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

ACC

10000/136/335

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

10000/136/335

MONUMENTS & ANTIQUITIES, GENERAL
DEC. 1943 – NOV. 1946

2317

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

3001/CC

G. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUETIES - GENERAL

ALLIED COMMISSION

From 23 Dec 43
To

~~SECRET~~

Vol 1 Page 6

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
53	Ltr ED/7.0/1.0	17 Oct 46	SCAO	Req info on restoration of Augustus temple
54	Ltr ED/70/1.0/AC	22 Oct 46	DeGasperi	Ack of ltr 15 Oct 46
55	Ltr Gamberini	6 Nov 46	Sullivan	Reply to ltr of 2 Oct 46
56	Cbl 5450 EC	8 Nov 46	BMA Tripoli Chf Sec	Proposed visit by Goodchild to Naples - Collect works Art, Antiqts
57	Ltr 3002/191/EC	8 Nov 46	De Gasperi	Restoration of Augustus Temple in Pola
58	Ltr Sullivan	21 Nov 46	Gamberini	Reply to ltr of 11 Nov 46
59	Ltr BO/1360/FD	21 Nov 46	Sullivan	Frwdng of Reply made to Gamberini
27				

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become [illegible] numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

~~SECRET~~

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

3001/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 3001 MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES, GENERAL

ALLIED COMMISSION

From: 23 Dec 43
To :

SECRET

Vol. I Page 5

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
45	Ltr Kirk	29 Dec 45	Stone	Italian Archives
46	Ltr Stone	5 Jan 46	Kirk	Italian archives
47	Report	21 Jan 46	HQ ALCOM	Final Report on Archives
48	Ltr 20905/A/1/MFAA CC	1 Apr 46	De Gasperi	Linal Report on Italian Archives
48a	Ltr Gamberina	18 Apr 46	Webster	Erec of fence around monument to insure saf of vineyards
49	Cbl F 72402 COS AFHQ	28 Sep 46	Warren	Details re proposed ceremony to be held at Caserta
50	Ltr Sullivan	2 Oct 46	Gamberina	Re bldg wire fence, paym for damages
51	Ltr Sullivan	7 Oct 46	Colamonici	Construction of Anzio Touristic zone
52	Ltr 11476	12 Oct 46	CC	Req cont fian frrestauration of Augustus temple in Pola

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3001/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 3001 MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES, GENERAL

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
32	AFHQ Adm Memo 20	3 Apr 45		Preservation of property of historical/educational import in Italy.
33	AFHQ Adm Memo 25	10 Apr 45		Preservation of property of historical/education import-Austria.
34	Cbl AFHQ FX-77554	18 May 45	AC,USGCC,15 AG	Col Newton, Mr. Brown, of USGCC, mission with MFAA AC.
35	9/10I/CA, Stone	22 May 45	Lucifero	Inspection of Royal Palace,Turin
36	9/10I/CA, Stone	11 Jun 45	Lucifero	Inspection of Royal Palace,Turin.
37	AFHQ G5: 619.3	18 Jun 45	AC CC	Resolution of Appreciation passed by Society of American Archivists.
38	Ltr, Stone	21 Jun 45	Director, MFAA	Resolution of Appreciation passed by Society of American Archivists.
39	20911/MFAA	30 Jun 45	VP CA Sec	Report on German Kunstschutz in Italy - 1943 to 1945
276 40	20909/25/A/MFAA,CC	2 Oct 45	Parri	Goering-Ventura's exchange of paintings in Florence.
41	S.M. C. de Azevedo	15 Oct 45	Stone	Gen'l Senger's appropriation of antique books, etc. from home.
42	Ltr. Amer Emb. Kirk	22 Oct 45	Stone	Restoration of Italian works of Art looted by Germans & found in American zone of Germany & Austria
43	Ltr Stone 20909/20/1/MFAA	29 Oct 45	Alex Kirk	Suggested Policy in respect of claims by & from Italy for restorn of works of art.
43a	Ltr 20909/3/MFAA Stone	10 Nov 45	Alex Kirk	Italian Archives
44	Ltr Parri	4 Dec 45	CC	Delay in Returning FRench Paintings

SECRET

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

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 499)
Revised July 20, 1918

DSG ACC

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.4 - MUSEUM, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
19	Ltr Capt Collins	22 Jun 44	Mon & Arts SC	Damage Greek Church St. Peter & St Paul Naples Incl 1 - Ltr Greek Delegation 684 22 Jun to Gen MacFarlane
20	Ltr Capt Stone ACC 000.4	22 Jun 44	Greek Delegation	Damage Greek Church St. Peter & St. Paul referred Sub-Com
21	Ltr Gen Infante 12392/OP	25 Jun 44	Capt Stone	Retrieving objects artistic value ruins Montecassino Abbey
22	Cbl ACC Main 6715	26 Jun 44	5 Army Area	Request action be taken against Allied troops damaging Montecassino Monastery
23	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.4	28 Jun 44	Gen Infante	Ack ltr 12392/OP referred to Mon & Arts for action
24	Memo Maj Queyle A/CC 000.4	28 Jun 44	Mon & Arts SC	Passing for action ltr 12392/OP re Montecassino Abbey
25	Ltr Maj De Wald 20044/1/MFAA	30 Jun 44	Maj Queyle	Action taken re Montecassino Abbey further action RC & MG Sect App a - Ltr Brig Moseley 55A/57/A 27 Jun to ACC
26	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 000.4	3 Jul 44	Gen Infante	Informing him of action taken re Montecassino Abbey
27	Ltr Perkins 20081/MFAA	8 Aug 44	VP Admin Sect	Monuments in Florence majority north river but few south
275				
28	Ltr AFHQ AG 000.4/ 185 OCT-O	6 Nov 44	CinC AAI Air CinC MED	Protection of Milan Cathedral and Policlinic Hospital.
28a	Ltr Prunas 04451/ 21	27 Nov 44	Stone	Protection-sparing of Bologna & Ravenna.
29	Ltr 20900/5/MFAA Stone	4 Dec 44	Prunas	Everything being done protect monuments and fine arts.
30	Ltr Lush 20908/2/A/MFAA	20 Dec 44	AFHQ G-5 Sec	Amendment recommend Adm Memo 54.
30a	Ltr de Gasperi	6 Feb 45	Stone	Monuments generally.
31	20900/7/MFAA, Stone	17 Feb 45	deGasperi	Everything being done by AC to protect It Monuments & Fine Arts.

SECRET

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.4 MUSEUM, ANTIQUITIES, ETC.

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
				(Cont'd) 2. Ltr fr Maj. Rowell to Mr. Wyndham. Re Mr. Molson ltr would welcome suggested reply. 2a. Suggested reply.
8	Gen Alexander	17 Feb 44	All commanders of formations & units.	It is vitally necessary to watch the behavior of our troops & point out the responsibility to preserve & protect objects of historical & artitics importance.
9	Ltr 20034/1 CC 000.4 MacFarlane	27 Mar 44	COCIC Hq AAI	Preservation of things of historical impor. going very badly. Commission of Enquiry unsuccessful in action field. CG's have made no use of experts in AMG. Royal Palace at Naples, for inst. Can you help see that Collier's rec's are done?
10	Ltr CC/P/173 MacFarlane	4 Apr 44	Captain Stone	Please help out bearer of this note, Mr. Shipman, who has come to work with Monuments & Fine Arts.
11	Ltr 2173 Badoglio	6 Apr 44	Gen MacFarlane	Re damage to historic buildings, etc.: something more drastic must be done, especially re requisitioning of them by irresponsibles. INCLOSURE: Memorandum
12	Ltr MacFarlane 341/73/CA	30 Apr 44	Marshal Badoglio	Ref 2178 re avoiding damage to monumental buildings of historic & artistic importance arrangements protection included future operatio
13274	Ltr Badoglio 2821	10 May 44	Gen MacFarlane	Ref 341/73/CA 30 Apr re conversation of Ital artistic & cultural patrimony thanks
14				Preservation of Works of Art in Italy
15	Cbl ACC Main M200	14 May 44	Troopers	Agree large increase in production of general purpose engineering products if electric power availabl
16	Ltr MacFarlane ES/13A	26 May 44	HQ AAI	Factories - Paper Manufacture Incl I - List of Factories
17	Memo Archbishop Naples			Re damaged churches in city & Archdiocese of Naples
18	Ltr MacFarlane SG 091.33	2 Jun 44	AAI Adm Ech	Fertilizer Plants reactivation of Montecatini Plant Pontecagnano

SECRET

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

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. CCO.4 MUSEUMS, ANTIQUITIES ETC

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Cbl Freedom 18352	23 Dec 43	15th Army Gp	Appointment of Allied Com. of Inquiry to ascertain damage other than war & combat done by Allied personnal to real & personal property of historical & educational value; to recommend preventive measures. Maj Gen Collier is aptd Pres of Com. Com. will be made up of Br & Am.
2	Cbl FBJ 3263 Pence	24 Dec 43	Fatima	Re Freedom's 18352, Shall Fatima or Fargo nominate the antiquarian to give advise to commission?
3	Cbl Fatima 1637	26 Dec 43	Fargo	Re Freedom's 18352, please take action to provide antiquarian.
4	Ltr AFHQ AG-150-GAB-AGM	28 Dec 43	D/CAO, AFHQ Adv Adm Echelon, Flamb	Freedom's 18352 is confirmed. Antiquarian should not be included as member of commission, but one or more should be nominated by DP of ACC to be available when advice is required.
5	Ltr Quaterbook	29 Dec 43	See Dis on Ltr.	Maj Sizer is Hq AMG/ACC rep on AFHQ Com. of Inquiry.
6	Ltr Capt. Collins	18 Jan 44	GOC No. District	Attached ltr re damage to property of Camillo Esperti is forwarded for action.
7	Ltr Mr. MacMillan	24 Jan 44	Gen MacFarlane	1 ENCLOSURE: Complaint by Camillo Esperti. Enclosed are confidential ltr & documents fr Mr. Nelson, M.P, re preservation of object of historical & artistic interest in Italy.

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ENCLOSURES:

1. Ltr fr Mr. Nelson to Mr. MacMillan. A number of us in the House have felt necessity for avoiding damage to objects of historical & artistic value.

1a. Notes by Brig. Mortimer Wheeler Preservation of bldgs, collections, etc, of artitic or archeological importance.

1b. Memo by Flight Lt. Morris on Preservation of Italian Monuments & work of art.

(cont'd)

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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

U.S. CLAIMS SERVICE
REGIONAL OFFICE # VI
APO 794, U.S. ARMY

File No: BO-1360-PD

21 November 1946

Subject: Matter of GAMBERINI, Alberto.

To : Major Sullivan
Chief Commissioner Officer
Allied Commission
APO 794, U.S. Army

1. Confirming telephone conversation of 21 November 1946, the attached true copy of letter to GAMBERINI, Alberto is enclosed.

DONALD A. CHRISTIANSEN
Capt., F.A.,
Claims Officer in Charge

3.001/42

1 Encl:
1 Copy of letter to GAMBERINI, Alberto.

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Reply by MEMO to Gamberini
Encl

(59)

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

UNITED STATES CLAIMS SERVICE
REGIONAL OFFICE # IX
PIAZZA AUGUSTO IMPERATORE 32
R O M E

File No: BO-1360-PD

21 November 1946

AVV. Dr. ALBERTO, GAMBERINI
Via Garibaldi # 9
BOLOGNA.

