

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FERRARA
Dipartimento di Architettura
Corso di laurea magistrale in Architettura
a.a. 2019-2020

Corso di Storia dell'architettura moderna
Prof. Renata Samperi

L'Italia nel Quattrocento – I

Materiali della lezione 4

Programma dettagliato:

ARCHITETTURA DEL QUATTROCENTO

Firenze e la Toscana. Michelozzo architetto: rotonda della SS. Annunziata; palazzo Medici a Firenze, villa Medici a Fiesole. Pio II e Bernardo Rossellino a Pienza. Giuliano da Sangallo: villa Medici a Poggio a Caiano, S. Maria delle Carceri a Prato.

Il palazzo Ducale di Urbino e l'attività di Francesco di Giorgio architetto.

Bibliografia:

A. BRUSCHI, *Brunelleschi e la nuova architettura fiorentina*, in F.P. FIORE (a cura di), *Storia dell'architettura italiana. Il Quattrocento*, Milano, Electa 1998, pp. 38-113, in particolare pp. 104-106 (Michelozzo).

F.P. FIORE, *Siena e Urbino*, in ID. (a cura di), *Storia dell'architettura italiana. Il Quattrocento*, Milano, Electa 1998, pp. 272-313, in particolare pp. 277-279 (Pienza).

R. PACCIANI, *Firenze nella seconda metà del secolo*, in F.P. FIORE (a cura di), *Storia dell'architettura italiana. Il Quattrocento*, Milano, Electa 1998, pp. 330-373, in particolare pp. 347-357 (Giuliano da Sangallo).

F.P. FIORE, *Siena e Urbino*, in ID. (a cura di), *Storia dell'architettura italiana. Il Quattrocento*, Milano, Electa 1998, pp. 272-313, in particolare pp. 283-284, 288-296 (Urbino e Francesco di Giorgio).

A. BRUSCHI, *Luciano di Laurana. Chi era costui? Laurana, fra Carnevale, Alberti a Urbino: un tentativo di revisione*, in «Annali di architettura», 20, 2008, pp. 37-81 (Urbino).

Firenze e la Toscana

Cosimo de' Medici (1389-1464)



Jacopo Pontormo
ritratto di Cosimo de' Medici (1518-19),
Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi

Lorenzo de' Medici (1449-1492)



Andrea del Verrocchio,
ritratto di Lorenzo de' Medici (1480),
Washington DC, National Gallery of Art

Michelozzo architetto a Firenze

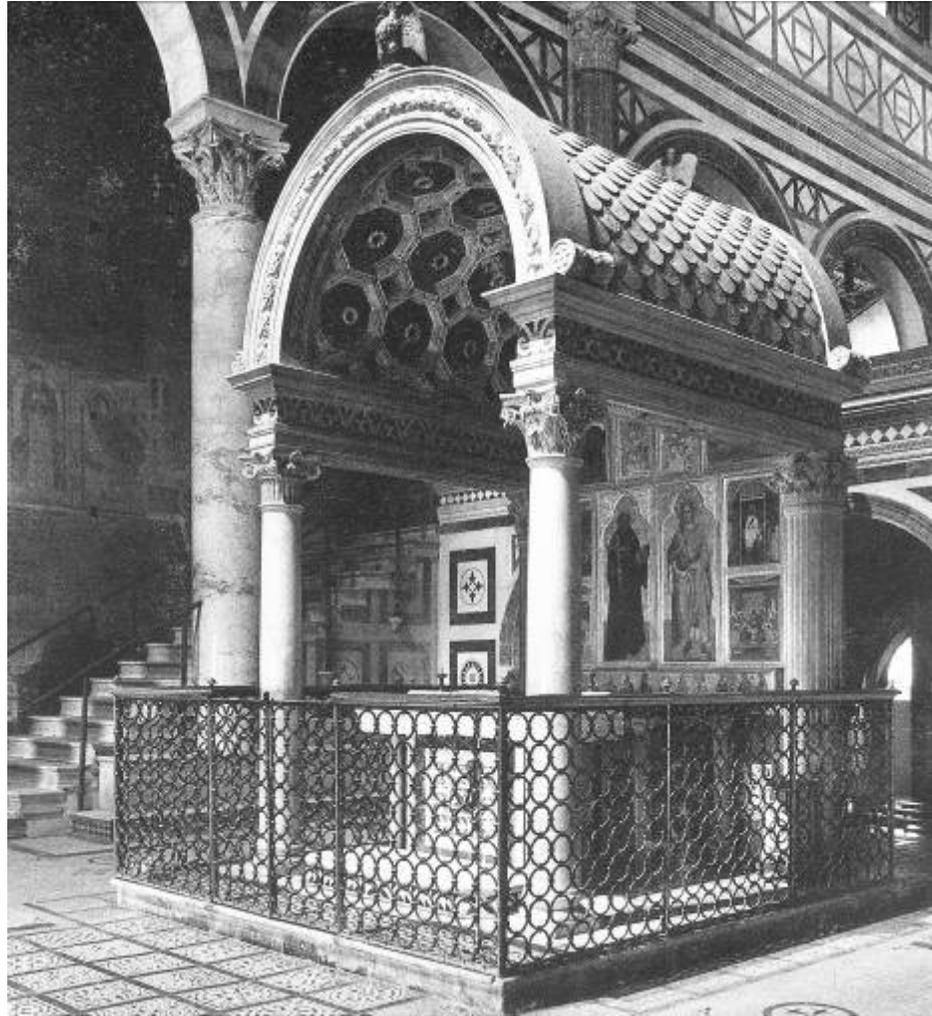


Donatello e Michelozzo, Napoli,
Sant'Angelo a Nilo, tomba Brancacci
(1425-27 ca.)



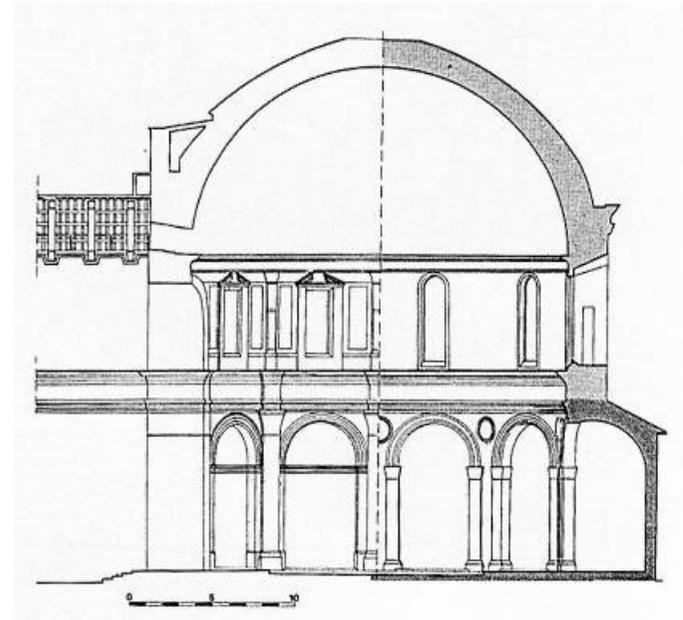
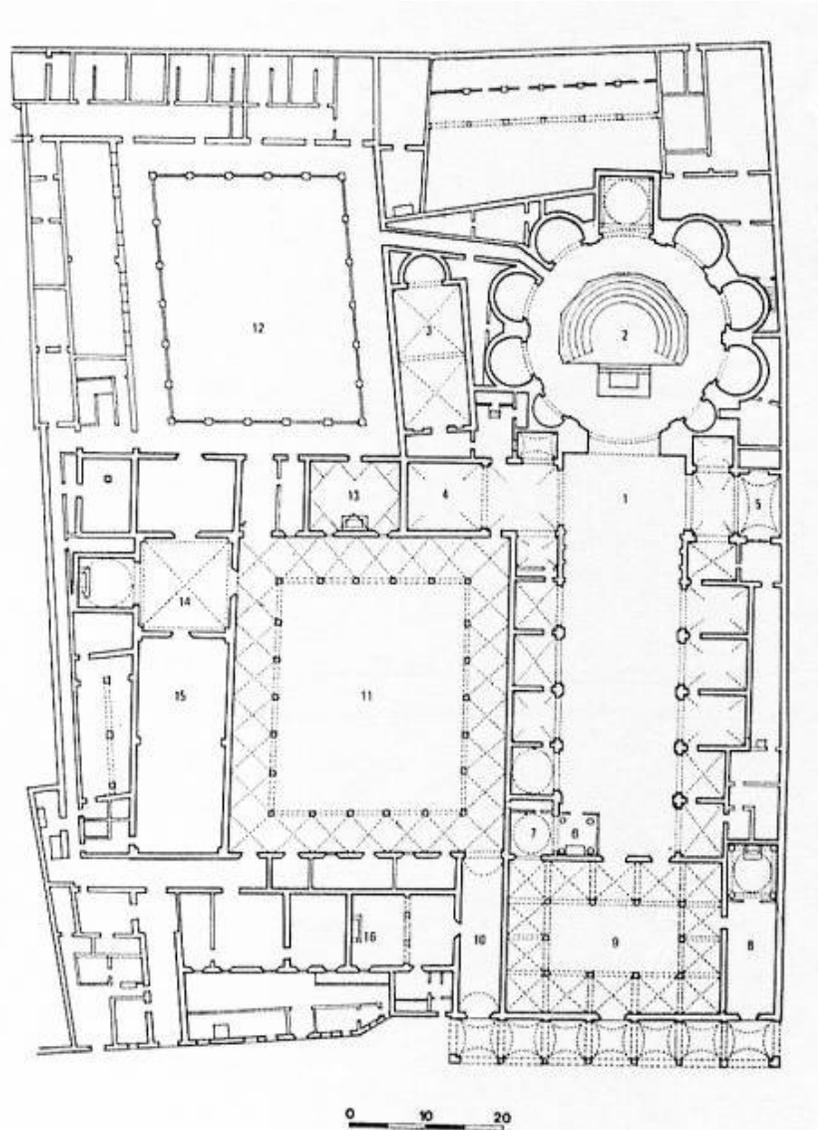
Arnolfo di Cambio, Roma,
Santa Cecilia, ciborio (1293)

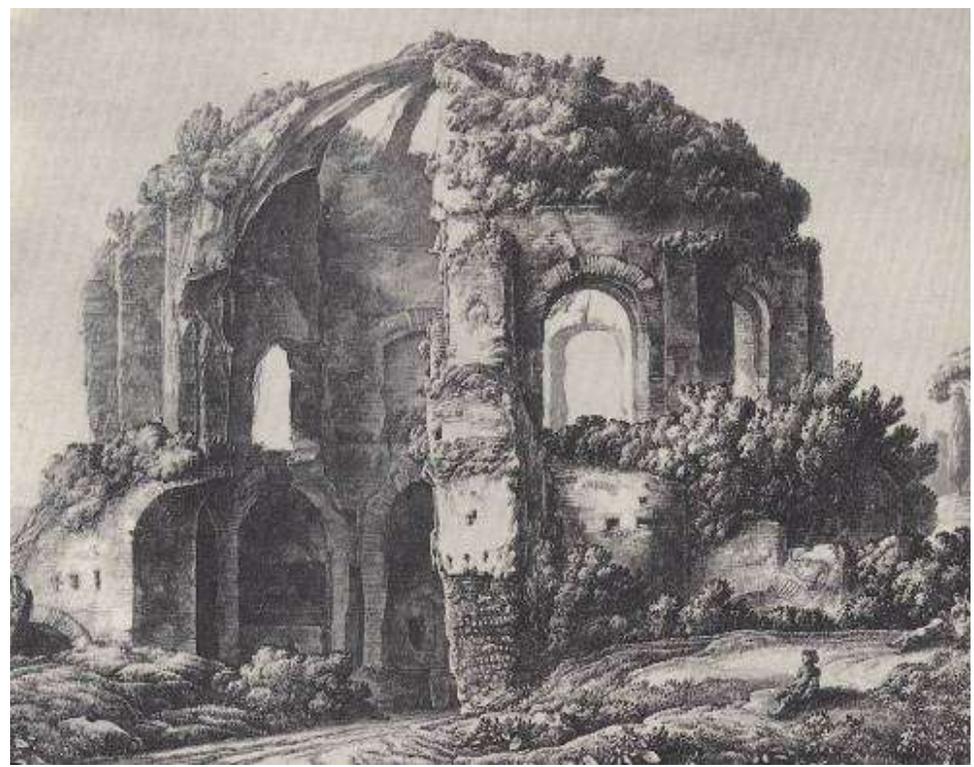
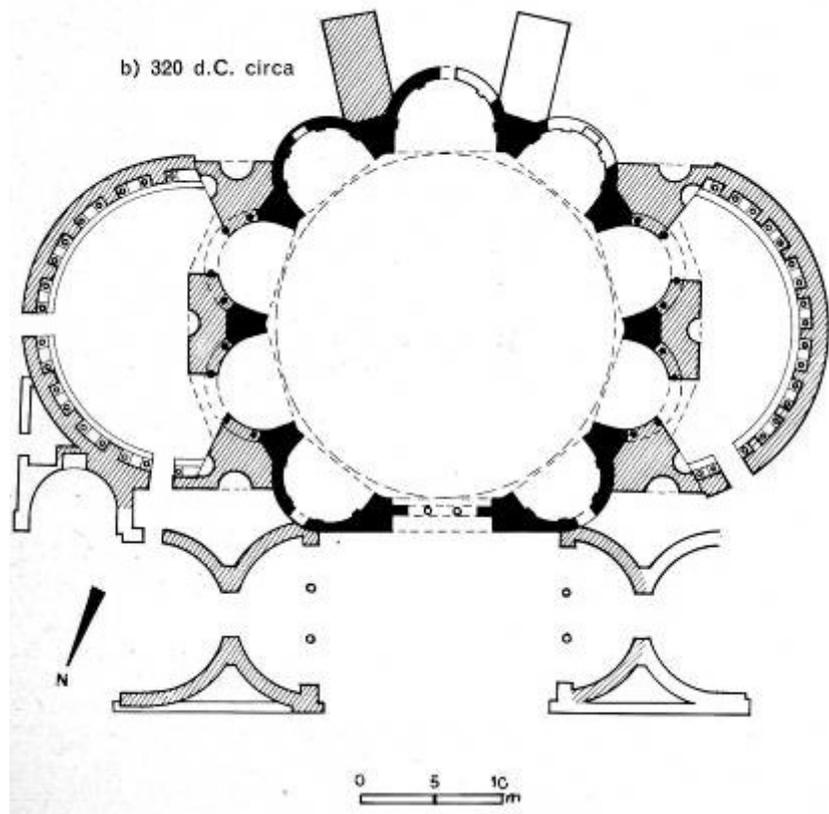
**Firenze, San Miniato al Monte, tabernacolo del Crocefisso
(1447-48)**

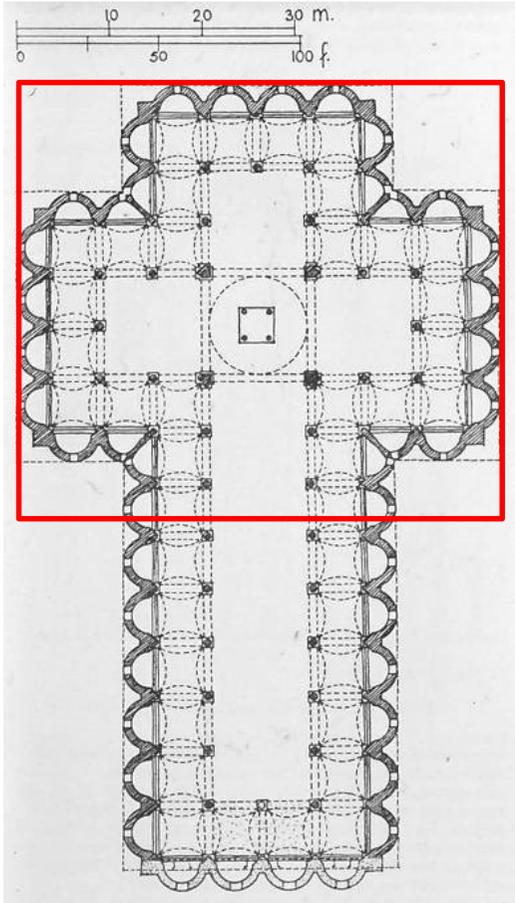


Firenze, rotonda della SS. Annunziata

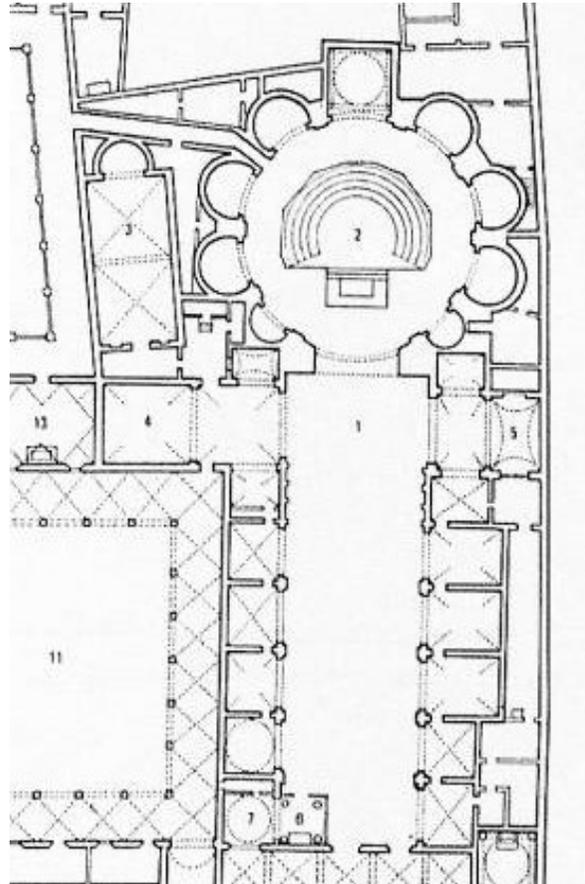
(1444: progetto di Michelozzo; 1470: nuovo disegno di Alberti)



