

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

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MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS  
JUNE, JULY 1943

71 pp

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785015

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**SECRET**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON

HEADQUARTERS  
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9 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
Allied Force Headquarters  
Algiers, Algeria

Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs  
Section, Force 141

Subject: Material on Public Monuments of Italy

In a Memorandum dated 1 July on the above subject, it was stated that additional material would be furnished to you as it became available. Accordingly, there is enclosed herewith 2 brief Documents on the churches and public monuments located in Sardinia and Sicily.

For the Chief, Civil Affairs Division:

2 Enclosures:  
Documents on churches & public  
monuments in Sardinia & Sicily.

*Ray J. Laux*  
RAY J. LAUX,  
Lt. Col., GSC,  
Executive.

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To SEE:  
C.S.O. *R/L*  
CAPT HAMMOND. *✓*

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*TWJ*

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**SECRET**

Preliminary draft

## SARDINA

### Introduction

The problem of preserving monuments in Sardinia differs from that in Italy itself because, in addition to the usual types, there are many prehistoric structures, mostly in the shape of ruined conical towers, in some cases, with two stories: the so-called "nuraghe." The following lists include only a few among the best specimens. Also scattered throughout the country are the less solid tombs of this period, the so-called "Tombe dei Giganti" (Tombs of the Giants). The lists must omit the bulk of these for lack of space, as well as most of the cave-tombs and rock-tombs (locally called "domus de gianas"), and other single structures such as prehistoric and Carthaginian cemeteries, sacred walls, and fountains. But all examples are worthy of protection. As a rule, they require no special care except to see that they are not interfered with.

The office of the Superintendence of Art and Antiquities is in the chief town, Cagliari. A secretary of the Superintendence directs the Museum Sanna in Sassari. A few guards (custodi) are in charge of single archaeological or artistic monuments, namely; The Church of S. Saturnino in Cagliari, the prehistoric ruins of S. Vittoria at Serri; the nuraghi Losa of Abbasanta and

from that in Italy itself because, in addition to the usual types, there are many prehistoric structures, mostly in the shape of ruined conical towers, in some cases, with two stories: the so-called "nuraghe." The following lists include only a few among the best specimens. Also scattered throughout the country are the less solid tombs of this period, the so-called "Tombe dei Giganti" (Tombs of the Giants). The lists must omit the bulk of these for lack of space, as well as most of the cave-tombs and rock-tombs (locally called "domus de gianas"), and other single structures such as prehistoric and Carthaginian cemeteries, sacred walls, and fountains. But all examples are worthy of protection. As a rule, they require no special care except to see that they are not interfered with.

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## SARDINIA

Province of Cagliari

- Cagliari: \*\* Ring of medieval walls, and its towers  
 \*\* Cathedral; within it, especially important, the two Romanesque pulpits; treasury  
 \*\* Museo Archeologico (Archaeological museum)  
 Museo Civico (especially collections of folklore)  
 \* Pre-Romanesque church of San Saturnino (or Santi Cosma e Damiano = Saints Cosmas and Damianus)  
 Baroque church of San Michele (St. Michael)  
 Baroque church of Santa Croce; within it Spanish paintings of the 17th cent.  
 Gothic church and convent of San Domenico  
 \* Roman amphitheater  
 Private collection Sanjust-Amat: folklore; especially textiles and jewelry  
 Palace of the University and its library  
 Tomba della Vipera (Tomb of the Viper): Roman Carthaginian cemetery of Sant'Avendrace  
 In the Town Hall: altarpiece by P. Cavarro; collections of oriental weapons; library and archives, etc.
- Abbasanta: Nuraghe Losa (Losa prehistoric ruin)
- Ales: Important objects of silversmiths in the Cathedral; among them a reliquary of the 15th cent.
- Assemini: Oratorio di San Giovanni (Oratory of St. John); with Byzantine structures
- Ballao: Prehistoric sacred fountain
- Bonarcado: Medieval church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)
- Dolianova: \* Medieval church of San Pantaleo (St. Pantaleo)
- Fordongianus: Terme Romane (Roman baths)
- Chiliviza: Medieval church of San Pietro (St. Peter) near Mureddu (transported here from Zuri; when this village was destroyed for the construction of the Tirso dam)

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- Chilarza:** Medieval church of San Pietro (St. Peter) near Mureddu (transported here from Zuri; when this village was destroyed for the construction of the Tirso dam)
- Gonnese:** Nuraghe (prehistoric ruin) and prehistoric village of Serrucci

- 2 -

Guspini: Cross of the 16th cent. in the treasury of the Parish church

Iglesias: Cathedral: medieval  
Church of San Francesco (St. Francis): medieval  
Church of the Cemetery of Valverde: medieval

Mesu Enas: Megalithic tomb (prehistoric ruin)

Oristano: Cathedral and its treasury  
Tower of San Cristoforo (St. Christopher): medieval  
Town Hall: collection of paintings by Sardinian painters  
Church of San Francesco (St. Francis) containing the Crocifisso di Nicodemo (Nicodemus Crucifix); marble statue by Nino Pisano  
Antiquarium Comunale (local Museum): objects from the ruins of the nearby town of Tharros  
\*\* Medieval church of Santa Giusta (1 and 1/2 miles south of the town)  
Church of San Salvatore near Cabras, west of Oristano (late Roman paintings in underground building)  
Medieval church of San Giovanni di Sinis near Cap San Marco  
Ruins of the Carthaginian town of Tharros near Cap San Marco

Paulilatino: Nuraghe Lugherras (Lugherras prehistoric ruin)

Pula, Capo: Ruins of the Carthaginian town of Nora

Quartu S. Elena: Church of San Pietro (St. Peter)  
Parish church: Sardinian paintings of the 15th cent. in the sacristy

Samassi: Medieval church of San Gemiliano

Samugheo: 5 miles south, Castel Medusa (Medusa Castle)

Sant'Erisio (near Capo Pula): Church of San Eufisio (St. Euphysius, 4th cent. Governor of Sardinia, converted to Christianity) pilgrimage shrine, procession from Cagliari May 1st

San Lussurgiu: Medieval church

Mesu Enas: Megalithic tomb (prehistoric ruin)

Oriстано: Cathedral and its treasury  
 Tower of San Cristoforo (St. Christopher): medieval  
 Town Hall: collection of paintings by Sardinian  
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 Cagliari May 1st

San Lussurgiu: Medieval church

San Pietro Pula: Chiesa Parrocchiale (Parish church)

- 3 -

Sant'Antioco: Church and catacomb of Sant'Antioco (St. Antrochus, a Sardinian Christian martyr), and ancient cave-dwellings. Reliquary in treasury of Parish church

Sanluri: Castello (ancient Castle)

Sardara: \* Prehistoric sacred well within church of Santa Anastasia  
Castle of Monreale

Sarroch: Muraghe (prehistoric ruin) sa Domu de s' Orcu

Serri, Giara di (north of Barumini): Prehistoric ruins of Santa Vittoria

Siliqua: At 2 and 1/2 miles, ruins of medieval castle of Aquafredda, of the Counts della Gherardesca

Tratalias: \* Medieval church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)

Uta (near Decimomannu): Medieval church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)

Villamar: Parish church, containing Great altarpiece by P. Cavarò, Sardinian school of the 16th cent.  
Chiesa del Carmine (Carmelite Church), altarpiece by G. Imperato

#### Province of Nuoro

Nuoro: House of the poetess Grazia Deledda

Aritzo: Croce processionale (processional cross) in the treasury of the Parish church

Atzara: Parish church: in the treasury, reliquary of the 16th cent.

Bari Sardo: Within Parish church, 16th cent. copy of Raphael's Holy Family

Bosa: Castle of Serravalle  
Church of San Pietro extramuros (St. Peter outside the walls): medieval

a Sardinian Christian martyr), and ancient cave-dwellings. Reliquary in treasury of Parish church

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 Bari Sardo: Within Parish church, 16th cent. copy of Raphael's Holy Family  
 Bosa: Castle of Serravalle  
 Church of San Pietro extramuros: (St. Peter outside the walls): medieval  
 Church of Sant'Antonio (St. Anthony)  
 Purgos: Castle of Goceano

- 4 -

Cagliari: Ruins of ancient Cornus

Dorgali: Prehistoric village of Serra Orrios  
Between Dorgali and Nuoro; Roman roads

Fonni: Santuario della Beata Vergine dei Martiri  
(Sanctuary of the Virgin of the Martyrs),  
pilgrimage shrine, festival from Thursday to  
Sunday of the week after Whit Sunday. (Whit  
Sunday is the 7th Sunday after Easter.)

Gonone, Cala (on the sea near Dorgali): Prehistoric ruins

Laconi: Castle of the Marquis of Laconi, with noteworthy  
ruins of the Gothic palace

Ottana: \* Church of San Nicolo (St. Nicholas): medieval

Orosei: Church of Sant'Antonio (St. Anthony)

Silanus: Church of Santa Sirbana

Suni (near): Muraghe Nuradeo (prehistoric ruin)

Tiscali, Monte (south of Dorgali): Prehistoric ruins

Province of Sassari

Sassari: \* Cathedral: baroque  
Church of Santa Maria di Beteleme (St. Mary of  
Bethlehem): medieval  
Museo Sanna (Museum)  
Church of Santa Caterina (St. Catherine): baroque  
University library  
Remains of medieval house on the Corso Vittorio  
Emanuele  
Ruins of medieval ring of walls near the railway  
station  
Private collection Clemente

Alghero: \* Ring of walls and its towers; especially toward  
the sea

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University library  
Remains of medieval house on the Corso Vittorio  
Emanuele  
Ruins of medieval ring of walls near the railway  
station  
Private collection Clemente

**Alghero:** \* Ring of walls and its towers; especially toward  
the sea  
\* Cathedral: gothic  
House in gothic Aragonese style opposite the sea  
bastions  
House of the Marchese (Marquis) d'Albis  
About 3 miles north-east, prehistoric cemetery  
of Arghelu Ruin

Nuraghe Palmavera (Palmavera prehistoric ruin)  
near Porto Conte  
Less than 5 miles south, church of Valverde,  
pilgrimage shrine, festival first Sunday after  
Easter

Aranci, Golfo degli: Carthaginian sacred well near railway  
station

Ardara: \* Medieval church of Santa Maria del Regno (St. Mary  
of the Kingdom)

Bonorva: Parish church  
Prehistoric cave-tombs of Sant'Andrea Priu

Calangianus: In the Parish church, an Annunciation by the  
Sardinian painter Andrea Lussu (16th cent.)

Caprera, Island of: Tomb and house of the national Italian hero,  
Giuseppe Garibaldi

Castel Sardo: Ancient walls

Laerru: Church of San Pietro delle Immagini (St. Peter  
of the Images), popularly known as "il Crocifisso"  
(the Crucifix), near Bulzi

Molafà: Prehistoric cave-tombs

Monteleone: Rocca Doria: ruins of castle

Padria: Parish church

Ploaghe: Church of San Michele di Salvenero  
In the Parish church: collection of paintings by  
Sardinian artists of the Renaissance and later

Porto Torres: Ponte Romano (Roman bridge)  
Church of San Gavino  
Ruins of Roman buildings near the railway station

Pozzomaggiore: Church of San Giorgio Martire (St. George the  
Martyr)

Rebecca: Prehistoric sacred wells of Lomarca (near Bonorva)

Saccargia (near Codrongianus): Medieval church and Abbey of  
Santa Trinita (St. Trinity); within frescoes  
of the 13th cent., practically unique in the

near Porto Conte

Less than 5 miles south, church of Valverde, pilgrimage shrine, festival first Sunday after Easter

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Church of San Gavino  
Ruins of Roman buildings near the railway station

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Rebeccu: Prehistoric sacred wells of Lomazu (near Bonorva)

Saccargia (near Codrongianus): Medieval church and Abbey of Santa Trinita (St. Trinity); within frescoes of the 13th cent., practically unique in the island

Sedini: Church of Sant'Andrea (St. Andrew)  
Prehistoric cave-tombs used as cave-dwellings

Tergu: Church of Nostra Signora de Tergu (Our Lady of Tergu)

Terranova Pausania: Medieval church of San Simplicio (St. Simplicius, 4th cent. Sardinian martyr)  
Ruins of Carthaginian walls (Garden Tamponi)  
Carthaginian cemetery  
Prehistoric sanctuary on top of mountain chain of Cabus Abbas, 3 - 4 miles north of the town

Tiesi: Church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)

Torralba: Nuraghe Oes (Oes prehistoric ruin)  
Nuraghe Santu Antine (Santu Antine prehistoric ruin)  
Medieval church of San Pietro di Sorres

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Muraghe Oes (Oes prehistoric ruin)  
Muraghe Santu Antine (Santu Antine prehistoric ruin)  
Medieval church of San Pietro di Sorres

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# SICILY

1.

## Province Trapani

### TRAPANI

#### Churches:

Chiesa dell' Annunziata\* (Church of the Annunciation)  
Chiesa del Collegio dei Gesuiti\* (Church of the Jesuit College)  
Chiesa del Soccorso\* (Church of Succor)  
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)  
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine)  
Chiesa dei Marinal (Church of the Sailors)

#### Convents:

Annunziata (The Annunciation)  
Convento dei Carmelitani (Convent of the Carmelites) - Oratorio di San Michele (Oratory of St. Michael)

#### Palaces:

Giudecca\* (literally, Jewish Quarter)  
Casa Lirinda (literally, Lirinda mansion)

#### Fountain:

Fontana di Saturno (Fountain of Saturn)

#### Museums:

Reale Museo Repoli\* (Royal Repoli Museum)  
Museo Civico\* (Municipal Museum)

### ALCAMO

#### Churches:

Santa Chiara (St. Clara)  
Badia Nuova (New Monastery)  
San Tommaso (St. Thomas)  
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)  
Chiesa Maggiore (literally, the Greater Church)  
San Francesco d' Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)

### CASTELVETRAMO

#### Churches:

Santa Trinità della Delia (Holy Trinity of Delia)  
San Domenico (St. Dominic)

#### Museum:

Museo Municipio (Municipal Museum) (bronze statue\*)

### CALATAPIZI

#### Monument:

Cesario (repository of human bones) commemorating the Risorgimento (uprising for the recovery of Italian independence under Garibaldi, 1860)

### MARSALA

#### Churches:

Duomo (Cathedral)  
San Salvatore (St. Savior)

Convents: Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine)  
 Chiesa del Varinai (Church of the Sailors)  
 Annunziata (The Annunciation)  
 Convento dei Carmelitani (Convent of the Carmelites) - Oratorio di San Michele (Oratory of St. Michael)  
 Palaces: Cludecca\* (literally, Jewish Quarter)  
 Casa Lirinda (literally, Lirinda mansion)  
 Fountains: Fontana di Saturno (Fountain of Saturn)  
 Museums: Reale Museo Repoli\*\* (Royal Repoli Museum)  
 Museo Civico\* (Municipal Museum)  
 Churches: Santa Chiara (St. Clara)  
 Badia Nuova (New Monastery)  
 San Tommaso (St. Thomas)  
 Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)  
 Chiesa Maggiore (literally, the Greater Church)  
 San Francesco d' Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)

ALCAMO

Churches: Santa Trinità della Bella (Holy Trinity of Bella)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)  
 Museum: Museo Municipale (Municipal Museum) (bronze statue\*)

CASTELVETRANO

Churches: Santa Trinità della Bella (Holy Trinity of Bella)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)  
 Museum: Museo Municipale (Municipal Museum) (bronze statue\*)  
 Monument: Ossario (repository of human bones) commemorating the Risorgimento (uprising for the recovery of Italian independence under Garibaldi, 1860)

CALATAPIZZIMARSALA

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)  
 San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
 San Giovanni (St. John)  
 Carmine (Carmelite)  
 Monasteries: Madonna della Grotta (Our Lady of the Grotto)  
 Ruins: Ancient city walls  
 Museum: Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) connected with Biblioteca (Library)

MAZARA DEL VALLO

Church: Cattedrale (Cathedral)

MONTE SAN GIULIANO (Erice, Eryx)

Castle: Mediaeval citadel, including ancient walls, ruins, and excavations\*\*

Churches: La Matrice (literally, The Matrix)

Cattedrale (Cathedral)

San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist)

Museum: Small museum in Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

MOTYA (an island near MARSALA)

Ruins: Excavations\* of an ancient Punic town, city walls, harbor, house with mosaic floor, theater

Museum: Museo\* (Museum)

PARTANNA

Church: Chiesa Madre (literally, Mother Church; Church of the Mother of Our Lord)

SALEMI

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)

San Nicola di Bari (St. Nicholas of Bari)

Castle: Castello (Castle)

SEGESTA

Ruins:\*\* Greek temple\*\*, Greek theater\*

SELINUNTE \*\*\*

Ruins:\*\*\* Ruins and excavations of a Greek town and its sanctuaries on two hills on the seashore; on eastern hill, three great Greek temples; on western hill, ruins of other temples, fortifications, and various buildings. To the west, beyond the river Modione, excavations of the Santuario di Demeter (Sanctuary of Demeter).

