

COMPAGNIA
di San Paolo

ARCHIVIO STORICO DELLA COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO
Strada San Vito Revigliasco, 65 – 10133 Torino Italy
Tel. 011 6604123 / 011 5558217
e-mail: archivio.storico@compagnia.torino.it
www.compagnia.torino.it

THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF THE COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO

English version, with some additions, of L'Archivio Storico della Compagnia di San Paolo, Turin, 2008

The publication has been compiled and edited by Anna Cantaluppi.

*The first section, The Vineyard of Madama Reale, Christine of France,
is by Elisabetta Gabetti; the other sections, The history of the Compagnia di San Paolo over
the centuries and The fonds of the Historical Archives are by Anna Cantaluppi.
Photographic selection by Ilaria Bibollet and Erika Salassa.*

Translator: David Milne

Photographic references: photographs n. 1, 25 and 28 are by Flavio Tiengo;
n. 11 and 12 by Filippo Gallino.

Graphics: GIÒ MINOLA·M.N.

Printing: Graf Art

Printed on pure ecological cellulose ECF certified FSC.

No part of this book may be reproduced by any means, without permission of Compagnia di San Paolo.

©, 2008, Compagnia di San Paolo, Torino, Italy

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	<i>p. 9</i>
<i>The Vineyard of Madama Reale, Maria Cristine of France</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>The history of the Compagnia di San Paolo over the centuries</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>The fonds of the Historical Archives</i>	<i>41</i>
I. Compagnia di San Paolo	<i>43</i>
II. Istituto di San Paolo di Torino and other bodies	<i>48</i>
III. EGELI management	<i>70</i>
IV. General Secretariat	<i>74</i>
Libraries	<i>76</i>
<i>Essential reading</i>	<i>78</i>

The Compagnia di San Paolo's very rich documentary endowment is the base for reconstructing the Foundation's memory and identity, but it also is an important source for social, political, economic history, as well as the history of the arts, of the increasingly wide geographical area in which the Compagnia has operated for over more than four centuries.

The constant commitment of the Historical Archives in both collecting and drawing up inventories of the documentation and in its research and educational activities, derives from the Compagnia's cultural and civic choice to make available its archival fonds to the academic community and to the general public.

This publication, complete with many images that are published here for the first time, aims to be disseminative and at the same time a scientific aid for approaching the Historical Archives and becoming acquainted with the results of their activity and most recent research.

The first essay deals with the place where the Archives are housed. After recalling the troubled period of Madama Cristina (Christine of France, also known as "Madama Reale"), who wished to build on the hills of Turin her Vineyard, a private house that was also an official residence, goes over the events, the changes of ownership and the transformations of the villa from the seventeenth century until today.

The second section tackles the long and complex history of the Compagnia di San

Paolo, a history closely intertwined first with Turin and the Duchy of Savoy, and later with Italian and European history. The historical course of the Compagnia is undoubtedly a distinct and rather unique one, but it may be considered a case history: the tie between spirituality and solidarity, the connection between credit and charity, the evolution of assistance into education and philanthropy, economic and financial development accompanied by social and cultural progress, are indeed the hallmarks of many Italian institutions, brotherhoods, charities, educational institutes, hospitals, pawnbroking institutions, banks and foundations.

The third part provides an updated guide to the archival fonds open for consultation. These have been considerably expanded by recent arrangements and acquisitions. For each fonds the essay provides information on extent and date range, outlines the institutional profile, looks at the archival tradition and clarifies the methodological criteria used in the arrangement. Special attention has been paid to the analysis of San Paolo's structure and to the functional organisation of the offices in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In conclusion, this publication also wishes to be a confirmation and a further example of the indivisible bond between the choice of being an European foundation, to which the Compagnia di San Paolo is committed, and the community to which it has tied all its history. Of this the Historical Archives are, at the same time, the custodian and a co-actor.



THE VINEYARD OF MADAMA REALE CHRISTINE OF FRANCE

“To build on the hilltops is to come closer to the Heavens”

(Filippo di San Martino d’Aglìè, 1667)

Turin, capital of the Duchy of Savoy, 1563. A military city, fortified by Emmanuel Philibert with the massive Citadel; a strategic centre, a solid defence and a strong statement of the power of the new State. A city as yet straitened within the narrow confines of the medieval town built atop the ancient Roman *castrum*, which Charles Emmanuel I was to transform by breaking through the old boundaries to create new districts.

Thus was the great baroque Turin born.

The hills beyond the river Po offered gently rolling slopes, views opening out onto the Alps and the great Piedmont plain; healthy air, fresh springs and wide wooded expanses; fields, meadows and orchards.

Strategically perched high above Turin stood the Bastida, guarding the wooden bridge over the Po and, already in the Middle Ages, a fortified grove. Charles Emmanuel I donated such lands to the Capuchin friars and in 1583 directed Ascanio Vittozzi to construct a church and a monastery, also erecting a chapel on the hill of Santa Margherita. To fulfil a vow - Turin delivered from the plague of 1599 - he dedicated the Hermitage of Camaldoli to worship and religious study.

The hills bedecked themselves with “Vineyards”, summer houses of the nobility and scenes of their leisured pleasures. In 1622, Christine, daughter of Henry IV of France and Marie de’ Medici and youthful bride (1619) of Duke Victor Amadeus I,

1. *The façade of the Vineyard of Madama Reale.*



2. Francesco Del Cairo (attr.), Christine of France, Racconigi, Castle.

acquired a broad swath of the hillside from Count Ludovico Tesauero.

Somewhat earlier, in 1617, the Duke's brother the Prince-Cardinal Maurice had selected a splendid position - to see and be seen - to build a Vineyard in the style of the great Roman villas of the Renaissance: an affirmation of dynastic pomp and proud symbol of political and cultural power: a private and official residence as well as the seat of his creation the *Accademia dei Solinghi*: the Academy of the Anchorites.

Before she was able to build her own Vineyard, Christine had to weather many a long and difficult year, the most difficult of her life and marked by many bereavements: Charles Emmanuel I in 1630, Victor Amadeus I in 1637, her son Francis Hyacinth in 1638. As Regent during the minority of Charles Emmanuel II, Christine - then known as "Madama Reale" on account of her royal ascendance - found herself defending the duchy from the ambitions of France and

Spain and from her princely brothers-in-law, the pro Spanish Thomas of Savoy-Carignan and Cardinal Maurice, who saw in this daughter of the King of France the long hand of Richelieu.

These were the years of the long armed struggle between two factions, the "Regent's Party" and the "Party of the Princes", peace finally being pledged in the person of the Regent's young daughter Ludovica, whom Christine betrothed to the girl's uncle Prince Maurice. The latter, renouncing his cardinalship, elected to live at the Vineyard which was to take its name, Villa Ludovica, from the young bride, and later became Villa della Regina.

Christine was far from lacking in sumptuous palaces: in Turin, the *Castello*, called in her honour *Palazzo Madama*, a royal fortress and her refuge during the civil wars; the *Palazzo Grande*, later to become the *Palazzo Reale*; the *Castello del Valentino*, a wedding gift from Charles Emmanuel I to Christine and transformed by her into her favourite residence. Surrounding the city were the ducal castles of Regio Parco, Lucento, Mirafiori, Rivoli and Moncalieri: "courtly delights" and hunting lodges, unmistakable witnesses to the ducal presence in a territory which was still split up into tiny fiefdoms, and as such the catalyst to agriculture, crafts and extensive canal building and water management works.

On the hill overlooking the *Castello del Valentino*, then called Valbruna and later San Vito, Christine was at long last able to build her Vineyard.

Christine's confidant and valued counsellor in affairs of state was Filippo d'Agliè, Count of San Martino, whom she was to load with titles and honours as the years went by. Of an ancient and noble house, Filippo had travelled the length and breadth

of Europe, and was eminently familiar with courts and their insidious ways. Prudent and measured, but for all that a stalwart supporter of Christine during her regency, he was also the inspirer, inventor and author of the Court's festivities, splendidly documented for us in the illuminated manuscripts of G. Tommaso Borgonio: tournaments, carousels and ballets, all celebrating and extolling the glories of Savoy and the Regent: the "Diamond, Lily and Sun" of the Duchy.

The help and advice of Filippo d'Agliè were also to prove invaluable during the construction of Christine's Vineyard.

Michelangelo Morello, an engineer, supervised the lengthy and complicated efforts to stabilize the hill, undermined by ground water and subject to landslides,

work being completed between 1648 and 1653 on plans by Andrea Costaguta, architect, Carmelite father and confessor to Christine. Filippo d'Agliè directed the work, assisted and advised by Amedeo di Castellamonte. During those years, with the same workers and a plan by Castellamonte, construction continued at the nearby *Castello del Valentino*, official residence of Christine.

Today, we can only imagine the Vineyard as it was then, fruit of an imperious will which, in the private residence, permeated the desire for complete independence. Christine would have her Vineyard at once magnificent and liveable, elegant and sober, worthy of her rank as a King's daughter and head of the Duchy with which she now identified herself. Thus, she followed



3. Filippo D'Agliè and Tommaso Borgonio, *The triumph of Mauve Grey, the colour of Christine of France from Il Gridelino (Mauve Grey), ballet in Turin the last day of carnival 1653. Turin, National Library.*

On the following page: 4. Tommaso Borgonio, *Perspective view of the Vineyard of Madama Reale, from Theatrum Statuum Regiae Celsitudinis Sabaudiae Ducis, Amsterdam, Blaeu, 1682.*

CHRISTIANÆ
SABAVDIÆ DVCISSE
VINEA
juxta
A FRANCIA,
CYPRI REGINÆ, &c.
MONTANA,
Valentinum.



the work in person, inspecting, talking over every detail, advising, demanding, choosing. Brick kilns rose around the site, along with sand pits and stone quarries. Tons of soil must be moved for the foundations and to ensure that the gardens were stable.

The Vineyard, as Christine's home in the last ten years of her life, is adorned with shady avenues and magnificent spaces; terraced gardens are linked together and to the villa by imposing marble stairways, decorated and enriched with statues, obelisks, fountains, reflecting pools, colonnades and exedrae.

Christine infused the splendid setting of the Vineyard with a sense of nature, feeding the imagination with labyrinths, groves, "theatres of greenery" and grottoes of lemons, citrons and oranges.

A thousand echoes rebound here of the mythical and ingenious world of the poet Giovan Battista Marino, a familiar figure at the courts of Piedmont and France; pleasure as a form of art, stimulating the higher fantasy and the imagination: sweeping views of the countryside receding away to the Alps; the heady scent of a thousand garlanded flowers and bowers; the taste of fruit in full summer; the warmth of the sun and of sentiments so long sought after and here, finally, found.

While the formal gardens called the thoughts to order and the sentiments to moderation, quite otherwise is the invitation proffered by the receding terraces and colonnades as they beckon us towards freer spaces and secret gardens.

The hillside is aswarm with animals, exotic and Alpine: deer, chamois, roebuck, ibex and - what wonder is this! - timid bears and shivering lions.

While still under construction, villa and park were modified repeatedly. Of the original design, never completely executed, the celebrated court calligrapher and map-maker G. Tommaso Borgonio has left us two plates, in which he invents architectures, expands spaces, interprets intentions, documents desires. In several designs for stage scenery from 1681, Borgonio gives us a more faithful view, with a backdrop showing the Vineyard of Madama Reale on the left, facing it the *Castello del Valentino*, and, in the foreground, the interior of the *Teatro Regio* crowded with richly emblazoned nobility.

No less sumptuous is the interior of the villa, richly furnished and frescoed, with its copious stucco work and gilding, silver and precious boiserie, tapestries and hangings.

Here, as in the *Castello del Valentino*, the erudite Emanuele Tesauro and Filippo d'Agliè created a thronged panoply of embellishments, fretted strapwork and billowing drapery; paintings which were veritable anthologies of precious metaphors, feats of acrobatic wit, bouquets of enchanted, amorous allusions dedicated to Christine.

Filippo d'Agliè, "Filindo il Costante", member of the "Accademia dei Solinghi", left a full record in *Le Delitie, Relatione della Vigna di Madama Reale Christiana di Francia, Duchessa di Savoia, Regina di Cipro, posta sopra i monti di Torino, Turin 1667*.

This work, "begun by command, continued as a duty" and finished shortly before the author's death, gives, through the story of the Vineyard, a dynastic apotheosis of the House of Savoy and of France, re-lived and recounted in the secret regret for a lost Eden

where history, the affections, art, poetry, nature all had their dwelling and their home.

The rooms were adorned with large canvases and frescoes, now scattered or lost forever, illustrating episodes of the life and the virtues of Christine - marriage, regency, the city defended and peace regained - and, mirror-like, all the wealth of nature, its fronds and foliage, flowers and fruits; fountains and streams; the seas; the seasons' march; hunting and fishing.

With the death of Christine in 1663, the Vineyard shuttled between ducal ownership and pious institutions, including the Charity Hospital of Turin, founded by the Compagnia di San Paolo in the first half of the seventeenth century.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, during the French invasion, the Vineyard was for three years the headquarters of the Marquis of Pianezza, lieutenant general of the Piedmont Cavalry. The hills of Turin were put to the torch by the French and 150 villas destroyed by the flames. The Vineyard, however, escaped serious harm.

From 1729 to 1798, the property - now shorn of much of its surrounding lands - is the summer home of the Congregation of the Missionary Fathers of St. Vincent de Paul. The building and the gardens undergo a radical transformation which change the direction of the villa, which was originally, and significantly, facing the *Castello del Valentino*. The Villa that exists today is the result of a conversion of the main part of the building, which was not demolished, and corresponds to about one sixth of the original building.

In 1798 the property changes hands, the new owner being Marquis Antonio Gattinara di Breme.

A plum to be picked by revolutionary France, Piedmont - with the fall of the



5. Tommaso Borgonio, *The Castle of the Valentino and the Vineyard of Madama Reale, scene from Prologue of Lysimachus, performed at the Teatro Regio of Turin, 1681, Turin, National Library.*

House of Savoy - became part and parcel of Napoleon's empire in 1802.

In 1808, the Vineyard houses Paolina Bonaparte, sister of the Emperor and wife of Prince Camillo Borghese, Governor of Turin, who moves there with his suite. Later, the villa passes to the elderly Sisters of Charity and invalid missionaries.

As the centuries go by, the former seventeenth-century royal residence of alic memory and regal mien sheds its ducal tones in favour of social commitment, blossoming finally forth as an expression of enlightened economic power, an aristocracy of the mind, of wealth and of tradition as, through the *Risorgimento*, it has come down to us today.

Its proud fabric damaged and its lands curtailed, humbled by years of neglect, the Vineyard in the latter half of the nineteenth century enters a new period of restoration.

As the villa changes hands, it changes its character, its owners now drawn from the upper middle classes of Turin: Morelli Rosso, Prever, Nigra. Visitors wending their way up to the Vineyard include King Charles Albert of Savoy-Carignan, Maria Theresa of Austria, the statesmen d'Azeglio, Gioberti, Rattazzi, Cavour.

In 1921, the then-owner Vittorio Diatto, who is also responsible for renovating the park, commissions Riccardo Adalgisio Marini to write the first monograph on the Vineyard using historical documents.

In 1927, the property is acquired by Margaret and Werner Abegg, a Swiss businessman and expert art collector whose name is associated with a number of important enterprises in Piedmont. With the Abeggs, the Vineyard becomes a centre for international scholarship and meetings.

In the meantime, from 1961, Abegg establishes a foundation and museum at

Riggisberg in Switzerland, that houses precious collections of antique textiles and silk manufacturing machinery dating from the seventeenth century to today.

In 1983, the Abeggs donate the ownership of the Vineyard to the City of Turin, while the Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino acquires the right of use for ninety-nine years*. Most of the park is managed by the City and is open to the public.

Today, with the house and park fully restored, the Vineyard is used by the Compagnia for official functions and as home of its Historical Archives.

* Through a lease on the building and part of the gardens.

6. Tommaso Borgonio and Jean Baptiste Girardin, *The coronation of Christine*, Frontispiece from *Filindo Il Costante*, *Le Delitie*, *Relatione della Vigna di Madama Reale Christiana di Francia, Turin, 1667*





THE PARK AND THE GARDENS

The layout of the gardens has changed over the years, but despite this it is still possible to recognise the original plan and find traces of the successive transformations.

