



PALAZZO MAGNANI



Palazzo Magnani

The palace is an important exhibition venue. It is located in Corso Garibaldi, once the place where the Crostolo stream flowed, in fact the eastern wall is made with stones coming from the ancient torrent.

The palazzo was built in the latter half of the sixteenth century when the **Becchi** Counts decided to construct their city residence, choosing a location on Via della Ghiara, now Corso Garibaldi, which at the time was particularly strategic for trade.

In the XV century it was decided to house the families of the town's elite along **Corso della Ghiara**, with attention being paid to the architectural aspects of the street (intensifying in 1597 with the erection of the Basilica della Madonna della Ghiara) resulting in the stylistic alignment of the palaces and façades, often through the affixing of corner decorations. To that end, in 1576 **Prospero Sogari** (called **Il Clemente**) was commissioned for the beautiful double-faced Janus located on the southwest corner of the building between Corso Garibaldi and Via Vicedomini as a protector and guardian of the family.

In the early nineteenth century the palace was ceded to the **Chioffi** noble family of Reggio, who undertook renovation work in the house and oversaw to completion the Neoclassical restructuring of the facade.

The only remains of the original construction from that period is the palazzo layout, built around a central courtyard and the marble herm on the corner.

In 1917, after various changes in ownership, the house passed to **Luigi Magnani** (Reggio Emilia, 1906 – Mamiano, 1984) was a writer, essayist, art historian, musicologist, composer and music critic. His extraordinary art collection, exhibited in his residence at Mamiano di Traversetolo (Fondazione Magnani-Rocca, Parma), includes works by Goya, Titian, Rembrandt, Dürer, Monet, Renoir, Canova, De Chirico, De Pisis e Morandi.

In 1984 Luigi Magnani prepares to sell the building – his 'city residence' – to the Province of Reggio Emilia, in order to convert it into an exhibition venue.

In 1987 the Province Reggio Emilia approves the purchase of Palazzo Magnani and the start of restoration works led by architect Ivan Sacchetti.

The place takes into account the standards set by UNESCO for the buildings that house the works of art.

On 26 April 1997 Palazzo Magnani formally opens with the exhibition *Georges Braque: Sign and Material*.

On 11 November 2010 the Province of Reggio Emilia obtained the "**Palazzo Magnani Foundation**" which obtained the recognition of the Emilia-Romagna Region on 7 February 2011.

The Foundation is a non-profit organization whose institutional purpose is the conservation and promotion of the heritage of Palazzo Magnani, the promotion and dissemination of visual arts, the promotion of cultural initiatives and events and the promotion of the province.

In 2016 the Municipality of Reggio Emilia joined the founding members. The **European Festival of Photography** and the **program of cultural events Restate** are added to the exhibitions of modern and contemporary art.





PLANIMETRIA GENERALE PIANO TERRA - ARREDI

ABACO ARREDI	
COD.01	Libreria a giorno
COD.03	Libreria a giorno
COD.04	Tavolo
COD.06	Desk reception
COD.07	Libreria a giorno
COD.10a	Armadietto spogliatoio a 18 spazi
COD.10b	Armadietto spogliatoio a 15 spazi
COD.11	Ancido a giorno porta riviste e opere
COD.12	Seduta con vari a giorno
COD.13	Mobile porta-fogli
COD.14	Pedana morbida
COD.15	Lavagna
COD.16	Scaffale contenitivo
COD.17	Tavolo componibile
COD.18	Pannello espositivo

	SKIN - cod.08	SHELL	SOLID - S1
INGRESSO		13m	
ATRIO			2,6m
BOOKSHOP	h.250cm	3m	
GUARDAROBA			
OPEN LOUNGE	h.225cm	13m	
AULA DIDATTICA	h.250cm	11m	
SALA IBRIDA	h.360cm	21m	
DISIMPEGNO SCALONE	h.320cm	6m	