Museum: Storehouse for finds from the excavations

Church: Cattedrale (Cathedral)

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## Province Agrigento

## Agrigento (Sirgenti)

## a) outside modern town:

## Greek temples and excavations\*\*\*

- Tempio della Concordia (Temple of Concord)
- Tempio di Giunone (Temple of Juno)
- Tempio di Giove Olimpio (Temple of Olympian Jupiter)
- Tempio di Ercole (Temple of Hercules)
- Tempio di Castore e Polluce (Temple of Castor and Pollux)
- Tempio di Esculapio (Temple of Aesculapius)

## Churches:

- San Niccolò\* (St. Nicholas)
- San Iagio (St. Elaise), with ruins of Greek temple and excavations\*

## Monument:

- Tomba di Terone\* (Tomb of Terone)

## Ruins:

- Casa Greca (ancient Greek house, east of San Niccolò)
- Greek city walls

## b) inside modern town:

## Churches:

- Duomo\* (Cathedral)
- Santa Maria di Gesù\* (St. Mary of Jesus)
- San Giorgio\* (St. George)
- San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

## Monasteries:

- Finità (literally, the finite, as opposed to the infinite)
- Santa Rosalia (St. Rosalie)
- San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

## Castle:

- Pavara

## Museums:

- Museo Civico\* (Civic or Municipal Museum)
- Biblioteca Capitolare\* (Cathedral Library)

## BURGIO

## Church:

- Chiesa dei Francescani (Church of the Franciscans)

## CALTABELLOTTA

## Church:

- Cattedrale (Cathedral)

## CAPO DI ANZO

## Ruins:

- Ancient Greek town of Heraclea

## PACINOTTA

Tempio di Giunone (Temple of Juno)  
 Tempio di Giove Olimpio (Temple of Olympian Jupiter)  
 Tempio di Ercole (Temple of Hercules)  
 Tempio di Castore e Polluce (Temple of Castor and Pollux)  
 Tempio di Esculapio (Temple of Aesculapius)

## Churches:

San Niccola\* (St. Nicholas)  
 San Iagio (St. Blaise), with ruins of Greek temple and excavations\*

## Monument:

Tomba di Terone\* (Tomb of Terone)

## Ruins:

Casa Greca (ancient Greek house, east of San Niccola)  
 Greek city walls

## b) inside modern town:

## Churches:

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Santa Maria di Gesù\* (St. Mary of Jesus)  
 San Giorgio\* (St. George)  
 San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

## Monasteries:

Finità (literally, the finite, as opposed to the infinite)  
 Santa Rosalia (St. Rosalie)  
 San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

## Castle:

Favara

## Museums:

Museo Civico\* (Civic or Municipal Museum)  
 Biblioteca Capitolare\* (Cathedral Library)

BURGIO

## Church:

Chiesa dei Francescani (Church of the Franciscans)

CALTABELLOTTA

## Church:

Cattedrale (Cathedral)

CAPO BIANCO

## Ruins:

Ancient Greek town of Heraclea

PIVONA

## Church:

Chiesa Madre (Church of Our Mother)

NARO

Church: Magior Chiesa (literally, Greater Church)  
 Ruins: Christian catacombs  
 Castle: Castello (Castle)

SCIACCA

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)  
 Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)  
 San Niccolo (St. Nicholas)  
 Palaces: Casa Sterepinto (Sterepinto house)  
 Palazzo Triolo (Triolo palace)  
 Castle: Castello (castle)

Province CaltanissettaCALTANISSETTA

Churches: Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels)  
 Monastery: Badia di Santo Spirito (Monastery of the Holy Spirit)  
 Palace: Palazzo del Tribunale (Palace of the Tribunals)  
 Castle: Castello di Pietraroia (literally, Redstone castle)  
 Museum: Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) in the Municipio (municipal building)

SUTERA

Church:

~~Trapani~~ Sutera (now Gela, its name in ancient times)

Ruins: Greek temple on Colle del Molino a Vento (Windmill Hill)

Province Enna (Castrogiovanni)

ENNA (called Castrogiovanni until 1927)

Churches: Chiesa Madre - Madonna della Visitazione (Church of Our Mother - Madonna of the Visitation)  
 San Cataldo (St. Cataldo)  
 San Tommaso (St. Thomas)  
 Castle: Cittadella (Citadel)  
 Towers: Torre di Federico II (Tower of Frederick II)  
 Carmine (Carmelite hospital)

*Prof. Carlo Bontade, 1928 - placed before 1928*  
 GELA (called Trapani until 1928)

SCIACCA

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)  
 Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)  
 San Niccolò (St. Nicholas)

Palaces: Casa Sterepinto (Sterepinto house)  
 Palazzo Triolo (Triolo palace)

Castle: Castello (castle)

Province CaltanissettaCALTANISSETTA

Churches: Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels)

Monastery: Badia di Santo Spirito (Monastery of the Holy Spirit)

Palace: Palazzo dei Tribunali (Palace of the Tribunals)

Castle: Castello di Pietraroja (literally, Redstone castle)

Museum: Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) in the Municipio (municipal building)

SUTERA

Church:

~~San Giovanni~~ <sup>183</sup> Sutera (now Gela, its name in ancient times)

Ruins: Greek temple on Colle del Molino a Vento (Windmill Hill)

Province Enna (Castrogiovanni)

ENNA (called Castrogiovanni until 1927)

Churches: Chiesa Madre - Madonna della Visitazione (Church of Our Mother - Madonna of the Visitation)  
 San Cataldo (St. Cataldo)  
 San Tommaso (St. Thomas)

Castle: Cittadella (Citadel)

Towers: Torre di Federico II (Tower of Frederick II)  
 Carmine (Carmelite hospital)

Museum: Museo della Varamma (Varamma Museum)

ACIRA

Churches:

San Filippo\* (St. Philip)  
 Sant'Antonio (St. Anthony)  
 Santa Croce (Holy Cross)  
 Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)

Castle:

Castello (Castle)

AIDONE

Churches:

Chiesa Madre (Church of Our Mother)  
 Santa Maria della Gava (St. Mary of the <sup>Ravine</sup> Gava)  
 San Michele (St. Michael)  
 Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)  
 San Leone (St. Leo)

Castle:

Castellaccio (Castle)

CATANARZI (nearest Ry. Station is Catenuova 12.4 km. distant on Palermo-Catania line)

Ruins:

Ancient houses and tombs (N.B., <sup>illegible</sup> excavations are common)

NICOSIA

Churches:

Santa Maria Maggiore\* (St. Mary the Greater)  
 San Niccolò (St. Nicholas, Cathedral)  
 San Benedetto (St. Benedict)  
 Chiesa della Misericordia (Church of Mercy)  
 Chiesa del Carmine (Carmelite Church)  
 San Vincenzo (St. Vincent)  
 San Biagio (St. Blaise)  
 San Francesco (St. Francis)

PIAZZA ARMERINA

Churches:

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 San Giovanni di Rodi (St. John of Rhodes)  
 San Pietro (St. Peter)

Convent:

Priorato di Sant' Andrea (Priory of St. Andrew, with church)

Monastery:

Ruins of San Pietro (St. Peter)

PIETRAPERZIA

Castle:

Castello (castle) with Cappella di Sant' Antonio (Chapel of St. Anthony)

TRINA

Church:

Ruin of Cathedral

Churches: Chiesa Madre (Church of Our Mother) <sup>Ravine</sup>  
Santa Maria della Cava (St. Mary of the ~~Quarry~~)  
San Michele (St. Michael)  
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)  
San Leone (St. Leo)

Castle: Castellaccio (Castle)

CENTURIPPE (nearest Ry. Station is Catenanuova 12.4 km. distant on Palermo-Catania line)

Ruins: Ancient houses and tombs (N.B., <sup>illegal</sup> ~~secret~~ excavations are common)

NICOSIA

Churches: Santa Maria Maggiore\* (St. Mary the Greater)  
San Niccolò (St. Nicholas, Cathedral)  
San Benedetto (St. Benedict)  
Chiesa della Misericordia (Church of Mercy)  
Chiesa del Carmine (Carmelite Church)  
San Vincenzo (St. Vincent)  
San Biagio (St. Blaise)  
San Francesco (St. Francis)

PIAZZA ARMERINA

Churches: Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
San Giovanni di Rodi (St. John of Rhodes)  
San Pietro (St. Peter)

Convent: Priorato di Sant' Andrea (Priory of St. Andrew, with church)

Monastery: Ruins of San Pietro (St. Peter)

PISTRAPERZIA

Castle: Castello (castle) with Cappella di Sant' Antonio (Chapel of St. Anthony)

TRICINA

Church: Ruin of Cathedral

## Province Ragusa

RAGUSA INTERIORE

Churches: San Giorgio (St. George)  
 Santa Maria della Scala (St. Mary of the Steps)

Museum: Private collection\* in Palazzo dei Principi di Castellaci (Palace of the Princes of Castellaci)

CAMMARINA (Cammarana)

Church: Madonna di Cammarana (Our Lady of Camarina)

Ruins: Ancient Greek town and tombs

Museum: Museum in Pottoria Pace

COMISO

Church: San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)

Castle: Castello (castle)

MODICA

Churches: Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus) - , with cloisters  
 Ruin of Santa Maria di Betlem (St. Mary of ~~Bethlehem~~ Bethlehem)

VAL D'ISPICA (cava d'Ispica), between Modica and Spaccaforno

Ruins: Extensive, famous cemetery of ancient and early Christian rock-cut tombs

## Province Siracusa

SIRACUSA (Syracuse)

Only the most outstanding monuments are listed; all of them are important, but in order to make distinction of relative value asterisks have been used.

## a) In the town

Churches: Duomo\*\* (Cathedral), with ruins of Greek temple, also known as Santa Maria del Filiero (St. Mary of the Pillar) or delle Colonne (of the Columns)

San Sebastiano\* (St. Sebastian)

San Giovanni\* (St. John), with catacombs

Santo Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

Santa Maria dei Miracoli (St. Mary of the Miracles)

San Martino (St. Martin)

Santa Lucia (St. Lucy)

Palaces: Palazzo Montalto\* Palazzo Vombello  
 Palazzo Bellomo\* Casa Vellaccio

Museum: Private collection\* in Palazzo dei Principi di Castellaci (Palace of the Princes of Castellaci)

#### CAVARINA (Camarana)

Church: Madonna di Camarana (Our Lady of Camarina)

Ruins: Ancient Greek town and tombs

Museum: Museum in Fattoria Pace

#### CONISO

Church: San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)

Castle: Castello (castle)

#### MODICA

Churches: Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus) - with cloisters  
Ruins of Santa Maria di Betlem (St. Mary of Bethlehem)

VAL D'ISPICA (cava d'Isipica), between Modica and Spaccaforno

Ruins: Extensive, famous cemetery of ancient and early Christian rock-cut tombs

### P r o v i n c e S i r a c u s a

#### SIRACUSA (Syracuse)

Only the most outstanding monuments are listed; all of them are important, but in order to make distinction of relative value asterisks have been used.

##### a) In the town

Churches: Duomo\*\* (Cathedral), with ruins of Greek temple, also known as Santa Maria del Filiero (St. Mary of the Pillar) or delle Colonne (of the Columns)

San Sebastiano\* (St. Sebastian)

San Giovanni\* (St. John), with catacombs

Santo Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

Santa Maria dei Miracoli (St. Mary of the Miracles)

San Martino (St. Martin)

Santa Lucia (St. Lucy)

##### Palaces:

Palazzo Montalto\*

Palazzo Bellono\*

Palazzo Quattaro

Palazzo Lance

Palazzo Comunale

Palazzo Beneventano del Bosco

Palazzo Vombello

Casa Vellaccio

Palazzo Archivescovale (Archbishops Palace)

##### Castle:

Castello Maniace\*

Museum: Museo Nazionale\*\* (National Museum)

Ruins: Tempio di Diana (Temple of Diana)

b) In the suburbs

Churches: San Giovanni fuori le Mura - or, alle Catacombe (St. John Outside the Walls, or at the Catacombs)

Under it, Crypt of San Marcelliano\*\* (St. Marcellian)

Monastery: San Bernardo (St. Bernard)

Ruins: Castello Euryalus\*\* (Fort Euryelus), Greek fortifications

Teatro Greco\*\* (Greek theater)

Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)

Ara di Ierone II (Altar of Hieron II, Greek)

Ancient Quarries: Latomia di Santa Venera (Quarry of ~~St. Venera~~ <sup>St. Venera</sup>)

Latomia del Paradiso (Quarry of Paradise)

Orecchio di Dioniso (Ear of Dionysius)

Grotta de' Cordari (Cave of the Rope-makers)

Catacombs: Vigna Cassia\*\* (Cassia Vineyard)

Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

c) West from harbor

Ruins: Tempio di Giove (Temple of Jupiter - the Gymnasium or Temple of Olympian Zeus)

Fountain: Fontana di Ciani\* (Fountain of Cyane)

AUGUSTA

Castle: Mediaeval fortifications\*

LENTINI

Churches: Duomo\* (Cathedral)

Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

Chiesa della Fontana (Church of the Fountain)

(NB. Continued on p. 8 of vol. 1)

NOTO

Church: Chiesa del Crocifisso\* - or, Santa Croce (Church of the Crucifixion or Holy Cross)

Museum: In the Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

Ruins: Ruins of mediaeval town nearby

PALAZZOLO ACREIDE

Churches: Chiesa dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

San Paolo (St. Paul)

Ruins: Teatro Greco (Greek Theater) and connected excavations\*

Templi Ferali (Temples of the Dead)

(NB. The Temple of the Tower is nearby and rock-cut reliefs

Under it, Crypt of San Marciano\*\* (St. Marcian)

Monastery: San Bernardo (St. Bernard)

Ruins: Castello Euriolo\*\* (Fort Euryelus), Greek fortifications  
Teatro Greco\*\* (Greek theater)  
Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)  
Ara di Ierone II (Altar of Hieron II, Greek)

#### Ancient

Quarries: Latomia di Santa Venera (Quarry of ~~Holy~~ <sup>St. Venera</sup> ~~Tombs~~)  
Latomia del Paradiso (Quarry of Paradise)  
Orecchio di Dioniso (Ear of Dionysius)  
Grotta de' Cordari (Cave of the Rope-makers)

Catacombs: Vigna Cassia\*\* (Cassia Vineyard)  
Santa Maria di Gesh (St. Mary of Jesus)

#### c) West from harbor

Ruins: Tempio di Giove (Temple of Jupiter - the Olympium or Temple of Olympian Zeus)  
Fountain: Fontana di Ciani\* (Fountain of Cyane)

#### AUGUSTA

Castle: Mediaeval fortifications\*

#### LENTINI

Churches: Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)  
Chiesa della Fontana (Church of the Fountain)

*113. Continued on p. 84 m.b.*

#### NOTO

Church: Chiesa del Crocifisso\* - or, Santa Croce (Church of the Crucifixion or Holy Cross)  
Museum: In the Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

Ruins: Ruins of mediaeval town nearby

#### PALAZZOLO ACREIDE

Churches: Chiesa dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)  
San Paolo (St. Paul)

Ruins: Teatro Greco (Greek Theater) and connected excavations\*  
Templi Perali (Temples of the Dead)  
Accorco della Torre\* (Platane of the Tower); nearby are rock-cut reliefs called I Santoni\* (The Mohammedan Saints)

Museum: Private collection of Baron Judica\*\*

PANTALICA

Ruins: Famous prehistoric cemetery, with several thousand rock-cut tombs\*

LENTINI \*N.H. The following information belongs in the place indicated on the preceding page

Cave: Grotta di Santa Lucia (rotto of St. Lucy); frescoes  
 Ruins: Citta Vecchia (Old City, Greek walls) on Colle di San Mauro (Hill of St. Mauro)  
 Museum: In Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

Province CataniaCATANIA\*\*

Only the most outstanding monuments are listed. The town is full of valuable buildings of the baroque period (17th-18th centuries), many of which have elaborate interior decorations.