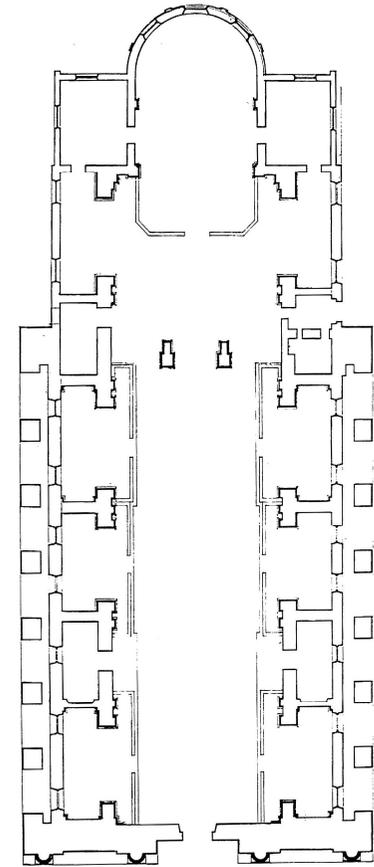




Santo Spirito



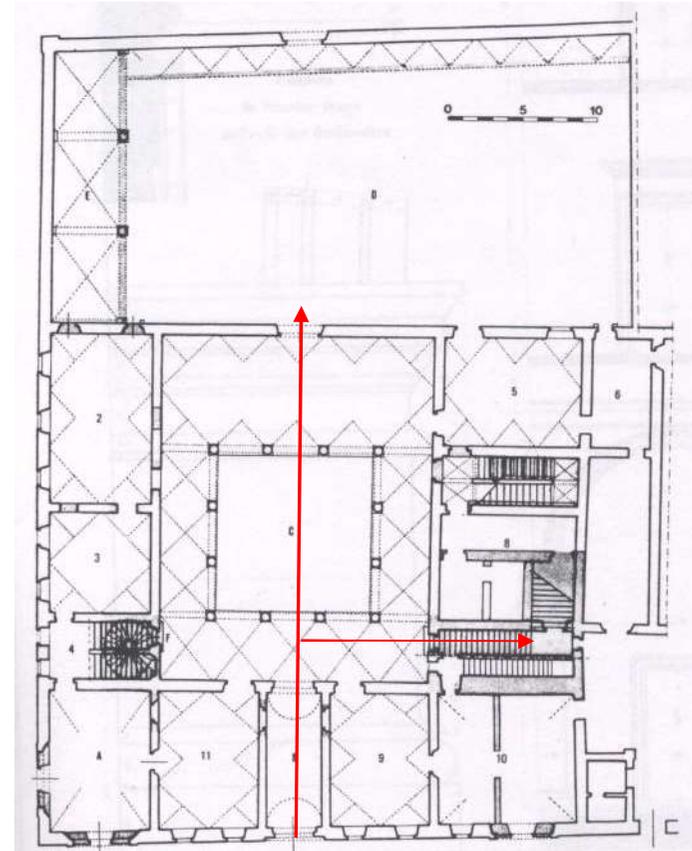
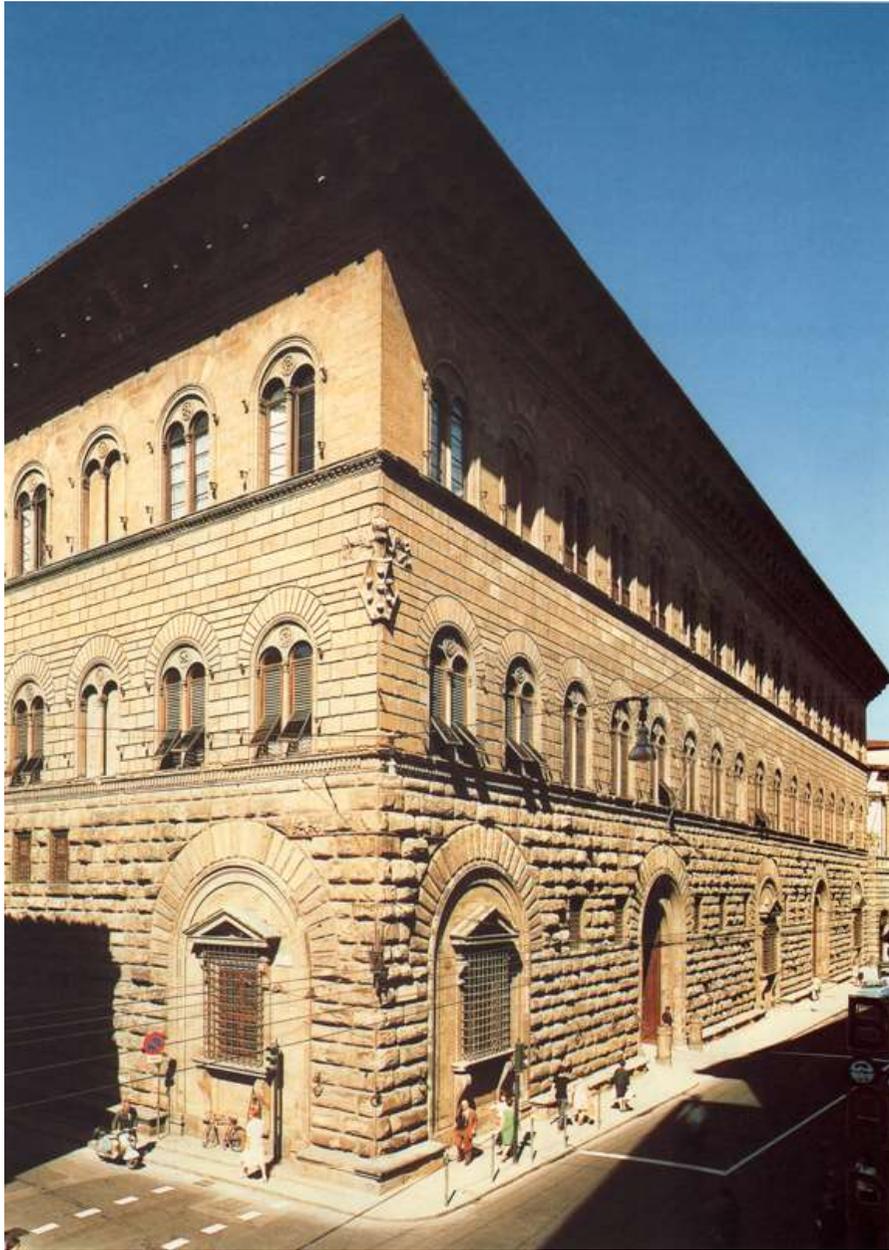
SS. Annunziata

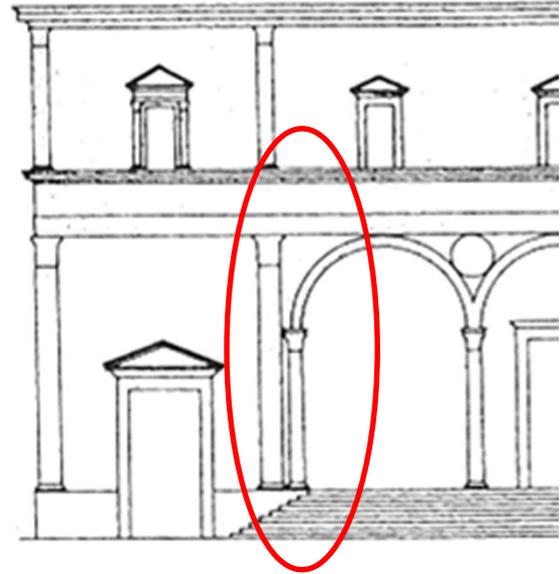
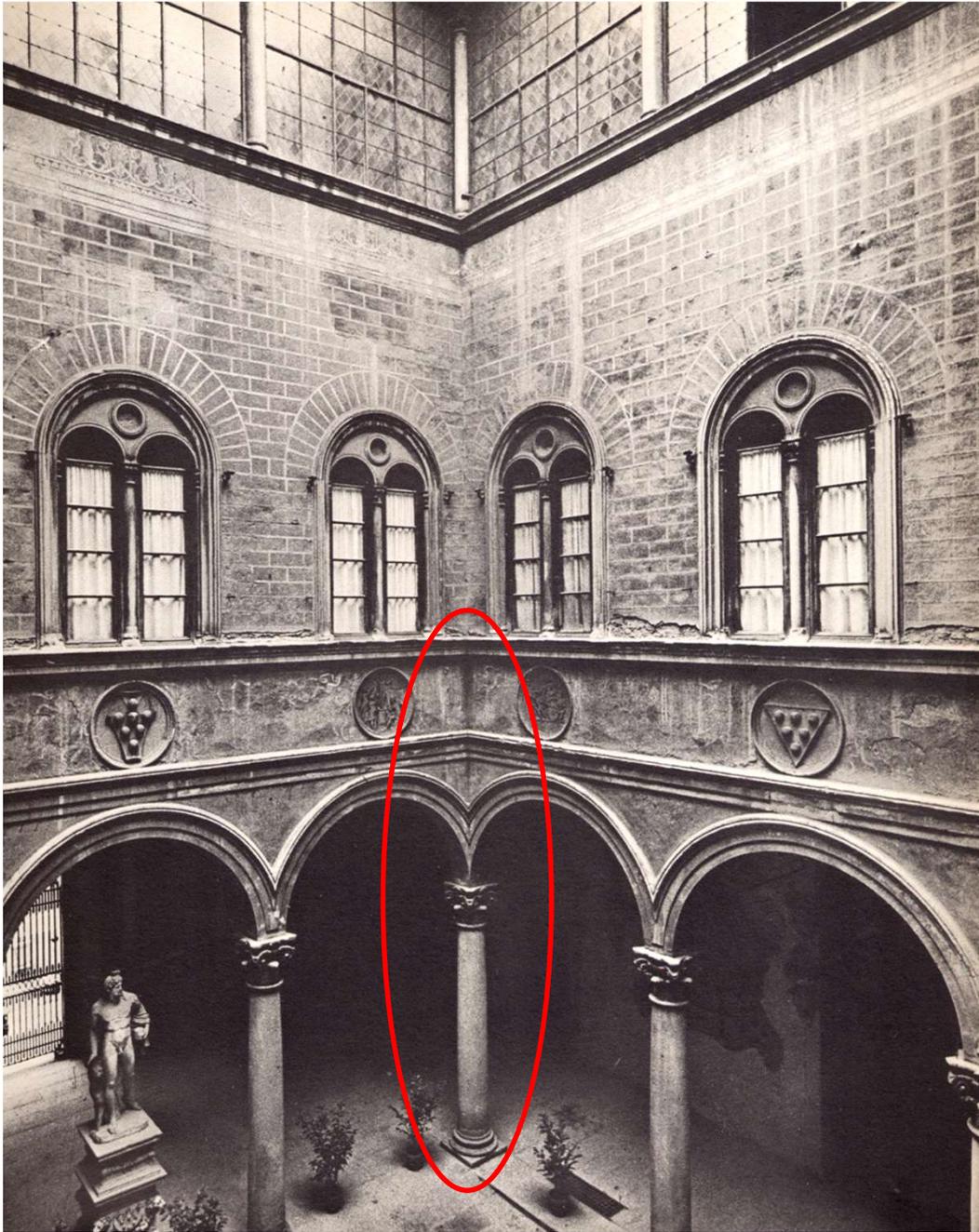


Tempio Malatestiano



Firenze, palazzo Medici (dal 1444)





Ospedale degli Innocenti, ipotesi di ricostruzione, dettaglio



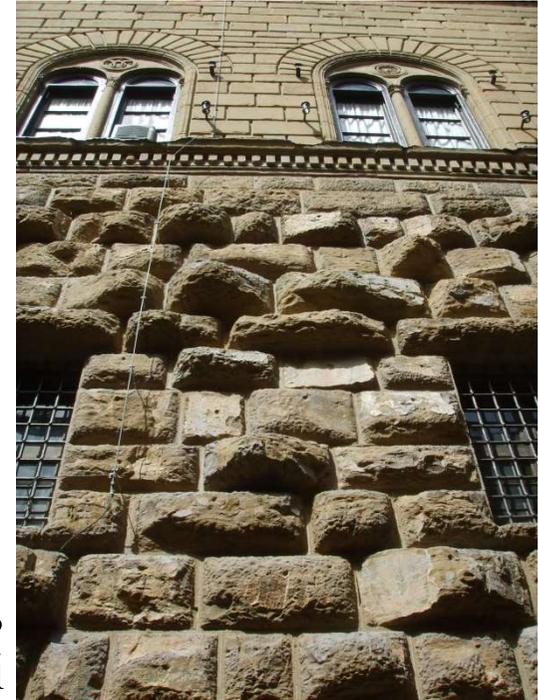
Palazzo Medici



Palazzo Vecchio



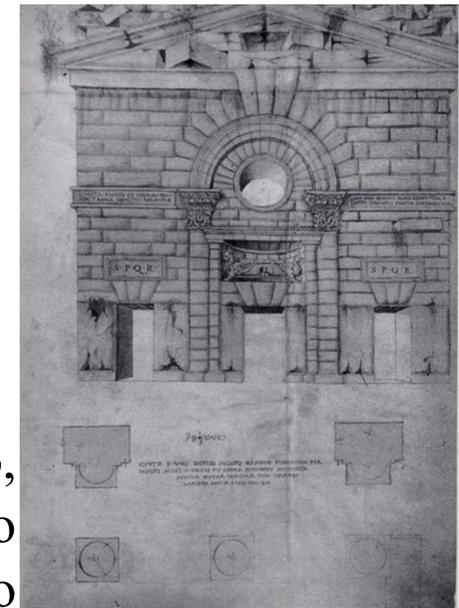
Firenze, Palazzo Vecchio



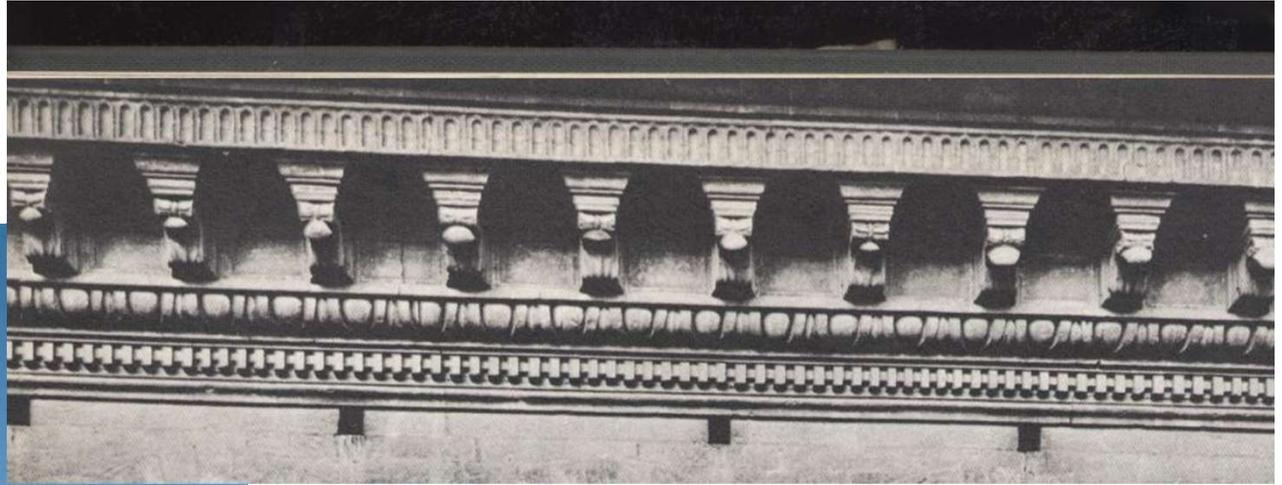
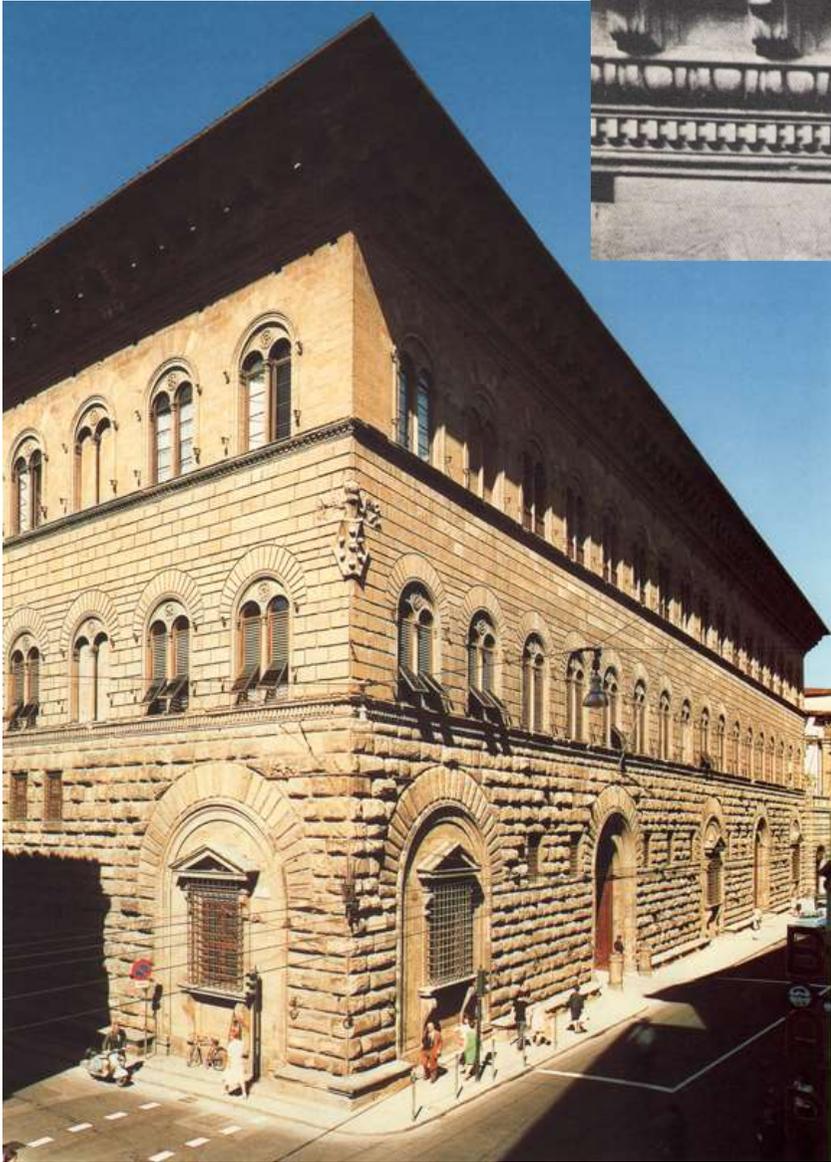
Firenze,
Palazzo Medici



Roma, foro di Augusto



Giuliano da Sangallo,
foro di Augusto
cod. Barberiniano Latino

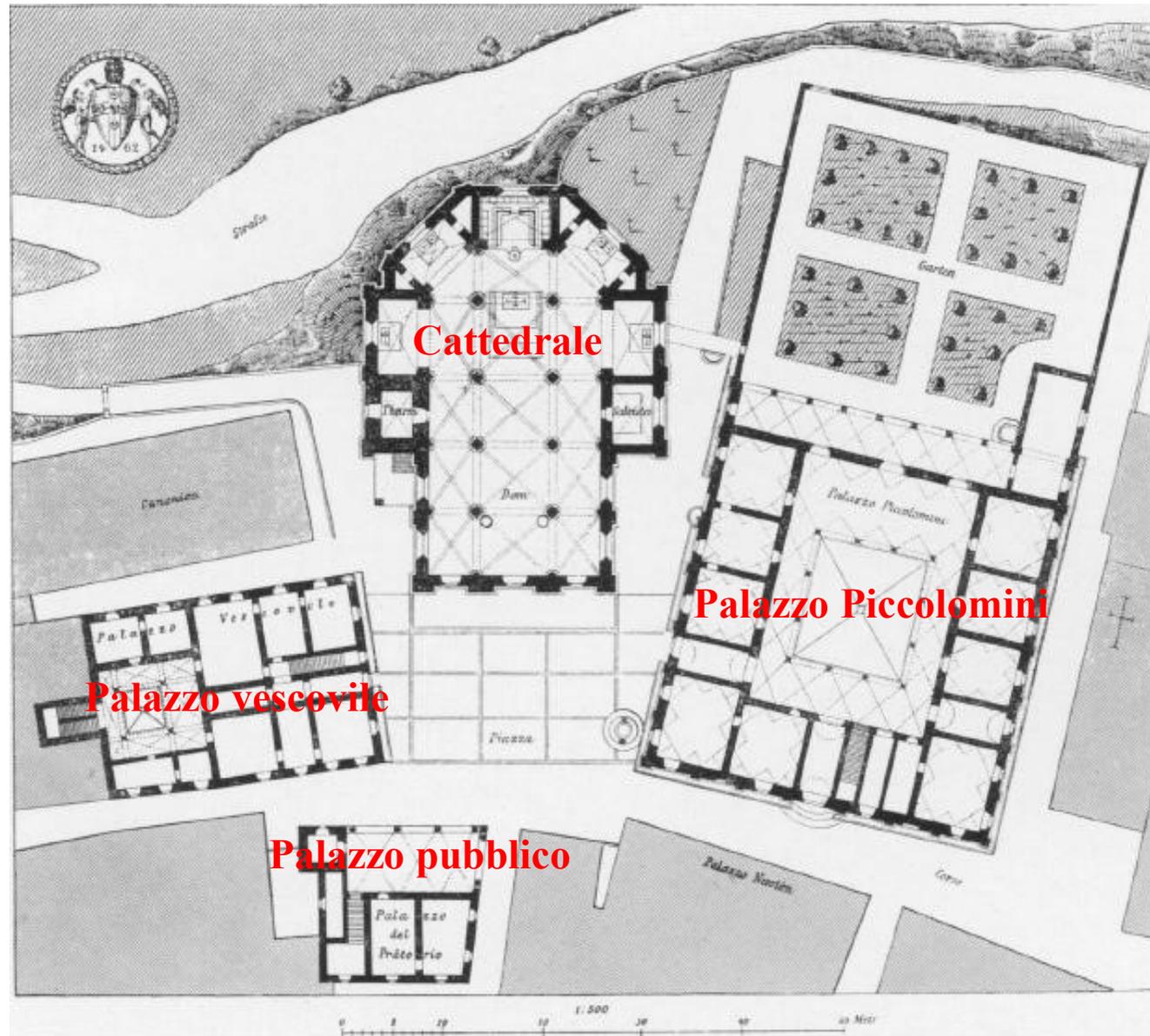


Fiesole, villa Medici (1453-1457)