Sir:

This Service wishes to inform you of action taken upon receipt of your letter October 14, 1946 in regard to the Monument to the Fallen at Livergnano.

This Service immediately corresponded with Lt. Col. Scott of the American Graves Registration Section who answered in substance that it had been reported to his Headquarters that a fence had been erected to your satisfaction. Said Col. Scott further informed this Service that if you desire any further work to be done in this respect you should contact the Commanding Officer, Headquarters, Field Sector Unit No. 2, AGRS MTZ at Florence.

This Service, as you have been informed by Capt. Spiegel, cannot accept a claim for damage to the land on which the Monument is situated. Said claim should be presented to the Ufficio Requisizione del Genio Militare at Bologna, not as a war damage claim, but as one involving damage to real property arising out of military use.

If you still desire to present a claim for the loss of grapes as you alleged, this Service will accept such a claim for investigation. If you so desire, please fill out the enclosed claim form in full and return it to this Service. In addition show proof by witness statement as to how the damages were incurred, the amount of grape crop ruined for each year, and a statement by a public appraiser as to the financial loss.

If you do not desire to present said claim, please inform this office by return of your satisfaction with present arrangements.

271 -

/s/ DONALD A. CHRISTIANSEN
Capt., F.A.,
Claims Officer in Charge

1 Encl:
1 Claim Form (Italian)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Donald A. Christiansen
DONALD A. CHRISTIANSEN
Capt., F.A.,
Claims Officer in Charge

(19)

2325

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

Landsverein

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER SEPARATE ZONE COMMAND NTOUSA
APO 794 US ARMY

CO CS

22 November 1948

Avv. Dott. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 5
Bologna, Italy

Dear Dr. Gamberini:

Your letter of 4 November has been received and your remarks concerning the fence built around the memorial to the heroic dead of the 361st United States Infantry are appreciated.

The fence you requested has been built and it is satisfactory. Your letter indicates that you have not inspected the property. It is requested that you personally inspect this property and inform this office by letter of your satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the fence installation. Information has been furnished you several times to the effect that AGRS-MTO had assumed responsibility of providing the fence to your satisfaction, within reason.

An inspection of the fence which has been constructed will be made by an officer of this Headquarters in the very near future. Upon receipt of your letter, his report will also be evaluated and should it be determined by this Headquarters that the fence does not add to the beauty and the safety of the memorial, corrective action will be taken.

GEORGE A. KING
Colonel QMC
Commanding

cc: Chief Commissioner, AC, Roma
ATT: Major Sullivan

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AKskh

2326

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

21 November 1946

My dear Avv. Gamberini:

I wish to thank you for your letter of 11 November.

Upon receipt of your letter, I immediately telephoned the U.S. Graves Registration and the U.S. Claims Service and discovered that both of these organizations had already heard from you and had either answered them or were in the process of answering.

I trust that the information contained in their replies will prove completely satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD D.S. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to Chief Commissioner

Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 9
269 Bologna

Spare
3001/cc

2327

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

U.S. CLAIMS SERVICE
REGIONAL OFFICE # VI
APO 794, U.S. ARMY

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DONALD A. CHRISTIANSEN
Capt., F.A.,
Claims Officer in Charge

1 Encl:
1 Copy of letter to GAMBERINI, Alberto.

268

Spare
3001/w

2328

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

21 November 1946

My dear Avv. Gamberini:

I wish to thank you for your letter of 11 November.

Upon receipt of your letter, I immediately telephoned the U.S. Graves Registration and the U.S. Claims Service and discovered that both of these organizations had already heard from you and had either answered them or were in the process of answering.

59 -1

I trust that the information contained in their replies will prove completely satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD D.S. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to Chief Commissioner

27/1003

Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 9
Bologna

267

58

2329

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

cc

Ref. 3002/191/30 8 November 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

[57]

I refer to my letter ED/70/1.0AC of 22 October 1946 on the subject of the restoration of the Augustus Temple in Pola.

I am glad to inform you that the matter has been investigated by the Area Commissioner of Pola who states that work was suspended two months ago for a short period as the money provided by the original project had been expended.

This suspension was only temporary pending the compilation and approval of the new project which is now in operation.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

3002/30

Doctor Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

57
c.c only

2330

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

HQ ALCOM 8 NOV1800

EMA TRIPOLI FOR CHIEF SECRETARY

5450 UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED PD

REFERENCE PROPOSED VISIT BY GOODCHILD TO NAPLES TO COLLECT WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES FOR RESTITUTION TO TRIPOLI PD ALCOM LIAISON OFFICE NAPLES NOW CLOSED BUT IF YOU WILL SIGNAL TO ALCOM EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS OFFICE STATING NAME OF SHIP AND ETA NAPLES CMA WE WILL SEND WARD PERKINS TO MEET GOODCHILD AT NAPLES TO ENSURE SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS PD ON ARRIVAL AT NAPLES GOODCHILD SHOULD REPORT TO MOLAJOLI SUPERINTENDENT OF GALLERIES OR IN HIS ABSENCE TO MAIURI DIRECTOR OF MUSEO NAZIONALE PD IMPORTANT THAT YOU GIVE MAXIMUM NOTICE TO FACILITATE ARRANGEMENTS HERE

ROUTINE
EX. COMM.

265 -

J. V. VELLA

JOHN R. HAYES
MAJOR AGD
ADJT

56

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
A P O 794

3001/m

AVV. ALBERTO GAMBERINI
BOLOGNA
Via Garibaldi n. 9
Telefono 21-609

Illmo Sig. MAGGIORE EDWARD SULLIVAN
Air Corps CSO to CC

La ringrazio della Sua lettera in data 2 ottobre u.s. ho atteso finora a scriverle colla speranza di poterle dire che finalmente si stavano iniziando i lavori per recingere con filo spinato i miei terreni attigui al monumento di Caduti del 351 Fanteria degli Stati Uniti eretto su terreno di mia proprietà in LIVERGNANO (Pianoro).

Invece finora non solo nulla si é fatto ma l'Ufficiale addetto ai Cimiteri di guerra in MIRANDOLA non si cura nemmeno di rispondere alle lettere che io gli ho scritto (come mi ha suggerito il Sig.Colonnello SCOTT con sua lettera 13 settembre scorso) PER SAPERE SE SI DECIDE A DARE 24/9
INIZIO AI LAVORI ORDINATIGLI DAL DETTO SIG.COLONNELLO SCOTT.

La prego, Sig. Maggiore, di interessarsi perché l'Uf-

5-5

2332

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

ec

OCT 23 1946

Ref. ED/70/1.0/AC

22 October 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

53

I am in receipt of your letter of 15 October 1946 on the subject of the restoration of the Augustus Temple in Pola.

The matter has been referred to AMG Authorities in Venezia Giulia and I shall be able to answer fully your letter as soon as a reply is received.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

3601/ec

See 51

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Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

54

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

OCT 24 1946

Ref : ED/7.C/I.C

17 Oct 46

SUBJECT : Restoration of Augustus Temple in Pola.

TO : SCAC, AMG Venezia Giulia.

There is forwarded to you herewith copy of letter from the Prime Minister to the Chief Commissioner.

It is requested that you advise this Headquarters as to the reply to be made to this letter.

In particular the Chief Commissioner would like to know for this purpose why the financing for the restoration of the Augustus Temple in Pola has been suspended.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

M. CARR, Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

2334

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

TRANSLATION

OCT 15 1946

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 12 October 1946.

11476

Dear Admiral,

The Minister of Public Education informs me that after having promoted with a praiseworthy promptness the restauration of the Augustus Temple in Pola, the A.M.G. has since last June suspended the financiation for reasons unknown to the Minister.

The Temple is a real masterpiece of ancient architecture which had been put together in its integrity with opportune restaurations by the Italian archeologues, but had been seriously damaged by the air raids during the war.

In the recent works the pillars had been raised again, but owing to the interruption which has now taken place, it has not been possible to to put the entablature in its place and to cover the building. Should these works not be completed, it might happen that in future the architectonic fragments go lost and the monument, which was admirable for its completeness, remain in the state of a ruin and perhaps be even totally destroyed.

I shall be grateful to you, dear Admiral, if in order to prevent such a serious damage to the history of civilization and of art, you will kindly take an interest in the matter, requesting the A.M.G. Venezia Giulia to continue to finance the restauration works until they are completed. The Minister of Public Education informs me that for such completion is required the expense of one million lire.

In the enclosed booklet the Augustus Temple in Pola is reproduced on the cover and on page 15.

Believe me

Sincerely yours

/s/ De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

EC DIST- 15/10/46
ACTION - CASEC
INFO - CC
- EC
- ECON SEC

2335

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

7 October 1946

My dear Commendatore:

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter and diagrams concerning the construction of the Anzio Touristic zone. I find the project very interesting but wish to inform you that the Allied Commission is not the competent authority to approve such constructions.

With all best wishes for the success of your enterprise, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD D. S. SULLIVAN
Major, AC
CSO to Chief Commissioner

Commendatore Raffaele Colamonici
Via Vittorio Veneto, 7
Rome

Spare
300/1

2336

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

7 October 1946

My dear Commendatore:

[Encl.] I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter and diagrams concerning the construction of the Anzio Touristic zone. I find the project very interesting but wish to inform you that the Allied Commission is not the competent authority to approve such constructions.

With all best wishes for the success of your enterprise, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

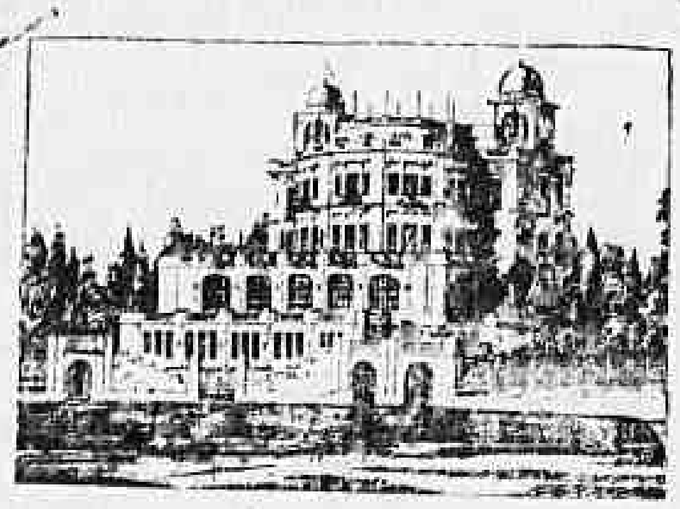
EDWARD D. SULLIVAN
Major, AC
CSO to Chief Commissioner

Commendatore Raffaele Colamonici
Via Vittorio Veneto, 7
Rome

(5-1)

2337

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



"PARADISO SUL MARE" S/A

Anzio

ROMA
VIA VENETO 7
TEL. 4[illegible]94

Roma 5 Ottobre 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome

OGGETTO : Anzio-Zona Munumentale-Turismo-Casinò

Questa Società è in trattative con Organizzazioni Americane per la costruzione ad Anzio della Zona Monumentale (Faro della Libertà - Musei di Guerra)a ricordo del glorioso ed epico sbarco delle Armate delle Nazioni Unite.

Intorno alla Zona Monumentale sorgerà la Zona Turistica con adeguati e moderni impianti per accogliere il Turismo che vi affluirà da tutto il Mondo.