## Churches:

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Capella di Sant' Agata\* (Chapel of St. Agatha)  
 San Nicolò\* (St. Nicholas)  
 San Giovanni\* (St. John)  
 Capella Paterno (Chapel of Our Father)  
 Chiesa del Santo Carcere (Church of the Holy Prison)  
 Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

## Convents:

Convento dei Benedettini (convent of the Benedictines) with Church of San Benedetto\* (St. Benedict)  
~~Monastero dei Cassinesi~~ (Monastery of the Cassinians)

## Palaces:

Almo Studio  
 Palazzo Senatorio (Senatorial Palace)  
 Palazzo del Vescovo (Bishop's Palace)

## Castles:

Castello Ursino  
 Castello Indirizzo

## Ruins:

Teatro Greco (Greek Theater)  
 Foro Romano (Roman Forum)  
 Terme Romane (Roman bath beneath Convent of Santa Maria dell' Indirizzo)  
 Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)

## Museums:

Museo Piscari in Palazzo Piscari\* (Piscari Museum in Piscari Palace)  
 Museo Civico\* (Municipal Museum)  
 Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

ACRIGIALI

## Churches:

Duomo (Cathedral)  
 San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)

Ruins: Citta Vecchia (Old City, Greek walls) on Colle di San Mauro (Hill of St. Mauro)  
 Museum: In Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

### Province Catania

#### CATANIA\*\*\*

Only the most outstanding monuments are listed. The town is full of valuable buildings of the baroque period (17th-18th centuries), many of which have elaborate interior decorations.

#### Churches:

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Capella di Sant' Agata\* (Chapel of St. Agatha)  
 San Nicolò\* (St. Nicholas)  
 San Giovanni\* (St. John)  
 Capella Paterno (Chapel of Our Father)  
 Chiesa del Santo Carcere (Church of the Holy Prison)  
 Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

#### Convents:

Convento dei Benedettini (convent of the Benedictines) with Church of San Benedetto\* (St. Benedict)  
~~Monastero~~ dei Cassinensi (Monastery of the Cassinians)

#### Palaces:

Almo Studio  
 Palazzo Senatorio (Senatorial Palace)  
 Palazzo del Vescovo (Bishop's Palace)

#### Castles:

Castello Ursino  
 Castello Indirizzo

#### Ruins:

Teatro Greco (Greek Theater)  
 Foro Romano (Roman Forum)  
 Terme Romane (Roman bath beneath Convent of Santa Maria dell' Indirizzo)  
 Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)

#### Museums:

Museo Biscari in Palazzo Biscari\* (Biscari Museum in Biscari Palace)  
 Museo Civico\* (Municipal Museum)  
 Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

#### ACRIGIAL

#### Churches:

Diomo (Cathedral)  
 San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)

#### Castle:

Castello Pennisi (Pennisi Castle)

#### Museums:

Palazzo Pennisi di Floristella, with precious collection of Greek coins  
 Accademia di Scienze, with a small museum

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ADERNO

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)  
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)

Convent: Monastero di Santa Lucia (Convent of St. Lucy)

Castle: Castello (castle)

Ruins: Greek walls

Bridge: Ponte di Pisciari\* (Bridge of Pisciari)

Museum: Private collection of Father Rasso, with finds from Greek tombs  
BELPASSO, on south slope of Mt. Astna, SW from spring of Acqua Rossa (red water)

Ruins: Ruins of a convent

BRONTE

Church: /

CALATARIANO

Church: /

CALATACIRONE

Churches: Chiesa di Gesù (Church of Jesus)  
San Giacomo (St. James)

Fountain: Ruin of fountain in Villa Comunale (Communal Villa)

CASTIGLIONE DI SICILIA

Church: /

LINGUAGLOSSA

Church: San Francesco (St. Francis)

Convent: Convento dei Cappuccini (Convent of the Capuchins)

MILITELLO

Churches: Santa Maria Nuova (The New St. Mary's)  
Chiesa Vetere (The Old Church)  
Capella di San Pietro (Chapel of St. Peter)

Convent: Monastero do San Giovanni (Convent of St. John)

Fountain: Fontana della Zizza (Fountain of the Breast)

PATERNO

Church: Chiesa del Carmine (Carmel Church)

Bridge: Ponte di Biscari\* (Bridge of Biscari)  
 Museum: Private collection of Father Rasso, with finds from Greek tombs  
BELPASSO, on south slope of Mt. Aetna, SW from spring of Acqua Fossa (red water)  
 Ruins: Ruins of a convent

BRONTE

Church: /

CALATABIANO

Church: //

CALATAGIRONEChurches: Chiesa di Gesù (Church of Jesus)  
 San Giacomo (St. James)

Fountain: Ruin of fountain in Villa Comunale (Communal Villa)

CASTIGLIONE DI SICILIA

Church: //

LINGUAGLOSSA

Church: San Francesco (St. Francis)

Convent: Convento dei Cappuccini (Convent of the Capuchins)

MILITELLOChurches: Santa Maria Nuova (The New St. Mary's)  
 Chiesa Vetere (The Old Church)  
 Capella di San Pietro (Chapel of St. Peter)

Convent: Monastero di San Giovanni (Convent of St. John)

Fountain: Fontana della Zizza (Fountain of the Zizza)

PATERNO

Church: Chiesa del Carmine (Carmel Church)

Castle: Castello (Castle)

RANDAZZO\*, a very picturesque mediaeval town with many valuable old houses

**Churches:**

Santa Maria\* (St. Mary)  
 San Nicolò (St. Nicholas)  
 San Martino (St. Martin)  
 San Vito (St. Vitus)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)  
 San Francesco (St. Francis)  
 Palazzo Pinocchio (Pinocchio Palace)  
 Casa Scala (Scala House; literally, House with Steps)  
 Casa Spitalieri (Spitalieri House)

**Palaces:**

**Museum:**

Museo Vagliasindi (Vagliasindi Museum), with private collection of classical objects

**P r o v i n c e M e s s i n a**

MESSINA\*\*

Entirely rebuilt since the earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908

**Churches:**

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Santissima Annunziata dei Catalini\* (Most Holy Annunciation of the Catalans)  
 Santa Maria della Valle\* (St. Mary of the Vale)  
 San Francesco Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)  
 Santa Maria Alemanna (St. Mary of the Germans)  
 San Gregorio (St. Gregory)  
 San Agostino (St. Augustine)  
 Santa Maria delle Scale (St. Mary of the Steps -pl.)

**Convent:**

Monastero di Montevergini (Montevergini Convent)

**Castle:**

Porte Castellaccio\* (Strong Castle)

**Museum:**

Museo Nazionale\*\* (National Museum)

BORUNARO

**Church:**

CAPO SANT' ALESSIO

**Castle:**

Castello\* (Castle)

CASALVUCCHIO

**Church:**

San Pietro e San Paolo di Forza d'Agro\* (St. Peter and St. Paul of Forza d'Agro, -name of a town)

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CASTROREALE

CASTROREALE

**Churches:**

Santa Maria (St. Mary)  
 San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
 Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels)

San Nicolò (St. Nicholas)  
 San Martino (St. Martin)  
 San Vito (St. Vitus)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)  
 San Francesco (St. Francis)  
 Palazzo Pinocchio (Pinocchio Palace)  
 Casa Scala (Scala House; literally, House with Steps)  
 Casa Spitalieri (Spitalieri House)

Palaces:

Museum: Museo Vagliasindi (Vagliasindi Museum), with private collection of classical objects

### Province Messina

MESSINA\*\*  
 Entirely rebuilt since the earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908

Churches:

Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
 Santissima Annunziata dei Catalini\* (Most Holy Annunciation of the Catalans)  
 Santa Maria della Valle\* (St. Mary of the Vale)  
 San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)  
 Santa Maria Alemanna (St. Mary of the Germans)  
 San Gregorio (St. Gregory)  
 San Agostino (St. Augustine)  
 Santa Maria dello Scale (St. Mary of the Steps -pl.)

Convent: Monastero di Montevergini (Montevergini Convent)

Castle: Forte Castellaccio\* (Strong Castle)

Museum: Museo Nazionale\*\* (National Museum)

### PORTO NARO

Church: \*

### CAPO SANT' ALESSIO

Castle: Castello\* (Castle)

### CASALVECCHIO

Church: San Pietro e San Paolo di Forza d'Agro\* (St. Peter and St. Paul of Forza d'Agro, -name of a town)

FORIA \*\*\*\*\*

### CASTRO MARONE

### CASTROREALE

Churches: Santa Maria (St. Mary)  
 San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
 Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels)

### PICCARA

Church: \*

PIEMONTESE (7 km. from A11)

Church: Chiesa Madre (literally, Mother Church, -Mother of our lord)

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FORZA D'AGRO\*

A picturesque mediaeval town

Churches:Duomo\* (Cathedral)  
Triada  
San Francesco (St. Francis)Castle:

Castello (Castle)

ITALAChurch:

4

GIAMPILIERIChurch:

4

MALVAGNAChurch:

4

MAZZARRAChurches:Duomo (Cathedral)  
Oratorio di San Egidio (Oratory of St. Giles)MTLAZZOChurches:Santa Maria della Catena (St. Mary of the Chain)  
Chiesa di Luna (Church of Luna)MILI SAN PIETROChurch:

Capella (Chapel)

MONFORTE SAN GIORGIOChurch:

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PATTIChurch:

Duomo (Cathedral)

ROCCA VALDINAChurch:Chiesa Madre (~~literally, Mother Church~~) Church of the Mother of Our Lord)Castle:

Castello (Castle)

ROMETTA MESSINESE, more correctly RANETTAChurches:San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
Chiesa Madre (~~literally, Mother Church~~) Church of the Mother of Our Lord)

Church:

CIAMPILIERI

Church:

MALVAGNA

Church:

MAZZARRÀ

Churches:

Duomo (Cathedral)  
Oratorio di San Egidio (Oratory of St. Giles)MILAZZO

Churches:

Santa Maria della Catena (St. Mary of the Chain)  
Chiesa di Luna (Church of Luna)MILI SAN PIETRO

Church:

Capella (Chapel)

MONFORTE SAN GIORGIO

Church:

PATTI

Church:

Duomo (Cathedral)

ROCCA VALDINA

Church:

Chiesa Madre (literally, Mother Church of the Mother of Our Lord)

Castle:

Castello (Castle)

ROMETTA MESSINESE, more correctly RAUETTA

Churches:

San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
Chiesa Madre (literally, Mother Church of the Mother of Our Lord)SANTA LUCIA DEL MELE

Churches:

Annunziata (The Annunciation)  
Duomo (Cathedral)  
Madonna della Neve (Our Lady of the Snow), Seminario (Seminary)

SAYCOA

A village of the community Santa Terra di Riva

## Churches:

Santa Lucia (St. Lucy)  
San Michele (St. Michael)  
Chiesa dei Cappuccini (Capuchin Church)

SANTO STEFANO (Santo Stefano superiore di Briga) to

## Churches:

San/Stefano superiore di Briga (St. Stephen)  
San Gaetano (St. Gaetano)

TAORMINA\*\*\*

Most important tourist center, because of its ~~electrified~~ monuments, and its ~~significant landscape setting~~. Only the more important ~~monuments~~ are listed

## Churches:

Maggiore Chiesa\* (literally, Greater Church)  
Chiesa dell' Addolorata del Varo\* (Church of the Mother of Sorrows of Varo)  
San Domenico (St. Dominic), with cloisters\*  
Santa Maria del Filiero\* (St. Mary of the Pillar)  
Chiesa della Viviterne (Church of the Viviterne)  
San Pietro (St. Peter)  
San Agostino (St. Augustine)  
Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)  
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)

## Palaces:

Palazzo Corvaia\* (Corvaia Palace)  
Palazzo San Stefano\* (Palace of St. Stephen)  
Palazzo Ciampoli\* (Ciampoli Palace)  
Badia Vecchia\* (The Ancient Monastery)  
Casa del Fioresta (Floresta Mansion)  
Palazzo Paterno (The Paterno Palace)  
Casa Sgroi (The Sgroi Mansion)  
Casa Cacciata (The Cacciata Mansion)

## Ruins:

Teatro Greco (ancient Greek theater)\*\*\*  
Odeon\* (Odeum, small theater)

Ancient tomb structures along Via Provinciale

## Museum:

Small museum in Teatro Greco

TINDARI

## Ruins:

Teatro Greco\* (ancient Greek theater)  
Great arcaded building\*  
House with mosaic floor

## Province Palermo

PALERMO\*\*\*

The town is immensely rich in art treasures of all sorts and in this respect ranks among the very greatest centers of the world. Churches of all periods with paintings, sculptures, stucco decoration, and ~~and~~ ~~statistical~~ ecclesiastical paraphernalia are too numerous to mention, as are also the palaces of the 17th and 18th centuries, which often ~~are~~ ~~are~~ the outstanding and most

Churches: San/Stefano superiore di Briga (St. Stephen)  
San Gaetano (St. Gaetano)

Most important tourist center, because of its ~~extensive~~ monuments, and its ~~significant landscape setting~~. Only the more important ~~monuments~~ are listed

#### TAORMINA\*\*\*

Churches: Maggiore Chiesa\* (literally, Greater Church)  
Chiesa dell' Addolorata del Varo\* (Church of the Mother of Sorrows of Varo)  
San Domenico (St. Dominic), with cloisters\*  
Santa Maria del Pillero\* (St. Mary of the Pillar)  
Chiesa della Viviterne (Church of the Viviterne)  
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Ancient tomb structures along Via Provinciale

Museum: Small museum in Teatro Greco

#### TINDARI

Ruins: Teatro Greco\* (ancient Greek theater)  
Great arcaded building\*  
House with mosaic floor

#### Province Palermo

#### PALERMO\*\*\*

The town is immensely rich in art treasures of all sorts and in this respect ranks among the very greatest centers of the world. Churches of all periods with paintings, sculptures, stucco decoration, and ~~many~~ ~~numerous~~ ecclesiastical paraphernalia are too numerous to mention, as are also the palaces of the 17th and 18th centuries, which often have splendid interior decorations. Only the outstanding and most valuable monuments are listed here.

