Name of national library in full (in your own language and in anglicised form):	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Firenze The Central National Library of Florence
Name of Director General with official title:	Dr. Luca Bellingeri
Main library address:	Piazza Cavalleggeri 1 I-50122 Florence Italy
Current logo as a .jpg:	

1) **Please provide .jpg images of your main public building(s) exterior**

Exterior –
http://www.librari.beniculturali.it/opencms/opencms/it/biblpubbliche/istitutiuffici/istitutoufficio_31.html

Reading Room -

http://www.librari.beniculturali.it/opencms/opencms/it/biblpubbliche/istitutiuffici/istitutoufficio_31.html

Manuscripts Room -

http://www.librari.beniculturali.it/opencms/opencms/it/biblpubbliche/istitutiuffici/istitutoufficio_31.html

Sale di Consultazione

http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/MiBAC/sito-MiBAC/Menu-Utility/Immagine/index.html_650611425.html
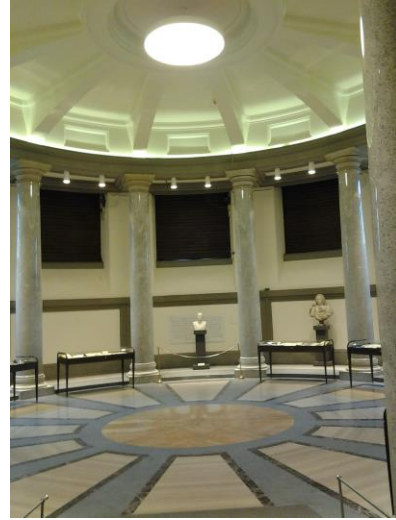

Catalogues Room

http://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/export/MiBAC/sito-MiBAC/Menu-Utility/Immagine/index.html_650611421.html

Exhibition Room

Conference Room

Preservation Centr

2) **Please provide brief details on the history of your library buildings.**

Year (first) library building opened	1861
Architect of (first) library building	
Year (current) library building opened	1935
Architect of (current) library building	Cesare Bazzani

Any additional information. Eg length of build/cost of build/reason for build	Later expanded by the architect Vincenzo Mazzei

Short history of the Library:

See :

http://www.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/pagina.php?id=50&rigamenu=Notizie%20storiche

http://storia.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/mappa-del-sito/

The current Central National Library of Florence, Institute with special autonomy with DM dated October 7, 2008, originates from the Antonio Magliabechi's private library, consisting of about 30,000 volumes,

1714: Antonio Magliabechi left his library in 1714, according to his will, "for the universal benefit of the city of Florence".
1737: it was established by decree the deposit of a copy of all the works printed in Florence and, from 1743, of those printed throughout the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.
1747: it was opened for the first time to the public with the name of Magliabechiana.
1771: the Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo renounced the Mediceo-lotaringia Library and wanted it to be united with Magliabechiana. The Library was further enriched by many others valuable funds. Those of the former monastic libraries stand out, confiscated as a result of the policy of suppression of the monasteries implemented by Pietro Leopoldo and resumed by Napoleon.
1861: the newborn Kingdom of Italy promulgated, on December 22nd (the initiative was by Francesco De Sanctis, then Minister of Education), a decree that established the unification of the Magliabechiana Library with the great Palatina Library (founded by Ferdinando III of Lorraine and continued by his successor Leopold II). The new institute assumed the name of the National Library.
*Since **1869**, by the promulgation of the Royal Decree on November 25, the National Library of Florence receives a copy of all that is published in Italy.*
1885: the "Organic Regulations of the Kingdom Libraries" enshrined the "Central" title for the National Libraries of Florence and Rome.
1886: From 1886 to 1957 the National Central Library of Florence (BNCF) published the "Bulletin of Italian publications received by press law", which became since 1958 "Italian National Bibliography" (BNI).
1935: Originally the Library was housed in part of the Uffizi complex; in 1935 it was moved to its current location
1966: The flood of 1966 caused serious damages, in particular to the entire newspaper library, to the precious collection of Miscellanee, to the Magliabechiano fund, to the Palatine fund and to numerous other collections, as well as to all tabbed and volume catalogs, to the bibliographic reading rooms and furnishings. Significant part of the damaged funds were recovered by the specially created Restoration Center, but a substantial part was definitively lost.
80s: the cataloging with SBN (National Library Service) procedures began. The BNCF is also a pilot seat in the creation of the National Library Service (SBN) which aims at the automation of library services and the construction of a national index of library collections held by Italian libraries.

