

2

THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVAL RESEARCH



1628



XVIII sec



XVIII sec



XVII sec



1704



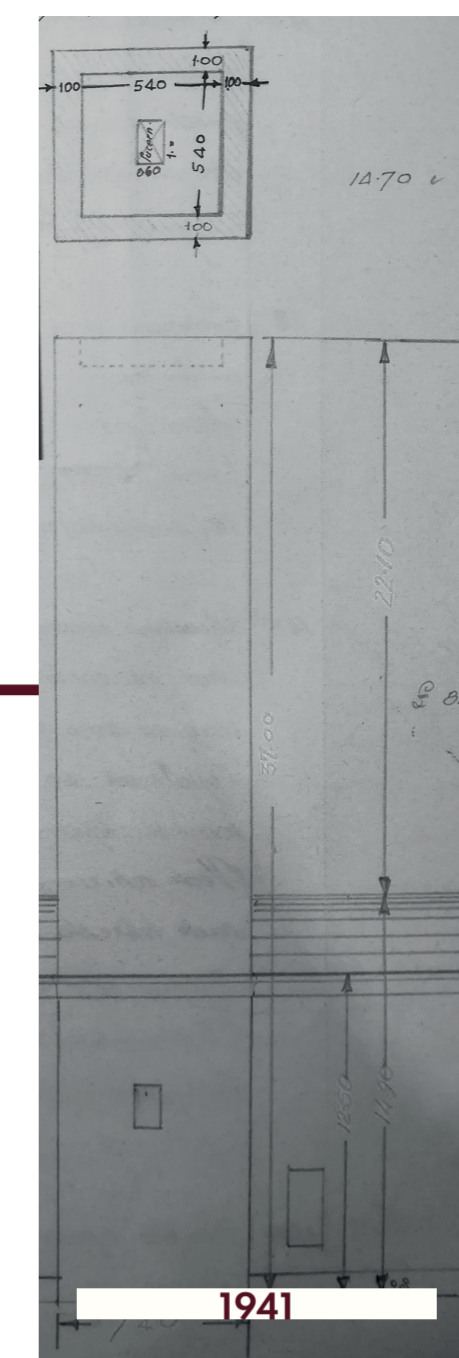
1709



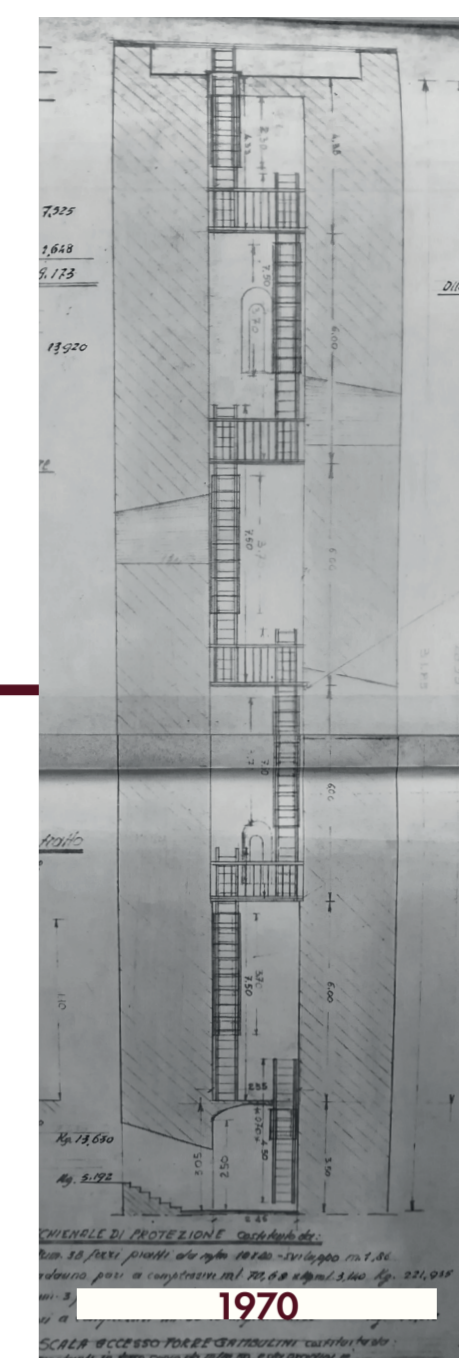
1837



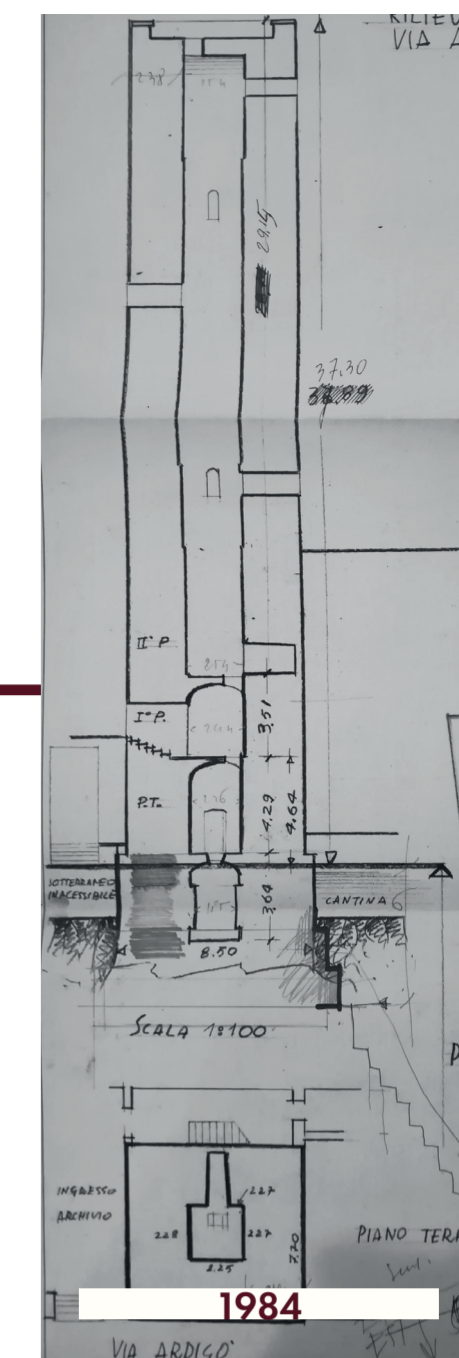
1900



1941



1970



1984

the tower drawings through times

the historical events

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975

first mention of the family of *Gambulini/Gambulinorum* with Alberto de Gambulinis then mayor and prosecutor of the municipality of Mantua

"magna turris et alta"

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975