Il Comune di Anzio,dovendo sollecitamente ricostruire la Città,gravemante danneggiata dalla guerra,ha chiesto al Governo Italiano l'applicazione allo stesso delle leggi eccezionali sull'incremento del Turismo (casinò) già in vigore nell'Italia del Nord per Venezia,San Remo e Campione.

Ciò esclusivamente per ricavare i fondi necessari alla sua ricostruzione e al suo sviluppo. Le autirità Civili e religiose italiane sono favorevoli e si desidererebbe sapere se anche questo Comando,nulla ha in contrario a tale progetto,che dovrebbe fra l'altro dar lavoro a decini e decine di migliaia di persone disoccupate.

Con osservanza.

S.A.PARADISO SUL MARE
Il Presidente

257 -

Allegato : Progetto

(5-1)

COMM. RAFFAELE COLAMONICI
IMPRESA COSTRUZIONI
OPERE PUBBLICHE E CIVILI

UFFICIO TECNICO AMMINISTRATIVO
ROMA-VIA VITTORIO VENETO 7

Roma
TELEFONO 40894

P r o g e t t o per la erezione della

Z O N A T U R I S T I C A D I A N Z I O

Giugno 1946

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

P r o g e t t o per la erezione della

Z O N A T U R I S T I C A D I A N Z I O

Giugno 1946

(51)

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

COMM. RAFFAELE COLAMONICI
IMPRESA COSTRUZIONI
OPERE PUBBLICHE E CIVILI

UFFICIO TECNICO AMMINISTRATIVO
ROMA - VIA VITTORIO VENETO, 7

Roma 15/6/1946
TELEFONO 40894

FARO DELLA LIBERTA' - MUSEI DI GUERRA - CAMPI DI BATTAGLIA

di A N Z I O

Un gruppo di cittadini Italiani si è fatto promotore del Comitato per la erezione, nel luogo ove l'ARMATA AMERICANA ha effettuato, nel Gennaio 1944 l'epico sbarco di Anzio, di un monumentale FARO dell'altezza di metri 80, dedicato a tutti gli eroici Soldati caduti nella gloriosa battaglia. Oltre al FARO, che verrà denominato " MUSEO DI GUERRA " ove saranno raccolti, in monumentali fabbricati tutti i gloriosi cimeli ad imperitura testimonianza dell'ardita operazione militare. Naturalmente, a coronare il complesso, sorgeranno adeguati edifici necessari al Turismo che si svilupperà nella Zona.

Ecco alcuni dati illustrativi:

Il FARO DELLA LIBERTA' sorgerà su di un banco di tufo a picco sul Mare per più di 20 metri.

La sua mole dominerà con i suoi 80 metri di altezza tutta la costa dell'Italia Centrale da Napoli all'Isola d'Elba, e sarà visibile da tutte le cime più alte dell'appennino dall'Umbria all'Abruzzo, e spingerà i suoi raggi sul mare a più di 350 chilometri di distanza.

Dalla sua sommità sarà possibile osservare tutto il Campo di Battaglia svolgentesi da Terracina ai Monti Lepini, dai Colli Albani sino a Roma ed oltre, nonchè distinguere alcuni tra i punti più salienti del Fronte di Cassino.

Il FARO, con l'insieme dei numerosi splendidi edifici che lo contornano formerà un complesso caratteristico moderno assolutamente unico nel mondo, ma importante per la destinazione e per la Monumentalità della costruzione sarà, senza dubbio, il fabbricato destinato a Museo di Guerra, comunicante direttamente con il FARO con cui formerà quasi un unico

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

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Nel FARO un modernissimo impianto di ascensori veloci permetterà il rapido accesso al Belvedere situato immediatamente sotto la Lanterna, la quale dovrà essere una della più luminose del Mondo.

Il MUSEO DI GUERRA è stato studiato con particolare grandiosità, sfruttando le caratteristiche panoramiche del luogo e dando speciale risalto alle varie sale dedicate alle diverse sezioni in cui sarà diviso.

./.

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(57)

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COMM. RAFFAELE COLAMONICI
IMPRESA COSTRUZIONI
OPERE PUBBLICHE E CIVILI

UFFICIO TECNICO AMMINISTRATIVO
ROMA-VIA VITTORIO VENETO 7

Roma
TELEFONO 40894

Tutti i moderni dettami della tecnica sono stati utilizzati per renderlo rispondente alle esigenze più rigorose.

Altro gruppo di Edifici di grande importanza sarà quello destinato ai visitatori Turistici, costituito da due grandi Alberghi e da altre costruzioni isolate, tutte progettate con criteri modernissimi ed arredamenti espressamente studiati.

Particolare cura sarà dedicata ai locali di divertimento, ai saloni per Riunioni, per danze, spettacoli vari, teatri ed Arene all'Aperto, Campi di Tennis, Palestre ecc. progettati in modo vario da rendere l'ambiente confortevole e molto accogliente.

Uffici Turistici, Banche, Mostre d'Ogni genere, Negozi, Autorimesse, completeranno il gruppo di Edifici collaterali da costruire.

La Piazza, i viali carrozzabili e quelli pedonabili, si svolgeranno tra le aiuole profumate da fiori di tutte le specie, alternate a fitta vegetazione di alto fusto formata da Pini, Eucaliptos, Oleandri ecc.

Ed ecco anche alcuni dati tecnici:

La sistemazione della zona richiede l'esproprio di oltre trenta ettari di terreno, con varie costruzioni che dovranno essere completamente demolite. I giardini saranno impiantati ex novo, essendo la zona attualmente arida, e sarà richiesta la piantagione di varie migliaia di alberi di alto fusto.

La superficie destinata a giardino sarà di circa 230.000 metri quadrati, quella destinata a viali ad oltre 40.000 metri quadrati.

La superficie coperta da edifici supererà i 26.000 metri quadrati laddove la cubatura vuota per pieno sarà di circa 250.000 metri cubi. In questo complesso potranno trovare sistemazione varie migliaia di Turisti.

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Per i servizi igienici è stata prevista la costruzione di un nuovo acquedotto ed il completamento dell'attuale sistema di smaltimento della acqua di rifiuto.

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

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Ecco alfine alcuni dati economici:

le Opere previste per fabbricati, costruzioni stradali, acquedotto, fognatura, impianti di illuminazione, terreni, giardini, ecc. comporterebbero una spesa di circa lire italiane Due miliardi (circa 5 milioni di dollari).

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COMM. RAFFAELE COLAMONICI
IMPRESA COSTRUZIONI
OPERE PUBBLICHE E CIVILI

UFFICIO TECNICO AMMINISTRATIVO
ROMA - VIA VITTORIO VENETO, 7

Roma
TELEFONO 40894

Le correnti Turistiche Estere e Italiane, che tali Opere farebbero affluire, darebbero la possibilità di ammortizzare nel periodo di 25 anni la spesa prevista.

Mancando in Italia i capitali per lunghi investimenti, il Gruppo promotore Italiano, data anche la finalità dell'Opera, spera di trovare in America il finanziamento necessario.

Il Gruppo promotore, interessando il progetto, è pronto a sottoporre il dettagliato e definitivo studio tecnico-economico-finanziario dell'Opera.

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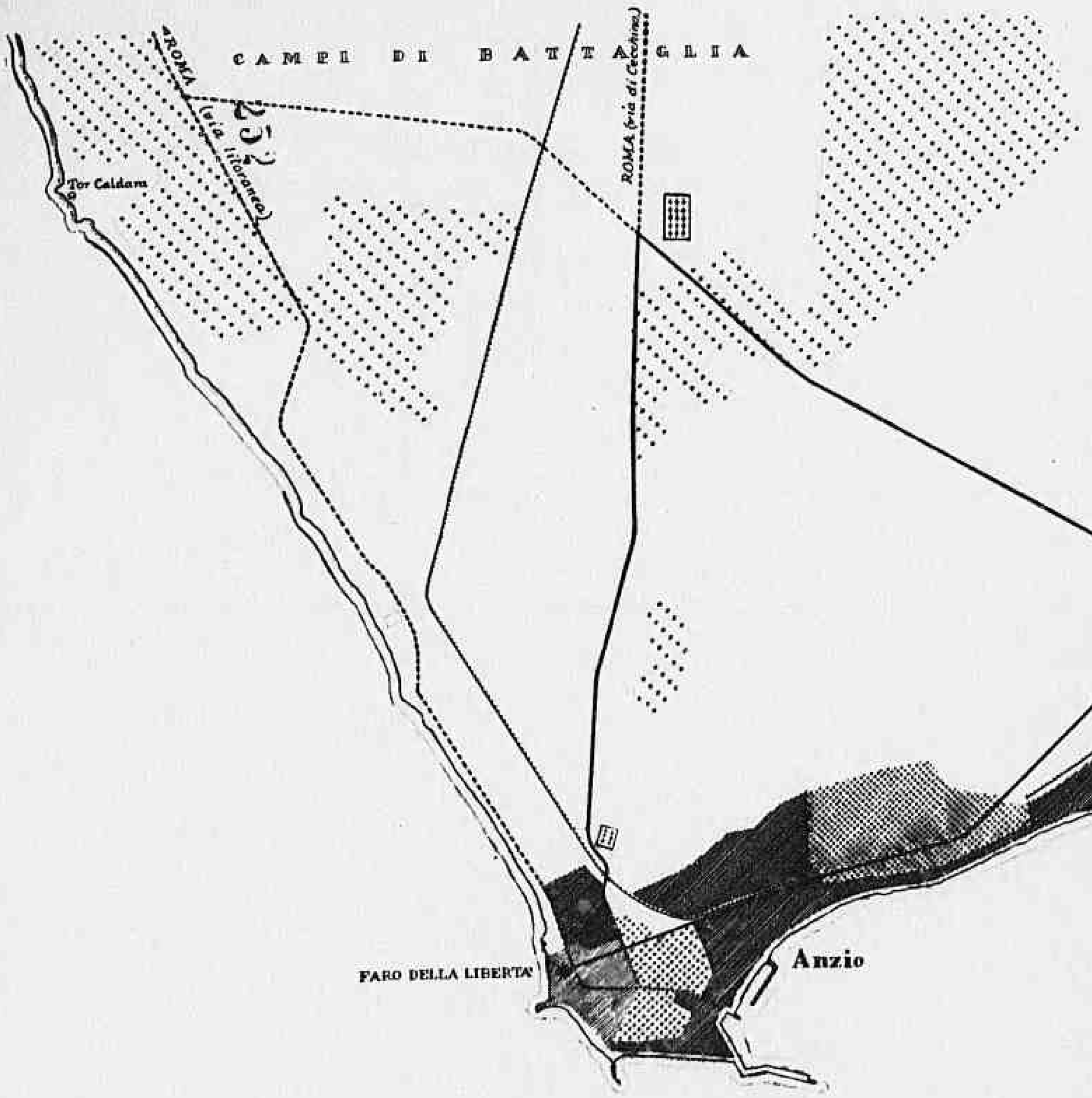
(51)

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5



2347

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

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PARCO DELLA LIBERTA'