1007

**Churches:**

Duomo (Cathedral) of Chiesa della Santa (Church of the Assumption), with the Archbishop's Palace, the Treasury, and the Museo Diocesano\*\*\* (Diocesan Museum)

San Giovanni degli Eremiti\*\* (St. John of the Hermits)

La Martorana\*\* (Place of the Martyrdom)

San Cataldo\* (St. Cataldo)

San Francesco d'Assisi\* (St. Francis of Assisi)

La Magione (The Mansion)

San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi (St. John of the Lepers)

San Domenico (St. Dominic)

Santa Maria della Catena (St. Mary of the Chain)

San Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Paul)

Santa Eulalia dei Catalani (St. Eulalia of the Catalans)

Santa Zita (St. Zita)

Chiesa del Gesù (Church of Jesus), with Casa Profana (house outside the Church)

Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)

San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)

San Giuseppe dei Teatini (St. Joseph of the Theatines)

San Salvatore (St. Savior)

San Agostino (St. Augustine)

Chiesa del Gesimo (Church of Gesimo)

Chiesa dell' Ospedale dei Sacerdoti (Church of the Hospital of the Priests)

Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di San Domenico (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Dominic)

Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di Santa Zita (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Zita)

Oratorio di San Lorenzo\*\* (Oratory of St. Lawrence)

**Palaces:**

Palazzo Reale, including the Cappella Palatina\*\* (Royal Palace with the Palatine Chapel)

Palazzo Cuba\*\* (Cuba Palace)

Palazzo Zisa\*\* (Zisa Palace)

Palazzo Chiaromonte\* (Chiaromonte Palace)

Palazzo degli Schiavani\* (Palace of the Schiavani)

Palazzo Albatelli\* (Albatelli Palace)

Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

Public square: Quattro Canti\*\* or Piazza Ottogona (The Four Corners, or Octagon)

Fountain: On the Piazza Pretoria

Monument: Charles V, on Piazza Pologni

Ruin: Roman house with mosaic\* on Piazza Vittoria

**Museums:**

Museo Nazionale\*\*\* (National Museum)

Museo Etnografico Siciliano\* (Sicilian Ethnographical Museum)

Galleria d'Arte Moderna (Gallery of Modern Art)

ALTAVILLA MILICIA

Church: La Chiesazza (The Little Church)

BAGHERIA

San Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Paul)  
 Santa Eulalia dei Catalani (St. Eulalia of the Catalans)  
 Santa Zita (St. Zita)  
 Chiesa del Gesù (Church of Jesus), with Casa Profana (house outside the Church)  
 Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)  
 San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)  
 San Giuseppe dei Teatini (St. Joseph of the Theatines)  
 San Salvatore (St. Savior)  
 San Agostino (St. Augustine)  
 Chiesa del Gesimo (Church of Gesimo)  
 Chiesa dell' Ospedale dei Sacerdoti (Church of the Hospital of the Priests)  
 Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di San Domenico (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Dominic)  
 Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di Santa Zita (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Zita)  
 Oratorio di San Lorenzo\*\* (Oratory of St. Lawrence)

**Palaces:** Palazzo Reale, including the Cappella Palatina\*\* (Royal Palace with the Palatine Chapel)  
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 Palazzo Zisa\*\* (Zisa Palace)  
 Palazzo Chiaromonte\* (Chiaromonte Palace)  
 Palazzo degli Sciafani\* (Palace of the Sciafani)  
 Palazzo Albatelli\* (Albatelli Palace)  
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#### ALTAVILLA MILICIA

**Church:** La Chiesazza (The Little Church)

#### BAGHERIA

**Palace:** Villa Palagonia (Villa Palagonia)

#### Buonfornello

#### Buonfornello

#### BUONFORNELLO

Ruins: Excavations of Greek temple\* near seashore, on hill 5 km. from bridge, ruins of Himera.

CACCAMO

## Churches:

San Domenico (St. Dominic)  
San Isidoro (St. Isidore)

CASTELBUONO

## Churches:

Matrice Vecchia\* (literally, The Old Matrix)  
Matrice Nuova\* (literally, The New Matrix)  
San Francesco (St. Francis)  
Chiesa dei Cappuccini (Church of the Capuchines)  
Annunziata (The Annunciation)  
Abbazia Santa Maria del Prato (Abbey of St. Mary of the Meadow)  
San Guglielmo (St. William)  
Sant' Antonio Martire (St. Anthony Martyr)  
Cappella di Sant' Anna (Chapel of St. Anne)

CASTEL DI TUSA

## Ruins:

Ruins of a Greek city south from the town

CEPALÙ\*\*Church:  
Convent:  
Castle:

Duomo (Cathedral), with most precious mosaics and cloisters\*\*\*  
Santuario di Gibilmanna (Sanctuary of Gibilmanna), south from Cepalù  
Cliff with ruins of ancient Tempio di Diana\* (Temple of Diana)

## Palaces:

Del Contorio (Osterio Palace)  
Palazzo Ventimiglia (Ventimiglia Palace)

## Ruins:

Mura Greche (Greek wall)

## Museum:

Museo Mandralizzo\* (Mandralizzo Museum)

CIMINNA

## Churches:

Matrice (literally, The Matrix)  
San Domenico (St. Dominic)

COLLESANO

## Churches:

Madre Chiesa\* (literally, Mother Church <sup>of the</sup> Mother of Our Lord)  
San Simone (St. Simon)  
San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist)  
Santa Maria la Vecchia (The Old Church of St. Mary)  
San Domenico (St. Dominic)

## Castle:

Castello (Castle)

## Ruins:

Greek walls, west from the town

CASTEL DI TUSA

Ruins: Ruins of a Greek city south from the town

CEPALÙ\*\*

Church: Duomo (Cathedral), with most precious mosaics and cloisters\*\*\*  
 Convent: Santuario di Gibilmanna (Sanctuary of Gibilmanna), south from Cepalù  
 Castle: Cliff with ruins of ancient Tempio di Diana\* (Temple of Diana)

Palaces: Del Caterio (Osterio Palace)  
 Palazzo Ventimiglia (Ventimiglia Palace)

Ruins: Mura Greche (Greek wall)  
 Museum: Museo Mandralizzo\* (Mandralizzo Museum)

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Churches: Matrice (literally, The Matrix)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)

COLLESANO

Churches: Madre Chiesa\* (literally, Mother Church, <sup>of the</sup> Mother of Our Lord)  
 San Simone (St. Simon)  
 San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist)  
 Santa Maria la Vecchia (The Old Church of St. Mary)  
 San Domenico (St. Dominic)

Castle: Castello (Castle)

Ruins: Greek walls, west from the town

GRACE SICULA

Churches: Chiesa Madre (literally, Mother Church, Mother of Our Lord)  
 Santa Maria della Porta (St. Mary of the Gate)  
 San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew)

Castle: Castello (Castle), including Cappella di Sant' Anna (Chapel of <sup>St. Anne</sup>)

MONREALS\*\*

Church: Duomo\*\* (Cathedral), 11th cloisters and precious mosaics  
 Convent: Convento dei Cappuccini (Cappuchin Convent), with Christian catacombs\*  
 Museums: Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Place), Seminario (Seminary), and  
 Ufficio dei Monumenti (Office of Monuments) contain valuable paintings

MONTE SAN PELLEGRINO

Sanctuary: Santuario di Santa Rosalia\*\* (Cave Sanctuary of St. Rosalie)

PETRALIA SOTTANA

Church: Matrice (literally, The Matrix)

POLIZZI GENEROSA

Picturesque mediaeval town with many ancient houses

Churches: Duomo, - Chiesa Maggiore (Cathedral, The Greater Church), with relics of  
 San Gandolfo\*  
 Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

POLLINA

Church: Chiesa Maggiore (literally, The Greater Church)

SAN MAURO CASTELVERDE

Churches: Chiesa dei Franchi (Church of the Franks)  
 San Giorgio (St. George)

SANTA MARIA DI CAMPOROSSO

Ruins: Mediaeval church

SOLUNTO

Ruins: Ancient town with streets and houses

TAORMARMASCLAPANI

Church: ↗

TERMINI IMERESE

Churches: Duomo, \*La Matrice (Cathedral; literally, The Matrix)  
 Santa Maria della Misericordia\* (St. Mary of Mercy)  
 Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)  
 Consolazione (Consolation)  
 Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

Sanctuary: Santuario di Santa Rosalia\*\* (Cave Sanctuary of St. Rosalie)

PETRALIA SOTTANA

Church: Matrice (literally, The Matrix)

POLIZZI GNEROSA

Picturesque mediaeval town with many ancient houses

Churches: Duomo, -Chiesa Maggiore (Cathedral, The Greater Church), with relics of  
San Gendolfo\*  
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

POLLINA

Church: Chiesa Maggiore (literally, The Greater Church)

SAN MAURO CASTELVERDE

Churches: Chiesa dei Franchi (Church of the Franks)  
San Giorgio (St. George)

SANTA MARIA DI CAMPO ROSO

Ruins: Mediaeval church

SOLUNTO

Ruins: Ancient town with streets and houses

SCALANANI

SCLAPANI  
Church: \*

TÈRMINI IVERESE

Churches: Duomo, \*La Matrice (Cathedral; literally, The Matrix)  
Santa Maria della Misericordia\* (St. Mary of Mercy)  
Santa Catarina (St. Catherine)  
Consolazione (Consolation)  
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)  
Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)  
Terme Romane (Roman bath)  
Bagni delle Donne (Women's baths) ~~Terme Romane~~  
Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)  
Museo Civico\* (Municipal Museum)

Palace:

Ruins:

Museum:

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Military Government Section

HEADQUARTERS  
Date 16 Jul 43  
N ..... 2904 —  
FORCE 141

ATM/ejy  
15 July 1943

619.3

SUBJECT: Naval Historic Relics in Sicily.

TO : Deputy Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief,  
Mediterranean Station, AFHQ.

1. In reply to a memorandum of the 12th addressed to General Holmes, I am requested to say that the matter will be brought immediately to the notice of Major General Lord Rennell, Chief Civil Affairs Officer to 15th Army Group, with the request that he take the desired action.

A. T. MAXWELL  
Colonel, Deputy Chief  
Military Government Section

A True Copy:

T. B. JACKMAN  
Major

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A True Copy:

*T.B. Jackman*  
T. B. JACKMAN  
Major,  
Mil. Gov. Sec.

To see C.S.O.

Custodian

100 m.k.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

DUPLICATE

Office of Commander-in-Chief,  
Mediterranean Station,  
Allied Force Headquarters,  
ALGIERS.

12th July, 1943.

No. Med./618/2/1.

Brigadier General J. Holmes,  
Military Government Section,  
Allied Force Headquarters.

NAVAL HISTORIC RELICS IN SICILY

There are certain Nelson relics of great historic interest to the Royal Navy on the Bronte estate in Sicily (which was presented to Lord Nelson by the King of Naples who made him Duke of Bronte). The present owner of Bronte is a descendant of Nelson - Lieutenant Lord Bridport, Royal Navy, a serving British Officer.

2. I believe the majority of these relics were in the Castle of Maniace, near Bronte, up to a few months before the war.

3. It would be much appreciated if your section could issue instructions to the appropriate military authority to safeguard these irreplaceable items so far as is practicable from pilfering or misappropriation.

4. A copy of this note is being sent to the Flag Officer, Sicily, for information and parallel action.

(sd). G. BANARD

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF  
TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF, MEDITERRANEAN

A True Copy:

*T. B. Jackman*  
T. B. JACKMAN  
Major,  
Mil. Gov. Sec.

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A True Copy:

*T.B. Jackman*  
T.B. JACKMAN

Major,  
Mil. Gov. Sec.

1002

**SECRET**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON

HEADQUARTERS  
Date 14 July 43  
N 3404  
FORCE 141

1 July 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
Allied Force Headquarters  
Algiers, Algeria

Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs  
Section, Force 141

Subject: Material on Public Monuments of Italy

1. In accordance with your urgent request in cable No. CA 216 of 27 June, there is enclosed herewith 4 copies of preliminary material on the above subject.
2. This material has been hastily compiled, and is therefore marked "Preliminary". Additional material will be furnished as it becomes available.

For the Chief, Civil Affairs Division:

1 Enclosure:  
Material on Public Monuments  
(In quadruplicate)

*Ray J. Laux*  
RAY J. LAUX,  
Lt. Col., GSC,  
Executive.

*See B.V. to Com. R.J. 14/7*

HEADQUARTERS  
Date *14 July 43*  
N *7404*  
FORCE 141

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Algiers, Algeria

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For the Chief, Civil Affairs Division:

*May J. Laux*  
RAY J. LAUX,  
Lt. Col., GSC,  
Executive.

1 Enclosure:  
Material on Public Monuments  
(In quadruplicate)

*See 2 B.V. & Conto.*

*14/7*

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
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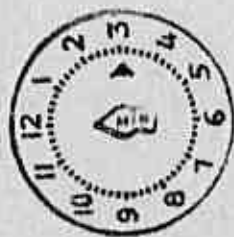
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

JUL 1 1943



CAD OUT CCS

## PRELIMINARY

### ITALY - WORKS OF ART

#### INTRODUCTION

The material of artistic and cultural importance in Italy falls into several groups. Since the great majority of the Italians are devout Catholics, and the Papacy has, save for a brief interval, always had its headquarters in Italy, the most important group is ecclesiastical. This includes not only churches, monasteries, convents, shrines, and bishops' palaces, but their decorations and furnishings, devotional objects in treasuries and in the possession of the clergy. Decorations include frescoes, mosaics, stuccoes, and sculptures; furnishings include portable objects such as altarpieces and other paintings, sculptures such as crucifixes, statues of the Virgin and the Saints, choir-stalls (carved wooden seats for the clergy), and baptismal fonts. In the sacristy (sacrestia) or in special treasure chambers (tesoro) there are generally collections of ritual objects such as chalices, reliquaries, and vestments for the clergy. These things are frequently decorated with precious metals and jewels which add great intrinsic value to their artistic and sacred significance. It goes without saying that only a small part of all that exists can be listed below; and space permits the naming of only the most important churches and ecclesiastical buildings. But it may be assumed that all churches, whether listed or not, are important both for themselves and for the devotional objects contained in them. Churches and shrines may also have great importance as the center of pilgrimages and of local and national festivals, of which there are many in Italy. The most important of these are noted below.

## Italy - Introduction - 2

Also of special value to the Italian people are the museums, picture galleries, and private collections where paintings, sculptures, and other portable objects of the past are preserved. Much of this material has come from churches or is ecclesiastical in origin, though a large part of it is much older and consists of the sculptures, bronzes, and pottery of the ancient classical civilizations. All of it is very highly regarded by the Italian people, whether for its association with their faith, for its artistic merit, or for its connection with the great historical past of the Italian people, as, for instance, with the Roman Empire.

There are also a vast number and variety of architectural monuments not of an ecclesiastical nature, but which are important to the Italians in an artistic or historical sense. Local patriotism is particularly strong in Italy, and every city, large or small, cherishes the evidence of civic greatness. These monuments include palaces in towns, villas and castles in the country, Roman ruins such as Pompeii, Greek temples, Etruscan tombs, and even more ancient remains. Many of these, like ecclesiastical buildings, are richly decorated, and contain remarkable examples of art of the past. The fact that a building is in ruins in no way detracts from its importance.

All of the foregoing categories of cultural material are important to the Italians not only from a historical, artistic, and national viewpoint but for economic reasons as well. In peace-time the architectural and artistic treasures of Italy draw a vast number of tourists annually, and the Italian tourist industry is normally one of the largest of its kind in the world and was a major factor in Italian economy. It is therefore clear that damage to the things that tourists spend money to see would seriously disturb Italian morale for economic reasons as well as for those mentioned above.

Italy - Introduction - 3

THE ITALIAN DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ANTIQUITIES AND ART

The Italian people also consider themselves not merely as the heirs of their national treasures, but also as trustees who preserve them as a part of the cultural heritage of all peoples. Consequently, Italy has the best organized service of any country in the world to protect works of art and historical monuments. A well trained and organized body of scholars and officials is in charge of this branch of the administration. Severe laws prevent the destruction or ill treatment of art monuments and ancient ruins or their removal or exportation, and control archaeological excavations. Unauthorized excavations at ancient sites and ruins and trade in antiquities so acquired is prohibited by Italian law. Also under Italian law, all chance discoveries of ancient objects and remains of buildings must be reported to the proper local authorities, and structural remains must not thereafter be disturbed no matter how fragmentary.

The central body of the administration of art monuments is the Direzione Generale alle Antichità e Belle Arti (Directorate General of Antiquities and Art) in the Ministry of National Education in Rome. The head regional officer is the Soprintendente (superintendent). Each region usually has a superintendent for archaeology (in charge of early monuments) and one for mediaeval and modern art. Under each Soprintendente are direttori (directors) and ispettori (inspectors); the technical officers include architects, engineers, surveyors, and draftsmen. The lower technical personnel includes skilled restorers of archaeological monuments and paintings, assistants for the work of excavation and restoration, and custodians of single monuments. Besides the professional authorities, in each place in Italy containing important

Italy - Introduction - 4

artistic monuments a local "honorary inspector" is named by the Government. This is usually a person of some cultural background - a doctor, lawyer, pharmacist, or priest, who is well acquainted with the local monuments and represents local interest therein. The major excavation sites (scavi) are in normal times protected by guards (custodi). All the officials named are Government employees. The superintendents are in charge also of the compilation of detailed catalogues of monuments and material of cultural importance in their districts. The most important objects of art and culture are collected in the museums (musei) of the country: these are Regio Nazionale (Royal National), Provinciale (provincial), Civico (civic or "comunale"), and Diocesano (diocesan). The staffs of these museums usually consist of a director (direttore), a curator (ispettore), and guards (custodi). According to the type of museum, these are national, provincial, city, or diocesan employees.