G. Gardani, *Fra Torri e "Magnae Domus"*, Famiglie e spazi urbani a Mantova. Secoli XII-XIII, Libreria Editrice, 2008

Bisancio de Gambulinis, on his death, declares to bequeath to his brother Alberto several houses and a certain tower, that became the symbol of the prestige of the family

"que appellatur turris magna Gambolinorum"

ASMi, b. 233, n. 29, 1246 citato in G. Gardani, *Fra Torri e "Magnae Domus"*, Famiglie e spazi urbani a Mantova. Secoli XII-XIII, Libreria Editrice, 2008

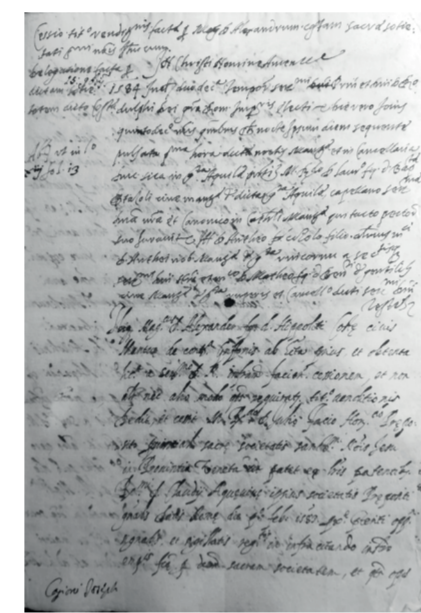
the Tower together with two adjacent houses is sold to the Ripalta family in exchange for a plot of land in Romanore