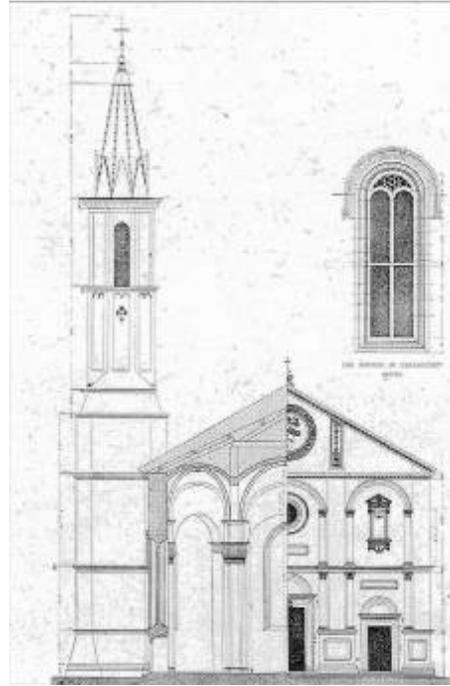
Pio II e Bernardo Rossellino a Pienza (1459-1464)



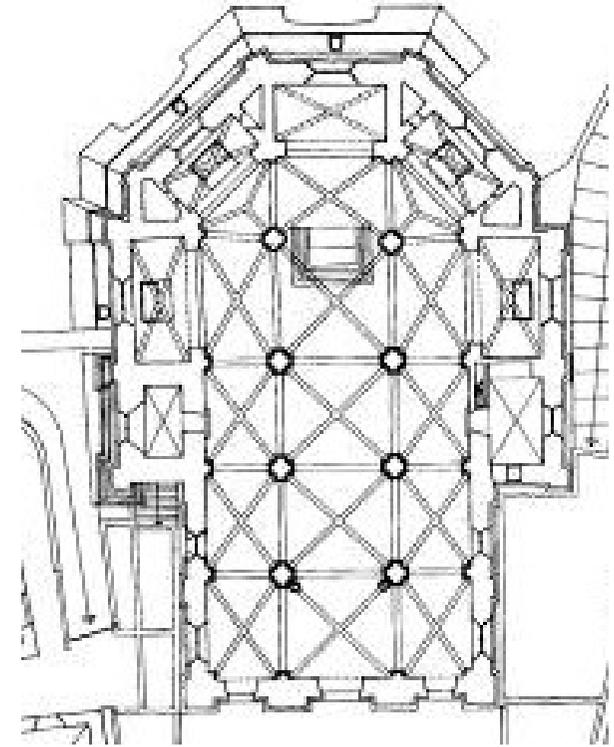


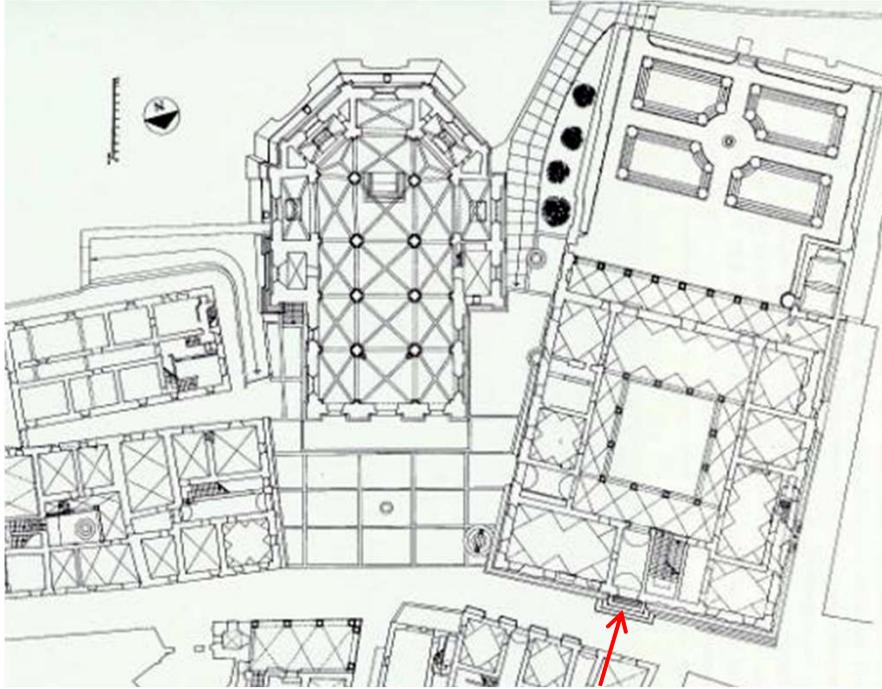






Impianto a Hallenkirche







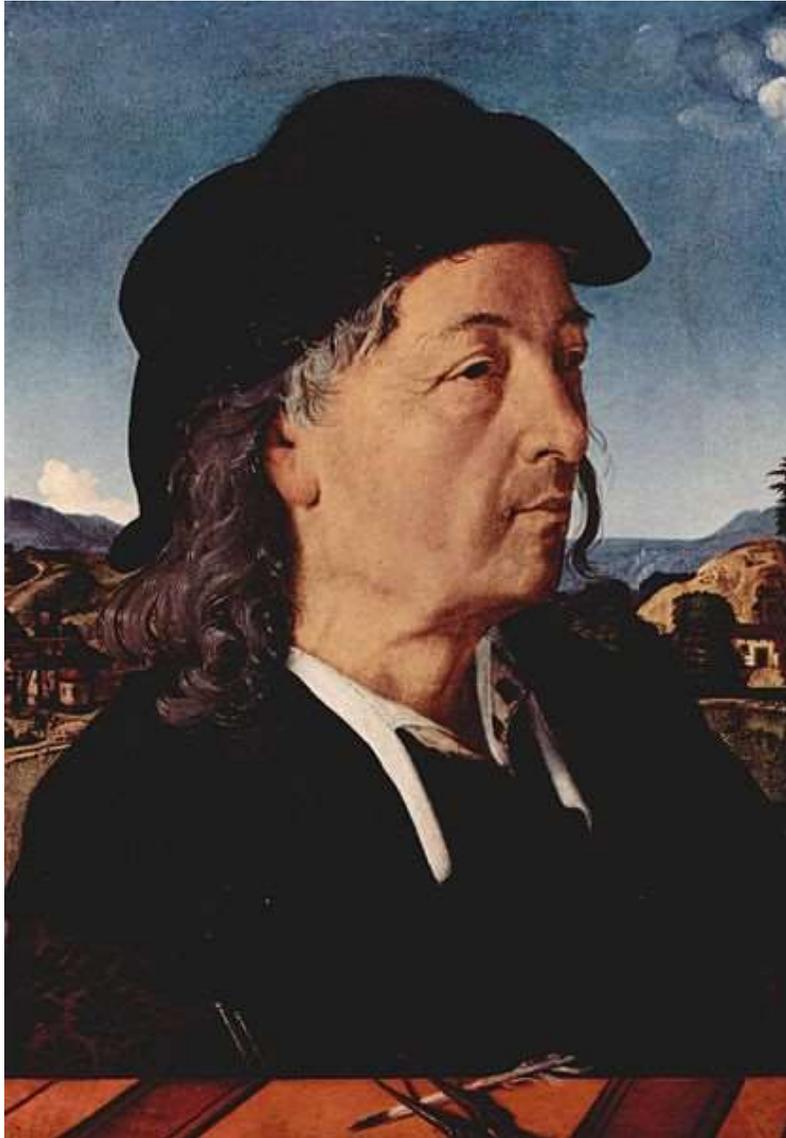




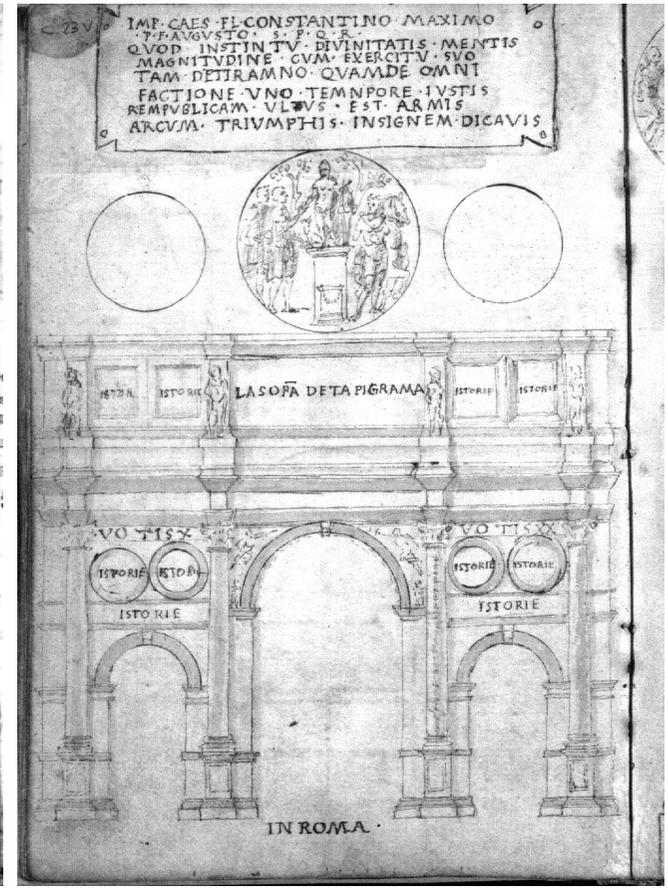
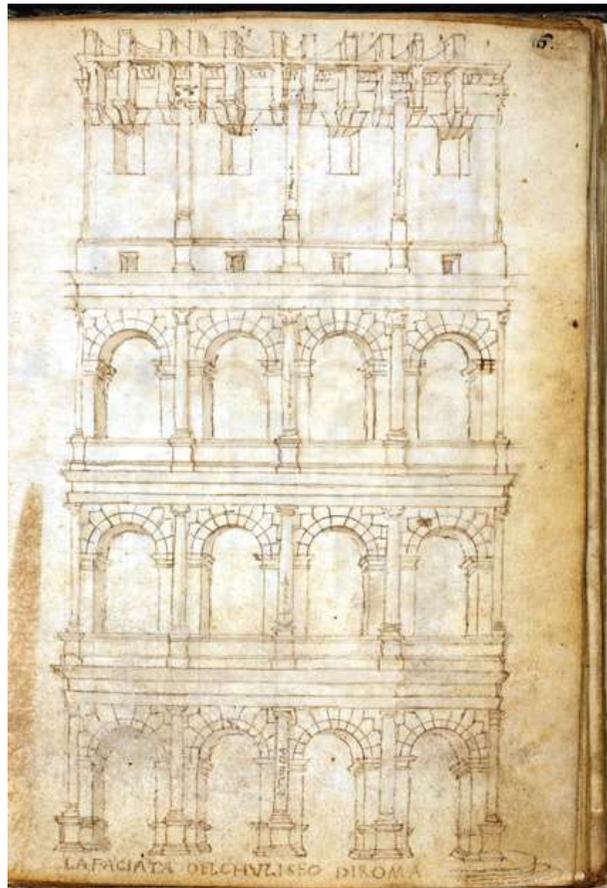




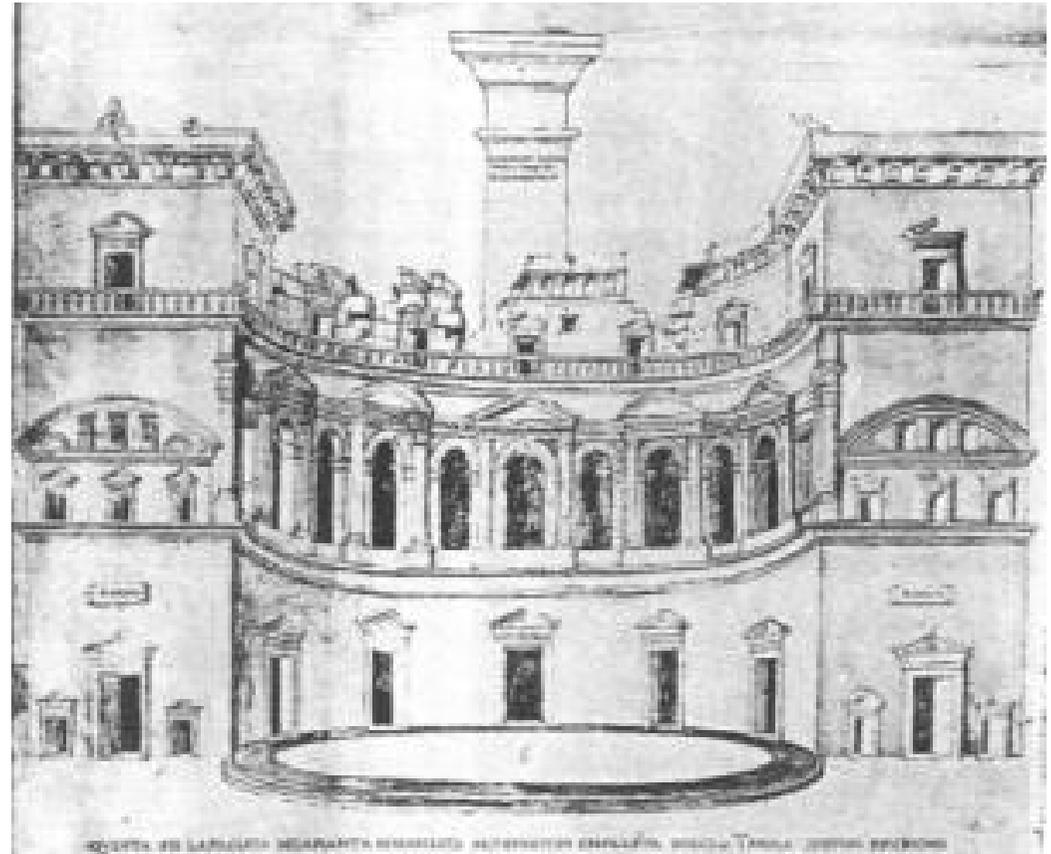
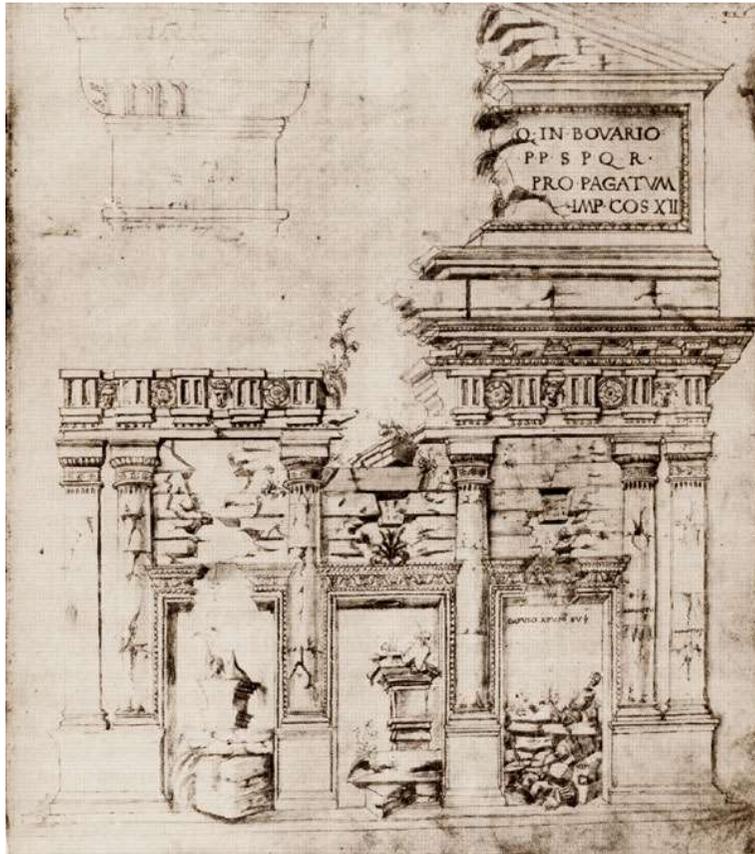
Giuliano di Francesco Giamberti detto da Sangallo (1443 ca.-1516)



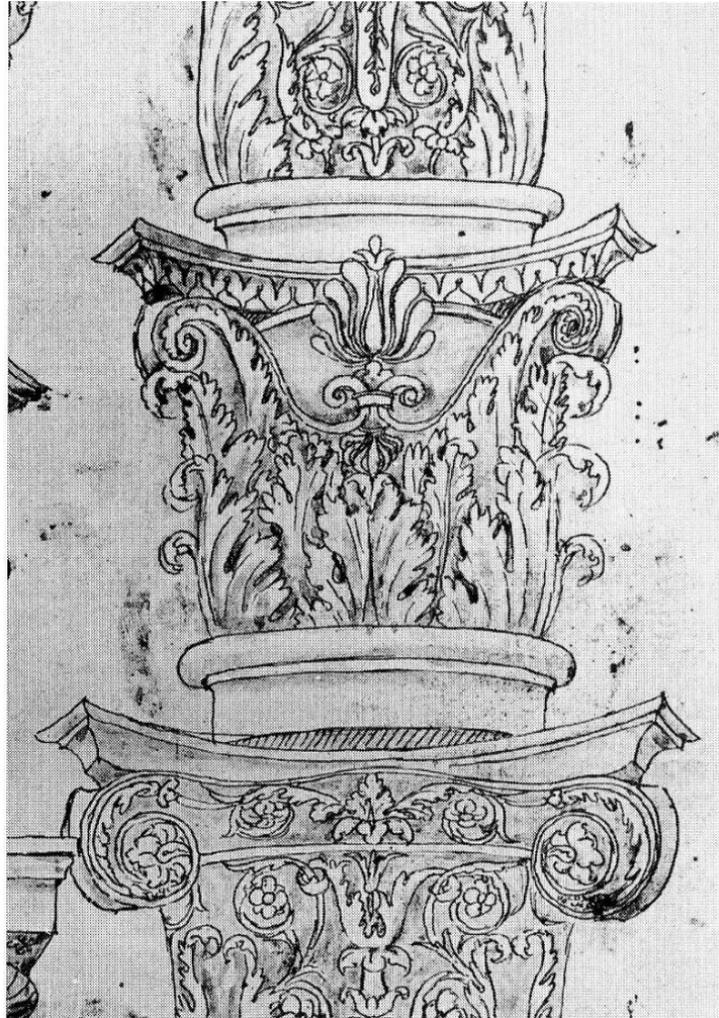
Piero di Cosimo,
ritratto di Giuliano da Sangallo
(Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum)



