



Cava de' Tirreni - Nocera Superiore

COMENIUS MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP



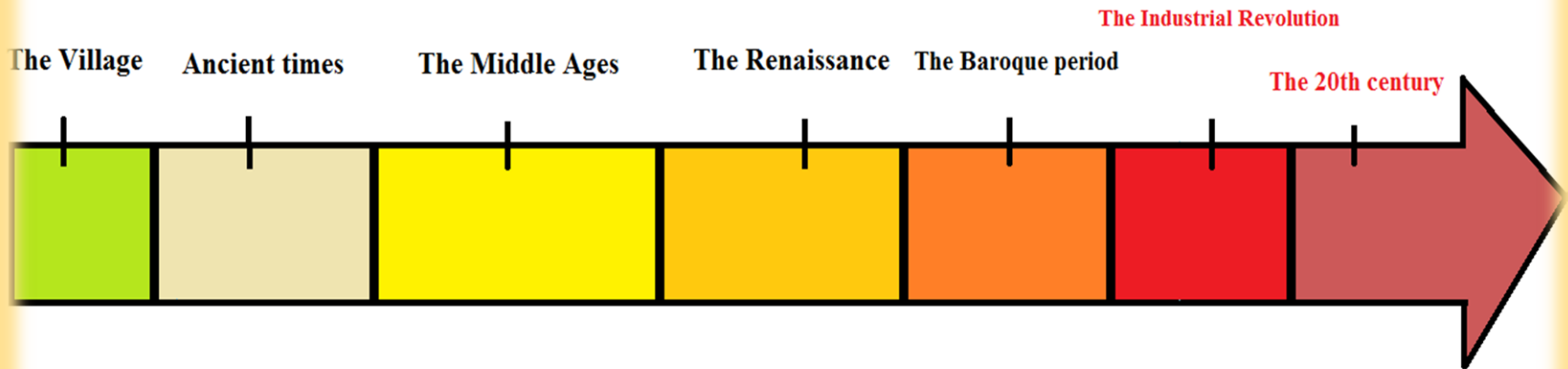
“GREEN BUILDING”

School year : 2012-2013

**“AN OUTLINE OF HISTORY OF LOCAL AND
REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE”**



FROM THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT DAY...



THE VILLAGE.

Between 8,000-10,000 years ago, the systematic cultivation of plants and domestication of animals made settlements as stable as possible, so were born the villages.



The original inhabitants of Campania were three defined groups of the Ancient peoples of Italy, who all spoke the Oscan language which is part of the Italic family; their names were the Osci, the Aurunci and the Ausones



Paestum



Pompei and Ercolano

ANCIENT TIMES.

In the past, city dwellers reserved certain areas for meeting, recreation, trade and worship. Athens and Rome were the great examples of this kind of urban organization.

THE AGORA
and
THE FORUM



THE MIDDLE AGES.

In the Middle Ages, thick walls were built around the city. They provided protection to the city inhabitants and to rural people but with the population growth the walls were knocked down

Cava de' Tirreni



Salerno

Salerno Cathedral

Salerno Cathedral (Duomo di Salerno) is a historic eleventh century cathedral which was built upon the ruins of a ninth century Christian church and, beneath that, a former Roman temple.



It was constructed in 1080 and its founder, Robert Guiscard, dedicated it to San Matteo, known as Saint Matthew the Evangelist.

Guiscard, who was a Norman duke of Apulia and Calabria who had recently taken over southern Italy, probably knew that this dedication would be a popular move, as San Matteo's relics had recently been transferred to Salerno. In fact, the remains of this evangelist saint are still contained in the cathedral's crypt.



The Benedictine Abbey Cava de' Tirreni

In 1011 the Benedictine Abbey of Holy Trinity was founded. The Abbé Peter I (1079-1123) founded and built in the 11th cent. just beside the Benedictine Coenobium ,the hamlet of Corpo di Cava guarded by high walls and bastions; as a matter of fact, this is the first modern settling of the town of Cava .



THE RENAISSANCE.

During the Renaissance, city planners designed parts of cities on a grand scale. Many artists were involved in works to beautify cities.

Napoli



Cava de' Tirreni



Caserta



THE BAROQUE PERIOD.