ANZIO 22 I 1944

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE

1:2000

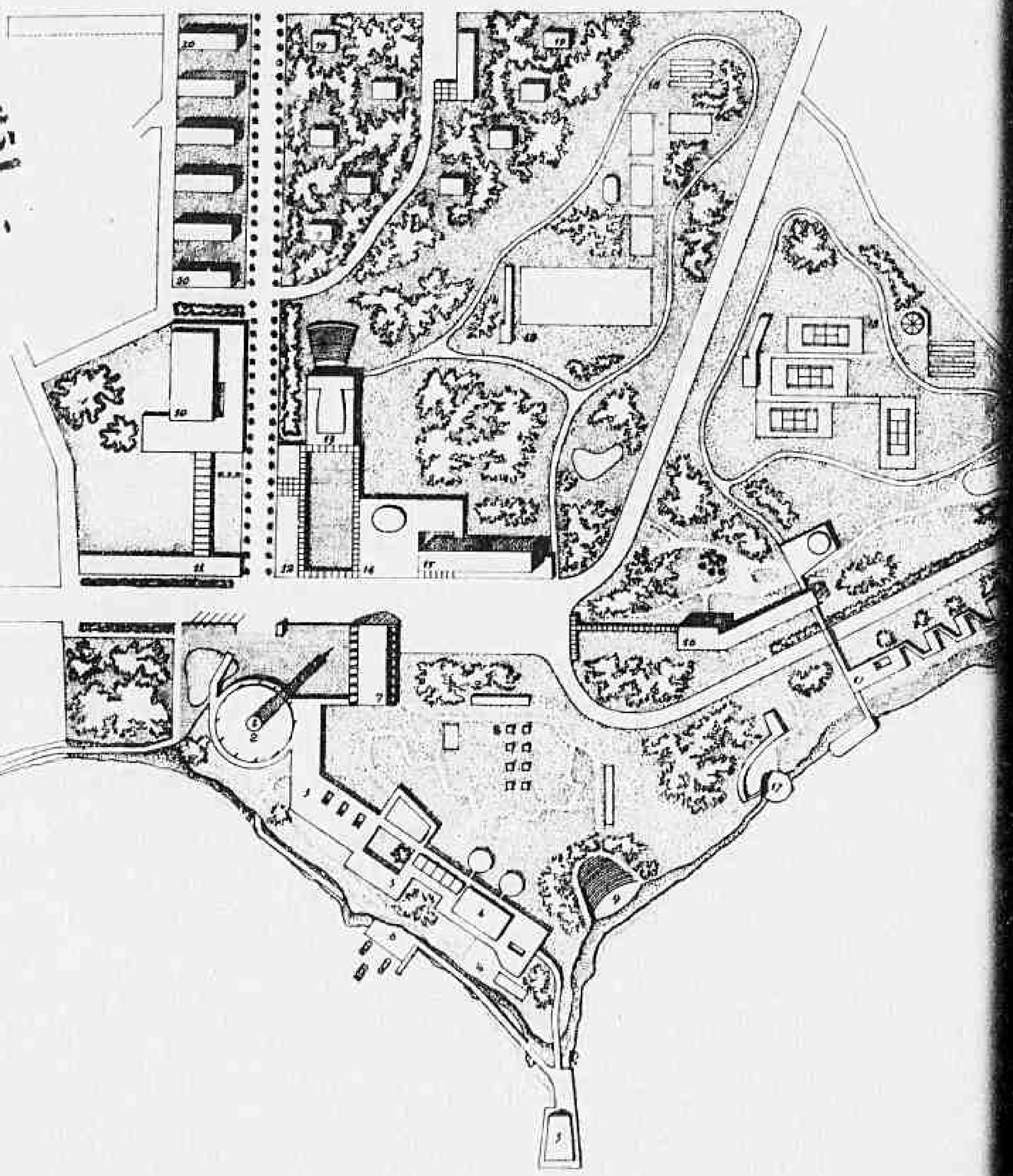
PARCO DELLA LIBERTA'
1 faro alto 80 metri visibile sul mare da 350 K/m.

MUSEO DELLA LIBERAZIONE
2 ingressi al faro e museo
3 sala del museo
4 sala dell'aviazione
5 sala sul mare
6 sala dello sbarco
7 salone delle riunioni
8 accompagnento
9 auditorio all'aperto

CENTRO TURISTICO
10 autorimessa
11 stazione autolinee
12 negozi
13 cinema teatro
14 ristorante
15 albergo
16 albergo di lusso
17 ritrovi sul mare
18 campi di gioco

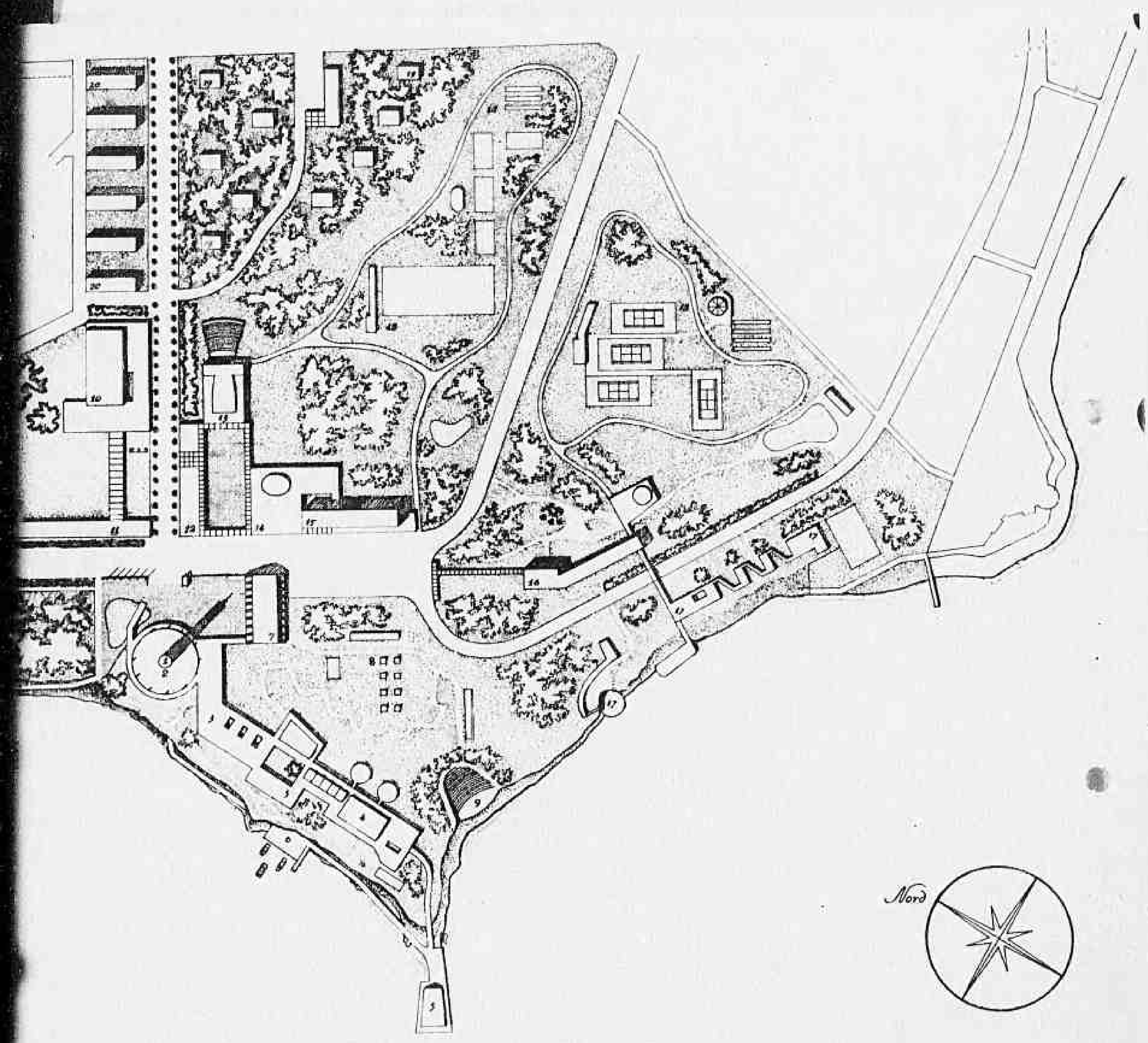
ABITAZIONI
19 villini nella pineta
20 palazzine

Ing. Arch. L. Castelli, I. Guidi, E. Lenti, G. Norberini



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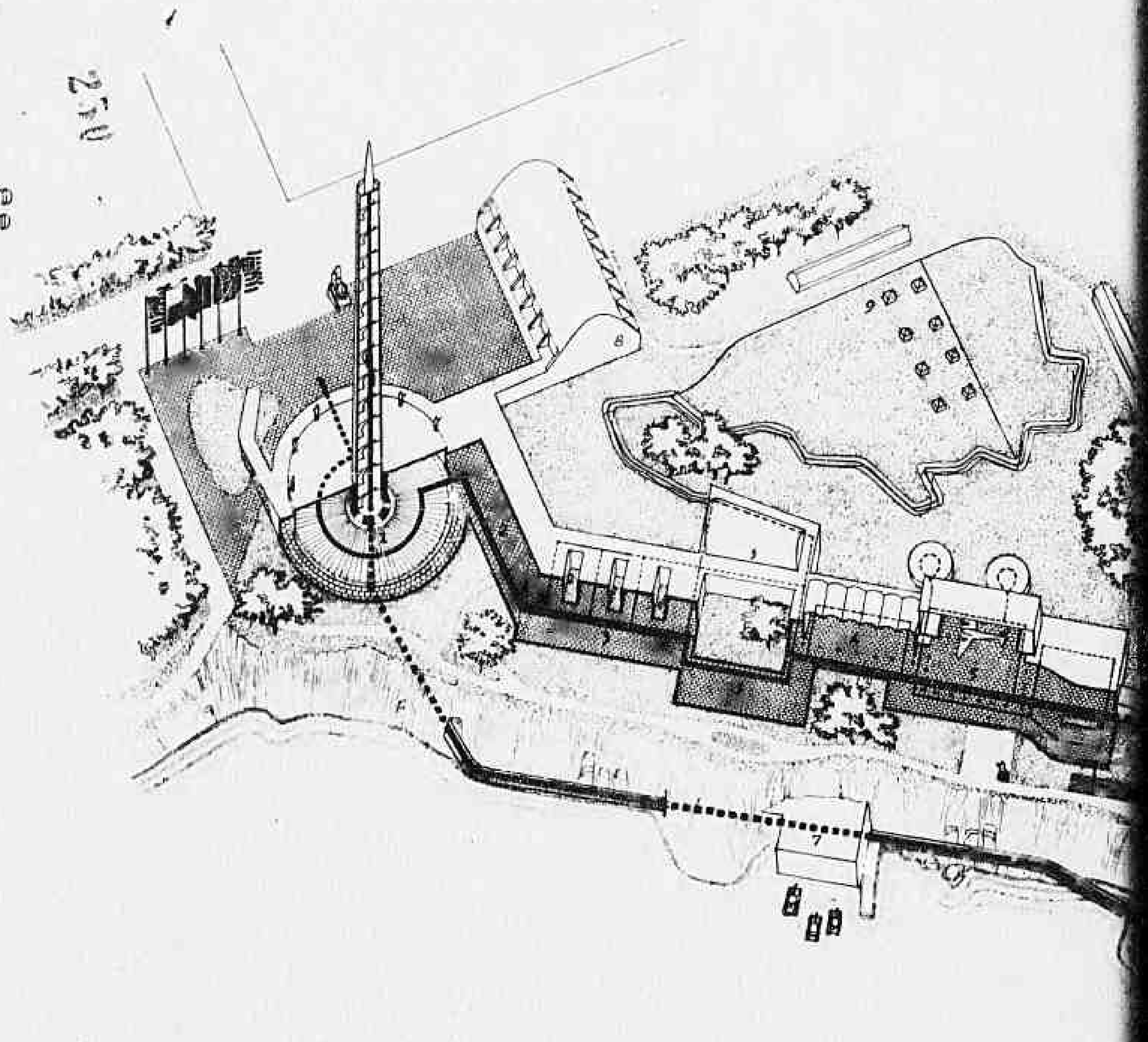
2350

