



# ***“FROM IULM TO CASCINA MONCUCCO: A MULTI LAYERED STORY”***

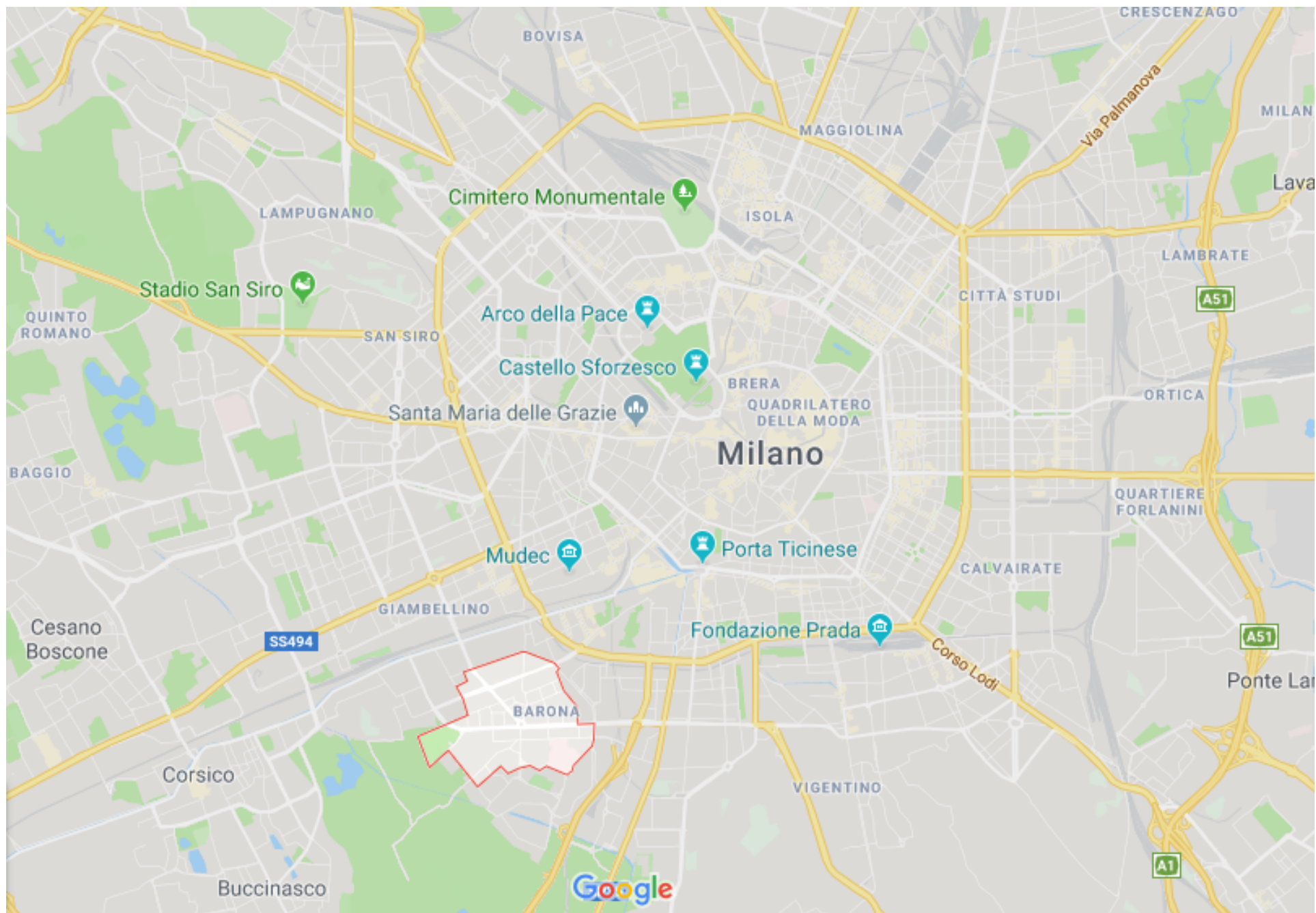
**IULM**

**Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione**

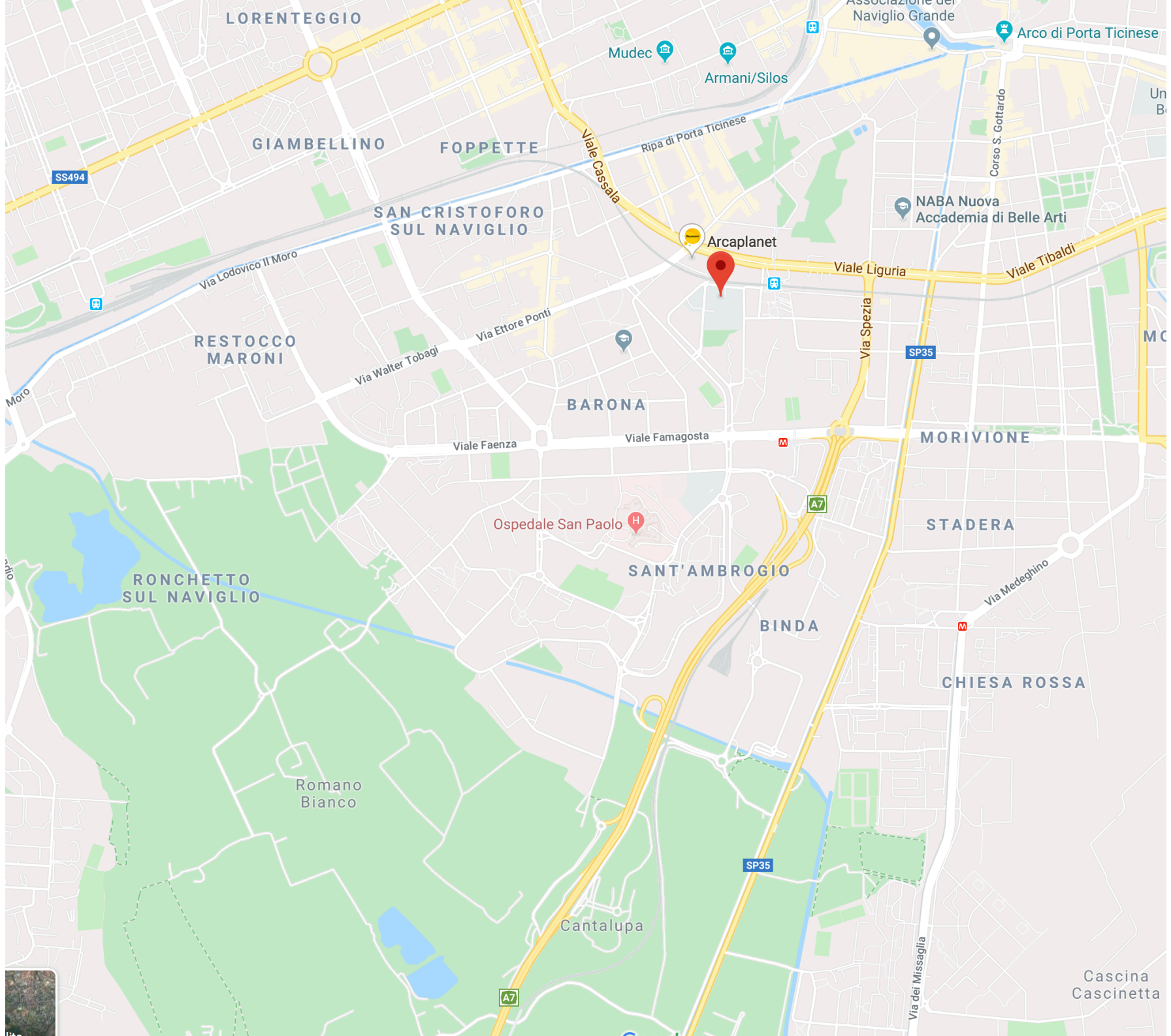
**16.10.2019**

**Rel: Stefano Tosi**

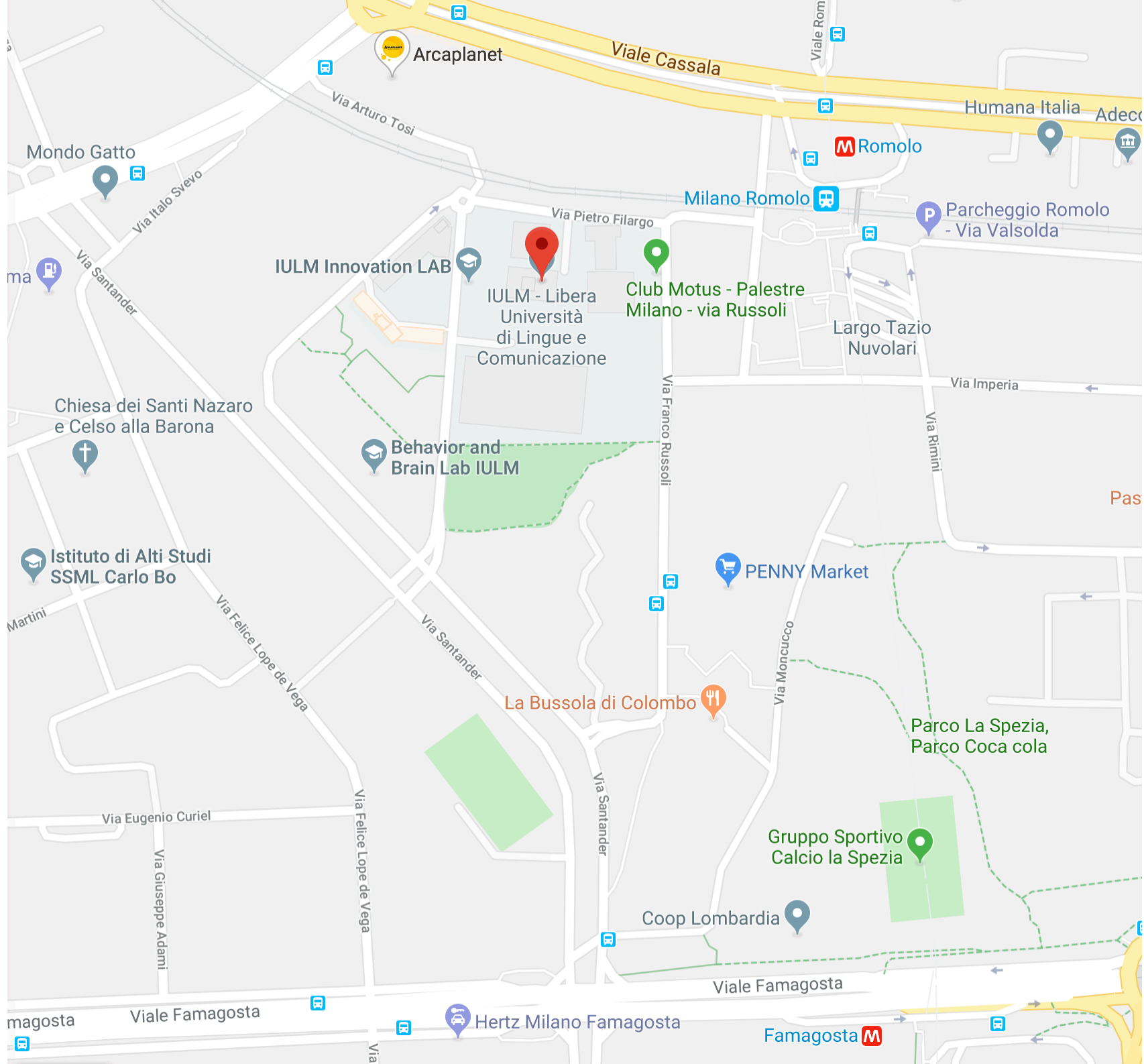














# End of the last Ice Age (12.000 years ago)



Gravel



Clay



Mammoth





12.000 years ago-Middle Ages

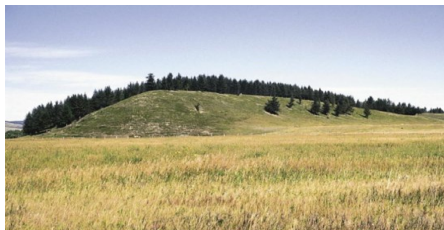
Barona, Cascina Barona



Cascina Cantalupa



Cascina Monterobbio



Cascina Moncucco



San Marco al Bosco



## Today's Barona



Traditional rural landscapes and activities



Modern times that change people's way of life:  
urbanization and industrialization.





