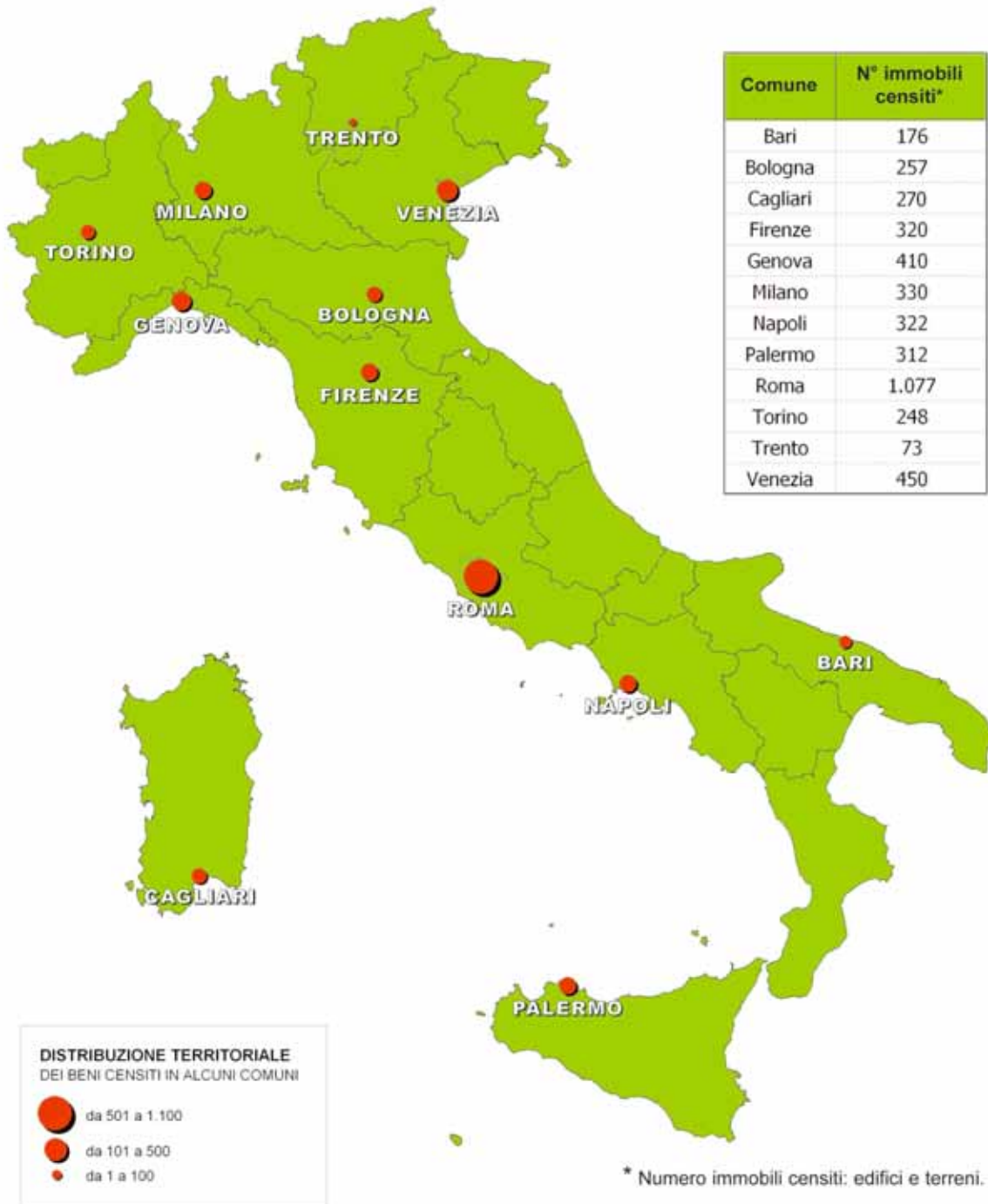


## FOR EXAMPLE ...

### Territorial distribution of properties audited in some cities



## PROPERTY PROFILE

### BARI

#### COMANDO III REGIONE AEREA E ALLOGGI DEGLI UFFICIALI

The building known as the Command Centre of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Airborne Region, built in the 1930s, is located along the Lungomare Nazario Sauro, on the seafront at Bari. It comprises two distinct sections and has internal courtyards. The facade is made from slabs of Trani and Mazzaro marble.