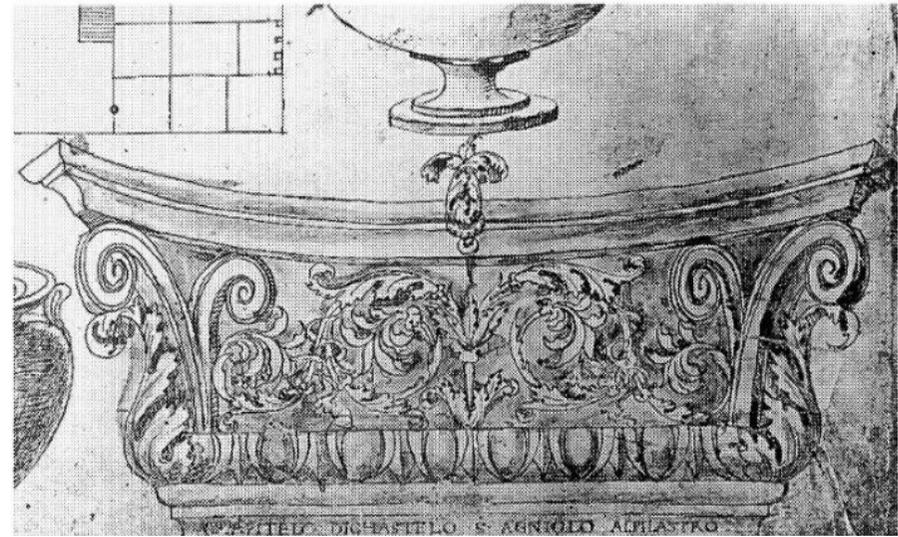
Giuliano da Sangallo, Taccuino Senese, Siena, Biblioteca Comunale



Giuliano da Sangallo, BAV, codice Barberiniano latino 4424



Giuliano da Sangallo,
Codice Barberiniano Latino



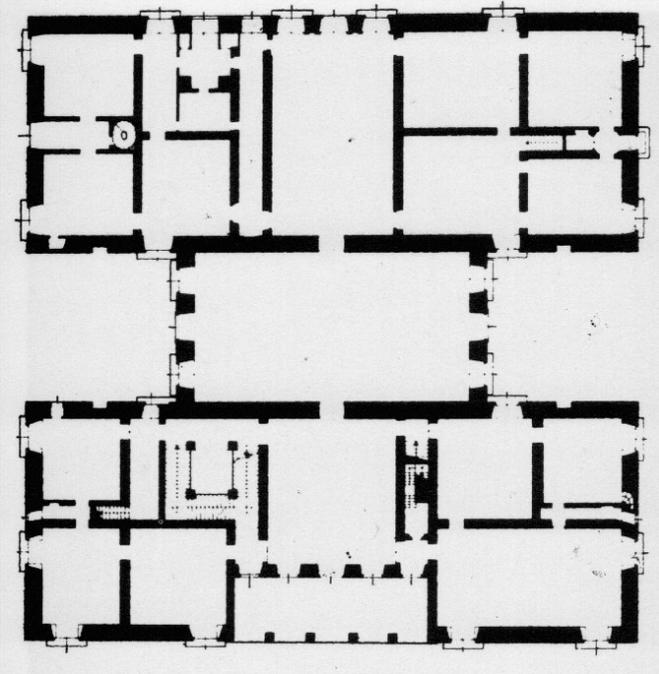
Giuliano da Sangallo,
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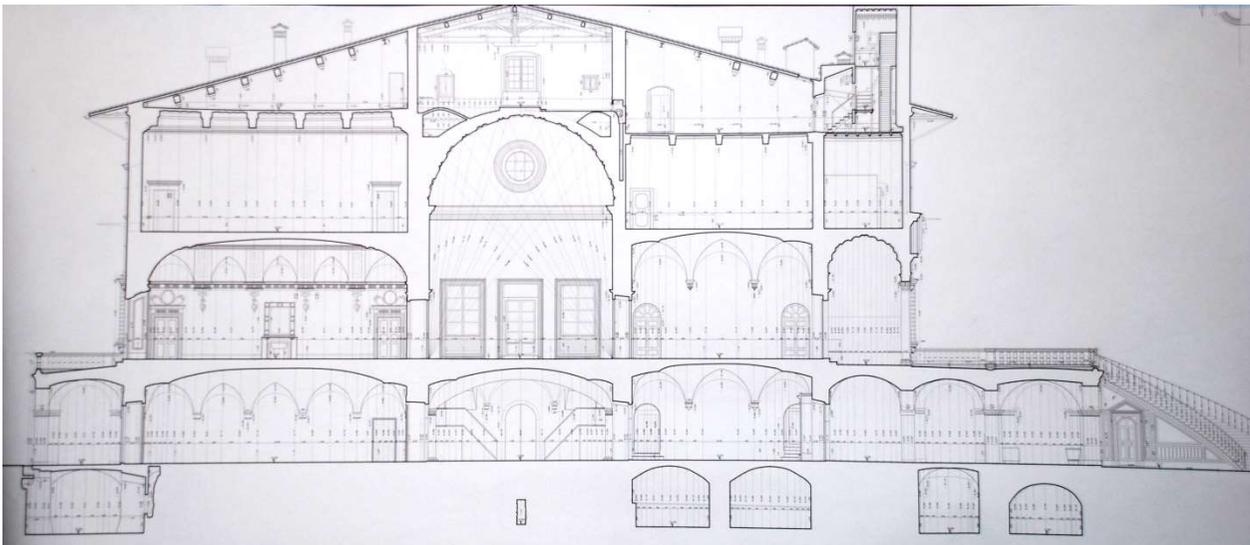
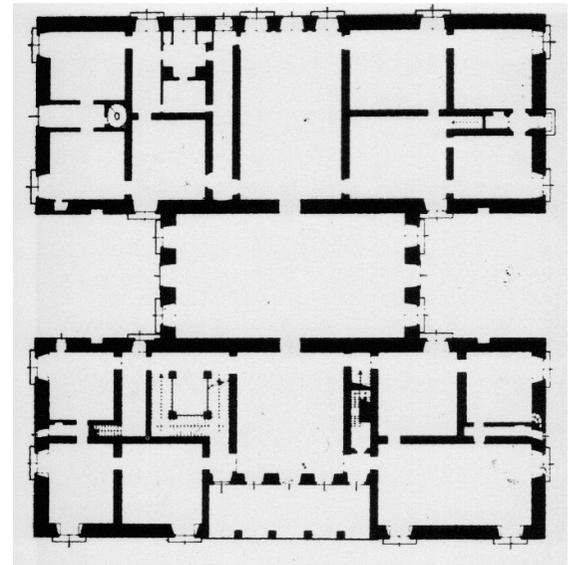
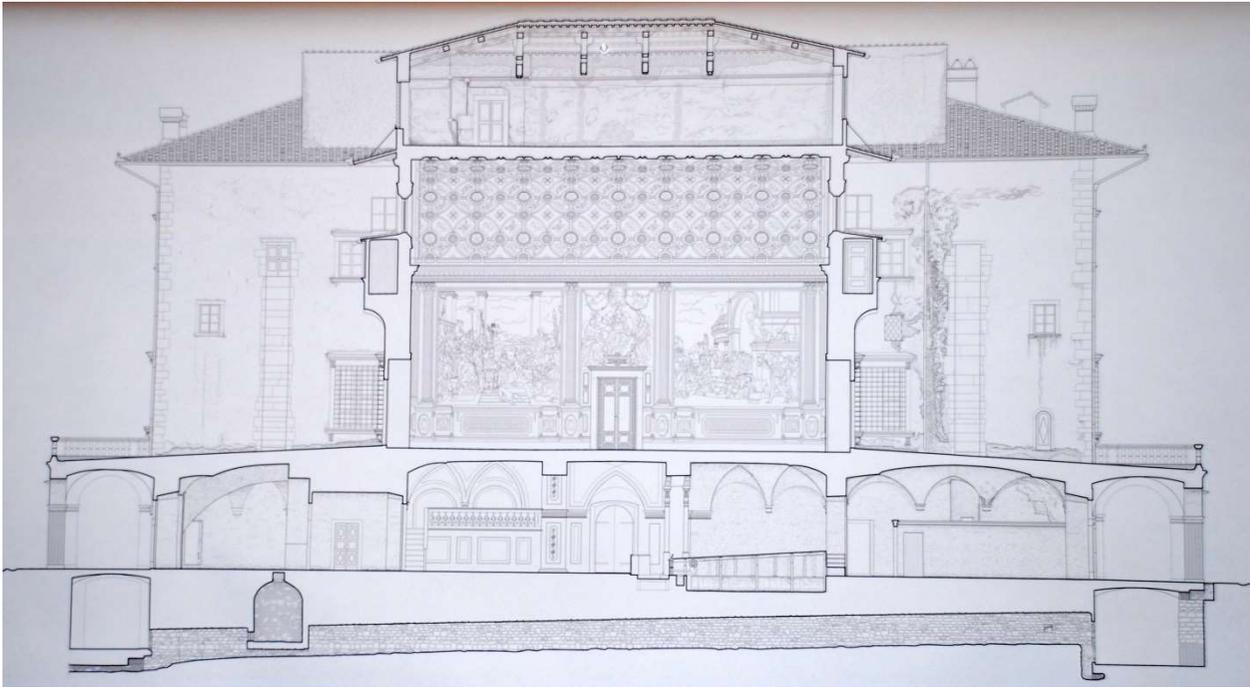
Poggio a Caiano, villa Medici (dal 1480)

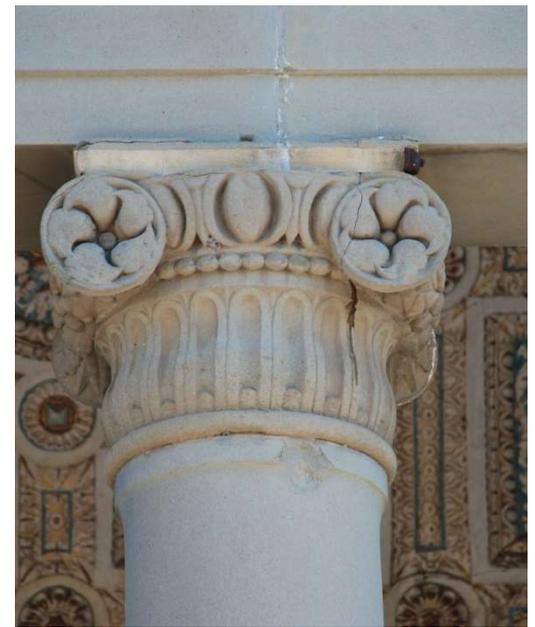




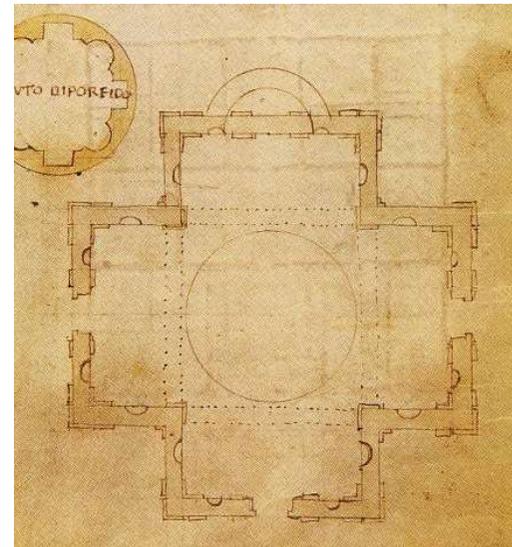
Giusto Utens, *Villa medicea di Poggio a Caiano* (1599-1602),
Museo storico topografico Firenze Com'Era



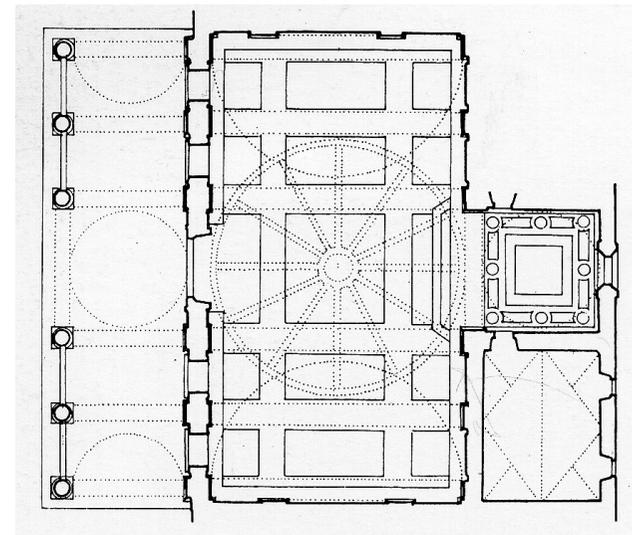
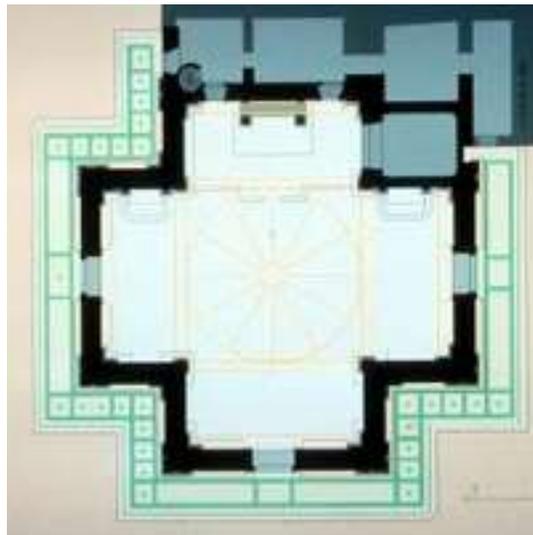
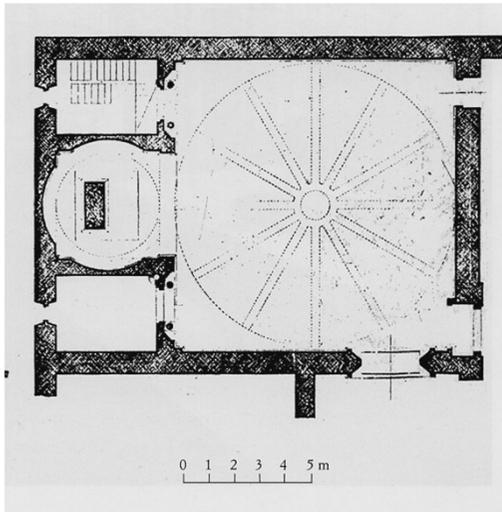
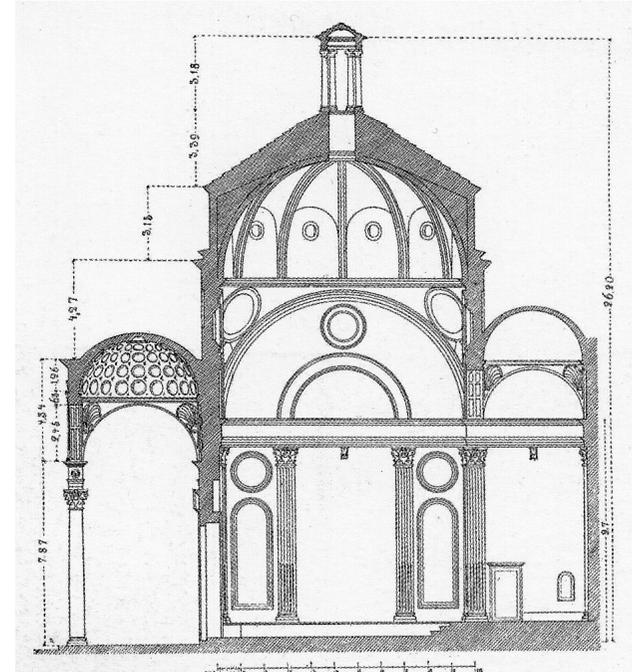
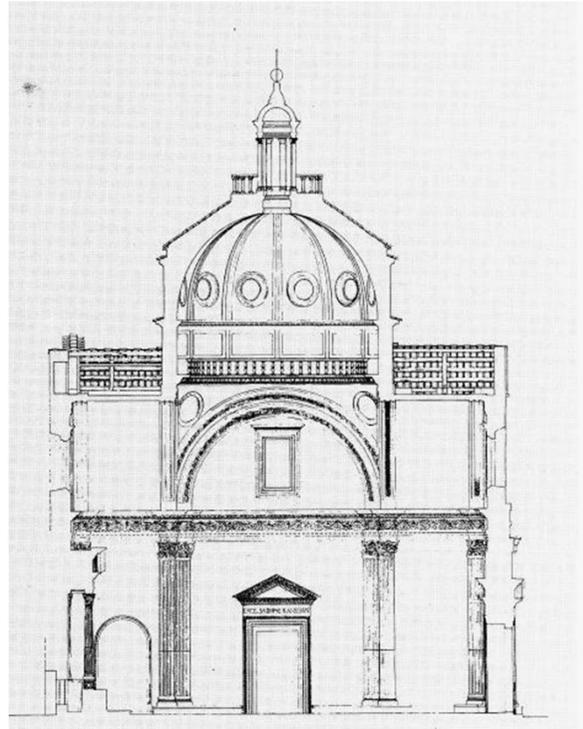
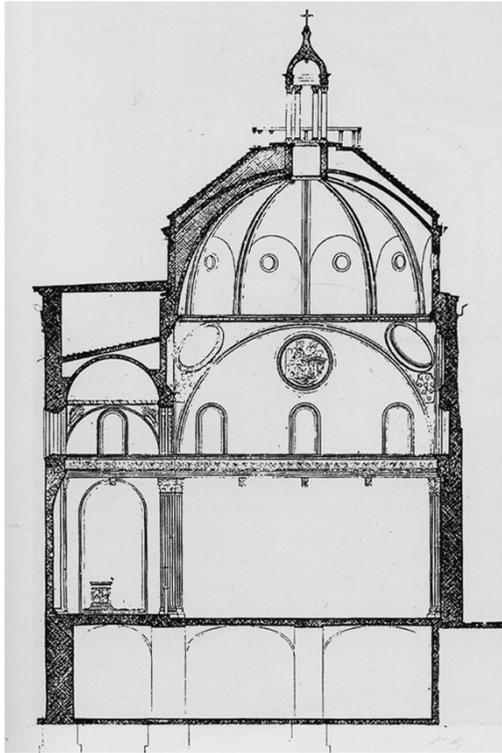




Prato, Santa Maria delle Carceri (dal 1485)