In most towns in Italy there exist also local societies of antiquarians and learned persons who help the authorities in the protection of the artistic and cultural patrimony of the town and its environs.

Another section of the Ministry of National Education is in charge of the libraries and archives.

The control of Italian libraries is vested in the Soprintendenze Bibliografiche. These library offices are situated at the following places: Firenze (Florence), Genova (Genoa), Milano (Milan), Modena, Napoli (Naples), Roma, Torino (Turin), and Venezia (Venice). Those for Sicily and Sardinia are respectively at Cagliari and Palermo.

Every province has an inspector of libraries (ispettore bibliografico).

## SICILY - WORKS OF ART

Because of its importance in the history of the Mediterranean, there are numerous ancient and medieval monuments of art in Sicily. Hence, it is only natural that its museums are more noted for archaeological collections than for modern paintings. In Sicily (as in Italy proper) religion and art have been very closely associated.

For these reasons the monuments of art in Sicily fall largely into three classifications: (1) ancient ruins, (2) cathedrals (largely medieval) and (3) archaeological museums. Although the National Museum at Palermo, the Archaeological Museum in Syracuse and a number of the cathedrals contain important paintings, the cities of Sicily do not compare to those of Italy proper in this respect.

The following monuments of art are classified by geographic areas:

### Agrigento

Archaeological Museum.

Cathedral of Agrigento.

Tomb of Theron.

Near Agrigento is the "Valley of Temples", where are located many famous ruins of temples, including the following:

Rock sanctuary of Demeter.  
 Temple of Demeter.  
 Temple of the Olympian Zeus.  
 Temple of Juno.  
 Temple of Concord.  
 Temple of Castor and Pollux.  
 Temple of Vulcan.  
 Temple of Aesculapius.  
 Temple of Hera

### Palermo

National museum.

Ethnographical museum.

"Diocesano" museum.

Gallery of modern art.

National library.

Palermo (cont'd.)

Communal library.

Cathedral of Palermo.

Church of the Martorana (contains much Byzantine art)

Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti (surrounded by garden)

Cappella Palatina (contains treasures of inestimable value)

Church of Sant'Agostino.

Cathedral of Monreale (Norman - built by William II. Inlaid marbles and mosaics).

Convent of Santa Rosalia.

San Cataldo.

Santo Spirito del Vespro.

Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio.

Santa Maria della Catena.

Palazzo Adornato.

Palazzo Aiutami Cristo

Palazzo Ballone

Palazzo Chiaromonte.

Palazzo La Zisa (Norman).

Palazzo of Roger II.

Palazzo of William I.

Palazzo Scialfani

Syracuse

National archaeological museum.

Medieval museum.

"Alagoniana" Library.

Syracuse (cont'd.)

Theatre, Greek.

Theatre, Roman.

Cathedral of Syracuse (formerly Temple of Athena).

Temple of Zeus.

Temple of Athena.

San Giovanni Church.

Temple of Apollo.

Temple of Minerva.

Altar of Hieron II.

Fountain of Arethusa.

Castle of Marziano.

Maniace Castle.

Ballone Palace.

Montalto Palace.

Lanza Palace.

Boaco Palace.

Town Hall.

Tacina

Greek Temple.

Church of San Pietro.

Church of San Pancrazio.

Church of Santa Caterina.

Cathedral dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Church of the Addolorata di Varò.

Taormina (cont'd.)

Church of Sant'Antonio.

Palazzo Corvaia.

Palazzo del Duca di Santo Stefano.

Torre Civica.

Torre della Badia.

In addition to the concentrations of monuments listed above, there are ancient ruins of note to be found at: Enna, Gela, Minori, Monte San Giuliano, Palazzolo Acreide, Pantalica, Segesta, Selinunte, Solunto, and Tindari. Of these the Selinunte ruins are especially important and extensive. The cathedrals at Cefalù, Nicosia, and Randazzo are worthy of mention. Museums at Catania, Marsala, Messina, Terracina Marese, and Trapani should also be listed.

Traditional ceremonies and festivals (generally religious in character) are closely associated with some of the items listed above. Among these are (1) The Feast of the Pardon (for seven centuries commemorated in the Church of St. Francis in Assisi), (2) The Feast of Santa Rosalia held in Palermo on July 15, (3) The Palio celebrated on the 2nd of July in Siena and (4) The "Voto" (vow), a religious ceremony celebrated in Assisi on the last Sunday in June. Large crowds generally take part in such ceremonies. A recognition of the traditional and sentimental significance of cathedrals and other monuments of art may be useful in obtaining the confidence and cooperation of local populations.

## SARDINIA - WORKS OF ART

With the exception of a few ancient remains, the monuments of art in Sardinia consist largely of medieval cathedrals and military architecture (castles and towers) of the same period. Relatively few of the paintings reach the standard of Italian master-pieces and consist largely of 12th Century frescoes and numerous 14th and 16th Century paintings.

The following monuments of art have been classified by cities:

Cagliari

1. Kastrium Karalis (the castle) stands well above the town, covered with vines.
2. The Cathedral of St. Cecilia (contains a high altar and Tabernacle of the 17th Century).
3. Modern art galleries and historic museums.
4. Tower of St. Pancrazio and the Archaeological Museum.
5. Ancient Roman Amphitheater.

Sassari

1. Cathedral of St. Nicola (contains important paintings).
2. Town Hall (including a picture gallery of about 250 paintings).
3. Archaeological Museum (situated on the University campus, including ancient manuscripts and a library).
4. Public Monument and Fountain of Rosello (17th Century).

Alghero

1. 14th Century Cathedral (Gothic).
2. Torre delle Sirene.
3. Torre di Porta Terra.

Iglesias

1. The Cathedral of Iglesias.
2. The Church of St. Francis.
3. The Castle of Salvaterra.

12

Oristano

1. Church of Santa Giusta
2. Torre di San Cristoforo

Saccargia

1. 13th Century Abbey

Uta

1. 13th Century Parish Church

(18)  
SECRET  
A.F.O. 512

Subject: Memorandum for Lt. Col. Berry.

1412/7504/CA

To: War Department,  
Pentagon Building,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attention: Civil Affairs.

10 July 1943

BA

1. Attached find memorandum for Lt. Col. Berry, Civil Affairs  
Division of War Department.

2. Last address of Lt. Col. Berry in this Headquarters is :

Lt. Col. George C. Berry  
War Department, Civil Affairs Division,  
Room 3 C 342,  
The Pentagon Building.

991

For the Commanding General:

Charles M. Stoddard,  
Lt. Col. G.S.C.,  
Principal Administrative Officer.

AMST 141 Force,  
Viola.

2/7 4/1

785015

To: War Department,  
Pentagon Building,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attention: Civil Affairs.

10 July 1943

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Division of War Department.

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Lt. Col. George C. Barry  
War Department, Civil Affairs Division,  
Room 3 C 382,  
The Pentagon Building,

990

For the Commanding General:

Charles H. Spofford,  
Lt. Col. U.S.A.,  
Principal Administrative Officer.

AMH 144 Foros.  
Field.

2/17/43

AMGCT, 141 Force  
APO 777, Postmaster, NY  
10 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Berry, ID Civil Affairs Division.  
Subject : Condition of Monuments in Algeria, etc.

1. The following notes are supplementary to the memorandum dated July 3, 1943. It is requested that similar distribution be given, namely copies to Lt. Col. James H. Schneider, Munitions Bldg. 2805, to Prof. or William Koehler, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

2. Information obtained from British Officers who have been in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, indicates that the monuments there, notably the Arch in Tripoli, the ruins of Leptis Magna and Sabratha, and the excavations at Cyrene, did not suffer any battle damage and have been well protected by the troops both of the Axis and of the British. For the most part, the regular custodians remained at their posts throughout the campaigns and have been continued in office by the British Occupied Army Territory Administration.

3. It was possible to make a trip on July 9 to Cherchel, Tipasa, and the so-called Tomb of the Christian near Tipasa. The most interesting part of the trip was an inspection of the Museum of Cherchel under the guidance of its curator (conservateur), M. Glénat. M. Glénat has had charge of the antiquities of Cherchel for some 28 yrs and is now 34 and none to strong but still active mentally. Acting under instructions, he had buried some 20 of the principal pieces of sculpture about 3 metres deep in the center of the museum, which consists of a covered porch around a central court. Certain other statues and some of the mosaics had been protected with boardings or sandbags. The boardings appeared rather makeshift and in general the precautions, though perhaps effective against indirect damage, would hardly have given any protection against a direct hit from a bomb or heavy shell. The objects remained concentrated in a small area, easily subject to total destruction by a single hit. The museum is closed to the public, though a guardian lives adjacent to it and either he or M. Glénat are glad to show it to interested persons. On the door is a notice in English, issued by the US Provost Marshal General, warning against damage to monuments by US troops.

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4. The Western Baths and the Roman Theatre in Cherchel were also visited. Regular guardians live on the spot and there was no evidence of any damage resulting from the war. They are, however, very inadequately shielded from public access, a condition which must have been true for a long time. In the baths, a considerable number of fragments of various sorts for which there was not room in the museum are stored in the open and could easily be removed but they are of no great importance.

(over)

5. The remains at Tipasa are apparently under no official guard and it was not possible to arrange to have either W. Lesch or W. Huereon from Algiers, who are responsible for the recent excavations, accompany the trip. Dave for considerable remains of what appeared to be baths in the center of the small town, the ruins are very scattered and stand but little above ground. A rather hasty survey suggested that they have, or would, suffer no more damage during the occupation than in normal times.

6. At the Tomb of the Christian there is a resident Arab guardian who takes visitors inside. This monument also has not been affected by the occupation.

Mason Hammond

Capt. AC

Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

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161  
17  
ABEOT BEAR AMEQ

Office of the Commanding General  
APO. 512  
c/o Postmaster, New York N.Y.

July 5th, 1943

7904  
Subject: Memorandum for Lt-Col. Berry.

To: War Department, Washington, D.C.,  
Attention: Civil Affairs.

1. Enclosed find memorandum on Monuments of North Africa for Lt-Col. George C. Berry of your Civil Affairs Division.
2. The latest address recorded for Lt-Col. Berry in this Headquarters is Room 3 C.882, Pentagon Building.

For the Chief Civil Affairs Officer:

988

R.J.P. Thorne-Thorne.  
Colonel.  
Chief Staff Officer.

Incl. 2 copies Memorandum on Monuments, N.A.

P/A d g h

EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

**SECRET**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

**INCOMING MESSAGE**

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hgt

HEADQUARTERS

Date 4 Jul 43

N 7904

FORCE 141

ROUTINE BIGOT HUSKY

FROM AGWAR FROM MARSHALL

TO FREEDOM ANGOT REAR, INFORMATION FANTOX FOR ANGOT

NO FORTUNE 416 July 4, 1943

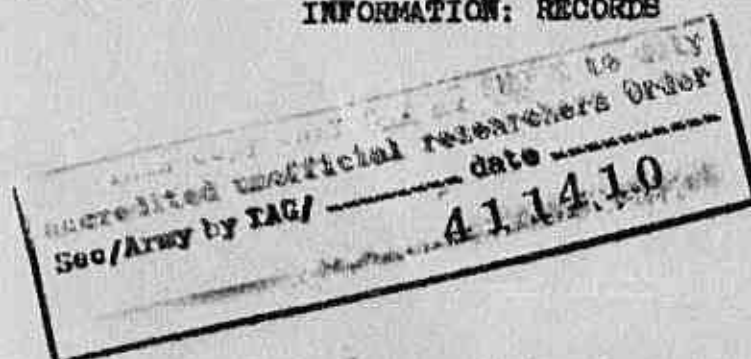
Preliminary (BIGOT - HUSKY, referring cable CA/216)  
material sent by Air Mail.

NOTE: Relayed to FANTOX.

CA/216 NOT IN AFHQ MC FILES

ACTION: ANGOT REAR

INFORMATION: RECORDS



To SEE.

LT. COL. FARLEY-SMITH 487

CAPT. GRAHAM. 7h6

MC IN 1593

4 JULY 43

0906B

Ref No: FORTUNE 416

Jo

EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

**SECRET**

COPY No. 1

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

**BIGOT**

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

BIGOT HUSKY.  
MOST SECRET.

IMPORTANT  
CIPHER MESSAGE  
IN

FOLIO NO: 10560  
JUNE .....  
BIGOT HUSKY

FROM : FREEDOM AMGOT REAR.  
TO : AGWAR.  
INFO : FANTOX FOR AMGOT.  
ORIG. NO: CA/216

TOO : NIL  
THI : NIL  
TOR : NIL

BIGOT HUSKY - MOST SECRET.  
FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS FRO BERRY.

This copy only MAY BE SHOWN to  
accredited unofficial researchers under  
Sec/Army by TAU/ ----- date -----

SECURE FROM SHOEMAKER AND SEND FAST AIR COPIES MATERIAL  
ON PUBLIC MONUMENTS OF ITALY. HORROFIED AND JACKSTAY  
IF NOT AVAILABLE PLEASE EXPEDITE PREPARATION.

SMC. DISTRIBUTION.

CIVIL AFFAIRS 2 ACTION

SMC : 01058/28  
TT : 02058/28 DWP.

80 JUN 1943  
Ela.

98

HEADQUARTERS AMCOT (US Contingent)  
APO 777, U.S. Army

15A

BUCK SLIP

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 21 June

SUBJECT: Notes on Recommendations prepared by Capt. Hammer

Number each memo consecutively. Fill in each column, initial section, draw 1 line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.

| No. | From    | To   | Date | Has attached paper been coordinated with all concerned?                                                                                                                           |
|-----|---------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Pho Det | Det  | 25/5 | I have reviewed the attached paper which I think will be of interest to you. It should be recommended for distribution after the hearing of the Council on Recommendation. 79m S. |
| 2   | Det     | CCAO | 25/5 |                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3   |         |      |      | Not to be distributed before D day to anyone.<br>General 26/6/43                                                                                                                  |

98

15  
Wills Washington  
Chree Training Center  
AWCOT 141 Force  
June 25, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford  
Subject : Attached "Notes on Monuments"

1. permission is requested to have reproduced, after approval, the attached "Notes on Monuments etc." for distribution to CACs already dispatched. Since the document specifically, and by name, concerns a certain place, such reproduction and distribution should take place only when security permits.
2. It is realized that the Gazetteer is very incomplete and it is hoped that later, in response to the cable previously requested, more adequate material may come to hand.
3. Even before this document is reproduced and distributed, it is requested that in some appropriate directive to CACs going in with advanced forces the request be made to secure copies of local Guidebooks and also the standard Guidebooks, i.e. Baedeker, Guide Bleu, Guida d'Italia, or others. It is realized that this adds one more rather minor item to the CACs burdens but it is likely that copies of guidebooks will become very scarce unless secured at once or unless a stock is found in some city. Judging from Algiers, this last is unlikely.

*Mason Hammond*

Mason Hammond  
Capt. AC  
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

NOTES ON MONUMENTS AND OBJECTS OF ART IN SICILY FOR THE  
ASSISTANCE OF JAOs OF AMCOT

PREPARED BY CAPT. M. HAMMOND,  
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments,  
CHRETA TRAINING CENTER, JUNE 1943.

CONTENTS

- I. 10 Periods of the History of Art in Sicily.
- II. Control of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Sicily.
- III. Some Common types of Monuments in Sicily.
- IV. Select Sites of cultural importance in Sicily, alphabetically arranged.
- V. Index of Sites by Provinces.

I.