The seventeenth-century stonework is still visible, in the “theatre style” of Roman villas. It was built using major engineering works to create parterres and to prevent the land from slipping. On the north side, the “upper garden” can be clearly seen, with its seventeenth-century matrix (in the public sector) as can the “lower garden” at the rear of the villa, now laid out in Italian style. To the east, near the exedra-shaped lake, we find the grotto that leads to the “upper garden”.

*The Italian garden is divided into rectangular areas bordered by boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), with central fountains and *Magnolia grandiflora* trees, that were once interspersed with statues, at the sides. The perspective view of the garden finishes with an obelisk, located at the top of a slope, bordered by laurel cherry (*Laurocerasus*) hedges and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) trees.*

Of particular importance is the complex system of underground tunnels that was part of the original layout.

To the west, in the direction of what was the forecourt to the original building, as far as the stonework baluster embellished with urns, one can admire the view of the Castello del Valentino, which in the original plans was fundamental to the positioning of the Villa and the gardens. Traces of the old entrance can still be seen where the old road arrives.

The major rebuilding work in the eighteenth century led to a considerable reduction in the size of the building. The façade was moved, no longer did it overlook the city but

7. The park of the Vineyard of Madama Reale.



8. One of the underground tunnels.

had a view of a hillside lane. This reflected the building’s different role, with the change from a more official dimension to one expressing cosiness, an element that was typical of eighteenth century villas.

*The romantic impression is to be noted above all in the entrance area, with the pond and the large lawn of the parterre. Instead of the eighteenth-century garden, with its spoke-like avenues focused on the main entrance, there are green areas that blend into one another. Ancient trees embellish the park, conifers, horse chestnuts, yews, plane trees, beeches, including the Weeping European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*), Weeping Purple European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*) and Fern-leaf European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia*).*

Where Christine’s lily pond was once located, we find the romantic lake. On its islet one can make out the ruins of a folly. Fish and turtles populate the lake while every spring several pairs of mallards and mandarin ducks come to nest on its banks. In addition to woodpeckers, jays, doves, crows and sparrows, an occasional falcon or heron can be spotted.

Capitoli o sia constitutioni della
confraternita della catholica fede i Turin

Prohemio

Nel nome del padre figliuolo et spo scto amen
Anchora che sempre satbanaso in difesa nimico della
humana natura si sia affaticato per atterrire il
nome de giesu xpo et della catholica fede: Soza perho
pin che mai come liome affamatissimo adopra tutte le
lusinghe inganni et violenze che sa et puo per ottinere
l'intento suo. L'arme del demonio sono, oltra le molte
altre, li falsi profeti et pseudo apostoli: chiamati
propriamente heretici luciferi con l'arme per ricerca
da romore le sette vite piantate nella vigna de
giesu christo, cioè li sette sacramenti: ma sopra
tutto ricerca da gettare per terra quelli che son
tutti gli sono contrari et dannosi cioè la sacramental
confessione et sacramental comunione la dove si come
nella carnal militia combattendosi una città, o
fortezza li cittadini fanno maggior difesa in quella
parte dove l'inimico usa maggior sforzo, Così nella
spirituale et xpiana militia quelli sacramenti bastioni
a noi come fortissimi bastioni pin si debbono defendere
et frequentare quali dalli inimici nostri sono piu oppugnati
indi ne segue che quelli xpiani che con timor d'iddio
et purita di cuore ritizandosi dal abuso et errore
Amore del volgo se restringono insieme et frequentano
con sincerita di cuore la sancta et sacramental

THE HISTORY OF THE COMPAGNIA
DI SAN PAOLO OVER THE CENTURIES

The history of the Compagnia, despite its many particular facets, fits into the broad framework of the history of charitable and educational institutions of religious or civic origin, of *Monti di Pietà* (Pawnbroking Institutes) and "Banks for the Poor", typical of the *Ancien Régime*. From the sixteenth century on, charitable bodies took on a smaller role, in proportion to the role taken on by the State in the fields of welfare, health and education. Many *Monti di Pietà* became credit institutions but generally maintaining a social vocation. In very recent years, following a privatisation process (which takes place from 1990 on), the aims of public usefulness and social interest, aspects that were always present in Italian

State-controlled banks, have fully re-emerged in the newly established foundations deriving from the old credit and charity institutions.

Perhaps what distinguishes San Paolo most is the fact that for almost 450 years it has experienced all these phases, and has always played a significant role within a virtually uninterrupted tradition. Starting from the ancient brotherhood, which already in the seventeenth century had become a consolidated charitable, educational and financial organisation, until the division in the mid nineteenth century and the birth of the *Opere Pie di San Paolo*. On one hand the *Monte di Pietà* fulfilled its transformation into a bank, which after an initial regional expansion in 1931, became a major inter-

9. The first articles of association of the "Confraternita della catholica fede in Turino", 18 April 1563, first page.

national banking group in the last quarter of twentieth century. On the other hand there was also an evolution in the philosophy of San Paolo's philanthropic practice - it was making considerable grants in the health, education, social and welfare sectors and later was to turn its attention also to safeguarding artistic and landscape heritage. All this is now part of the fully-fledged private foundation named, like its remote ancestor, Compagnia di San Paolo.

**NAMES USED BETWEEN
1563 AND 1991**

from 1563
Compagnia di San Paolo

from 1853
Opere Pie di San Paolo di Torino

from 1901
*Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo
(Beneficenza e Credito) in Torino*

from 1927
*Istituto di San Paolo in Torino.
Beneficenza e Credito*

from 1932
*Istituto di San Paolo di Torino.
Credito e Beneficenza
- Istituto di credito di diritto pubblico -*

from 1950 to 1991
*Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
- Istituto di credito di diritto pubblico -*

**The ancient Compagnia di San Paolo
1563-1853**

The Compagnia's history is rooted in sixteenth century Turin. A battleground during the long wars between France and Spain, Piedmont had not only lost its political independence, but was also in the throes of severe economic difficulty. Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, having retaken possession of his duchy under the terms of the treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559), set a thorough

political, military and cultural reorganisation into motion. With the reconstruction of the Citadel, Turin began to change its mediaeval appearance and in 1563 was to become the capital of the duchy of Savoy.

On 25 January 1563, exactly one year on from their first meeting, seven citizens of Turin - the lawyer Giovanni Antonio Albosco, the soldier Captain Pietro Della Rossa, the canon Battista Gambera, the court pleader Nicolò Ursio, the merchant Benedetto Valle, the tailor Nicolino Bossio, and the bookseller Ludovico Nasi - founded the *Compagnia della Fede Cattolica sotto l'invocazione di San Paolo*, the Company of the Catholic Faith under the invocation of St. Paul, with the dual purpose of aiding the population, stricken by misery, and to hinder the expansion of the Protestant Reformation. Aid to the needy and the sick - decayed gentlefolk and impoverished members of the middle classes in particular - took the form of collecting alms and distributing them at home, in a discreet and capillary way. The brotherhood found wide membership among merchants, lawyers, state officials, city councillors and craftsmen, and was soon able to increase the number of its members. As early as the end of sixteenth century its activity stood for the creation of "opere" - today we would say institutions of a social or humanitarian nature. The first, destined to have a major development, was the reopening under its aegis of the *Monte di Pietà*, which had been established in 1519 under municipal patronage and suppressed shortly thereafter during the French occupation. Once authorisation had been obtained in 1579 from Pope Gregory XIII and Duke Emmanuel

10. *Alessandro Ardente, Fall of St. Paul from his horse, 1580, Turin, Intesa Sanpaolo.*



Philibert to reopen the *Monte* under a new charter, the Compagnia began to make interest-free loans against pledges to prevent the weaker sectors of society falling into the hands of usurers. Still today, one of the oldest streets in Turin, where the Sanpaolo Bank's original head office was located, bears the name Via Monte di Pietà, while a plaque with the words "Isola di San Paolo" near the Church of the Holy Martyrs in Via Garibaldi (then Via Dora Grossa) commemorates one of the brotherhood's first meeting places.

The same period saw the beginning of women's aid. The *Casa del Soccorso*, founded in 1589, provided a home for poor girls of good family who, because of the death of their parents or for other reasons, were unable to receive an education befitting their condition and, running the risk of being victimised by the unscrupulous, were thus called "*pericolanti*" in recognition of the fact that they were likely to fall. The best solution for those times was marriage and it was for this reason that residence in the home ended with the awarding of a dowry. Indeed, in 1595 the *Ufficio Pio* was set up to meet the numerous requests of dowries from poor girls. In a short time the institution was to take over the management of all the Compagnia's charitable activities: grants to decayed gentlefolk, the sick and beggars, dowries, religious services, payment of fees for the *Casa del Soccorso*. Later, in 1683, the *Casa del Deposito* was founded to offer hospitality to women of any walks of life or age who wished to rise from a state of "dishonesty". The two homes for women were gradually turned into educational institutes, which also accepted paying boarders. The instruction given, in keeping with the times, was based on learning how to cook and sew as well as on religious education.

The Compagnia di San Paolo, with its ties to the Jesuits, contributed to the building of the church of the Holy Martyrs and the founding of a *Collegio dei Nobili*, for the education of the well-to-do. For the training and employment of poor boys in the mechanical and manufacturing arts, the Compagnia promoted the establishment of the *Albergo di Virtù*, part of the duke's plan to introduce silk making to Piedmont. In the first half of the seventeenth century the brotherhood promoted the building of the *Ospedale di Carità* (Charity Hospital), with which the Compagnia continued to collaborate, both in its management and by providing it with loans. In the following century the Compagnia also contributed with a considerable sum to the building of a new *Ospedale dei Pazzi* (mental asylum).



11. Bartolomeo Caravoglia, Giovan Francesco Bellezia, 1670. Turin, Palazzo di Città.

In the sixteenth century, large sections of the city were rebuilt as part of the dukes' desire to transform the city into a majestic European capital. Changes included the straightening of Via Dora Grossa, the present-day Via Garibaldi, and the first expansion of the city, promoted by Charles Emmanuel I, who directed Ascanio Vittozzi to draw up plans for Piazza Castello and open up Via Nuova (now Via Roma) to the south, at the end of which Carlo di Castellmonte then designed Piazza San Carlo. Under Charles Emmanuel II, the city was expanded again, this time growing to the east along the road to the Po river. These transformations gave Turin its characteristic baroque appearance.

One hundred years after its foundation, the Compagnia di San Paolo's social and economic role allowed it to commission the most influential scholar of the Court of Savoy, Count Emanuele Tesauro, to write its history. In addition to his literary interests, Tesauro had in that period played an important role in transforming Turin into a European capital and was in charge of decorations at the ducal residences (the *Castello del Valentino*, *Palazzo Reale*, *Castello di Rivoli*, *Venaria Reale* and *Castello di Racconigi*) and the *Palazzo di Città*.

Tesauro, who is today considered to be the leading exponent of baroque theory for his fundamental treatise *Il Cannochiale aristotelico*, was the prolific author of eulogies, epigraphs, exploits, tragedies and dramas, of a philosophical treatise, a collection of fables and of historical and learned works. It is among the latter that we find the *Istoria della Compagnia di San Paolo*, printed in 1657, a work of considerable value both from a literary viewpoint and as a source not only of events regarding the



12. St. Peter and St. Paul. Engraved frontispiece, from the first edition of the history of the Compagnia di San Paolo by Emanuele Tesauro, Turin, 1657.

Compagnia, but for the social, religious, economic and art history of the city.

In the course of the seventeenth century the Brotherhood consolidated its organisation and assumed an increasingly important role in civil society. The Compagnia's assets grew through a multitude of small legacies as well as major bequests from Piedmontese families, enabling it to embark on an intense financial activity. This was managed by the *Monte di Pietà*, within which a distinction was now made between the Incomes section (*Opera dei redditi*) and the Pledges section (*Opera dei pegni*). The main forms of investment consisted in the purchase of shares of public debt, either State or municipal, loans to communities and individuals, the Municipality of Turin in particular, the acquisition of "*censi*" (particular

loans approved by the Church), community tax rights and real estate investments. In 1653 the *Monte di Pietà* took over the administration of Savoy's public debt, the so-called *Monte della Fede* (established by Charles Emmanuel I and extinguished in 1730), much increasing its prestige and liquidity.

After reaching the height of its organisational and lending activities, which extended to the entire State, in the mid eighteenth century, at the end of the century the *Compagnia* began to feel the effects of the general economic crisis, having on the one hand to meet the increased need for relief on the part of the overburdened populace, and on the other hand to submit to the heavy taxation needed to support the war effort.

With the advent of the French revolutionary government in Piedmont, the *Compagnia di San Paolo* gradually lost control over the *Opere* and the possession of its assets, the latter being abolished by decree on 26 March 1802. At the same time civic boards were appointed to reflect the new cultural and political models. However, a fair part of the members of the new "beneficence committees" was made up of San Paolo officers, especially lawyers and members of the middle classes who ensured continuity with their previous experience. The *Monte di Pietà* was reopened in 1804, after two years of closure, and reorganised along the lines of its counterpart in Paris, which put the emphasis on the banking activities.

At the Restoration in 1814, the *Compagnia* was reinstated in its functions, assuming the management of interest-bearing loans as well as of loans extended without interest. As the *Ufficio Pio* was taking up its assistance activities again, the *Compagnia* was entrusted, for the period 1814-51, with the health service for the city of Turin's poor. The service was not limited to basic medical



13. Decree with which the Prefect of the Department of Eridano, orders the closure of the *Monte di Pietà*, formerly administered by the *Compagnia di San Paolo*, Turin, 27 June 1801.

treatment, as in the traditional public health structures, but included pharmaceutical and specialist services.

From the Opere Pie to the Istituto di San Paolo di Torino 1853-1931

After weathering the upheavals of almost three centuries, the *Compagnia di San Paolo* went through a period of severe change as Piedmont passed from absolutism to a constitutional monarchy in 1848 and as Italy was struggling to become a unified, modern state. With the spread of liberal ideas the conviction grew within Turin's political circles that religious congregations should be dissolved and that their property should be confiscated. In 1853 King Victor Emmanuel II restricted the activity of the *Compagnia* to religious practices and entrusted its property and the management of

the *Opere Pie di San Paolo in Torino* (from 1901 *Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo in Torino. Beneficenza e Credito*) to a Board of Directors appointed by the government and the municipality, whose chairman and deputy chairman were royal appointees.

Lending activities saw a rapid expansion in the twenty years between 1859 and 1879. Giovanni Giolitti, the future great statesman and, in 1879, royal commissioner of the *Opere Pie di San Paolo*, described the interest-charging *Monte di Pietà* as a fully-fledged credit institution, with a regular current account service, for which loans secured by pledges by then represented less than a tenth of total business. Until 1859, the *Monte* had limited itself to taking deposits and investing them in loans secured by pledges; later, it began to employ its surplus capital in other transactions: purchase of government securities and guaranteed bonds, advances on securities, loans and mortgage current accounts, bills and deposits with other credit institutions. The setting up of the *Credito Fondiario* (Mortgages Section) in 1867, an event that coincided with agrarian reforms and the expansion of urban building activity, saw the inauguration of a business sector that was to be extremely important for the bank also in later years.

San Paolo began a period of rapid expansion during industrial development in Piedmont. However, its policy was always extremely prudent, something that would allow it to come unscathed both through the 1887-1894 crisis, linked to credit abuse and building speculation, and later the great crash of 1929. In 1923 the *Monte di Pietà* was classified as a "grade 1" institute and received the recognition from the State of "prevalently banking business", whilst the Institute presented itself on the national stage as a provider of loans to public bodies,

especially municipalities, and by participating in new financial organisations, such as the Consortium of Grants for Industrial Development, the Federal Institute for Agricultural Credit in Piedmont and the National Consortium for Agricultural Improvement Credit. In 1927 the Bank changed its name to *Istituto di San Paolo in Torino - Beneficenza e Credito* and the next year the formal separation was made in the *Monte* between the credit section and the pledge loans section.

After the institutional change in 1853, as emerges from Giolitti's report, charitable and educational activities were revamped too. The *Casa del Soccorso* and the *Opera del Deposito* were merged into one educational establishment which in 1883, on the occasion of the marriage between Prince Thomas of Savoy, the Duke of Genoa, to Princess



14. Decree with which Victor Emmanuel II entrusts the administration of the *Opere Pie*, to the Board of Directors of the *Opere Pie di San Paolo*, 13 February 1853.



