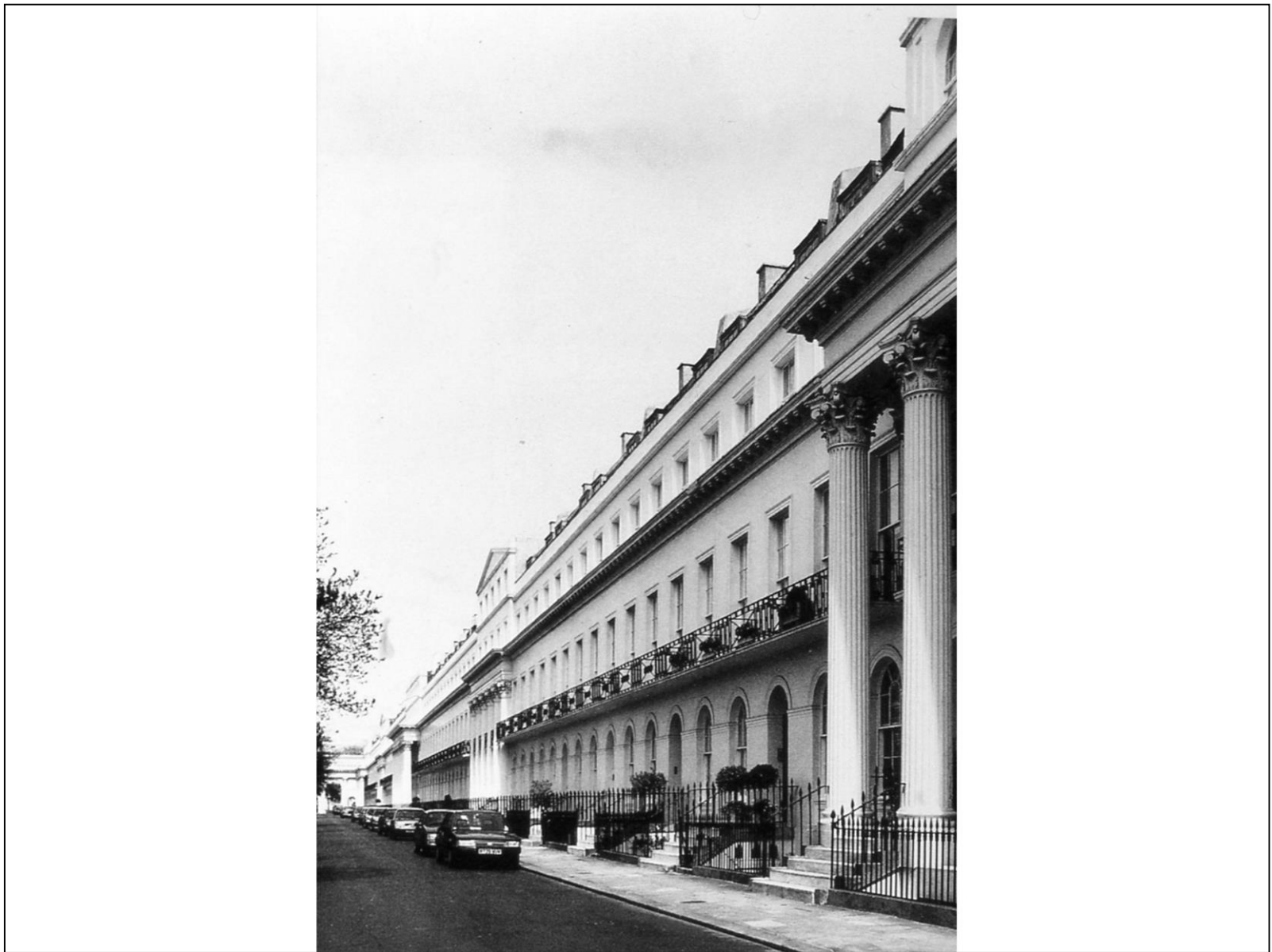


J. Nash, Hanover Terrace, Londra: lato verso il parco



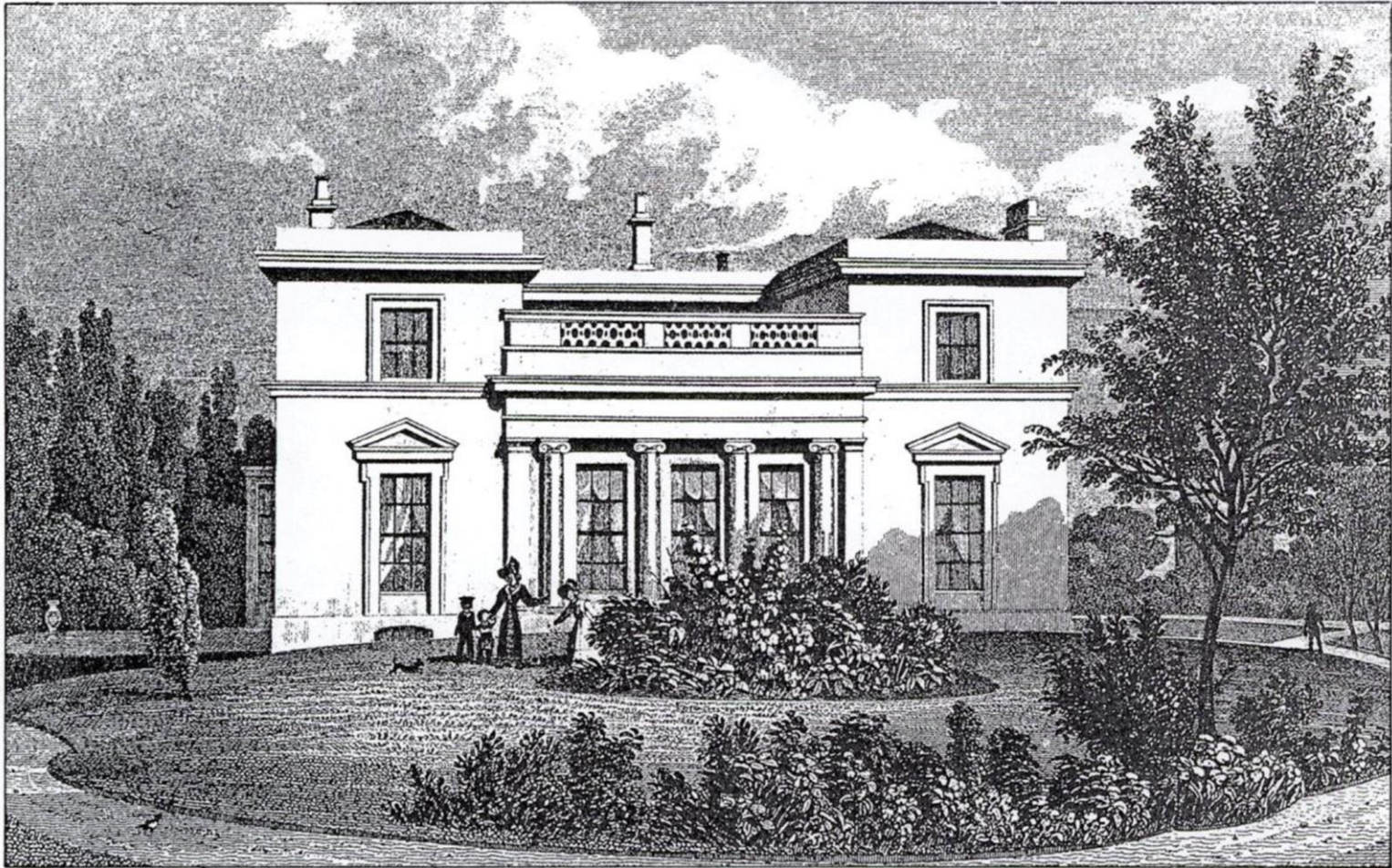


J. Nash, York Terrace West, Londra: lato verso la strada



J. Nash, Chester Terrace, Londra: lato verso la strada





Drawn by Tho' H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Tombleson.

HANOVER LODGE, REGENT'S PARK.

THE RESIDENCE OF LADY ARBUTHNOT; TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Hanover Lodge, Regent's Park, Londra



Drawn by Tho. H. Shepherd.

Engraved by J. Redaway.

EAST SIDE OF PARK CRESCENT.

