TRANSFORMING
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GUIDO ZUCCONI
Metaoxnuatí̧ovtas in Bevetía tov 200 alẃva.


## CUIDO ZUCCONI

Transforming Venice in the $X X^{\text {th }}$ century.
Conflicts and compromises
 ミxo入ńc Apxıtektóv $\omega v$ EMП 2001－2002：
A．Koúpkoùas
N．Mápঠa
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## Introduction

The School of Architecture of the National Technical University of Athens presents its second lecture series which took place during the years 2001-2002. The speakers were all eminent architects, both Greek and non-Greek.

These lectures are addressed not only to the students of the School, but also to the wider academic and architectural community. Their purpose is to enrich the educational process with ideas, theories, and practices which emerge, are put to the test, and find application outside the premises of this School.

These papers are largely faithful to the original text of the lectures with only minor revisions applied to it. Thus, we hope that the vividness, the immediacy, the spontaneity, and the personal tone of the spoken language is preserved within the bounds of possibility.

In this issue, I am honoured to present professor Guido Zucconi in his lecture entitled "Transforming Venice in the $X X^{\text {th }}$ century. Conflicts and compromises" and delivered on October 12 th, 2001.

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## Eloaywyń

H £xо入ń Apxitektóv $\omega v$ tou EӨvikoú Metooßíou По入utexveíou пa－

 пері́одо 2001－2002．




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 Ba日нó tou duvatoú，кátı anó тn そんvtávia，tnv проошпıкó－

 tou kaөnyntń Guido Zucconi，пои праүиатопоıńөnке отוऽ 12



[^1]



O Guido Zucconi عívaı kaӨnүntńs tnc ıоторías tne по入عодо－ رías otnv Apxitektovikń ミxo入ń tnc Bevetías．ГعvvńӨnкe to 1950 otn Modena kaı onoúฎaøe apxıtєктоvikń kaı по入عодоцía ото По入utexveío tou Milano kaı to Пavenıotń $\mu$ เo tou Princeton．｀xéı


 عпعкта日عí kaı ota lóvıa Nnoıá，ı১íws otnv Képкupa tou 1900
 dell＇Ottocento（200）），L＇invenzione del passato：Camillo Boito e l＇architettura neomedievale（1997），La citta contesa：dagli ingegneri agli urbanisti 1885－1942（1989），kaӨẃc kaı ঠuó apxı－ тektovikoús odnyoús үıa in Bevetía（1993）kai in Ф入ఎpevtía （I995）．

Guido Zucconi is professor of Urban History at the Venice School of Architecture．He was born in Modena in 1950．He studied architecture and urban－planning in Milan and at Princeton．He has particularly studied the transition from the 19th to the 20th century with a special emphasis on the preservation of the historic past．His research area focuses mainly upon Italy，yet it extends to the Ionian Islands，especially Corfu in the 19th century．His main publications include：La citta dell＇ Ottocento（2001），L＇invenzione del passato：Camillo Boito e l＇architettura neomedievale（1997），La citta contesa：dagli ingegneri agli urbanisti 1885－1942（1989），and architectural guides for Venice（1993）and Florence（1995）．

TIONAL URBAN SPACE / Throughout its history of independent city, the limits of Venice were traditionally corresponding to the water fully surrounding the ancient insula. Urban identity was strictly connected to the idea of insularity, as everybody knows.

During the XIX.th century, such a notion would be radically transformed by a growing number of projects. First in 1846, during the Austrian domination of northeastern Italy, the new railway bridge was built up in the perspective of a long-distance connection to Milan.

Such a line would be realized ten years after and from that moment onwards, the train would have connected Venice with the rest of the world. The shocking event opened a new era in the identity of a city which was no longer to be considered an island in the full meaning of the word.

Moreover, setting up new means of communications has been the basis for an attempt to modernise the former capital of the Serenissima Republic. The train paved the way to the implantation of a new fully equipped harbour and a large manifacturing area, both situated at the edge of the old city and directly connected to the rails. Harbour and industry were implanted after 1880, in a period of great economic upheaval and new geographic relationships endowed by the opening of the Suez canal (1867).

Long before the setting of this new scenario, John Ruskin perfectly understood what was implied in this kind of perspective: the loss of Venetian uniqueness.

## 1．Ynepßaívovtac tov парабоодако́ аотіко́ хб́ро

## H BENETIA，$\Sigma$ O ONH THE THN IETOPIA Q乏 ANE王APTHTH आOAH，$\triangle I A T H P H \Sigma E ~ T A ~ O P I A ~ T H \Sigma ~ T A Y T I \Sigma M E N A ~ M E ~ T O ~$ NEPO IOY תEPIEBAAME THN APXAIA INSULA（NHEIDA）． OIIQ乏 O＾OI INQPIZOYN，H AETIKH TH乏 TAYTOTHTA YITHP王E ETENA $\Sigma Y N \Delta E \Delta E M E N H$ ME THN ENNOIA TOY NHEIQTIKOY EIOIXEIOY．

Katá tov 190 aıẃva autń n ع́vvoıa عпро́кєıто va $\mu$ ктатра－
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 үદ́чupar $\mu \varepsilon$ прооптıки́ тn $\mu$ акрıvń đúvঠぇon $\mu \varepsilon$ то Mı入ávo．Mıa тع́тоเа үрании́ праүиатопоเńӨпкє дє́ка хро́via арүо́тєра． Апо́ то́тє то трع́vo ह́үıve то $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma o ~ п о u ~ \theta a ~ đ u v \varepsilon ́ \delta \varepsilon \varepsilon ~ т n ~ B e v \varepsilon т i ́ a ~ \mu \varepsilon ~$

 $\mu$ порои́бв пıa va $\theta \varepsilon \omega \rho n \theta \varepsilon i ́ ~ v n o i ́ ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ t n v ~ п р а ү \mu а т і к n ́ ~ o n \mu a o i ́ a ~$ tns $\lambda$ と́ $\ddagger n s$.
 тn Báon otnv проопáӨعıa $\varepsilon к \mu о v т \varepsilon р v ı \sigma \mu о и ́ ~ т п \varsigma ~ п р \omega ́ n v ~$

 каı үıa $\mu ı a \mu \varepsilon y a ́ \lambda n ~ B ı o \mu n x a v ı к n ́ ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı o x n ́ . ~ K a ı ~ t a ~ \delta u ́ o ~ a u t a ́ ~$


 $\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda n \varsigma ~ о ו к о v o \mu ı к n ́ ¢ ~ a к \mu n ́ c ~ к a ı ~ v \varepsilon ́ \omega v ~ \delta ı \varepsilon \theta v \omega ́ v ~ \varepsilon п a \varphi \omega ́ v ~ п о u ~$


По入ú каıро́ пріv aпó in дıацо́р甲 $\omega$ on autoú tou véou

When he came back to the lagoon -in September 1845-, he saw the railway bridge under construction. Filled with indignation and resentment, the young Ruskin wrote to his father: "We turned the corner, where Venice once appeared (...) now a sort of the Greenwich railway stands, entirely cutting off the whole open sea and half the city, which now looks as nearly as possible like Livepool at the end of the dockyard wall"'.