Giuliano da Sangallo,
Taccuino Senese



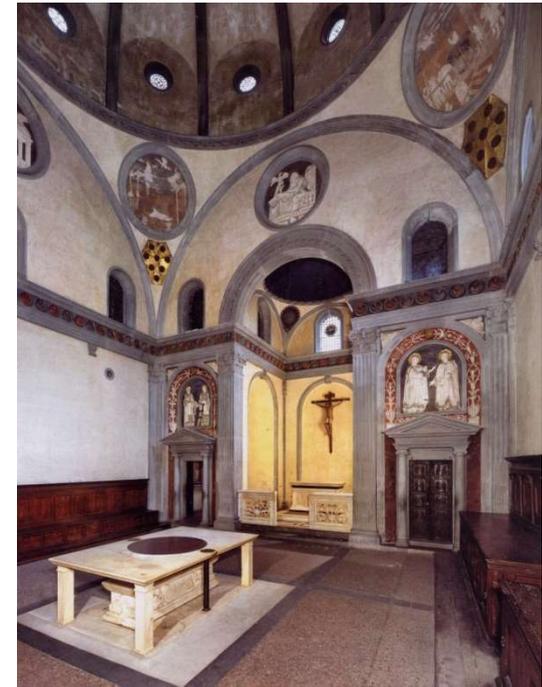
Sacrestia vecchia

S. Maria delle Carceri

Cappella Pazzi



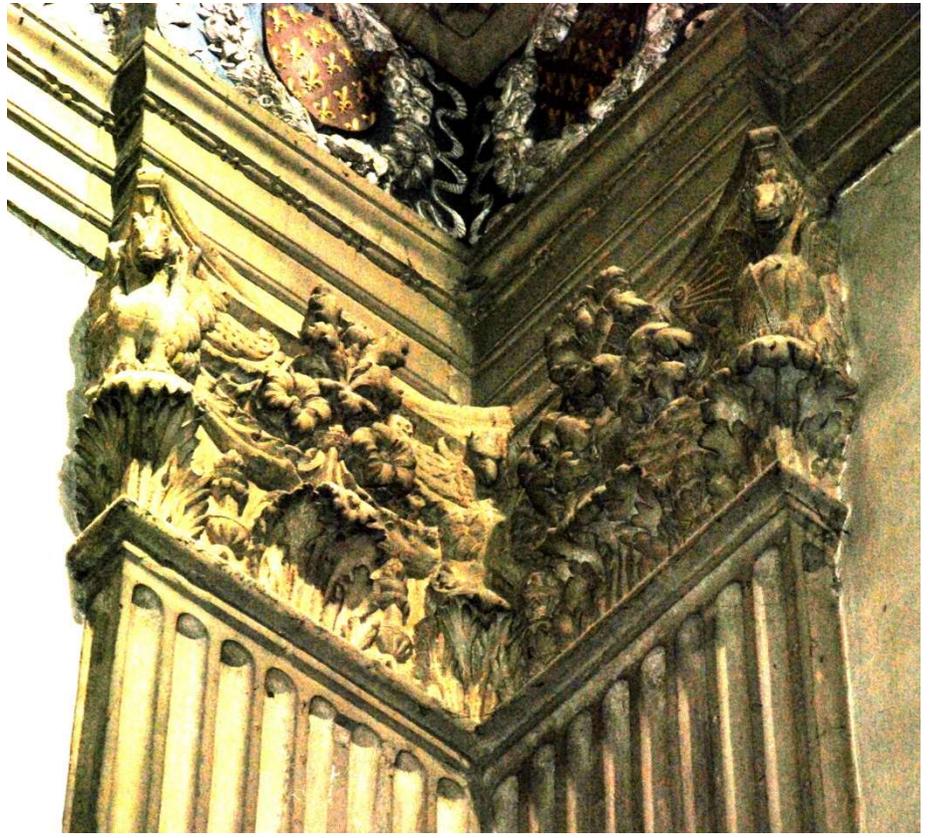
Cappella Pazzi

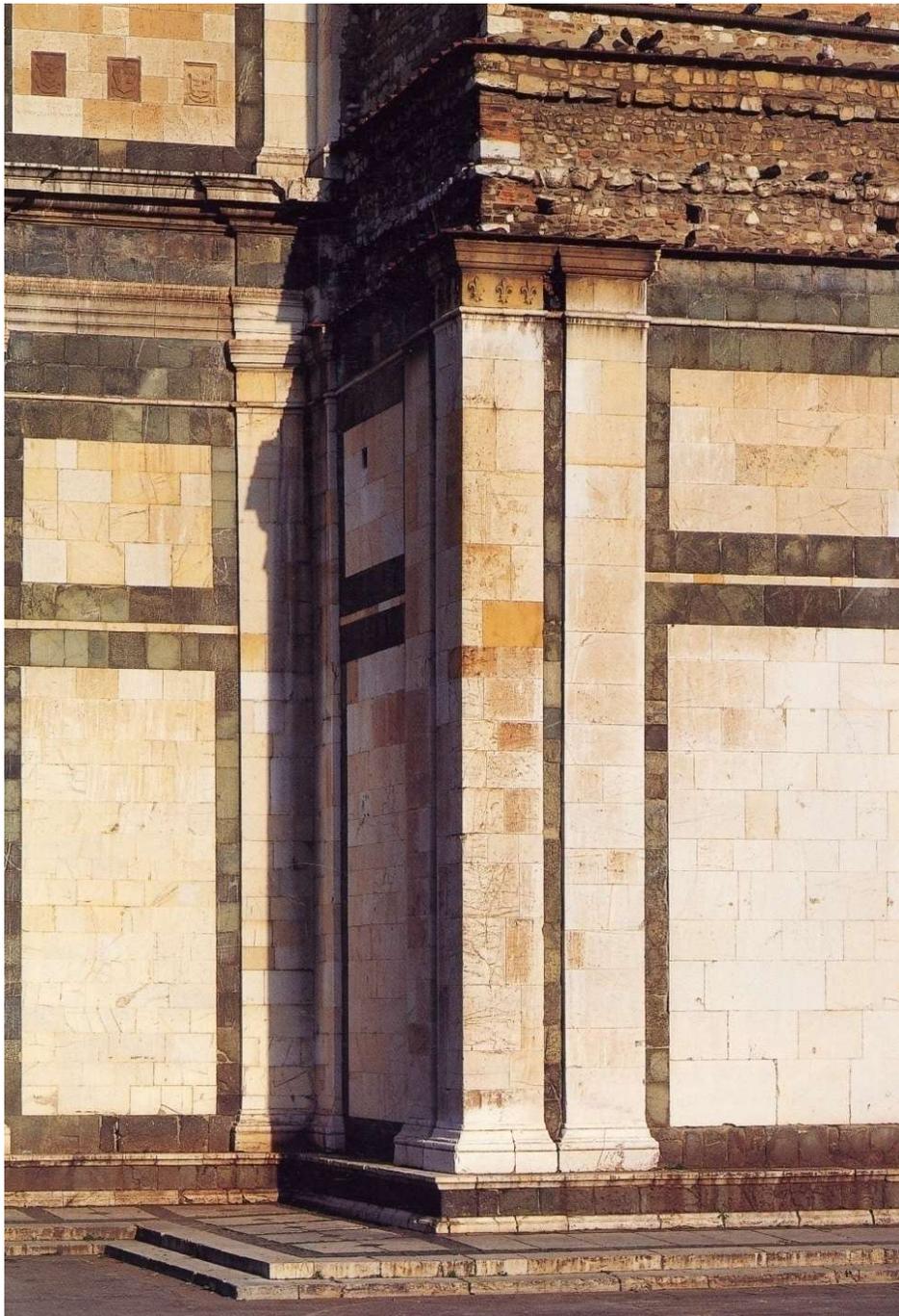


S. Maria delle Carceri

Sacrestia vecchia



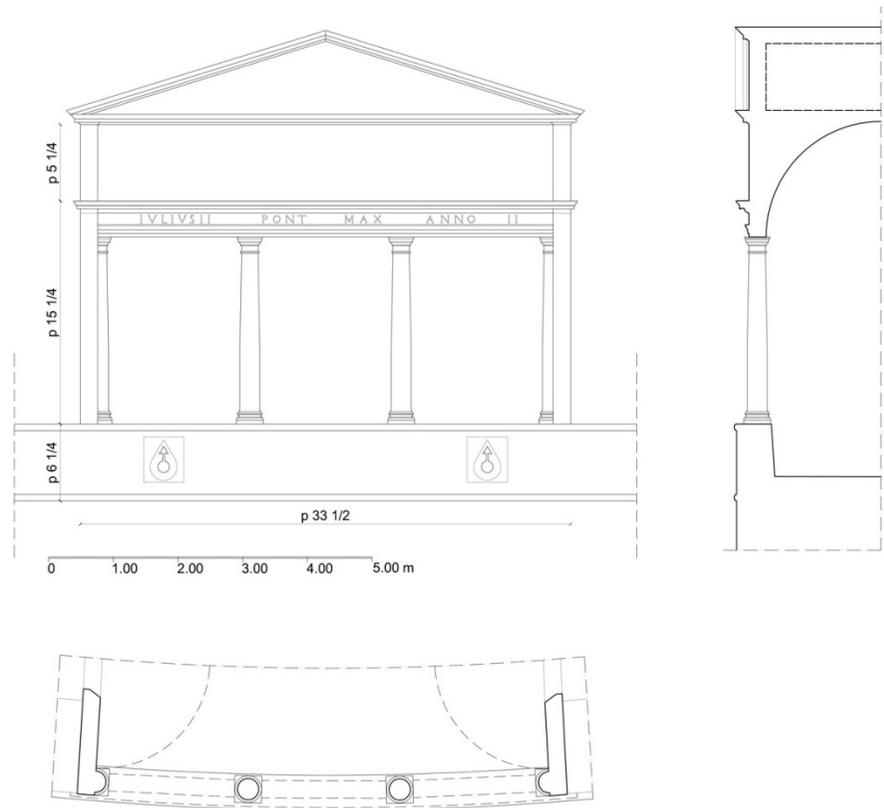




Profilo della base del primo ordine del Colosseo

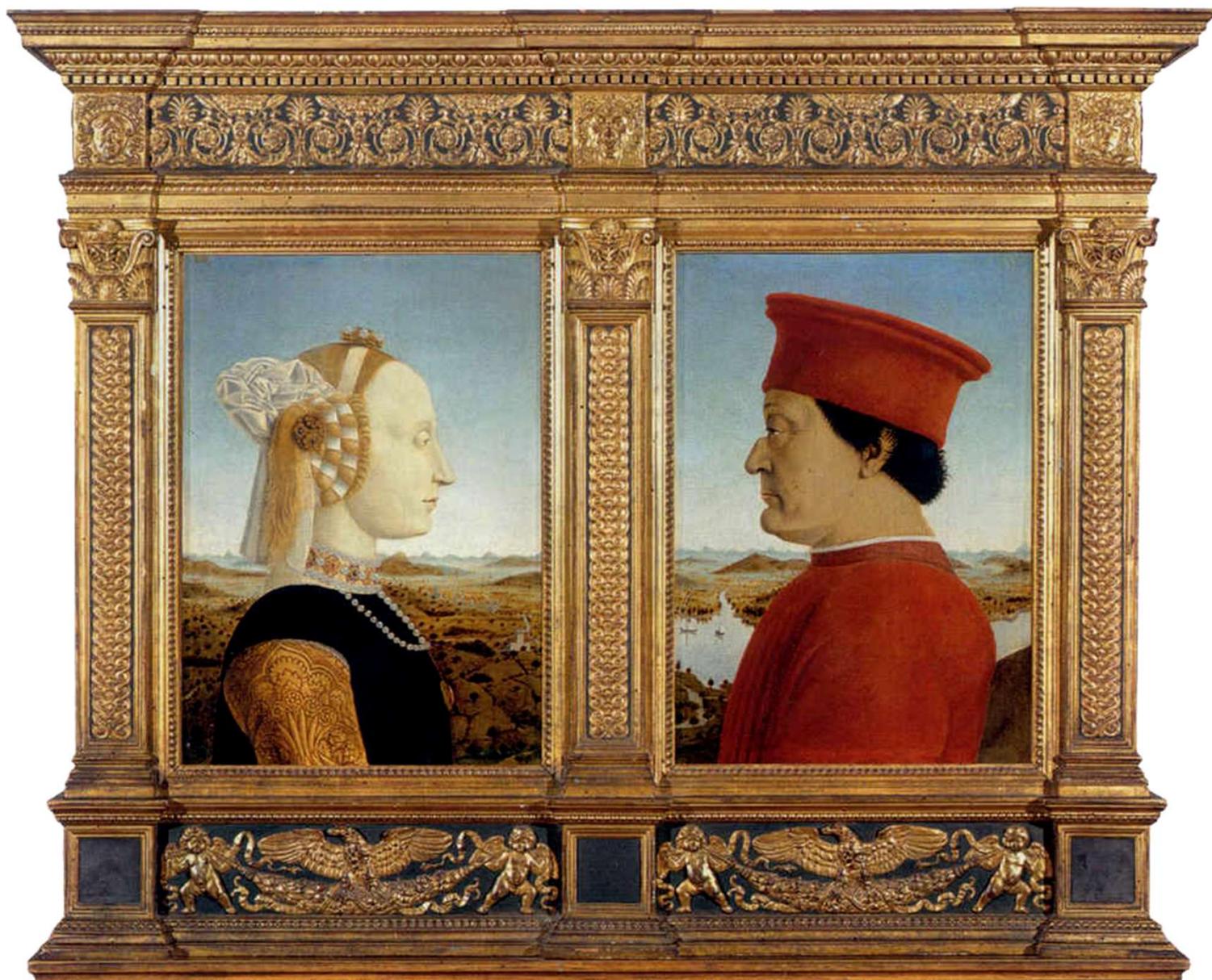
Roma, loggetta di Giulio II in Castel S. Angelo (dal 1503-04)





**Il palazzo Ducale di Urbino
e l'attività di Francesco di Giorgio trattatista e architetto
(1439-1501)**





Piero della Francesca, *Ritratto di Federico da Montefeltro e Battista Sforza* (1465 ca.),
Firenze, Uffizi



Giusto di Gand, *Pala del Corpus Domini*
Paolo Uccello, *Predella dell'ostia profanata*,
(Urbino, Galleria Nazionale delle Marche)





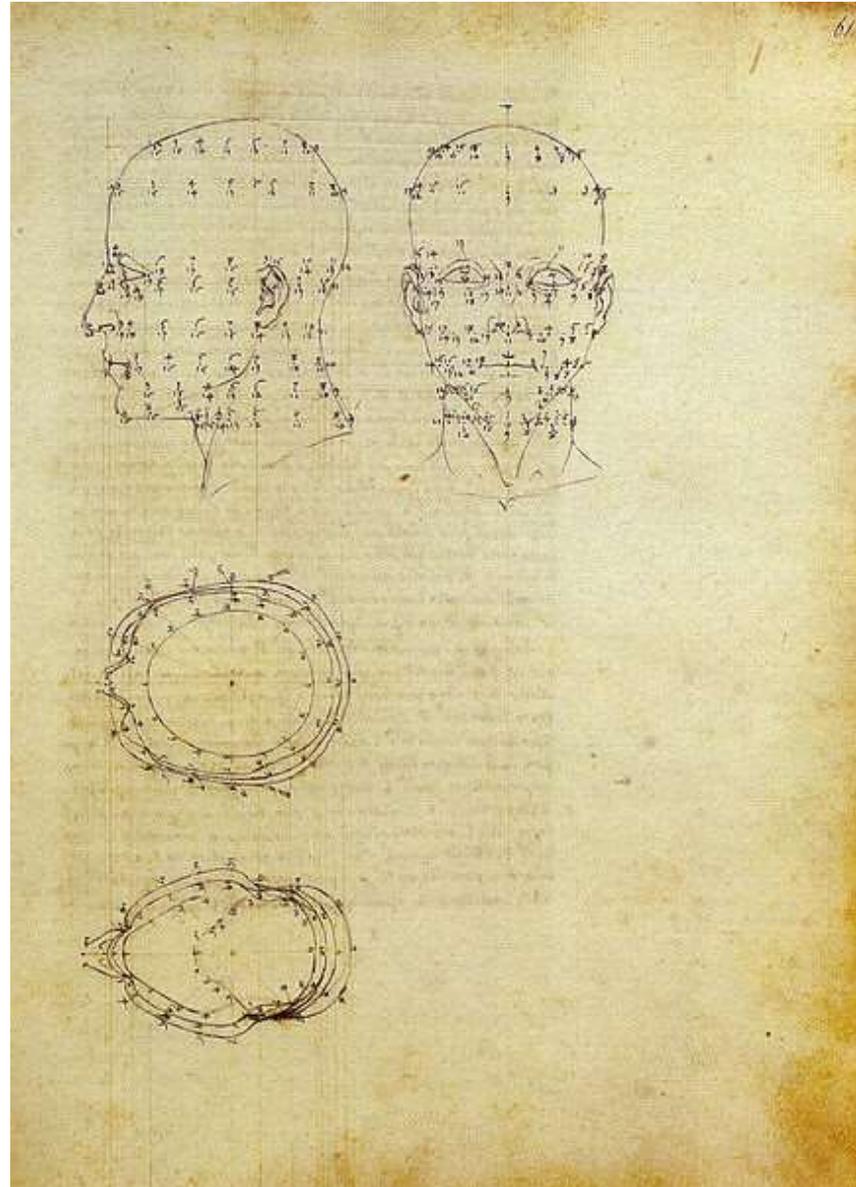
Piero della Francesca, *Flagellazione di Cristo* (datazione incerta)
Urbino, Galleria Nazionale delle Marche



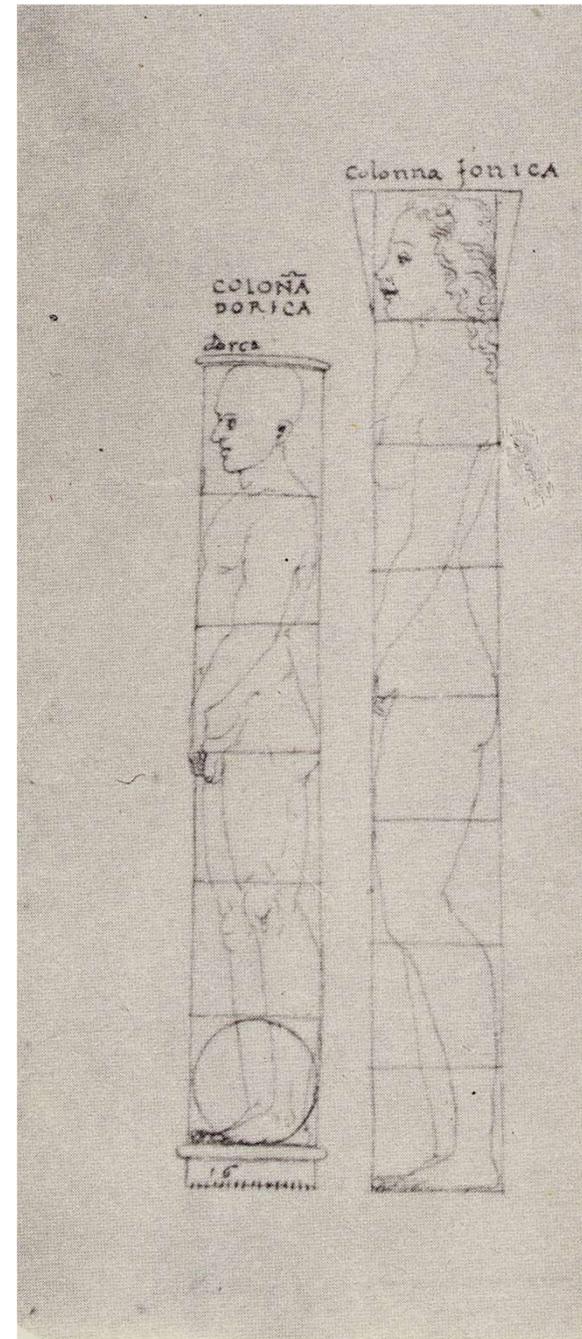
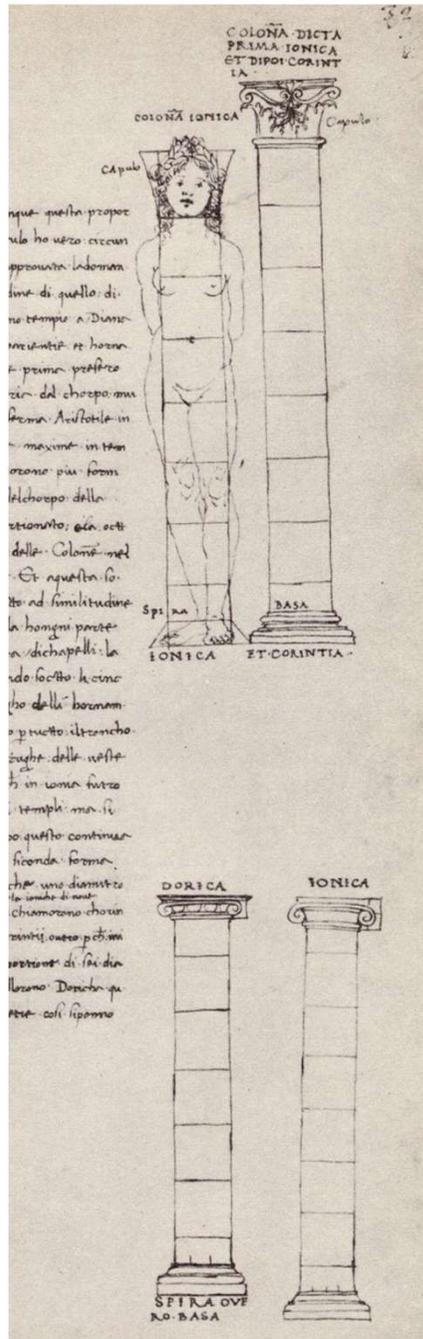
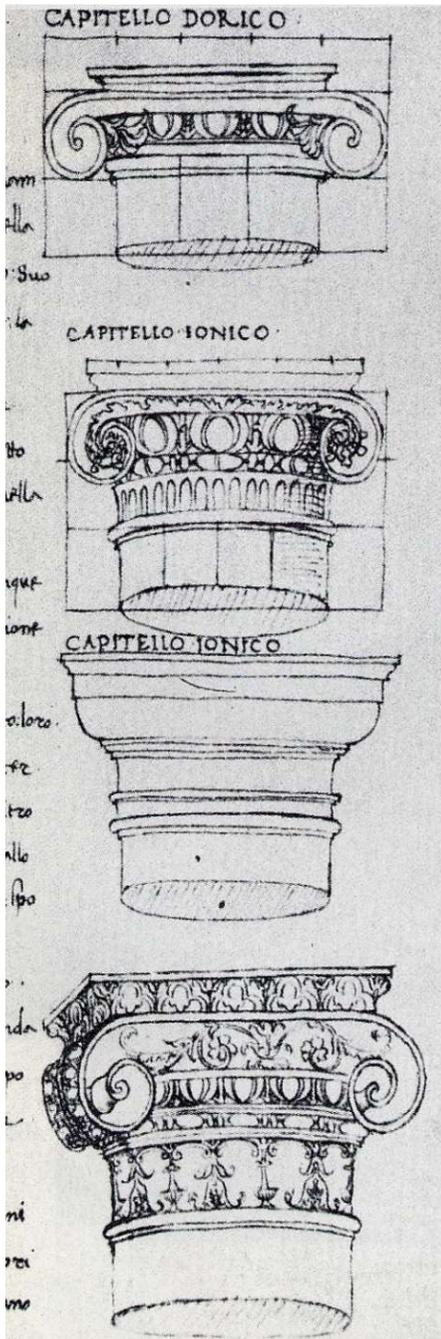
Piero della Francesca,
Madonna di Senigallia, (1470 ca.),
Urbino, Galleria Nazionale delle Marche