**Total surface area** 8,500m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1933

**Mode of acquisition** Prefectorial decree



In 1932, Saverio Dioguardi and Aldo Forcignano were commissioned to design this new building by the Italian Air Force Ministry. The building occupies three sides of a city block and features a sea-facing facade on which a long series of frameless windows is interrupted in the centre by four pilasters that extend higher than the rest of the facade to create a false entrance – in actual fact, the entrances are at the corners of the building and are mirrored by the porticoes over which the two towers rise. The building is still used by the Italian Ministry of Defence.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### BARI

#### CASERMA DEI CARABINIERI "BERGIA"

This former barracks, situated along the Lungomare Nazario Sauro on the seafront at Bari, was built in 1932. It was originally intended to house the Legion Command and Barracks of the Royal Police Force. Today, it is the headquarters of Carabinieri (military police) in Puglia region.

**Total surface area** 13,100m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1933

**Mode of acquisition** Prefectorial Decree



Between 1945 and 1950, the complex underwent major renovation works, and in the 1950s the Monsignore and Ugolini buildings on Via Dalmazia were converted to house the new 8<sup>th</sup> Brigade, which was established in 1956. In 1959, the section protecting the air-raid shelter was dismantled.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### BARI

#### PALAZZO DEGLI UFFICI FINANZIARI

The Finance Department Building (*Palazzo degli Uffici Finanziari*), designed by Carlo Vannoni in 1931 and completed a few years later (during the Fascist era), is located in the Murattiano district, which is the most central and most prestigious part of the city of Bari.

Total surface area 6,200m<sup>2</sup>

Category Governmental use

Year acquired 1959

Mode of acquisition Compulsory purchase



This building, which has a quadrilateral floor plan and four internal courtyards, features stone supporting walls and concrete/masonry flooring. Amongst other functions, it currently serves as the headquarters of the Provincial Treasury Executive.

#### For information:

Press Office:

Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
 dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
 Via Barberini, 38  
 00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### BOLOGNA

#### MUSEO ED ISTITUTO DI MINERALOGIA

The building that houses the Museum and Institute of Mineralogy was constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to a design by architects Pasquale Penza and Flavio Bastiani. Along with the nearby Geology Museum, this palazzo forms the ideal link between the ancient university site and the more recently constructed university area around Porta Zamboni, on which development began at the start of the last century. The new museum was the brainchild of Luigi Bombicci, who – in 1860 – was appointed as the first President of the newly created Minerology Department at the University of Bologna.

**Total surface area** 3,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Mode of acquisition** Purchase



As well as being a prolific academic, Luigi Bombicci was also an indefatigable collector of artefacts (amassing a total of around 50,000 high-quality pieces) and a cultural organiser of quite extraordinary resolve. It was only in 1899, after forty years of requests from this Professor of the newly formed Italian State, that the University eventually managed to wrestle 200,000 lire from the government for, as the decree states, “the construction of the New Museum and Institute of Mineralogy to be located between Via Zamboni and Via Irnerio”. Sadly, Bombicci did not live to see his dream realised: he died in 1903, a year before works were completed. In a fitting tribute, the Museum bears his name.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### BOLOGNA

#### PALAZZO DEL GOVERNO

The *Palazzo del Governo* ('Government Building'), which is referred to in Bologna as 'Palazzo Caprara', was commissioned by Girolamo Caprara, who requested it be built to a design by Francesco Terribilia. The architect passed away in 1603, leaving works to be completed two years later to a design by Giuseppe Torri and his apprentice Alfonso Torreggiani. Just one century later, in 1705, Antonio Laghi altered the internal courtyard, endowing it with an impressive staircase. The ground floor atrium has a *Madonna* in the style of Jacopo della Quercia, while other rooms feature paintings by Ludovico Carracci, Mirandolese, Sansone, Ercole Graziani, Antonio Longhi and Gaetano Gandolfi.

Total surface area 5,500m<sup>2</sup>

Category Governmental use

Year acquired 1927

Mode of acquisition Purchase



It was in this very building, in 1805, that the Caprara family played host to Napoleon, who was passing through Bologna. The Emperor was clearly impressed by the palatial surroundings – so much so, in fact, that he purchased the building the following year and the *Palazzo del Governo* became the seat of the Viceroy of Italy. It was also here, in 1814, that Gioacchino Murat, Bonaparte's brother-in-law, received Pope Pius VII, who was returning from imprisonment in France. Later still, ownership of the building passed to Prince Albert d'Orleans, who renovated it fully in 1873. It currently houses the headquarters of the Prefecture.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### CAGLIARI

#### VILLA BINAGHI

Villa Binaghi was built during the 1920s and 1930s to a design by engineer Roberto Binaghi. The complex comprises two buildings: the first of these, on Viale Trento, is a neo-classical structure with characteristic monumental elements and faux ashlar walls, which features large windows embellished by columns and inscriptions; the second building, on Via Battisti, was constructed around an existing structure and includes a tall central section – adorned with two bands of columns and a coat-of-arms – and lateral sections that feature the same column motifs around their windows.