# THE ROMAN BARONA: THE FIRST INFRASTRUCTURES AND THE VICUS BARONIS

The Romans conquer the celtic citadel of Milan in 225 BC

- Buccinasco (*Buccinasco Castello* and *Romano Banco*), Tre Castelli

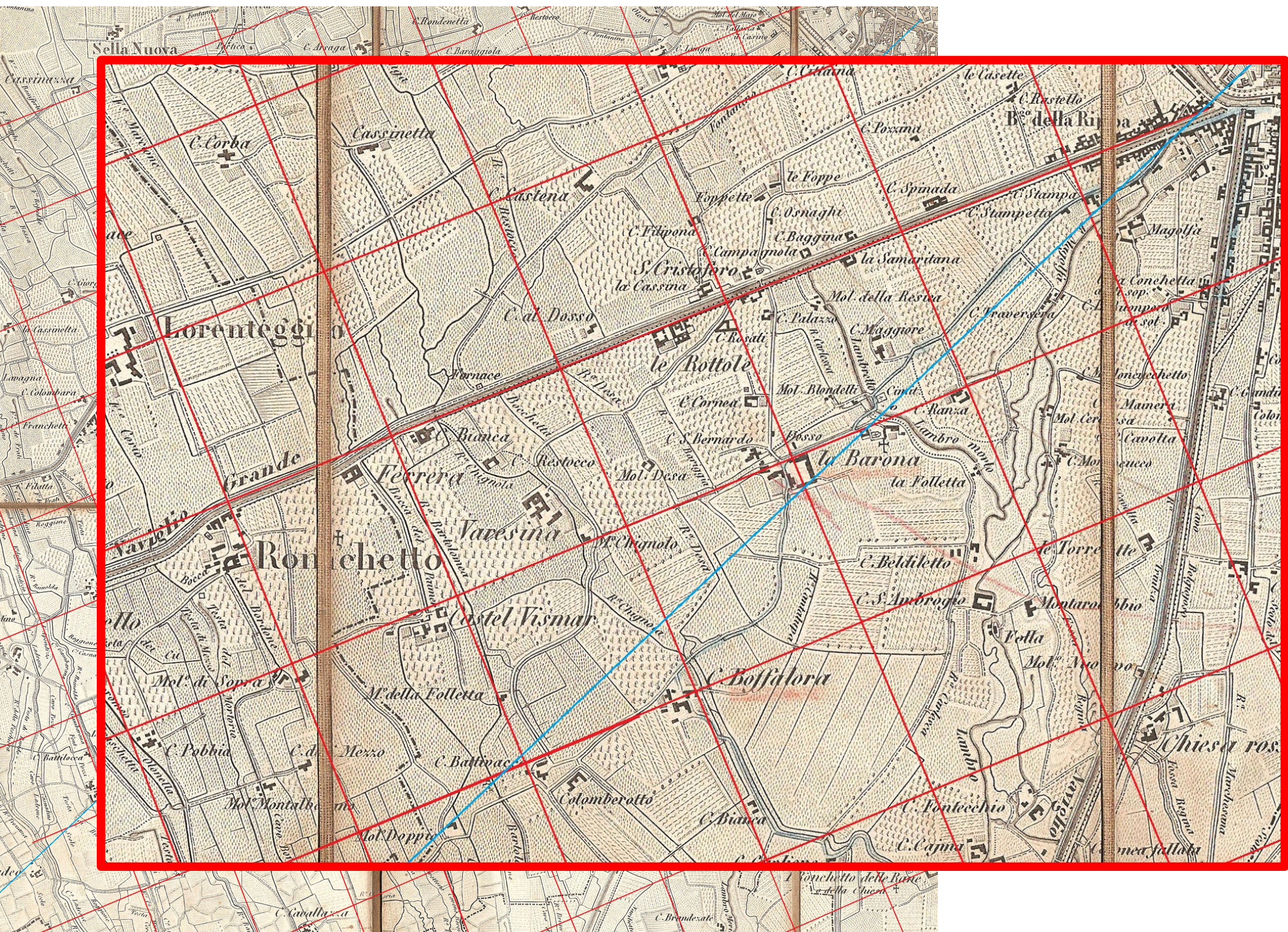








Roman exploitation of the territory: waterways, centuriation (III-I century BC), settlements





# THE VICUS BARONIS AND THE MEDIEVAL BARONA

Aggregate of lands and rural buildings, governed by a *magister* (Roman patrician) of Milan. From the 4th century AD the Vicus gained more independence and the possibility of self-management in the agricultural sphere.

The document of 973 A.D. refers to the Barona still as Vicus Baronis. In fact, the Longobards maintained in their law the Roman territorial structure and later evolved towards medieval feudalism.

Roman villa > independent farm ("curtis") > feudal estate > farmhouses





## **Documents: X-XIX century (papal bulls, sales receipts, wills...)**

From the year 1000 onwards, for the first time, you can get a clearer picture of life and inhabitants in the Barona

- Deed of sale (15.3.1101), Ottone della Barona  
(Institute of Medieval History)
- Carta Libelli (13.10.1154), deed of sale with "Algisus de Barona"  
(Diplomatic Code of Medieval Lombardy)



# THE MEDIEVAL BARONA: FROM THE VICUS TO THE VILLAGE

Christianization of the area:

- ancient country chapel in Barona
- land owned by the great monasteries of Milano

“Consiglio dei Capifamiglia” (Heads of the Family Council).

*Avitudo lasciate semplice  
delli Padri delle Grade.  
P. 97:12.*

*Avitudo lasciate semplice  
delli Padri delle  
Monaster Maggiore  
P. 27*

*Avitudo lasciate con alcuni fructi  
del Luoco Pio de Sta Barona  
P. 264:12.*

*Avitudo lasciate delle  
Padri del Monaster di  
Vesser.  
P. 190:10.*





## THE BARONA BETWEEN 13th AND 14th CENTURY

The agricultural production of the Barona was of fundamental importance for the subsistence of Milano

The monasteries and their possession of water and land:

- Water control;
- Control over rent and possessions;
- Taxation

Benedictines import the marcitae





# THE BARONA BETWEEN 13th AND 14th CENTURY

Naviglio Grande arrives in Barona  
The construction lasted more than 30 years  
(1177-1211)  
Arrival in Barona between 1205-1210.  
Made navigable in 1271-72



Paper production (Folle, since the 14th century)  
Mulino and Cascina della Folletta, Cascina Follazza, ...





# THE BARON OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

The Naviglio Pavese: a history of almost 500 years...

1359: Galeazzo II Visconti: irrigation channel towards its estate near Pavia

1457: Francesco Sforza: a real naviglio "per viam Binaschi et Bereguardi". (1473-75)

1600: work starts again on the exit from Milan and towards Pavia under the Spanish (interrupted due to war expenses, after only two locks and reduced stretches, in 1611).

- History of Spanish inconclusion and the Conca Fallata

- Cartiere Binda (energy, trade)

1706: The Austrians arrive.



In 1770 Maria Theresa proposed to restart. Unsuccessfully.

1797: Napoleon enters Milan and intends to complete the works within 8 years from 1807. The work went quickly but his government fell prematurely.

1819 (August 16): Viceroy Ranieri of the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom officially inaugurated the structure.