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975

The Tower passes to the Gonzaga family, not yet lords of Mantova

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975

on the death of the marquis Luigi Alessandro Gonzaga, the palace and the Tower passed into the property of the eldest son Ferrante Gonzaga and his heirs



AsMn, Archivio Notarile, Rogito del notaio G. Cagioni, 15 Novembre 1584

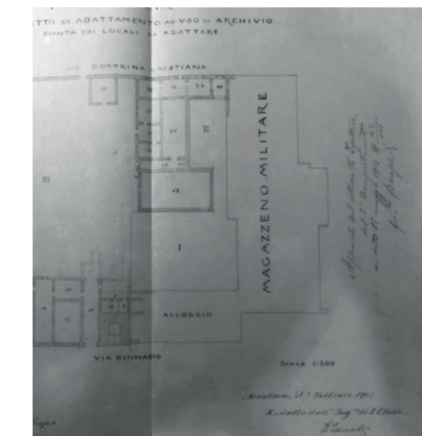
the merchant Costa sells his part to the Jesuit Fathers, willing to establish their own "college" which gives to the tower the new name of *Torre dei Gesuiti*

E. Marani, *Vie e Piazze di Mantova. Analisi di un centro storico*, Via Ardigò, in "Civiltà Mantovana", Anno I, n°5, Settembre-Ottobre 1966

the remaining part of the complex is given to the marquis Guglielmo, who in turn hands it over to the Jesuit order

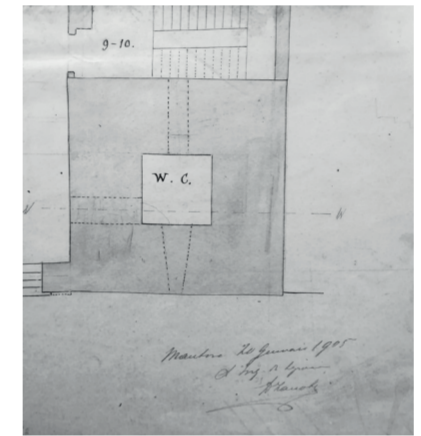
E. Boriani, *Castelli e torri dei Gonzaga nel territorio mantovano*, Brescia, 1969

the tower is incorporated by the Palazzo dei Gesuiti, designed by the architect Alfonso Torreggiani



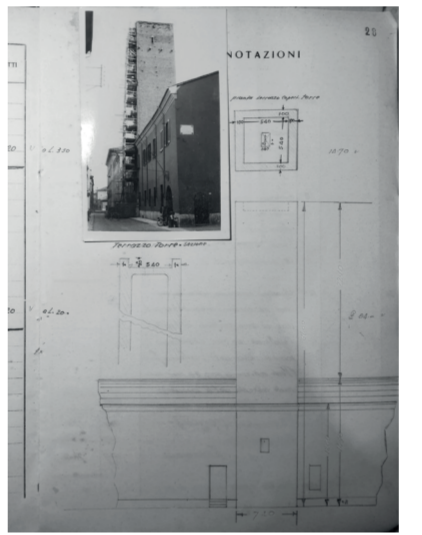
E. Marani, *Vie e Piazze di Mantova. Analisi di un centro storico*, Via Ardigò, in "Civiltà Mantovana", Anno I, n°5, Settembre-Ottobre 1966

the convent complex becomes barracks and military warehouse. On the terrace of the Tower is installed the telegraph system, giving it the new name of *Torre del Telegrafo*