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FARO DELLA LIBERTÀ

ANZIO 22.1.1944

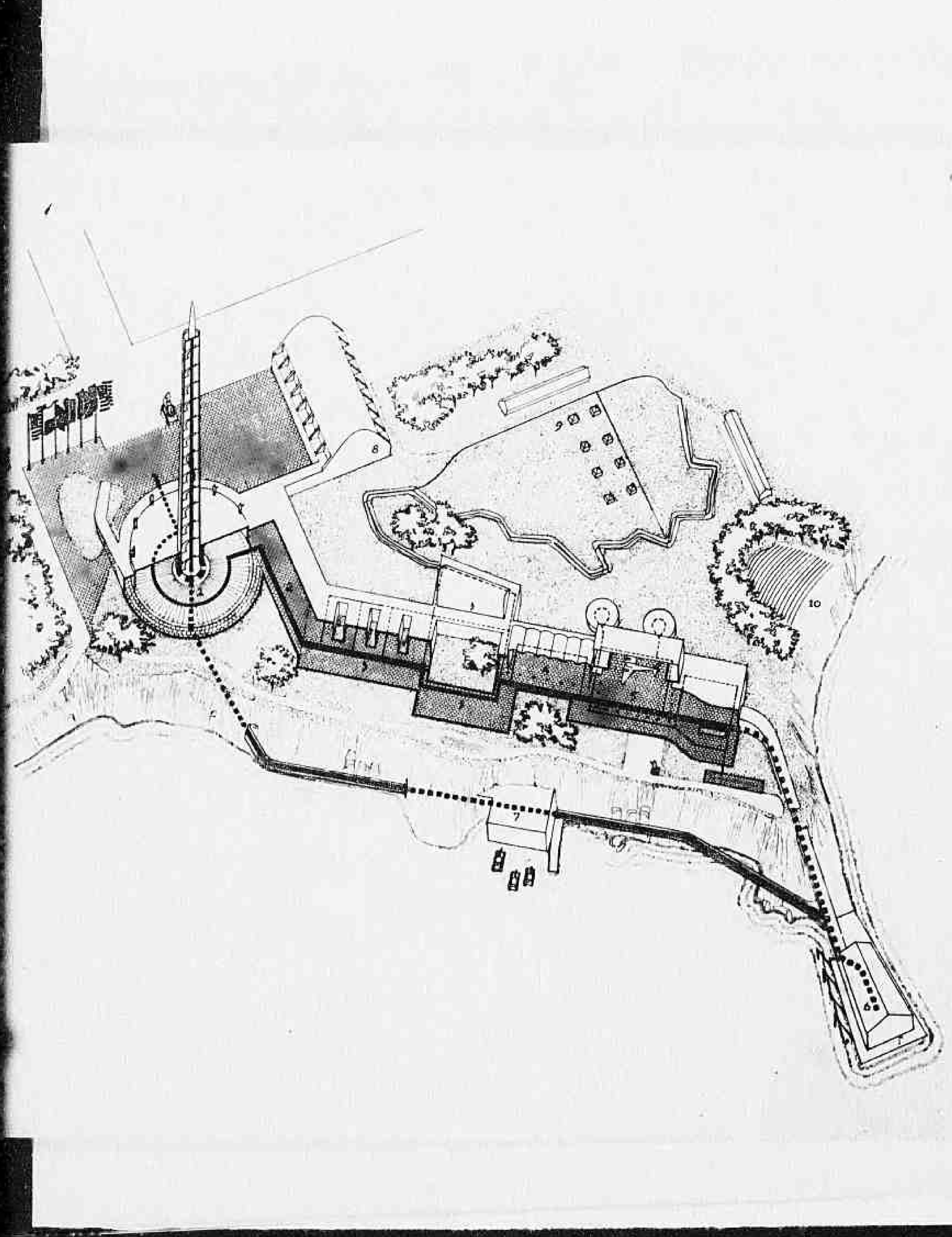
SCHEMA DISTRIBUTIVO DEL FARO E DEL MUSEO



1 *vestibolo d'ingresso*
2 *galleria parte storica*
3 *sala dell'esercito*
4 *sala della marina*
5 *sala dell'aviazione*
6 *sala sul mare*
7 *sala dello sbarco*
8 *salone delle riunioni*
9 *accampamento*
10 *auditorio all'aperto*

2351

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



2.3.52

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

2 October 1946.

My dear Avv. Camberini,

Admiral Stone has instructed me to acknowledge your recent letter and to advise you of the action which has been taken.

Lt Col Scott was contacted by telephone and has directed that the Officer in charge of the U.S. Cemetery at Mirandola will be responsible for the future care of the monument and the erection of a barbed wire fence to protect your vineyards. I understand that a temporary fence has been built already and, upon receipt of suitable posts from Army sources, the permanent fence will be erected without delay.

Copies of your letter dated 4 September, addressed to Admiral Stone, and letter without date addressed to Lt Colonel Webster have been forwarded to Captain Spiegel at the U.S. Claims Service, Piazza Augusto Imperatore 32, in Rome. He has promised to review the circumstances described therein, and will write to you directly giving complete information in respect to the payment of the 20.000 lire.

I regret that this matter has involved so much time and correspondence and I hope sincerely that these latest developments will bring the entire affair to a satisfactory close.

EDWARD D.S. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to CC

249

Avv. Alberto Camberini
Via Garibaldi 9
BOLOGNA.

Spare
300/hd 5 87/a

2353

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

8 October 1946.

My dear Avv. Gamberini,

Admiral Stone has instructed me to acknowledge your recent letter and to advise you of the action which has been taken.

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EDWARD D.S. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to CC

248

Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 9
BOLOGNA.

Surplus
300/1
527/1

2354

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

SEP 16 1946

CGW/cc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Economic Section

Ref.: ES/9.00

26 August 1946

SUBJECT: Monument to the Soldiers of 91st American Division in the Livergnano Area

TO : Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 9
Bologna

1. We acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1 August 1946.

2. This project is not known to this Headquarters and we would appreciate additional information from you about it. We would request to know by whose authority was the monument erected and what official status has this monument.

3. Any specific information that you may be able to give us will help us to place your request before the proper authorities.

/S/ CARLOS G. WEBSTER

CARLOS G. WEBSTER Jr
Lt. Col. FA
Chief Staff Officer

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COPIA

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

U.S. FILE No. 900

TRANSLATION

FROM: Avv. Alberto GAMBERINI,
Via Garibaldi,9 - Bologna.

TO: Admiral Ellerj Stone,
HQ. Allied Commission, Rome.

THEIR FILE: ---------

I August 1946.

SUBJECT : Monument to the Soldiers of 91 American Division Fallen in the Livergnano Area.

I warmly thank you for having taken an interest in the "Monument to the Soldiers of 91 American Division fallen in the Livergnano Area", which has been erected in a land of my property at Livergnano (Pianoro Commune). Today an Officer of the U.S. Army called on me and then went to the spot to see the state of the Monument.

It is necessary to carry out the slight works required to have such Monument completed and made it decorous. There are no plants to adorn it now, while nobody is in charge to take care of it.

Near the Monument there is the National Road No 65 the upkeep of which is entrusted to AZIENDA AUTONOMA DELLA STRADA (Via Zamboni,40 - Bologna).

I am sure that if you would ask the Ministry of Public Works to give orders to the a/m Azienda Autonoma della Strada for the upkeep also of the Monument and its neighbourhood, they would not object to, being such charge neither heavy nor expensive.

./.

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The National Road No 65, which connects Bologna and Florence through Passo della Futa, is one of the most beautiful and frequented roads of Italy.

A great many foreigners come to this place and it is necessary that a memorial monument - erected to remind for ever the sacrifice of so many gallant soldiers of the U.S. 361 Infantry Regiment who conquered Livergnano from 10 to 18 October 1946 - be always kept very decorous and clean.

I have lived many months (October 1944 - May 1945) with the brave U.S. soldiers and I thought it was my duty to give, free of charge the ground for the erection of the monument in question and, of course, I have now to heart its upkeep.

I thank you again for your kindness and remain

Very Faithfully Yours

245 -

Avv. Alberto Gamberini

sgd.

2357

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

2 October 1946.

My dear Avv. Gamberini,

Admiral Stone has instructed me to acknowledge your recent letter and to advise you of the action which has been taken.

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EDWARD R.S. SULLIVAN
Major, Air Corps
CSO to CG

244

Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi 9
BOLOGNA.

See 55

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

TRANSLATION

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

Excellency,

I have to disturb you once more with regard to the Monument to the Fallen of 361 Infantry on a ground of my property in Livergnano (Pianoro - Province of Bologna).

I wrote you numerous letters in this regard and thanks to you have received several replies, however until now (my first letter to you is of 13 April 1946) no decision has been reached although the monument is erected since several months.

N.R.

The first letter I received is dated 5 June (Hq Allied Commission, Office of the Executive Commissioner - Liaison Division, APO 394). In this letter an officer whose signature is illegible stetes that the question has been taken into consideration by the Chaplain Zone of ATHQ and that I shall be informed of the final decision. Then absolute silence. I wrote again to you in order to hasten this decision and there came a second letter from Chaplain James T. Wilson (Office of Theater Chaplain MTOUSA, APO 782) dated 8 August 1946 informing me that my letters addressed to you had been transmitted to him and that he has learned from Lt Col Scott, Chief Commander of Registration that an investigation will be made regarding my request. Evidently so far no one had done anything about it! On 19 August, Lt Col F.E. Scott (Hq American Graves Registration Service Mediterranean Theater, Separate Zone Command MTOUSA APO 794 US Army) writes to me that the Command has received my letter and will "certainly furnish the necessary material for the fence and posts to the extent necessary to carry out agreement between the United States Army and yourself in connection with the above mentioned War "emorial etc". The letter then says: "It is expected action will be taken in this connection within the next few days."

I was beginning to hope: Lt Col F.E. Scott was confirming the promise made to me by Capt Wanderpool, military chaplain of 361 Infantry, who had promoted the Memorial. I was looking forward to the fulfillment of the promise expected since 16 months, when I received a letter dated 26 August from Col Carlos G. Webster Jr (Hq Allied Commission, Economic Section) saying: "We went to know what authorities have erected this Memorial and what official indication it has". Here we go again! I have said and repeated at least twenty times that this monument is an initiative of Capt Wanderpool and it cannot be so difficult to trace him in the United States. If this officer has not informed his Command of this initiative, it is his business. If the Command intends to remove the Monument bringing the ground exactly in the state it was in before and paying to me the damages it has caused, it is all right. The monuments must either be kept decently or not made at all. And this one is in such conditions that the numerous tourists

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passing along our beautiful road No. 65 which from Bologna goes to Florence, are surprised at the pitiful state of this memorial. And to think that with 20.000 Lire at the most the promise made to me by Capt Wanderpool and now also in writing by Colonel Scott could be kept! This miserable sum can certainly not be a burden for the rich and powerful American Nation and it would be to the advantage of its prestige and of the memory of those brave Boys who died fighting on the front of the 5th Army. I who have spent the war (October 1944 - April 1945) among those brave soldiers in Livergnano and have been a witness of their valor, feel sorry that the monument remembering them should remain in such a deplorable state of neglect!