He was preparing at that time sketches and reports concerning the major pieces of art and architecture in the city of Carpaccio. Six years later, the first volume of The Stones of Venice would be published.

In his book, Ruskin put stress upon the evironmental unity, taken as the bulk of her unique features. Such an architectural survey finally sounded like a plea for a city to be considered from an artistic and historic standpoint- as a an untouchable whole.

Such an idea would become in the short run the leit-motiv for the opponents to the plans of transformation. John Ruskin had been able to interprete the indignation with the attempts for modernising. He also expressed the reaction against its effects of uniformity and against the danger of obliterating her environmental features. "Venice like Livepool" would be the disasterous result at the end-according to what he implicitly stated in the 1845 letter to his father.

Ruskin came back long later, in 1869 . At that time he was one of the tourists who now flocked to the city. He was in great disgust with such a new scene, even though his own book substantially helped to encourage them.

Back again in 1872, Ruskin he was not able to recognize the city of his boyhood, when Venice seemed to be in a natural process of decline. Between the two persectives he drew in the 1850 - "the magnificence of a golden city" and "the sinking of its decaying stones"-, a third possibility was emerging at that time: a dull and shubby -even if prosperous-future based on trade and manufacturing. Ruskin was not culturally equipped, however, to understand such a radical transformation.

1. See The Letters of

Iohn Ruskin. I, 1827-
1869, in E. T. Cook, A. Wedderburn (editors), The Works of 10 hn

Ruskin, London-New York 1909, XXXVI, pp. 76-77. See also R.

Hewison, Ruskin and Venice, London 1978, p.14-15; J. L. Bradley (editors), Ruskin's Letters from Venice 185152, London and New Haven, 1955, p. 121.

I．$B \lambda$ ．The Letters of John Ruskin．＇ı，1827－

1869，ото E．T．Cook，A． Weddenburn（غпц．）， The Works of John

Ruskin，London／New York，1909，XXXVI， oह $\lambda$ ．76－77．B $\lambda$ ．عпíons R．Hewison，Ruskin and Venice，London， 1978，oع $\lambda$ ． 14 －15 kal J．L．Bradley（ $\varepsilon п \mu$.$) ，$ Ruskin＇s Letters from Venice 1851－52， London／New Heaven， 1955，$\sigma \varepsilon \lambda$ ． 121.
orvapíou，o John Ruskin $\varepsilon$ íx avti入n $\varphi \theta \varepsilon i ́ ~ a n o ́ \lambda u t a ~ n o l a ~ \theta a ~$
 hovadıкótntas tnc Bevetíac．



 aп’ о́пои ка́потє про́ßa入入є n Beveтía（．．．）тஸ́pa દ́va عídoऽ
 aпокóßovtas $\varepsilon v t \varepsilon \lambda \omega ́ s ~ t n v ~ o \lambda a ́ v o ı k т n ~ Ө a ́ \lambda a \sigma \sigma a ~ k a l ~ i n ~ \mu ı o n ́ ~$





 Bevería（ The Stones of Venice）．¿to Bib入ío tou autó，o













 кє ото үра́ $\mu$ а проऽ tov патє́ра тои，тои 1845 ．

O Ruskin ६avaүúpıoع［oтn Bevetía］по入ú apүótعра，то 1869．Tóte пıa ńtav кı autóৎ $\varepsilon$ ह́vaৎ aпо́ touc toupítreৎ поu ouvéppeav or копádıa ornv пó入n．Av каı то Bıß入ío тои عíxє
 aıO日avótav $\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda n$ anठía $\mu п \rho о \sigma т a ́ ~ \sigma т n ~ v \varepsilon ́ a ~ a u t n ́ ~ \varepsilon ı к o ́ v a . ~$


Thus, it was not by chance that a steady and powerful group of anti-modernists found its roots in the pages of The Stones of Venice ${ }^{2}$. Particularly from 1880 onwards, during the discussion about the new planning lines, such a party was participating a polemical struggle with another wellestablished group, that was the one of the engineers.

In the years after 1886 -when the planning scheme was laid out-, the discussion about the future of Venice was to become increasingly tough. The town planning scheme was actually consisting in fourty projects of urban improvement that was also the official name given to the entire programme of transformation.

The projects were mostly suggested by the sanitary engineers as the basis of a radical modernisation in the ancient street pattern. They drafted, by the way, a new bulding code which prescribed a minum width of 5 meters for the main thoroughfares. Such a radical prescription was conceived as a part of a new network of pedestrian links crossing the entire city and its multi-islands structure. At the same time the municipality was planning to create direct connections among the old and the new urban focuses -such as the Rialto market, Saint Mark's square, the Accademia compound and the railway station.

About 1890 , such a town planning scheme inspired by sanitary culture was also intended as a mean to accomplish a process started long time before, when many canals were filled up and paved. As a part of a new system of connections, the small bridges were demanded to replace a former system of local gondola ferries.

Iron -and castiron, in particular-had to play an important role due to the implantation of a series of standardized pre-cast ironbridge throughout the city. Once it become an essential part of the new urban panorama, the icon of the ironbridge supplied another fundamental motive to the polemics and the indignation with the plans for modernising.

Pompeo Molmenti took the ironbridge as the symbol of a process of transformation or better of "profanation" -as he
2. The entire work consisting in three volumes-was published between 1851 and 1853 . The first was given the title of The Foundations, the second The Sea stories, the third finally The Fall and Examples of the Architecture of Venice.

