

Presentation

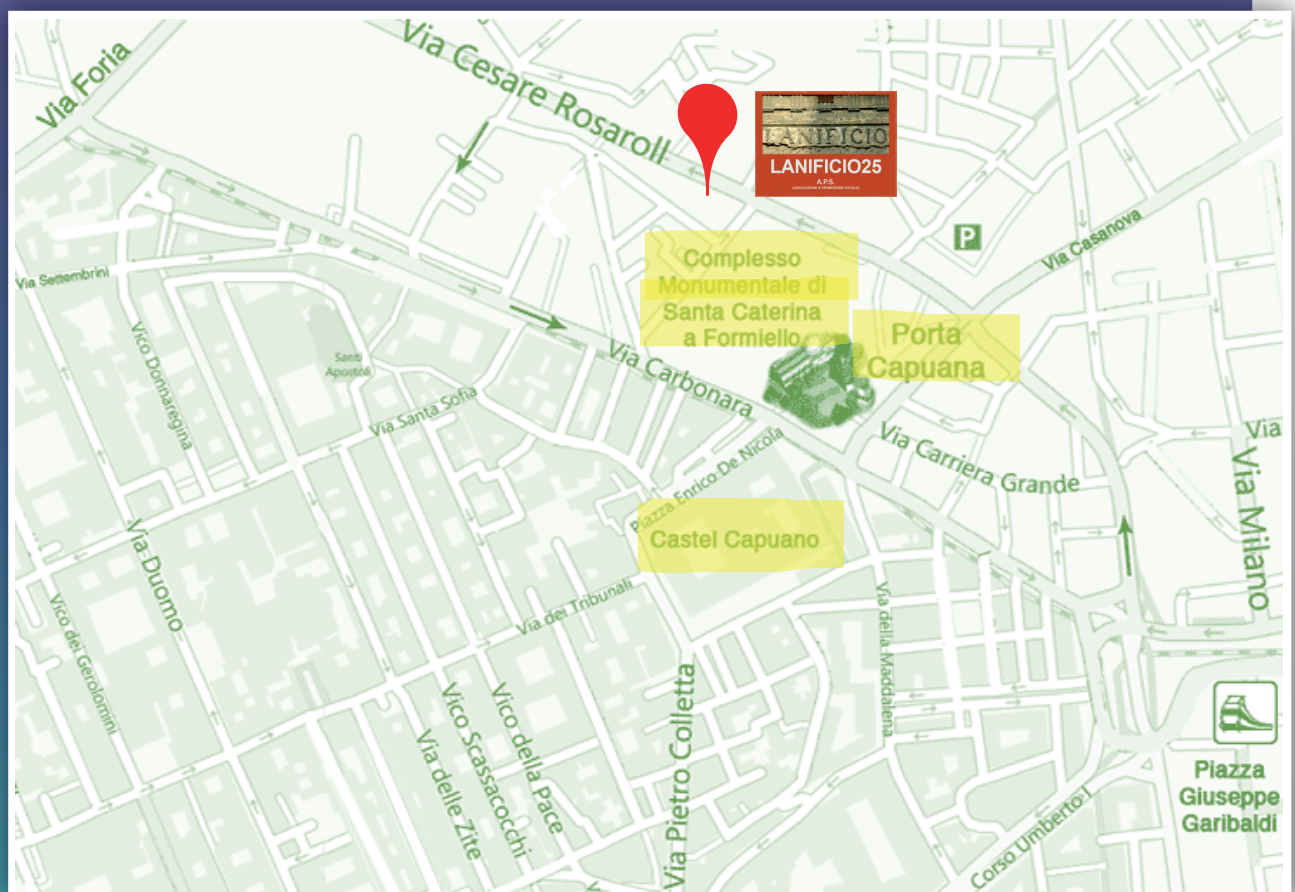
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