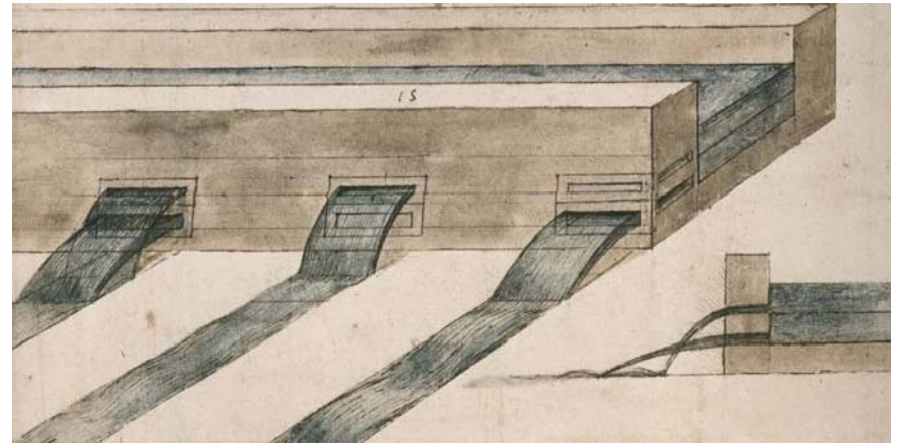
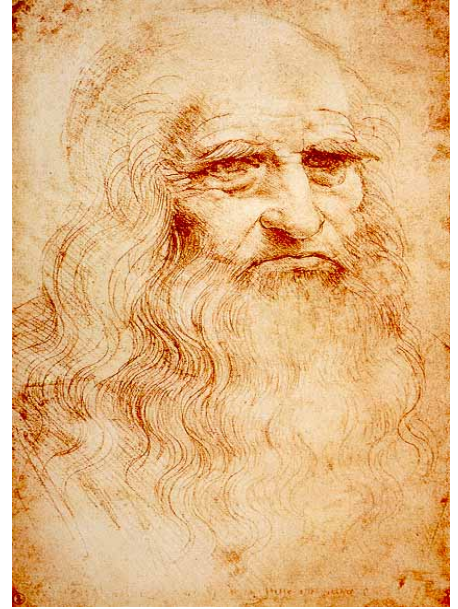


# THE BARONA OF THE 16TH CENTURY: LEONARDO DA VINCI AND THE PARISH CHURCH

1482-1499 / 1508-1513: Leonardo da Vinci is in Milan.

At the church of S. Cristoforo he carried out a study for a spillway for the Naviglio Grande.

'Navilio di San Cristoforo di Milano, fatto a dì 3 di marzo 1509'  
(Codex Atlanticus)





# Church of SS Nazaro and Celso

Considered to be very old in 1567:  
Extension of a pre-existing county chapel that served the area.

Request from the Consiglio dei Capifamiglia to  
archibishop Carlo Borromeo  
> Church elevated to parish status in 1567

First documents on the population (birth, death and marriage)  
and on the existing buildings belonging to the parish of Barona



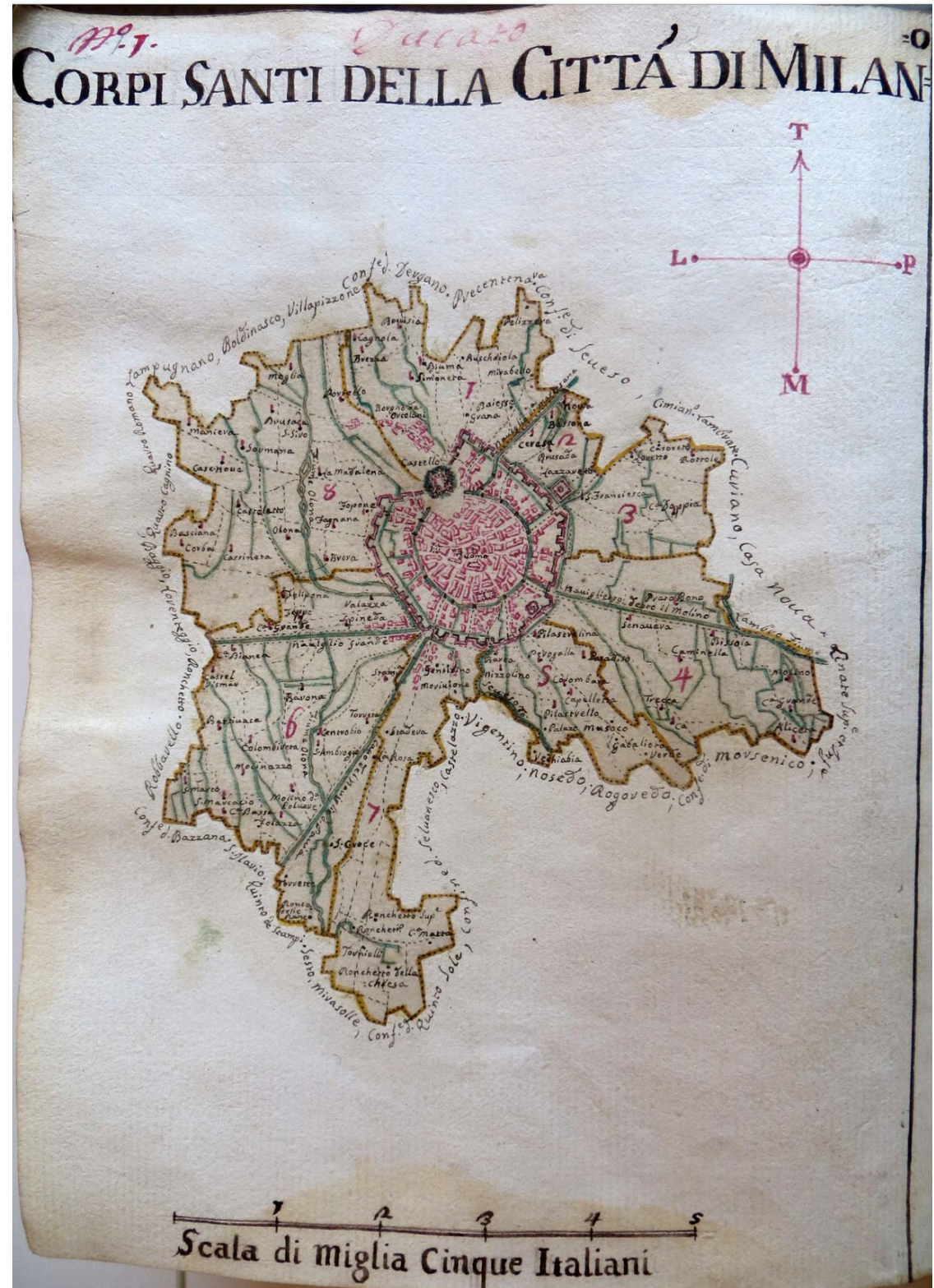


# BARONA IN THE 18TH CENTURY

1755 - Austrian reforms

Replacement of the Consiglio dei Capifamiglia by the "Convocato degli Estimati"  
(local landlords faithful to the Austrians)