2．Tо в́pyo пои
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aпо́ трعіく tó $\mu$ оus
$\varepsilon к \delta o ́ \theta n \kappa \varepsilon$ avá $\mu \varepsilon \sigma a$
ото 1851 Kaı to 1853 ．
0 при́tos то́ноя
غ́ $\varphi \rho \rho$ tov тít $\lambda 0$ Ta
$\theta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \lambda \curlywedge a$ ，о двútєроৎ
Ol lotopies tas
өа́лабоаธ，каı о трítos $H$ Птш́on каı Парабві́үиата апо́ тпv Apxitektovikń tns Beverias．


 xpuońs пóגnऽ» кal «tnv катáppeuon t $\omega v$ 甲 $\theta a \rho \mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega v ~ \lambda i ́ \theta \omega v ~$ тnৎ»－$\mu$ וа трі́tn дuvatótnta ava甲aıvótav autń in 甲орá：ह́va
 ото $\varepsilon \mu$ по́рıо каı oтn Bıounxavıкń параүшүи́．O O $\omega \varsigma$ о Ruskin
 рıZıкó $\mu \varepsilon т а \sigma х n \mu a t ı \sigma$ ó．




 $\mu \varepsilon \mu ı a$ á $\lambda \lambda n$ ка入á $\varepsilon \delta \rho a ı \omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v n ~ о \mu a ́ \delta a, ~ \varepsilon к \varepsilon i ́ v n ~ t \omega v ~ \mu n x a v i-~$ кผ́v．
£ta xpóvia $\mu$ итá то 1886，каı ótav пıа то проүра $\mu \mu а т і к о ́ ~$

 oxédıo ouvíotato oe барávта épүa aotıкńs avántu६nc• autó
 о入о́кдпро то про́үрацца тои $\mu \varepsilon т а о х п \mu а т і б \mu о и ́ . ~$






 vnoíd\＆ৎ tnc．Tautóxpova，n топוкń autoдıoíknon ox\＆дíąદ


 ко́s ота日но́s．

Ги́po oto 1890，autó то проүраццатıко́ oxńца，то uпокı－



stated in a series of articles published on local magazines and newspapers ${ }^{3}$. Teacher and writer specialized in Venetian history, Molmenti emerged as a prominent intellectual who was capable to strongly affect the local cultural life. Under the pressure of polemics and in a climate of radical contrast, Molmenti was also able of widespreading some moving parole d'ordre.

Thanks to his militant support, the anti-bridge campaign was succefully launched, at the turn of the century. In this case, architecture carefully reflected contrasts and expectations. The final result of such a campaign revealed, indeed, a surprising tendency to compromise fostered by architecture. Eventually, the very question was not "to build or not to build", but it was how to build.

The idea of building design on traditional lines seemed to make the opponents reach a full agreement. Within fourty years several castiron bridges would be replaced, indeed, by stone ones fully remiscent of late Renaissance.

The anti-bridge campaign also contributed to let the main goal pass nearly unnoticed, that was the idea of the planners to lessen the urban density and to transfer a large quantity of population to the outskirts. The first enquiry on slum areas -brought about in 1874 - had revealed an unbearable condition of overcrowding and it had made the figure of 35.000 inhabitants appear exceeding the housing capacity of the city.

In order to enable the clearance of dilapidated and overcrowded areas, the plan contemplated to rehouse a number roughly corresponding to one fourth of the total community living in the insular Venice.

As possible places of destination for such a shift of population, the municipality was looking about new peripheral settlements, such as the Lido, the old island of Giudecca and the new area of Sant'Elena. In the first case a competition for a garden suburb was launched in 1912, whereas -in the other two cases- some ambitious schemes for a large provision of public housing would be drawn and realized between 1910 and $1930^{4}$. They were both situated in the farthest corners of the traditional insula, but the choice of
3. See, among many articles written between 1886 and 1906, «Delendae Venetiae», Nuova Antologia, XCI, I febbraio 1887, p. 413.; see also, in the same review, $P$. Molmenti, «Un nuovo ponte sulla laguna di Venezia», CLVIII, 16 marzo 1898, p. 276.
4. On XX.th century public housing schemes, see the collection of essays edited by $T$.

Campostrini, Abitare
a Venezia, Venezia
1992.

3．$B \lambda$ ．$\alpha v a ́ \mu \varepsilon \sigma \alpha$ $\sigma \varepsilon$ по入入á ápӨpa tns عпохńs 1886 kal 1906， to＂Delendae

Venetiae＂，Nuova Anthologia，XCI，I Фعßpouapíou 1887， ог入．413．Eníonc oto ídı перıодıкó，P．

Molmenti，＂Un nuovo ponte sulla laguna di Venezia＂，CLVIII， 16 Maptíou І898，ог入． 276.


 oદ $\omega v$ ．















 d＇ordre（kavoviotikó خóyo）．

Xápn otn $\mu$ ахntikń тоu unootńpı६n，n кацпávia katá t $\omega V$




 n ídıa n Apxıtєktovikń．Гıatí n ouסוaotikń epஸ́tnon dev ńtav

甲aivótar va 甲 $\varepsilon$ pveı touc avtiпáخouc oe пतńpn ou $\mu \varphi \omega$ vía．


 Avaүévvnons．



the sites was due to an enlarged notion of city.
In all these circumstances, as well as it occured after the anti-bridge campaign, the city hall aimed at providing the new houses with a traditional outlook, even if associated with a good standard of modern comforts. Such a mutual concession between the old and the new contributed to prevent all disputes about the planned settlements in their relationship with the ancient city and its traditional image.

## 2. The birth of an industrial Venice

In the next decades, another problem affected new possible overviews of the city and its limits, that was the question of enlarging the port and the zone at its backs -the so-called "Marittima". At the turn of the century, surprising rates of development affected both the new fully equipped harbour and the large manifacturing area connected to it.

What had been implanted at the outer edge of the old city seemed, however, insufficient. Space was not enough to cope with the amazing growth in ships traffic and trade volumes, as well as it was emerging at that time. New room had to be found elsewhere in order to exploit the opportunities given by new networks of communications. First, the trade of the cheapest commodities -such as coke and cement- had to be kicked off from the Marittima docks and to be replaced in the mainland.

In 1902, someone suggested for the first time to take the other side of the lagoon as the place for expanding the harbour and its connected activities. The area of Marghera -just facing the Marittima- was pointed out as the fittest one. Starting from an idea -as rough as suggestive at the beginning-, programmes and plans were increasingly worked out and, when the final decision was taken, it consisted in a fully equipped "porto industriale". The lay-out was based on updated models and was in particular inspired to northern-sea examples.

Like in Rotterdam or Hamburg, a new web of digged canals could have permitted a direct relationship between industry and water. In this way, both raw materials and

4．Ava甲оріка́ $\mu \varepsilon$ проүра́ниата коıv $\omega$ vikńs katoıкías tov 20ó aı $\omega$ va，B入દ́пع in ou ${ }^{2} \lambda 0 \gamma n ́ \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau \omega ́ v$ $\mu \varepsilon$ єпนц่́ $\varepsilon เ a T$ ． Campostrini，Abitare a Venezia，Venezia， 1992.