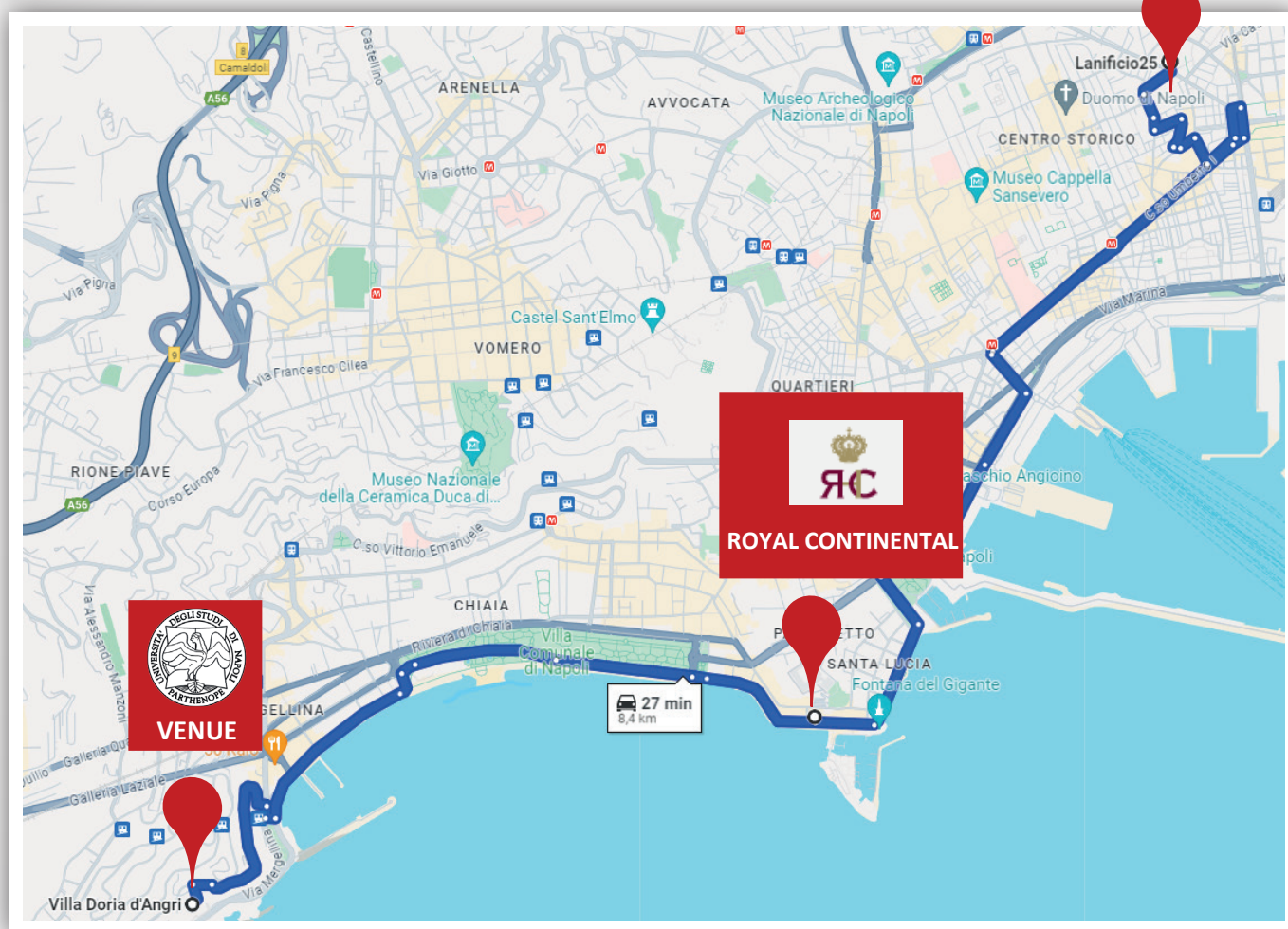
COLLAGE S.p.A.