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SERVIZIO SICUREZZA SISMICA EDILIZIA E PROGRAMMAZIONE SCOLASTICA

**RESTAURO, MESSA IN SICUREZZA E RIQUALIFICAZIONE
FUNZIONALE DELLA SEDE ESPOSITIVA DI PALAZZO MAGNANI**

CUP: C89D24015110005

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PROVINCIA DI REGGIO EMILIA

IL DIRIGENTE DEL SERVIZIO
SERVIZIO SICUREZZA SISMICA
EDILIZIA E PROGRAMMAZIONE SCOLASTICA

Ing. **AZZIO GATTI**

RESPONSABILE UNICO DEL PROCEDIMENTO

Arch. **Ilaria Martini**

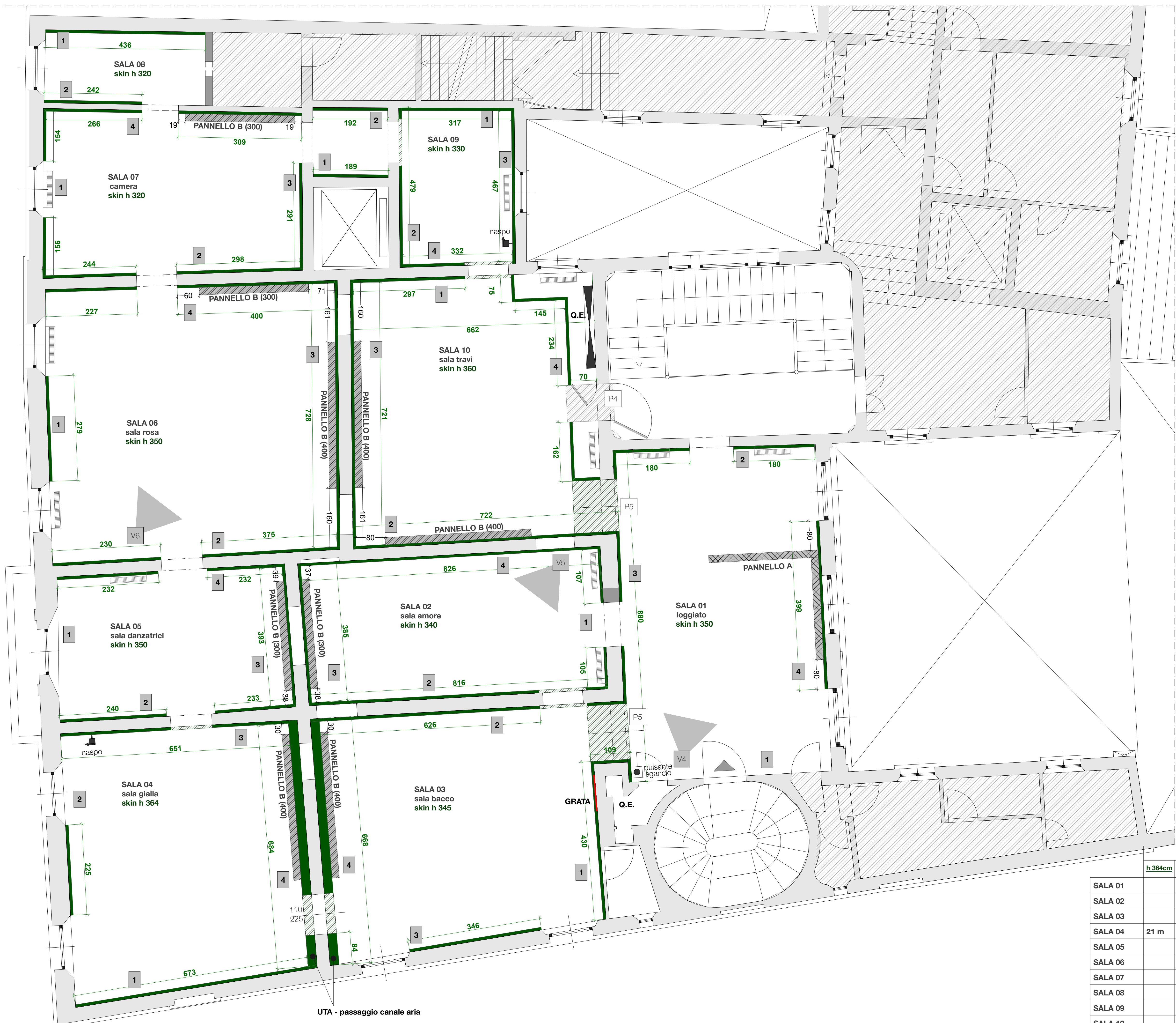
PALAZZO MAGNANI
IL DIRETTORE

Dott. **DAVIDE ZANICHELLI**

Arch. **Francesca Tagliavini**

Dott. **Annachiara Rea**

PROGETTO ESECUTIVO			TAV. n°
OGGETTO: RESTAURO, MESSA IN SICUREZZA E RIQUALIFICAZIONE FUNZIONALE DELLA SEDE ESPOSITIVA DI PALAZZO MAGNANI			A03
PLANIMETRIA GENERALE PIANO TERRA - ARREDI	ARREDI - Rti dettagli FASCICOLO ARREDI.pdf	scala	1/50
agosto 2025	redazione REV.06	verifica finale 25/08/2025	pratica n°
file TAV_A03.dwg			01



PLANIMETRIA GENERALE PIANO PRIMO - ALLESTIMENTO

	SKIN - cod.08							SOLID H280cm
	h 364cm	h 360cm	h 350cm	h 345cm	h 340cm	h 330cm	h 320cm	
SALA 01			12 m					n°3 x 2,8m
SALA 02					21 m			3 m
SALA 03				22 m				4 m
SALA 04	21 m							4 m
SALA 05			13 m					3 m