 ১uvatótnta oтદ́yaonc $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a ~ o t n v ~ п o ́ \lambda n . ~$

 $\mu \varepsilon т \varepsilon ү к а т а ́ \sigma t a o n ~ t o u ~ \varepsilon v o ́ ৎ ~ т \varepsilon т a ́ p t o u ~ п \varepsilon р i ́ n o u ~ t n \varsigma ~ o u v o \lambda ı к и ́ \varsigma ~$ коוvótntą поu катоוкои́бе otn vnoıштікй Bevetía．


 тn véa перıохń тnৎ Sant＇Elena．Ava甲орıкá $\mu \varepsilon$ тnv пр $\omega$ тn


 парохи́ коเvшvıки́¢ катоккías єкпоvńӨnкаv каı праүнато－


 દ́vvoia tnc пó入nc．




 тદ́тоıа auоıßaía ouvaíveon avá $\mu \varepsilon \sigma a$ ото па入ı́ каı то

 по́дn каı то парадобıако́ тпৎ عídம入о．

## 2．H yévvnon praç Bıopnxavixíc Bevetíac







Н ү $є$ фupa oxnuát $\omega$ v uпо KataбKeun, 1932 ( $\mathrm{\Delta}$ пиотіко́ Архвío Bevetías)

The vehicular bridge under construction, 1932 (Venice Municipal Archive)


manufactured products would be directly taken and forwarded by ship. As consequence of such a decision, the "sacred lagoon" would be crossed in its full extension by large cargo-ships connecting the new harbour to the rest of the world.

For his sake, John Ruskin was no longer on earth at that time. Someone among the many self-declaring pupils of the defensor Venetiae-such as Pompeo Molmenti- expressed, however, a moderate dissatisfaction at such a new pespective. The cargoes flow seemed like a "minor evil" as it could contribute to remove the hub of shipping traffic from ancient Venice.

The works for the port of Marghera started in 1917, during the first world war. At the backs of the new industrial harbour, a residential zone was outlined in order to house a consistent portion of working men involved in such a large enterprise.

The general plan was drawn out on the lines of the garden suburb model, consisting in low density housing schemes, together with a large provision of green and public equipments. The industrial village of Marghera came out from a joined-venture between private and public capitals, once it was promoted by the municipality, a trust of entrepreneurs and the new authority

From 1910 onwards, such a new residential area appeared therefore as the second place of destination for people shifted from slum areas. New residential neighbourhood for the working class had to be established at Porto Marghera which corresponds to the part of the mainland on the other side of the harbour.

The entire settlement was considered as a new pole within a system of larger connections not existing before 1933, when a vehicular link to the mainland was built-up. That was the so-called "ponte del Littorio", named after one of the masterpieces of Mussolini's propaganda. Such an aperture occured nearly ninety years after the opening of the railroad bridge.

Together with the new bridge, a complete system of vehicular terminals was therefore created in the early thirties. To come to Venice by car was no longer a dream suited to a
 ouvdzótav $\mu$＇autó．









 Bрعı vદ́a өと́on oтn otepiá．


 окопо́ autó n перıoxń tn¢ Marghera，anćvavtı anó тn Marittima，wく $n$ ката入入n入ótepn．モعкıvผ́vtac aпó $\mu$ ルа aп入ń





 өa入aooẃv．











 тnऽ Beveríac），o Pompeo Molmenti，$\varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon ́ \varphi p a \sigma \varepsilon$ tn oapń，av
XIX.th engineer coming out of the pages of Jules Verne: despite its challenging character, such a perspective became a real experience ${ }^{5}$. The construction of the vehicular bridge paved the way to the construction of a great number of public works, brought about under the pressure of the great crisis ${ }^{6}$.

The entire story of the process of transformation has to be put under the shed of historical premises strictly connected to the new political framework and the general situation, as developped in the period 1926-1940.

Just at the beginning of the Fascist regime, in 1926, a new local body was officially created (namely the so-called "Grande Venezia") including the new settlement of Marghera and the old one of Mestre. The new dimension was also intended to encircle the insular and maritime sections -the proper Venice and the Lido.

The vast industrial zone around the new harbour worked as one of the major propeller of the new regional area. Second came the shaping of some strategical knots, such as new terminals for cars, ships, airplanes and railroad: within the large area of such a theme tipical of the renewed Venice, we have also to encompass what has not been realized ${ }^{7}$.

Other spots of special interest would have been defined in a second time. Finally, the process was dealing with social equipments too, fitting to a larger metropolitan context such as hospitals, sports and recreation areas, business districts.

In such a framework of new poles and networks, the notion of insularity was doomed to an inexorable decline. Venice and its sacred stones had to be theoretically absorbed into the major body of a greater metropolis.

If considered from this standpoint, the story of such a new region has to be described in a way which was not so different from that of other urban cases. In the lagoon, like elsewhere, the traditional urban centre is called to give name and significance to the entire conurbation.

What makes the difference would be the weight of an unchanged idea of Venice strictly connected to the notion of "diversity".

Put under this light, the question could be summed up in
5. Urban planning
schemes -concerning the area of Greater Venicehave been recently catalogued by the Archivio Progetti, within the Istituto universitario di Architettura di Venezia (from now on quoted only as I.U.A.V.). Such an effort of cataloguing is now touching the majority of projects dealing with the question of the "entrance to Venice". Part of the drawings are now available on the website www.iuav.oberon.it.
6. The main source consists in the "Eugenio Miozzi Records" stored at the Archivio progetti of I.U.A.V. and covering the interwars period -Miozzi was the chief-engineer of the municipal body at that time. Far beyond a books supply on the subject of modernising Venice -mostly affected by sociology and economicsstands the book edited by V. Farinati, Eugenio

Miozzi 1889-1979.
Inventario analitico
dell'archivio, venezia,
1997; see also V. Farinati,
 To $\rho \varepsilon u ́ \mu a ~ T \omega v ~ \varphi о р т n ү \omega ́ v ~ \varphi a ́ v t a ̨ \varepsilon ~ o a v ~ \varepsilon ́ v a ~ « \varepsilon \lambda a ́ \sigma o o v ~ к а к o ́ " ~$


 ápxıoav то 1917，oтn dıápквıа тои A＇Паүкобдíou По入є́ $\mu$ ои．


 $\mu \varepsilon ү \varepsilon ́ \theta o u \varsigma ~ \varepsilon п เ х \varepsilon i ́ p n o n . ~$
 проаотіаки́ৎ кппои́по入n¢ пои то оиүкротои́баv oxńभата