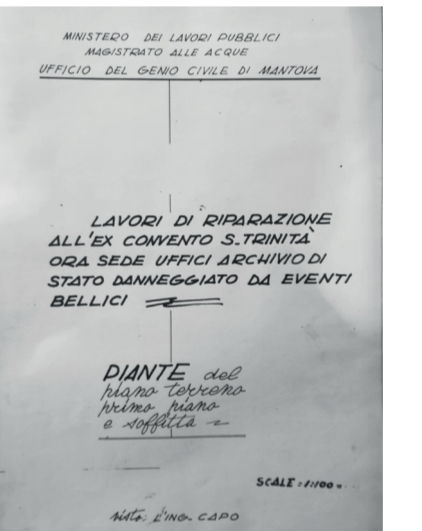
AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 383, fascicolo 341, planimetria firmata Dante Zanotti datata 20 Gennaio 1905

functional adaptations to the complex and the annexed Tower, following the transfer of the State Archives



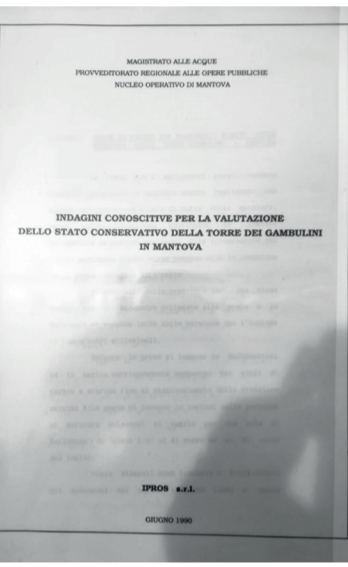
AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 231, fascicolo 148-149/57, 1941

implementation of restoration and safety measures: cleaning external masonry, waterproofing roofing, restoration of top edges



AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 277 (43), fascicolo 293/111, 1952

post-war repairs to the buildings of the Archivio di Stato and the Tower



Convegno di riuso dei castelli. Le torri demaniali di Mantova. Relazione redatta dall'ingegnere Gaetano Quarta e dall'architetto Fabio Pigazzi, 1990

investigations on the ground and on the walls of the Tower promoted by the Magistrato alle Acque in order to draw up an adequate preservation project

new seismic events bring out cracking episodes in the points of junction between the Tower and the Archive, whose usability is however confirmed

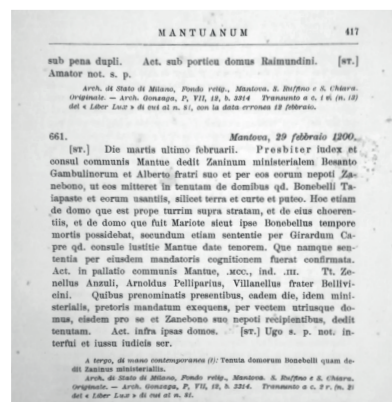
1056

1200

first mentioning of the tower as property of the noble Mantuan family of *Gambulini/Gambulinorum*

P. Torelli, *Regesto Mantovano*, Roma, 1914, p. 417 doc. 661:

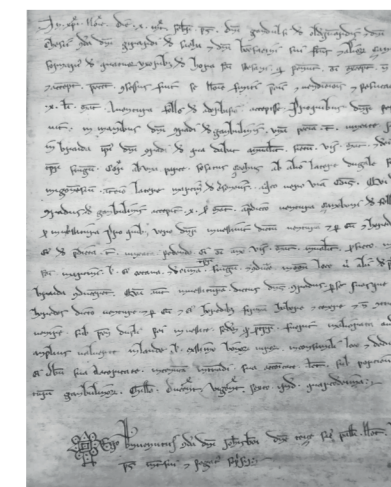
29 Febbraio 1200: "Hoc etiam de domo que est prope turrim supra stratum. [...]"