SALA 06			21 m					3 m + 4 m
SALA 07						17 m		3 m
SALA 08						7+4 m		
SALA 09					13 m			
SALA 10	23 m							4 m + 4 m
TOTALE ML ESPOSIZIONE = 179 m								40 m

LEGENDA

X

Indicazione riferimento prospetto
Rif. dettaglio F-P.pdf

20

20

SOLID

PANNELLO A
Rif. dettaglio F-AL.pdf / pag.17/18
parete fissa con
Possibilità di integrare dispositivi
multimediali

20

20

SOLID

PANNELLO B
Rif. dettaglio F-AL.pdf / pag.19/20
parete fissa L300cm / L400cm
Possibilità di integrare dispositivi
multimediali

cod.08 - SKIN

Rif. dettaglio F-AL.pdf / pag.15/16
contropannello perimetrale

cod.08 - SKIN

Rif. dettaglio F-AL.pdf / pag.15/16
contropannello perimetrale - sopra porta

V1

Indicazione vista 3D



FONDAZIONE
PALAZZO MAGNANI
REGGIO EMILIA

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FUNZIONALE DELLA SEDE ESPOSITIVA DI PALAZZO MAGNANI
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OGGETTO:
RESTAURO, MESSA IN SICUREZZA E RIQUALIFICAZIONE
FUNZIONALE DELLA SEDE ESPOSITIVA DI PALAZZO MAGNANI

TAV. n°
A05

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE PIANO PRIMO - ALLESTIMENTO
agosto 2025
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ALLESTIMENTO - Rif. dettagli
FASCICOLO ALLESTIMENTO.pdf
redazione REV.06