Corpi Santi di Milano  
(sestiere di Porta Ticinese e Porta Lodovica)  
- established by Emperor Joseph II in 1782,  
until 1873 under the Lanza government)





# Teresian Land Registry (1718-1760, Duchy of Milan)

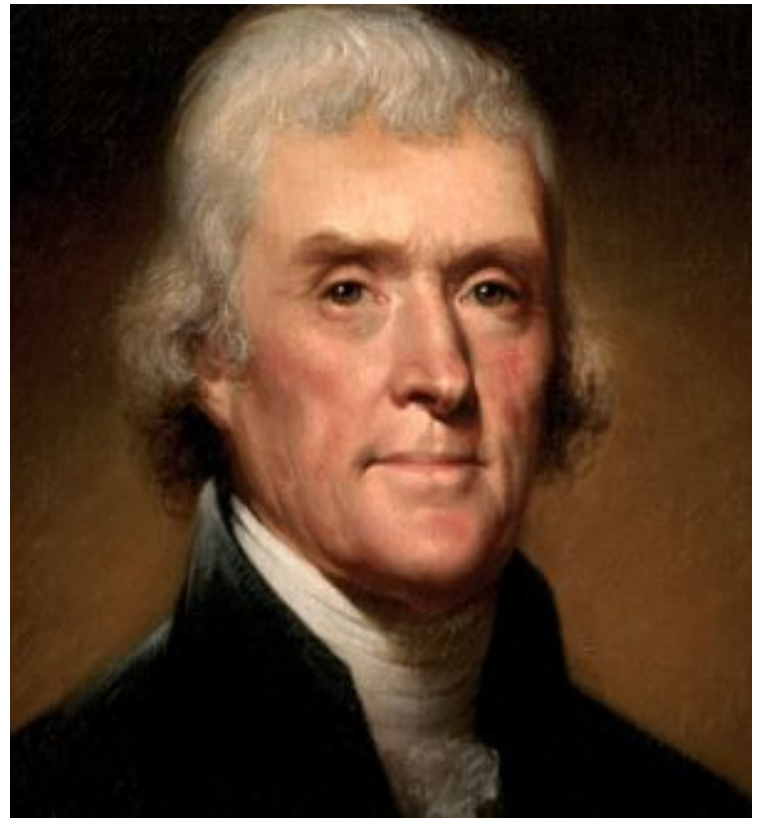




Thomas Jefferson (20-23 April 1787, Travel Diary)

- great interest for the agriculture of the area, for the machinery and its operation, for the milk and its derivatives.

Once he gets back to America, he'll try to reproduce what he learned here.





# THE 19TH CENTURY: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Stendhal (1817, Travel diary "Rome, Naples et Florence")

"[...] the country you cross from Milan to Pavia is the richest in Europe. Everywhere you can see the canals of running water that give it fertility: it is flanked by the navigable canal by means of the which you can go by boat from Milan to Venice or America! [...]"

Darsena (1819) : the port of Milan





## 1816: the English queen "on holiday" ...

Carolina di Brunswick (1768-1821), wife of George IV, stayed in Barona for a period.

She was accused of spending too much time with her servants and of unworthy conduct by inviting ordinary people to her parties.

His valet, Bartolomeo Pergami, was appointed knight and obtained many honours. This only exacerbated English rumours about the queen's way of life.

Trial (17.8.1820) and great scandal in London.  
Barona was portrayed as a place of perdition.





# The Industrial Revolution

1823 - Luigi Tinelli opens a porcelain and pottery company at S. Cristoforo sul Naviglio

## 1842 - Giulio Richard takes over the factory

## The Industrial Barona is born:

- provided health care coverage and a pension
- 1845: the population increases significantly
  - end of '800: about 800 employees
  - the highest peak was in 1934 with 1600.
- birth and development of construction for workers
- furnaces and wash-houses (washerwomen) were built.





# WORLD WAR II

- strong Resistance action against the NaziFascist regime.
- Heavy bombardments (24.10.1942 - 31.3.1945)  
Brazilians (31.3.1945)
- W4362 of the 103rd R.A.F. Squadron.



Lancaster W4362 – 14.2.1943



“Finestra nel cielo” (1968, Ramous)





Building boom and immigration from the south and from the depressed areas of the north: 1945 – 1985

First generation post war:  
farmers and workers

Second generation:  
economic boom, diversification and services.

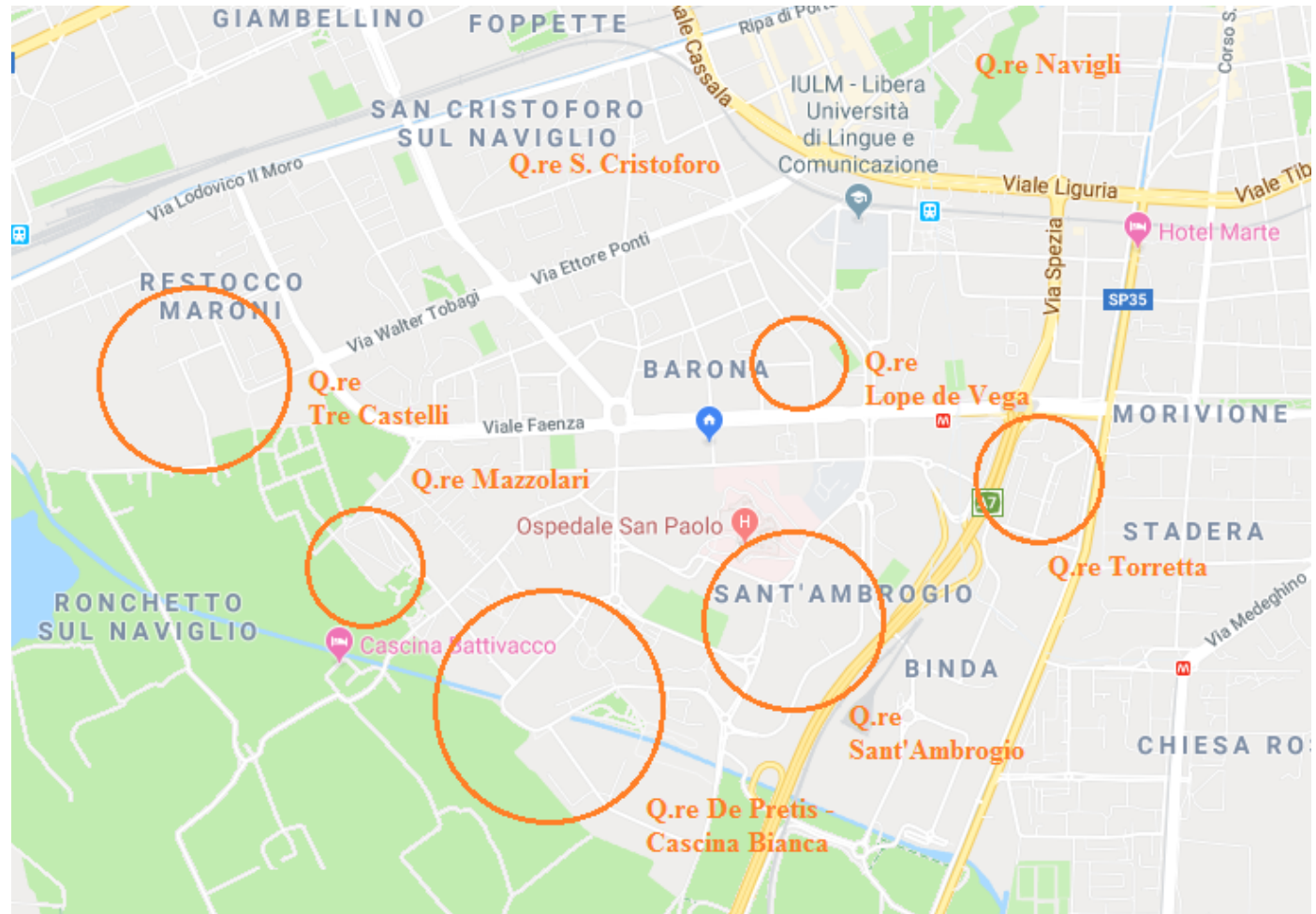
Great working-class districts and the first  
great infrastructures