15. Auction room of the Monte di Pietà delle Opere Pie di San Paolo di Torino, end of nineteenth century.

Isabella of Bavaria, became known as *Educatorio Duchessa Isabella*. In 1893, the *Educatorio* moved from its original premises in Via Maria Vittoria to the present-day Piazza Bernini, in the Francia district of the city. The institute was housed in a building that had been specially designed by the architect Giuseppe Davicini using the most modern criteria for school buildings of that time. The institute remained a boarding school, now offering girls a full intellectual and moral education, from the primary school to high school. In unified Italy the obligation of sending children to school for the first two years of primary school was often ignored, especially for girls, partly for the lack of teachers. It was to meet this need that the *Educatorio* started its course for training female primary school teachers, who could do their teaching practice in the

nursery and primary schools. In 1926 the teachers' training school became a State school (*Istituto "Domenico Berti"*).

While the *Ufficio Pio* in the second half of the nineteenth century was converting legacies for nuns' dowries into educational grants, the *Monte di Pietà* was paying out part of the revenues in charitable works, supporting institutions such as the *Istituto Buon Pastore* (an institute for girls), *Società delle scuole gratuite per i rachitici* (Society of Free Schools for Children Suffering from Rickets), *Collegio degli Artigianelli* (Apprentice Craftsmen's College), *Istituto per i sordomuti* (Institute for the Deaf and Dumb) and the *Comitato di soccorso ai danneggiati dalle inondazioni* (Flood Victims Relief Committee). Later, in the years of Turin's industrial expansion, in addition to supporting the growth of infrastructure and the municipalisation of essen-



16. Pupils of the Educatorio Duchessa Isabella, beginning of the twentieth century.

tial services by granting loans to the City and the Province, San Paolo intervened directly in the sector of vocational and technical training, subsidised housing and the protection of workers. Among the vocational schools that benefited from grants were: the *Istituto professionale operaio*, *Scuola popolare elettrotecnica*, *Scuola officine serali*, *Società delle scuole tecniche di San Carlo*, *Scuola tipografica*. The Bank, which had already financed the mutual fund for workers involved in accidents, at the beginning of the century set up an initiative to help the widows of workmen with young children by building twelve small houses in the San Paolo district of Turin to accommodate the families suffering the greatest hardship. When the *Istituto Case Popolari* (Institute for Subsidised Housing) was founded in 1907,

On the following page: 17. Courtyard of Educatorio Duchessa Isabella, beginning of the twentieth century.

the *Opere Pie di San Paolo* made a considerable grant for the creation of its initial capital.

San Paolo played an active role, and not only a financial one, in the solution of the so-called Turin "hospital issue", concerning the lack of hospital beds in relation to the expanding population and to the frequency and seriousness of epidemics. As early as 1879, after a serious financial crisis, the temporary management of the *Ospedale Maggiore* was entrusted to the Bank's Head Accountant, who at the end of his mandate suggested important innovations. There was a constant flow of grants made, especially for new facilities, such as the diagnostic centre for the study and treatment of cancer in 1923 and then its participation in the consortium for the building of the new premises of the



Ospedale Maggiore in the Molinette area, which were completed in 1935.

The public-law credit institute from 1932 to 1945

In the late 1920s the international economic crisis caused the crash of several Piedmontese industrial groups and of the banks that financed them. For San Paolo this was the moment of great expansion: in 1931, taking advantage of its own consolidated administrative efficiency it was able to take over the deposits of businessman Riccardo Gualino's *Banca Agricola Italiana*, which had branches in Piedmont, Liguria and part of the province of Pavia. Thus *Istituto di San Paolo*, which in 1928 only had three branches in Turin and three out of town, expanded to ten branches in the city and 110 spread mainly over the regions of north west Italy.

In 1932 the Government recognised San Paolo's importance for the national economy and its aims of public interest by granting it the status of "public-law credit institute". The new name - *Istituto di San Paolo di Torino. Credito e Beneficenza* - reflected the persistence of the Institute's dual vocation.

At the same time as its geographical expansion with the opening of main branches in Rome (1936) and Milan (1937), following that of Genoa, the bank broadened its range of activities and services. The Institute was authorised to issue its own banker's drafts (1932); to operate as a Bank of Italy agency for buying and selling foreign currency (1935), to grant short-term agricultural credit (1936) and to take on, the first to do so in Italy, the distribution of revenue stamps (1938). In 1940 the Bank took over the *Monti di Credito su Pegno* in Carignano and Susa.



18. The 1932 articles of association.

It is also sadly to be recorded that, after the passing of the 1938 racial laws the *Credito Fondiario* section was entrusted with the management, mainly in Piedmont and Liguria, of real estate seized from Jews, to which was to be added, after Italy entered the war, that of enemy nationals.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino from 1950 to 1975

The growth of the Bank, in terms of size and quality, from post World War II to privatisation in 1991, may be divided, for the sake of convenience and clarity, into two periods with the dividing line drawn in 1975, the year in which it was authorised to operate throughout Italy.

In the post-war period the Bank played a decisive role in Piedmont in the reconstruction of destroyed property and in the exceptional increase in the building sector in Turin, through the provision of mortgages

that fostered home owners and the construction of large blocks of flats. In 1963 the headquarters of the bank was transferred to Piazza San Carlo after long and painstaking reconstruction work to the building that had been semi-destroyed in air raids.

In 1950 the change of name to *Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino* accompanied the transformation from a bank that was mainly a savings bank to a fully-fledged commercial bank. In the years that followed, this qualitative and quantitative development, when the bank's rate of growth considerably exceeded the national average, saw a sizable increase in more modern forms of credit and an exceptionally strong expansion in medium and long-term operations. There was an increase in financing industrial and commercial enterprises while there was a rise in lending to public bodies and non profit organisations. In 1960 the Public Works section was set up for the medium and long-term financing of public works and public utilities. In 1961 the Bank obtained government authorisation to operate directly also in the field of medium-term agricultural credit. The securities sector was revamped, opening up to the new needs of the market.

In the period of general economic expansion (1950s and the early 1960s), the economic growth of the "industrial triangle" (Milan-Turin-Genoa) and San Paolo's operational development were closely and mutually correlated.

Between 1965 and 1969 the Bank took over the business of *Banca Grasso* which was being wound up, the deposits of which were transferred to Banca Subalpina, a bank set up by San Paolo along with *Cassa di Risparmio di Torino* and *Ifi - Istituto finanziario industriale* (the financial holding of the Agnelli family) for the rescue of the Piedmontese bank.

The acquisition of *Banca Depositi e Sconti* of Milan, the Florence-based *Banca Fiorentina di Credito* and *Banco Santi* of Bologna, during the years 1971-1972, allowed the expansion of the branch network in Milan and setting up main branches in Bologna and Florence. The opening of the main branch in Bari and *Credito Fondiario* offices in Pescara, Cagliari, Naples, Reggio Calabria and Catania, were the first steps of expansion throughout Italy. When the Bank obtained authorization to operate nationwide in 1975 it had 260 branches, as against 115 in 1946.

Furthermore San Paolo contributed to promoting the development of the nation's economy by its participation in many external initiatives, from the banking system to tourism. For example, it fostered the creation of infrastructure to aid Piedmont's integration in the EC market, with stakes in the companies that built motorways and Alpine tunnels.

At the same time the Institute did not cease to perform those social activities which it had always done, and to which a sizable share of the operating profits were earmarked. It made grants to hospitals, educational bodies, orphanages, welfare centres, outpatient clinics, scholarship committees and other bodies. The *Ufficio Pio*, whose assets had been devoured by inflation during the war, continued its mission thanks to funds from the Bank. The activity of the *Educatore Duchessa Isabella* had been interrupted on 22 November 1942, as a result of disastrous aerial bombing which had caused severe damage to the building, without casualties though. In the post war period, the premises were reconstructed and once again housed *Istituto "Berti"* and the "*Giovanni Pascoli*" State Junior High School, whilst the *Educa-*



19. The head office in Piazza San Carlo after aerial bombing in World War II.



20. The head office in Piazza San Carlo, 1978.

torio suspended its own direct educational activity and continued its work through providing scholarships.

1951 saw the start of the collection of art books dedicated to exhorting the value of artistic heritage. At first this was concentrated on Piedmont and then later, as the bank expanded geographically, to Italy as a whole. Ten years later saw the birth of the economic and cultural magazine "Le Stagioni", followed by "I Mesi".

International expansion, the forming of the Sanpaolo Group, privatisation

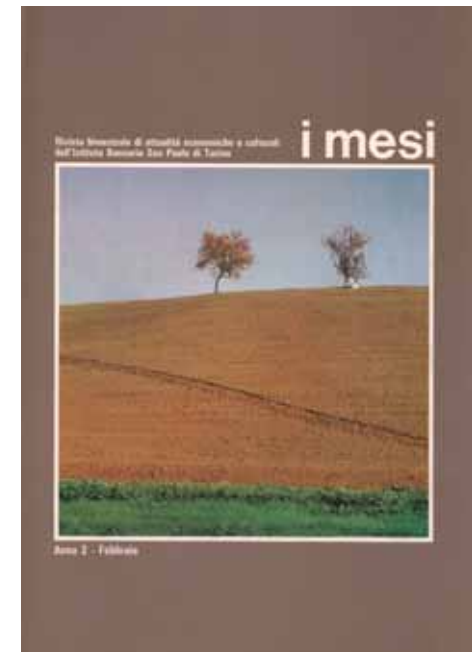
At the close of the 1970s the process of international industrial expansion which had already started in the early 1960s with the opening of the representative offices in Zurich, London and Paris as well as the Exchange Office, saw a considerable dual development: namely, the acquisition of already operating banks and the opening of its own branches. In the mid 1980s the Bank had its own branches in Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Munich, London and Paris, Los Angeles, New York, Singapore and with representative offices in Stockholm, Brussels, Zurich and Tokyo.

San Paolo became well known as the ECU bank, fostering the development and spread of the community currency on international markets, anticipating the setting up of a European financial market, qualifying also as a bank of the European institutions.

With the acquisition of Banco Lariano, Banca Fabbrocini, Banca Provinciale Lombarda, Banca Popolare dell'Agricoltura di Canicatti, Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni, with shareholdings in parabanking sectors and the diversification of services in the late 1980s, San Paolo became a fully-fledged financial Group. The transformation into a universal bank



21. The three-monthly publication "Le Stagioni", winter 1963-1964, year IV, n. 1.



22. The monthly publication "I Mesi", February 1974.



23. The San Paolo branch in Amsterdam, 1988.

envisaged providing every kind of banking and parabanking service, from short-term credit, typical of deposit banks, to long-term financial lending provided through its specialized sections, to securities placement on the capital market and international financial intermediation, typical of merchant banks.

Anticipating in some respects the spirit of the law on banking foundations, in 1985 the Bank set up the *Fondazione dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino per la cultura, la scienza e l'arte*. Among the most significant projects undertaken by the Foundation was the restoration work of the Egyptian Museum of Turin, the expansion and restructuring of Brera Art Gallery in Milan, the restoration of the mediaeval abbey complex of San Fruttuoso in Camogli and of the Basilica of Superga. On the scientific side the foundation organised a series of international conferences on the environment.

At the end of 1991, within the framework of the new regulations introduced by the "Amato-Carli" Bill, the Bank became a joint stock company and the Compagnia - as testimony of the continuity of its historical commitment - was "reborn" as proprietor of the bank to meet the new needs of civil society.

The Compagnia di San Paolo today

Today, the Compagnia is one of the largest private foundations in Europe, and pursues the goals of public interest and social good, to foster the civil, cultural and economic development of the communities in which it operates. It is active in several sectors: the scientific, economic and legal research; education; arts; conservation and valorisation of cultural heritage, cultural activities and landscape heritage; health and social services.

Within the framework of its institutional activities, the Compagnia di San Paolo also operates through its own "instrumental bodies" which are specialised in specific sectors, stemming from those to which it is historically tied. The *Fondazione per la Scuola*, set up in 2001 through the transformation of the *Educatario Duchessa Isabella*, which had become a private foundation in 1991 (as had the *Ufficio Pio*), is oriented mainly towards supporting self governance in schools and supporting innovative learning methods in school networks. The *Ufficio Pio della Compagnia di San Paolo Onlus* is today a foundation whose main aim is direct action to help individuals and families facing hardship, through the provision of grants and social, health and welfare services. The *Fondazione per l'arte della Compagnia di San Paolo*, which was established in 2004 through the transformation of the *Fondazione San Paolo di Torino per la cultura, la scienza e l'arte*, is aimed at the safeguarding, enrichment and

enhancement of artistic heritage, and the growth and dissemination of interest in art.

Three other instrumental bodies have also been born in the last few years thanks to projects and agreements developed with highly renowned partners such as Turin Polytechnic and the University of Turin. In the case of the Polytechnic, there are *Istituto superiore Mario Boella sulle tecnologie dell'informazione e le telecomunicazioni* (information and telecommunication technologies) and *SiTI - Istituto superiore sui sistemi territoriali per l'innovazione* (innovative development of territorial systems). On the other hand, the *Collegio Carlo Alberto* is a foundation that was set up in partnership with the University of Turin, its mission being to promote research and education at an international level in economics, finance and political science.



24. The Basilica of Superga, 1996.



THE FONDS OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

The Historical Archives house and put at the service of the public an extremely rich documentary heritage, dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries. The documentation bears witness to the Compagnia di San Paolo's centuries-old history as well as being an important source of Piedmontese and Italian history.

The conserved documentation is constantly being increased with the acquisition of series of documents of historical interest from the bank up to 1991 and from the Compagnia in later years. After the recent sizeable acquisitions the stock amounts to about 2 linear kilometres.

The reading room, which is open every day by appointment in the Vineyard of Madama Reale premises, provides facilities

for scholars and students of modern and contemporary history, economics, social history, legal history and architecture.

The Historical Archives are members of ANAI (*Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana*), ICA (International Council on Archives) and EABH (European Association for Banking and Financial History e. V.) and take part in cultural activities that deal with technical developments and training. They maintain fruitful contacts and organise exchanges with other corporate archives in particular, both in Italy and abroad. They also collaborate with specialised journals and University institutes.

In the training field, the Historical Archives cooperate with the University for guided visits for students, internships



26. Bull of Pope Gregory XIII, granting the right to establish a Monte di Pietà in Turin, 1 March 1579.

and training periods as well as for degree dissertations and PhD theses. Furthermore, they organise seminars for archivists and historians, on specialist topics, such as the interpretation of modern age accounting documents.

To promote research and disseminate studies on topics that arouse special interest in 1997 the series “*Quaderni dell'Archivio Storico*” was launched. So far seven volumes have been published, on a very wide range of subjects: the legal analysis of “*censo*” contracts, the persecution of Jews in Turin, medical assistance to the poor, the modern and commented edition of Tesauro’s history of the Compagnia di San Paolo, a collection of sources and essays on the religious devotion,

artistic heritage, premises, social composition, legacies, notarial deeds and the Risorgimento crisis of the ancient Compagnia.

Below there is a description of the main fonds that may be consulted: the archives of the ancient Compagnia di San Paolo (1563-1853); the archives of Istituto di San Paolo di Torino (1853-1950 and beyond) with the fonds of the *Cassa di previdenza della Confederazione fascista degli industriali*, of *Banca Grasso*, *Banca Provinciale Depositi e Sconti* and of *Banca Popolare San Gaetano*; the EGELI fonds regarding the management of the property of Jews and foreign nationals (1940-1950 and beyond); the fonds of the General Secretariat (1868-1967).

I. COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO

Date range

The records are essentially contained between the year of its foundation (1563) and the year when the administration was transferred to a Government-appointed Council (1853), with the exception of some important papers dating back to the fourteenth century (documents of private individuals) and certain files dating from after the middle of the nineteenth century (documents of the *Opere Pie* management and the more recent part of the series of legacies and “*censi*”).

Form of documents and extent

Volumes, registers and files, collected in 283 conservation units; 33 linear metres. There are about one hundred parchments. The fonds has been entirely microfilmed.

Finding aids

Printed analytical inventory (G. LOCOROTONDO, *Archivio Storico dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino*, Torino, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, 1963); historical lists by subject of the minutes of meetings and of the legacies.

Archival tradition

Constant attention to the conservation and arrangement of the papers can be dated back to 1612, when it was decided to draw up an inventory, while the regulations prescribed the rules for a good functioning of the archives, which were housed in the *Monte di Pietà* and entrusted to an archivist, who was frequently a lawyer by profession. We have a topographical inventory that dates back to 1696 and we have news of arrangements carried out in 1742 and 1778-79, the latter by the secretary of the

Royal Archives Marino. After the Restoration, in the decade 1836-1845 various reorganisation plans were carried out, the work often being entrusted to public archivists, under the supervision of Compagnia archivists.