The periods of Art History in Sicily are:

1. Prehistoric. The original inhabitants are known variously as Sicani or Siculi. Few remains survive.

2. Greek. from approximately 750 B.C. to the Roman conquest. 983  
Important remains of temples, theatres, cemeteries, etc. During this period the western half was occupied by the Carthaginians (Punic culture), whose remains are largely from <sup>77</sup>cemeteries.

3. Roman. The Roman occupation began in 264 B.C., Sicily became a province in 240, and Syracuse was sacked in 215. There was no abrupt change in culture and Sicily remained until the end of the Roman period predominantly Greek in character. Ruins comprise theatres, covered halls (Odsons), Gymnasiums, villas, Christian churches (Basilicas), cemeteries, etc. The Roman domination was broken by the Vandals who crossed from Africa about

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4. Byzantine. The island was recovered in 535 under the Eastern Emperor Justinian, whose capital was Constantinople (originally called Byzantium). The primarily Greek culture of Sicily made the introduction of Byzantine influence easy. Relations with Constantinople remained close throughout succeeding invasions until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Byzantine influence will be found chiefly in churches and in the brilliant mosaic art of Sicily.

5. A Moslem (Arab, Mohammedan, Saracenic) invasion took place from North Africa about 900 A.D. The fusion of Moslem with Byzantine art will be found in many early medieval churches. Moslem art is characterized by elaborate decorative relief and by the liberal use of tiles.

6. The Normans under Robert Guiscard took the island from the Saracens about 1100 A.D. and brought with them the Norman version of Romanesque architecture. The Normans, however, left no deep artistic impress save in the region around Palermo and Monreale. Elsewhere they built chiefly castles.

7. The later Middle Ages witnessed a closer connection with Europe, beginning with the brilliant reign of Frederick the Second during the early years of the thirteenth century. His successors, the French Angevins, were driven out by a Massacre (Sicilian Vespers) which began at Vespers on 31 March, 1282, in a <sup>in Palermo</sup> ~~Palermo~~ Church, Chiesa del S. Spirito, later called del Vespro. During this period Gothic architecture was introduced and survives in many churches ("ogival" doors) and in some other buildings. A few churches have medieval frescoes. An interesting phenomenon of the late fifteenth century was the introduction into north central Sicily of colonies of Albanians, refugees from the Turks, who still preserve their own language, have a Greek rite under Roman Catholicism, and whose churches show a late Byzantine style.

8. Spanish Period. A Sicilian Parliament bestowed the rule on the King of Aragon. When Aragon was united to Castille by the marriage of Isabella to Ferdinand about 1490, the island was entrusted to Viceroy who ruled viciously in an atmosphere of intrigue, revolt, and corruption. Nevertheless, the island witnessed considerable building and rebuilding of churches, construction of palaces, and development of local schools of

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9. The Bourbon Period. In 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht ("Queen Anne's War") entrusted Sicily to Victor Amedeo of Savoy but a revolt in 1718 drove him out. The Spanish branch of the Bourbons (Borboni) joined Naples and Sicily in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Their court centered at Naples so

that Sicily continued to be misgoverned and neglected, save during a brief British occupation, 1806-1813, occasioned by Lord Nelson's support of the King of Naples against Napoleon and Napoleon's subsequent installation of Murat as King of Naples. The restoration of the Bourbons meant continued oppression. A Liberal revolt in 1848 was bitterly suppressed. Sicily has few monuments to show during this period save for some parks and villas.

10. The Modern Period. In 1860, initiating the Risorgimento, Garibaldi<sup>77</sup> and his Thousand landed at Marsala and drove out the Neapolitan regime. Sicily was attached to the Kingdom of Savoy by plebiscite. Some new building was undertaken, e.g. the Teatro Massimo Vittorio Emanuele (1875) at Palermo is the largest in Europe. The Fascist regime has witnessed the construction of modern buildings in the chief centers. But Sicily has continued to be neglected compared to the rest of Italy. Archeological investigation has, however, been pushed and important museums developed in the chief centers.

## II.

The general control of Antiquities and Art in Sicily is 981

exercised by two officials:

1. The Superintendent of Antiquities, Soprintendente alle Antichità della Sicilia, who<sup>was</sup> in 1940 Prof. Giuseppe Cultera (or Cullvera) in the Museo Nazionale on the Piazza del Duomo in Siracusa.
2. The Superintendent of Fine Arts, Regio Soprintendente all'Arte della Sicilia, who was in 1939 Cav. Filippo Di Pietro in the Palazzo Reale in Palermo.

Libraries and Museums will normally have a Director, Direttore, unless

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Libraries and Museums will normally have a Director, Direttore, unless they are private, in which case there may be only a janitor, portiere, in charge. Excavations may have a director or only some rather simple guardian, custode. The guardians and workmen employed in monuments, excavations, etc., though often lacking in education, have usually acquired considerable knowledge and skill in their jobs and should prove reasonably reliable under proper oversight. The control of ecclesiastical monuments is not centralized and the CAO will have to inquire for responsible persons, as sacristans, priests, bishops, etc.

## III.

1. A list of the Monuments etc. of Sicily would duplicate available Guidebooks and supply a CAO concerned with only a part of the country with unnecessary material. It is suggested that CAOs provide themselves either with local guidebooks to the towns where they may be stationed (such local guidebooks should exist for the more important centers) or with one of the standard comprehensive guidebooks:

Baedeker, either Italy (all Italy) or preferably Southern Italy and Sicily (English or German).

Murray (London), precise scope unknown (English).

Guide Bleu, (publ. Hachette, Paris) either *Italie* (all of Italy and Sicily) or preferably *Italie du Sud* (French).

Guida d'Italia, (publ. Consociatione Turistica Italiana, formerly Touring Club d'Italia) either *Guida Preve d'Italia*

*Meridionale e Insulare e Libia* or, if published, *Guida di Sicilia* (Italian).

2. It is requested that CAOs purchase and forward to AMBCT Hq. an extra copy of any local guides which they find, for the use of Headquarters Staff. It is also requested that if possible they secure one or more extra copies of the standard Guidebooks above mentioned, for the use of Headquarters Staff. ~~It is also requested that if possible they secure one or more extra copies of the standard Guidebooks above mentioned, for the use of Headquarters.~~ (This should be done particularly by CAOs accompanying advance units.

3. In the absence of any Guidebook, CAOs should ask the Mayor, Podestà, for advice on monuments or for the name of some local scholar, or they should consult the parish priest, *Parroco*.

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4. All Sicilian towns will have one or more CHURCHES, Chiese, the principal one being generally called Chiesa Madre (Mother Church) or Chiesa Matrice (Original Church). In the larger centers the principal church will be a Cathedral, Duomo, seat of a Bishop or Archbishop, and will often have an Episcopal or Archepiscopal Palace, Palazzo Vescovile or Archivescovile, attached. All churches should be classified as Monuments since almost none are of modern construction. Very few date wholly from any one period; most of them have been rebuilt and added to at various times but even those of the

later periods often incorporate mediaeval portions. While the Churches in general do not contain works of art comparable to those found in central and northern Italy, they are rich in productions of local Sicilian artists of the Renaissance, notably the sculptors Gagini of about 1500. There will be found some frescoes and important mosaics. Some churches have important treasures, tesorii. Churches should not be closed and, if necessary, measures should be taken for their protection. Treasuries or other attachments not of daily use should be closed if necessary.

5. MONASTERIES, Monasteri, CONVENTS, Conventi, <sup>and</sup> ABBEYS, Abbazie or Badie, will be found both in the cities and more particularly in rather isolated spots throughout the country. They have sometimes been secularized but for the most part remain ecclesiastical and should not be taken over for military use if this can be avoided. Hospitals which are operated by religious orders might appropriately be put to military use.

6. In or near many towns will be CASTLES, Castelli, usually in ruins, sometimes restored. These should be classified as Monuments and, unless either of daily use or properly guarded, put out of bounds for troops.

7. In the more important centers will be found PALACES, <sup>P</sup>alazzi, a term which covers any large building from royal residences to large modern office buildings. Many of the Town or City Halls, Palazzi Civici, Communal, Municipal, Municipio, are historic buildings, as are some of the private Palazzi in the larger centers. The more modern buildings are often subjects of local pride. The CAO will have to make up his own mind, after consultation with local authorities, what restrictions if any to place on the use of Palazzi.

8. MUSEUMS, Musei, LIBRARIES, Biblioteche, ART GALLERIES, Pinacoteche

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8. MUSEUMS, Musei, LIBRARIES, Biblioteche, ART GALLERIES, Pinacoteche or Gallerie, etc. are chiefly in the large centers but even small towns occasionally possess them. They may be directly under the State, <sup>To</sup>Regio, Reale, or Nazionale, or belong to the Town, Municipale or Civico, or the Church, Archivescove, Vescovile, Diocesano, or to Academies or Universities, or to private individuals. The CAO probably should close all of these at first on the grounds of safety and later reopen those for which an adequate staff is available and which are in use.

- 6 -

9. EXCAVATIONS, Scavi, are usually under direct control of the State. They may be in fairly isolated localities, e.g. Segesta, or close to important towns, e.g. Syracuse. These should be closed and put out of bounds until adequate measures can be taken for their protection.

## IV.

1. The following brief list gives only certain monuments, collections, or excavations which might escape attention or which are particularly noteworthy. It does not attempt a complete coverage and the absence of a town or monument does not indicate unimportance.

2. The sites are arranged alphabetically and an index by Provinces is subjoined. The Provinces are abbreviated as in the Geographical Gazetteer issued by AMGOT to CAGs: A = Agrigento, Cal = Caltanissetta, Cat = Catania, E = Enna, M = Messina, P = Palermo, R = Ragusa, S = Siracusa. No coordinates are given for localities but those less obvious are correlated to some nearby center. Distances in kilometers, 1 km =  $\frac{5}{8}$  mile approximately.

Abbazia di S. Spirito (Cal), 2.3 km from Caltanissetta. Built 1153. Frescoes and other objects of art.

Acireale (Cat). Besides the Cathedral of about 1600 and other churches, the Palazzo Comunale contains an Accademia di Scienze, Lettere, <sup>978</sup>

e Arti with an important library, a picture gallery, an archaeological museum, and a museum of the Risorgimento. The

Palazzo Pennisi di Floristella contains an important collection of Greco-Sicilian coins.

Agira (E). Besides mediaeval and baroque churches and a castle, there is a library with manuscripts and early printed books. In the

or excavations which might escape attention or which are particularly noteworthy. It does not attempt a complete coverage and the absence of a town or monument does not indicate unimportance.

2. The sites are arranged alphabetically and an index by Provinces is subjoined. The Provinces are abbreviated as in the Geographical Gazetteer issued by AMGOT to CAOs: A = Agrigento, Cal = Caltanissetta, Cat = Catania, E = Enna, M = Messina, P = Palermo, R = Ragusa, S = Siracusa. No coordinates are given for localities but those less obvious are correlated to some nearby center. Distances in kilometers, 1 km =  $\frac{5}{8}$  mile approximately.

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e arti with an important library, a picture gallery, an

archaeological museum, and a museum of the Risorgimento. The

Palazzo Pennisi di Floristella contains an important collection of Greco-Sicilian coins.

Agira (E). Besides mediaeval and baroque churches and a castle, there is a library with manuscripts and early printed books. In the neighborhood, remains of early cemeteries.

Agrigento (A), formerly Girgenti. Present city contains important churches, a large abbey, Badia Grande, and catacombs (hypogaea). The Museo Archeologico is very important. The famous remains of the ancient Greek city lie to the S. The temples, of the early fifth century, were among the largest built by the Greeks.

Aguglia di Marcello, see Augusta.

Aidona (E). Besides mediaeval churches, a Palazzo Municipale of the 18th cent with a rich library.

Augusta (S). Castle of 13th cent, Palazzo del Municipio of 1699; Cathedral of 17th cent. Between Augusta and Syracuse is the small church of S. Foca, perhaps of the 5th cent, and a Greek tomb called

Aguglia di Marcello.

Bagheria (P). 1.4 km from Palermo. Villa Palagonia of 1715, with court adorned with statues. Other villas.

Boccadifalco (P). 5 km. from Palermo. Convento di Ráida founded 1388.

Caltagirone (Cat). Cathedral of 1818 with rich treasury. Various churches of 17th and 18th cents.

Canarina (R). 13 km. from Comiso. Ruins of Greek city, including walls, temple, tombs, etc.

Capo d'Orlando (M). Sanctuary and ruined castle of 14th cent.

Castello Maniace (Cat). Between Cesaro and Randazzo. Benedictine abbey of 1174 with church in Moslem style.

Castelvestrano (T). Chiesa Madre of 16th cent. The Municipio contains an important Greek bronze, ~~the~~ the Efebo di Selinunte. The

Church of S. Domenico has been transformed into a museum, containing among other items archaeological material from Selinunte. 977

Castromuva di Sicilia (P). Chiesa Madre incorporates Gothic portions.

Remains of ancient fortifications on nearby mountain.

Catania (Cat). Cathedral of 1736, other churches and Palazzi of 18th cent.   
 ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> 1237. houses an important Museo Comunale.

Bagheria (P). 1.4 km from Palermo. Villa Palagonia of 1719, with central  
adorned with statues. Other villas.

Boccadifalco (P). 5 km. from Palermo. Convento di S. Maria founded 1388.

Caltagirone (Cat). Cathedral of 1818 with rich treasury. Various churches  
of 17th and 18th cents.

Canarina (R). 13 km. from Comiso. Ruins of Greek city, including walls,  
temple, tombs, etc.

Capo d'Orlando (M). Sanctuary and ruined castle of 14th cent.

Castello Maniace (Cat). Between Casaro and Randazzo. Benedictine abbey of  
1174 with church in Moslem style.

Castelvestrano (T). Chiesa Madre of 16th cent. The Municipio contains  
an important Greek bronze, ~~to~~ the Efebo di Selinunte. The

Church of S. Domenico has been transformed into a museum,  
containing among other items archaeological material from  
Selinunte.

Castromnova di Sicilia (P). Chiesa Madre incorporates Gothic portions.  
Remains of ancient fortifications on nearby mountain.

Catania (Cat). Cathedral of 1736, other churches and Palazzi of 18th cent.

Castello Ursino, begun 1237, houses an important Museo Comunale.

The Palazzo dell'Universita houses <sup>a</sup> scientific collection, an  
archaeological collection, and a library. There is an important  
astronomical observatory. The house of the <sup>musician</sup> artist Pellini  
contains a commemorative museum. Important Roman remains  
scattered through city, e.g. a theatre, baths, amphitheatre,  
odeon.

Cava d'Ispica (R). 12.4 km E of Modica. Prehistoric tombs.

Cefalu (P). The Cathedral, begun in 1131, ranks next to Palermo and Monreale in artistic importance. Mosaics. The Museo Maritima contains objects of art of various periods. On the mountain behind the city, ruined castle and remains of an early Greek temple.

Centuripe (E). Palazzo Comunale contains museum of Hellenistic and Roman objects.

Comiso (R). Besides a well preserved castle and baroque churches, remains of a Roman nymphaeum (ornamental building usually with fountains) adorned with mosaics.

Corso Tutusino (Cal). Between Palermo and Catania near Portella Recattivo. Necropolis of 4th cent B.C.

Erice (T). 16.8 km from Trapani. Chiesa Madre of 1314. Municipio with library and archaeological material. Castle above on site of acropolis and of famous temple of Venus Ercina, patroness of Julius Caesar.

Enna (E), formerly Castrogiovanni. Numerous modern public buildings. Cathedral of 1600 incorporating earlier Gothic portions. Other churches and palaces of later Middle Ages and Renaissance. Museum opposite the Cathedral with large coin collection and other objects of art. Castello di Lombardia well preserved and built at various dates. In Public Garden, Giardino Pubblico, octagonal Tower, Torre di Federico II d'Aragona, of 14th cent. On Rock, Rocca di Cerere, near Castle, traces of ancient sanctuary.

Gela (Cal). Besides churches of various periods, the public park, Parco

Comiso (R). Besides a well preserved castle and baroque churches, remains of a Roman nymphaeum (ornamental building usually with fountains) adorned with mosaics.