Q.re Sant'Ambrogio/San Paolino  
Q.re Torretta  
Q.re Lope de Vega  
Q.re Cascina Bianca/Depretis  
Q.re Tre Castelli

S. Paolo Hospital



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## YEARS OF LEAD: 1979 – 1981

Extremist political ideologies degenerate  
and they clash on the streets of the city.

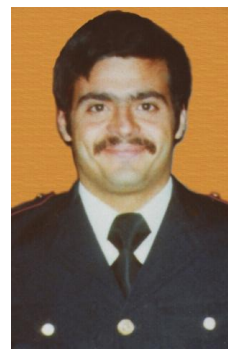
# Andrea Campagna (19.4.1979)

## Antonio Cestari (8.1.1980)

# Rocco Santoro

# Michele Tatulli

# Francesco Rucci (18.9.1981)







IULM / Cascina Ranza

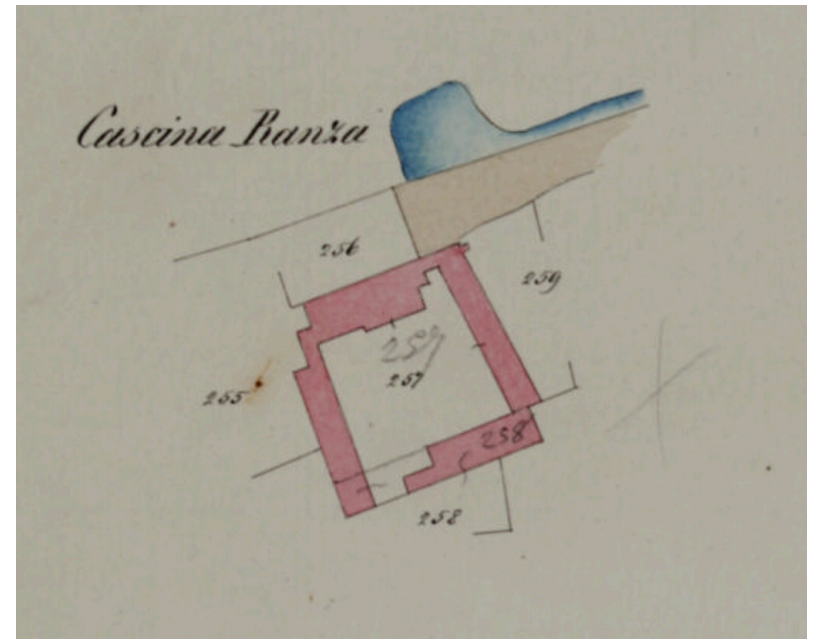
Lambro Meridionale

Mulino Ceresa

Cascina Moncucco



# CASCINA RANZA









Some frames from a video shot in Super8





# THE CELTS OF THE RANZA: THE FIRST INHABITANTS

The “*Ripostiglio della Cascina Ranza*”, discovered in 1887 in a clay pit just outside the farmhouse.

Pompeo Castelfranco: archaeologist and ethnologist

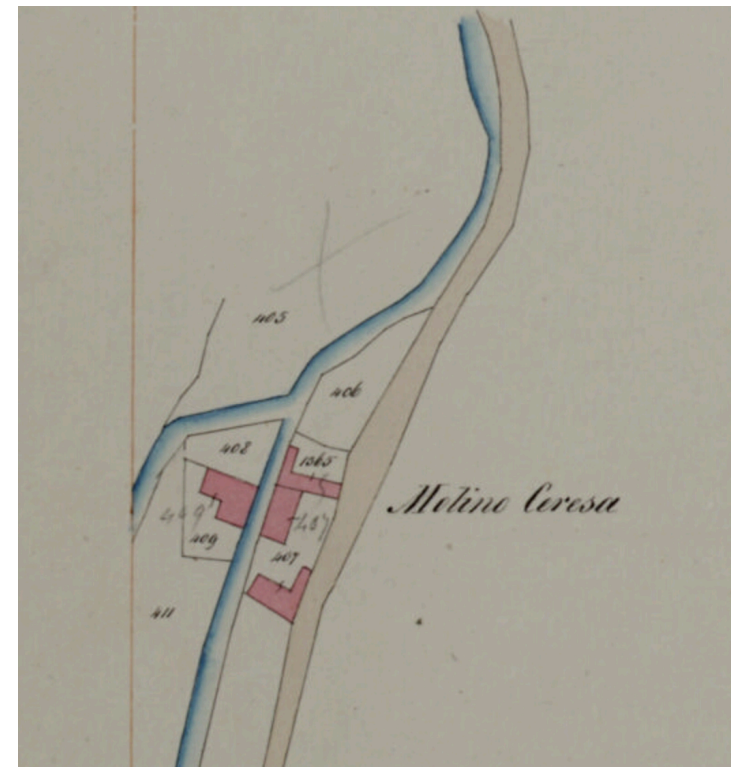
Bronze weapons and pottery (1600-1800 B.C.)  
- soldiers? Hunters? Settlement?