In 1881 the historian and archivist Nicomede Bianchi listed in the guide *Le carte degli archivi piemontesi politici, amministrativi, giudiziari, ecclesiastici...* (Torino, Bocca), under the heading *Opera Pia di San Paolo di Torino* the documents of a general historical nature. In 1952 the work *Archivi storici delle aziende di credito*, promoted by the Italian Banking Association (ABI) published, along with a historical profile, a proper summary inventory guide of the complete archives of the ancient Compagnia, organised in series. On the occasion of the fourth centenary the archives were arranged by Giuseppe Locorotondo in collaboration with the Research Office of the Secretariat, under Zefferino Franco. The inventory, which was published in 1963 together with Mario Abrate’s historical compendium, follows an analytical approach and is still a valid tool for consultation.

Fonds

The four main fonds, *Compagnia di San Paolo*, *Monte di Pietà*, *Ufficio Pio* and the other *Opere Pie* (*Albergo di Virtù*, *Rifugio dei Cattolizzati*, *Casa del Soccorso*, *Esercizi Spirituali*, *Casa del Deposito*, *Casa delle Forzate*), include memoranda of association, charters, regulations, minutes and resolutions, the correspondence of each *Opera*.

The division, the result of the complex structure of the Compagnia and of the stratification in arrangements is neither rigid nor linear. The series of legacies and “*censi*”, for example, are not classified according to the *Opera*, while on the other hand the minutes and resolutions which originally

formed a single series, were later (probably in 1889, with the reorganisation brought in by Secretary General Balsamo Crivelli) collected according to the *Opera*, sometimes not very naturally, and arranged in volumes.

Minutes and resolutions of the meetings of the brotherhood together form an almost complete series from 1579 to 1853. The historical topic-based analytical lists of the same period facilitate research and compensate the losses of some original deeds.

This is the series that is most consulted by scholars, for research on the history of the city of Turin and of the Piedmont region from an economic, social, institutional or art point of view. Through the minutes and resolutions one can trace the history of need in particular, by analysing the evolution of the demands of society and the responses given by the *Compagnia*, along a lengthy road studded with periods of growth and of crises, with wars, plagues and famine. The minutes contain numerous attachments: petitions by the needy, applications for dowries, lists of pledges, receipts issued by beneficiaries, tables of grants paid out drawn up according to town quarter. The resolutions regard the administration both of the *Opere* - the *Monte*, the *Ufficio Pio*, the educational Institutes for girls - and of the assets, as well as the examination of the petitions, the granting of dowries, handouts to the poor and sick, educational grants, help for schools and hospitals, the acceptance and management of inheritances.

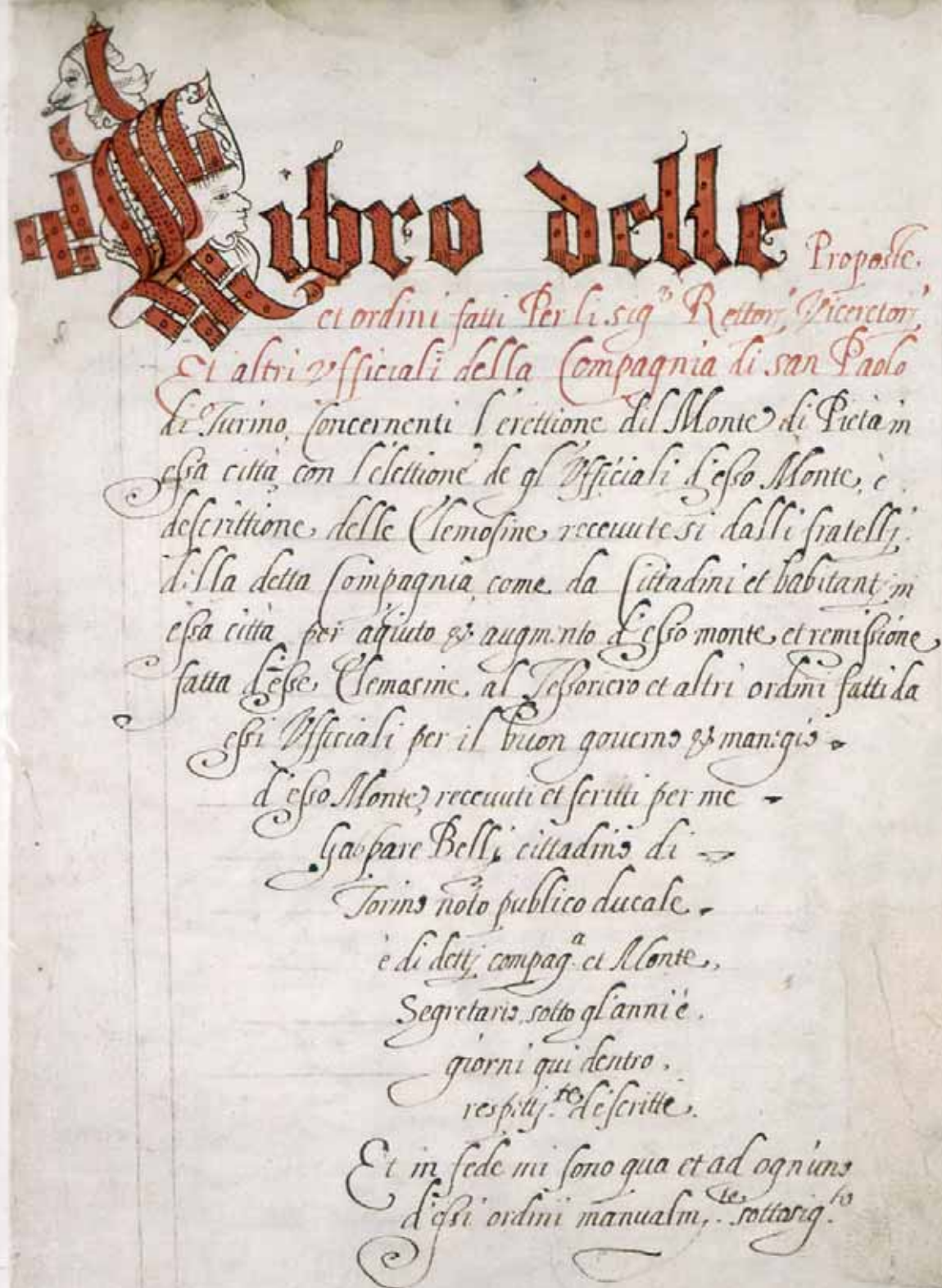
From 1701 the account books are available, consisting of the treasurers' statements, financial statements, balance sheets and budgets, a useful source not only for examining investment policy, but consulted also for detailed searches regarding houses, works of art, inheritances, culture and daily life. For example, from the reports it

has been possible to identify the architects commissioned to build the new *Monte di Pietà* premises in 1701 and some artists involved in the decoration of the Oratory. From the purchases of wine, grain, oil and cheese recorded in the *Casa del deposito* accounts, to give another example, we can obtain information on the diet of the women living in that institute.

Of great importance is the series regarding the three hundred bequests received by the *Compagnia*, containing thousands of deeds, between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Every benefactor, through a will or a deed of donation, left the *Compagnia*, in some cases as the sole beneficiary of the estate, in other cases a sum of money, sometimes a house or land. Generally speaking the benefactor indicated the purpose of the legacy: alms for the poor of the *Ufficio Pio*, wedding dowries, clothes for poor girls, help for the sick, free places in the *Casa del Soccorso*, educational grants, masses and spiritual exercises, money to buy back objects pawned at the *Monte di Pietà*, pensions and still more. Very often the descendents of the testator were indicated as privileged beneficiaries. In addition to wills and donations, the documentation includes beneficiaries' receipts, litigation deeds, family trees, sales and rental contracts, reports and correspondence.

Also of great interest is the series of ninety "censi", contracts by which the *Compagnia* paid capital to a private individual or to a municipality, in return for an income based on a property. It was a form of loan allowed by the Church, and was very common from the Middle Ages to the Modern Age. Those who asked the *Compagnia* for loans were

27. First page from the Resolutions Book of the *Monte di Pietà*, 1579-1633.



largely nobles, often large property owners, but without liquid assets to meet the payment of their daughters' dowries or to extinguish a debt. As well as "censi" contracts, the records include setting up dowries, mortgage entries, litigation deeds, memoranda, reports, birth, marriage and death records, sales of houses and land, royal decrees.

The archives house over one hundred deeds written on parchment, often complete with a hanging seal: papal bulls, ducal and royal patents, imperial diplomas and notary deeds. Among these are the bull of Gregory XIII for the foundation of the *Monte di Pietà* (1579), papal briefs for granting indulgences to the members of the brotherhood of St. Paul, a diploma of emperor Rudolf II of Habsburg (1589), a grant of Louis XIV (1661) as well as numerous patents of the dukes of Savoy.

An integral part of the archives are also the deeds of the Administrative Commission for hospices and hospitals and of the General Office for Charitable Works (*Ufficio generale di beneficenza*), which took over from the Compagnia during the French period, the minutes, correspondence and ledgers of the *Monte di Pietà* in particular.

The last section is rich and valuable, it includes the oldest document in the archives, a parchment dating back to 1362. The section contains the papers of families and individuals (around one hundred and fifty names), communities and fiefs (around thirty), monasteries and abbeys, of members of the house of Savoy, including Victor Amadeus, prince of Carignano (1690-1741), documents referring to the administration and diplomacy of the Savoys, as well as papal briefs. Very probably most of these fonds came into the possession of the Compagnia di San Paolo together with estate inherited through legacies and

sometimes together with purchased property. Of special interest is the De Marini fonds which opens with the papers of Claudio De Marini (1574-1629), Louis XIII's ambassador to the court of Savoy and concludes with that of Cosimo Francesco (died 1739), agent of the King of Sardinia to the Republic of Venice.

List of series

I. COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO

COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO. DIREZIONE DELLE OPERE PIE DI SAN PAOLO IN TORINO

Statuti – Regolamenti (1563-1895)

Storia (1657-1853)

Elenchi degli ufficiali e dei confratelli (1668-1802)

Ordinati e repertori relativi (1586-1888)

Ordinati – Verbali di deliberazioni (1634-1855)

Repertori degli ordinati e dei verbali delle deliberazioni (1586-1888)

Bilanci – Rendiconti – Registri di consistenza patrimoniale (1701-1854)

Documenti relativi ai lasciti (secc. XVI-XIX)

Lasciti a favore della Compagnia di San Paolo o delle varie Opere da essa amministrate (secc. XVI-XIX)

Revisione di lasciti e relazioni intorno ad essi (1895-1916)

Repertori alfabetici dei lasciti

Repertori dei lasciti distinti per Opera Pia

Libri storici dei lasciti

Repertori ed elenchi di lasciti dotali (1879-1899)

Condizioni e norme per la distribuzione di doti

Stato di lasciti

Registri delle liti

Stato delle cause (1840)

Tabelle e rubriche generali (1892)

Varie (1819-1914)

Censi e crediti a favore della Compagnia di San Paolo o delle varie Opere da essa amministrate (secc. XVII-XIX)

Brevi pontifici delle indulgenze (1579-1779)

Autentiche delle reliquie (1689-1749)

Registri lettere (1815-1867)

Relazioni con privati (1741-1867)

MONTE DI PIETÀ AD INTERESSE E MONTE DI PIETÀ GRATUITO

Statuti e regolamenti (1580-1869)

Storia (1579-1854)

Verbali – Ordinati (1579-1851)

Libri mastri (1807-1871)

Registri lettere (1804-1827)

Varie

UFFICIO PIO – UFFICIO GENERALE DI BENEFICENZA

Regolamenti ed istruzioni (1651)

Ordinati e verbali (1595-1810)

Registri lettere (1801-1812)

Relazioni (1851)

ALTRE OPERE PIE

Albergo di Virtù (già Albergo di Carità).

Rifugio dei cattolizzati delle Valli di Luserna (1679-1729)

Regole – Regolamenti – Storia – Relazioni con privati (1597-1853)

Opera della Casa del Soccorso delle Vergini (1597-1845)

Opera del Deposito delle donne convertite (1718-1846)

Opera del ritiro delle forzate (1750-1799)

Opera degli esercizi spirituali (1830-1831)

Istituto del Soccorso e del Deposito (1853)

Ordinati (1665-1800)

Opera della Casa del Soccorso delle Vergini (1665-1800)

Opera del Deposito delle donne convertite e Opera del ritiro delle forzate (1742-1800)

Bilanci (1742-1800)

Opera del Deposito delle donne convertite (1742-1800)

Opera del ritiro delle forzate (1777-1796)

Varie

Opera della Casa del Soccorso delle Vergini Istituto del Soccorso e del Deposito

AGGREGATI

Famiglie, casate, particolari (1362-1864)

Membri di Casa Savoia (1337-1723)

Comunità e feudi (1440-1764)

Monasteri ed abbazie (1310-1731)

Relazioni fra il ducato di Savoia e stati limitrofi (1621-1627)

Affari della Valtellina (1626-1627)

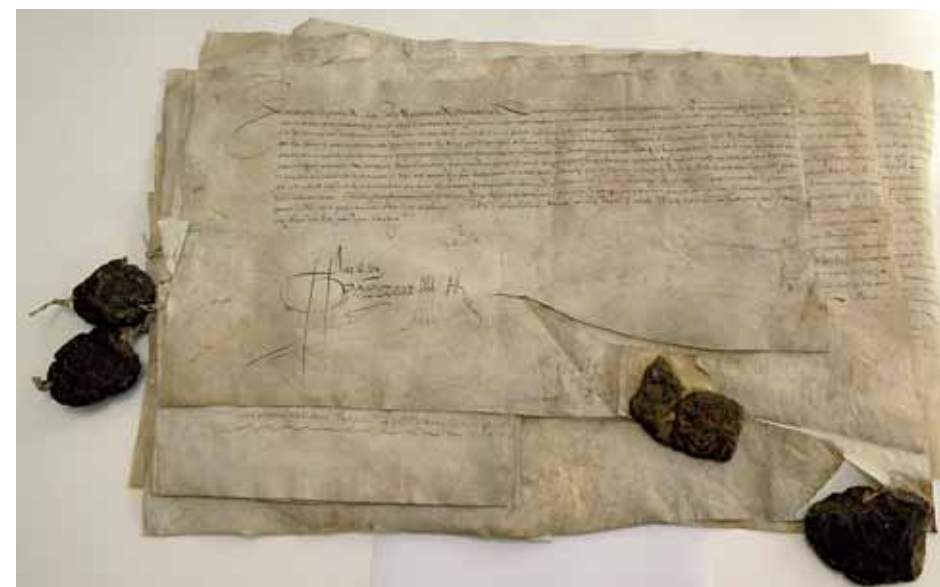
Amministrazione della giustizia (1678-1720)

Rapporti tra monarchia sabauda e curia romana (1451-1774)

Privilegi per i maestri e per gli operai della Zecca ducale (1544-1603)

Brevi pontifici per autorizzazioni e concessioni varie (1650-1778)

Varie (1430-1802)



28. Parchments of the De Marini fonds, 1437-1665.

II. ISTITUTO DI SAN PAOLO DI TORINO AND OTHER BODIES

Form of documents and extent

22,000 volumes, registers and files;
371 linear metres

Finding aids

Electronic and paper inventory*; indexing of minutes of meetings of decision-making bodies, with recording of agendas and names of directors present at each meeting.

Istituto di San Paolo di Torino

The archives are divided into: *Istituto di San Paolo di Torino. Central Functions, Ufficio Pio, Educatorio Duchessa Isabella, Azienda di risparmio e credito (formerly Monte di Pietà), Credito Fondiario (Mortgages Section), Agricultural Credit and Public Works sections.*

Date range

Essentially the documents date from between 1853 and 1950, with a significant presence of fonds and series from the second half of the nineteenth century.

*Extent**

9456 file units; 303 metres.

Internal organisation, archival tradition and methodological criteria for arrangement

The documentation consists essentially of fonds housed at the Historical Archives of Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino until the founding of the Compagnia. The wish to make these sources available to researchers was the basis of the choice made in the late 1990s, to arrange and prepare inventories for these fonds, although they are susceptible

to considerable future integrations being made with series of documents still kept in the bank's depositories.