 тıৎ vモ́દऽ apxદ́ऽ．

Апо́ то $19 ı 0$ каı $\mu \varepsilon \tau a ́, ~ a u t n ́ n ~ k a ı v o u ́ p y ı a ~ п \varepsilon p ı o x n ́ ~ к а т о к к i ́ a s ~$

 үعıтоviá $\mu \varepsilon$ катоккía үıa тnv єрүатıки́ тá\＆n દ́прєпє va

 tou $\lambda$ ıцаvioú．


 dev unńpxav пріv aпó то 1933．Eпро́кعıто үIa тn үvшotń $\omega \varsigma$
 óvouá tnৎ ơ દ́va aпó та apıotoupүnиатıка́ ह́рүа тпऽ пропа－

 кńs үモ́qupac．


 ńtav пıa ह́va óveıpo tnৎ pavtaסía̧ tou $\mu$ nxavikoú tou 1900
the following terms: could its diversity become or not a part of the whole? The answer to such a challenging interrogation would be "no", as we shall see in the next pages.

The "Greater Venice" was a typical product of the culture of the Twenties and the early Thirties, both strongly influenced by British and American models. This notwithstanding, the creation of a such a metropolitan authority was partially successful. That occured also because, as a matter of fact, the new larger dimension seemed not jeopardize the traditional image of the ancient Serenissima.

The old city stood as an independent part of the whole and, though it may be deeply transformed along its outer edges, the urban core kept on propagating a faithful likeness of its own icon.

Two different Venice -associated to two different notions of space- were actually emerging at that time: the greater and the smaller Venice. They belonged to different worlds and to different "states of mind", even if the second is to be considered as a borough of the first one, from an administative standpoint. Paradoxally enough, the same expression "Venezia" fits now to define both the entities: the traditional city on one hand, the regional and scattered aggregation of communities on the other.

On one hand there was the "centro storico" fed by the flow of tourists and linked to the traditional perymeter of Venice. On the other hand was standing the conurbation of the mainland -the Mestre-Marghera borough- defined by increasingly larger borders: it roughly corresponded to the "city of production" based on chemistry, ship-building and other kinds of manufacturings.

Within its boundaries, the contrast of models could not have been more evident than here, between the "sacred stones" of the central island and the chimneys of its industrial opponent.

## 3. Greater versus smaller Venice

As a demonstration of the international prominence acquired by the case, Le Corbusier exhibited his fully favorable opinion
"Eugenio Miozzi. Tecnica e città nel Novecento", Galileo, mai 1997, pp. 12-17; V. Farinati, L'esperienza di Venezia, in «Rassegna di architettura», n. 75, 1998/ III, pp. 86-IoI (with an abstract in English); V. Farinati, "Eugenio Miozzi e I'ufficio tecnico comunale in epoca fascista", L'ingegneria civile a Venezia. Istituzione, uomini, professioni da Napoleone al fascismo, edited by F. Cosmai, S. Sorteni, Venezia, 2001, pp. 108-119.
7. In the perspective of a complete catalogue of projects and works dealing with the birth and the shaping of a Greater Venice, a new monography edited by Guido Zucconi is about to appear: $L a$ grande Venezia, una metropoli incompiuta tra Otto e Novecento,
(printed by Marsilio
Editori). See also my article "Grandi progetti per una più grande Venezia" Quaderni di Insula, n. 4 , 2000, p. 61-67.

5．По入водоцıка́ охńцата ava甲орıка́ $\mu \varepsilon$ tnv перıохń tnc Mrí̧ovos Bevetías kata入оүра甲ŕөnкаv поо́ората апо́ то Архعі́о ｀Еpү $\omega$（Archivio Progetti）， $\mu$ н́pos tou Пavenıoтпиıакоú IVOtitoútou tns Apxitektovi－ Kńs tnৎ Bevetías（oto ع̧̧̧́ ava甲عро́ $\mu \varepsilon$ vo оuvтоноүра－ фіка́ $\omega$ く I．U．A．V．）．Паро́ноıа проопа́Өعıа каталоүра́цп－ ons عпعктعívetal тúpa otnv п $\lambda \varepsilon ו о \psi п \varphi i ́ a ~ T \omega v ~ \varepsilon ́ \rho ү \omega \vee ~ \tau \omega \vee ~$
 «عıбódou otn Bevetía＂． Mépos t $\omega \mathrm{V}$ oxedí $\omega \mathrm{V}$ عívaı пıа прооßáoцца otnv Іотобع $\overline{\text { ída：}}$
www．iuav．oberon．it

6．H kúpia nnyń ouvíotatai
 tov títлo＂Eugenio Miozzi Records＂поu عvaпóкєıvtal ото Apxzío Epywv tou I．U．A．V．каı пои кади́ntouv тп $\mu$ гбополєцккń пері́одо． Miozzi ńtav to óvoua tou apxi－$\mu$ nxavikoú tns texvikńc unnpeoías tou дńuоu عкعívn tnv перíoдо． Пع́pav t $\omega v$ по $\lambda u a ́ p ı \theta \mu \nu$ тít $\lambda \omega v \mu \varepsilon$ Ө $\varepsilon \mu a$ tov
 каı $\mu \varepsilon$ Báon otıऽ кoıv $\omega$ viкદ́s





 праүнатопоıńӨnкаv ка́тш aпó inv пízon tnৎ $\mu \varepsilon у a ́ \lambda n \varsigma ~$ кріопся．${ }^{6}$

О入о́клпро то хроvıко́ тои $\mu \varepsilon т а о х п \mu а т і \sigma \mu о и ́ ~ п р \varepsilon ́ п \varepsilon ı ~ v a ~$

 үعviкótepn катáotaon поu dıaцор甲 $\omega$ vótav tnv перíodo 1926－1940．






 ¿ผ́vn үúp $\omega$ aпó тo véo $\lambda \mu a ́ v i ~ \lambda \varepsilon ı т о u p y o u ́ o \varepsilon ~ \omega ऽ ~ ह ́ v a c ~ a n o ́ ~ t o u s ~$





 праүиатопоıи́өпкк ${ }^{7}$ ．













Néa үદ́甲upa
«охદठıa૦иદ́vn
парадобıака́» anó tov Eugenio Miozzi， 1933
（Apxeío Miozzi，
Aрхıтєктоviки́
ミxo入ń Beverías）

A new bridge
＂designed on
traditional lines
by Eugenio Miozzi，
1933 （Archivio Miozzi，IUAV）


about the new Venice perceived as an extraordinary challenge. He was there in the summer of $1934{ }^{8}$, when he was particularly fascinated by authoritarian ruling systems and centralised forms of decision making.