1204

surely until this date the Tower remains a property of the Gambulini family

AsMn, Archivio Gonzaga, b.303, cit in U. Bazzotti-D. Ferrari, *Il Palazzo degli studi: appunti per una storia dell'istruzione superiore a Mantova: luoghi e vicende dal Collegio dei Gesuiti al Liceo Ginnasio Virgilio*, Mantova, 8-27 ottobre 1991, Publil-Paolini Editore, Mantova 1998



1246

the Ripalta family sell the Torre to da Oculo family

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975



1289

The Tower passes to the Princes of Castiglione delle Stiviere, cadet branch of the Gonzaga family

S. Davari, *Notizie storiche topografiche della città di Mantova nei secoli XII-XIV e XV*, Archivio Storico Lombardo, 1897, ristampe 1903 e 1975



1549

a part of the complex is sold for 2000 scudi to a rich merchant, called Alessandro Costa

E. Marani, *Vie e Piazze di Mantova. Analisi di un centro storico*, Via Ardigò, in "Civiltà Mantovana", Anno I, n°5, Settembre-Ottobre 1966



1584

suppression of the road immediately to the left of the tower, which connected the current via Ardigò to via Governolo

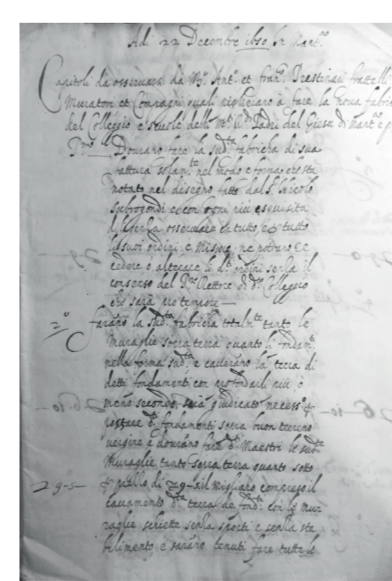
G. Gorzani, *Istoria del Collegio di Mantova della Compagnia di Gesù*, Arcari Editore, 1997



1587

the College of the Jesuits undergoes an extension designed by the court architect of the time Nicolò Sebregondi

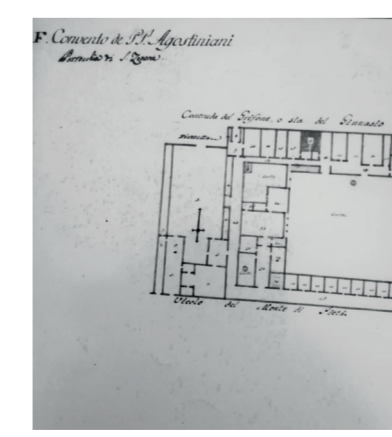
AsMn, Archivio Notarile, rogito del notaio A. Nuvoloni, 31 Gennaio 1651



1651

following the suppression of the Jesuit order, the complex was handed over to the Augustinian Fathers

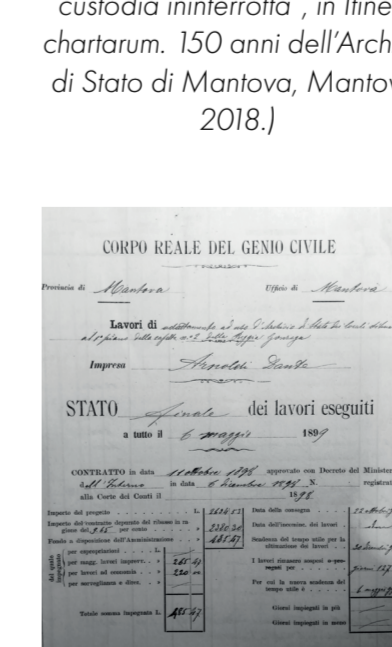
E. Marani, *Vie e Piazze di Mantova. Analisi di un centro storico*, Via Ardigò, in "Civiltà Mantovana", Anno I, n°5, Settembre-Ottobre 1966



1763

the complex consisting of the Tower and the former Jesuit buildings becomes the new headquarters of the Archivio Gonzaga and then, in 1899, of the Archivio di Stato

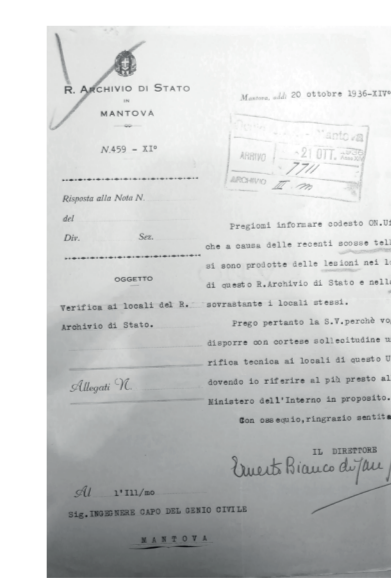
L. O. Tamassia, "Dall'Archivio Gonzaga all'Archivio di Stato di Mantova", Mantova, 2018.