verifica finale 25/08/2025
pratica n°

01





CHIOSTRI DI SAN PIETRO

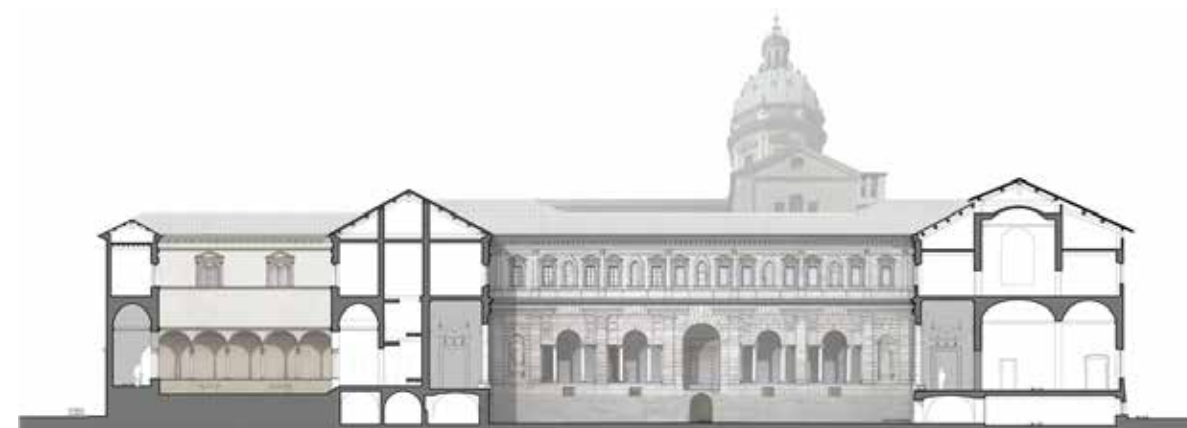


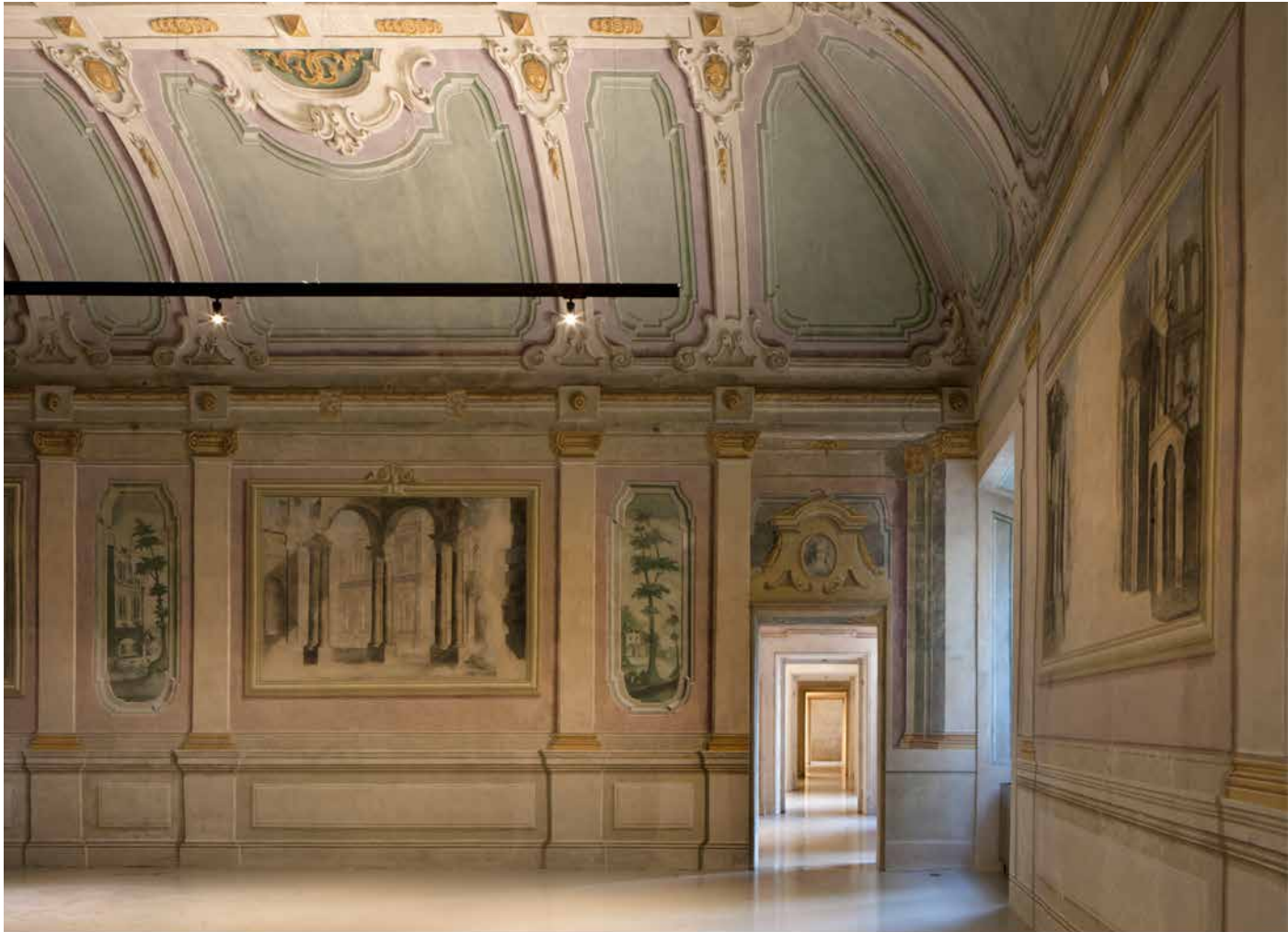
The **Cloisters of San Pietro** are part of an important 16th century monastic complex located in the historic center of Reggio Emilia.