The Baroque city is closely linked to the appearance of great nation-states, when ambitious monarchs constructed new palaces and courts, but also long avenues, radial street networks, monumental squares, geometric parks and gardens.



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION...

The term "Industrial Revolution" refers to the sudden development process of technology applied to industrial production that began in England since the mid-eighteenth century.

In particular, the main aspects are:

- Technological innovations
- The transport network
- The transformation of the city



The first Industrial Revolution concerns the English textile industry and metallurgy and is preceded by the agricultural revolution. The second Industrial Revolution in England will take place around 1850.



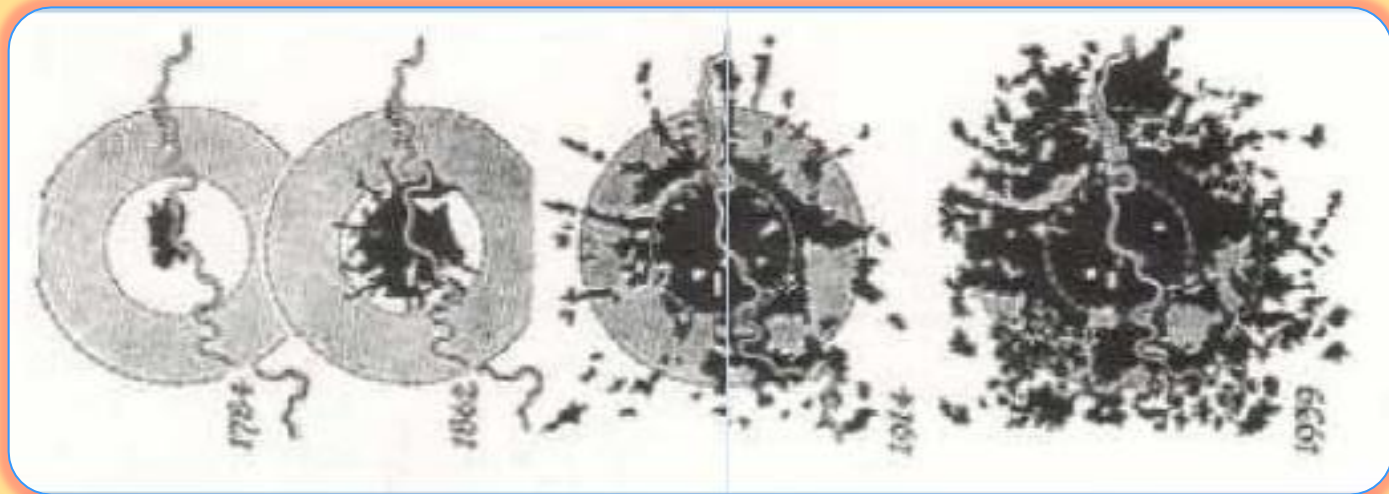
•... THE MAJOR CHANGES ...

The first significant change is the 'INCREASE OF POPULATION due to the decrease of the coefficient of mortality.



... EXPANSION OF THE CITY ...

The intense process of urbanization was a direct result of industrial development that required large concentrations of labor and consumer markets for their goods. Huge masses of peasants were transformed into urban proletariat, increasing the size of the city.



... The transport network ...

the exigencies of trade, especially the need for transport of goods, caused the development of the transport network.



- In Italy the first railway is the Naples - Portici (40 km), which was opened on October 3, 1839 and was carried out by Ferdinand II of Bourbon from a French joint stock company.
- The first two locomotives arrived from England. It was the sister of Bayard and Vesuvio who designed the prototype of Stephenson



The Train Station and the Tramway Cava de' Tirreni

A train station and also an electric tramway that connected it to Salerno were built in Cava in this period.

The railway station was ordered by King Ferdinand II in 1848 to reach Naples in a easily way. As a matter of fact the King inaugurated the railway station on Aprile 1st 1857.

The works were given to Bayard de la Vingtrie company.



...Industrialization arrives in Italy...

In Italy, the industrial revolution began in the late 1800s and early 1900s, two centuries later compared to what happened in England.



Inside of textile mill

The entrepreneur
Giovann Giacomo
Egg



In the last decades of the eighteenth century, the first Swiss mercenaries landed in southern Italy and Sicily. Among them, the entrepreneur Giovann Giacomo Egg, who once arrived in Italy, decided to found the first Italian cotton mill near Caserta.