Piero della Francesca,
Sacra conversazione (1472-74),
Milano, Pinacoteca di Brera



Proiezioni di una testa umana, dal *De perspectiva pingendi* di Piero della Francesca



Francesco di Giorgio, *Trattati*, Cod. Maglabechiano II. I. 141 (1485-92)



L.B. Alberti, *Autoritratto*,
placchetta bronzea
(Washington, National Gallery)



Raffaello, *Scuola di Atene*, dettaglio



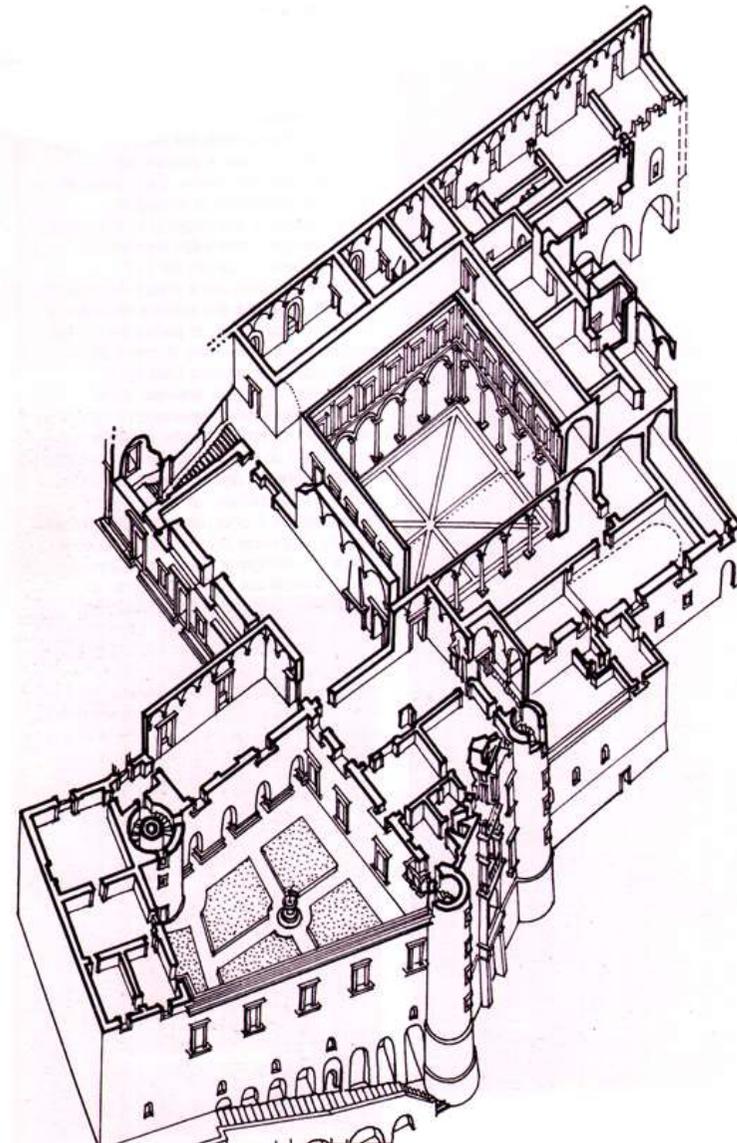
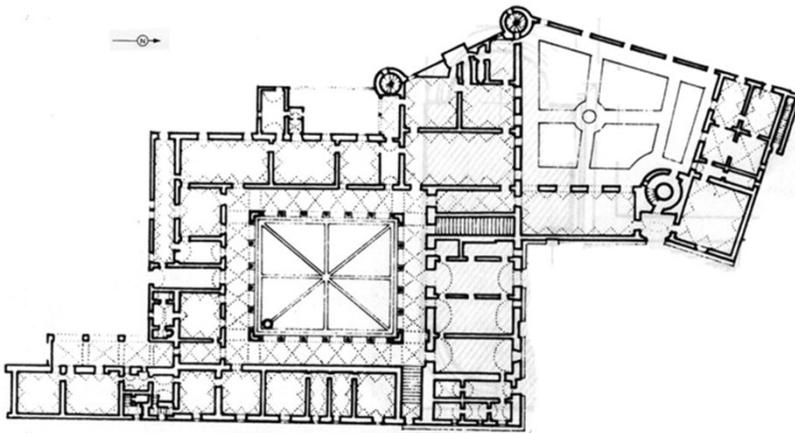
Maso di Bartolomeo, portale della chiesa di S. Domenico a Urbino (1452-54)



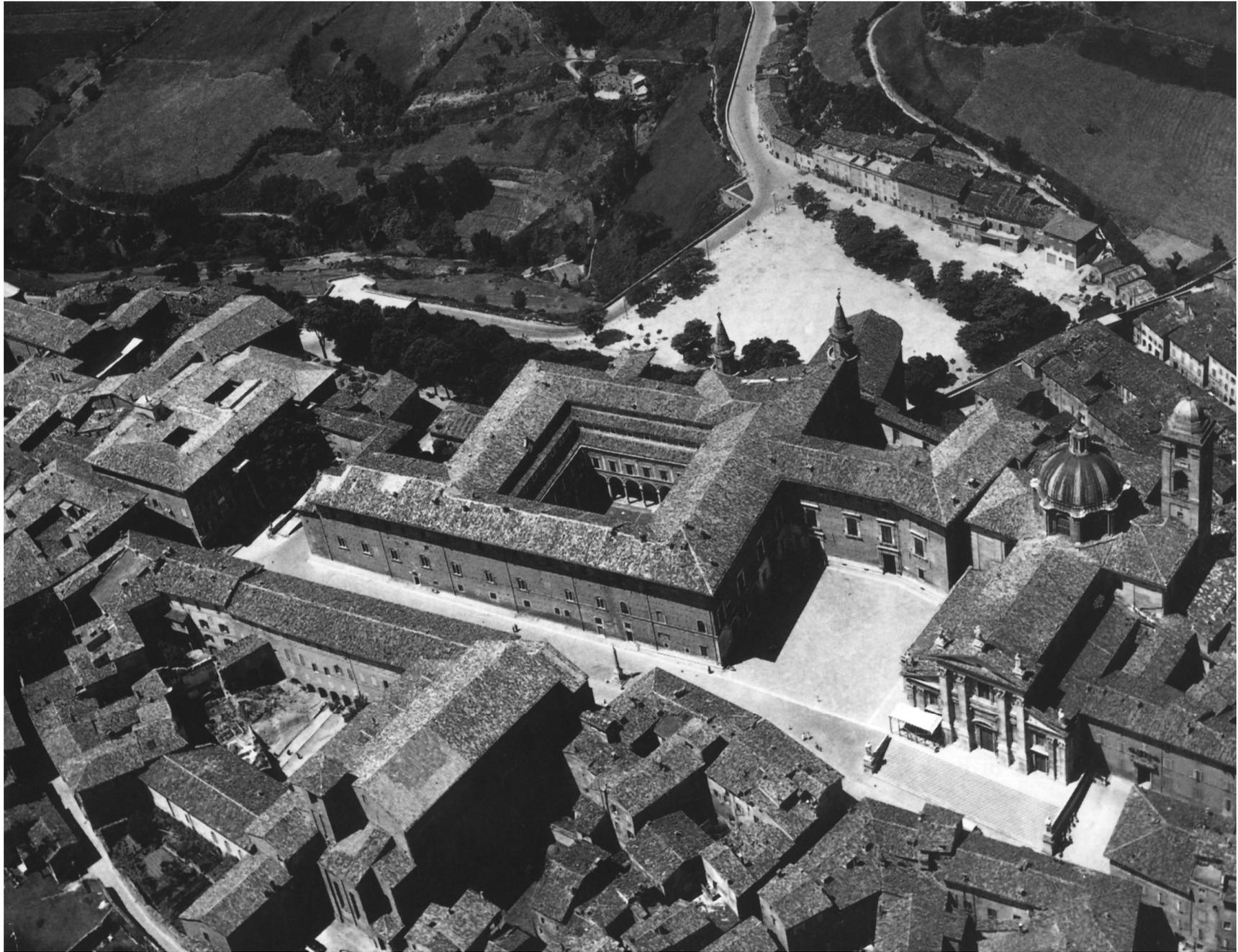
Donatello e Michelozzo, Napoli, Sant'Angelo a Nilo, tomba Brancacci (1425-27 ca.)

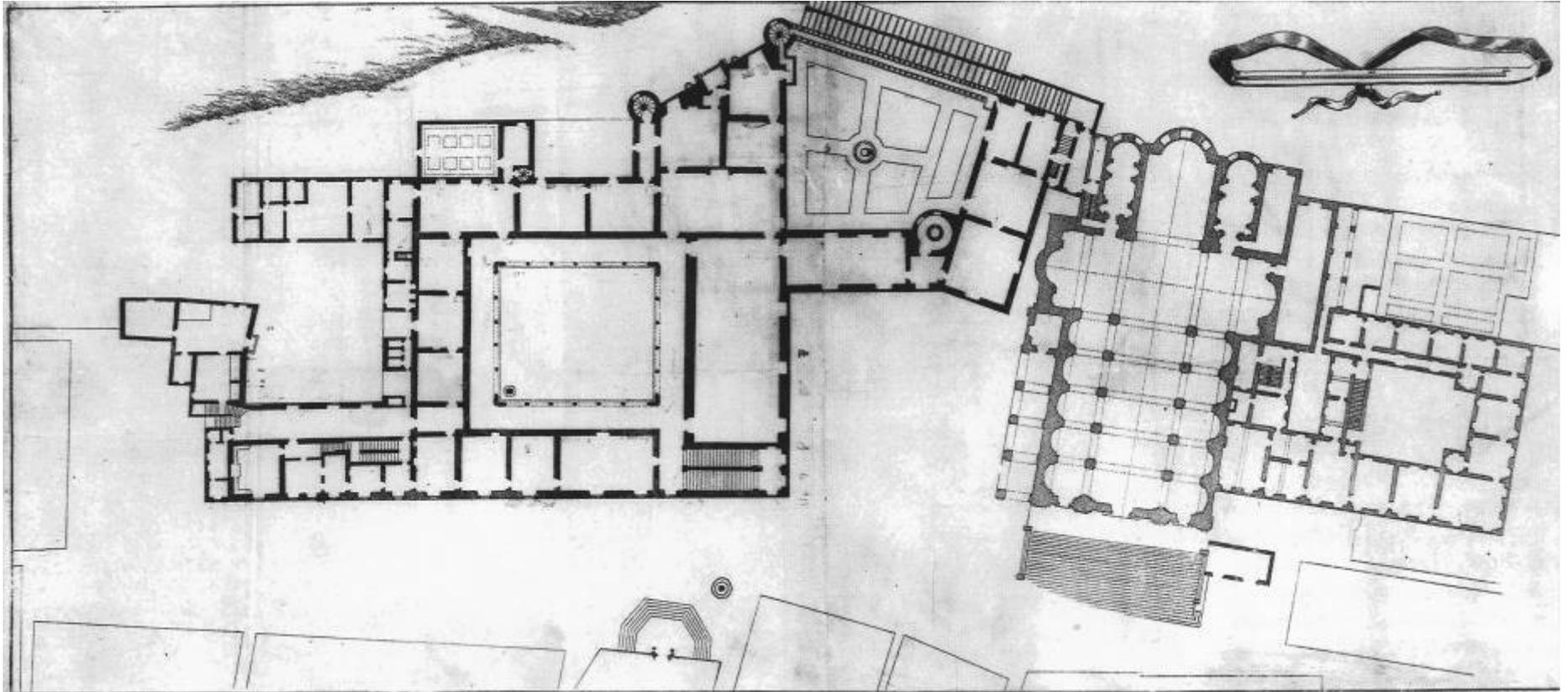
Urbino, palazzo Ducale

Baldassarre Castiglione: «non un palazzo, ma una città in forma di palazzo»







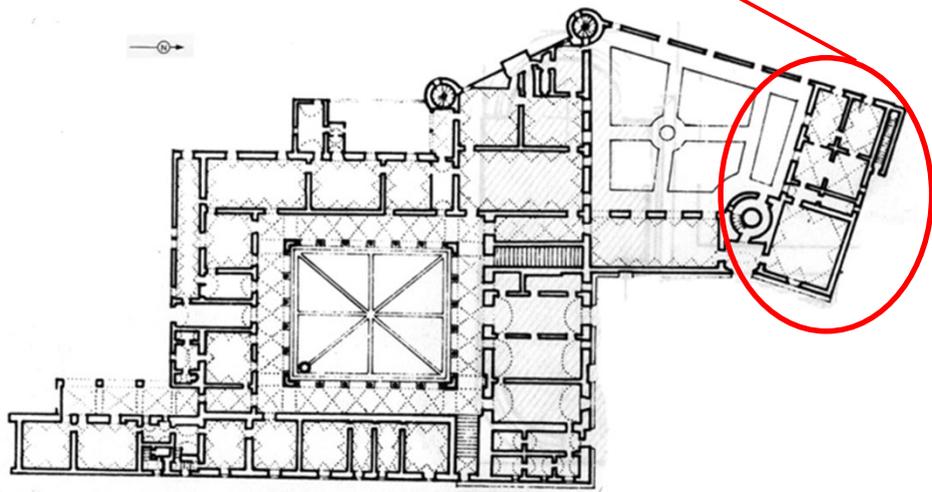


1463-64: inizio lavori

1468: la «patente» conferita a Luciano Laurana lo pone a capo del cantiere

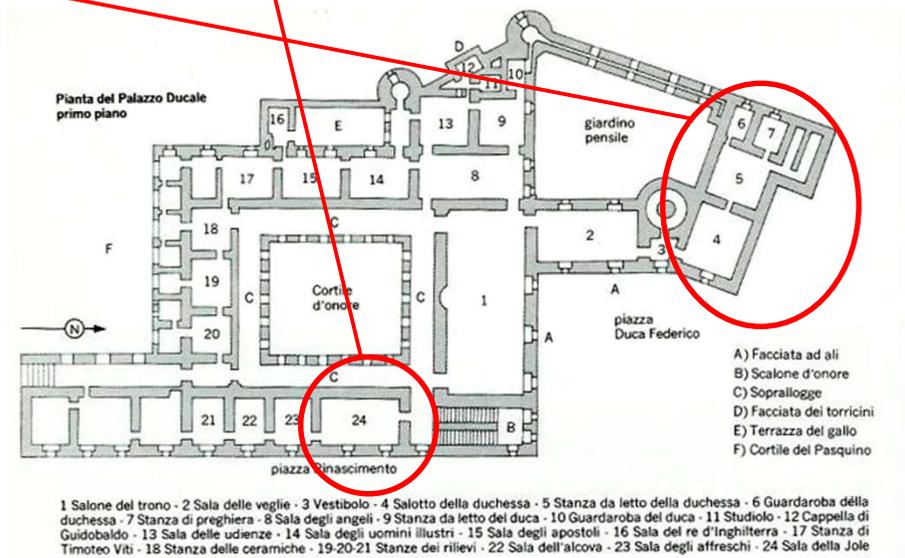
1476: arrivo a Urbino di Francesco di Giorgio, al quale è attribuito il completamento del palazzo