The present arrangement reflects San Paolo's complex organisational history. After the institutional transformation of 1853 the *Opere* under its administration were those inherited from the ancient Compagnia: the *Ufficio Pio*, the *Casa del Soccorso* and *Casa del Deposito*, which actually for long had been unified and transformed into a girls' educational institute, that later (1883) would take the name *Educatorio Duchessa Isabella*; the *Monte di Pietà*, from 1927 split into *Azienda del credito* and *Azienda del pegno* (the lending and pledge loans divisions respectively); the *Esercizi spirituali* (Spiritual Exercises, deriving from the institution's original religious inspiration), to be suppressed shortly later. These were to be followed in 1866 by the *Credito Fondiario* (Mortgages Section). Also after San Paolo's transformation into a public law credit institute, in 1932, *Ufficio Pio*, *Educatorio Duchessa Isabella* and the *Credito Fondiario* maintained separate accounting systems and balance sheets.

The administration of the *Opere* was transferred to *ad hoc* permanent committees, elected from within the Board of Directors, with the task of "preparing proposals and arranging the plans of their respective competence, and to report to the Management". Other committees were nominated for general administration purposes. In 1886 the most important committee, that for the

* The arrangement and preparation of the inventories were undertaken by a group of archivists, coordinated by Anna Cantaluppi, composed of Ilaria Bibollet, Andrea Calzolari, Nicoletta Florio Pià and Laura Gatto Monticone.



29. Safe-deposit box room, Monte di Pietà head office, beginning of the twentieth century.



30. The physics room at the Educatorio Duchessa Isabella, 1911.

Secretariat, Accounting and internal Administration, was replaced by the Permanent Committee, the executive body (from 1932 known as the Executive Committee).

As previously in the ancient Compagnia, there was a single management that coordinated this administrative subdivision, and this was carried out by the Institute's offices: the secretariat, the legal office, the accounts offices, auditing, the pawnbroking section and the treasury.

For a long period, from 1894 to 1912, the secretariat functions and those of the legal office and the mortgages section were run as a single department, divided into two sub-departments.

The secretariat drew up the minutes of the administrative bodies and of the committees (with the exception of the *Credito Fondiario* committee), communicated to the offices the resolutions and the service orders, prepared the paperwork for charitable grants and the admissions of students, as well as maintaining the general archives and the records office. It was responsible for staff management throughout the Institute, including, from 1894, the teachers at the *Educatario*. It was also competent for the purchasing office, as well as the administrative and technical management of the Institute's real estate, until the Technical Department was set up in 1927.

The legal office and the mortgages section dealt with legal advice and litigation for all sections of the Institute, applications for mortgages and writing up the minutes for the *Credito Fondiario* committee.

The accounts office kept the general and specific accounts of the *Credito Fondiario*, of the *Monte di Pietà* and of the two charitable institutions. Auditing had a control function over the work of the accounts office, the cashier's office and of the secured credit

division. The treasury functions were entrusted to a contractor, who was responsible for all cash transactions and for the safe-custody service. The traditional pledge loan or pawnbroking activity was managed by the secured credit division.

The considerable increase in the size of the Institute as a result of incorporating Banca Agricola Italiana in 1931 led to a reorganisation of central services.

The mortgages section took on an increasing importance and in 1932 it became an autonomous department, that managed the granting of mortgages and the issue of mortgage certificates, took care of its accounts and drew up its own balance sheet. The growing presence of the Bank in many country towns and the increase of mortgages led to an expansion of the technical department, which also absorbed the purchasing office. While the development of credit activity and the new ways of lending led to setting up the banking transactions department, the management of the secured credit division was taken over by the accounts office. Auditing, from 1933 called *ispettorato* (Internal Audit), extended its acti-



31. Savings book, issued in 1925 by Banca Agricola Italiana, later merged into San Paolo.



32. Mortgage bond of Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo, 1913.

vities to the by now numerous branches, while the treasury became an internal department.

In the regulations governing the keeping of archives (between 1872 and 1932) there is the coexistence, with various emphasis, of the criterion of filing on the basis of the office producing the document and that on the basis of the *Opera* involved. While in 1872 the legal office and accounts office were instructed to subdivide the files into the respective archives according to the body to which they belonged, with the 1894 reform the subdivision of the semi-current records centre (mention of which had already been made in 1886) was defined. This consisted of four sectors, corresponding to the production offices, secretariat, accounts office, legal office and mortgages

section, pawnbroking activity, plus the library. This distribution was superseded with the 1913 service order, that envisaged the distribution of papers on the basis of the bodies *Monte di Pietà*, *Ufficio Pio*, *Educatario Duchessa Isabella*, *Credito Fondiario*, to which was added the Secretariat.

Thus while in 1894 orders were to conserve the minutes of nearly all the committees under Secretariat, in 1913 they were distributed to *Ufficio Pio*, *Monte*, etc; therefore the balance sheets and accounts books no longer were to be found under the accounts office, but under the relevant *azienda*, that kept the documentation of its specific welfare or credit activity. General affairs, personnel, the minutes of the Board or the special committees, correspondence and legal files of a general nature and purchasing office records remained in the Secretariat. The next regulation, dating back to 1941, is once again divided according to department, but regards only the conservation time of the files and not their distribution in the general archives.

Analysis of the actual practice of the production of documents and filing procedures generally confirms the conservation criterion established in the 1913 regulation, although it should be borne in mind that the reconstruction was difficult and partial owing to the fragmentation of many fonds and their several transfers. The filing system adopted in the first half of the twentieth century is the first reference point for the present arrangement, including fonds that continue in the next period. Therefore the following division was adopted: in the first section, Central Functions, largely corresponding to the functions performed

On the following page: 33. Ground floor hall for lending and treasury services of the head office in Via Monte di Pietà, beginning of the twentieth century.



by the Secretariat (and by the offices that later took over some responsibilities of the latter) and by the Legal Office; the other sections correspond to the four historical bodies *Ufficio Pio*, *Educatario Duchessa Isabella*, *Azienda di risparmio e credito* (formerly *Monte di Pietà*) and *Credito fondiario* (*Mortgages section*), to which must be added *Agricultural Credit* and *Public Works*.

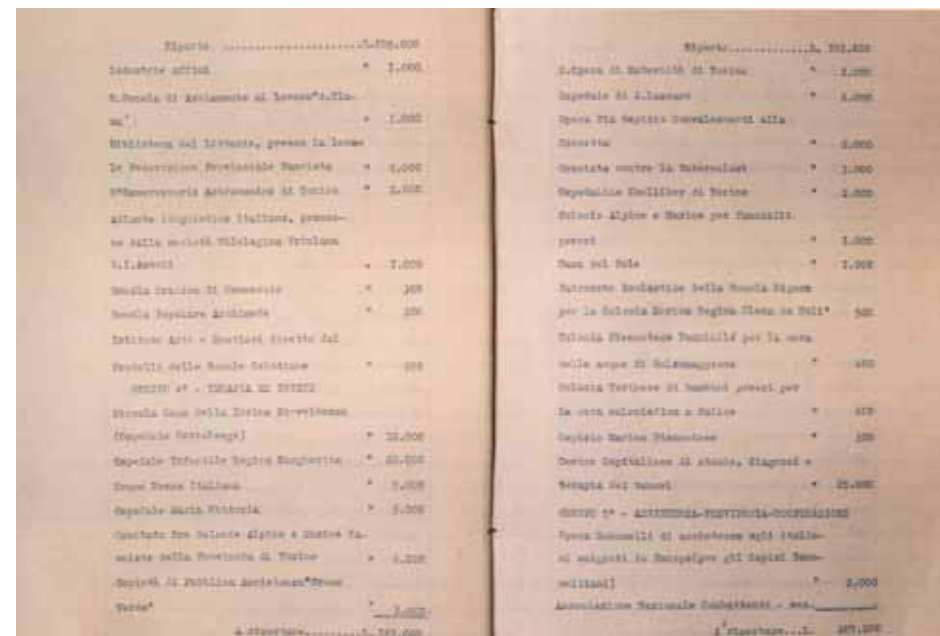
Fonds

The Central Functions section (Administrative Bodies, Secretariat, Accounts, Litigation and legal matters, Personnel, Real Estate), composed of more than four thousand file units, includes fundamental series such as articles of association with the relative preparatory studies, the minutes of the Management and later the Board of Directors and of the Permanent Committee, circulars and service orders, balance sheets, staff regulations and rules governing internal administration. Among the fonds of particular importance are the acquisitions and shareholdings, the systematic collection of forms, documentation regarding the purchase and restoration of the seventeenth-century building in Piazza San Carlo, Turin, the photographic fonds of the Bank's head offices and branches, the documentation regarding the series of art monographs and of other publications.

The other sections relating to each historical body contain articles of association, regulations, minutes of resolutions, budgets, final accounts, inventory books, ledgers and publications. The volumes containing documentation of various *Opere* are an exception, with substantial series of final accounts and balance sheets, and some articles of association and minutes, that are found in the general section.

The assistance of the *Ufficio Pio* with the help of volunteers, known as the “delegates of charity” is reflected in the records (437 file units), starting from the rules governing the distribution of assistance, grants for widows and the presentation of applications. The minutes of the Commission contain the lists of grants approved, indicating name, age, address of the applicant, civil status and the reasons for the application, the opinion of the “delegate of charity” and the amount granted. Then there are the grant application files, paperwork regarding legacies and the personal files of the “delegates of charity”. The litigation series concerns three disputes conducted by San Paolo to avoid the merging of the *Ufficio Pio* into public bodies, between 1890 and 1890.

The *Educatario Duchessa Isabella* archives (650 file units) includes administrative and accounting records as well as educational ones regarding the boarding school and school courses subdivided into elementary, subsidiary, teacher training and commercial. The registers of pupils and the registers of free and semi-free places allow the reader to have detailed information on thousands of girls: age, period of stay in the “*Educatario*”, social condition. There are almost three hundred personnel files, mainly resident elementary schoolmistresses and teachers, to be flanked by doctors, nurses, cooks and gardeners. There is a wealth of school records: class registers with marks, syllabuses, speeches given by the headmistress and by teachers, photographs. The technical and photographic documentation (external views, dormitories, canteens, chapel, classrooms, laboratories) on the building in Piazza Bernini (Turin) is to be found partly in this fonds, and partly in Central Functions.



34. Grants approved by the Board of Directors, 31 May 1929.

As far back as 1879 the *Monte di Pietà* was working as a fully-fledged bank and in 1923 it obtained legal recognition of its prevalent banking activity. In 1932 it took on the name *Azienda di risparmio e credito* (from 1950 *Azienda bancaria*), within which the secured credit business *Monte pegni* remained. The archives (1143 file units) include a considerable accounts fonds (budgets and final balance sheets, inventories, ledgers, day-books), the paperwork of loans granted to municipalities and provinces for public works, guaranteed by surtax delegacies, loans guaranteed by non real estate mortgages or bills, documentation regarding lines of credit and securities, papers regarding the head offices and branches, manuals on banking transactions, regulations and paperwork regarding loans backed by pledges.

The *Credito Fondiario's* extremely large archives (3365 file units) bear witness to the importance of providing mortgages

backed by the issue of mortgage bonds, a practice that dates back to 1866 when the relative law was passed. The main series are committee resolutions, final balance sheets, inventories, ledgers, day-books, registers of mortgages and borrowers, statistics, registers for the management of the mortgage bonds, experts and agents, manuals. It has been decided to keep, as a significant sample all the registered paperwork regarding mortgages extinguished in the years 1969-1971 (more than two thousand files).

There follow the fonds regarding two other special credit sections. The *Agricultural Credit* (69 file units) section, whose rich library will be described later on, operating in the sector of agricultural, agro-industrial and fisheries credit, was set up in 1984 and in 1992, following privatisation, it was merged in the Special Credit Department.

The autonomous *Public Works Section* (20 file units), which was set up in 1959



35. Punch card operators at the data-processing centre in Piazza Bernini, Turin, 1955.



36. Counter at Monte dei Pegni (pawnbroking business), 1960s.

for the medium and long-term financing of public works and public utilities, in 1989 was conferred to Crediop which had become part of the San Paolo Group.

Fonds of other bodies

Cassa di Previdenza per il personale della Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali e delle Organizzazioni dipendenti (Pension Fund for staff of the Fascist Confederation of Industrialists and Employees' Organisations)

Extent

8163 file units; 36 metres.

Date range

1920-1963.

The Fascist Confederation of Industrialists, which was based on the Italian Confederation of Industry that was established in Turin in 1910, and later transferred to Rome, was set up according to the provisions of Law n. 563 of 3 April 1926. It had its head office in Rome and was an umbrella organisation for national industry-based Federations, who represented employers in a given sector (mining industry, textiles, timber, etc.) and locally were represented by provincial unions.

In 1932 a Pension Fund for employees was set up directly by the Confederation and by 45 industry-based Federations. 8 economic and welfare bodies and other organisations that were not part of the Confederation were also involved in the Fund.

In 1951 it was decided that the assets of the Fund, which had been disbanded following the suppression of all Fascist union organisations, should be shared out among the members. Therefore in 1953, a

Settlement Committee was set up, which was succeeded by Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino in 1962 for the winding-up of residual assets.

The fonds conserves the documentation regarding the winding-up and the real estate and almost eight thousand personal files on members.

Banca A. Grasso e F. S.p.A - Turin

Extent

1414 file units; 27 metres.

Date range

1874-1972.

Set up as a partnership in 1874, transformed into a joint-stock company in 1928, maintaining the name Banca A. Grasso & Figlio, in 1948 the bank changed its name to "A. Grasso e figlio S.p.A."

After being particularly active in the early decades of the twentieth century, when it held a major stake in FIAT, Banca Grasso closed its activities in 1965, the year in which it was wound up under compulsory administration, almost at the same time as Istituto Bancario Piemontese S.p.A. While the branches and deposits of the two wound-up banks were taken on by a new *ad hoc* bank, Banca Subalpina S.p.A., the losses they had accumulated were absorbed by Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino (C.R.T.) and by Ifi - Istituto finanziario industriale.

In order to speed up the winding-up process, in 1969 San Paolo accepted the residual assets and liabilities of Banca Grasso while C.R.T. took over the residues of Istituto Bancario Piemontese.

The arrangement of the archive, which when it was taken over only enjoyed an approximate arrangement of its account books, reflects the division of company functions. The main fonds are: Administrative bodies (articles of association and regulations, minutes, papers referring to directors and shareholders); Credit activity (current and deposit accounts, property loans, securities and lines of credit); Accounts (balance sheets, ledgers, day-books, inventories, etc.); Litigation and legal matters; Staff; Winding-up.

Banca Provinciale Depositi e Sconti S.p.A. - Milan

Extent

23 file units; 1 metre.

Date range

1922-1972.

Established in 1922 in Milan under the name Banca Commissionaria Milanese as a joint-stock company, from 1929 it became known as Banca provinciale Depositi e Sconti; in 1960 it became a joint-stock company. In 1965 it incorporated Banco Bovisio di Vigevano and in 1968 Banca Popolare San Gaetano of Turin.

In 1970 Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino acquired a majority share holding in the bank through share packets of I.O.S. Financial Holding Ltd and Fideuram - Fiduciaria Europea Americana S.p.A. - and then in 1972 it was merged into San Paolo. At the time of the merger Banca Depositi e Sconti S.p.A. had two branches in Milan, one in Turin and one in Vigevano.

The fonds includes the register of shareholders, the minutes and resolutions books, the books recording lines of credit. The documentation regarding the acquisition is kept in the Istituto San Paolo di Torino - Central Functions fonds.



37. Auditors' Minutes book at Banca Provinciale di Depositi e Sconti, 1955-1964, label on cover.

Banca Popolare San Gaetano - Turin

Extent

88 file units; 4 metres.

Date range

1939-1969.

The parochial Catholic workers' bank was established in Turin in 1906 under the name Cassa Operaria Depositi e Prestiti della Parrocchia di S. Gaetano. In 1926 there was the prospect of the early winding-

up of the Cassa and the total transfer to Credito Biellese, but in 1928 the company's winding-up was revoked.

In 1939 the name was changed to Cassa Rurale e Artigiana di S. Gaetano, in 1947 the Cassa was transformed into Banca Popolare di S. Gaetano - a limited liability cooperative society. It was wound up on a voluntary basis and in 1968 was merged into Banca Provinciale Depositi e Sconti.

The fonds consists exclusively of account books.



