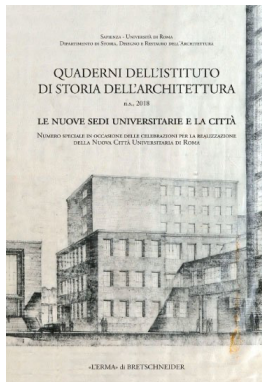




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Fabio Mangone, Massimiliano Savorra

Prima della Città degli Studi di Roma. Le strategie per l'edilizia universitaria nell'Italia liberale e un progetto esemplare

Abstract

In the aftermath of Italian Unity, the need to address the question of university buildings was perceived as an urgent matter in the political world and in the academic community. In Italy, the transformation of the places of knowledge, considered insufficient, was related to the manifestation of the sense of patriotism through the Science. In this context, the Roman university was considered the symbol of the finally reached national Unity. Therefore, the realization of scientific establishments in the pope's city was for all men of science, and not just for the politicians, a matter of primary importance. Which strategies had to be implemented to achieve this goal? Who were the actors of choices, which led to the transformation of former monasteries or even entire urban areas? And who were the real directors of complex real estate transactions that involved capitals, professors, engineers? On the basis of unpublished documents and drawings, and through the reinterpretation of little-known print sources, often neglected by historiography, this contribution aims to answer these questions, addressing the topic of higher education, starting from the post-unification Roman situation with the new complex in the Viminale area. The Roman case is compared with other cases (from Turin to Pavia, from Parma to Padua and others), with the aim of understanding the forces and the ideas put in place by the rectors of the different universities, who tried to transform, expand, build true citadels of knowledge. In this sense, the emblematic case of the project of the new Neapolitan university conceived by Mariano Edoardo Cannizzaro is deeply analyzed, because the topic of insufficient offices and decentralization was addressed with a detailed project, for the first time in Italy, of a "Città degli Studi", autonomous and complete.

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Piero Cimbolli Spagnesi

Fino a La Sapienza. Fondamenti normativi dell'insegnamento dell'architettura a Roma e in Italia, 1871-1935

Abstract

This contribution reconstructs the sequence of Italian laws on higher and university level education in architecture as developed by the various governments in office between the last thirty years of the 19th century and the first 40 years of the 20th century for the first time in a comprehensive and complete manner. Starting from what was proclaimed at first for only the Royal Institute of Fine Arts (Regio Istituto di Belle Arti) in Rome between 1871 and 1914 and then later for the whole country starting from 1919, the complex events that gradually led to the foundation of the Secondary School of Architecture of Rome, the first of its kind in the country, are reconstructed. In 1924, this is followed by the first diffusion of this new cultural heritage into the international sphere, both with regards to the whole field of study and especially regarding monument restoration. In parallel, radical transformation of the culture base provided by the then national system in higher education to the designer of the project and the director of architectural works was being carried out, also from the point of view of the sequence of legislative measures. That transformation took place throughout Italy during the last twenty years of the 19th century up until 1935: the inauguration year of the new City of Studies of the University of Rome La Sapienza.

Paolo Nicoloso

Un faro della civiltà latina: la Città Universitaria di Rio de Janeiro di Piacentini e Morpurgo. 1935-1946

Abstract

The Piacentini project for the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (1935-1938) began as a result of the Brazilian government's request to build a work of art to elevate Vargas' authoritarian regime to the level of icon. It was transformed into an attempt by the Fascist government and Piacentini to export an architectural model overseas, the symbol of power for a superior and civilizing culture. Piacentini's attempt entered into competition with a similar proposal by Le Corbusier, which also showed signs of involvement by the Brazilian government. The two projects showing different architectural tendencies are compared here, both as expressions of inclusive cultures, of missions of "civilization". In August 1935, a few months after the inauguration of the University of Rome (Città universitaria), Piacentini went to Rio de Janeiro, with the task of designing the University. A year later, in July 1936, Le Corbusier arrived in Rio de Janeiro, having received the same invitation. But the proposals made by the Swiss architect were rejected and the task was entrusted to Piacentini alone. Busy already with the E42 project, in September 1937, the academic sent Morpurgo to Rio. The final development of the project was, however, carried out in Rome under the guidance of Piacentini in the spring of 1938. Approved by the Brazilian authorities, the project was exhibited at the Exposição do Estado Novo in Rio de Janeiro in December 1938.

As a result of the project designers not being present at the direction of the works, progress on the project was soon halted due to lack of funds. The change in the international situation that followed after the war and the removal of Vargas from power made the implementation of the project anachronistic.



Antonella Greco

Ora non ho più da fare. Riflessioni su Marcello Piacentini: Roma, la Città Universitaria, la rinascita dell'EUR

Abstract

The centrality of Marcello Piacentini in the formation of many aspects of modern Rome is well known. It can be seen theoretically in his desire to redesign a city burdened by the weight of its history, which in his vision contained many references to European and American metropolises (when Piacentini wrote his first treatise, *On Beauty and Conservation ... 1916*, he had just returned from the United States) but above all on an operational level. In addition, Piacentini was likely the protagonist in the formation of a Regulatory Plan, that of 1931, which almost entirely changed the physiognomy of Rome and that gave shape to the image of Mussolini's city. But within the same city, in which his imprint could now be seen, he designed two other projects: the citadel of Sapienza and E.42. The first, a true walled city whose paths symbolically allude, from the entrance to the Rectorate, to the progress of knowledge; the second, instead, followed with authorial passion until the 1960 Olympics, almost until his death. Correspondence, sketches, and documents testify to a growing torment during the post-war period on the future destiny of what had been achieved and on the need to conclude a journey that had been interrupted in a whitewash of modern ruins.

Bartolomeo Azzaro

Progetti e nuove opere per la Città Universitaria di Roma 1930-1960

Abstract

When Marcello Piacentini was asked to direct the planning and building stages of the New University City in Rome (1932-1935), he was not given a blank piece of paper, but a series of restrictions that would condition how it looked. This work focuses on the period between Gustavo Giovannoni's preliminary plan (1930) and the work coordinated by Piacentini, which was further developed right up until the 1960s.

A design for the Faculty of Architecture by Gaetano Minnucci - never realised - is testimony to the professionalism of those who worked with Piacentini. Between the end of the war and the 1960s, the sharp rise in the student population and the need for new spaces and equipment for teaching and research purposes, led to an intense period of authorised planning, and the 1950s saw the return of Piacentini, as an interior designer, Minnucci and Eugene Montuori, who respectively designed the Teatro Ateneo and the Tumminelli building. Later, Giulio Pediconi and Mario Paniconi would produce an original design, also never realised, for the new buildings of the Institute of Mathematics and Palazzo delle Segreterie. However, most of the work was carried out by the University's Technical Department, headed by Francesco Guidi, who, following the inauguration in 1935 and right up to the 1960s, would oversee the completion of the buildings that had been started and also add a series of extensions to the older buildings in University City.