Castellare



Piano terra

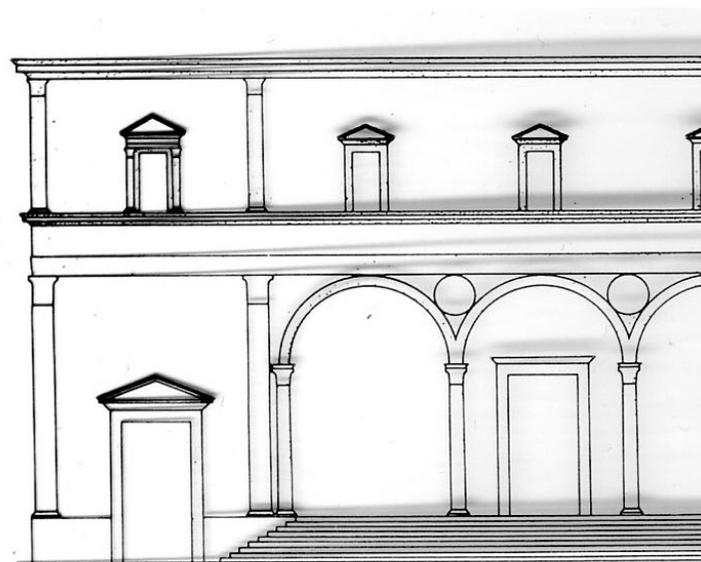
Sala della Jole



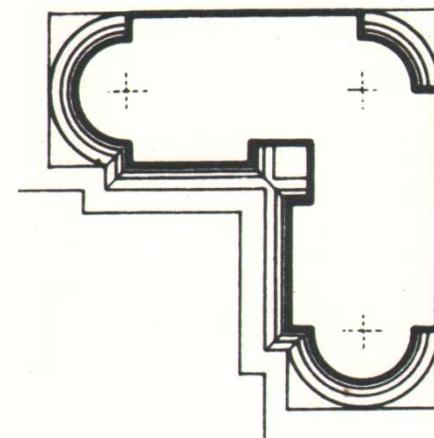
Primo piano



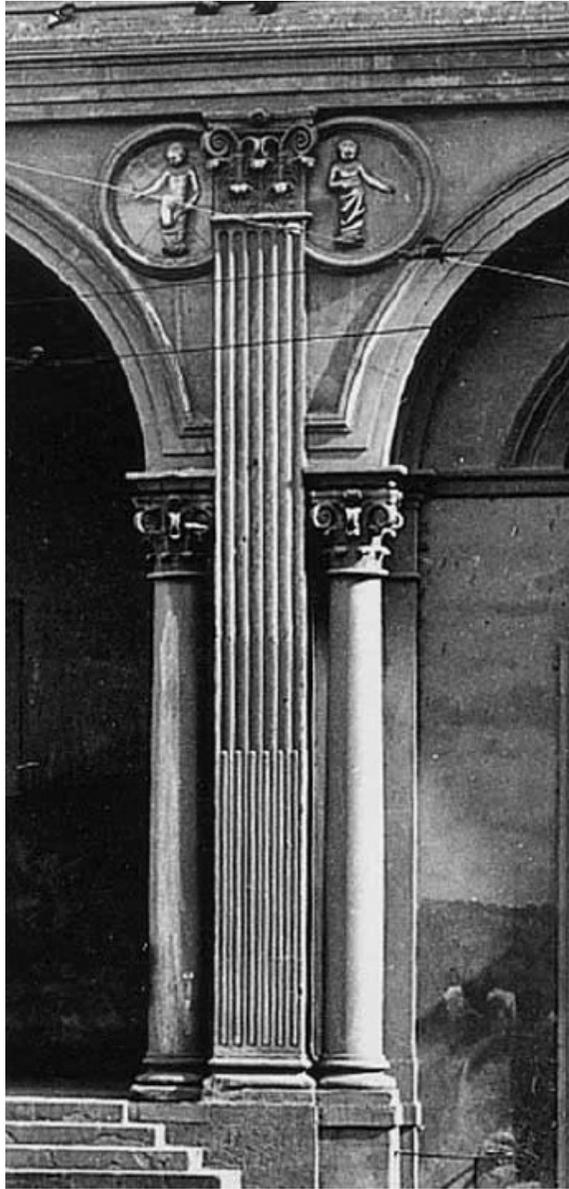




Ospedale degli Innocenti, ipotesi di ricostruzione



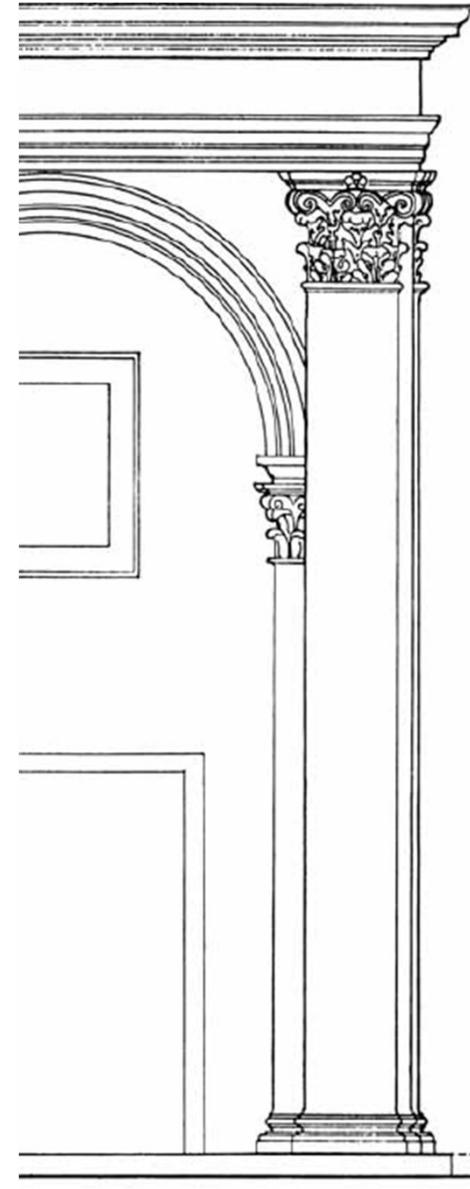
Nel *De re aedificatoria*, Alberti consiglia di «collocare ali di muro assai robuste negli angoli di portici a colonne».



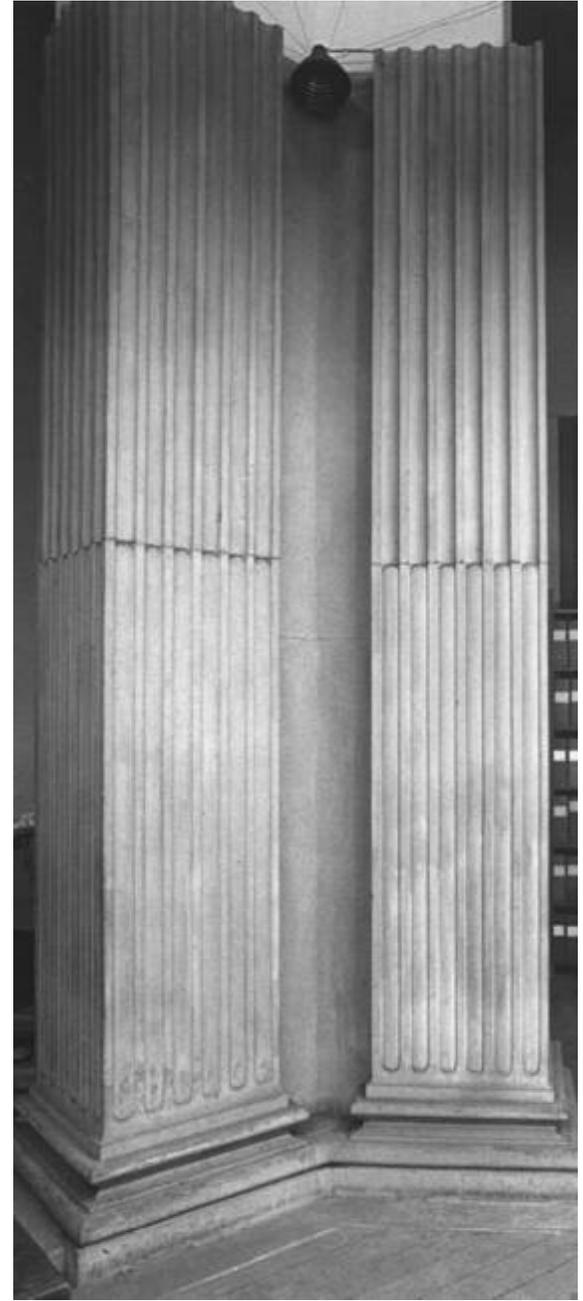
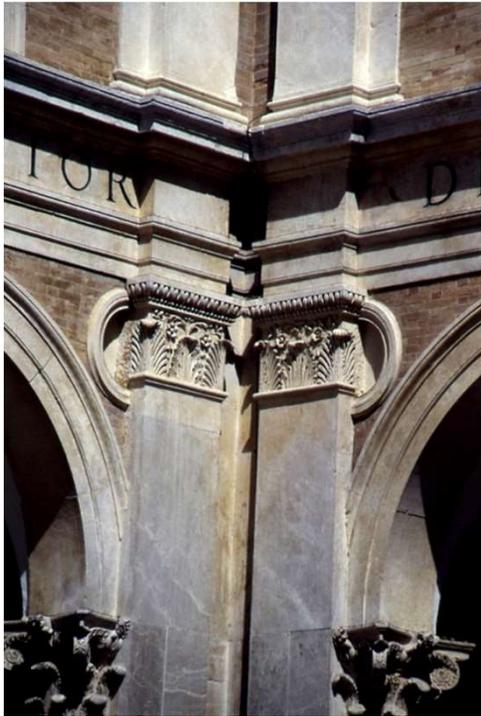
Firenze, portico degli Innocenti



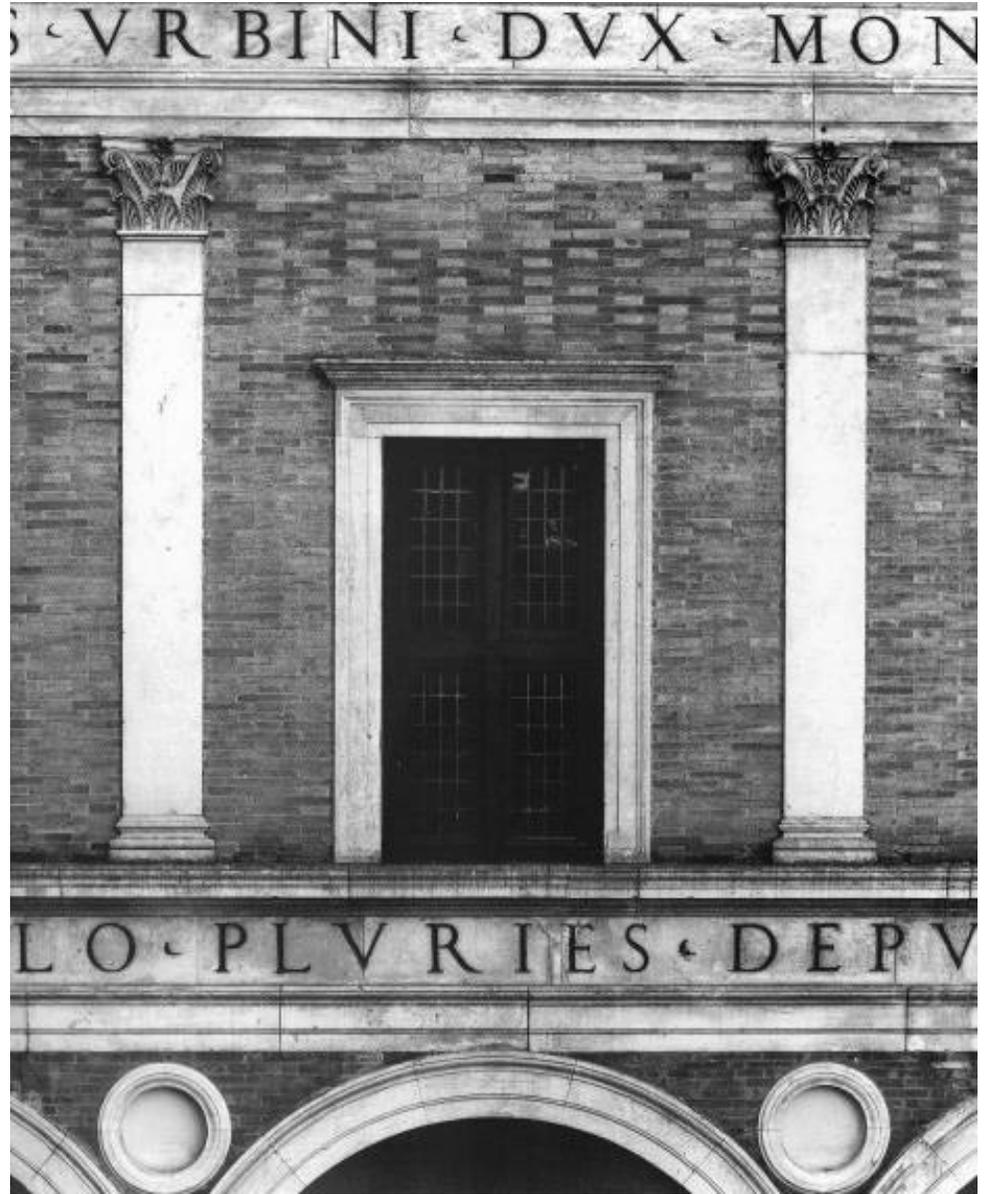
Ferrara, campanile della Cattedrale



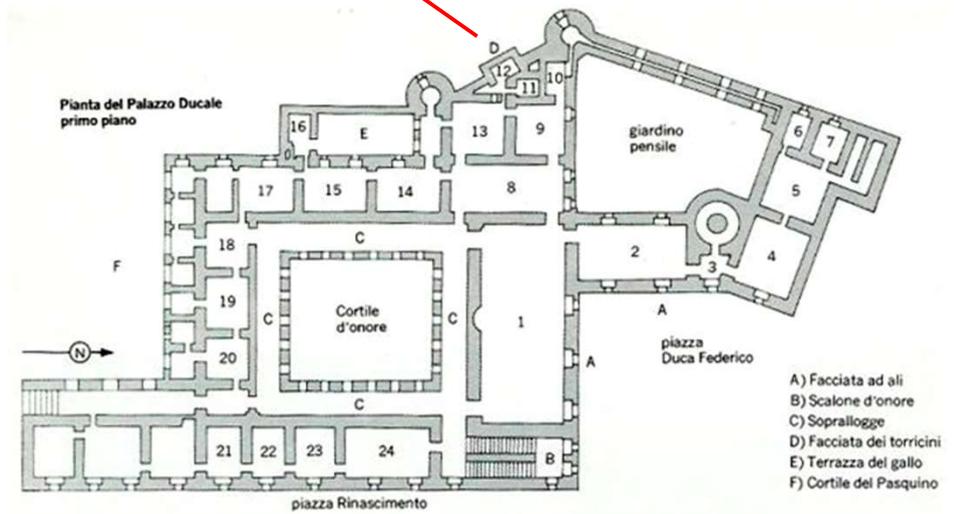
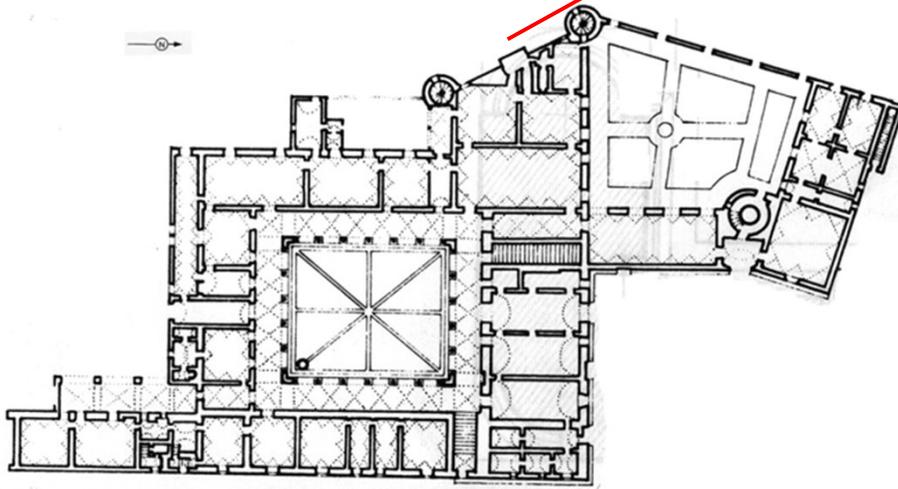
Firenze, loggia Rucellai

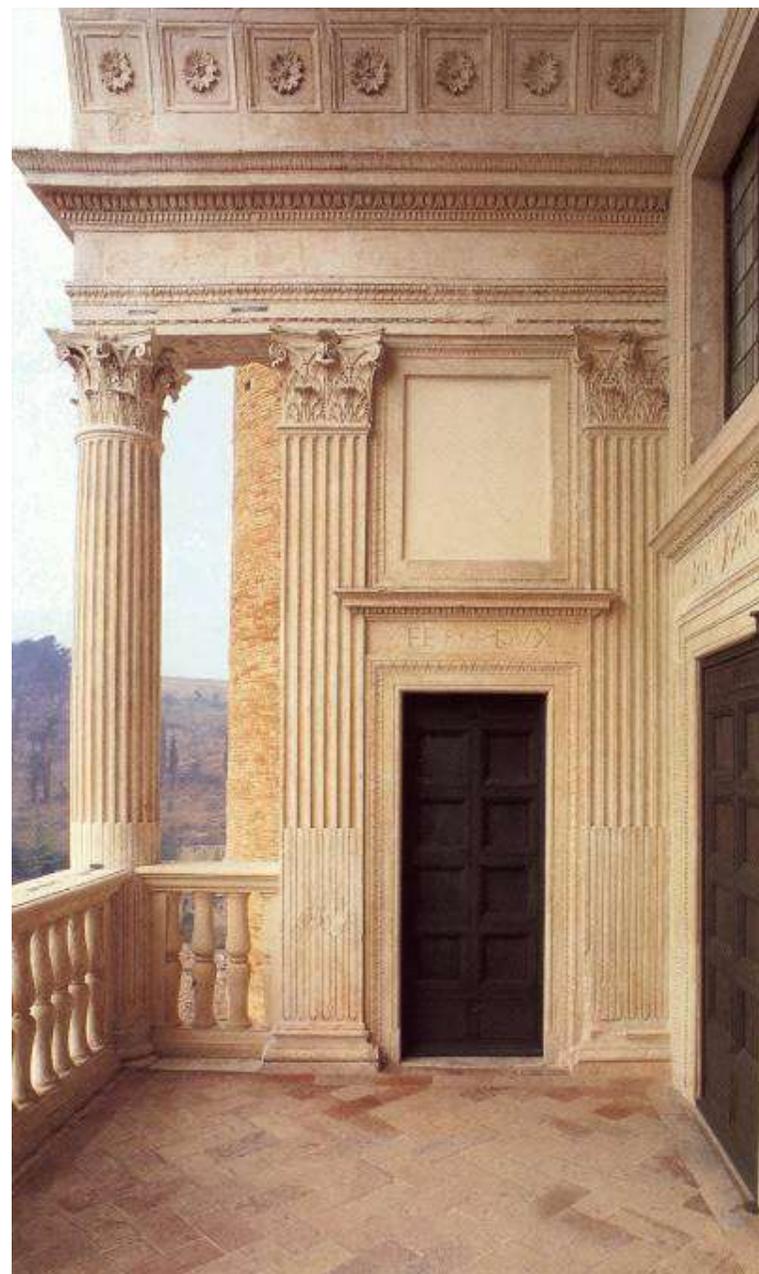


Firenze, Rotonda degli Angeli



Loggia dei torricini





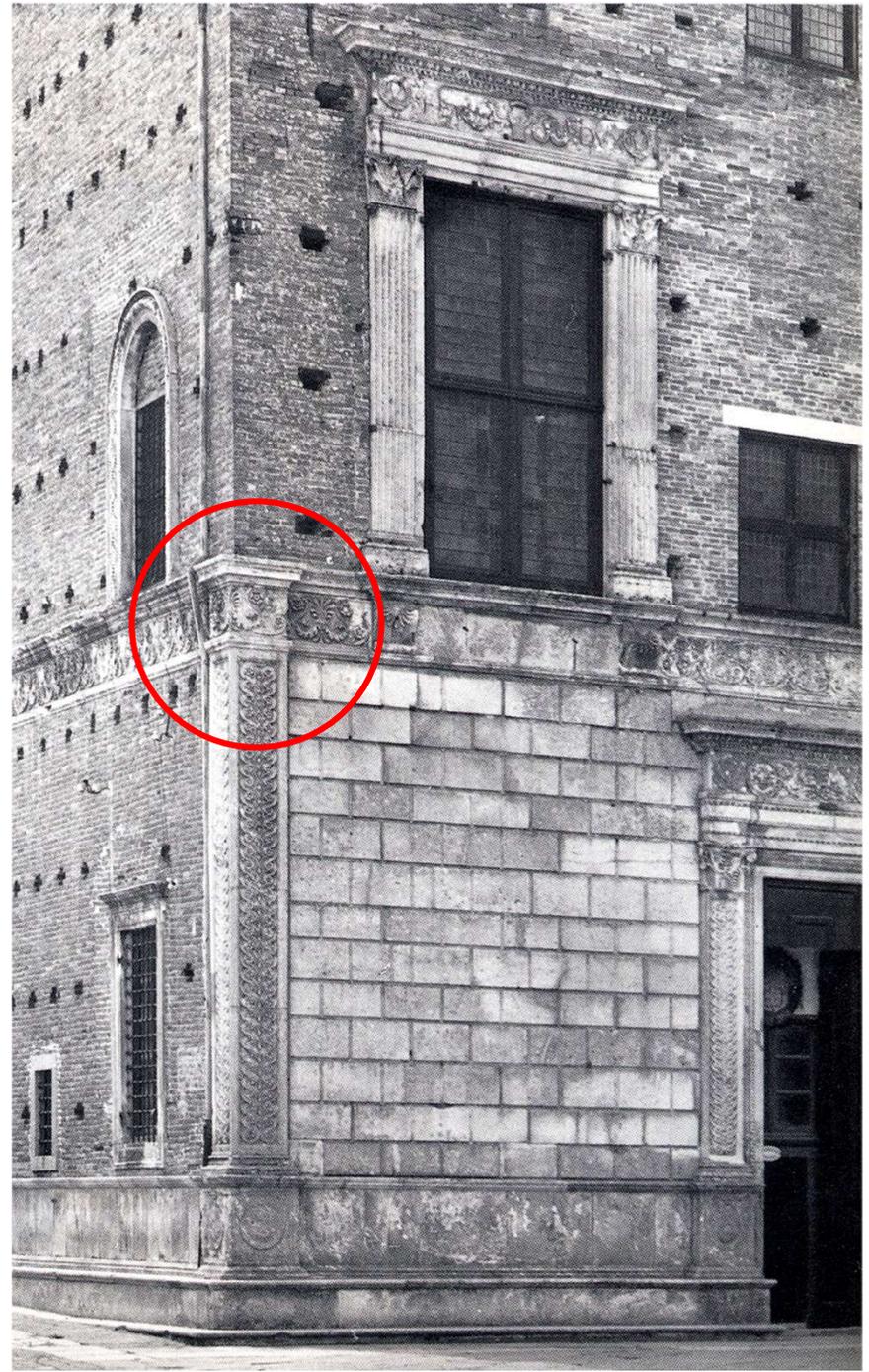
Loggia dei Torricini e dettaglio del terzo piano