Thanks to the opening of the cotton mill more than two hundred jobs were assigned, including workers and officials.

Another entrepreneur that landed in Italy was Federico Alberto Wenner who founded the Agro Nocerino Sarnese cotonificio "the Southern Manufacturing Cotoniere."

... Southern Manufacturing Cotoniere ...

During the reign of Joachim Murat (1808-1815) some Swiss families started the textile industry in the Agro Nocerino Sarnese



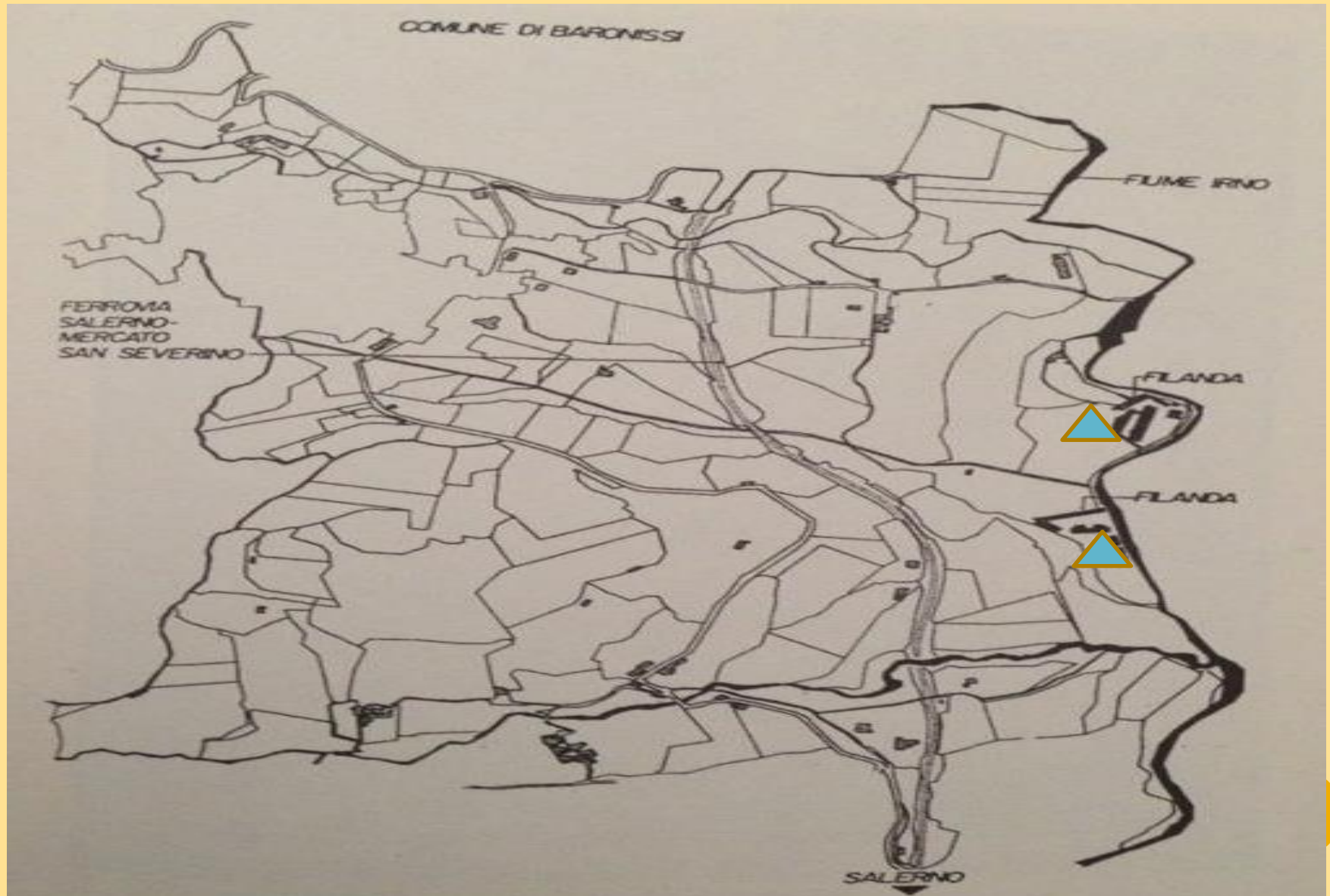
In 1835 the area of the river Irno had therefore already a certain concentration of textile industry. Federico Alberto Wenner, a Swiss industrialist, who arrived in Salerno in 1829, founded with his fellow countrymen the textile industries of Fratte of Salerno.

