

# The Cusani Palace

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*The main entrance of Cusani Palace.*

Its central plan was developed around a rectangular courtyard with porticos on two sides and granite columns. The façade facing Via Brera was built on 1717 by architect Giovanni Maria Ruggeri with two portals and a remarkably decorative architectural structure. The rear of the building was finished in 1790 by Giuseppe Piermarini (also known for his work on La Scala Opera House and the Royal Palace in Milan), marking the completion of the work.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Cusani family handed over the property to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, which established its Ministry of War in the Palace.

In 1815, with the fall of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy and the return of the Austrians, the Cusani Palace became the Lombardo - Veneto military HQ, led for years by the famous (not only for the march) Field-Marshal Radetzky.

After the Second War of Independence and following the annexation of the area to the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Palace became home to the Italian Military HQs.

In 1884, the 3rd Army Corps HQ was moved from Verona to the Cusani Palace, where it remained until 1997 when, to implement the New Italian Defence Model, it was converted into the Operational Projection Forces (Land) Command - the cornerstone of the present HQ NRDC-IT.

Today, it also houses the Officer's Club giving everyone the opportunity to visit the Palace and relax in one of the oldest and most magnificent lounges in the city centre.



*The internal courtyard of Cusani Palace.*