38. Piero Piccatti (centre), later receiver of Banca Grasso, with Luciano Jona (left), chairman of San Paolo, 1963.

List of series

II. ISTITUTO DI SAN PAOLO DI TORINO E AGGREGATI

ISTITUTO DI SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

Istituto di San Paolo di Torino. Funzioni centrali

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

Statuti e regolamenti (1848-1994)

Opere Pie di San Paolo di Torino; Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo in Torino - Beneficenza e Credito; Istituto di San Paolo in Torino - Beneficenza e Credito (1848-1930)

Istituto di San Paolo di Torino. Credito e Beneficenza - Istituto di credito di diritto pubblico; Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino - Istituto di credito di diritto pubblico (1932-1967; 1984-1990)

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino S.p.A. (1992-1994)

Compagnia di San Paolo (1991)

Fondazione dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino per la cultura, la scienza e l'arte (1991)

Statuti di Enti diversi (1856-1927)

Regolamenti (1872-1915)

Amministratori (1852-1991)

Verbali (1852-1970)

Verbali della Direzione (1852-1901)

Verbali del Consiglio di amministrazione (1901-1940)

Verbali della Giunta permanente (1886-1927)

Verbali della Giunta esecutiva (Finanziaria) (1932-1950)

Verbali del Comitato esecutivo (Finanziario) (1950-1970)

Verbali del Collegio dei Sindaci (1928-1964)

Verbali di commissioni diverse (1872-1932)

Deliberazioni sottoposte ad approvazione dell'autorità tutoria (1865-1961)

Protocollo (1931-1944)

Annuari (1894-1904)

SEGRETERIA

Circolari e normativa (1872-1970)

Decreti e ordini del giorno (1872-1932)

Circolari, lettere circolari inviate alle filiali, comunicazioni (1931-1970)

Normativa (1959-1969)

Repertori degli atti soggetti a tassa di registro (1900-1951)

Produzione di moduli (1934-1989)

Assegni (1943-1966; 1981-1988)

Certificati di deposito (1982-1988)

Filiale di Bolzano (1983-1987)

Libretti di deposito (1985-1988)

Modulistica annullata (1966-1989)

Corrispondenza e varie (1979-1986)

Acquisizioni e partecipazioni (1906-1978)

Banca Agricola Italiana (1926-1931)

Banca Provinciale di Depositi e Sconti S.p.A. (1955-1978)

Banca Subalpina (1961-1974)

Banco Ghio (1960-1978)

First Los Angeles Bank (1982-1983)

Istituto Bancario Piemontese (1963-1973)

Beneficenza (1900-1931)

Largizioni (1900-1927)

Sovvenzioni ai danneggiati da catastrofi naturali (1906-1931)

Attività editoriale (1932-1987)

Monografie artistiche (1960-1987)

Calendari (1961-1975)

Celebrazioni (1896-1975)

IV Centenario dell'Istituto (1963)

Corrispondenza e varie (1883-1980)

CONTABILITÀ

Bilanci (1855-1991)

Bilanci (1855-1991)

Bilanci e statistiche (1867-1890)

Ufficio Pio ed Educatorio Duchessa Isabella (1892-1940)

Annual Report (1976-1986)

Allegati (1901-1906)

Pubblicazione e approvazione dei consuntivi (1922-1952)

Miscellanea di bilanci (1872-1987)

Libri mastri (1872-1947)

CONTENZIOSO E AFFARI LEGALI

Protocollo (1958-1960)

Comunicazioni e circolari (1934-1964)

Contratti (1899-1933)

Atti notarili (1901-1924)

Atti di precetto e proposizioni di credito (1947-1955)

Pratiche legali (1891-1979)

Bollo e registro (1891-1921)

Circolari della Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito (1935-1941)

Ex Banca Provinciale di Depositi e Sconti S.p.A. (1963-1979)

Pratiche varie (1924-1955)

Rubriche alfabetiche e cronologiche dell'attività del Servizio legale (1920-1936)

Miscellanea (1892-1960)

Notiziario e rassegna di giurisprudenza (1976-1978)

PERSONALE

Regolamenti (1892-1951)

Regolamenti per il personale (1894-1936; 1951)

Regolamenti per le pensioni (1896-1922)

Associazione fra il personale dell'Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo (1919-1922)

Ruoli Organici (1852-1928)

Trattamento economico e pensionistico (1870-1995)

Registro degli stipendi e delle pensioni (1924-1930)

Registro degli stipendi (1932-1953)

Fondo integrativo del trattamento di fine rapporto per il personale (1989-1995)

Ente Previdenziale San Paolo (1981-1990)

Miscellanea (1914-1977)

Biagio Carlo De Rossi (1870-1949)

Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro (1935-1938)

PATRIMONIO IMMOBILIARE

Sede di Piazza San Carlo (1875-1979)

Ricostruzione e ristrutturazione (1949-1973)

Ristrutturazione interni (1957-1974)

Fatture (1961-1966)

Ordini liquidati (1957-1965)

Fotografie (1957-1979)

Renaud di Falicon (1875-1919)

Sede di via Monte di Pietà (1848-1986)

Ristrutturazione (1887-1931; 1986)

Acquisto stabili (1873-1948)

Ex Banca Agricola Italiana (1927-1947)

Vendita stabili e terreni (1921-1961)

Gestione del patrimonio (1925-1957)

Locazioni (1925-1936; 1956-1957)

Manutenzione edifici di proprietà dell'Istituto (1902-1982)

Via Santa Teresa 3 (1970)

Planimetrie (s.d.)

Fotografie di sedi, filiali, stabili (1949-1986)

Sede di via Monte di Pietà ed Educatorio

Duchessa Isabella inizi '900

Agenzie 1949-1967

Filiali 1960

Sedi e filiali 1978

Sedi e filiali 1985

Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni (1986)

Inaugurazioni (1958-1976)

Stabili di proprietà dell'Istituto (1960)

STUDI E PUBBLICAZIONI

Monografie e profili sulla storia del "San Paolo" (1898-1998)

Testi e pubblicazioni (1923-1992)

Tesi di laurea (1967-1970)

Convegni e conferenze (1960-1990)

Ufficio Pio

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

Statuti e regolamenti (1853-1927; 1991)

Verbali (1853-1855; 1880-1945; 1985)

Verbali della Commissione di Beneficenza, poi Commissione per l'Ufficio Pio (1880-1945;1985)

Vertenze (1851-1938; 1978-1980)

Concentramento nella Congregazione di Carità (1851-1902)

Concentramento nell'Ente Comunale di Assistenza (1937-1938)

Concentramento nel Comune di Torino (1978-1980)

ATTIVITÀ ASSISTENZIALE

Lasciti (1857-1993)

Fascicoli nominativi (1857-1993)

Lasciti per oneri di culto (1877-1975)

Proposte di trasformazione di lasciti (1911-1918)

Registri spese dei lasciti e delle donazioni (1907-1923)

Corrispondenza e varie (1876-1963)

Sussidi (1846-196)

Normativa (1846-1967)

Sussidi ai cattolizzati (1874-1964)

Istituto Buon Pastore (1880-1925)

Corrispondenza e varie (1891-1961)

Miscellanea (1867-1985)

CONTABILITÀ

Bilanci (1885-1950)

Bilanci preventivi (1896-1950)

Conti consuntivi (1885; 1915-1948)

Inventari (1951-1978)

Libri mastri (1874-1965)

Registri contabili (1920-1954)

Miscellanea (1967-1968)

DELEGATI

PUBBLICAZIONI

Educatario Duchessa Isabella

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

Statuti e regolamenti (1891-1934;1991)

Statuti (1895-1912;1991)

Regolamenti(1891-1934)

Verbali (1880-1926)

Verbali della Commissione dell'Educatario (1880-1926)

Riforme scolastiche (1882-1926)

SEGRETERIA

Lasciti (1884-1914)

Eredità Crosa (1884-1914)

Autorizzazione a frequentare corsi scolastici (1925-1945)

Cause e liti (1921-1922)

Fotografie (1911-1912)

Miscellanea (1883-1943)

ATTIVITÀ EDUCATIVA

Programmi scolastici (1879-1898; 1924)

Registri scolastici (1857-1940)

Scuola elementare (1857-1940)

Scuola complementare (1909-1924)

Scuola di perfezionamento (1897-1901)

Scuola commerciale (1908-1916)

Scuola normale (1909-1923)

Istituto magistrale (1923-1935)

Istituto tecnico (1923-1924)

Alunne (1881-1950)

Atti di fideiussione (1881-1950)

Posti gratuiti e semigratuiti (1881-1941)

Discorsi (1905-1926)

Assegnazione Borse di Studio (1960-1961)

CONTABILITÀ

Bilanci (1885; 1896-1949)

Bilanci preventivi (1896-1949)

Conti consuntivi (1885; 1940-1948)

Inventari (1921-1952; 1975-1978)

Inventari patrimoniali (1921-1952; 1975-1978)

Libri mastri (1911-1965)

Fondi per opere di beneficenza e di pubblica utilità (1944-1959)

Contabilità (1911-1954)

Partitari delle alunne (1929-1941)

Registri contabili (1911-1954)

PERSONALE

Organico (1909-1912;1932-1947)

Fascicoli nominativi (1856-1981)

Trattamento economico e pensionistico (1902-1945)

PATRIMONIO IMMOBILIARE

PUBBLICAZIONI

Azienda di Risparmio e Credito, già Monte di Pietà

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

Statuti e regolamenti (1826-1942)

Statuti (1899)

Statuti diversi (1826-1942)

Regolamenti (1885-1926)

Verbali (1880-1927)

Commissioni (1880-1923)

Miscellanea (1903-1927)

SEGRETERIA

Cambiamenti istituzionali (1897-1928)

Corrispondenza e varie (1900-1925)

Firme autorizzate (1981-1983)

ATTIVITÀ DI GESTIONE

Mutui (1886-1963)

Mutui con garanzia di delegazione per opere pubbliche (1912-1953)

Contratti di cessione, di mutuo ipotecario e/o cambiario (non fondiario) (1901-1950)

Prestito redimibile 5% (1934-1940)

Domande di mutuo respinte e abbandonate

(1945-1953)

Miscellanea (1886-1953)

Cartelle fondiarie (1911-1955;1987)

Interessi attivi (1938-1954)

Fidi (1927-1976)

Delibere di rinnovo (1967-1974)

Titoli (1890-1959)

Partitari (1935-1957)

CONTABILITÀ

Bilanci (1894-1979)

Bilanci preventivi (1896-1923)

Conti consuntivi (1894-1935)

Inventari (1905-1964)

Miscellanea (1938-1964)

Libri mastri (1854-1959)

Libri mastri (1854-1959)

Libri mastri sinottici (1910-1914)

Svolgimenti di I grado (1917-1923)

Svolgimenti di II grado (1917-1923)

Libri mastri cassa (1874-1877)

Libri mastri depositi fruttiferi (1924-1941)

Mastri prima nota (1933-1935)

Libri mastri delle operazioni su titoli (1932-1951)

Libri mastri della Cassa di Previdenza -

Proprietà immobiliare (1945-1947)

Giornali mastri (1925-1926; 1948-1951)

Fondi per opere di beneficenza e di pubblica utilità (1935-1950)

Miscellanea (1935-1947)

Libri giornale (1934-1971)

Sede centrale (1939-1966)

Sede di Torino (1934-1971)

Debitori e creditori (1915-1957)

Debitori (1928-1957)

Creditori (1915-1954)

Verbali di verifica di cassa (1885-1903)

Contabilità (1877-1958)

Depositi (1877-1936)

Situazioni dei conti (1933-1936)

Fondi cassa per lavori straordinari (1916-1942)

Spese di amministrazione, interessi passivi, imposte e tasse (1938-1954)

Miscellanea (1896-1934)

Banca d'Italia. Conti diversi (1941-1958)

SEDE, FILIALI E AGENZIE

Contabilità (1933-1966)

- Sede di Torino (1933-1937)
- Registri di consegna di libretti e moduli (1940-1966)
- Registri di carico e scarico modulistica (1956-1966)

Agenzie e filiali (1913-1984)

- Apertura (1913-1970)
- Filiale di Voghera (1933-1984)
- Agenzia di Carignano (1933-1972)
- Agenzia di Cuneo (1967-1969; 1978)
- Agenzia di Piozzo (1960-1966)
- Agenzia 11, Torino (1932-1959)
- Miscellanea (1916-1977)

MANUALISTICA E NORMATIVA

- Cassette di sicurezza (1897-1936)*
- Conti correnti di corrispondenza (1904-1986)*
- Depositi fruttiferi (1902-1966)*
- Estero (1962-1987)*
- Operazioni accessorie (1894-1927)*
- Operazioni attive (1890-1927)*
- Operazioni comportanti fido (1954-1976)*
- Portafoglio Italia (1968-1975)*
- Tesoreria e cassa (1895-1986)*
- T.P. (Tele Processing) (1980-1987)*
- Titoli (1958-1987)*
- Miscellanea (1903-1987)*

PUBBLICAZIONI

- Periodici (1959-1984)*
 - Annuario delle banche popolari italiane (1969-1973)
 - Borsa (1961-1984)
 - Foglio notizie titoli (1959-1983)
- Miscellanea (1892-1977)*

MONTE DEI PEGNI (1860; 1893-1986)

- Regolamenti (1860; 1894-1986)*
 - Regolamenti di altri enti (1922)
- Verbali (1897; 1920-1954)*
- Attività (1893-1967)*
- Testi e pubblicazioni (1888-1941)*
 - Manualistica (1888-1924)

Credito Fondiario

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

- Regolamenti (1885-1916)*
- Verbali (1867-1960; 1986 -1987)*
 - Verbali (1867-1960)
 - Repertori delle deliberazioni (1867-1888)
 - Verbali di distruzione ed estrazione cartelle (1887-1892)
 - Verbali delle concessioni delle filiali (1986-1987)
- Ordini del giorno (1942-1978)*
 - Ordini del giorno della Giunta Esecutiva (1942-1978)
 - Ordini del giorno della Consulta (1945-1949)

SEGRETERIA

- Stabili di proprietà (1899-1933)*
- Filiali (1902-1933)*
- Repertori degli atti soggetti a tassa di registro (1919-1934; 1959)*

ATTIVITÀ DI GESTIONE

- Mutui (1867-1978)*
 - Registri di presentazione delle domande di mutuo (1867-1879; 1929-1963)
 - Registri generali dei mutui (1907-1966)
 - Registri dei mutuatari (1867-1938)
 - Mutui per zona (1867-1947)
 - Registri di subaste (1888)
 - Mutui fondiari 3,5% (1909-1940)
 - Mutui fondiari 4% (1921-1962)
 - Mutui fondiari 4,5% (1886-1907)
 - Mutui fondiari 5% (1872-1941)

- Registri dei mutui classificati per provincia (1935-1966)
- Prospetti mensili delle concessioni di mutuo fondiario (1949-1959)
- Registri delle pratiche di mutuo divise per filiali (1952-1978)
- Libri neri (1971-1975)
- Rimborso mutui (1947-1973)
- Depositi per perizie (1913-1963)
- Matrici di buoni cassa (1913-1974)
- Statistiche (1936-1941)
- Miscellanea (1905-1969)

Mutui scaduti negli anni 1969-1971 (1919-1975)

- Mutui fondiari 2% (1953-1971)
- Mutui fondiari 3,5% (1919-1971)
- Mutui fondiari 4% (1929-1971)
- Mutui fondiari 4,5% (1926-1971)
- Mutui fondiari 5% (1938-1971)
- Mutui fondiari 5,5% (1969)
- Mutui fondiari 6% (1970-1974)
- Mutui fondiari 7% (1974)
- Mutui fondiari E.R.P. (1949)
- Mutui Aldisio (Fondo Incremento Edilizio - FIE) (1950-1969)
- Mutui fondiari abbandonati (1971-1975)
- Miscellanea (1932-1961)

Ipoteche (1867-1960)

- Registri delle iscrizioni a ipoteche (1867-1960)
- Debito ipotecario (1904-1909)
- Cartelle fondiarie (1868-1970)*
 - Dichiarazioni per tramutazioni, trasferimenti e vincoli (1868-1929)
 - Movimento delle cartelle fondiarie (1908-1970)
 - Registri di carico e scarico (1907-1957)
 - Certificati di deposito (1907-1960)
 - Certificati rappresentativi cartelle fondiarie (1935-1961)
 - Registri di estinzione delle cartelle per mutui (1964-1970)
 - Registri di cambio delle cartelle al portatore (1935-1940)
- Titoli e cedole (1898-1979)*
 - Cedole obbligazionarie (1978-1979)
 - Titoli (1898-1960)