In 1918, the plants are nationalized, with the name of Southern Manufactures Cotoniere spa, which in the meantime had passed to his son Roberto Wenner.



Establishments Manufactures of Southern Cotoniere (MCM) of Fratte of Salerno.

INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS IN SALERNO

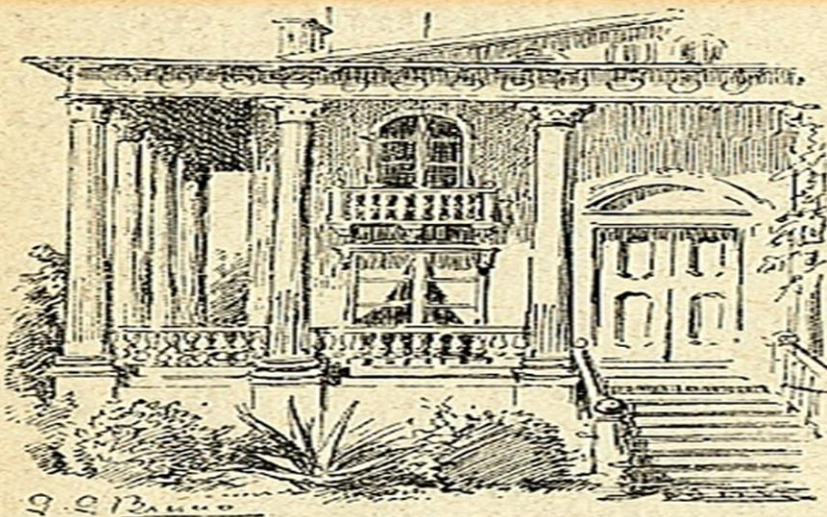


.....Evolution of the dwelling....

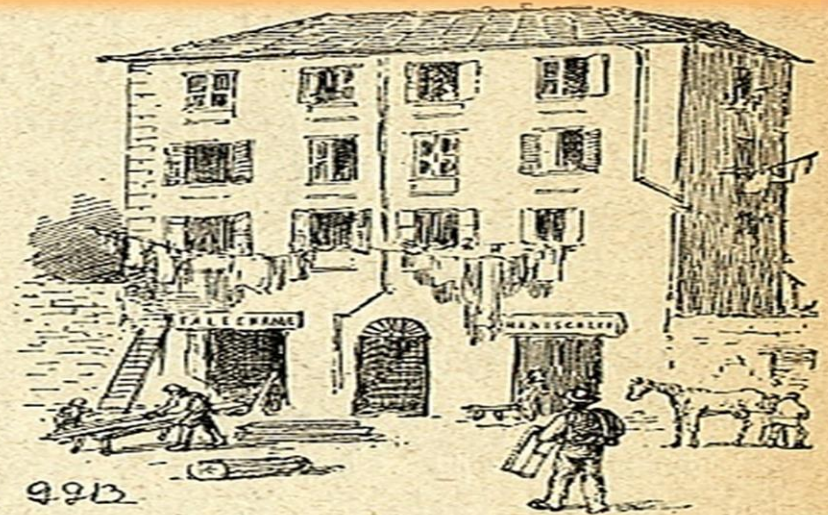
- With the industrial revolution dwellings changed. The various social classes, rich, bourgeois and workers , could afford new forms of accommodation:
 - The rich people lived in more secluded villas or cottages
(elegant detached houses)
 - The poor people lived in less secluded dwellings
(terraced houses or multi-storey buildings)

The quality of poor housing deteriorated to the tolerable limit for the lowest-paid workers:

Comparison between a rich and a poor house

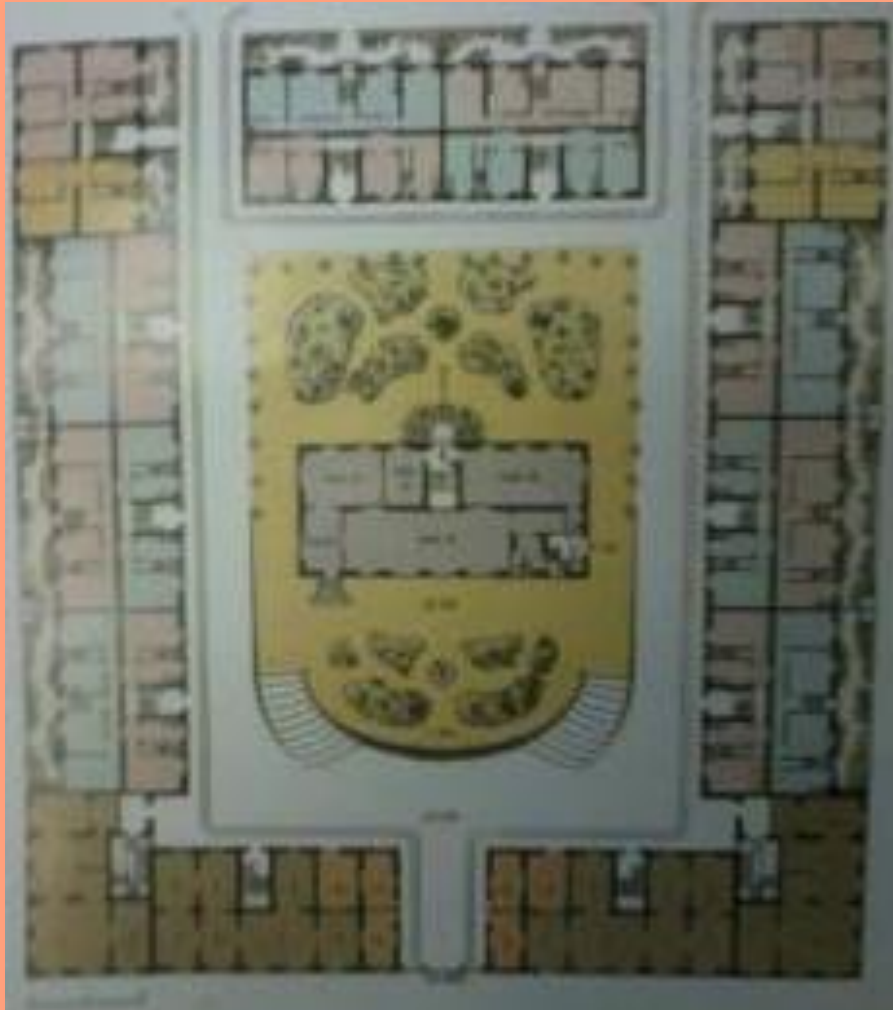


Casa signorile.



Casa operaia.

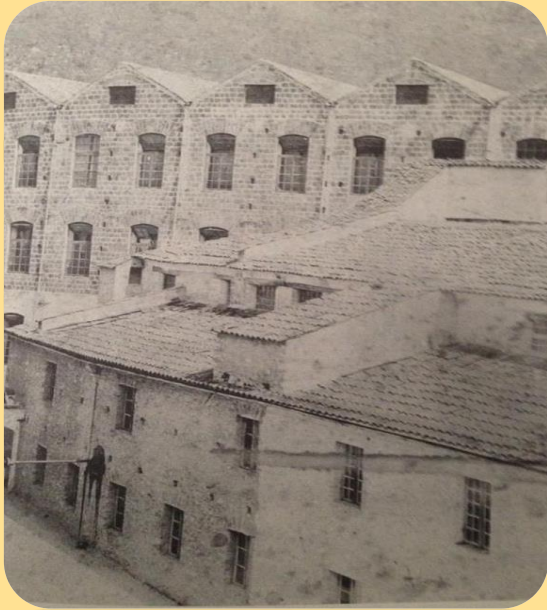
... the workers' housing: plants ...



The plan refers to some workers' homes of the late nineteenth century in Portapia district in Rome. The picture shows the plant design of the apartments which have a medium-small dimension equipped with all the necessary sanitary facilities.