1773

an earthquake causes damage to the complex and the Tower, making it necessary to secure and restore overall

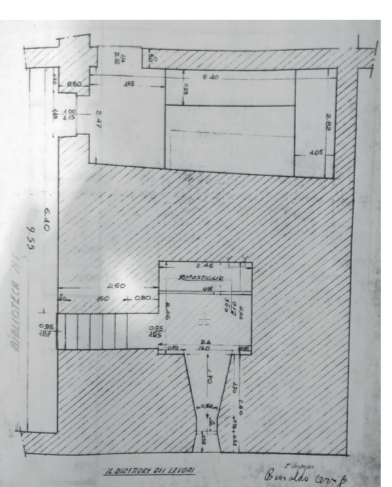
AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 231, fascicolo 148-149/57, 1941



1798_1850

realization of functional adaptation interventions on the first floor of the Tower: opening of new door, repainting, addition of partitions

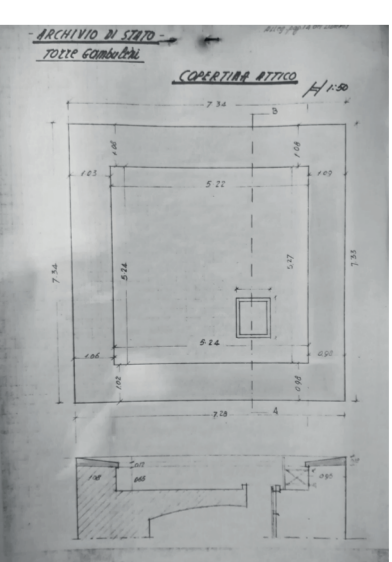
AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 249 (43), fascicolo 195/76, 1947



1904

restoration work by the Genio Civile: replacement of stairs and wooden balconies with as many iron, consolidation of the top portions

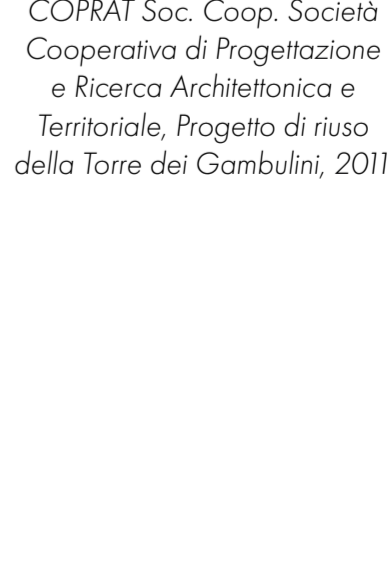
AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 328, fascicolo 474/181, 1969-1970



1941

proposal of reuse for the Tower, promoted by the then director of the Archivio di Stato, intending to make the terrace a viewpoint over the city: never realized

Torre Gambulini Terrazzo sul centro alta 32 metri, Gazzetta di Mantova, 4 Marzo 2010



1952

restoration work by the Genio Civile: replacement of stairs and wooden balconies with as many iron, consolidation of the top portions

AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 328, fascicolo 474/181, 1969-1970



1990

investigations on the ground and on the walls of the Tower promoted by the Magistrato alle Acque in order to draw up an adequate preservation project

AsMn, Fondo Genio Civile, busta 328, fascicolo 474/181, 1969-1970



2010-2011

proposal of reuse for the Tower, promoted by the then director of the Archivio di Stato, intending to make the terrace a viewpoint over the city: never realized

Torre Gambulini Terrazzo sul centro alta 32 metri, Gazzetta di Mantova, 4 Marzo 2010