J. Nash, Park Crescent, Londra



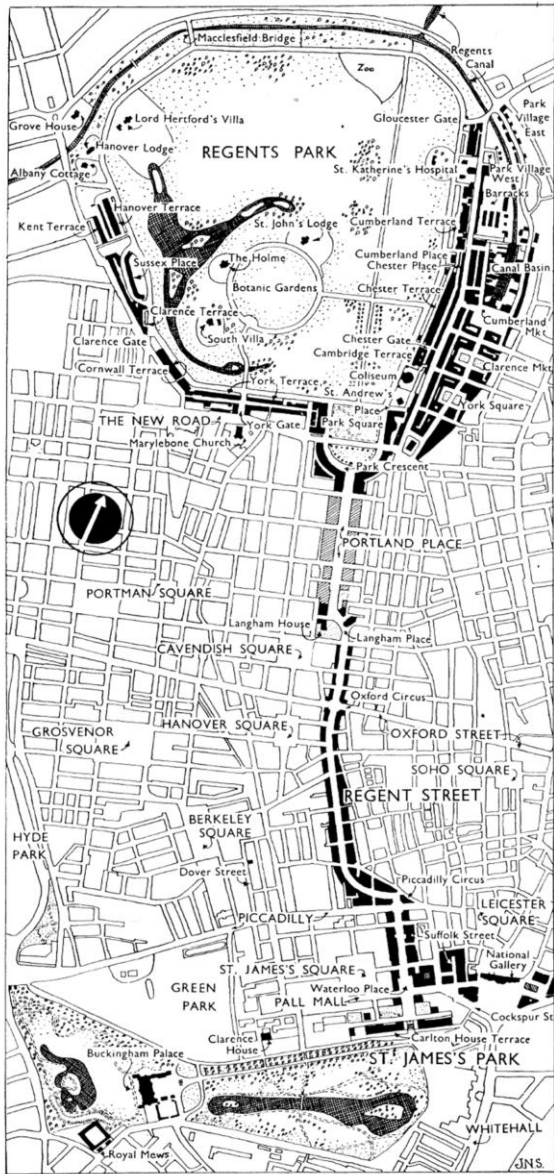


J. Nash, Park Crescent, Londra

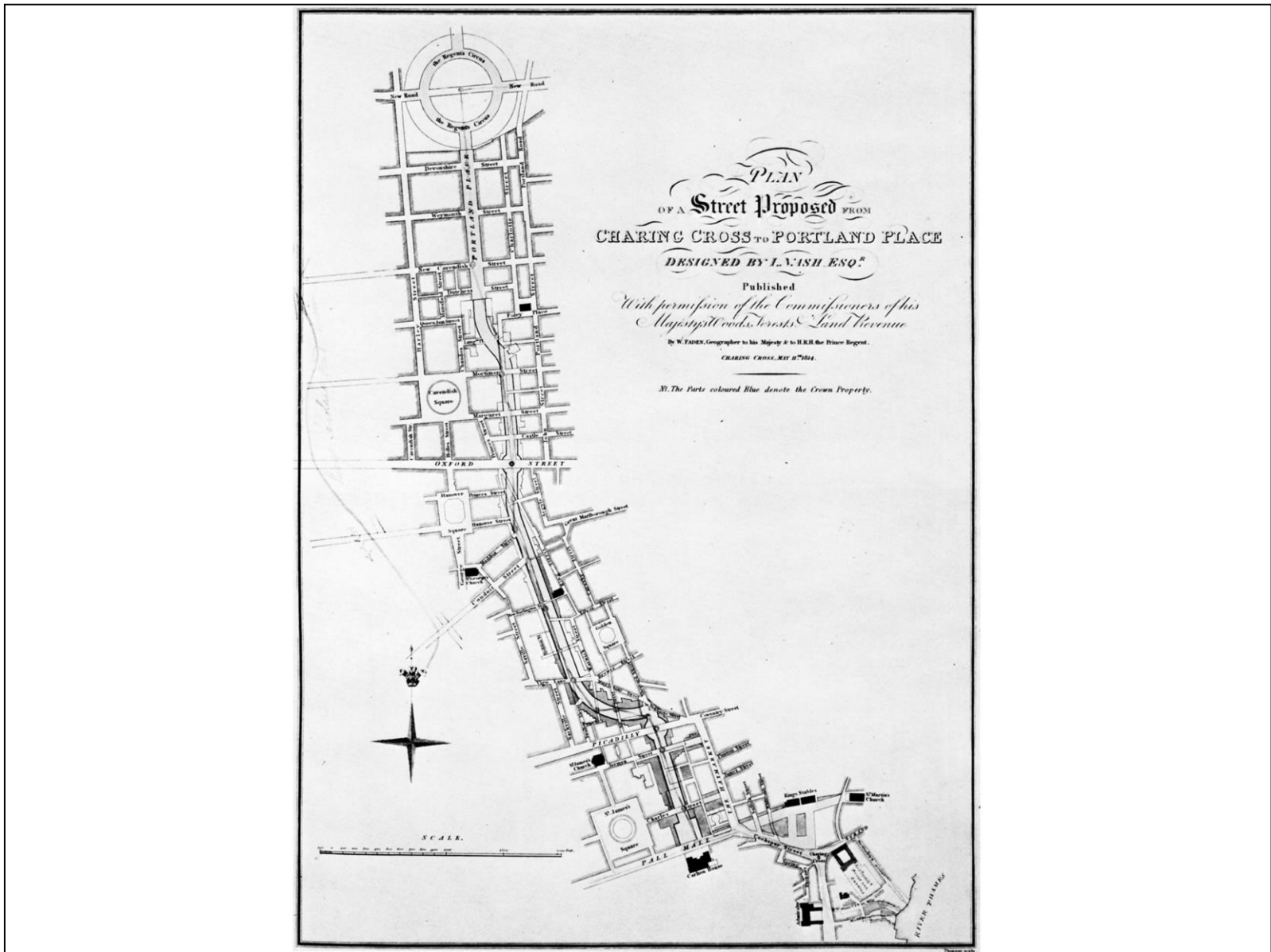


J. Nash, York Gate e Marylebone Church, Londra





Planimetria di Londra con Regent's Park e Regent Street

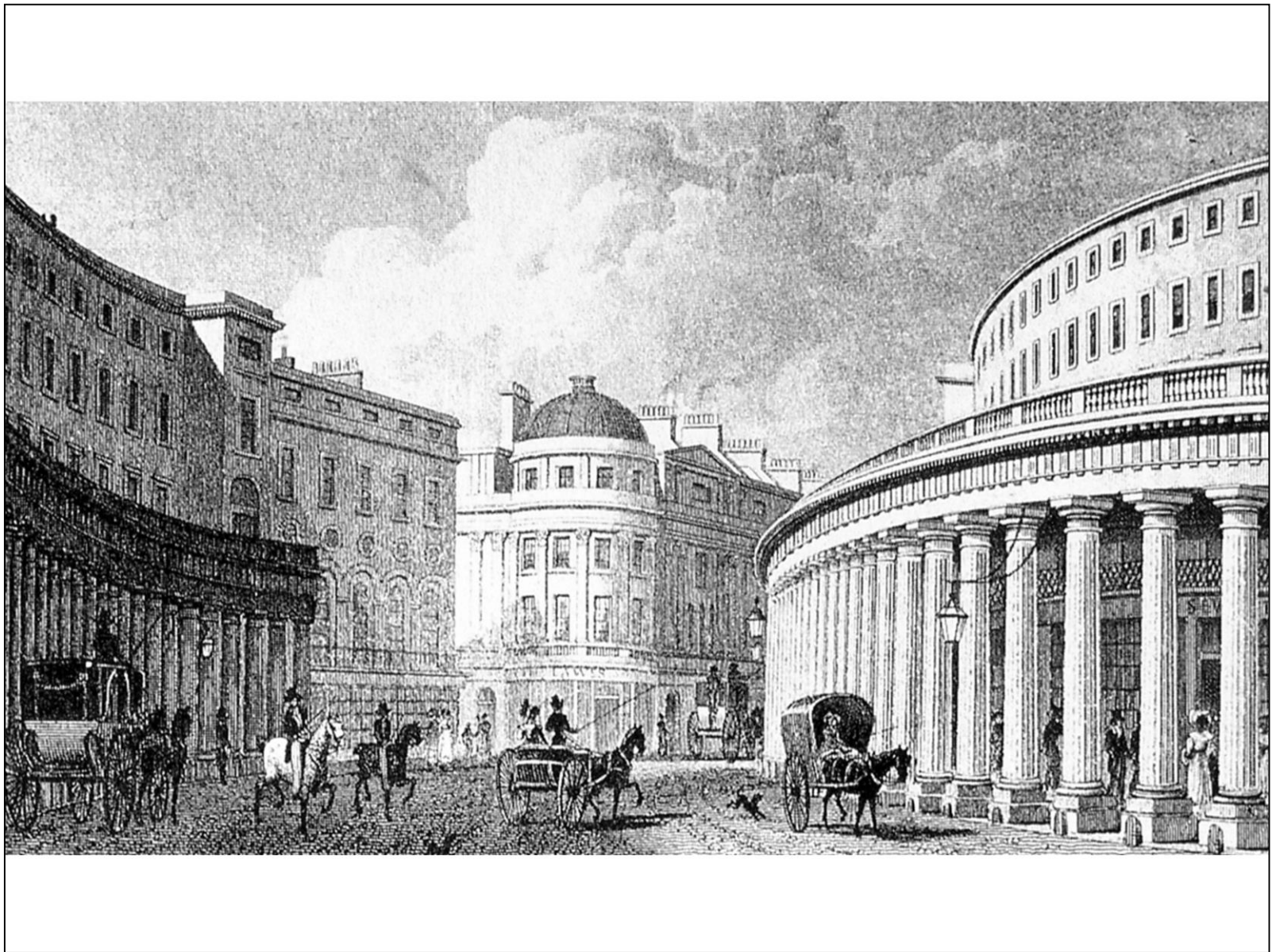


J. Nash, Regent Street: pianta sovrapposta allo stato originario dei luoghi, 1814





C. Percier e P.-F.-L. Fontaine, Rue de Rivoli, Parigi (dal 1801)



J. Nash, The Quadrant, Londra





J. Nash, chiesa di All Souls, Londra



John Nash, Padiglione reale di Brighton, 1815-1822