

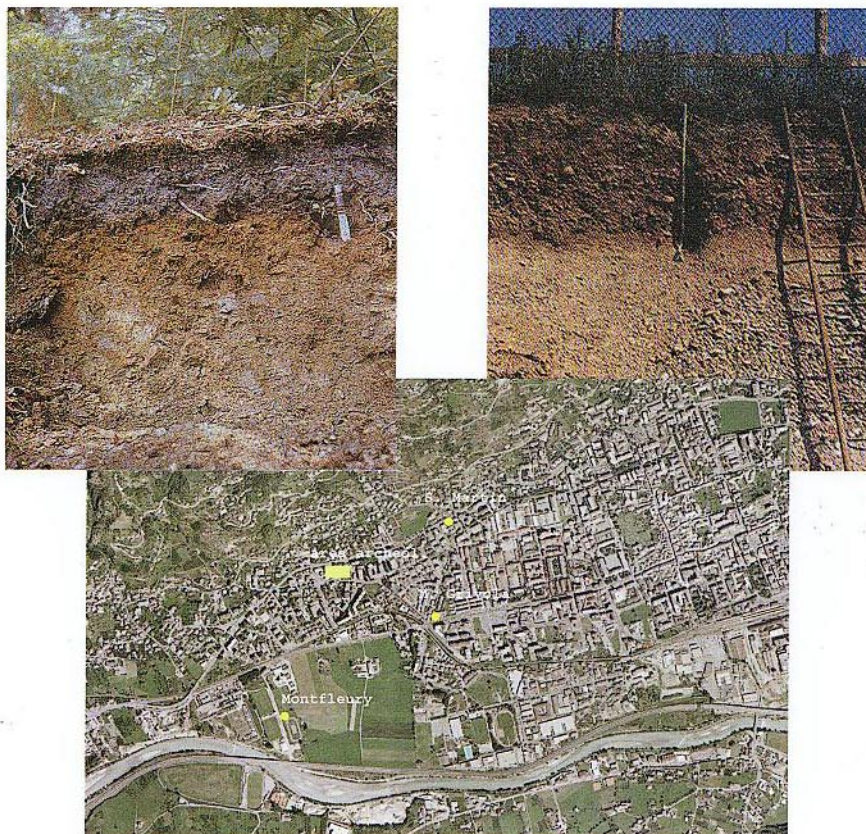
  
ITINERA

I PERCORSI DELL'UOMO DALL'ANTICHITÀ AD OGGI

6

# TERRE TERRENI TERRITORI

A CURA DI  
MARIAVITTORIA ANTICO GALLINA



CENTRO STUDI BENI CULTURALI E AMBIENTALI



## ABSTRACTS

PIETRO ALEMANI

### SOIL'S DESCRIPTION: MEANS, PRACTICES, ADOPTION OF STANDARD TECHNIQUES

The article covers the means and practices of soil description as already codified in the Sciences of Geology and Environmental Studies. As a senior geologist with decades of experience in fields of geology, the author is confident that these same techniques can easily be used in the Science of Archaeology as well. Adoption of these standard techniques would simplify field work, reporting and cooperation between peers.

MARIAVITTORIA ANTICO GALLINA

### TO THE FILING OF EMBEDDED- AMPHORAE STRUCTURES: A PROPOSAL

After many studies about embedded-amphorae used for geotechnical interventions, the Author offers in this paper a filing's proposal through which is possible to record all aspects of embedded-amphorae like soil's improvement. The file is organized on field and may be a guide to collect informations about structures in connection with subterranean water and about a deep analysis of lithological soils characters. Only in this way, in fact, we can examine the function of this building method.

SANDRO SILVA

### AGRICULTURAL'S SOILS CHARACTERS

Pedology, science closely bound to geology, concerns the study of soils, for an agricultural and forestal use, and for their genesis and classification.

The knowledge of soil characteristics produced several classification systems and the definition of soil classes according to the diagnostic horizons present in the soil profile, a vertical section from topsoil to the bedrock.

The knowledge of soil physical, chemical and biological properties allowed to single out relationships among the different classification systems, to be regarded as open systems subject to continuous updated and/or changes.