<b>Total surface area</b>	<b>2,300m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>Governmental use</b>
<b>Year acquired</b>	<b>1982</b>
<b>Mode of acquisition</b>	<b>Purchase</b>



The complex is currently the headquarters of the Superintendent of Architecture and Landscape for the Provinces of Cagliari and Oristano.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### FLORENCE

#### ISTITUTO AGRONOMICO PER L'OLTREMARE

This complex is located on a large, irregularly shaped site and comprises a total of 17 buildings constructed in different eras, from the 1940s to the 1990s. Collectively, the buildings encompass a wide range of types, uses and features. The main building was erected during WWII and, thanks to ongoing maintenance, is today in a good state of repair.

**Total surface area** 13,100m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1959

**Mode of acquisition** Donation



The most recently constructed part of the complex has an almost perfectly rectangular floor plan, with just one above-ground floor, which is used as a large greenhouse. The walls are made from bricks with galvanised iron/glass profiles, whereas the floor is made from smoothed concrete. Each building in the complex has its own water, electrical and heating supply, as well as its own automatic sprinkler system and automated control of the blinds.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### FLORENCE

#### EX CASA DEL FASCIO "LUPORINI"

The former *Luporini* Fascist Party Office, which is currently used as a barracks by the Italian Financial Police, is a four-storey building with a basement level. It was built in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Neo-Renaissance style and is located between Borgo San Frediano and Lungarno Sederini. The building is accessed from Borgo San Frediano, and this entrance leads to a loggia whereupon the building splits into two wings. The remainder of the site, towards the bank of the Arno (where, at the edges, there are two brick lodge houses) plays host to the garden.

**Total surface area** 1,800m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1944

**Mode of acquisition** Devolution



The section of the building that faces Borgo San Frediano has a simple plaster facade that is painted in a light colour on the first and second floor levels, whereas the ground level features a faux ashlar facade. The internal facades, which are also finished with plaster, feature various decorative elements: faux ashlar at the ground floor level, followed by a series of multicoloured, Renaissance-style panels on the first and second floors. The third floor plays host to a series of windows with real ashlar frames. The courtyard, with its yellow-ochre sandstone (*pietra forte*) flooring, is bordered by a Renaissance-style portico.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### FLORENCE

#### ARCHIVIO DI STATO (EX G.I.L.)

The current headquarters of the Florence State Archive was designed in the 1970s by Italo Gamberini for construction on the site that had formerly played host to the *Casa della Gioventù Italiana del Littorio* (G.I.L. – a Fascist Youth Movement), which itself had been designed and built by Aurelio Cetica between 1933 and 1935. Following demolition of the G.I.L. complex, construction work began in 1977. Gamberini elected for a trapezoidal use of space: having put in place a longitudinal axis between Piazza Beccaria and Viale Duca degli Abruzzi, he designed a long internal passage leading from the western side all the way to the main elevation, facing Piazza Beccaria. This long corridor, illuminated from above and used as an exhibition space, is an ideal internal passage linking the building with the surrounding area. The stores are located to the south, with the offices to the north. Walkways at various heights connect the various sections.

**Total surface area** 5,200m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1971

**Mode of acquisition** Purchase



The western section – which is the most visible part of the building – has five storeys that (from bottom to top) play host to the conference room, the exhibition hall, the library, the archivists' school and the study. The study features a reticulated metal roof space that is indirectly illuminated by a series of skylights which punctuate the design of the ceiling.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### GENOA

#### PALAZZO REALE

The Royal Palace is one of the most important historic buildings in Genoa, and is considered to be an extraordinary example of 17<sup>th</sup>-century architecture. The original frescoes, plasterwork, painting and furnishings still adorn this beautiful building. The Balbi family began construction around 1620. A square central section and two wings were subsequently added by architects Pier Francesco Cantone and Michele Moncino. The garden and the frescoes decorating the rooms were created by the Balbi family at a later date. In 1705, the palazzo – recently sold to the Durazzo family – was completely overhauled by architect Carlo Fontana, who saw fit to alter the doorway, atrium and staircases and to add a courtyard and roof garden that help make the building all the more impressive.

