



Constructed started in 1752 for the Marchese di Gabiano, Giacomo Filippo Durazzo II, it is a precious and innovative example of XVIII century residential architecture.

Its layout is typical of French aristocratic homes, with a central building and two side wings around a large court, a rather unusual structure in the Genoese context, which was still strongly connected to 16<sup>th</sup> century architecture.

The interior of the building has an impressive marble staircase and showcases two paintings by Francesco Solimena, dated around 1717.

An important early event, which modified the appearance of the park, was the construction of the new Genoa - Voltri railway in 1856, which cut-off the building's connection with the sea. In 1778 the villa was remodeled by the Genoese Andrea Tagliafichi.

The building has had many different owners over the years.

In 1865 the villa became the property of the Royal Family of Savoy, and King Vittorio Emanuele II elected it as the summer residence of his son, Prince Oddone of Savoy. After his early death in 1866, the villa was again offered for sale.

In 1872, it passed to the Cavaliere Patrone (member of the Order of Merit for Labor) and at the end of the 19th century to the Bombrini family. In the 20th century, it became the property of various Genoese companies who established their offices there (mainly Ansaldo and Italsider). Since 2008 the building has been owned by the company "Per Cornigliano", a company created specifically in order to recover the de-industrialized areas of Cornigliano. It is also the headquarters of the Genova Liguria Film Commission.

The approx. 6000 sq.m park was restructured and was opened to the public in 2009, and every summer it hosts various types of cultural events, exhibits, musical events, performances and conferences.