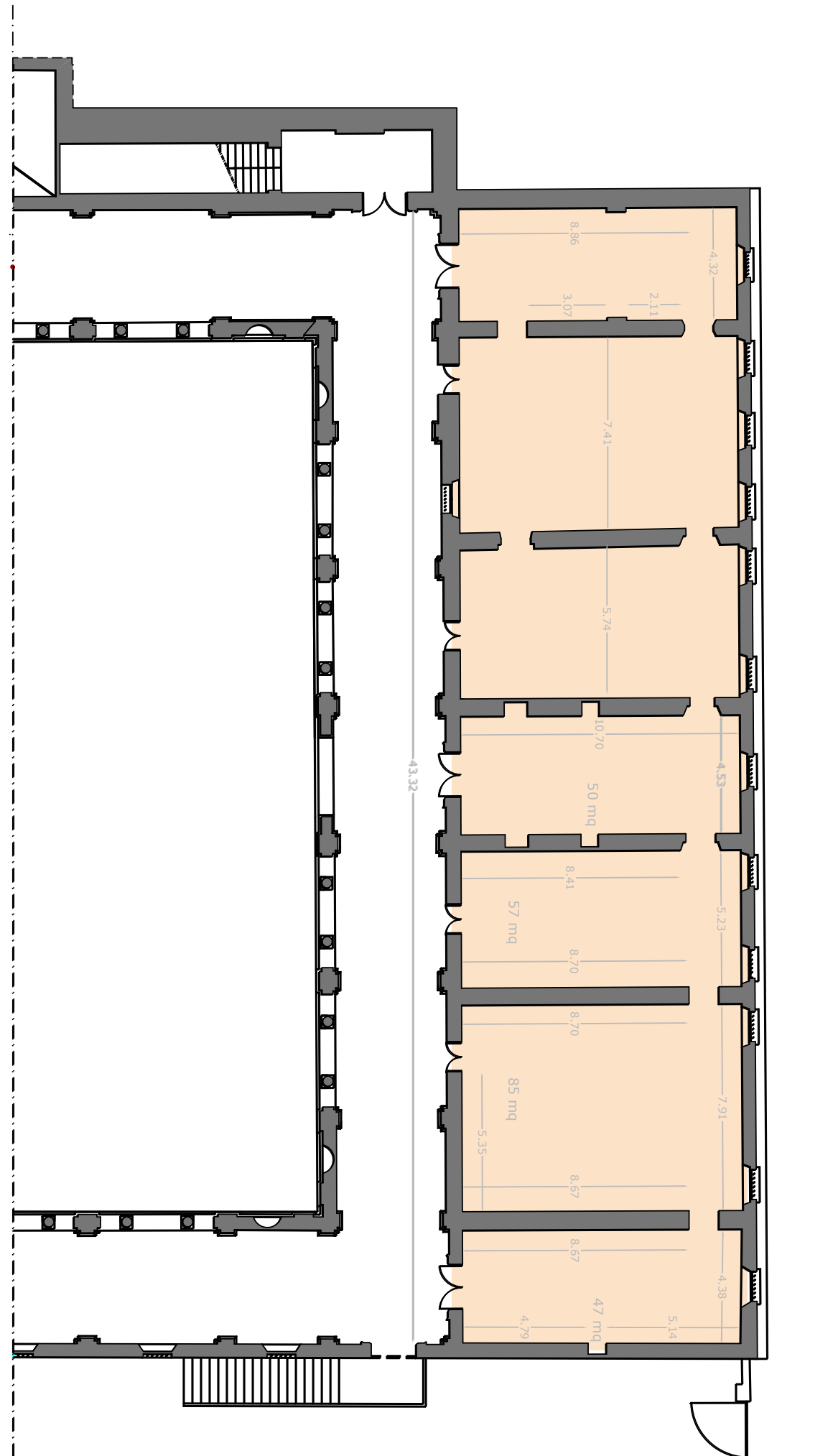
The Benedictine monastic complex, including courtyards and vegetable gardens, occupied a large area that ran from via Emilia to the walls. The “small Cloister” was completed in 1524 by **Bartolemeo Spani** and by **Leonardo Pacchioni** and is of typical renaissance design. The “large Cloister” was built in 1584 by **Prospero** and **Francesco Pacchioni**. A number of paintings can be seen but unfortunately many of the decorations were covered by a layer of lime in the 1950’s. The “large Cloister” presents an imposing setting, with the high loggia running along the length of the facades, densely decorated with statues and windows. Immediately after the unification of Italy the building was transformed into a military barracks, resulting in the rear-end collision of the arches of the small cloister and the creation of a series of tenements in the area once used as vegetable gardens. After a recent restoration by the Comune di Reggio Emilia, it is now the ideal venue for numerous **shows, events and art exhibitions**, organized between spring and autumn.