**Total surface area** 6,570m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1919

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



In 1823, the building was sold to the King of Savoy, who made it his official residence. However, when the capital of the Italian State was transferred to Rome, the Savoy family ceded ownership of the (by now too costly) palazzo to the State on condition that it be turned into a museum. Part of the State's property portfolio since 1919, as well as housing a museum it also plays host to the offices of the Italian Ministry of Culture, which has orchestrated its ongoing maintenance and restoration.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### MILAN

#### PALAZZO CUSANI

The property complex of Palazzo Cusani passed into the hands of the State when the family to which it belonged transferred ownership to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, whereupon it was used as the seat of the Ministry of War. Since that time, it has witnessed the arrival of Habsburg troops, followed by those of the Savoy, and then those of the Republic of Italy. The most important building in the complex is undoubtedly Palazzo Cusani itself. Looking out over Via Brera, its instantly recognisable and exceptionally beautiful facade features delightful moulds, string courses, window-sills and balconies. The most radical restoration was carried out in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when Agostino Cusani III – Papal Diplomat, Bishop of Pavia and Cardinal – entrusted the completion of works on the Via Brera side to the architect Ruggeri.

**Total surface area** 9,700m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



The facade is distinctly 17<sup>th</sup>-century in conception: an immense order of pilasters runs to the top of the three floors and is surmounted by large-leafed Corinthian columns that delineate the terminal cornice. From this perspective, the sandstone decorations on the windows and balconies and on the twin portals are thrown sharp into relief. Although patently more linear, the Piermarini-designed facade facing the garden is equally noteworthy. The wonderful Committee Rooms are also exceptional, laden as they are with plasterwork, frescoes, paintings, marble sculptures, mirrors and period furnishings. The most artistically valuable of these rooms is the Flag Room (known as the *Sala delle Bandiere* or the *Sala Radetzky*), which is used for official meetings and State ceremonies.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### MILAN

#### PALAZZO CLERICI

Palazzo Clerici was purchased in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Clerici family, a silk-trading and banking dynasty whose roots lay on the shores of Lake Como. It was not until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, however, that the building was transformed into one of the most luxurious palaces in the city: in 1741, Marquis Giorgio Clerici commissioned Giovanbattista Tiepolo to decorate the entire ceiling of the gallery. The result was one of the jewels in Milan's artistic crown – the Tiepolo Gallery.

Total surface area **4,200m<sup>2</sup>**

Category **Historical/artistic heritage**



The Clerici family's regal aspirations did not, however, last long: on Giorgio's death, his heirs were forced to rent out the palazzo, until – in 1813 – the building was subsumed by the State, going on (in 1862) to become the Court of Appeal. Since 1942, it has housed the Institute for the Study of International Politics (ISPI). Architecturally, the building has a long and relatively understated facade that stands in clear contrast to the rich decoration of the interiors, many of which feature prestigious frescoes, plasterwork and tapestries, including the *Apotheosis of Hercules* and the *Abduction of Ganymede*, both attributed to Borroni, as well as a *Wind Allegory* by Bortoloni. Last, but by no means least, there is the Tiepolo Gallery: the walls of this extremely long salon are adorned with fine cornicework, doorposts, doors and mirrors, all of which play their part in creating a magnificent illusion of light and colour.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### MILAN

#### COMPLESSO IMMOBILIARE DI PIAZZA MORANDI

This property complex comprises a number of different buildings, the largest of which is Palazzo Morandi – a modern construction dating from the 1960s with a modular marble facade and an arcade at ground-floor level. This rectangular building, which is currently being used by the Italian Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, has five above-ground storeys and a basement level. With the exception of the ground floor, the other above-ground floors have a regular floor plan with a wide central corridor providing access to the various offices.