... HOME WORKING

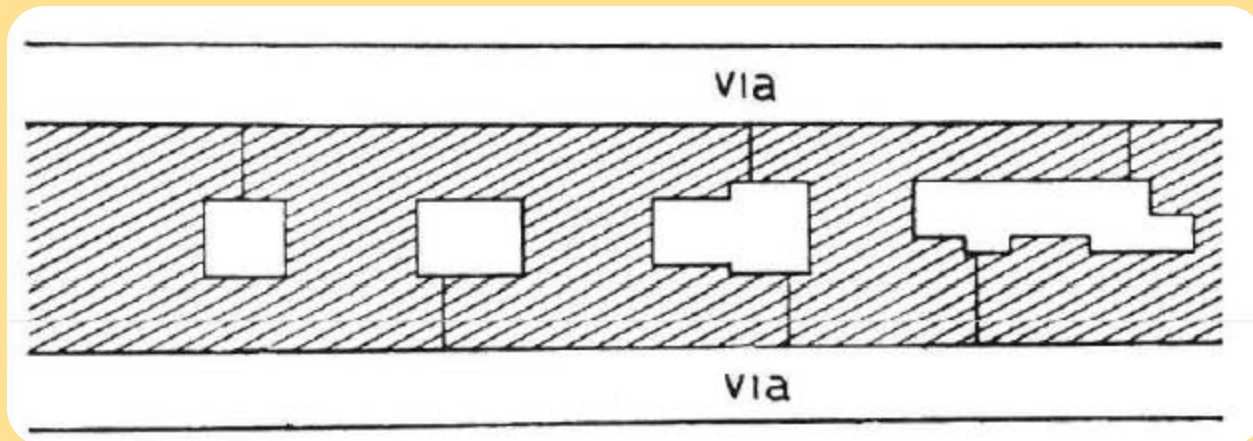


Workers' houses in unsanitary conditions



... TYPES OF COURTS ...

- all houses are gathered in the courtyards
- the courtyards of the new houses are fairly regular and
 - there is not sufficient air.



... CARTOGRAPHY OF NOCERA SUPERIORE ...