RESTAURATION

The project regarded the restoration of Cloisters of St. Peter, the most valuable monumental complex in the city of Reggio Emilia, strengthening its strategic cultural vocation of international relevance. It’s an intervention to give new life to the monumental complex searching for a balanced relationship between ancient and contemporary, between rediscovering spaces by stimulating new relationships and establishing new compatible uses, with attention also to the social role of urban regeneration. A disused military area, this place represented an inaccessible area in the heart of the city until the rediscovery for temporary events such as Fotografia Europea festival. With the aim of strengthening this strategic cultural venue, works were financed to fully return it as a cultural-innovative centre of international importance. The project involved three related interventions: the completion of the conservative restoration of the Renaissance monumental body, attributed to the hand of **Giulio Romano**, as the main cultural container of the city; the urban regeneration through the demolition of the annexed buildings behind and the reconstruction on the same site of the new building of *Open Urban Laboratories*, in close relation with the monumental complex and in functional continuity with the adjacent building of the old Scuderia; the redevelopment of the courtyards between the buildings, rediscovering the role of urban crossing and meeting place, a place that is returned to the city. The recovery of the monumental body was carried out through careful conservative restoration and the adaptation of the functional endowment for an excellence cultural use, keeping the unfinished character that the centuries have left, a condition that the project has made its own.









CHIOSTRI DI S.PIETRO
PIANTA PIANO PRIMO

PIANTA PIANO PRIMO_1:500





PALAZZO DA MOSTO



Palazzo da Mosto is a Renaissance complex in the heart of the historic centre of Reggio Emilia whose construction was immediately considered superb for its majesty and finesse.

It was returned to the city with an important investment by the Fondazione Manodori to become a multipurpose space available to the community. It is a rediscovered place that intends to contribute to the social and cultural life of the historic centre, opening its doors to moments of encounter and aggregation.

HISTORICAL HINTS

It is one of the most significant fifteenth-century mansions in Reggio [around 1495], commissioned by **Francesco da Mosto**, a high ducal official. The palace passed to other owners, including the Pallavicino marquises from Parma, the Cassoli family from Reggio in the mid-16th century and Count Ferrarini at the beginning of the 18th century.

On the whole, the palace preserves evident traces of the influence of the Este architect **Biagio Rossetti** who took care of another Da Mosto family residence in Ferrara. The exterior of the building bears clear traces of its Renaissance form, both in the brick facing and in the rich cornice decorated with busts of Roman emperors, originally connected by a band of vegetal spirals painted in fresco. Its shape recalls the Lombard decorative tradition of the late fifteenth century and art historians have identified the work of artists such as **Cesare Cesariano** and **Bartolomeo Spani**. Inside are preserved the ancient painted wooden coffers and traces of pictorial decorations, previously hidden under modern plasterwork and brought to light by careful restoration. The staircase that leads from the inner courtyard to an arched loggia from which you can access the main floor was leaned against the primitive nucleus in the eighteenth century. Originally it was decorated at the base with two stone dogs now preserved in the Civic Museums.

In a room on the main floor, which was part of the living quarters of the director of the kindergarten, there is a pictorial decoration with dancing cherubs painted by **Cirillo Manicardi**, husband of the then director Ada Livi, who collaborated with the artist painting the bouquets of flowers.