That was the time of the "voyages à Alger" too and so his statement about the city future sounded not totally uninterested -as usual. "By creating Porto Marghera, you have saved Venice", he wrote to count Volpi, the "invisible director" of the programme for a greater aggregation of towns. According to the author of Quand les cathédrales etaient blanches ${ }^{9}$, both cities are to be considered "materialised poems".

The optimistic vision of Le Corbusier was far to be brought about. There would be no room enough to house experiments in avant-garde design. Twenty years later, he would have personally experienced the difficult relationship between Venice and modern architecture, once his project for the new central hospital was rejected. Once again, the site was situated along the western edge of the insular city, next to the head of the vehicular bridge.

Such a kind of situation had therefore some resemblance to the "Marittima" site. In this case too, the distance to the very centre seemed to be enough to allow its uncompromising appearence.

Like in Ruskin's times, architecture was still performing two opponent ideas about the future of the Serenissima city: to keep it untouched or to think of it as a part of a world in transformation.

In the way of approaching Venice and its outstanding heritage, some prominent architects of the post-war years tried, however, to visually bridge the two urban entities, namely the old and the new side. From this standpoint, Le Corbusier's suggestion was to be considered as an ecception, once he saw in the greater Venice two separate rooms suited to develop two different ideas in architecture.

A third attitude was emerging in a way capable of establishing a both ideal and material link between past and future, history and urban design ${ }^{10}$. That was the way of
8. He participated to the international conference "Art and Reality. Art and the State" organised by the Institut international de la Coopèration intellectuelle de la Société des Nations. The meeting was held in Venice in July 1934. In its authoritian and centralised way of ruling, Fascism was read as fully responsable for such a powerful transformation of the city. The following Le Corbusier's quotation are taken from Farinati, L'esperienza di Venezia, p. 100.
9. The book came out in 1937 and fully expressed how Le Corbusier was fascinated at that time by centralised forms of planning. According to this point of view, contemporary nations were to be divided into two categories: democracies (or "pays timides") on one side and powerful countries (the totalitarisms) on the other.
10. About the link between traditional pat-

Biв入io tou V．Farinati （ $\varepsilon п ц.), ~ E u g e n i o ~ M i o z z i ~$ 1889－1979，Inventario Analitico dell＇archivio， Venezia，1997．В $\lambda$ ．عníons： V．Farinati，＂L＇esperienza di Venezia＂，ото Rassegna di architettura，ap． 75 1998／3，бع入．86－ıо（ $\mu \varepsilon$ aүү入ıкń перí $\lambda n \psi n$ ）$V$ ． Farinati，＂Eugenio Miozzi e I＇ufficio tecnico comunale in epoca fascista＂，ото L＇ ingegneria civile a Venezia．Instituzione， uomini，professioni da Napoleone al fascismo，F． Cosmai，S．Sorteni（ $\varepsilon п \mu$ ．）， Venezia，200ı，oع入．108－॥9．

7．इav ह́va عídoৎ биүкєvтратікои́ ката入о́үои t $\omega v$ праүиатопоıп $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega v$ кaı $\mu \mathrm{n}$ ह́pү $\omega \vee$ поu бхетí－ oтnkav $\mu \varepsilon$ тn үع́veøの kal тn ঠıа оо́рфшоп тп̧ MعíZovos Bevetías про́квıtaı va вкдоөвí $\mu ı а ~ \mu о$ ооүрарі́а $\mu \varepsilon$
 Zucconi：La grande Venezia， una metropoli incompiuta tra Otto e Novevento（ $є к \delta . ~$ Marsilio Editori）．B ．عníonৎ kal to ápөpo $\mu$ ou＂Grandi Pogetti per una piu grande Venezia＂，Quaderni di Insula，ap．4，2000，oc $\lambda$ ． 61－67．










 anávtnon o’ દ́va tétoוo поокдntıкó $\varepsilon \rho \omega \omega t n \mu a$ $\theta$ a ńtav «óxı»，





 праүнатіко́тnta үıатín véa عupútepn dıáotaon тņ пó入ns
 ins apxaías 「a入nvotátns．
 ouvóخou，каı парó入о пои $\mu$ поргí va $\mu \varepsilon$ таохпиатıZótav
 vas tns $\varepsilon$ दако入ouӨoúor va dıatnpeí $\mu$ ıa auסтnpи́ пıбтótnta ornv парадобıаки́ $\varepsilon$ єкóva tou．







 рعıakń ouváӨpoion коıvotńt $\omega v$ apعтépou．

 рáдотп парадобıаки́ そढ́vn тnऽ Bevєтíac．Aпó тnv á $\lambda \lambda n$ ，
mixing opponents and forming a harmonious compound of elements.

That was the case of Giuseppe Samonà -the director of the IUAV, the local school of architecture-, of Egle Trincanato the author of the book Venezia minore (1947) and of Saverio Muratori. He would be hitherto known as the noble father of the so-called "analisi urbana", that is to learn from the past to create new rational urban pattern.

From different perspectives, they all undertook, in the Fourties and in the early Fifties, the task of linking contemporary ideas to local tradition. Venice was perceived as a special place and, according to the line drawn by Lewis Mumford's in The Culture of Cities (1938), they aimed at adapting the notions of community and neighbourhood-unit to the Venetian context.

Despite the difference, the physical obstacles and the distance between the old and the new parts, the ancient city was being read and interpreted as a paradigma for the town of the future. What the architects searched for in the ancient form was the "typical structure" of Venice: that is the urban pattern, such as the irregular row of buildings or the grouping of houses around the "campo" and the "campiello"-square and little square. Much more than the building features, forms and characters of space-namely the so-called morphology - were taken as the focus of a newold urban quality.

The developing areas on the lagoon edge appeared as the ideal place for applying these principles in the second half of XX.th centuries. Implemented in the middle of the 1950s, the housing programme was intended as a demonstration of a real link between the old and the new. The place to celebrate such a possible union was not by chance facing the lagoon.

First, the "Villaggio S. Marco" was laid out in these terms: that was a low-density settlement reproducing the traditional pattern, under the new banner of the neighbourhood ideology. The complex of houses was created throughout the decade.