**Total surface area** 10,800m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Mode of acquisition** Devolution



Other buildings in the complex include Palazzo Marina, which houses the Court of Auditors. It is situated to the rear and accessed through Via Marina, at the very edge of the parkland surrounding the Belgioioso royal villa. This 3-storey neoclassical building has an almost square plan and a basement floor.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### MILAN

#### PALAZZO LITTA

The construction of Palazzo Litta was commissioned in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century by Bartolomeo Arese, President of the Senate of Milan, who wanted a grand home for his family. On Bartolomeo's death, the palazzo was inherited by the Viscounts of Borromeo, and subsequently, by the Litta family. Building the palazzo was a laborious operation that reached completion only after three centuries. It is a textbook example of civil architecture: positioned along the medieval Corso Magenta, it encloses a 17<sup>th</sup>-century courtyard, two 18<sup>th</sup>-century courtyards, Baroque staircases and facades, and gardens and outbuildings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Historical/artistic heritage</b>
<b>Year acquired</b>	<b>1996</b>
<b>Mode of acquisition</b>	<b>By decree</b>



The main courtyard, designed by Francesco Maria Richini and built circa 1645, is composed of granite columns that support a continuous, rectilinear architrave, with brick corner pilasters giving the space a severe but solid feel. The facade was designed by Bartolomeo Bolla and built between 1743 and 1760, whereas the principal staircase was the work of Carlo Giuseppe Merlo. Also worthy of note is the wonderful theatre, which today is Milan's oldest working theatre. With the exception of the theatre (which is used by Teatro Litta / Teatro degli Equali and the Palazzo Litta Cultural Association), the building is owned by the Italian Ministry of Culture.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### NAPLES

#### COLLEGIO DELLA SCUOLA MILITARE E CHIESA DELLA “NUNZIATELLA”

The name *Nunziatella* is given to the church commissioned in 1558 by noblewoman Anna Mendoza. Dedicated to the Our Lady of the Annunciation, the church was referred to by the typically Neapolitan diminutive of *Nunziatella* to distinguish it from the larger church of the Annunziata, which is located in the historical centre of Naples. Having passed into the hands of the Jesuits, who built one of their novitiates on the nearby Pizzozfalcone hillside, the church was renovated in the early years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century by architect Ferdinando Sanfelice, who turned it into a jewel of late-Baroque forms, embellished with high-quality frescoes and works of art.

Total surface area 11,000m<sup>2</sup>

Category Historical/artistic heritage

Year acquired 1936

Mode of acquisition Long-term State ownership



In 1774, a year after the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Kingdom of Naples, the complex was chosen by Federico I to be the seat of the Royal Military College. It was only after another 15 years or so, on November 18, 1787, that the Nunziatella Military Academy was established (the Academy continues to this day and is renowned for the quality of the military and civil training it provides). Since then, the Nunziatella Church has been the school's chapel. The church has a basilica-style floor plan, with barrel vault and deep lateral chapels, and is remarkable for the extraordinary pictorial decorations added by Francesco De Mura, which set the architectural design off perfectly.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### PALERMO

#### BIBLIOTECA CENTRALE DELLA REGIONE SICILIANA

The Central Library of Sicily (*Biblioteca Centrale della Regione Siciliana*) is the most recent name given to an institution that was established on November 15, 1782 within an existing complex comprising a Jesuit College (*Collegio Massimo dei Gesuiti*) and the adjacent Baroque Church of Santa Maria della Grotta. The institution was founded at the behest of King Ferdinand I and the Prince of Torremuzza, Gabriele Lancillotto Castelli. The design of what is now the grand Reading Room was entrusted to the celebrated architect Venanzio Marvuglia.

Total surface area 11,500m<sup>2</sup>

Category Governmental use

Year acquired 1860

Mode of acquisition By decree



Following the unification of Italy, the complex was renamed as the National Library and its collections were progressively expanded, thanks partly to the incorporation of the libraries of a number of religious bodies and private collectors and partly to the fact that copies were required to be held there by law. The entire complex has a four-sided plan, complete with internal courtyard, and – in the sections that look out over Via Collegio Giusino and Piazza Settangeli – plays host respectively to the *Vittorio Emanuele* School and the National Boarding School. The Library was heavily bombed during WWII and the collections were transferred temporarily to Palazzo Mazzarino. In 1948, the Library re-opened on its original site.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### PALERMO

#### CASERMA CANGIALOSI

The property complex that currently houses the *Cangialosi* barracks of the Italian Financial Police (*Guardia di Finanza*) in Palermo was built in the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century by the Blessed Pietro Geremia: this Palermo-born Dominican friar was responsible for founding the Santa Zita Convent in his home town, which then transferred to the Italian Public Property Agency more than four centuries later, in 1866. In early 1945, the barracks was occupied by the Allies, who station several Italian prisoners-of-war there after making the necessary modifications to the building. In 1946, the complex passed into the hands of the Financial Police.