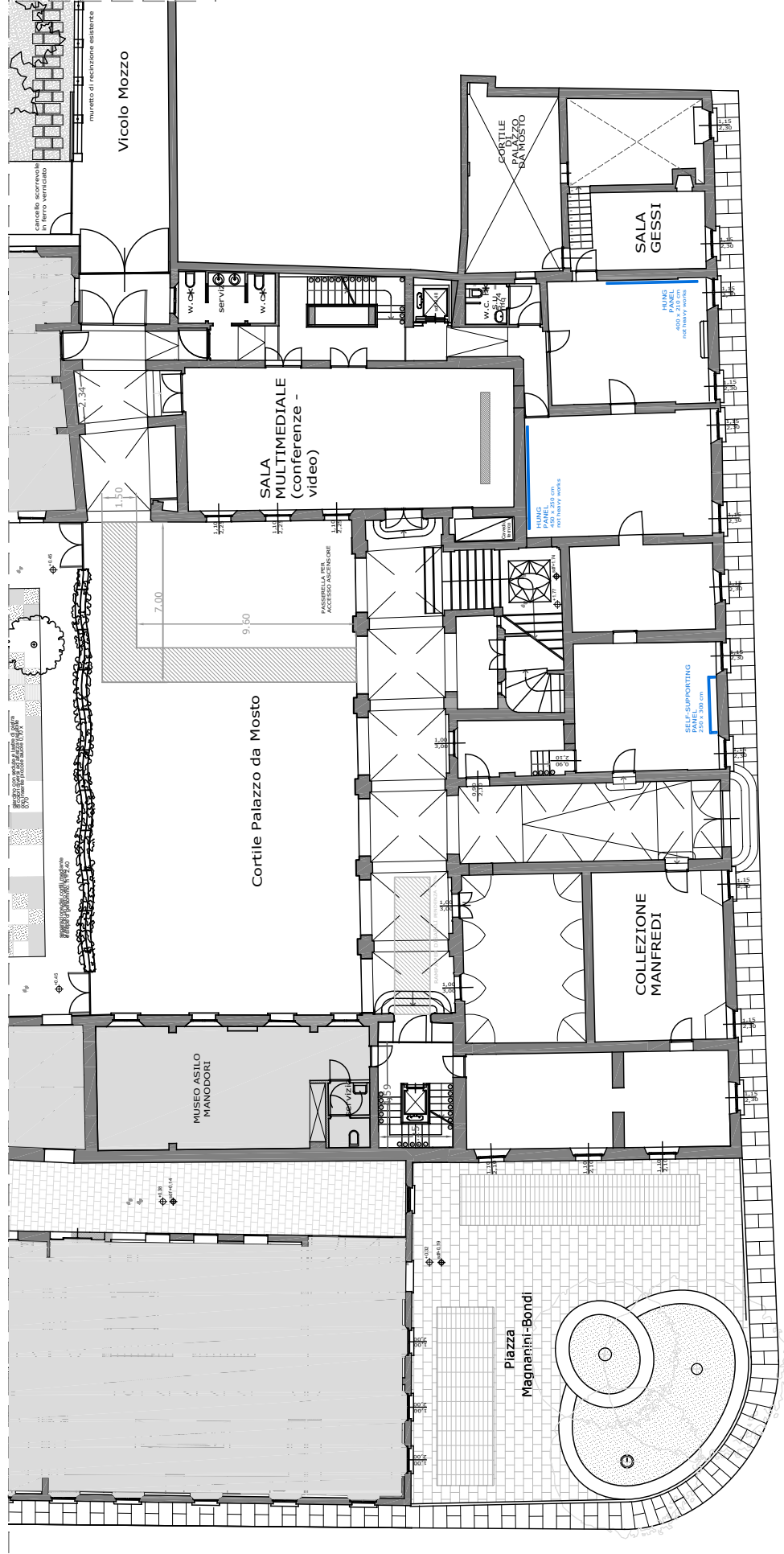
In 1857 **Pietro Manodori** took over the palace from the Greppi Counts of Milan at his own expense, to open the kindergarten there in 1860, while waiting to complete the transfer of ownership to the Monte di Pietà, of which he was president.