Afterwards, the second housing scheme "Barene di San
tern and new urban
design, see my article
"Venezia minore: de
idée romantique à
appareil pratique",
Mégalopole, n.ı6,
1997, pp.56-65.
 ouvદ́ठpio $\mu \varepsilon$ тíт入o «Tદ́xvn каı Праүнатıко́тnта．Tह́xvn каı Kра́тос» пои орүáv $\omega$ оє то $\Delta ı \varepsilon Ө \mathrm{v}$ ह́ IVotitoúto Пveuमatiкńs ¿uvepyaбías tnc Koıv $\omega$ vías T T V EӨvஸ́v （Societe des Nations）．H ouvávtnon $\varepsilon$ દ́ $\alpha, \beta \varepsilon \times \omega ́ \rho a$ отn Bevetía tov loú入ı tou 1934．O Фабıбนóৎ，દદaıtías tou autapxikoú kal бuүкеvтратікои́ тро́поu дıакиßе́pvnońs tou， $\theta \varepsilon \omega$ рńӨnke o кúplos unعúधuvos Yi＇autóv tov драотіко́ $\mu$ гтаохпиатібно́ tņ Beveríac．To

апо́onaбиа тои $\wedge \varepsilon$
Корипиそ६́ пои аколоиधві́
عívat anó to BIB入ío tou
Farinati，L＇esperienza di
Venezia，oॄ入． 100.
9．To Bib入ío autó
киклочо́pnoe to 1937 каı
 о́тı ○ $\wedge \varepsilon$ КорипиZட́ ńtav

 $\mu \circ \rho \varphi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \sigma x \varepsilon ฎ ı a \sigma \mu о и ́ . ~$ ¿ú $\mu \varphi \omega v a \mu^{\prime}$ autń $T n v$ оптเкń，та бúyxpova $\varepsilon$ ध́vn өa غ́препє va ঠıaxшрı－ otoúv oع dúo katnyopí $\varsigma$ ，

отія дпиократі́яя（ń

 （тіৎ аполитархієऽ）．
 Marghera－пои ó̀о каı ঠıєupuvótav $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a ~ a n o ́ ~ б u v \varepsilon x \omega ́ \varsigma ~$
 otnv «пó̀n tnc параүшүńৎ» пou Baoı३ótav otn xnرıкń Bıounxavía，in vauпnүıкń，кaı á入入ous Bıounxavıкоúc к入ádouc．


 бтıৎ кацıvádeৎ tou Bıounxavikoú tnc avtiná入ou．

## 3．Meí̧uv évavtı Eגáocovoc Beveriac




 Вре́өnкє єкعí то калокаípı тои $1934,{ }^{8}$ عпохи́ ката́ тnv опоía ńtav ı১ıaitepa yontєufévos anó autapxiká бuotńभata








 поוńfata＂．

To aıஎо́до६о ópa $\mu$ а tou Le Corbusier ńtav по入ú прохшpn－ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v o ~ ү ı a ~ v a ~ \varepsilon п เ \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon ı ~ к а ́ п о ı a ~ a \lambda \lambda а ү n ́ ~ о т а ~ п р а ́ ү \mu а т а . ~ \Delta \varepsilon v ~$





 по́גnऽ，п入áı otnv коричи́ тnৎ oठıкńc yદ́qupas．


 Le Corbusier "esquisse pour ma conference de Venice", 1931 (from the book, Venezia minore, 1947)

10．Ava甲оріка́ $\mu \varepsilon$ тп бúvд̌on парадобıа－ koú $\mu$ оvtદ́入ou kaı vદ́ou aฮtıкои́ oxedıaøцоú， В入є́пє то а́ $\rho$ Өро $\mu$ ои ＂Venezia minore：de idée romantique à appareil pratique＂， Mégalopole，ap．16， 1997，бع入．56－65．
 aпóotaon anó то каӨautó кह́vtpo 甲aıvótav va عívaı tóoo $\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda n$

＇Oпшऽ каı otov каıро́ tou Ruskin，n Apxıtعктоvıки́ عпıдıठó－
 Га入nvoтátnৎ пó入ņ va tnv apriveı avéyץıxтn ń va in $\theta \varepsilon \omega \rho \varepsilon$ í




 па入ıá каı tnv каıvoúpyıa плєupá．Aп’ autń tnv áпоұn，n


 Apxitektoviкńs．





 vtń tou IUAV，tn¢ топıкńৎ oxo入ń¢ Apxitektovikńৎ－тои Engle Trincanato－бuүypa甲éa tou Bıв入íou Venezia Minore （1947）－каı tou Saverio Muratori．Autóc $\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ı v \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ x p ı ~ o n ́ \mu \varepsilon \rho a ~$
 avá入uonc»（analisi urbana），дn入адń，to va ঠıдáoкєбaı anó
 aotiкá $\mu$ оvté $\lambda a$.



 voı otnv $\varepsilon v v o ı$ доүıкń дıákpıon tou Lewis Mumford oto $O$

 п入аíoıo ava甲opá tn¢ Beverías．


Ciuliano" was laid out at the end of the same decade. In 1959 a competition was organised and one of the most prominent architects - Saverio Muratori- conceived it as a sort of second Venice: an urban replica to be established in the mainland, just in front of the main one. Long sequences of row houses had to run parallel to the canals which provides the whole with a real structure of flows and pattern.

In the Muratori's intentions, the new settlement of San Giuliano sounded like a statement in bricks and stones for the future Venice to be intended under the banner of an intelligent compromise between new needs and old features. In this case the proposal involved form and character of space, more than architectural details. Nothing but traditional urban patterns were suggested in Muratori's intentions, even if irregular groupings of houses were substituted in his scheme by rectilinear rows of buildings. Like in the previous lay-out for the Villaggio S. Marco, the "campo" and the "campiello" still remained as main focuses of new the urban model.

Despite its attempt of conciliation, the scheme was not realized and the idea of linking "the origins to the prospects" -according to Mumford's words- was definitely dismissed. In the same time the Muratori's project would be replaced by a new one, drawn out on the anonymous lines of an International Style manner. Such a new settlement would be realized in the late Sixties far off the original site, so as to escape a too close vis à vis with Venice.

After 1970, the crisis first and the collapse of traditional industry later put the role of production aside in the process of metropolitan configuration. Due to the change of economic and social perspectives, the whole question of city limits has been once again placed under discussion. Such a story is common to the majority of western European countries, but in Venice a particular role has been played by local factors. Both water and outstanding features of the old centre have increased and sharpened the divisions among different areas.