Archaeological site completely destroyed

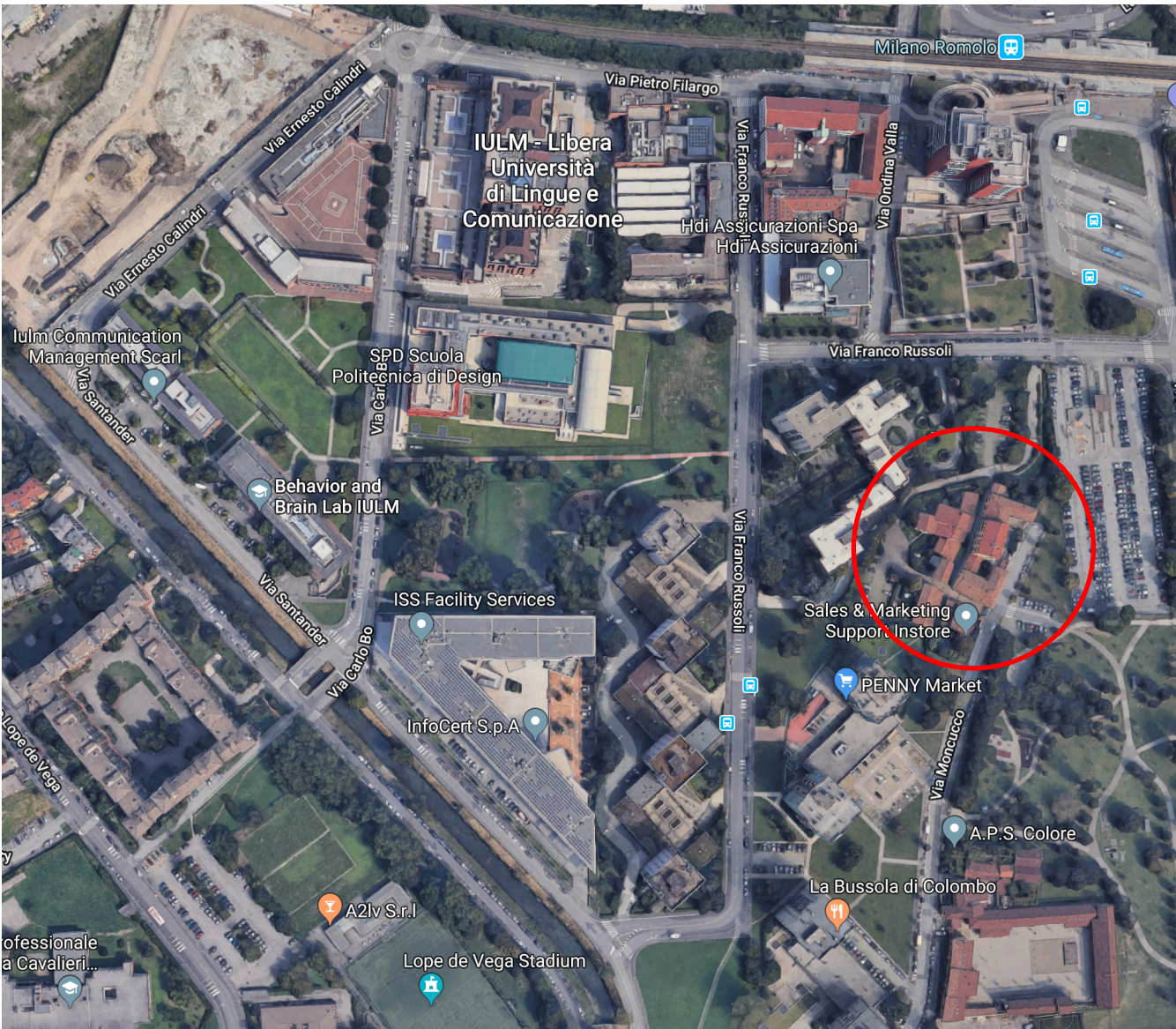




# MULINO CERESA







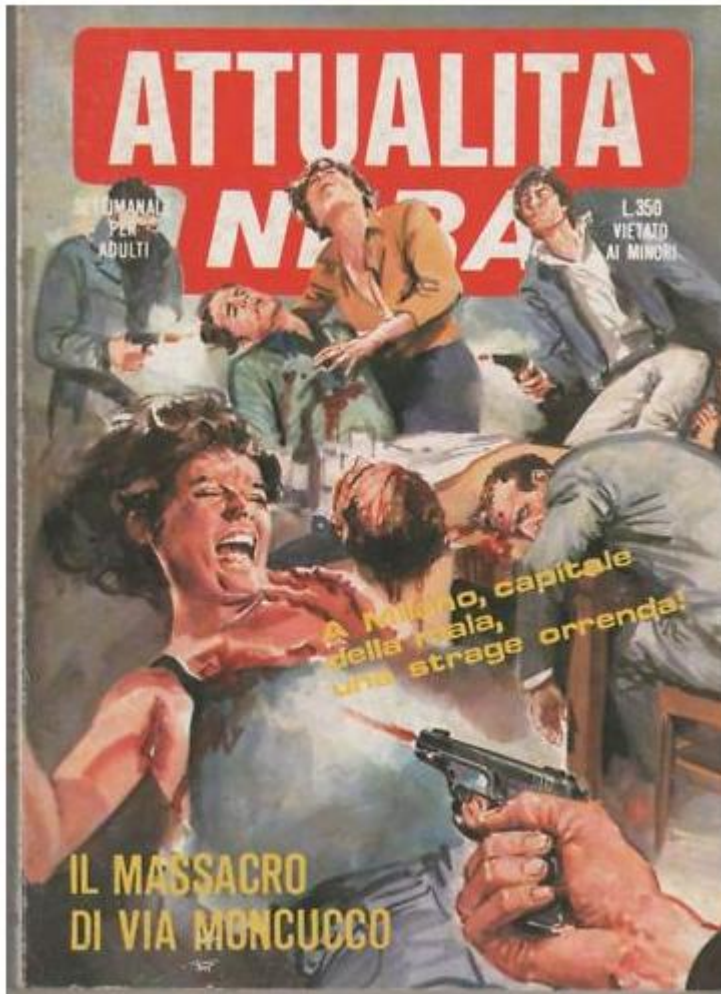


# MASSACRE OF VIA MONCUCCO : 2.11.1979

Trattoria "Le Streghe"

8 deaths: clash between two gangs.

Gambling, weapons, prostitution, extortion and drugs.





[illegible]







This is the plaque that commemorates the 3 partisans who lived at Moncucco.

- Bossi Luigi (22 yo)
- Lombardi Attilio (19 yo)
- Sturaro Alvez (18 yo)



On September 15th 2016 the "new" Cascina Moncucco was inaugurated, restructured by IULM and now part of the university campus.