THE RESTORATION

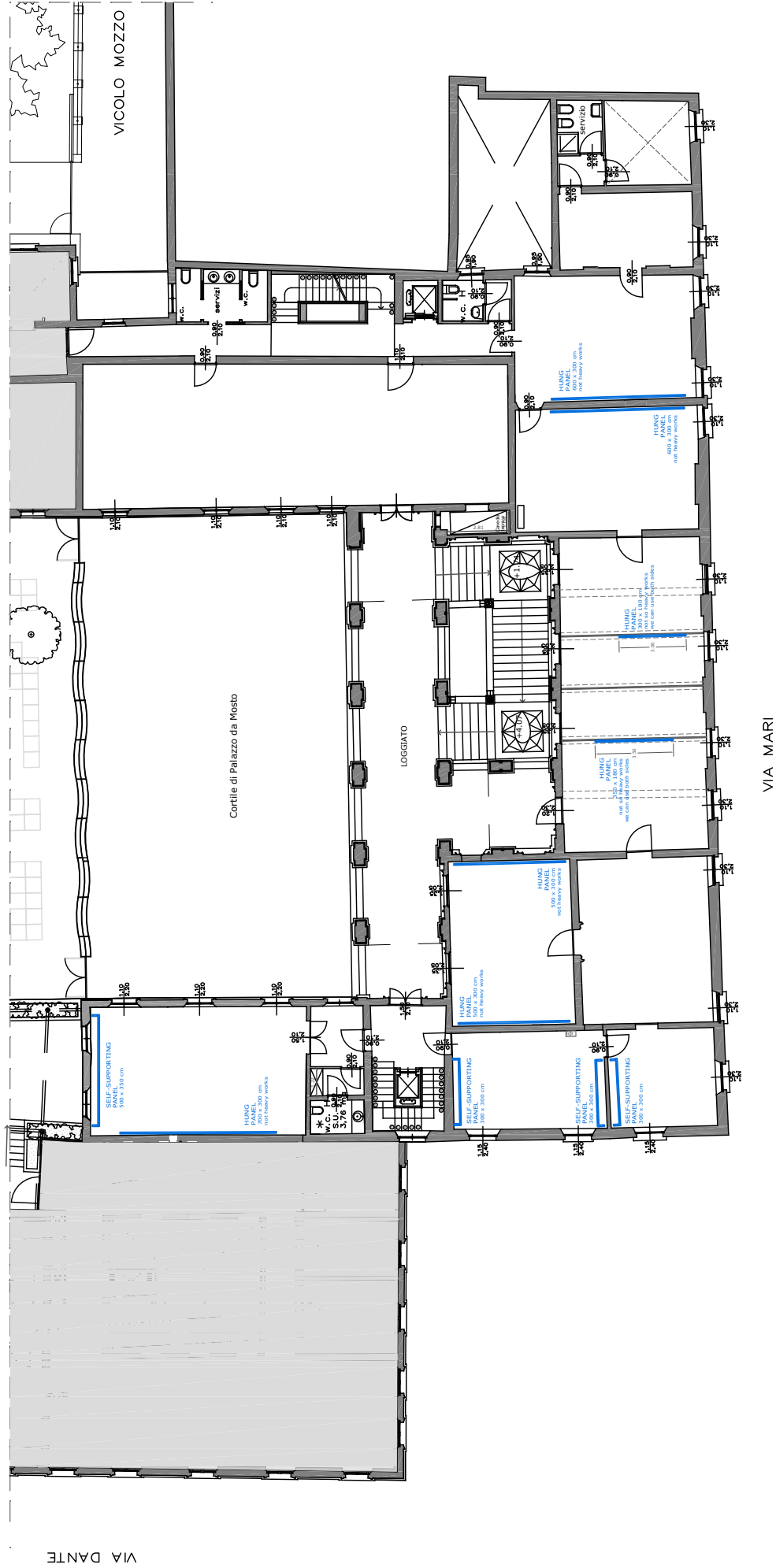
The restoration project [2005] has maintained the original structure of the architectural complex, recovering where possible also the painted friezes, the elegant coffered ceilings, the medallions and the terracotta cornices.

The ancient and monumental layout, with the large staircase, the loggia, the balconies and part of an internal courtyard have been restored with the intention of making them accessible to the local community.





GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