**Total surface area** 10,700m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1866

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



Today, the *Cangialosi* barracks comprises: four-room basement level used as a rifle range; ground floor with 48 rooms of various sizes plus a mezzanine with a further 18 rooms; first floor with 46 rooms and second floor with 29 rooms, giving a total of 145 rooms.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### ROME

#### PALAZZO DELLE FINANZE

Palazzo delle Finanze was the first major public building erected by the State following Italian unification. The headquarters of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance are built on a rectangular site measuring around 70,500m<sup>2</sup> (the largest, most imposing building in the capital after the Palazzo del Quirinale). The complex has four main entrances, three large internal courtyards, including one Renaissance courtyard (along Via Cernaia) surrounded by a portico with, at its centre, a fountain made by Francesco Pieroni, as well as two showpiece staircases, eight grand staircases and eight secondary staircases.

**Total surface area** 100,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1871

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



The interior decoration of the palazzo explores historical, allegorical and secular themes, while the pediments on the facades of the main entrances underline the institutional functions of the Ministry in its management of the public finances. Also noteworthy is the remarkable and extensive Roman mosaic that dates from the second century A.D. and is part of the Diocletian bath complex uncovered during the building of the palazzo. The building has a classical floor plan and structure, and employs a celebratory architectural language: the oversized orders, the richly decorated facades and the juxtaposition of 16<sup>th</sup>-century architectural elements demonstrate the intention to reassert the distinction between Church and State and the desire to make manifest the solidity and credibility of the newly unified Italy.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### ROME

#### ISTITUTO CHIMICO FISICO

The Institute, constructed in 1872, was established with the objective of giving Rome – which had recently become the capital of a united Italy – a centre of scientific excellence on the German model. The aim was to create three laboratories or ‘practical schools’ of physics, chemistry and physiology – disciplines considered to be of fundamental important at the time. Following a prolonged series of debates, the most suitable location for the new institute was felt to be the Monastery of San Lorenzo in Panisperna, on the Viminale, which was then on the periphery of the city but was soon engulfed by urban expansion.

**Total surface area** 14,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 1872

**Mode of acquisition** Compulsory purchase



The first laboratory to be constructed was the chemistry lab, located in the centre of the site. In 1881, it became the seat of the Practical School of Physics, which went on to become a lynchpin of Italian scientific endeavour and the place in which the group led by Enrico Fermi produced ground-breaking results in the field of nuclear physics. Today, the building is used by the local government in Rome, by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and by a number of private companies.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### ROME

#### PALAZZO BLUMENSTHIL

Built in the early 1800s, Palazzo Blumensthil is a laudable example of Neo-Renaissance architecture that enjoys excellent views over the Tiber. Situated in the vicinity of Castel Sant'Angelo and the Vatican, it was designed by architect Luca Carimini for Baron Blumensthil. The floor plan has an asymmetrical C-shape to match the alignment of the surrounding streets – the facade overlooking the river is at an angle with respect to the main section.

**Total surface area** 4,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Year acquired** 1990

**Mode of acquisition** By law



The facade features a loggia on three orders of serlians, thus simultaneously guaranteeing the illumination of the interior and the maximum width of the openings, as well as respecting not only the vertical axes of the openings but also the lexicon of Neo-Renaissance architecture. Indeed, the palazzo is modelled on the most classical of 16<sup>th</sup>-century sources: Palladio and Serlio. The ground floor features a portico with three supporting arches, which are aligned along the three axes of the coping at the centre of the facade and surmounted by a narrow, measured balustrade. Another interesting aspect of this building is that the stairwell plays host to one of Rome's oldest lifts, which – thanks to a recent renovation – is still in perfect working order. The building is currently used by public- and private-sector organisations.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### ROME

#### PALAZZO SPADA

Palazzo Spada was built in 1540 for Cardinal Girolamo Capodiferro (1501–1559). In 1632, it was bought by Cardinal Bernardino Spada, who commissioned Francesco Borromini to make alterations to it. The Swiss architect came up with a masterpiece of false perspective in the courtyard, in which the sequence of columns decreasing in height, together with the rising floor, generates the illusion that the gallery is 37 metres long (when in actual fact it measures only 8 metres in length), along with a sculpture that seems to be life-size but is actually only 60cm high.