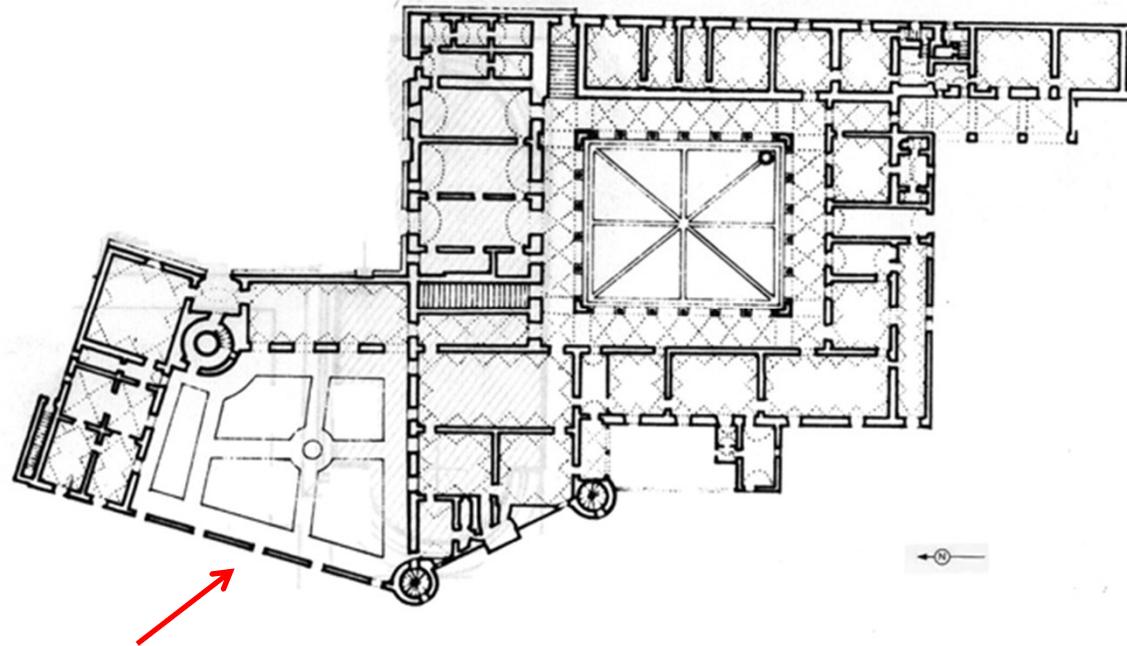


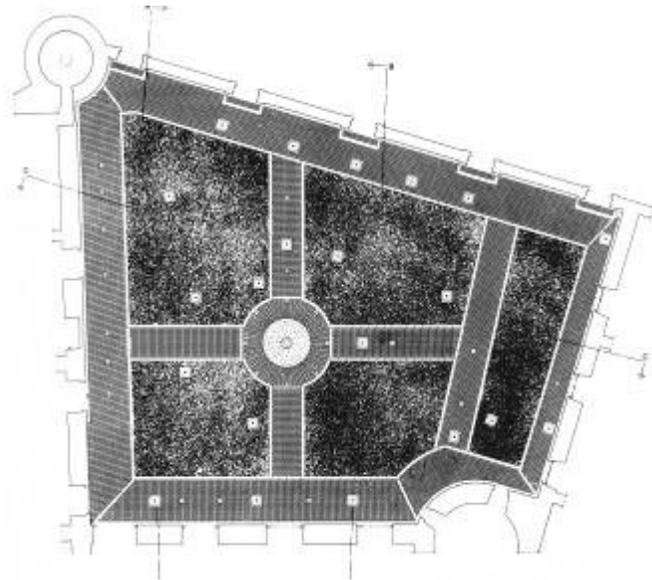
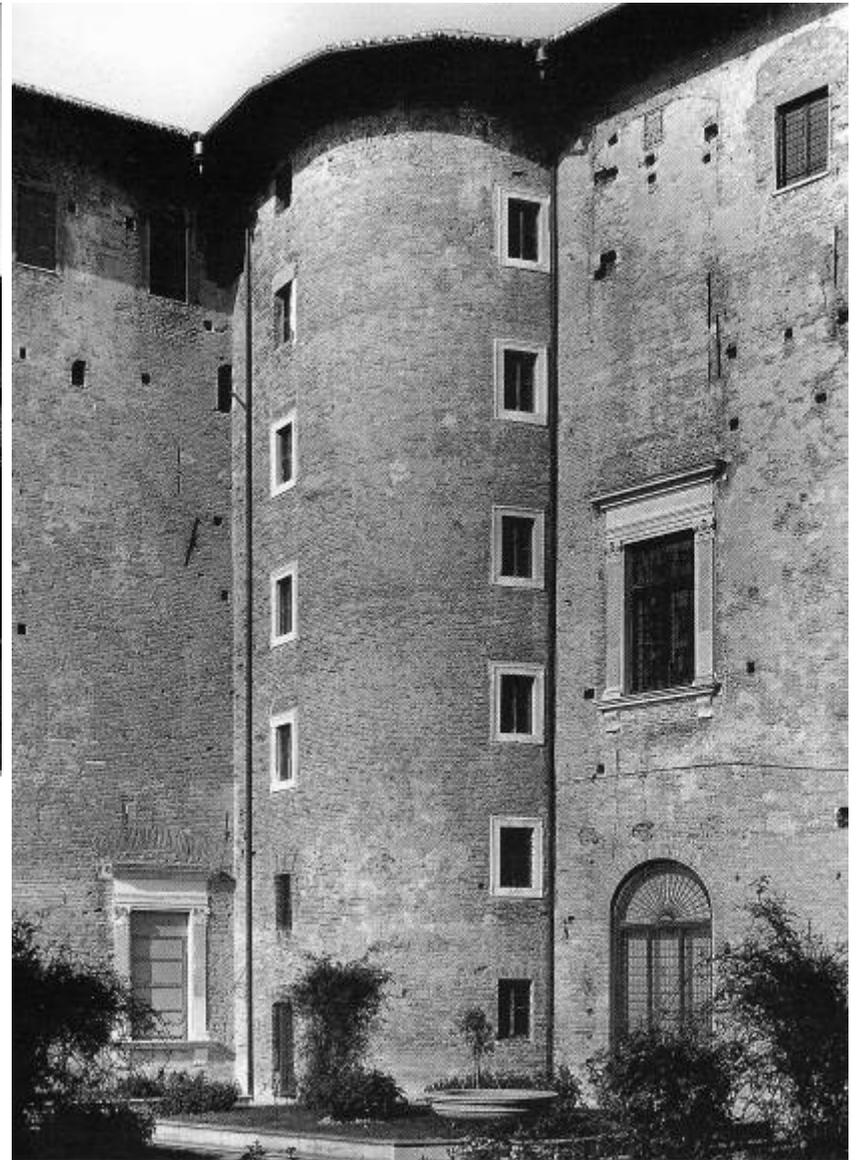
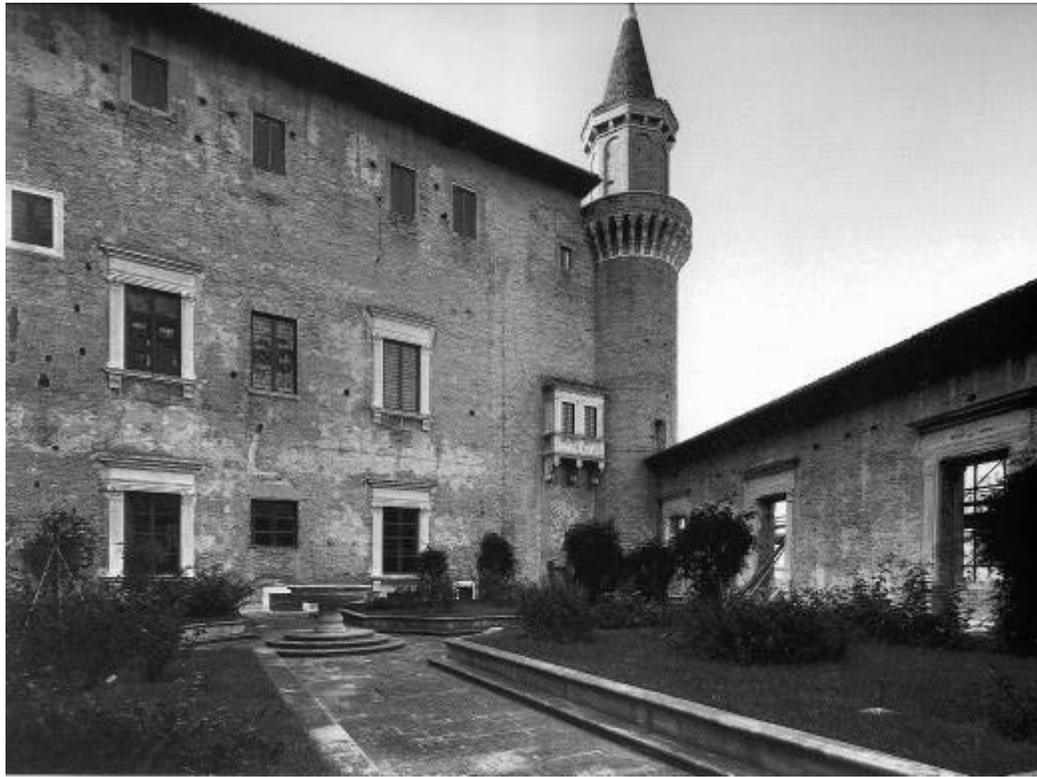
Studiolo di Federico









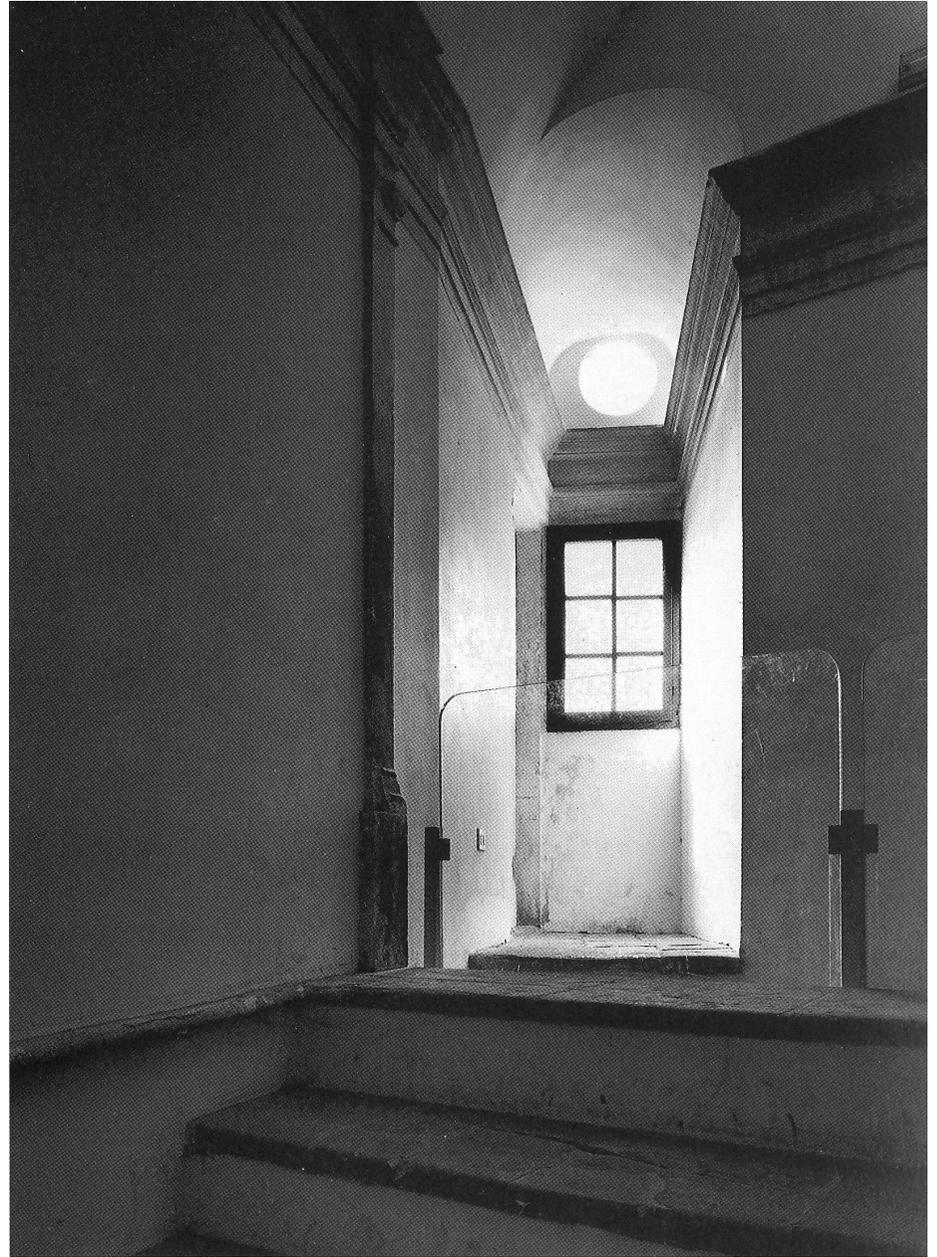


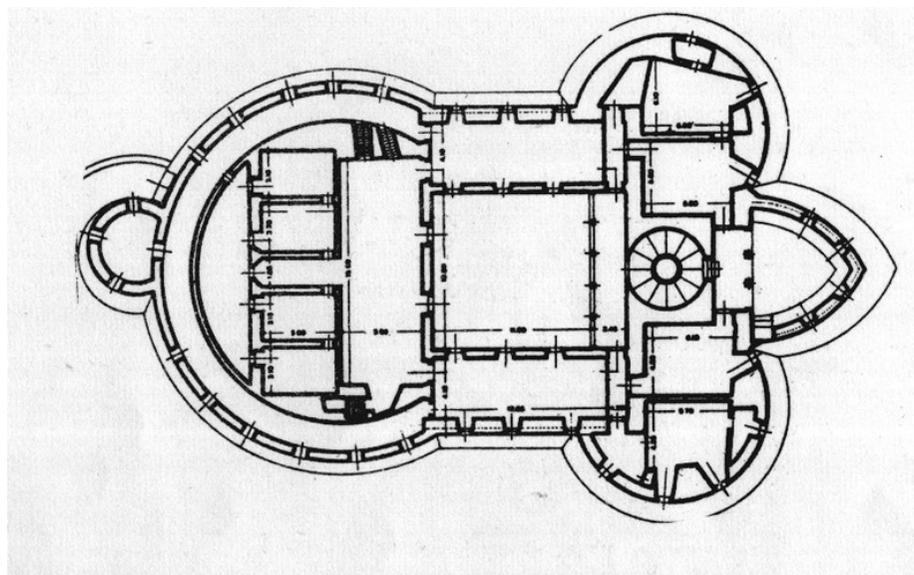


Portale terreno di ingresso
alla rampa elicoidale



Maso di Bartolomeo, portale della chiesa
di S. Domenico a Urbino (1452-54)





Sassocorvaro. Fortezza (F. di Giorgio), pianta

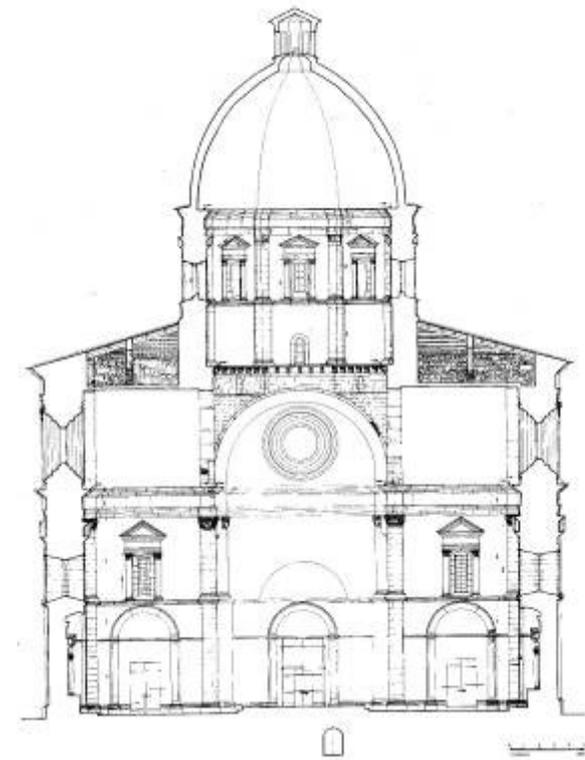
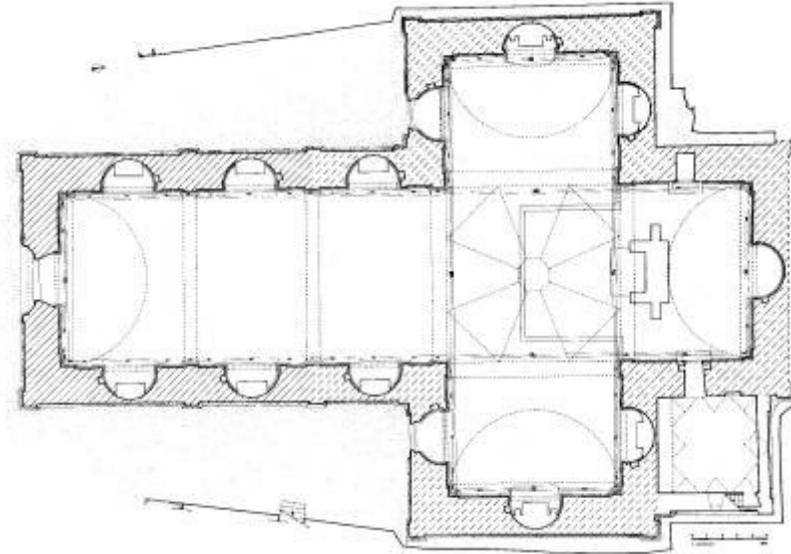


Mondavio



San Leo

**Cortona, Santa Maria delle Grazie al Calcinaio
(inizio lavori 1485)**







Roma, S. Pietro in Montorio