Excellency, you have done what you could by transmitting my letters to the Commands who replied as stated above. However, it is certain that nothing comes out of it maybe because the action is not coordinated as is proved by the letters in my hands!

I have decided to prepare a precise and detailed memorandum enclosing photographic copies of the various letters written and received by me and will send the whole to the President of the U.S. Truman. I shall also enclose a photo of the Memorial to the Fallen of 361 Infantry so that he may see in what a state of neglect it is left. One has the impression of a marble memorial in an African desert! And 7 meters from this memorial is one of the main Italian roads frequented by thousands of Italian and foreign tourists. The comments that are being made about this monument have reached me even here in Bologna!

I have written at least 30 letters on this subject and now I have no more time for begging the various Commands. The letter I am preparing now will be directed to the Chief of the Great American Nation.

Thank you, Excellency, for all you have done. I admit that on your part there has been the greatest interest in this question.

Respectfully yours

/s/ Avv. Alberto Gambertini

Bologna, 4 September 1946.

P.S. I have lost the grapes harvest in the vineyards around the monument last year and, owing to the delay in putting a barbed wire fence around the ground next to the memorial, am losing it also this year. This is what I get for my generosity!

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Encl 150

Avv. ALBERTO GAMBERINI
BOLOGNA
Via Garibaldi n. 9
Telefono 21-609

A Sua Eccellenza
Ammiraglio ELLERJ STONE
Presidente della Commissione Alleata in
Italia - ROMA

Eccellenza,

Una volta ancora sono costretto a disturbarla in merito al monumento ai CADUTI del 361 Fanteria su terreno di mia proprietà in LIVERGNANO (Pianoro - Provincia di Bologna).

Io Le scrissi numerose lettere in proposito,e col di Lei interessamento ho avute diverse risposte senza però che finora (la mia prima lettera a Lei diretta é del 18 aprile 1946) si sia venuti ad alcuna decisione sebbene il monumento sia da molti mesi eretto.

La prima lettera pervenuta é del 5 giugno (Headquarters Allied Commission - Office of the Executive Commissioner - LIAISON DIVISION APO 394) nella quale lettera un Comandante la cui firma é illeggibile mi dichiara che la questione é stata presa in esame dal Cappellano della Zona del Quartier generale delle forze alleate e sarò informsto della decisione presa.Poi silenzio assoluto.Mie nuove lettere alla Eccellenza Vostra per vedere di sollecitare questa decisioned ecco una seconda lettera del Sig.Cappellano JAMES T.WILSON (Office of Theater Chaplan MTOUSA APO 782) del giorno 8 agosto 1946 in cui mi si dice che le mie due comunicazioni (quelle a Lei dirette,Eccellenza) erano state passate a lui e che egli ha saputo dal Ten Col SCOTT Comandante in Capo della Registrazione che una INVESTIGAZIONE SARA' FATTA RIGUARDO ALLA MIA DOMANDA. - Evidentemente fino allora nessuno si era mosso!!!! - Il giorno 19 agosto il Sig.Colonnello F.E.SCOTT (HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER SEPARATE ZONE COMMAND MTOUSA APO 794 US ARMJ)mi scrive che quel Comando ha ricevuta la mia lettera (una di quelle a Lei dirette,Eccellenza) e che certo "QUESTO COMANDO FORNIRA' IL NECESSARIO PER IL RECINTO DEI PALI E IL FILO SPINATO A QUESTO UOPO NECESSARIO PER RAGGIUNGERE L'ACCORDO FRA L'ESERCITO DEGLI STATI UNITI E VOI RIGUARDO LA SOPRA MENZIONATA LAPIDE DI GUERRA COMMEMORATIVA" (this Headquarters Will furnish necessarj barbed Wire fening anda posts to the extent necessarj to carrj out agreement between the United States Armj and Jourself in connection with the above mentioned Wa Memoriale ecc) In detta lettera si legge poi:"IT IS EXPECTED ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IN THIS CONNECTION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAIS."

Io cominciavo a respirare:Il Sig.Colonnello F.E.SCOTT colla Sua autorevole parola veniva a confermare la promessa fattami dal Sig.Capitano WANDERPOOL cappellano militare dal 361 Fanteria promotore del Monumento. Attendevo fiducioso l'adempimento della promessa (adempimento

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nella quale lettera un Comandante la cui firma é illeggibile mi dichia=
ra che la questione é stata presa in esame dal Cappellano della Zona del
Quartier generale delle forze alleate e sarò informato della decisione
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che attendo da SEDICI MESI) quando,come fulmine a ciel sereno,il Sig.Co=
lonnello CARLOS G.WEBSTER JR.(HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION -APO 794
Economic Section) con sua lettera 26 agosto mi scrive "NOI VOGLIAMO SA=
PERE QUALI AUTORITA' HANNO FATTO QUESTO MONUMENTO E QUALE INDICAZIONE
UFFICIALE HA QUESTO MONUMENTO". Siamo da capo!!!!!- Ho detto e ripetu=
to almeno venti volte che questo monumento è una iniziativa del Sig.
Capitano WANDERPOOL che non devé essere difficile rintracciare negli
Stati Uniti d'America.Se questo Ufficiale non ha comunicato le sue ini=
ziative ai Superiori Comandi se la vedo lui!!!! - Se codesto Comando in=
tende far togliere il monumento RIMETTENDOMI IL TERRENO NELLO STATO E=
SATTO IN CUI ERA PRIMA E RIFACENDOMI I DANNI CHE MI HA CAGIONATI lo Fac=
cia pure.I monumenti si conservano decorosamente o non si fanno.E questo
monumento e in tali condizioni che i molti turisti che percorrono la no=

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stra bella strada n.65 che da Bologna conduce a Firenze si meravi=
gliano dello stato pietoso di questo monumento.E DIRE CHE CON UNA VENTINA
DI MIGLIAIA DI LIRE AL MASSIMO SI MANTERREBBE LA PROMESSA FATTAMI PRIMA
DAL SIG.CAPITANO WANDERPOOL E ORA PER ISCRITTO ANCHE DAL SIG.COLONNELLO
SCOTT. Alla ricchissima e potente Nazione Americana questa misera somma
non può certo gravare;e ne avrebbe vantaggio il prestigio suo e la memo=
ria di quei prodi suoi figli che caddero combattendo valorosamente sul
fronte della V° ARMATA.Io che ho passata la guerra (ottobre 1944 - Aº
prile 1945)in mezzo a quei prodi soldati a LIVERGNANO e sono stato te=
stimone del loro valore,vedo con rincrescimento che il monumento che
li ricorda rimanga in tale deplorevole abbandono!!!!!!!!!-

Eccellenza,Ella ha fatto tutto quanto stava in Lei col passare le
mie lettere ai Comandi che mi hanno risposto nei modi che sopra ho ri=
cordato.Quello che é certo però é che qui non si viene a capo di nul=
la di definitivo forse per l'azione slegata e non coordinata.Le lette=
re che HO IN MANO LO PROVANO!!!!!!-

Io ho deciso: preparo un memoriale preciso e documentato unendo=
vi copia fotografica delle varie lettere da me scritte e da me ricevute
e mando tutto al Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America S.E.TRUMAN.Uni=
rò al plico ANCHE UNA FOTOGRAFIA DEL MONUMENTO AI CADUTI DEL 361 FANTE=
RIA Perhé si veda in quale stato di abbandono ésso é lasciato.Si ha la
impressione di un ricordo marmoreo su di una landa africana!!!!!!!!! E
a sette metri da questo monumento corre una delle principali strade
d'Italia frequentata da miliaia da turisti itliani ed esteri.

I commenti che si fanno su questo monumento li sento da tempo qui
in Bologna!!!!!!!-

Ho scritte almeno trenta lettere sull'argomento e non ho più tempo
per preghiere ai Vari Comandi.La lettera che ora preparo sarà quella
diretta al CAPO DELLA GRANDE NAZIONE AMERICANA.

La ringrazio,Eccellenza,per quello che Lei ha fatto riconoscendo
chiaramente che da parte Sua vi é stato il massimo interessamento per
la questione.

Abbia i miei devoti ossequi

Bologna li 4 settembre 1946

P.S. Il raccolto dell'uva nelle vigne attorno al monumento é stato
da me perduto l'anno scorso e,dato il ritardo a chiudere i terreni
attigui al monumento coi fili spinati,sto perdendo anche il raccolto
di quest'anno.Questo mi sta fruttando la mia genrosità!!!!!!-

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Dr. Alberto Candeloro

Bologna li 4 settembre 1946

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SEPT 290930 B
ROUTINE

AFHQ FROM COS AFHQ
ALCOM FOR ADMIRAL HARREN

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED.

It has been decided to hold a ceremony at CASERTA Palace at 1030 hrs 5 October to commemorate the Anglo-American occupation of the Palace, captured by Allied troops 6 October 43.

Sac will unveil a plaque and D/SAC will read telegrams received from British and American commanders connected with AFHQ during the war. There will be a small parade of British and American troops in which contingents from 13 Corps will take part Signor DE GASPERI has accepted an invitation to attend. The ceremony will last an hour and will be followed by a luncheon party. Detailed programme will be notified separately. You are invited to attend.

NLO will make any arrangement you require for accommodation here if your able to accept.

RESTRICTED

Confidential

AC DIST

ACTION NAVY SC 2
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE
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TRANSLATION

File N°: ....

FROM: Avv. Alberto Gamberini
Via Garibaldi N. 9 - Bologna -

TO: Lt. Col. Carlos G. Webster
H.Q. Allied Commission - Economic Section -

THEIR FILE N°: ... ...

SUBJECT: Claim

Dear Colonel,

With letter I herewith enclose you (of which I keep original) I hoped to arrive to the end of a long "Via Crucis" regarding erection of the "Monument to the Fallen U.S. 351th Infantry Soldiers" in a land of my property. In fact this letter contains an exact promise which cannot be dismissed anymore. Instead of that I become aware, from your letter N°: Ref. ES/900 dated 26 August 1946, that I must explain for the umpteenth time the whole story of the monument which caused so much trouble to me.

Annoyed that I did not obtain any result concerning the various claims I presented to the Command of the U.S. Army of Bologna, I addressed myself directly to Admiral Stone, President of Allied Commission in Italy. Finally I received the enclosed letter from Colonel A.A. Scott who promises me that for closing up of the devasted land of my property and destroyed hedges caused by the erection of said monument, will soon be provided.

Letters I addressed to Admiral Stone are as follows:

Letter of 10 April 1946, registered letter

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Nº: 1187 of 15 May 1945, registered letter Nº: 1317 of 11 July 1945.

All these letters have been dispersed among the various Commands of the U.S. Army, and every Command asks me .... the story of the monument which I have described at least twenty times.

I will repeat it again but this is certainly for the last time.