**Total surface area** 4,500m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Year acquired** 1926

**Mode of acquisition** Purchase



Taken together, the plaster decorations on the facade of the palazzo and in the courtyard – with sculptures inside niches surrounded by garlands of flowers and fruit – and the symbolic bas-reliefs between the small windows of the mezzanine combine to make this the richest 16<sup>th</sup>-century facade in Rome. The statues on the first floor are dedicated to Ancient Rome, with the triumphs of the Romans captured in eight large panels, while the courtyard plays host to two mythological statues. The palazzo also houses a colossal sculpture of Pompeius Magnus, who would appear to be the figure at whose feet Julius Caesar fell after being stabbed by the conspirators. The build also boasts the Spada collection, which features 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-century works by Andrea del Sarto, Guido Reni, Titian, Breughel the Elder, Guercino, Rubens, Dürer, Caravaggio, Annibale Carracci and others. Palazzo Spada, complete with its furnishings and gallery, was purchased by the Italian State in 1926 and now houses the State Council.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### TRENTO

#### COMPLESSO IL MAGNETE

The publicly owned property within the Marcello Armani-designed *Il Magnete* complex, located in an area to the north of Trento, is currently used by the Italian Revenue Agency and Financial Police. The complex passed into State ownership in 2003, following the signing of an agreement between the State and the Autonomous Province of Trento geared towards rationalising the public assets held within the city. The building is situated in an area of exceptional strategic importance. In the detailed plan approved by the local authority, the complex extends over more than 20 hectares and is graded as a C4 site (suitable for extensive new construction). As such, the site can be put to a number of uses: from public-service buildings and private homes to commercial premises and service-sector facilities.

**Total surface area** 17,500m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Governmental use

**Year acquired** 2003

**Mode of acquisition** Concession



The 4-storey building, which includes meeting rooms, conference halls and an archive, also has a dedicated IT floor and a 15,000m<sup>2</sup> underground car park, along with space for additional archives.

**For information:**

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### TURIN

#### PALAZZO CARIGNANO

Located in the historical centre of Turin, Palazzo Carignano is one of the most sumptuous and architecturally impressive of the Savoy residences that have recently been declared UNESCO World Heritage Sites. This Baroque pearl of a building is one of the most famous works by Theatine Father Guarino Guarini, who designed it in 1679. Of particular architectural note is the facade, which enacts a play of concave and convex lines that forms a decisive contrast with the linearity of Turinese buildings of the time.

**Total surface area** 6,600m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Year acquired** 1872

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



Between 1864 and 1871, the palazzo was expanded to host the new chamber of the Italian Parliament, and in 1884 the Baroque facade was embellished by a great Carlo Ceppi-designed fastigium celebrating the birth of Victor Emanuel II within the palazzo. When Victor Emanuel II was crowned King, he moved to the Royal Palace, while Palazzo Carignano was transferred to State ownership. It initially housed the State Council and Board of the Postal Service, followed by the Chamber of Deputies of the Sub-Alpine Parliament. From 1861 onwards, it served as the seat of the Italian Parliament and was then used for various departments of the Superintendent of Public Assets, which – together with the Museum of Italian Unification – still occupies the building. The 26-room Museum tells the story of Italy through a plethora of works of art and other artefacts.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### TURIN

#### PALAZZO MADAMA

Palazzo Madama encapsulates the entire history of the city of Turin: having started out as a Roman gateway, during the Middle Ages it became a fortress, going on – in the 14<sup>th</sup>-century – to become the Castle of the Acaja, complete with four corner towers. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was renamed Palazzo Madama in memory of the residency of the ‘royal ladies’ (Maria Christina of Bourbon, daughter of Henry IV, King of France, and Maria Giovanna Battista of Savoy-Nemours, wife of Charles Emanuel II), and at the behest of Charles Albert it then became the site of the Royal Art Gallery and of the first Senate of the Realm. In 1934, the palazzo became the Civic Museum of Turin and, since December 2006, it has been home to the Turin Museum Foundation.