2006: *The Magazzini Digitali project, launched in 2006 by the Fondazione Rinascimento Digitale, the National Central Library of Florence and the National Central Library of Rome proposes to put into operation in 2011 a system for the permanent preservation of electronic documents published in Italy and disseminated via the network computer science, implementing the legislation on legal deposit (Law 106/2004, Presidential Decree 252/2006).*

2007: *The Nuovo soggettario is the instrument that can be used in the indexation by subject of resources of various kinds, created by the Central National Library of Florence. It complies with the principles established by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and the indications of international standards. The tool is aimed at Italian libraries (general, specialized, specialist) and, in particular, those working within the National Library Service (SBN), as well as museums, media libraries, archives, documentation centers. The New Subject system is in continuous evolution and growth. The Italian National Bibliography has employed it since 2007.*

2010: *ProQuest and Google projects. Between the company ProQuest and BNCF an agreement was signed for the digitization of printed volumes owned by BNCF published until the year 1700. About 7000 BNCF copies have been completely digitized at high resolution. The agreement with Google has provided, and is still providing, for the digitization of volumes not subject to copyright from 1701 to the end of the nineteenth century.*

2012: *the Italian National Bibliography becomes totally digital, online and on DVD.*

2013: *Wikipedia (the free and collaborative online encyclopedia available in over 280 languages) offers in the External Links section the link to the New Subject's Thesaurus.*

2017: *reopening of the Music Room; resumption of the distribution service of the historical newspapers stored at the external deposit hosted at Forte Belvedere* .

Short bibliography on Central National Library of Florence:

C. Rotondi*, La Biblioteca nazionale di Firenze dal 1861 al 1870*, Firenze, Associazione italiana biblioteche. Sezione toscana, 1967

C. Rotondi , *Progetti e polemiche per la nuova sede della Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze tra la fine dell'800 e i primi anni del '900*, 1978

C. Rotondi, *La Biblioteca nazionale di Firenze : dalla sua costituzione ai primi anni del '900*, Firenze, Olschki, 1985

P. Pirolo e A. Giardullo, *L'edificio della Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze. catalogo della mostra al Forte Belvedere*, ottobre-novembre 1986, Firenze, Karta, 1986

M. Mannelli Gogglioli*, La Biblioteca Palatina Mediceo Lotaringia ed il suo catalogo*, in "Culture del testo", n. 3 (settembre-dicembre 1995), Firenze, Titivillus, 1995

E. di Renzo, *Una biblioteca, un'alluvione. Il 4 novembre 1966 alla Nazionale di Firenze: storia di un'emergenza*, introduzione di Neil Harris, Roma, Associazione Italiana Biblioteche, 2009

1861/2011: l'Italia unita e la sua Biblioteca - Catalogo della mostra tenuta a Firenze nel 2011-2012, Firenze, Polistampa, 2011 (http://storia.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/)

G. Del Bono, *Storia della Biblioteca nazionale di Firenze, 1859-1885*, Manziana , Vecchiarelli, 2013

G. L. Corradi, *22 dicembre 1861: un Regio Decreto costituisce il nucleo portante della Biblioteca Nazionale*, su Portale Storia di Firenze, Dicembre 2015

More other results at following:

http://storia.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/bibliografia/