TYPE OF BUILDINGS



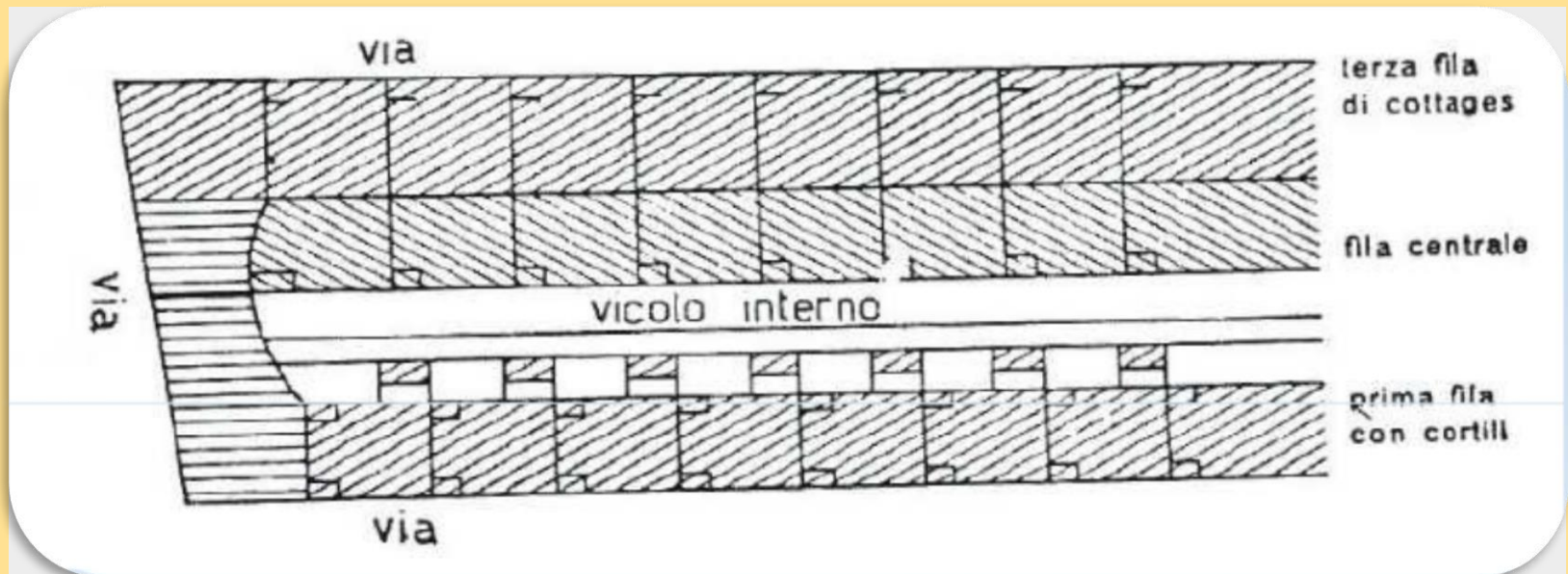
Example of open courtyard

Example of enclosed courtyard

Example of alleys



... example of alleys...



Houses at the 1st row have a back door and a small backyard



At the 2nd row houses have a wall in common with the 3rd row,
So they are characterized by a poor ventilation



THE CAVA DE' TIRRENI FACTORY OF SIGARO TOSCANO

Tobacco production in Cava de' Tirreni runs back a long way into history. According to tradition, the earliest tobacco cultivations, in Campania, were planned by Gioacchino Murat in the days of the Kingdom of Naples. From 1912, Cava de' Tirreni has been one of the principal locations manufacturing the famous Italian cigar.



IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Theatre in Salerno



The Giuseppe Verdi Municipal Theatre has got a wooden structure.



The building was decided by the Town Council of Salerno on December 14, 1863, on proposal of the then mayor Matteo Luciani

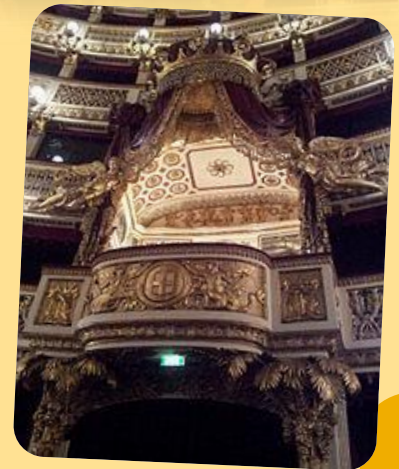
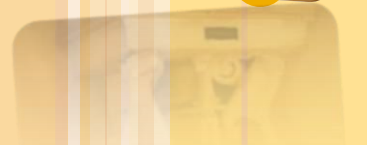
The plan and work management were entrusted to the architects Antonio D' Amora and Giuseppe Manichini who based themselves on the measurement and proportions of the San Carlo Theatre of Naples..



The Theatre was inaugurated on **April 15, 1872** with the performance of *Rigoletto*; on **March 27, 1901** the Theatre was dedicated to **Giuseppe Verdi**



The decoration work was, directed by Gaetano D' Agostino, gifted painter who was supported by the most prestigious names of the Neapolitan artistic world..





At the entry there is a statue
"Pergolesi morente" by the sculptor
Giovanni Battista Amendola



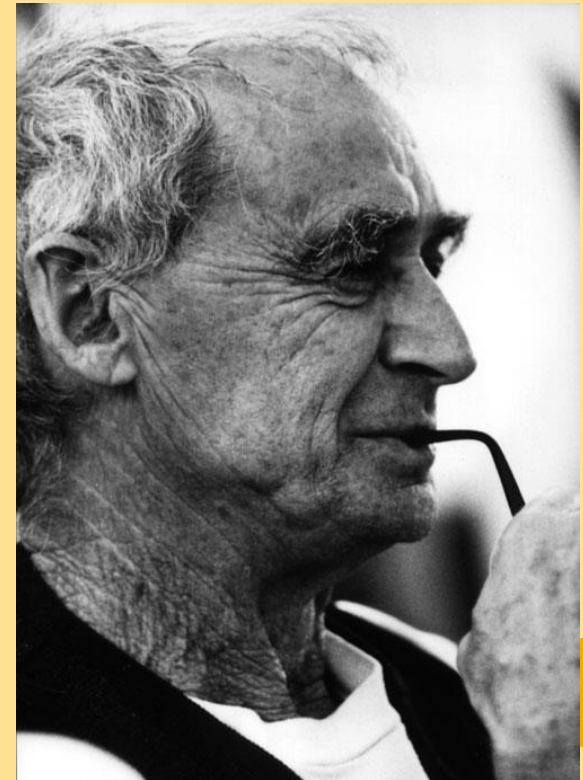


The ceiling is particularly interesting with paintings by Pasquale Criscito



Artistic ceramic factory in Vietri sul Mare

In 1953 Soleri designed his first major building, the Ceramica Artistica Solimene ceramics factory and studio at Vietri sul Mare on the Amalfi coast of southern Italy.