Porta Capuana is one of the ancient neighborhoods of Naples with strong productive traditions, its typical cuisine, its ethnic restaurants, and the large number of unused premises - such as Castel Capuano with its 47,000 square meters of covered area, the former Lanificio (wool factory), etc. - which are increasingly attracting tourists as well as young artists and musicians.

However, Porta Capuana is not comparable to Brooklyn, Harlem, or Kreuzberg. Unlike these neighborhoods, it boasts a millennia-old construction history rich in artistic and architectural masterpieces. It serves as a widespread museum of art, architecture, cuisine, and good living, which can represent the true engine of the area's regeneration. Castel Capuano (12th century), San Giovanni a Carbonara (14th century), and Porta Capuana itself (15th century) are just a part of the cultural, artistic and historical heritage that this part of the city has to offer. Yet, to this day, they remain outside the tourist circuits that often favor better-known but less valuable areas.





The Porta Capuana area marked the historic eastern boundary of Naples, bustling for centuries as a vibrant crossroads where city life intersected with the surrounding villages beyond the city walls.

Porta Capuana is also one of the ancient gates of Naples. It is located in the eastern part of the city and is part of the historic city walls. Porta Capuana was built in the 15th century during the Aragonese rule of Naples. It served as one of the main entrances to the city, connecting Naples to the nearby city of Capua and other parts of the Kingdom of Naples. Today, Porta Capuana continues to attract tourists and locals alike who are interested in exploring Naples' historical sites and architecture. It stands as a testament to the city's enduring legacy and cultural identity. The gate is characterized by its impressive Renaissance architecture. It features a large arch flanked by two square towers. The design is attributed to the Italian architect Giuliano da Maiano. Over the centuries, Porta Capuana has undergone various renovations and restorations to preserve its historical significance. In recent years, efforts have been made to restore the gate and the surrounding area as part of the city's cultural heritage preservation initiatives.

Porta Capuana stands at the intersection of Corso Giuseppe Garibaldi and Via Foria, two major thoroughfares in Naples. It is within walking distance of other landmarks such as Piazza Garibaldi and the Naples Central Train Station, the Church of Santa Caterina a Formiello, the Statue of San Gaetano, the G. Bovio school, the Cavity (the underground ancient City), the Park of King Ladislao, and the Historic Garden of S. Maria della Fede, spanning an area of 4,500 square meters. The route continues up to Via Duomo through Via Tribunali, thus proposing a new connection to the Limited Traffic Zone (LTZ) ancient City Centre, following the steps of the Decumano Maggiore, visiting: the former hospital of Pace with the Lazzaretto hall, Monte Pio della Pietà, Piazza Riario Sforza with the side entrance of the Cathedral, Foundation of the Bank of Naples: Cavity and Historical Archive.





History

1498

Houses the Convent entrusted to the Fathers of the Lombard Congregation who initiated restoration work due to the factory's small size and its lack of the necessary functions for monastic life.

1506

The factory is built on the garden with the cellar in the basement, the refectory on the ground floor and the library on the upper floor. Adjacent, the hospital completes the ensemble, closing the last side of the perimeter.

1543

The construction of the new "Infirmaria" begins and simultaneously, the construction of the large Cistern begins to collect water from the underground channels of the Bolla aqueduct.

1611

The Museum and the Spetiaria are built. The latter generated significant profits by producing and selling medicinal remedies well-known throughout Europe at the time for their recognized and excellent therapeutic properties. The monastery is suppressed and is designated as the Officers' Pavilion of the French Garrison.

1806

In 1808, Napoleon appointed Gioacchino Murat as the King of Naples, who was warmly welcomed by the population. During his reign, all the Monastic Isles were taken away from the control of the Church, including the one of Santa Caterina a Formiello, which was designated for commercial and artisanal activities. Murat was executed in Pizzo Calabro on October 13, 1815, with the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples following the return of Ferdinand IV of Bourbon from Sicily. The complex was entrusted to Baron Raffaele Sava, who established a Woolen Mill there, a facility for the processing and trade of wool.



History

1814-1880

Over 600 workers were employed there, with men coming from the Serraglio ("Albergo Dei Poveri" but in reality, a prison) and women from the Annunziata. It had two steam engines for production and generated a revenue of about one million and six hundred thousand lire per year.

During its approximately 100 years of operation, the factory became renowned for its commercial exchanges with all of Europe, as evidenced by documents from the Historical Archive of the Bank of Naples concerning the commercial movements of the Woolen Mill.

A renowned industrial entity in the heart of Naples, which produced uniforms for the army. After the unification of Italy, the city lost its title of capital, and like many industrial activities that flourished in the former Bourbon kingdom, it went bankrupt due to protectionist economic policies.

1880-1993

From documents related to various legal proceedings, we learn that by the end of the 19th century, numerous and diverse commercial activities had been initiated in the premises of the former Woolen Mill. These included a grocery store, a pasta shop, an ink and paint factory, a tavern, dyeing facilities, glove depots and factories, a carpentry workshop, stables, a blacksmith industry, a file factory, a soap factory, a toy depot, a scenery depot, schools, leather workshops, and numerous other shops.

2005

The Lanificio 25 emerges as a multifunctional hub for artistic creation and production; a laboratory for artists situated at the heart of a complex and dense discourse between the conception of an artwork and its placement in the market. It fosters discussions and observes works in progress during their creation. To date, it has organized, managed, and hosted over 800 cultural entertainment events (music, theater, meetings, conferences, art exhibitions, video screenings, book presentations, cinema, and much more...), as well as private events (adult and children's birthday parties, anniversaries, graduations, baptisms, first communions, corporate conventions.).