Cosso Tutusino (Cal). Between Palermo and Catania near Portella Recattivo.

Necropolis of 4th cent B.C.

Erice (T). 16.6 km from Trapani. Chiesa Madre of 1314. Municipio with library and archaeological material. Castle above on site of acropolis and of famous temple of Venus Ercira, patronness of Julius Caesar.

Enna (E), formerly Castrogiovanni. Numerous modern public buildings.

Cathedral of 1600 incorporating earlier Gothic portions. Other churches and palaces of later Middle Ages and Renaissance.

Museum opposite the Cathedral with large coin collection and

other objects of art. Castello di Lombardia well preserved and built at various dates. In Public Garden, Giardino Pubblico,

octagonal Tower, Torre di Federico II d'Aragona, of 14th cent.

On Rock, Rocca di Cerere, near Castle, traces of ancient sanctuary.

Gela (Cal). Besides churches of various periods, the public park, Parco delle Rémbranze, contains remains of two early Greek temples.

Cemetery of Greek city. The Navarra family has collection of

Greco-Sicilian vases.

Gibilmanna (P). 15 km from Gela. Sanctuary with church of 17th cent.

Imera Settentrionale (P). Just E of Termini Imerese. Ruins of Greek city, notably of a Doric temple.

Lentini (S). Nothing survives of Greek Leontini. Churches with good paintings. Ruined castle of 14th cent.

Mazara del Vallo (T). Cathedral erected in 1075 but rebuilt in 1694.

Moslem-Byzantine Church of S. Nicol<sup>o</sup> Reale of 12th cent. Palazzo dei Cavalieri di Malta, now degli Uffici, with library and Museo Civico containing archaeological material. Other noteworthy churches. Behind S. Nicolo, a Roman mosaic.

Megara Iblea (S). 8 km from Augusta towards Syracuse. Scanty remains of Greek city.

Messina (M). Frequently destroyed by earthquakes, notably in December, 1908. Cathedral of 1160, restored in 1919-1929, contains mosaics, sculpture, etc. Church of Annunziata dei Catalani of 12/13th cents with mosaics. Other churches. Museo Nazionale is very important for objects of art of all periods. Fine modern public buildings, including Municipio, University, and Teatro Vittorio Emanuele of 1852.

Monreale (P). 7.8 km from Palermo. One of the most important monuments in Sicily. Cathedral in Norman style of 1174 with Byzantine mosaics. Adjacent cloister and monastery. Ruined Norman convent on Castellaccio above.

Mozia (T) on island of S. Pantaleo 8 km N of Marsala. Ruins of Phoenician city and cemetery. Small archaeological museum.

Mussumeli (Cal). Palazzo Trabia with private picture gallery. Fine castle of 14th cent 2 km off on a hill.

Naro (A). Mediaeval churches and castle. About 1 km away, Grotta dell'Eraviglie with early Christian cemetery.

Noto (S). Baroque churches, convents, and palaces. Biblioteca Comunale

Greek city.

Messina (M). Frequently destroyed by earthquakes, notably in December, 1908.

Cathedral of 1160, restored in 1919-1929, contains mosaics, sculpture, etc. Church of Annunziata dei Catalani of 12/13th cents with mosaics. Other churches. Museo Nazionale is very important for objects of art of all periods. Fine modern public buildings, including Municipio, University, and Teatro Vittorio Emanuele of 1852.

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Mozia (T) on island of S. Pantaleo 8 km N of Marsala. Ruins of Phoenician city and cemetery. Small archaeological museum.

Mussomeli (Cal). Palazzo Trabia with private picture gallery. Fine castle of 14th cent 2 km off on a hill.

Naro (A). Mediaeval churches and castle. About 1 km away, Grotta della Meraviglie with early Christian cemetery.

Noto (S). Baroque churches, convents, and palaces. Biblioteca Comunale with small museum.

Noto Marina (S). Ruins of Greek city of Eloros.

Palazzolo Acreide (S). Baroque churches, Palazzo Iudica with archaeological museum. Remains of Greek city of Acrae, including late theatre, caves with inscriptions, and rock sculptures at Santoni.

Palermo (P). Most important cultural center in Sicily. Cathedral of 1185 very important for sculptures and works of art. Palazzo Reale contains Capella Reale with important mosaics. Palazzo also houses office of Soprintendente all'arte della Sicilia. Many other important churches, palaces, and gardens. Museo Nazionale is extremely important. Also a Museo <sup>A</sup>Dicesano in the Palazzo Arcivescovile next to the Cathedral and an Ethnographic Museum in Parco della Favorita. There is a Gallery of Modern Art, a Regia Biblioteca Nazionale, and a Biblioteca Comunale. There are an important University and various Academies.

Pantalica (S). 33 km from Syracuse. Important rock-out tombs.

Piana dei Greci (P), 23 km from Palermo. Chief of several Albanian

colonies. Cathedral of 1500 according to Greek rite of Roman

Catholic Church.

Piazza Armerina (E). Mediaeval remains. Castle of 13th cent. Cathedral of 1627. Other churches of 17th cent. Palazzo di Città of 16th cent, with small Museo Civico. Baroque Palazzo Trigana della Floresta with important private picture gallery.

Randazzo (Cat). Cathedral begun in 1217. Churches of 17th cent. Ruined castle. Museo Vagliasindi with archaeological objects from 974

Greek cemetery.

S. Foca, church of (S), see Augusta.

S. Martino delle Scale (P), 11 km from Palermo. Convent of 1500 onwards.

Sta. Lucia del Mela (M), 7 km S of Milazzo. Cathedral of 1607. Museo

<sup>A</sup>Dicesano. Castle of 1322 now houses a Seminary.

Segesta (T). N of Gela <sup>A</sup>Trapani. Ruins of Greek city, including temple

in Parco della Favorita. There is a Gallery of Modern Art, a Regia Biblioteca Nazionale, and a Biblioteca Comunale. There are an important University and various Academies.

Pantalica (S), 33 km from Syracuse. Important rock-cut tombs.

Piana dei Greci (P), 23 km from Palermo. Chief of several Albanian colonies. Cathedral of 1500 according to Greek rite of Roman

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Plazza Armerina (E). Mediaeval remains. Castle of 13th cent. Cathedral of 1627. Other churches of 17th cent. Palazzo di Città of 18th cent, with small Museo Civico. Baroque Palazzo Trigana della Floresta with important private picture gallery.

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S. Poca, church of (S), see Augusta.

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Sta. Lucia del Mela (M), 7 km S of Milazzo. Cathedral of 1607. Museo

Diocesano. Castle of 1322 now houses a Seminary.

Segesta (T). N of Calatani. Ruins of Greek city, including temple of 5th cent and Hellenistic theatre.

Selinunte (A?), 15 km W of Menfi and 14 km SE of Castelvetro. Ruins of Greek city, including 6 temples and sanctuary of Malophoros.

Solunto (P), 16 km E of Palermo on coast. Roman ruins.

Siracusa (S), or Syracuse. Cathedral of 7th cent A.D. in Greek temple of

5th cent B.C. Various churches, including S. Giovanni with monastery and catacombs. Several palaces, including Palazzo

Bellomo of 13/15th cents with museum of mediaeval objects and

picture gallery. Museo Nazionale opposite Cathedral very important and houses office of Soprintendente alle Antichità della Sicilia. Castello Maniace of 1038. NW of modern city are important remains of Greek and Roman periods, including theatres, amphitheatre, market places, fortifications, etc. The famous quarries housed the Athenian prisoners captured after their long siege of Syracuse in 415/413 B.C.

Taormina (M). Best known for its scenery. Several palaces, including Palazzo Corvaia of 15th cent with Biblical reliefs. Several churches, including Cathedral rebuilt in 16th cent. Well preserved Roman theatre with small museum attached, also other Roman ruins. Ruined castle above city.

Termini Imerese (P). Cathedral of 16th cent and other churches. Museo Civico with objects of art from various periods. Remains of Roman amphitheatre and council house (curia).

Trapani (T). Palaces and Churches, including Cathedral, of 17th cent.

Santuario dell'Annunziata of 1315 rebuilt in 1760. Regio Museo Pepoli rich in sculpture and works of art of various periods. Biblioteca Fardelliana in its own small palace. Modern public buildings.

Troina (E). The Chiesa Matrice of the 16th cent contains an Assumption by Velasquez and a rich treasure.

Tyndaris (M). About 8 km E of Patti. Ruins of Greek city, including a theatre. Roman ruins.

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Taormina (M). Best known for its scenery. Several palaces, including Palazzo Corvaia of 15th cent with Biblical reliefs. Several churches, including Cathedral rebuilt in 16th cent. Well preserved Roman theatre with small museum attached, also other Roman ruins. Ruined castle above city.

Termini Imerese (P). Cathedral of 16th cent and other churches. Museo Civico with objects of art from various periods. Remains of Roman amphitheatre and council house (curia).

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Tyndaris (M). About 8 km E of Patti. Ruins of Greek city, including a theatre. Roman ruins.

## V.

The following index classifies by Provinces the sites listed above alphabetically:

AGRIGENTO: Agrigento, Naro, Selinunte.

CALTANISSETTA: Abbazia di S. Spirito, Cozzo Tutusino, Gela, Mussomeli.

CATANIA: Acireale, Caltagirone, Castello Maniace, Catania, Randazzo.

ENNA: Agira, Alghone, Centuripe, Enna, Piazza Armerina, Troina.

MESSINA: Capo d'Orlando, Messina, Sta. Lucia del Mela, Taormina, Tyndaris.

PALESTRO: Bagheria, Boccadifalco, Castronovo di Sicilia, Cefalù,

Gibilmara, Imera Settentrionale, Monreale, Palermo, Piana dei

Greci, S. Martino delle Scale, Solunto, Termini Imerese.

RAGUSA: Camarina, Cava d'Ispica, Comiso.

SIRACUSA: Aguglia di Marcello, Augusta, Lentini, Megara Iblea, Noto,  
Noto Marina, Palazzolo Acreide, Pantalica (cemetery of),  
S. Foca (church of), Siracusa.

TRAPANI:

Trapani: Castelvetro, Erice, Mazara del Vallo, Mozia, Segesta,  
Trapani.

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AMGOT REAR AFHQ

AFPO 512

C/O Postmaster, New York, New York.

25 June 1943

In reply refer to: 1412/7904/CA.

SUBJECT: General Administrative Instruction No. 8.

TO : War Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Lt. Col. Berry, Civil Affairs Division.

1. The attached "General Administrative Instructions No. 8" was prepared as one of several such Directives for the guidance of Civil Affairs Officers of AMGOT participating in the first phase of operations.
2. These Directives will be supplemented by later ones adapted to later phases of operations.
3. It is requested that these copies be forwarded to Lt. Col. James H. Shoemaker, CMP, Military Government Division, Munitions Building 2805, Washington, D. C. for such use as he may wish to make of them in connection with the course at Charlottesville on the Care and Preservation of Monuments.
4. It is requested that Lt. Col. Shoemaker be asked to forward one copy each to Professor William Koehler, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. this last for reference to such Commission as may have been established by the President or other authority to advise on the Care and Preservation of Monuments.
5. It is requested that any suggestions or criticisms relative to this Directive be transmitted to this Headquarters, attention of Capt. M. Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

For the Commanding General:

*R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne*  
R. J. P. THORNE-THORNE,  
Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

In reply refer to: 141E/7904/GA.

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TO : War Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

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For the Commanding General:

  
R. J. P. THORNE-THORNE,  
Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

Incl: 6 copies of "General Administrative  
Instructions No. 8."

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AMCOT REAR AFHQ

AFPO 512

C/O Postmaster, New York, New York.

25 June 1943

In reply refer to: 141P/7904/CA.

SUBJECT: Arts and Monuments.

TO : War Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Lt. Col. Berry, Civil Affairs Division.

1. Attached hereto are six (6) copies of a memorandum on the Protection and Care of Public Monuments prepared for the use of AMCOT Civil Affairs Officers on the basis of a somewhat longer preliminary memorandum secured from Lt. Col. Shoemaker. This memorandum was made as brief and as general as possible in view of the amount of other material issued to Civil Affairs Officers.

2. It is requested that these copies be forwarded to Lt. Col. James H. Shoemaker, Military Government Division, Munitions Bldg., Room 2805, Washington, D. C. for such use as he may make of them, but with the request that he forward at least one copy to Prof. William Koehler, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

3. It is requested that any suggestions and criticisms be forwarded to this Headquarters, attention of Capt. Hammond.

For the Commanding General:

*R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne*  
R. J. P. THORNE-THORNE  
Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

Incl: 6 copies of "Brief Notes etc."

In reply refer to: 141P/7904/CA.

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TO : War Department, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C.

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For the Commanding General:

*R. J. P. Thorne-Thorne*  
R. J. P. THORNE-THORNE  
Colonel,  
Chief Staff Officer.

Incl: 6 copies of "Brief Notes etc."

*File*

*9/11/44*

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Villa Washington  
Chrea Training Center  
24 June, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford  
Subject : Attached memorandum and Directives

1. It is requested that the attached memorandum (2 copies) and General Administrative Order No. 8 (5 copies) be forwarded to Lt. Col. George G. Berry, Civil Affairs Division WD, Room 3 C 832, Pentagon Building, Washington, DC, as soon as is consistent with security.
2. It is realized that presumably copies of the whole set of Directives etc. will be forwarded for the use of Charlottesville but it is noted that separate copies may be of use to those interested in "Monuments", and particularly, as indicated in the Memorandum, to those outside of Charlottesville concerned with the problem.
3. It is requested that some new formula be found to replace "Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments" since the New England pronunciation of "Fine Arts" is interpreted both by American (other) and British colleagues as "Finance" and the resulting combination causes confusion. "Advisor on Monuments and Works of Art" is respectfully submitted.

*Mason Hammond*  
Mason Hammond  
Capt., AC  
Advisor on ?

Incl.  
2 copies of memorandum to Lt. Col. Berry  
6 copies of General Administrative Instructions No. 8.

P.S. With respect to security, it should be noted that the name of the ~~XXXX~~ objective of the forthcoming operation does not appear in General Administrative Instructions No. 8, which might expedite the time of sending.

(45)

*Spofford*  
*1/1/4*

2. It is realized that presumably copies of the whole set of Directives etc. will be forwarded for the use of Charlottesville but it is hoped that separate copies may be of use to those interested in documents, and particularly, as indicated in the Memorandum, to those outside of Charlottesville concerned with the problem.

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*Mason Hammond*

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Capt., AC  
Advisor on ?

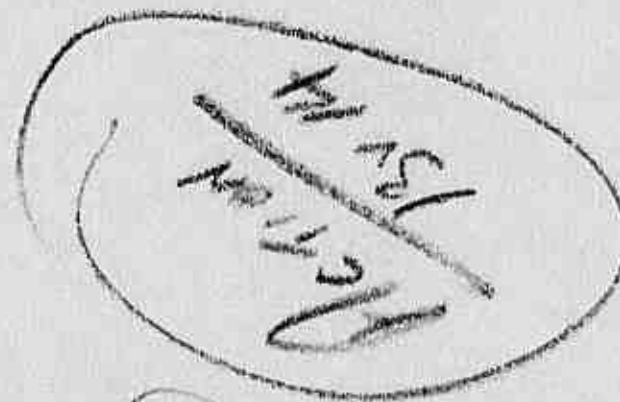
Incl.

2 copies of Memorandum to Lt. Col. Berry  
6 copies of General Administrative Instructions No. 8.

PS. With respect to security, it should be noted that the name of the ~~XXXX~~ objective of the forthcoming operation does not appear in General Administrative Instructions No. 8, which might expedite the time of sending.

(145)

*Secret*  
*7/12*



*2/12/62*

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AMCOT REAR A-14

APO 512

APO 512 New York 28 June 48

AMCOT 141 Force  
Corea Training Center  
24 June, 1943.

In reply refer to:

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Boney, Civil Affairs Division, 141 Force.

Subject: Attached copies of Directive. General Administration.