During the last two decades, the "Greater Venice" has lost

 по́גn tou $\mu \varepsilon ́ \lambda \lambda$ доvtoc．Autó поu ol apxitéktovȩ avąńtnoav


 «campio»（tnv платвía）ка। то «campiello»（тn $\mu$ кри́ платвía）． По入ú перібоо́тєро апо́ та ктірıака́ характпрібткка́，ńtav ol




 autẃv twv apxẃv oto dદútepo $\mu$ Ібó tou zooú aıஸ́va．To


 $\Delta \varepsilon v$ ńtav tuxaío поu o tónos пavnүupıo $\mu$ оú $\mu$ las tétolas


При́та，то «Villaggio S．Marco» oxعठıáotnкє $\mu \varepsilon$ autoús










 дıатахөои́v пара́ $\lambda \lambda n \lambda а$ проৎ та каvá入ıа，та опоía прооह́дı－


Ме та 入óyıa tou Muratori，o véoৎ оккıбио́ৎ tou San

 aítnua үıa $̇ v a v ~ \varepsilon u \varphi u n ́ ~ \sigma u \mu ß ı B a \sigma \mu o ́ ~ v \varepsilon ́ \omega v ~ a v a ү к \omega ́ v ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ п а \lambda ı a ́ ~$ характпрібткка́．乏тnv перíптшon autń $n$ про́таon а甲орои́ов


Le Corbusier， Hovtéлo үıa to Noookouعío tns Bevetías， 1965 （Apxعío｀$巨 p \gamma \omega v$ Aрхıтєкто⿱וки́s ミхо入ńc Bevetías）

Le Corbusier，model for the Venice Hospi－ tal， 1965 （Archivio progetti，IUAV）





 Villaggio S．Marco，то «campio» кaı то «campiello» парѓ $\mu \varepsilon ו-$ vav ta кúpıa кદ́vtpa кaı tou vદ́ou aotıкоú $\mu$ رоvté入ou ．

Пapá tnv проońخ $\omega$ oń tou otnv apxń tou ou $\mu ß B a \sigma \mu$ ú，то


 отוки́ про́та⿱㇒日，тоu Muratori avtikataotá日nкє anó кánoıa


 aпó Tnv apxikń $\theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma n, ~ \varepsilon ́ t o l ~ \omega ́ \sigma t \varepsilon ~ v a ~ a п о ф u ́ y \varepsilon ı ~ \mu ı a ~ a ́ \mu \varepsilon o n ~$ avtınapáӨとon $\mu \varepsilon$ tnv ídıa тn Bevetía．

 тns параүшүńs oтn оиүкро́тnon тоu $\mu$ птроподітוкои́ oxnна－






 перıхผ́v．









Movté̀io yla to ykapáz
otov tepuatiкó отаӨнó
ths niatsíar Roma,
oxeठiacuévo anó tov
Eugenio Miozzi, 1931
(Apxsío Miozzi, Apxite-

The model for the garage in the car-terminal of piazzale Roma, designed by Eugenio Miozzi, 1931 (Archivio Miozzi, IUAV)

its grounds -the commercial port and the industry implanted in the backside area-, whereas what is centered on the urban core - what could be called an "Erlebnisstadt"- has gained a larger room.

As everybody knows, tourism is now the real focus for the activities of the metropolitan region-being the term to be intended both in in a short-seeing and in a broader sense. Cultural events and cultural institutions, together with traditional and not-traditional leisure activities, have become in contemporary Venice as crucial as ever before.

That is well demonstrated by the impressive wave of architectural projects worked out in the late 1990s": among many others, the Guggenheim addition designed by Vittorio Gregotti, the marina and the airport terminal by Frank Gehry, the IUAV auditorium by Enric Miralles, the fourth bridge on the Canal grande by Santiago Calatrava.

In any circumstance, the architect's performance has merely concerned the sphere of leisure, both designing new buildings and remaking old structures formerly associated to the world of trade and production. Economically and functionally speaking, Venice life is more and more depending upon museums, tourist's terminals, auditoriums, theatres, university buildings, shopping centres. Industry, ship-building, chemistry are nothing but marginal activities in the new panorama.

Such a decalage dramatically affects not only the former hub of industrial Venice -Marghera- now doomed to become a ghost town. The predominance of the urban core and its connected occupations engenders a gradual loss of identity in the outer boroughs too, growing as mere "città dormitorio" -places for living not for working.
such a process could be defined as the "Venice parodox". Loss of population, dangers of sinking and flooding have not prevented a steady growth of local economy mostly based upon tourism, leisure and cultural activities. Coming from an increasingly larger region, a flow of over 50,000 people commutes every day to do their non-industrial job in the central city.
II. See the catalogue of the exhibition, Venezia la nuova architettura, edited by M. de Michelis, Milano 1998.

II． $\mathrm{B} \lambda$ ．tov katá ${ }^{\text {royo }}$ Ths $\varepsilon$ ह́к日とons Venezia／ nuova architettura， M．De Michelis （عпıц．），Milano， 1998.


 Bevetía óбо потє́ á入入отє．


 －Vittorio Gregotti，то $\mu$ ккро́ $\lambda ı$ дávı каı то aعродро́ $\mu$ ı апо́ tov Frank Gehry，to a $\mu \varphi$ Іө́atpo tou IUAV anó tov Enric
 anó tov Santiago Calatrava．
 тav oтn oчaípa тnৎ avánau入aৎ，$\varepsilon$ ít $\varepsilon$ عixe va кáveı $\mu \varepsilon$ то

 в ппорíou каı тns параүшүńs．Kal aпó оıкоvонıки́ каı aпó
 перібоо́тєро апо́ $\mu$ оиогía，тоиріотікои́с ота $\theta \mu$ ои́с，а а甲іӨє́a－


 каıvoúpүı паvópaца．






 onऽ，óxı anaoxó入nons．









A new topography for the "Greater Venice" is, however, hard to be outlined, as well as it is difficult to shape a new identity suited to encompass the outstanding uniqueness of its ancient settlement.

Mıa véa топоүра甲ía ó $\mu \omega \varsigma$ үıa тn «MвíZova Bevetía» عívaı ঠи́бколо va ঠıаүрачві́, о́пшऽ عívaı عпíons ди́бколо va ঠıа $\mu \circ \rho \varphi \omega \theta \varepsilon i ́ ~ \mu ı a ~ v \varepsilon ́ a ~ \sigma u v o \lambda ı к n ́ ~ t a u t o ́ t n t a ~ п о u ~ v a ~ т a ı \rho ı a ́ \zeta \varepsilon ı ~$ otnv દદаıрعтıкń $\mu$ ovaঠıкótnta tou apxaíou tnৎ oוкıoцоú.
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[^0]:    The president of the School of Architecture NTUA
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