At the beginning of May 1944 the Military Chaplain of the 351th Infantry Regiment, Captain Wunderpool, called on me in my villa of Ivergnano (Commune of Pianoro, Province of Bologna) asking me the permission to erect in the land of my property - near to the National Road Nº: 65 - (which leads from Bologna to Florence) a marble monument in memory of the Fallen 351th Infantry Soldiers which in this place, especially in October 1944 had great losses in harth battles. I agreed to the request provided that all hedges broken down should be substituted with barbled wires. My proposition was accepted by Capt. Wunderpool in the presence of many witnesses.

Consequently erection of the monument has been carried into execution; but Capt. Wunderpool returned to the States, and said monument has been left in a very pitiful and indecorous condition. Moreover, the promises concerning the hedges to be substituted have never been effectuated.

This is my sorry story grown out of my generosity. If I would have asked that price of the land should be 234 timely paid before works were undertaken I would not have now the vast damages and a not producing land.

I hope this is the last time I have to relate this regrettable story of the monument which has been left unfinished in miserable conditions. Monuments are to be kept in a fashionable manner, or are not to be erected.

(48H)

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You may ask explanation to Capt. Wubber pol. I request, however that what has been promised to me and now repeated in Colonel Scott's letter, should be kept. My vineyard has been destroyed and I lost last year, the crop and will lose it again this year.

In my registered letter N°: 1317 dated 11 August 194-, addressed to Admiral Stone, I already communicated that if within a month settling of the barbed wires would not be accomplished, I would send to His Excellency the President Truman a memorandum complaining in which way my generosity has been rewarded. I, moreover, joined that I would ask from our Court that land of my property, where said monument is erected, would be returned to me.

Receiving Col. Scott's hereby enclosed letter, I suspended the expedition of this memorandum to His Excellency the President Truman but the a/m memorandum and the acts of our Court will be presented if settling of the barbed wires, in substitution of the ruined hedges, will not be effectuated within 20 days.

On 1st of August, a Lieutenant of the U.S. Army accompanied by a soldier as interpreter called on me and asked news about the Monument to the Fallen Soldiers. He said to have got orders from Headquarters Allied Command of Rome. Said Lieutenant went to the spot, took all measures of the land where barbed wires ought to be put and told me he would have informed 237 command who gave him this order.

Who gave orders of measurement to this Lieutenant?

There have been sent said measures if you ask me again explanation about the Monument?

There must be established a contact between the various U.S. Comands for affairs concerning the Monument to the Fallen

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351th Infantry Soldiers in order that acts in question would not be dispersed among the various Offices. If not, after ten years you will still ask explanation about the origin of the monument instead of maintaining your promises done to me, first by Capt. Wanderpool and now in Colonel Scott's letter.

I, therefore, ask you, dear Colonel, to get in contact with Col. F.E. Scott - Headquarters American Graves Registration Service Mediterranean Theater Separate Zone Command PROUSA US ARMY APO 794, and to procure the promises given to me should be kept.

I have had damages enough and I do not want to have more.

My generosity against the Fallen of the 351th Infantry is worthy - at least - to have fulfilled the received promises.

Alberto Gamberini

sgd.

P.S. I wrote a registered letter N°: 1457 dated 20th August 1946 to Col. F.E. Scott. It would be advisable, you would read it. All acts regarding the monument to the Fallen 351th Infantry Soldiers should be collected by one Command in order to avoid that some things, I already wrote at least ten times, would be repeated again.

HEA

Avv. ALBERTO GAMBERINI
BOLOGNA
Via Garibaldi n. 9
Telefono 21-609

Illmo Sig.Lt.Col. CARLOS G.WEBSTER IR
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION APO 794
Economic Section -

Illmo Signor Colonnello, -

Colla lettera che Le unisco (il cui originale conservo presso di me) credevo di essere giunto al termine della lunga VIA CRUCIS per la erezione in terreno di mia proprietà (LIVERGNANO - Comune di PIANORO) del monumento ai CADUTI del 361° Fanteria degli Stati Uniti d'America.Infatti questa lettera contiene una precisa promessa sulla quale non é più possibile alcuna discussione.Mi accorgo invece dalla Sua lettera del 26 agosto Ref.ES/900 che debbo per la trentesima volta narrare la storia di questo monumento;storia che per mia generosità mi é costata tanti fastidi.Seccato del nessun effetto che i miei reclami ottenevano ai Comandi dell'Esercito Degli Stati UNITI qui in Bologna,mi sono rivolto direttamente al Sig.Ammiraglio ELLERJ STONE Presidente della Commissione Alleata in Italia.Finalmnete ho potuto avere la lettera che Le accludo del Sig.Colonnello F.E.SCOTT che promette chiaramente che si darà presto esecuzione alla chiusura dei miei terreni devastati e con siepi distrutte per causa della erezione di detto monumento.

Le lettere da me dirette all'Ammiraglio Stone sono le seguenti:

Lettera 18 aprile 1946 - Lettera raccomandata 15 maggio 1946 n.1197 - Lettera raccomandata 11 luglio 1946 n.1317. Queste lettere sono state disperse fra i diversi Comandi dell'Esercito degli Stati Uniti e ciascuno di detti Comandi mi scrive.....chiedendomi la storia del monumento;storia che no già scritta almento venti volte.

Ripeto una volta ancora e questa é certamente l'ultima.- Sui primi di maggio 1944 si presentò alla mia villa in LIVERGNANO (Comune di Pianoro Provincia di Bologna) il Sig.CAPITANO WANDERPOOL Cappellano militare del 361° FANTERIA dell'Esercito degli Stati Uniti, chiedendomi di poter erigere su mio terreno nei pressi della Strada Nazionale n.65 (che da Bologna conduce a Firenze) un ricordo marmoreo ai Caduti del 361 Fanteria,che in quei luoghi specie nel mese di ottobre 1944 aveva avuto fortissime perdite in aspri combattimenti.Io aderii alla richiesta purché mi venissero sostituite tutte le siepi che venissero abbattute con altre di FILO SPINATO.La mia proposta venne accettata dal Capitano WANDERPOOL in presenza di numerosi testimoni.

Si diede così esecuzione alla erezione del monumento;senonché il Capitano WANDERPOOL ritornò in patria e detto monuemnto venne lasciato in condizioni pietose e non certo decorose;e le siepi promessemi non vennero mai sostituite.Questa é la per me dolente storia cui ha dato luogo un mio atto di generosità.Se io mi fossi fatto pagare subito il valore del terreno pri-

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NTI qui in Bologna, [illegible]
STONE Presidente della Commissione Alleata in Italia.Finalmnete ho potuto avere la lettera che Le accludo del Sig.Colonnello F.E.SCOTT che promette chiaramente che si darà presto esecuzione alla chiusura dei miei terreni devastati e con siepi distrutte per causa della erezione di detto monumento.

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(USA)

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(U.S.A.)

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ai nostri Tribunali la immissione in possesso del terreno dove sorge il monumento terreno che é DI MIA PROPRIETA'.

La lettera acclusa in copia del Sig.Colonnello SCOTT ha sospeso l'invio del memoriale al Presidente S.E.TRUMAN, ma detto memoriale e gli atti innanazi ai nostri Tribunali verranno compiuti se si tardera ancora più di venti giorni a collocare i fili spinati promessi in sostituzione delle sippi distruttemi. Il giorno 1 agosto si presentò qui a casa mia un tenente dell'Esercito degli Stati Uniti accompagnato da un militare statunitense come interprete chiedendomi notizia del monumento ai Caduti eretto vicino alla mia villa . Disse che aveva avuto ordini da Comandi superiori da Roma. Il tenente andò sul posto prese le misure del terreno sul quale dovrebbe essere posta la siepe di filo spinato e disse che avrebbe infromato il Comando da cui aveva avuto incarico. CHI HA DATO ORDINI PER QUESTE MISURAZIONI A QUESTO TENENTE ? - DOVE SONO ANDATE A FINIRE QUESTE MISURE SE MI SI CHIEDE ANCORA UNA VOLTA SPIEGAZIONI SU QUESTO MONUMENTO?

Occorre che si stabilisca fra i diversi Comandi Statunitensi un contatto e che le pratiche riguardanti il Monumento si Caduti del 361 Fanteri non vadano disperse per diversi Uffici; in caso diverso fra ...dieci anni mi si chiederanno ancora spiegazioni sulla origine di questo monumento invece di MANTENERE LA PROMESSA FATTAMI PRIMA DAL Capitano WANDERPOOL e ora nella lettera che unisco anche dal Sig.COLONNELLO SCOTT.

La prego quindi Illmo Sig.Colonnello di prendere le opportune intese col Sig.Colonnello F.E. SCOTT HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GRAVES REGISTRATION SERVICE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER SEPARATE ZONE COMAND MTOUSA US ARMJ APO 794 e di provvedere alla promessa fattami con sollecitudine.

Danni ne ho subiti abbastanza e non intendo subirne ancora.

La mia generosità verso i Caduti del 361 Fanteria merita che almenc di mantengano le promesse fatte.

Ossequi

Fr. Alberto Fantini

P.S. Al Sig.Colonnello F.E. SCOTT ho scritta una lettera raccomandata n.1457 in data 20 agosto che farà bene a farsi mostrare. E' necessario riunire le pratiche del monumento ai Caduti del 361' Fanteria presso un solo Comando per evitare che io debba sempre ripetere le stesse cose già scritte ormai decine di volte.

FS

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MISURE SE MI SI CHIEDE ANCORA UNA VOLTA SPIEGAZIONI SU QUESTO MONUMENTO?
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Danni ne ho subiti abbastanza e non intendo subirne ancora.

La mia generosità verso i Caduti del 361 Fanteria merita che almeno si mantengano le promesse fatte.

Ossequi

Ten. Alberto Cantoni

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Ref: 20905/A/1/MFAA

1st April 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Forwarded to you herewith is a copy of the Final Report on Italian Archives, prepared by the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of this Headquarters.

In the period on which we are now entering, the Italian Archives Service, like so many other branches of the national administration, will face urgent problems of post-war reconstruction. This being so, it is possible that you may like to consider the following suggestions, based on the experience of Officers of this Commission who have been concerned with the protection of Italian archives during, and subsequent to, the war.

(1) General. It is felt that the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi of 1939 are in general highly useful and that, potentially, they place Italy well to the fore amongst European states in the practice and technique of archive administration. In fact, however, you will be aware that there had scarcely been time before the war to implement some of the most important of these provisions - especially those relating to private archives. You may, therefore, feel that the target to be aimed at now is the effective implementation of this law.

(2) Central Archive Authority. In this connection it is clear that the central archive authority of the Kingdom will have great importance, since it will have the responsibility of initiating administrative procedures to render the law effective.

It also seems clear that the decrees of 21st September and 19th October 1944, which substituted a single responsible official, the Commissary of State Archives, for the former Consiglio, were thoroughly justified by the circumstances of the period. The necessity for rapid, day-to-day decisions and constant co-operation with this Commission rendered highly desirable the temporary concentration of authority in one man ; and the success of the measure was assured by the special qualities of Commendatore Re, who was chosen for the position of Commissary.

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With the return to normal conditions, it may be that consideration should be given to the restoration of the Consiglio. A carefully selected body of that sort could no doubt have great value, in an advisory capacity and for the determination of broad questions of policy. Even if the Consiglio

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were reconstituted, however, it would appear that the need would still remain for a permanent administrative head of the Archives Service -whether called Commissary or by some other name. You may think it desirable that this position should continue to be held by a professional archivist, and that Commendatore Re's appointment as Commissary should be regarded as establishing a precedent that might very well be followed.