To: Wm. Department, Washington, D.C. # Hunter, Lt. Col. Boney

1. The attached Administrative Instructions 8"

was prepared as one of several such Directives for the

Guidance of Civil Affairs Officers of AMCOT participating

in the first phase of operations.

2. These Directives will be supplemented by later ones

adapted to later phases of operations.

3. It is requested that these copies be forwarded to Lt.

Col. James H. Shoemaker, CIP, Military Government

Division, Munitions Building 2805, Washington D.C. for

such use as he may wish to make of them in connection

with the course at Charlottesville on the Care and

preservation of Monuments.

4. It is requested that Lt. Col. Shoemaker be asked to

forward one copy each to Professor William Koshler,

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.,

and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator of the National

Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, this last for reference

to such Commission as may have been established by the

President or other authority to advise on the Care and

Preservation of Monuments.

5. It is requested that any suggestions or criticisms

relative to this Directive be transmitted to Capt. W.

Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, 141

Force, APO 777, New York.

Wm. Department

Wm. Department

Capt., AC

Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

Incl.

6 Copies of "General Administrative Instructions No. 8".

For the Commanding General:



AMGOT  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO 8.

## Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these Instructions the term "monument" will designate any site, building, or other structure, whether public, ecclesiastical, or private, whose historic, cultural, artistic, traditional, or sentimental value render its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, museums, libraries, churches, memorials, palaces, and the like.
2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the CAO should inspect all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.
3. Monuments of necessary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and provision made for existing custodians to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided from local sources.
4. The CAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archeological sites, or the like. Where custodians and funds are available and the monument is in good repair, it should probably be left open. Otherwise it should be closed, a notice posted to the effect that it has been closed by military authority, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.
5. In his inspection, the CAO should note damages sustained by monuments in the course of occupation. He should render a report on such damage through channels to the CAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repair would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should see to the execution of the repairs on his own authority. Costs of repairs should be charged to local funds save in very exceptional cases.
6. The CAO should take steps to prevent damage or defacement of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include, besides ensuring adequate protection, posting of notices in English and Italian, requesting tactical commanders to warn troops against acts of nuisance, defacement or disrespect, and the like.
7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.
8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable ob-

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7. The CAO should see that all charges of damage or disrespect to monuments which come to his attention are promptly investigated by himself or by appropriate civil or military authorities and, if proven, are duly punished.

8. During the first phases of occupation, the CAO will probably not be concerned with the protection, care, and control of movable objects of art other than through steps taken to protect museums etc. Instructions will therefore be issued later on this subject. The CAO should, however, attempt to prevent the removal of objects of art, archaeological fragments, and the like. He should also see to the proper preservation of such objects as may come to light in the course of military operations, repairs to buildings, or the like.

9. As soon as practicable, the CAO should render a report through channels to the CCAG for the use of the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the steps which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

10. Attention of CAOs is called to the "Brief Notes for CAOs on Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by those not already possessing them from Capt. Mason Hammond, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, AIGOT, Ho. 141 Force.

Villa Washington  
AMST Hq.  
14 June 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford  
Subject : Interest in Protection and Care of Monuments etc.

1. The lecture delivered by permission of Major Rowell on the above subject seemed to arouse considerable interest and brought forth several concrete suggestions.

2. Several persons suggested that an informal discussion group be formed to meet as other schedules allowed and as long as persons interested were at Chrea, since it seemed unlikely that any further staff would be appointed for the specific function of caring for public monuments. Permission is requested to attempt this.

3. It was suggested that notices be prepared in English and Italian to be posted on public monuments warning against defacement and indicating how such offenses would be punished. The advice of the Legal Section is requested on this subject.

4. It was suggested that a directive be issued through appropriate headquarters to unit commanders directing them to warn their personnel against defacing monuments by writing on their names or the like. Advice is requested on this point.

5. Major Rowell permitted me to read the Argot plan and it is provided therein that certain steps shall be taken immediately for closing public buildings and the like. A vice is requested as to whether instructions should be prepared before next Saturday to be issued with other section instructions on this point. The attached Memorandum entitled "Brief Notes" was distributed at the lecture and covers most of the steps to be taken to protect and preserve monuments so far as could be foreseen at the moment. But this memorandum does not go as far as the provisions of the Argot plan.

6. Permission is requested to visit Algiers on some appropriate day this week to secure Guide Books to French North Africa and to consult, if possible, with the Service des Antiquités with a view to an inspection of the state and care of monuments.

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6. Permission is requested to visit Algiers on some appropriate day this week to secure Guide Books to French North Africa and to consult, if possible, with the Service des Antiquités with a view to an inspection of the state and care of monuments in this region in the near future.

Mason Hammond  
Capt., AC

Advisor on Works of Art, Public Monuments, etc

Incl.  
1 Copy "Brief Notes".

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Seen C/S

7x6

8  
Villa Washington  
AMTCG  
June 13, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford

Subject : Attached Memoranda; request for information.

1. Attached hereto are two copies of a memorandum to Lt. Col. Berry, Civil Affairs Division, Room 3 C 382 Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C. and six copies of a memorandum prepared for distribution to CACs on the protection and care of Public Monuments.
2. It is requested that, if approved, these all be forwarded to Lt. Col. Berry at the above address as expeditiously as seems advisable.
3. It is requested that, if consistent with security, a cable be sent to Lt. Col. Berry requesting him to secure from Lt. Col. Shoemaker any material on the Public Monuments of Sicily and Italy already prepared for the Charlottesville School or, if such material is not yet in hand, to expedite its preparation. Not more than one or two copies need be sent but it should be sent by air. Lt. Col. Shoemaker is in charge of the preparation of such material for Charlottesville and the material is prepared by a group of scholars under the direction of a Committee headed by Prof. W. E. Berry of Harvard University. It was understood from conversations in Washington that lists of monuments in Italy and Sicily were in course of preparation. In view of the importance of operations it would be helpful to have them as soon as possible.

*Mason Hammond*  
Mason Hammond  
Capt. AC  
Advisor on Public Monuments etc.

*Seen by [signature]*

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*Mason Hammond*

Mason Hammond

Capt. AC

Advisor on Public Monuments etc.

*See by [signature]*  
*per [signature]*

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785015

~~Home-Flower~~

protection and care of public monuments prepared for the use of ~~most~~ Civil Affairs Officers on the basis of a somewhat longer preliminary memorandum secured from Lt. Col. Shoemaker.

2. It is requested that these copies be forwarded to Lt. Col. James H. Shoemaker, Military Government Division, Munitions Bldg., Room 2805, Washington D.C. for such use as he may make of them, but with the request that he forward at least one copy to Prof. William Koehler, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. *After Headquarters, a letter of*
3. It is requested that any suggestions and criticisms be forwarded to Capt. Hammond. This memorandum was made as brief and as general as possible in view of the amount of other material issued to Civil Affairs Officers.

*Don Hammond*  
 Mason Hammond  
 Capt. AC  
 Advisor on Public Monuments etc.

Incl.

5 Copies of "Brief Notes etc."

*For the Commanding General:*

*Don Hammond*  
*Col. Chief Staff Officer*

785015

6  
FREEDOM AMBOT HEAR

261730B

AGHAR

PATTOX FOR AMBOT

GA/216

HIGOT-HUSAY - MOST SECRET (.) FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS FOR BERRY (.) Secure from  
SHEPARD and send by fast air copies material on PUBLIC COMMENTS OF ITALY (3).  
HOBRIFFED and JACKSTAY (.) If not available please expedite preparation

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Sec  
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accredited unofficial researchers under  
Sec/Army by TAG/ date 411410

HIGOT-HUSAY - MOST SECRET

Lt. Col.

IMPORTANT

dp 1

PATROX FOR AMGOT

04/216

BIGOT-HUSKY - MOST SECRET (\*) FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS FOR BERRY (\*) Secure from  
SH62 LATER and send by fast air copies material on PUBLIC MONUMENTS OF ITALY (S).  
HERRIPED and JACUSAY (\*) If not available please expedite preparation

*SP*  
*16*

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Sec/Army by TAG/ ----- date -----  
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BIGOT-HUSKY - MOST SECRET

Lt. Col.

IMPORTANT

*DP 20/6*

*7904*

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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141F/7904/OA

25 June 1943

Memorandum for Capt. Hammond

Subject: Inspection of Monuments 4

1. Proposal for assembling material on the history of Chrea and AMGOT has been approved. With this in mind, the C.O.A.<sup>0</sup> suggested that you might keep the war diary for the organisation. If you will come into my office Saturday morning we can make detailed arrangements.

2. The trip referred to in paragraph 4 (a) is approved in principle, although I think it will be difficult to work out the transportation at the moment. The trip mentioned in paragraph 4 (b) does not seem practicable at the moment because of the transport problem. I should like to discuss the whole matter with you referred to in paragraph 4 when you come in.

C. M. SPOFFORD  
Lt. Col., G.S.C.  
Principal Administrative Officer  
AMGOT

AMGOT  
141 Force  
In the Field

pld  
2/1/43

4  
AM30T 141 Force  
Chrea Training Center  
23 June, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford

Subject : Inspection of Monuments.

1. If AM30T Hq. is to remain for some weeks in North Africa, it would assist materially the Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments to have an opportunity to inspect some of the Museums and Antiquities for two reasons:

- a) To see what damage has been done by military operations and what measures have been taken during or after operations to protect the monuments.
- b) To report through channels to interested parties, as the course at Charlottesville and the Committee on Public Monuments what ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the condition of the monuments is.

2. The sites in North Africa most likely to have suffered damage are either the Roman sites in spots no longer inhabited or the monuments in cities which have been shelled or bombed. The latter would largely be in Tunisia since there was little damage, apparently, done to the Moroccan and Algerian cities.

3. Roman sites extend from Rabat on the West all along the Mediterranean coast but it is perhaps too much to expect to be able to get west to Volubilis, near Fez, and Rabat. Just west of Algiers are Tipasa and Cherchel which can easily be visited from Algiers or Chrea by car. The next important remains are near Constantine, Djemila, Lambesis, and Timgad. Further east is Tunesia and on Tunisia proper Carthage and Djem, to mention only the most important. This list neglects the monuments of the Arab and Berber periods, as Marrakesh, Fez, Tlemcen, Algiers itself, Tougourt, Kairouan, etc. But, as was said, these are less likely to have suffered, save in Kairouan.

4. Tentatively, therefore, permission and orders for detached service are requested, including per diem allowance and authorization for transportation, for the following two projects:

- a) A day trip to Tipasa and Cherchel. This could actually be done more easily from Chrea than from Algiers but in view of the shortage of motor transport it might be better to go to Algiers, which would also permit securing the company of Capt. Hearson, formerly Professor

operations to protect the monuments.

- b) To report through channels to interested parties, as the course at Charlottesville and the Committee on public monuments what ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the condition of the monuments is.

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3. Roman sites extend from Tazat on the West all along the Mediterranean coast but it is perhaps too much to expect to be able to get west to Volubilis, near Fez, and Rabat. Just west of Algiers are Tipasa and Cherchel which can easily be visited from Algiers or Carea by car. The next important remains are near Constantine, Djemila, Lambesis, and Timgad. Further east is Tebessa and in Tunisia proper Carthage and Djem, to mention only the most important. This list neglects the monuments of the Arab and Berber periods, as Marrakesh, Fez, Tlemcen, Algiers itself, Tougrouit, Kairouan, etc. But, as was said, these are less likely to have suffered, save for Kairouan.

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- a) A day trip to Tipasa and Cherchel. This could actually be done more easily from Carea than from Algiers but in view of the shortage of motor transport it might be better to go to Algiers, which would also permit securing the company of Capt. Hedraon, formerly Professor of Latin at the University of Algiers, or M. Leschi, Director of Antiquities, if either were available. Could transportation be secured from AFHQ?

- b) A trip either by land or by air to Constantine. If made by land, it could pass through Setif and Djemila, if by air, trips could be made out from Constantine respectively to Djemila and Setif and to Batna for Lambesis and Timgad. This might require a week or ten days.

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(over)

5. If AMCOOT HQ is to be moved into the Tunis Area, the monuments of that area could be inspected from the new location; otherwise a trip could be made from Constantine to Tunis, perhaps requiring another week.

6. It is perhaps too much to expect that there would be an opportunity to go to Tripoli and to consult with Major Ward Perkins of the British Military Government, who is in charge of monuments in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, though an opportunity to discuss problems with him would be very helpful, especially as before the war, he was Professor of Archaeology at Malta and is said to be very familiar with MONUMENTS.

7. Incorrectly to introduce a subject alien to that of this memorandum, in connection with the suggestion previously submitted for the keeping of some historical record of Chores, before the first group wholly departs, arrangements might be made with the Signal Corps to have some official photographs made for the record.

*Mason Hammond*

Mason Hammond

Capt., AC

Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

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FORTUNE FROM AMGOT

191730B

TROOPERS

MIDEAST FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS

CA/187

BIGOT HUSKY - MOST SECRET X Major Ward Perkins professor  
Archeology at VALETTA with knowledge of antiquities HORRIFIED  
is now believed attached DCCAO Tripoli as advisor antiquities X  
Has been suggested for AMGOT-HORRIFIED if services can be spared  
Tripoli and considered qualified

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1410

SEE 304/7851  
FOR REPLY.

BIGOT-HUSKY - MOST SECRET

Maj. Gen.

IMPORTANT

950/6

BIGOT-HUSKY.

PERSONAL.

*San Francis.*

HEADQUARTERS, H.Q. 12 Army.

Date 18/6/43 14 Jun 43.

7904/7851

FORCE 141

Brigadier Wheeler, XO Commanding 12 AA Bde 12 Army, has been to see me about the preservation of the monuments in HORRIFIED. He fully recognises that he has no official right to butt in on the question, but he is one of the leading British Archaeologists and carried out the excavations at Maiden Castle, Dorset, which created so much interest just before the outbreak of war. During the Tripoli campaign he did what he could for the preservation of the monuments in an unofficial capacity and got Major J.B. Ward Perkins attached to the staff of Brig. Lush as adviser on antiquities. In civilian life Major Ward Perkins is Professor of Archaeology at the University of Valetta and he knows the antiquities of HORRIFIED thoroughly. Professor (Temp. Brig.) Wheeler says that Perkins could now be spared in Tripoli and has suggested that his appointment in a similar capacity in HORRIFIED might be considered. The suggestion seems to me a good one and I am therefore forwarding it to you in a ~~letter~~ <sup>message</sup> letter for any action which you may think fit to take on it.

Wheeler is trying to see Billy Harlech who is here today and leaving for London tomorrow to see if he can get some Baedekers of S. Italy which will be of great value ~~from the printings~~ as compendiums of the antiquities. He is fully alive to the security difficulties which surround getting guidebooks but these are less formidable in London than here.

*Yours truly**Geny B.*

Major General the Lord Rennell

*1 page**100/596**14 June '43*

ACTION TAKEN

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959

ATTN PLANNING INSTRUCTION NO 12

BIGOT  
MOST SECRET

141E/3073/A  
14 June 1943

CIVIL RELATIONS

Copy No. 77

E X T R A C T

3. The following additional factors should be remembered when issuing orders on this subject.

(a) Ancient Monuments and Works of Art

Both the British and American governments have set great store on the preservation and security of ancient monuments in HORRIFIED. By ancient monuments is meant all monuments proper such as Greek temples, churches, museums, etc., as well as works of art like pictures, etc. From the artistic and architectural point of view HORRIFIED is particularly rich in all monuments ranging from Greek, through Saracen, Norman, Angevin to 18th Century examples. The two governments desire to use the protection of monuments by the Allies as counter propaganda to German looting, official and otherwise, of works of art in occupied countries. C.A. officers have been instructed to close all museums etc. and monuments where damage may be done by troops and may at a later stage re-open them for properly conducted parties under supervision. Such monuments will therefore remain closed till further notice and, in consultation with C. A. officers, are to be placed out of bounds to troops. It is, further, very important to prevent trafficking in works of art, and the acquisition of souvenirs of artistic value, the export of which is in any event prohibited. Any infraction of this rule should be made a serious disciplinary offence. Port authorities and embarkation officers should be warned accordingly.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

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Sec/Army by TAG/-----date-----

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