CONTABILITÀ

- Conti consuntivi (1890-1945)*
- Inventari (1944-1961)*
- Libri mastri (1868-1974)*
 - Mastri sinottici (1925-1960)
- Libri giornale (1931-1974)*
 - Libri giornale riepilogativi (1935-1974)
 - Libri giornale analitici (1931-1974)
 - Registri giornale di "affogliamento" (1947)
- Debitori e creditori (1895-1951)*
- Imposte e tasse (1902-1936)*
 - Pratiche varie (1929-1936)
- Documenti di contabilità (1900-1959)*
 - Situazioni (1900-1944)
 - Registri delle quietanze (1907-1959)

PERSONALE

- Periti (1894-1933)*
- Agenti (1907-1933)*

MANUALISTICA E NORMATIVA

TESTI E PUBBLICAZIONI

Credito Agrario

ISTITUTO FEDERALE DI CREDITO AGRARIO PER IL PIEMONTE

SEZIONE CREDITO AGRARIO

- Costituzione e avvio della Sezione (1974-1985)*
- Attività della Sezione (1984-1992)*
- Bilanci (1985-1990)*

BIBLIOTECA

- Gestione biblioteca (1985-1992)*
 - Gestione (1985-1990)
 - Acquisizione volumi e riviste (1985-1992)
- Manualistica e normativa (1928-1936; 1961-1991)*

Sezione Autonoma Opere Pubbliche

Statuti (1959-1987)
Inventari (1960-1971)
Libri mastri (1973-1974)
Libri giornale (1960-1972)
Registri di prima nota (1967-1974)
Partitari (1972)
Titoli (1977)

FONDS OF OTHER BODIES

Cassa di previdenza della Confederazione fascista degli Industriali

GESTIONE DI LIQUIDAZIONE

Amministrazione (1944-1962)
Assemblee (1953-1962)
Presidenza del Comitato liquidatore (1952-1962)
Corrispondenza del Presidente del Comitato Liquidatore con i suoi Membri (1948-1962)
Passaggi di consegna (1949-1962)
Cause, ricorsi e vertenze (1944-1962)
Regolamenti (1932-1940)
Ordini di servizio (1953-1961)
Patrimonio (1945-1962)
Contabilità (1929-1958)
Libri cassa (1945-1958)
Personale (1929-1961)
Libri paga (1944-1960)
Determinazioni stipendi, indennità e liquidazioni (1945-1961)
Imposta di ricchezza mobile (1929-1951)
Assistenza (1928-1962)
Pratiche di corresponsione della liquidazione agli assistiti (1928-1938)
Corrispondenza e normativa (1942-1962)
'*Litis consortium*' (1948-1956)

PROPRIETÀ IMMOBILIARE

Bilanci (1943-1960)
Giornali (1952-1959)
Schede giornali mastri (1945-1961)
Libri cassa (1947-1960)
Mandati di pagamento e reversali (1949-1960)
Partitari dei conti (1945-1951)
Registri di prima nota (1945-1946)
Contabilità (1945)
Amministrazione stabili (1937-1961)

FASCICOLI PERSONALI

Federazioni Nazionali (1920-1963)
Federazione degli Industriali canapa e lino (1940-1960)
Federazione dei dirigenti di aziende industriali (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale degli armatori e degli ausiliari dell'armamento (1935-1961)
Federazione Nazionale degli industriali del marmo, delle pietre ed affini (1929-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista ausiliari del traffico e trasporti complementari (1930-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli artigiani (1929-1965)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli editori di giornali (1933-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti imprese di trasporti aerei (1935-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti imprese elettriche (1936-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti imprese ferroviarie, tranviarie e di navigazione internazionale (1935-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti industrie alimentari ed agricole varie (1928-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti industrie varie (1928-1963)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti le industrie estrattive (1934-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti le industrie tessili varie (1928-1962)

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria conciaria (1937-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria del cappello (1935-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria delle calzature e lavorazioni affini del cuoio (1928-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria delle fibre tessili (1940)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria delle fibre tessili artificiali (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria grafica ed affini (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli esercenti l'industria idrotermale (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali cotonieri (1920-1939)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali dei prodotti chimici (1920-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali dei vini, liquori e affini (1924-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali del cemento, calce, gesso e manufatti in cemento (1928-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali del gas e acquedotti (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali del legno (1938-1940)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali del vetro e della ceramica (1922-1962)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali della carta (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali della pesca (1936-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali della seta (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali dell'abbigliamento (1930-1961)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali delle industrie dello spettacolo (1929-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali dello zucchero, dei dolci e affini (1927-1961)

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali editori (1933-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali lanieri (1937-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali meccanici e metallurgici (1920-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli industriali mugnai, pastai, risieri e trebbiatori (1934-1962)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei costruttori edili, imprenditori di opere e industriali affini (1928-1962)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei proprietari di fabbricati (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle acque gassate, birra, freddo e malto (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle aziende municipalizzate di trasporto (1928-1962)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle imprese di trasporti automobilistici (1928-1960)
Federazione Nazionale Fascista Pelli, Coniglio, Lepre (1942-1960)
Confederazione degli Industriali (1920-1962)
Unioni provinciali (1920-1962)
Enti e Istituti diversi (1928-1961)
Assistenza Sociale di fabbrica (1934-1961)
Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni (1929-1960)
Associazione Nazionale Fascista Industriali dell'automobile (1928-1961)
Assonime (1929-1960)
Consorzio Industriale delle Conserve Animali (1938-1961)
Consorzio Porcellane e Terraglie (1942-1960)
Ente Italiano S.C.I.T. (1940-1960)
Ente Nazionale di propaganda per la prevenzione degli infortuni (1931-1962)
Ente Nazionale Italiano per l'organizzazione scientifica del lavoro (1928-1960)
Ente Nazionale per il tabacco (1933-1960)
Ente Nazionale per la zona industriale di Roma (1942-1960)
Ente Nazionale per l'unificazione dell'industria (1935-1960)

Ente per lo Sviluppo delle Industrie della Macinazione e delle Paste Alimentari (E.S.I.M.P.A.) (1941-1960)
Istituto Cotoniero Italiano (1928-1961)
Istituto Nazionale Sperimentale nell'industria edilizia (1935-1960)
Istituto Previdenza dirigenti aziende industriali (1942-1960)
Istituto Sperimentale della Ceramica (1938-1960)
Istituto Sperimentale della Proprietà Edilizia (1928-1960)
Policlinico del lavoro (1935-1960)
Servizio accordi economici marmi apuani (1940)
Sindacato Interprovinciale Fascista degli armatori di linea del Tirreno (1935-1938)
U.S.A.C.I. (1934-1960)
Ufficio Controllo Esportazione copriletto (1937-1960)
Ufficio Nazionale Canapa Verde (1937-1960)
Unione Nazionale dell'Arte Teatrale (1930-1960)
Unione Nazionale Fascista delle industrie elettriche (1936-1961)

Banca A. Grasso e figlio S.p.A.

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI

Statuti e regolamenti (1948; 1956)
Verbali (1943-1970)
Registri dei verbali degli organi amministrativi (1955-1970)
Verbali del Consiglio di amministrazione (1949-1954)
Assemblee ordinarie degli azionisti (1943-1963)
Assemblee straordinarie degli azionisti (1952-1956)
Amministratori e azionisti (1949-1967)

AMMINISTRAZIONE

Corrispondenza (1960-1969)
Carteggio vario (1961-1969)

ATTIVITÀ CREDITIZIA

Conti correnti e depositi (1909-1964)
Depositati (1955-1963)

Posizioni (1909-1928)
Schede firme autorizzate su conti correnti e depositi (1958-1964)
Mutui ipotecari (1952-1955)
Titoli (1942-1969)
Gestione conto titoli (1950-1963)
Situazioni (1960-1965)
Titoli in deposito (1948-1969)
Corrispondenza e circolari (1955-1965)
Fidi (1948-1966)
Finanziamenti Governo Russo (1916-1960)

CONTABILITÀ

Bilanci (1955-1965)
Libri giornale (1874-1965)
Libri giornale operazioni in titoli (1958-1965)
Libri mastri (1874-1928)
Situazioni (1954-1965)
Varie (1961-1963)
Inventari (1948-1969)
Libri inventari (1948-1969)
Inventari portafogli (1960-1965)
Inventari partite varie (1965)
Registri delle rendite (1956-1966)
Registri delle spese (1956-1966)
Imposte e tasse (1940-1970)
Imposte (1953-1970)
Tasse (1940-1969)
Statistiche (1959-1960)
Banca d'Italia (1948-1965)
Circolari e corrispondenza (1948-1964)
Ispezioni (1959; 1964)
Documentazione contabile (1953-1965)
Rapporti con banche diverse (1957-1963)

CONTENZIOSO E AFFARI LEGALI

Cause e liti (1953-1965)
Vertenze (1948-1968)
Fallimenti (1952-1964)

PERSONALE

Fascicoli personali (1948-1969)
Libri matricola (1946-1967)
Trattamento economico (1948-1969)

Libri paga (1948-1969)
Liquidazione (1965-1968)
Previdenza (1946-1969)

LIQUIDAZIONE

Gestione di liquidazione (1948-1974)
Verbali (1964-1969)
Relazioni (1965-1968)
Ispezioni (1964-1965)
Gestione commissariale (1965-1969)
Cause e liti (1949-1973)
Corrispondenza (1963-1970)
Liquidazione del patrimonio (1962-1969)
Perizie (1948-1966)
Fallimenti (1965-1974)
Contabilità (1952-1975)
Bilanci (1965-1970)
Situazioni (1965-1969)
Inventari (1965)
Posizioni debitorie estinte (1952-1974)
Conti correnti (1965)
Titoli (1958-1975)
Personale (1965)
Previdenza (1965)

MATERIALE BIBLIOGRAFICO E NORMATIVA

Manualistica (1927)
Normativa (1928)
Materiale bibliografico (1963; 1967)

Banca di Depositi e Sconti S.p.A.

Libri soci (1922-1971)
Verbali (1937-1972)
Verbali delle assemblee ordinarie degli azionisti (1953-1970)
Verbali del Consiglio di amministrazione (1952-1967)
Verbali del Comitato esecutivo (1937-1968)
Verbali dei sindaci (1955-1972)
Ordini del giorno (1955-1970)
Libri firme (1970-1972)
Libri delle concessioni di fido (1959-1971)

Banca Popolare San Gaetano

Libri giornale (1939-1963)
Libri giornali delle operazioni su conto corrente (1950-1967)
Libri giornale portafoglio (1963-1967)
Libri giornali riepilogo conti (1965-1967)
Giornali mastri (1960-1964)
Giornali mastri di contabilità generale (1963-1967)
Giornali di cassa diversi (1945-1948)

III. EGELI MANAGEMENT

Form and extent

Files and registers; 115 metres.

Date range

1940-1950 (with later developments).

Finding aids

Inventory, topographical lists, historical indexes with names and sequestration numbers.

Description

EGELI - Ente Gestione e Liquidazione Immobiliare - with its head office in Rome was established by Royal Decree Law n. 126 of 9 February 1939, the regulation for the application of the sadly known anti-Jewish law of 17 November 1938, to acquire, manage and resell property taken from the Jews. Later EGELI extended its powers to sequestering property for non payment of taxes (Law 16 June 1939) and, when Italy entered the war, to sequestering the property of enemy nationals (Royal Decree n. 1415 of 8 September 1938; Law n. 1994 of 19 December 1940).

After 8 September 1943, date of the armistice signed by Italy with the Allies, EGELI was transferred to the north, to San Pellegrino Terme, where it also took over the management of industrial and commercial firms declared as enemy property, while the Republic of Salò tightened up measures against Jews, proclaiming the total confiscation of their property (Decree Law n. 1 and n. 2 of 4 January 1944).

EGELI's first chairman was Senator Demetrio Asinari di Bernezzo, replaced

shortly later, on his death, by Cesare Giovara, both also held the office of Chairman of Istituto San Paolo di Torino.

Nineteen institutes operating in the mortgage sector present in different parts of Italy were delegated with the management of the property transferred to EGELI. Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino was chosen for Piedmont and Liguria. The mandate entailed an increasingly onerous commitment, involving the technical, legal and accounting sections both at head office and in the branches, those in Liguria in particular, where foreign property was concentrated. In December 1945 the EGELI management department was set up, with 55 employees, to unify the administrative and accounting functions, previously belonging to *credito fondiario* and the technical department.

The sizable documentation produced was located when it was acquired by the Historical Archives, in 1990, in a basement of the building in Via Monte di Pietà, where the *Credito Fondiario* section was based. It had been conserved almost integrally for legal reasons tied to the restitution of the property but also probably out of awareness that it reflected a grave moment in the Institute's and in the Nation's history.

The fonds was the subject of an in-depth study coordinated by Fabio Levi *Le case e le cose. La persecuzione degli ebrei torinesi nelle carte dell'EGELI 1938-1945* published in the series "Quaderni dell'Archivio Storico" in 1998. The Commission set up by the Prime Minister's Office, the so-called "Anselmi Commission", established "for the reconstruction of events that cha-

(Esenzione dalle imposte e dalle tasse : art. 76 del

R.D. Legge 9 febbraio 1939 XVII n. 126)

CONVENZIONE TRA L' ENTE DI GESTIONE E LIQUIDAZIONE IMMOBILIARE

E L' ISTITUTO DI SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

.....

Tra l' ENTE DI GESTIONE E LIQUIDAZIONE IMMOBILIARE (E.G.E.L.I) con sede in Roma, rappresentata dal suo Presidente Senatore del Regno, Gr. Uff., Avv. CESARE GIOVARA, e l' ISTITUTO DI SAN PAOLO DI TORINO, Sezione di Credito Fondiario, rappresentato dal suo Vice Presidente Cav. di Gr. Croce Rag. Gerardo Gobbi e dal Direttore Generale Consigliere Nazionale Gr. Uff. Rag. Alfredo Longo, si conviene quanto segue :

Premesso :

che a norma dell' art. 12 del Regio Decreto Legge 9 febbraio 1939 XVII n. 126, contenente disposizioni relative ai limiti di proprietà immobiliare e di attività industriale e commerciale per i cittadini italiani di razza ebraica, l' Ente di gestione e liquidazione immobiliare può delegare la gestione e la vendita degli immobili ad esso trasferiti, agli Istituti di Credito Fondiario; che mediante decreto 9 giugno 1939 XVII del Duce del Fascismo é stato determinato l' Istituto di San Paolo di Torino, Sezione di Credito Fondiario, quale Istituto cui può essere conferita la delega dianzi accennata, per il Piemonte e la Liguria, con carattere di esclusività; che, sebbene la disposizione su richiamata si riferisca esclusivamente alla gestione e alla vendita della proprietà immobiliare, si é tuttavia concordemente riconosciuta l' opportunità di affidare agli Istituti di Credito Fondiario il compito di eseguire anche gli

72

acterised in Italy the acquisition of the property of Jewish citizens by public and private bodies” made ample use of these archives, as may be read in the *Rapporto generale* published in 2001.

The main core of the fonds is made up of agreements and relationships with EGELI and the nominative files for sequestering and confiscating property, subdivided into Jewish property; property of enemy nationals; property of enemy nationals in occupied French territory; German property; tax collection property.

The first series, of limited size but of considerable importance, contains preliminary documents and the final texts of agreements with EGELI (the first of which is dated 23 April 1940), minutes of meetings between the banks entrusted with the management and EGELI, circulars, regulations, correspondence between San Paolo and EGELI regarding the management in general, memoranda and reports, statutes and legislative texts.

The nominative files, bearing the names of the property owners, generally contain the taking into possession report, a full analytical descriptive list of the real estate and the chattels, the restitution report; the internal correspondence between the Bank's offices and branches, and external correspondence with municipalities, tax offices, owners, tenants, etc.; administrative and tax documentation.

The files regarding the confiscation of Jewish property number more than one hundred and fifty, distributed in the provinces of Piedmont and Liguria; the sequestration files are more numerous (371) and are concentrated in the province of Turin.

There are more than one thousands files regarding property belonging to enemy nationals, that later became allies (French, British, US, etc.). The province with the

largest number of sequestrations was Imperia, where there were numerous French and British residences, including the Hanbury property with its famous gardens at Latte. Imperia was followed by Aosta, another border province, and Turin.

The Italian occupation of French territory, that took place in June 1940, entailed the sequestering of property of enemy nationals other than French, in compliance with Mussolini's proclamation published in Menton on 31 August 1941 and by later provisions. There are around sixty sequestration files.

