
Summaries

and capitalistic reproduction from a particular point of view: that of material culture. It is a question of interests at opposite poles to the history of art and which consist in a new way of reconstructing history by, in the first instance, starting from the materials pre-eminently considered under the aspect of work.

Working-class villages at Terni

Silvia Bordini

The two projects for working-class districts, elaborated for the Terni Society, were drawn up in 1906 and in 1911 and formed part of the picture of social reforms and public works which characterize the Giolitti period. The projects were not carried out, nevertheless they are interesting because they reveal two different ways of intending workers' housing, not so much for that regarding building typology as for the different relationship established with the city: one (1906) is planned as an integral part of it, the other (1911) would have been, on the contrary, an autonomous installation directly connected to the industrial area.

The places and forms of technical and scientific knowledge: industrial archeology

Giusi Rapisarda

A reflection on the meeting «The archeology of industry and industrial archeology» (Rome, October 1978), promoted by the Lazio division of the Italian Society for Industrial Archeology and by the British Council, which has contributed to increasing the

discussion about industrial archeology from a purely preservative point of view, amply represented at the meeting by the intervention of the English, to a new phase of propositions in which it is being outlined as an autonomous scientific study. The article reviews the most interesting reports, including those by E. Battisti and A. Caracciolo which have tackled the problem of the definition of historical grounds of research, that by B. Fortier (*Birth of Industrial Space: the Arsenal of the Navy*), the one by Ch. Devillers (*Industrial Archeology or the Crisis of Historical Monuments*), that by A. Carandini (*Archeology and Material Culture*) and, lastly, that by G. Tecce proposing the establishment and the purposes of a Museum of Science and Work.

Industrial archeology in the Venetian area: from the plant of Niccolò Tron (ca. 1726) to Alessandro Rossi's «tall factory» (1862)

Franco Barbieri

The essay traces the vicissitudes of the Rossi di Schio Woolen Mill, founded by Francesco Rossi in 1817-19 which became, under the direction of this son Alessandro, the first «large Italian industry». In his youth a sympathizer of Risorgimento movements, Alessandro matured far from the conservative cultural atmosphere of Vicenza, in contact with the economic and political circles of the most advanced industrial countries: France, Belgium and above all England-where he was also able to absorb the utopistic and moral excitement of the social doctrines of Saint-Simon and Fourier. Not only the economic success but also the building growth of the Woolen Mill are the signs of his strong personality as founder of industrial ideology in Italy. The essay

Industrial archeology

Andrea Carandini

The author suggests that industrial archeology should be understood as the archeology of societies which have experienced and are experiencing the industrial revolution and capitalistic industrialization. Its confines therefore include structural production as well as superstructural production, productive work as well as unproductive work, great monumental structures as well as poor goods, but they do not extend to those events previous to the 18th century which precede the first signs of the transformation of productive structures in a capitalistic sense. In Italy, which experienced this process about a century after the first industrialized nations, the supporters of this doctrine will meet their match, apart from limited exceptions, only after the Giolitti period. The new doctrine must consider social

examines first of all the construction in neo-classic style, planned perhaps by Carlo Barreca even during the times of Francesco Rossi, but realized by Alessandro in 1849; then the large six-floor building called the «tall factory» planned in the «industrial style» by an anonymous Belgian architect from Verviers and finished in 1862; lastly the buildings for the theatre and the library and above all the park in the English style (1859), all works of the architect from Vicenza Antonio Caregaro Negrin, almost a contemporary of Rossi and a perfect interpreter of his social ideology. The coordinating centre of the whole industrial complex, the park, with its false ruins, its theatrical scenery, the caves and the wooded scenes, seems to be an unexpected evasive pause, a subtle alternation of reality and make-believe and in strident contrast with the bare functionality of the surrounding industrial buildings. As Rossi is in the van in the conservative milieu in Vicenza, so Caregaro Negrin rejects the suffocating Palladian style which rules in Vicenza to follow the foot-steps of Selvatico and Camillo Boito in the wise eclectic recovery of historic styles, with a clear predilection for those linked to the communal Italian experience. His collaboration with Rossi reaches its culmination in 1872 with the construction of the workers' village «Nuova Schio».

The industrial architecture of the Woolen Mill «V.E. F.lli Bona» in Carignano: a practical history of re-use

Luciano Re

Making an accurate historical re-construction of the transformations undergone by this factory in Carignano also means giving an example of how industrial archeology can furnish methodological instruments and indispensable practices in setting in motion concrete programs for a community which intends binding its own operative choices to its own his-

torical identity. Installed in the grounds of a baroque monastery, partly destroying and partly using its former structures (1880), the Woolen Mill was bought in 1887 by the Bona brothers who started an uninterrupted process of enlargement, of functional reconstruction and of building transformation culminating only at the end of the 20's when the industrial complex reached its actual, notable dimensions. After productive began to be transferred gradually to a new suburban plant in the 50's, the old building fell into disuse and appears today as a big, compact building complex, right in the centre of baroque, 18th century Carignano, completely closed and inaccessible along its perimeter and notched against the sky by the differences in height of the various parts of the factory. The essay analyses the complex stratification of building forms in factories, the specific, important interest of which doesn't consist only in single episodes but rather in their intertwining and becoming stratified, offering an extraordinary testimony of the history of the woolen industry in Turin and of the local technical and cultural tradition. An exceptional historical document, therefore, which imposes a solution for re-use which protects it entirely in all its consistency.

The Birra Peroni plant in the Salario area in Rome

Alberto M. Racheli

A reconstructive study of the *iter* of the lay-out of the Birra Peroni plant in Rome, from the applications for a building permit (1901-2) to the real work which was prolonged with various amplifications from 1904 to 1922. The factory, which rises on the grounds of Villa Capizucchi, a short distance from the Aurelian Walls, is composed of various buildings planned by the architect G. Giovannoni (some of the later realizations have been vulgarized by the intervention of the engineer

Palopoli). The various stages in construction are analysed in their chronological order, through focusing the various solutions devised to balance architectonic requirements and «utilitarian» motives. Particular attention is given to the relationship between the building complex and the Salario area in which it rises. In the appendix, in particular, the history of the plant in relation to various urbanistic projects is outlined and a quick intervention by the Town Council to begin looking for a solution in salvaging through re-use of the building complex, the productive activity of which ceased in 1971, is urged.

Civic building in Rome and research in the archives

Lorenzina Gallo

The Capitoline Archives soon will place at the disposition of scholars the analytical inventory «Titolo 54» concerning civic building in Rome. The preliminary remarks published here hope to clarify the methodology followed in the arrangement of the material, the reference criteria and, above all, to give an orientation on the subject and the historic reasons for its formation. It is explained that in the Capitoline Archives, for anything concerning this subject, documents previous to 1848 have not been included: for these one must turn to the Archives of the Roman State; that the «Titolo 54» comprises documents about Roman construction from 1848 to 1914 and that, for the period from 1887 to 1929, it is seconded by the «rubrica del colonello», background for the Building Inspectorate, then the 15th Division. The type of documentation saved changes according to the building regulations in force. Extremely poor, for example, is the accompanying documentation up to about 1870, in observance of the Cardinal of Somaglia's decree of 9.5.1826—a decree which offers an interesting testimony of unexpected actuality.