It had five storeys of workshops wrapped in a continuous spiral ramp around a great skylight hall filled with angular concrete supports. Perched on a cliff overlooking the



Mediterranean and faced with glazed pots, the building relied on locally available materials, handcraft and a dramatic structure.



The pasta factory “Ferro”

The first signs of the industrial revolution also occur in Cava, which from a purely agricultural village turns into a small industrial area. Among the best industrial activity of the pasta stands the mill, feed mill and pasta factory "Marcantonio Iron & Sons.

" The majestic factory, which is spread over three floors in Corso Mazzini, occupied many workers. It was capable of producing more than 114 types of pasta and it was known even in the United States for the production and supply of pasta, flour, semolina and feed of fine quality . In the early life of the 900, and precisely on December 31, 1969 the historic company closed its doors . On the ground floor there was a mill, consisting of the mill room, dining room purifiers and sifters, the latter referring to the selection of the ground. The pasta was made from the engine room, galleries drainage and drying bins.



This virtual reconstruction was made possible thanks to Antonio Auriemma , one of the 170 employees of the historic "Marcantonio Ferro & Sons."



Liceo Classico Giambattista Vico NOCERA INFERIORE

During the fascist period a new school was built in Nocera Superiore . The imposing building was constructed in a “M” shape to please the Dictator Mussolini.



OUR PROVINCE SALERNO



THE 20 TH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

The post-war period was difficult for all Italian cities, but Salerno managed to improve little by little becoming a modern European city. In recent years the town administration has taken great strides giving impulse to the revaluation of the whole urban territory.



In the last two decades, Salerno has become one of the most important cities in the world for its contemporary architecture designed by archistars such as [Zaha Hadid](#) (maritime terminal), [Ricardo Bofill](#) (*Liberty Square and Crescent*), [Santiago Calatrava](#) (*Marina d'Arechi Port Village*), [David Chipperfield](#) (judiciary citadel).



(*Marina d'Arechi Port Village*),



The New Salerno Ferry Terminal

The New Salerno Ferry Terminal will forge an innovative, intimate relationship between the City and the Waterfront. Like an oyster, the building has a hard shell that encloses soft, fluid elements within. A 'nerved' roof acts as an extended protection against the intense Mediterranean sun. When passengers arrive at the Terminal, their drifting begins in dynamic spaces organized around focal points such as the restaurant and the waiting room. The project for the new ferry terminal is the result of an international competition which was won by the English architect Zaha Hadid in 1999. It is under construction.



THE NEW PIAZZA DELLA LIBERTA' SALERNO

The architect Ricardo Bofill presented the plastic model of the new Piazza della Libertà on 18 th March 2009.

The project includes an underground parking area , a semi circular large open area, a sea front walk , a covered area for events and venues with shops , bars and restaurants,.

Piazza della Libertà is intended to become one of the new symbols of Salerno.



Students

Nocera Superiore

Caiazza Sabatino III F
Califano Chiara III F
Coppola Anna Paola III F
Della Corte Pasquale III F
Fabio Lampasona III F
Russo Carmine VH

Cava de' Tirreni

Abate Giulio VC
Attanasio Alfonso
Comentale Alfonso III D
Del Regno Mario III A
Nunziante Raffaele VC
Senatore Pietro V A
Rossi Gennaro V C
Fiore Anna IV C
Pisapia Vittorio IV C
Franza Angela III D
Calce Maria Federica III C
De Giovanni Daniela III C

Teachers

Mrs Gianna Barrella
Mrs Santina D'Amore
Mrs Agnese Salerno
Mrs Rosa Setaro
Mrs Rosa Rocco

Coordinator: **Mrs Gianna Barrella**

HEADMISTRESS: Mrs Elisabetta Barone

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

