

# Giovanni Domenico Navone

Italian architect  
1698-1770

Son of Francesco, born in Rome in 1698. He married Teresa Donadei around 1719, with whom he had 5 children, and in 1763, in second wedlock, Barbara Neri. In 1706 he took part in the competition Clementino, for a public source. The first news about his work as an architect date back to December 10, 1722 when he appears as assistant to Giovanni Battista Contini for an estimate of Palazzo Carpegna, works that he then completed alone in 1732. From 1724 to 1726, with Antonio Canevari and Nicola Salvi, the restoration of the transept and apse of the church of S. Eustachio began; from 1727 to 1730 and in 1736 he was appointed architect of the same church. From 1727 to 1728 he was perished for some houses owned by Cardinal Giulio Alberoni and the Reverend Domenico Buttifanga. In 1733, together with Nicola Michetti, he calibrated the accounts of drawings by Fernando Reiff for the building of the Nunciature in Madrid. From 1733 to 1748 he was present as an expert architect in the convent and in the church of S. Cecilia in Trastevere and, from 17 August 1733 until the end of 1740 and beyond, he worked at the new house and novitiate of the Pious Schools of S. Lorenzo in Village. His first major work was the construction of the atrium and the façade of the church of S. Lorenzo in Piscibus, in Borgo S. Spirito, owned by the Fathers of the Pious Schools.

The project began in November 1733 when Michelangelo Cefanassi donated a large sum of money for the construction of the facade of the church, the novitiate and the noble house; saved the church, the works of Navone were demolished in 1941 for the completion of the current Via della Conciliazione.

In the years between 1741 and 1743 the Confraternity of St. John Nepomuceno requested, together with Nicola Salvi, the construction of an oratory in a site, also in Rome, owned by the fathers of S. Lorenzo in Lucina. Between 1744 and 1745 he executed, for the Confraternity of S. Anna dei Palafrenieri, the dome, the roof and the new attic of the eponymous church. From September 5 to October 3, 1750, he was the chamber architect with Michetti and with Giuseppe Pannini, their first substitute. In 1751, together with Carlo Marchionni, he was called to verify the status of the Acqua Paola pipes, coming from Bracciano. Between 1751 and 1755 he completed the extension of the college of St. Paul to the Rule. In 1758 he designed and commissioned the new altar of the Chapel of the Crucifix in the church of San Lorenzo in Damaso. From 1758 to 1763 he conceived the conventual building of S. Maria dei Miracoli and the bell tower of the church but the execution was then entrusted to his son Francesco Antonio. On 14 January 1759 he acquired the title of academic merit of the Accademia di S. Luca; December 20, 1762 was, by the same Academy, appointed 'fabricator' along with Domenico Gregorini, January 4, 1763 together with Mauro Fontana and December 18, 1768 together with Clemente Orlandi. Among his works outside Rome we remember: between 1745 and 1752 the project of the elliptical church of S. Maria Addolorata (today of S. Leonardo) in Tarquinia (from 1757 in collaboration with his son Francesco

Antonio); between the end of 1750 and the beginning of 1751 (together with Michetti, Ruggero Giuseppe Boscovich and François Jacquier) the participation in a survey of the works of the Fiumicino channel and, in 1755, the participation in those for the powder magazine of Tivoli, of which the «peritoore perizioore» was Carlo Marchionni.

He died in Rome on 19 January 1770. His portrait is kept in the Accademia Gallery of S. Luca in Rome.

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