There are almost one hundred files regarding German property sequestered in the north of Italy following Liberation, on the basis of the communiqué of the Prime Minister's Office, published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* n. 5 of 1 January 1945, in which Germany was declared an enemy state. The issue of German property was the subject of a protocol agreement initialled in Washington on 14 August 1947 between Italy and the Allied powers.

These main series of documents are flanked by two nominative series, composed of about four thousand files, one containing petty administrative documentation, the other inventories summarising the values of property, with details of the accounts.

The integrity of the fonds, on which no selections have been made, also allows one to carry out research on labour organisation and on the history of banking practice.



40. List of property sequestered from Dorothy Symons-Jeune, the widow of John Hanbury, in the province of Imperia, 1941, label on the cover.

IV. GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In 2006 the Company Secretary's office of Sanpaolo IMI transferred to the Historical Archives the archives of the General Secretariat still kept at the bank in an underground depository at the head office in Piazza San Carlo. These refer to documentation produced in the twentieth century (with the exception of some series dating from the nineteenth century), until privatisation in 1991. The main fonds are: Chairman's office, Deputy-chairman's office, General Manger's office, General Secretariat (General Business, Grants, Staff, Advertising, Relations and coordination), Shareholdings, Legal affairs and litigation, External Relations.

Quantitywise this documentation is important - more than 400 metres - but it is even more so from a quality point of view, with fundamental series, such as the archives of chairmen, directors, general managers, the minutes of decision-making bodies, decrees and service orders and with archives of great interest, such as that of the Grants office, containing the paperwork from the post World War II period. A sizable part of the archives handed over integrates and continues the "Central Functions" fonds of section II. *Istituto di San Paolo di Torino and other bodies.*

The following series may be consulted:
Directors' files (1868-1954)
Minutes of the Board of Directors - General and confidential business (1934-1967)
Minutes of the Board of Directors - Charitable institutions (1933-1967)
Resolutions submitted to the supervisory authority (1961-1967)
Minutes of the Permanent Committee - Financial minutes (1901)

Minutes of the Executive Committee (*Giunta esecutiva*) - General and confidential business (1933-1951)
Minutes of the Management Committee (*Comitato esecutivo*) - General and confidential business (1951-1967)
Minutes of the Board of Auditors (1964-1967)
Decrees, communiqués and service orders (1933-1967)
Circulars (1931-1958)
Circular letters (1933-1967)

41. *San Paolo chairman Luciano Jona (right) with Prime Minister Aldo Moro (left), during the inauguration of the Credito Fondiario Office in Bari, 1966.*



LIBRARIES

There are two libraries that are part of the Historical Archives. These were closely tied to the business of the Bank's offices in that they were built up as useful working tools - they are the Legal Library and the Agricultural Credit Library.

The Legal Library (more than one thousand three hundred volumes) contains nineteenth and twentieth-century collections of legislation and jurisprudence of the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Kingdom of Italy, such as the Official Records of Parliamentary Proceedings, Government Acts, *Collezione celerifera*, *Gazzetta ufficiale*, *Digesto italiano*, *Bollettino delle Opere Pie*, *Bollettino dell'ispettorato per la difesa del risparmio*, *Rivista amministrativa del*

Regno, *Rivista del diritto commerciale*, *Sinossi giuridica*, *Foro subalpino* and *Foro Italiano*, *Giurisprudenza* and *Imposte dirette*.

The Agricultural Credit Library, acquired in 1995, consists of more than five hundred volumes, including essays, conference proceedings, legislation and manuals. The subjects range from the strictly legal and financial aspects of agricultural credit to the economy and agricultural production, foreign trade, the agricultural and food industry, forms of association and cooperation, and topics such as energy and the environment. The library also has more general thematic areas dealing with banking, work organisation, marketing and the management of human resources.

Of great interest for the specific nature of the subjects dealt with are the technical and legislative manuals regarding agricultural production: livestock rearing, beekeeping, market gardening, fish farming, poplar tree forestry, vines, beef cattle rearing and other sectors. Many manuals, like other publications in the library were published by San Paolo to provide staff and customers with useful tools.

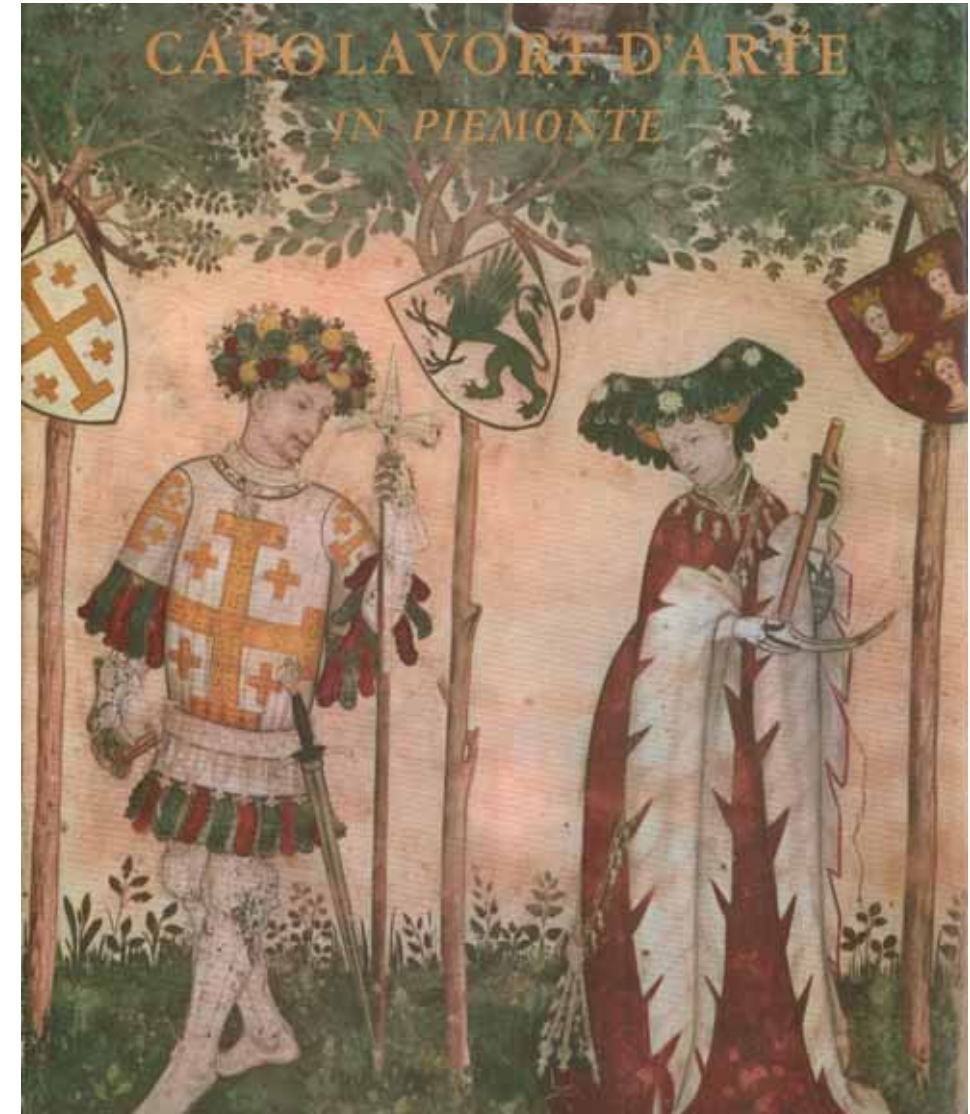
Of a different nature is the Library that supports the activity of the Historical Archives and is used by scholars in the reading room (around one thousand two hundred titles). This has been built up not only through purchases but also through exchanges with Italian and foreign foundations and banks, archives, universities, cultural institutions and firms. There are ample collections of inventories and other publications edited by historical archives and works of a historical, cultural or economic nature published by banks and firms. Among the thematic areas covered mention

should be made of general and specialist archive-keeping, the history of Turin and Piedmont, the history of assistance and education. An integral part of the library

are studies that have resulted from research done at the Archives and deposited by users, degree and PhD dissertations and publications (about fifty).



42. Series of books for farmers, published by the Bank in the 1960s.



43. One of the art monographs published by San Paolo: M. Bernardi, *Capolavori d'arte in Piemonte*, Turin, 1961.

ESSENTIAL READING

On the Vineyard of Madama Reale

FILINDO IL COSTANTE (FILIPPO DI SAN MARTINO D'AGLIÈ), *Le Delitie, Relatione della Vigna di Madama Reale Christiana di Francia, Duchessa di Savoia, Regina di Cipro, posta sopra i Monti di Torino. Dedicata all'Altezza Reale del Serenissimo Carlo Emanuel II, Duca di Savoia, Prencipe di Piemonte*, Torino, G. G. Rustis, 1667.

R. A. MARINI, *La Vigna di Madama Reale sul colle di San Vito presso Torino*, Torino, Fratelli Bocca, 1921 (estratto dagli "Atti della Società Piemontese d'Archeologia e Belle Arti di Torino", vol. X).

A. GRISERI, *Il Diamante. La Villa di Madama Reale Cristina di Francia*, Torino, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, 1988.

C. ROGGERO BARDELLI, *Torino. Vigna di "Madama Reale"*, in C. ROGGERO BARDELLI, M. G. VINARDI, V. DEFABIANI, *Ville sabaude. Piemonte 2*, Milano, Rusconi, 1990, pp. 240-261.

M. I. COLPO, *The Vineyard of "Madama Reale" (Vigna di "Madama Reale") in Turin, Italy. Development of the gardens and conservation*, Architectural Association, thesis, Diploma course in the conservation of Historic landscapes, Parks and Gardens, London 2000.

La prigione di Fillindo il Costante. Opera inedita (1643) di Filippo San Martino d'Agliè, a cura di V. COMOLI e C. ROGGERO BARDELLI, Torino, Centro Studi Piemontesi, 2005, pp. 61-73.

On the history and on the archives of the Compagnia di San Paolo

E. TESAURO, *Historia della venerabilissima Compagnia della Fede Catolica, sotto l'invocazione di San Paolo, nell'Augusta Città di Torino*, Torino, Sinibaldo, 1657; II ediz. accresc., Torino, G. B. Zappata, 1701; edizione moderna nei "Quaderni dell'Archivio Storico".

N. BIANCHI, *Le carte degli archivi piemontesi politici, amministrativi, giudiziari, ecclesiastici...*, Torino, Bocca, 1881.

L'Istituto delle Opere Pie di San Paolo nel 350° anno di sua esistenza, Torino, 1913 (edito dall'Istituto stesso, come i due volumi successivi).

L'Istituto di San Paolo di Torino dalle origini ai giorni nostri 1563-1936, Torino, 1937.

L'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, 1563-1950, Torino, 1951.

ASSOCIAZIONE BANCARIA ITALIANA, *Gli archivi storici delle aziende di credito*, Roma, 1956, II, pp. 157-160.

M. ABRATE, *L'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino*, Torino, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, 1963.

G. LOCOROTONDO, *Archivio Storico dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino*, Torino, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, 1963.

R. PROLA PERINO, *Storia dell'educatorio "Duchessa Isabella" e dell'Istituto magistrale statale "Domenico Berti"*, Torino, Centro Studi Piemontesi, 1980.

G. MERIGHI, A. CANTALUPPI, *La Compagnia di San Paolo nel passaggio dall'Antico Regime all'età repubblicana*, in *Dal trono all'albero della libertà* (Atti del convegno, Torino, 11-13 settembre 1989), Roma, Istituto poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, 1991.

A. CANTALUPPI, *L'Archivio Storico San Paolo attraverso i secoli*, in *Gli archivi degli istituti e delle aziende di credito e le fonti d'archivio per la storia delle banche* (Atti del convegno, Roma, 14-17 novembre 1989), Roma, Ufficio Centrale per i beni archivistici, 1995, pp. 596-604.

COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO, *La Vigna di Madama Reale e l'Archivio Storico San Paolo*, Torino, 1995.

A. CANTALUPPI, *L'Istituto delle Opere Pie di S. Paolo di Torino (1852-1932): organizzazione interna e fondi archivistici*, in *Le carte preziose. Gli archivi delle banche nella realtà nazionale e locale: le fonti, la ricerca, la gestione e le nuove tecnologie* (Atti del convegno, Trieste - Udine, 16-18 aprile 1997), Trieste, A.N.A.I. Sezione Friuli - Venezia Giulia, 1999.

EAD., *La Compagnia di San Paolo: mercanti e funzionari nell'élite torinese tra Cinque e Seicento*, in *Politica e cultura nell'età di Carlo Emanuele I. Torino, Parigi, Madrid*, a cura di M. Masoero, S. Mamino e C. Rosso (Atti del convegno internazionale di studi, Torino, 21-24 febbraio 1995), Firenze, Leo S. Olschki, 1999, pp. 81-93.

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI, *Rapporto generale. Commissione per la ricostruzione delle vicende che hanno caratterizzato in Italia le attività di acquisizione dei beni dei cittadini ebrei da parte di organismi pubblici e privati*, Roma, 2001, pp. 253-260; 443-453.

A. CANTALUPPI, *Gli archivi bancari come fonti per la ricerca storica*, in «SinTesi», anno IV, n. 4, 2004, pp. 110-120.

EAD., *Une exploitation exemplaire des fonds privés dans le respect des individus: la spoliation des biens juifs d'après les archives bancaires de la Compagnie de San Paolo*, in «La Gazette des archives», n. 196, 2004, pp. 59-64.

M. BRIGNONE, A. CANTALUPPI, M. DE LUCA PICIONE, *Gli archivi del Gruppo Sanpaolo Imi dalla privatizzazione alle fusioni del 2002*, in *Riforme in corsa... Archivi pubblici e archivi d'impresa tra trasformazioni, privatizzazioni e fusioni*, a cura di D. Porcaro Massafra, M. Messina e G. Tatò (Atti del convegno di studi, Bari, 17-18 giugno 2004), Bari, Edipuglia, 2006, Quaderni Soprintendenza Archivistica per la Puglia, pp. 303-308.

C. BERMOND, *Riccardo Gualino finanziere e imprenditore. Un protagonista dell'economia italiana del Novecento*, Torino, Centro Studi Piemontesi, pp. 91-106.

SERIES

“QUADERNI DELL'ARCHIVIO STORICO”

P. GIORDANO, *I censì presso la Compagnia di San Paolo nei secoli XVIII e XIX*, con prefazione di I. SOFFIETTI e saggio introduttivo di G. MONTANARI, Torino, 1997.

Le case e le cose. La persecuzione degli ebrei torinesi nelle carte dell'EGELI 1938-1945, a cura di F. LEVI, con saggi di F. LEVI, D. ADORNI, G. GENOVESE, Torino, 1998.

F. LUPANO, *La Compagnia di San Paolo e il servizio sanitario per i poveri nella Città di Torino 1814-1851*, Torino, 1999.

E. TESAURO, *Istoria della venerabilissima Compagnia della Fede Catolica, sotto l'invocazione di San Paolo, nell'Augusta città di Torino*, a cura di A. CANTALUPPI, Torino, 2003.

Per una storia della Compagnia di San Paolo (1563-1853), a cura di W. E. Crivellin, B. Signorelli, in tre volumi, 2004-2007:

I, Torino, 2004: C. LAURORA, M. P. NICCOLI, *Gli atti ritrovati: fonti per lo studio della Compagnia di San Paolo (1610-1635)*, B. A. RAVIOLA, *Reti di credito e composizione sociale della Compagnia di San Paolo. Un'analisi attraverso i lasciti conservati presso l'Archivio Storico della Compagnia*; N. CALAPÀ, *I Baronis: da mercanti e banchieri a conti di Buttigliera d'Asti. Ascesa economica e sociale di una famiglia nella Torino del Seicento*.

II, Torino, 2005: L. DE FANTI, *Il patrimonio artistico della Compagnia di San Paolo*; B. SIGNORELLI, *La costruzione della nuova sede della Compagnia di San Paolo nell'isolato San Felice (1701-1704)*; A. MERLOTTI, *La Compagnia di San Paolo alla metà del XVIII secolo. Una élite politico-economica tra corte e municipalità*.

III, Torino, 2007: C. LAURORA, M. P. NICCOLI, *Gli atti ritrovati: fonti per lo studio della Compagnia di San Paolo (1636-1662)*; P. G. LONGO, «Eran nel mondo e fuor del mondo...»: *alle origini della Compagnia di San Paolo*; W. E. CRIVELLIN, *L'antica Compagnia di San Paolo nella difficile transizione (1852-1853). Appunti e documenti*.