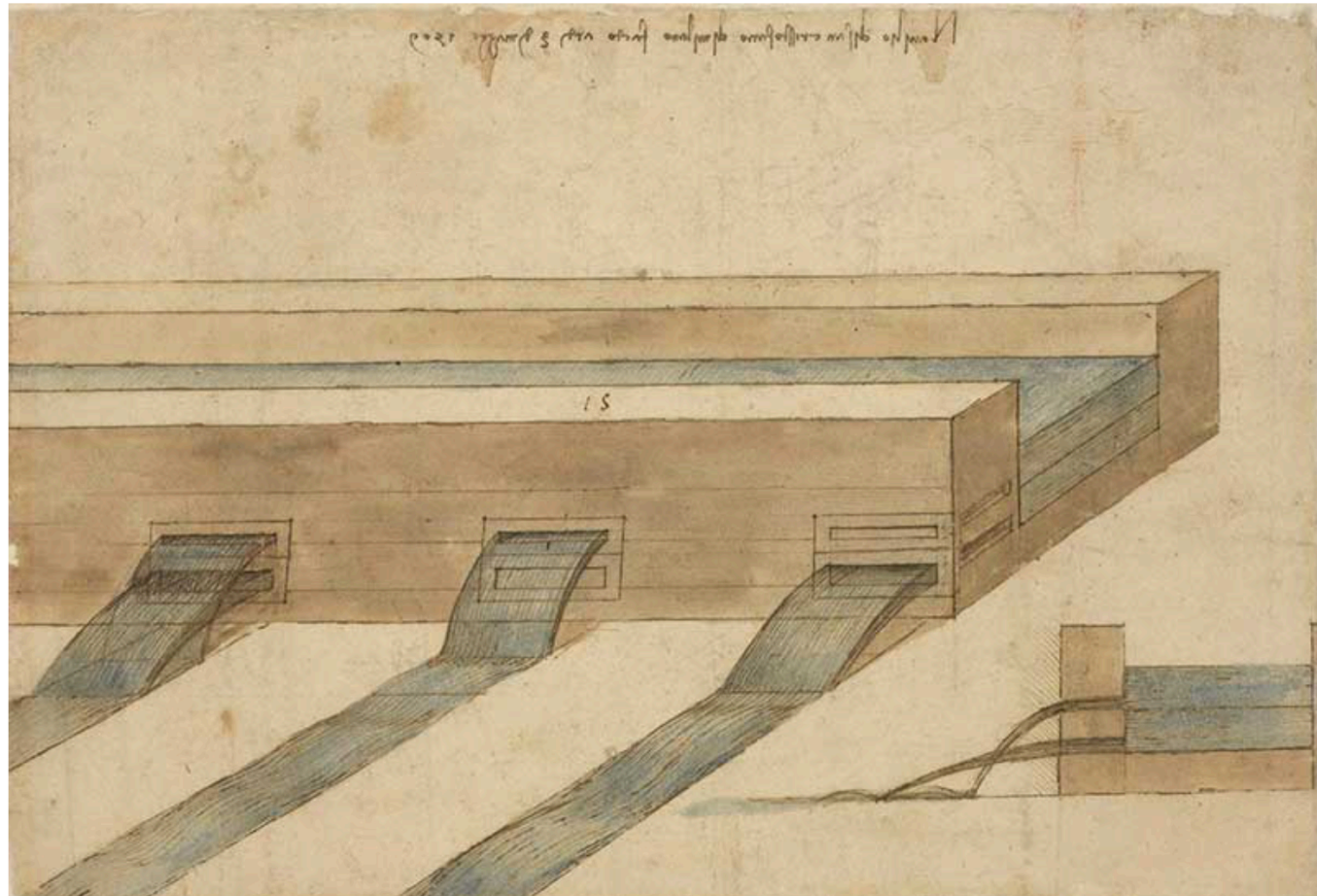




# WATERWAYS: LEONARDO AND THE LAMBRO MERIDIONALE

In 1509 Leonardo designed and built a system to divert the excess water at the "Naviglio di San Cristoforo": the excess water flows into the spillway now called Lambro Meridionale.

The Lambro Meridionale, which originates at the church of San Cristoforo from the confluence of the waters of the river Olona with those of the spillway of the Naviglio Grande, follows the natural bed of the ancient Pudìga torrent.



Codice Atlantico (Codex Atlanticus), f. 1097r, *Naviglio di San Cristoforo*, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), 1509. Penna, inchiostro e acquerello azzurro, 295 × 204 mm



# WATERWAYS: THE ROGGIA BONIFORTE AND THE FONTANILE DELLA FOPPA REGINA

The Roggia Boniforte is derived from the Naviglio Grande and ends in the Lambro Meridionale.

El Sassèe, so called by the inhabitants, generated a dense network of secondary canals crossing the Mulino Ceresa and the Cascina Moncucco, and then reunited just before entering the Lambro Meridionale.

In front of the Cascina Moncucco there were two branches of the Boniforte canal that the inhabitants called "la Pila" and "Lambrett", used respectively to operate the mill for the husking of cereals and by the laundry.

The fountain of the Foppa Regina originates in via Moncucco and continues to the Pavese canal up to the area of Chiesa Rossa.







Roggia Boniforte, 1930s



## URBANIZATION: THE 20TH CENTURY, INDUSTRY AND THE END OF THE AGRICULTURAL VOCATION

Secular craft activities such as laundries, clay extraction and firing in furnaces, cereal grinding, agriculture and breeding... gradually give way to modern technology.

Industrialisation also affected this area: from the Moncucco factory, to the railway that connected Richard to the Binda paper mills, to modern factories such as Vedani, Sicpa,...





# FROM 20TH CENTURY TO TODAY: SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURES

In this area, agricultural life stopped in the 1970s, while farm life disappeared by the end of the 1980s.

Milano had surrounded this area, linking it closely to the centre with the metro, railway, a road network and hundreds of new buildings.

A touch of modernity in the landscape has been added by the new IULM buildings





# More info:

Stefano Tosi

[www.stefanotosi.net](http://www.stefanotosi.net)



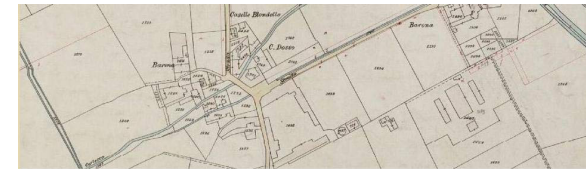
## History of Barona

Facebook page

**“Stefano Tosi - Da Milano alla Barona. Storia, luoghi e persone”**

Book

**“Da Milano alla Barona.  
Storia, luoghi e persone di questa terra.”**  
(Lulu.com)



*Da Milano alla Barona.  
Storia, luoghi e persone di  
questa terra.*

Stefano Tosi

II edizione