**Total surface area** 4,900m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Mode of acquisition** Long-term State ownership



The building has a stone support structure, a brick roof over wooden beams, and internal and external wooden fixtures. There are two above-ground floors, as well as a basement and an attic, which are linked through stairwells positioned at the front and rear and in the centre. In 1991, studies were initiated with a view to carrying out a major renovation of the building. The larger rooms are used mostly for the Museum’s gallery and temporary exhibitions, while the smaller rooms are occupied by public-service areas and a bookshop.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it



Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### VENICE

#### ISOLA DI SAN GIORGIO

The island of San Giorgio Maggiore (so called to distinguish it from the Island of San Giorgio in Alga) was the site of salt deposits, mills and orchards, and owes its name to a small church built there in 790. Around two hundred years later, it provided the site for a Benedictine abbey that, over the centuries, garnered a prestigious reputation. During this period, San Giorgio was embellished with monumental buildings and works by the leading artists of Venice – the current church, the cloister and the grand Refectory were all designed by the leading architect of Renaissance Venice, Andrea Palladio. The church, which recalls the monumental style of classical temples and ancient Christian basilicas, was begun in 1566 and completed in the early years of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is dedicated to Saint Giorgio and Saint Stefano.

<b>Total surface area</b>	<b>Entire island</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Historical/artistic heritage</b>	
<b>Mode of acquisition</b>	<b>By decree</b>	
		<p>Following the fall of the Most Serene Republic of Venice in 1797, the island was devastated and despoiled, first during the Napoleonic period and then under Austrian domination. After the closure of the Benedictine monastery, from 1807 onwards San Giorgio was used as a bonded storage site – it was during this period that large warehouses were erected at the northern end of the island, along with the docks, the edge of which is delineated by a small wharf. In the aftermath of the revolutionary stirrings of 1848, the island became a military stronghold, first of the Austrians and, subsequently, of the Italians. These were dark days for the island of San Giorgio, since it found itself invaded by barracks, canopies and other temporary structures while the monumental buildings were indiscriminately subdivided and often poorly propped up. The island is currently used by public- and private-sector companies and also plays host to the Cini Foundation.</p>

**For information:**

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### VENICE

#### FABBRICHE VECCHIE E NUOVE

The 16<sup>th</sup>-century complex known as the *Fabbriche Vecchie e Nuove* (Old and New Buildings) was constructed in Rialto, which was one of the first parts of Venice to be settled, along with San Marco and the Arsenale. Already a trading centre in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, over time the Rialto area also became the centre of the city's financial activities and the seat of the most important courts governing the city's economic life.

**Category** Historical/art  
istic heritage

**Year  
acquired** 1994

**Mode of By law  
acquisition**



The reconstruction of Rialto following the market fire in 1514 did not alter the basic structure of the area – rather, the area was expanded through the addition of the so-called Fabbriche Vecchie e Nuove and the palazzo of the Camerlenghi family, which was sited right in front of the Palazzo dei Dieci Savi – the current headquarters of the Venice Water Authority. The Old Buildings date from 1522 and were designed by Scarpagnino. Located along the so-called Jewellers' Row in Venice (*Ruga degli Orefici*), they played host to shops on the ground floor with residences above, whereas the New Buildings (designed by Sansovino in 1555 and located along the Grand Canal, facing a long porticoed section) were conceived as residences for the superintendent magistrates. Today, the New Buildings house the Court of Venice. The *Pescaria* – a neo-gothic complex dating from 1907 in front of the New Buildings – is home to a lively fish market.

#### For information:

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma

## PROPERTY PROFILE

### VENICE

#### COMPLESSO DELL'ISOLA DI POVEGLIA

After the victory in 810 over the Franks, the island of Poveglia – governed by a ducal steward – was the beneficiary of numerous tax concessions. Moreover, its inhabitants were not required to carry out military service and, last but not least, the steward was afforded the privilege of tying his own vessel to the ducal ship (the *Bucintoro*) during the Feast of the Ascension. The canal facing the island (*Canale dell'Orfano* or Canal of the Orphan) also commemorates the victory over the Franks, since it was here that the enemy fleet was encircled and massacred.

**Total surface area** 75,000m<sup>2</sup>

**Category** Historical/artistic heritage

**Mode of acquisition** By law



Serving as a refuge for the peoples fleeing from Padua and from Este during the Barbarian invasions, in subsequent centuries the island began to prosper – so much so, in fact, that it was governed first by a Chamberlain and then by its own Mayor. After the battle of Chioggia in 1379, the island passed under the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Public Health and became a health centre for ships' crews before being fitted out as an isolation hospital. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Poveglia was used first as a quarantine facility for passengers and crews and, later, as a convalescent home. In 1999, the Italian Treasury Ministry reassigned the island to the Public Property Agency.

**For information:**

Press Office:  
Tel. 06 42367 609-638 - Cell. 335 69 50 199  
dg.ufficiostampa@agenziademanio.it

Agenzia del Demanio  
Via Barberini, 38  
00187 Roma