

Clemente Busiri Vici

Italian architect

1887-1965

Prof. Ing. Arch. Clemente Busiri Vici ranks among the most illustrious exponents of the new Italian architectural trends (metaphysics, rationalism, etc.). National Academic of S. Luca, former Consultor of Rome under the Boncompagni Ludovisi Governorate, Architect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Consultant of the Pontifical Central Commission of Sacred Art, Extraordinary Commissioner for the Academy of Virtuosi at the Pantheon, member of numerous building commissions and urban planning, has carried out, in Italy and abroad, vast and profitable planning, execution, urban planning, restoration and interventions for delicate historical-artistic renovations. Among his most important works are to be remembered: the Missionary City, the College and University of Propaganda Fide on the Janiculum, the Villa Giorgina in Via Po, the current seat of the Apostolic Nunciature in Italy, the Churches of S. Roberto Bellarmino, S. Saturnino, S. Ippolito, SS. Fabiano and Venanzio, S. Benedetto (at the general markets), S. Leone Magno (Boccea), S. Filippo Neri (in coll.) in Via Martino V and S. Fulgenzio (at Balduina), the Basilica of S. Alessandro in Via Nomentana (restoration of the catacombs and construction of the building above), Basilica of S. Saba all'Aventino (restorations and extensions) and also the important restorations of the Palazzo Colonna, Palazzo del Drago, Palazzetto Spada Potenziani, the Palace of the Duke of Guevara in Via Giulia and also the important restorations of Palazzo Colonna, Palazzo del Drago, Palazzetto Spada Potenziani, the Palace of the Duke of Guevara in Via Giulia and in Venice the Palazzo De Sangro (Contarini delle Figure), Palazzo Rusticucci in Via della Conciliazione in Rome (reconstruction with elements of the demolished building including Raphael's house) in Via Rusticucci, the Villa Aldobrandini in Frascati (restorations and reconstruction after the war events), the Palace of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide in Piazza di Spagna by Bernini and Borromini (in particular the restoration of the incomparable chapel of the Three Kings), Villa Lubin in Valle Giulia (headquarters of the National Council of Economy and Labour), the headquarters of the Banking Association in Palazzo Altieri, the reconstruction of the Palace in Piazza di Spagna on the corner of Via di S. Sebastianello (for the Italian Commercial Bank) and the renovation of the building in Piazza Fontanella Borghese, formerly the headquarters of the Governor of the Bank of Italy. Expansion, renovation of new operating rooms and other works in the service areas of the S. Stefano Rotondo Clinic, now Calvary Hospital.

For the numerous works abroad, where he worked with particular attention, we can mention, among others, the Italian Embassy in London (restorations, transformation and furnishings), the schools of the Italian Embassy in London (restorations, transformation and furnishings), the Italian schools in Alessandra of Egypt, in Cairo and the Case d'Italia in Rio de Janeiro (BR), in El Kram (Tunisia) Porto Said (Egypt), Lugano and Bellinzona (Switzerland), Costanza (Romania), Bona (Algeria) and also the Italian schools in Juiz de Fora (Brazil) and the Hall of Honor at the Palace of Nations at the 1939 New York International Exhibition.

Finally, among his works considered most important: The Villa Museo Gualino in Turin (in collaboration with his brother Michele), The Castles of Sestri Levante (for the same patron industrialist Riccardo Gualino).

Sources:

<http://www.busirivici.com/storia.html>

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