For land evaluation in order to agricultural and forestal use, "Land Capability" and "Land Suitability" methods are of main interest, which allow not only an evaluation and a check of the use but also corrections and improvements in order to avoid impending threats such as erosion, decline in organic matter content and water resources, and eventually the hard risk of desertification.

The map of the soil use is based on the knowledge of some physical, chemical and

biological parameters present inside the profile, which were considered fundamental for fertility evaluation by virtue of a versatility for different uses and therefore for assessment of the agricultural and forestal value of a soil type.

MARIAVITTORIA ANTICO GALLINA

TO RECLAIM LANDS. EMBEDDED-AMPHORAE STRUCTURES  
DISCOVERED IN *AUGUSTA PRAETORIA* (AOSTA)

The *Augusta Praetoria* soil is not in typical condition to be improved by geotechnical reclaim, realized, in roman times, with embedded-amphorae structures. The water-bearing stratum was deep, notwithstanding we have two structures into the city and one *extra moenia*, in a suburban villa. The analysis of restricted geological conditions adduce reason for the embedded-amphorae's use and the Author ponder over social and economic aspects of this reclaiming system.

(MARGINAL NOTE)  
FRANCO BONETTO

THE AOSTA LAND: SYNTHESIS  
OF IDROGEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGES

After a reconstruction of Quaternary filling dynamics on Aosta Valley, the study explain the idrogeological featur and some local stratigraphic conditions which may to be reason of water's stagnation

DARIO GIORGETTI

FROM EMPIRIC TO SYSTEMATIC:  
THE SOUBTLE LIMIT BETWEEN EPISTÉME AND TÉCHNE

The paper examines, through several viewpoints, the new horizons opened by modern scholarship oriented to reconsider more positively the realistic technical resources of the greek-roman world. The discussion considers the hypotesis about the technical-scientific stagnation of ancient societies, on one side as heritage of the aristotelic antinomy between *epistème* and *téchne*, on the other side as upshot of the well known "psychosociological theory", so as of static-quantitative economy dejected by the high cost of the money, with tight liquidity, and by the conceptual lack of large-scale enterprises and business income.

ALESSANDRA TARABOCHIA CANAVERO

THE EARTH CREATION ACCORDING  
TO THOMAS AQUINAS THEORY

In his *Summa Theologiae*, Thomas Aquinas comments the first verse of *Genesis*, while he is dealing with the order of the creation. He quotes some Fathers' comments (e.g. Augustinus Hipponensis, Basilius Ancyranus, Ambrosius, Joannes Chrysostomus) and accepts Augustinus's thesis, according to which the "terra" God created "*in principio*" is the first formless matter and this "*informitas*" came first than its "formation", not in regard to the time but to the nature, because God created "*omnia simul*". Thomas explains this thought drawing on Aristotle's doctrine of correlativity of matter and form, understanding the influence of the philosopher of Stagira in Augustinus's thesis, through Plotinus's *Enneads*.

LUISA ERBA

BUILDING SOILS FROM CLAY TO BRICK.  
INFORMATION ON ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES

A journey inside architectural studies (from Vitruvio to the 19th century) allows us to take a close look at the continuity of the use of clay during the centuries. A survey of the knowledge an architect is to gather on bricks in order to be able to run a building site, as far as purchasing is concerned, the actual layout of the job, and the final check-up during testing, with all the technical and economical implications involved.

AGNESE VISCONTI

CLAIES, STONES AND SOIL IN HABSBERG  
DOMINATED LOMBARDY: SCIENTIFIC  
OBSERVATIONS, MANUFACTURING NEEDS AND STATE POLITICS

The note is intended to illustrate the naturalistic researches into claiies an stones and their links to politics and economy in Habsburg dominated Lombardy.

For this purpose the activities of the Società Patriotica founded in Milan in 1776 for the improvement of agriculture and manufactures, and the work performed by naturalists linked to it have been examined on the basis of a considerable number of documents, still largely unpublished, held in the Archivio di Stato di Milano and in the Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense.

Finally, a particular focus has been reserved to the naturalists Ermenegildo Pini and Carlo Amoretti who, through their observations on claiies and stones, contributed in establishing the basis for a greater autonomy of natural sciences from the economic and political needs, therefore paving the path for the 19th century geologists.