As to the government department to which the Commissary is responsible, and of which his office forms part, the present arrangement which brings him within the Ministry of the Interior has always appeared to this Commission to work very satisfactorily. It is worth adding, however, that from its nature the Commissary's office stands a little apart from any single ministry. It might perhaps be desirable, therefore, that, though within the Ministry of the Interior, he should continue to enjoy a measure of independence and, in particular, should be allowed and encouraged to maintain close contact with the Presidenza del Consiglio.

(3) The Superintendencies. The bulk of the work of post-war reconstruction will necessarily fall on the nine regional Superintendencies, set up by the Law of 1939. This being so, you may wish to consider the possibility of strengthening the position of these recently constituted offices. In particular, it seems to be asking a good deal of one man that he should hold the position of Superintendent and Director of an Archivio di Stato at the same time ; and you may feel that a solution to the problem could best be found by separating the two offices.

In the event of this separation of functions not being immediately possible, as an interim measure, Secretaries of Superintendencies might perhaps be appointed from among the younger members of the archivists' profession. You would no doubt expect these men to take a great deal of the work of inspection of local and private archives off the Superintendents' shoulders. That would necessitate their being mobile, and it would therefore be most advantageous that each Superintendency should have a motor car at its disposal, as in the case of the Superintendencies of Monuments.

You may think that a greater delegation of authority to the Superintendents would be in keeping with general governmental policy. The practicability of increasing the Superintendents' powers in this way would depend, however, on the effective reorganisation of their position, as described above.

(4) Staff It is desired to compliment the Italian Government on its Archives Service, which has deeply impressed Officers of this Commission by the efficient way it has functioned in circumstances of great difficulty. At the same time, the fact must be faced that the decentralization of Italian archives makes necessary a relatively large number of archivists, and that those at present available are in fact a bare minimum. The possibility is therefore mentioned of a full inquiry into methods of recruitment and training, and a consideration of whether salaries can be raised to a higher

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level. Some action of this kind may perhaps be thought necessary if the profession is to continue to obtain the right sort of men in sufficient numbers.

(5) Modern Administrative Archives It would not be appropriate to attempt to deal in the present letter with any of the many detailed problems of reconstruction - alike of premises and of actual archives - that will arise during the coming months. One matter is of sufficient general significance, however, to justify mention. As you are aware, the responsibility for the return to Rome of the mass of ministerial archives, carried North by the Republican Government, was shared between the Commissary of State Archives and Archives Officers of this Commission . The satisfactory nature of this large-scale transfer seems [illegible]ly to have been due to its having been carried out under the guidance of professional archivists, whose training and technique is applicable to accumulations of modern documents no less than to repositories of historical archives. Though individual ministries will no doubt continue to administer their own archives of this category, war-time experience would seem to show that the Archives Service can do much, in a supervisory and advisory capacity, to make sure that these important records are as well kept as the more ancient archives of Italy.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide de Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E.

(48)

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after copy

5 January 1946

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My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 29 December furnishing additional information on the matter of the Italian archives being held by the Joint Diplomatic Research Agency in Rome.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

300/Cc

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

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COPY.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, December 29, 1945

My dear Admiral,

With reference to your letter of November 10, 1945, regarding Italian archives held by the Joint Diplomatic Research Agency in Rome, I have received instructions that the Department of State agrees with you that Italian archives now in possession of the Agency should be readily accessible, for current needs, to the appropriate authorities of the Italian Government. In the view of the Department, however, it should be definitely established that, before actual transfer of custody to the Italian Government occurs, the archives transferred are of no further direct or indirect value to the Department of State in matters of policy nor of further interest to the Government of the United States in its program of eliminating German and Italian fascist propaganda and economic and political cell organization.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the British Ambassador for his information.

Sincerely yours,

(s) A. Kirk.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

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Stuttgart 300.11/CC

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TRANSLATION

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

Excellency,

I have to disturb you once more with regard to the Monument to the Fallen of 361 Infantry on a ground of my property in Livergnano (Pianoro - Province of Bologna).

I wrote you numerous letters in this regard and thanks to you have received several replies, however until now (my first letter to you is of 18 April 1946) no decision has been reached although the monument is erected since several months.

The first letter I received is dated 5 June (Hq Allied Commission, Office of the Executive Commissioner - Liaison Division, APO 394). In this letter an officer whose signature is illegible states that the question has been taken into consideration by the Chaplain Zone of AFHQ and that I shall be informed of the final decision. Then absolute silence. I wrote again to you in order to hasten this decision and there came a second letter from Chaplain James T. Wilson (Office of Theater Chaplain MTOUSA, APO 782) dated 8 August 1946 informing me that my letters addressed to you had been transmitted to him and that he has learned from Lt Col Scott, Chief Commander of Registration that an investigation will be made regarding my request. Evidently so far noone had done anything about it! On 19 August, Lt Col F.E. Scott (Hq American Graves Registration Service Mediterranean Theater, Separate Zone Command MTOUSA APO 794 US Army) writes to me that the Command has received my letter and will "certainly furnish the necessary material for the fence and posts to the extent necessary to carry out agreement between the United States Army and yourself in connection with the above mentioned War Memorial etc". The letter then says: "It is expected action will be taken in this connection within the next few days."

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I was beginning to hope: Lt Col F.E. Scott was confirming the promise made to me by Capt Wanderpool, military chaplain of 361 Infantry, who had promoted the Memorial. I was looking forward to the fulfillment of the promise expected since 16 months, when I received a letter dated 26 August from Col Carlos G. Webster Jr (Hq Allied Commission, Economic Section) saying: "We want to know what authorities have erected this Memorial and what official indication it has". Here we go again! I have said and repeated at least twenty times that this monument is an initiative of Capt Wanderpool and it cannot be so difficult to trace him in the United States. If this officer has not informed his Command of this initiative, it is his business. If the Command intends to remove the Monument bringing the ground exactly in the state it was in before and paying to me the damages it has caused, it is all right. The monuments must either be kept decently or not made at all. And this one is in such conditions that the numerous tourists

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passing along our beautiful road No. 65 which from Bologna goes to Florence, are surprised at the pitiful state of this memorial. And to think that with 20.000 Lire at the most the promise made to me by Capt Wanderpool and now also in writing by Colonel Scott could be kept! This miserable sum can certainly not be a burden for the rich and powerful American Nation and it would be to the advantage of its prestige and of the memory of those brave Boys who died fighting on the front of the 5th Army. I who have spent the war (October 1944 - April 1945) among those brave soldiers in Livergnano and have been a witness of their valor, feel sorry that the monument remembering them should remain in such a deplorable state of neglect!

Excellency, you have done what you could by transmitting my letters to the Commands who replied as stated above. However, it is certain that nothing comes out of it maybe because the action is not coordinated as is proved by the letters in my hands!

I have decided to prepare a precise and detailed memorandum enclosing photographic copies of the various letters written and received by me and will send the whole to the President of the U.S. Truman. I shall also enclose a photo of the Memorial to the Fallen of 361 Infantry so that he may see in what a state of neglect it is left. One has the impression of a marble memorial in an African desert! And 7 meters from this memorial is one of the main Italian roads frequented by thousands of Italian and foreign tourists. The comments that are being made about this monument have reached me even here in Bologna!

I have written at least 30 letters on this subject and now I have no more time for begging the various Commands. The letter I am preparing now will be directed to the Chief of the Great American Nation.

Thank you, Excellency, for all you have done. I admit that on your part there has been the greatest interest in this question.

Respectfully yours

/s/ Avv. Alberto Gambertini

Bologna, 4 September 1946.

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P.S. I have lost the grapes harvest in the vineyards around the monument last year and, owing to the delay in putting a barbed wire fence around the ground next to the memorial, am losing it also this year. This is what I get for my generosity!

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Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

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Bologna, 4 September 1946.

21)

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JAN 24 RECD

cc.

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART II : OUTLINE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

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21 January 1946

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FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART II : OUTLINE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

20905/A/1/1FAA 21st January 1946

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART II : OUTLINE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Part I of this report described the vicissitudes of Italian archives during the war. The present Part attempts an outline survey of Italian archives at the close of hostilities. It is based on three distinct categories of information - (i) reports of Archives Officers of this Sub-Commission of personal inspections; (ii) returns made in response to the inquiries initiated by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Grace and Justice; (iii) returns made by Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots to the parallel Vatican inquiry.

It is well to stress that, written relatively close to the end of the war, the present account is necessarily incomplete. For most of the principal Italian archives outline information is now to hand; but where an archive has been damaged or scattered, a detailed statement of losses can only be made after months, possibly even years, of patient labour. Under these circumstances, the final assessment of war damage to Italian archives will only be possible when the work of reconstruction and re-ordering of the country's archive patrimony is complete. A definitive survey of this sort must be left to the Italian Archives Service.

L. CENTRAL ARCHIVES OF THE STATE.

(1) PUBLIC ARCHIVES

(i) The Archivio del Regno

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L. CENTRAL ARCHIVES OF THE STATE.

(1) PUBLIC ARCHIVES

(i) The Archivio del Regno

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The Archivio del Regno, which is located in the Palazzo della Sapienza at Rome, contains such of the archives of the Central Government as are not still retained by individual ministries and government offices. Both building and archives are undamaged; the wartime deposit at Orvieto has been brought back to Rome without loss or damage.

(ii) The Archivi di Stato

The principal public archives of Italy are decentralised in twenty-three Archivi di Stato. The nuclei of most of these are formed by the records of the independent kingdoms, duchies, republics etc., which were formerly sovereign powers. To archives of this character, however, many other classes of records have been added : these generally include the modern archives of the Province in which the Archivio di

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Stato is situated, and frequently notarial archives of more than fifty years old, archives of suppressed religious houses, and even family archives. From their nature, some of the Archivi di Stato are extremely ancient in origin. As public archives, however, they mainly date from the late eighteenth, and the nineteenth. centuries. One small group (Trento, Bolzano, Trieste and Zara) dates from the period immediately after the Great War.

During the recent war, incomparably the greatest disaster to the Archivi di Stato occurred at Naples. There were also heavy losses at Milan and Palermo; less serious, but still important destruction at Torino, Bologna and Parma; disturbance of series, and some small losses at Florence, Genova, Modena and Siena; from Trieste the Germans removed certain categories of documents, which have not yet been traced. Of Zara, outside the territory administered by the Allied Commission, no direct reports are available, but the best material is safe in deposit at Venice. In the destruction of the Naples archive there also perished documents loaned by various Archivi di Stato for the Mostra delle Terre d'Oltremare. Details of all these losses are given in Appendix I.

Apart from loss of actual archives, it is necessary to note destruction or heavy damage of premises at Cagliari, Milan (both repositories), Palermo (both repositories), and Parma; and serious damage at Apuania, Florence, Genova (both repositories), Pisa (both repositories), Torino and Trento.

(iii) The Sezioni di Archivi di Stato

In the old Kingdom of Naples, covering Southern Italy and Sicily, repositories for local administrative archives were set up in each Province by Bourbon legislation of 1818 and 1843. After the unification of Italy, the position of those repositories for long remained anomalous until finally in 1932, they were brought into direct dependence of the central administration and given the title Archivi Provinciali di Stato. The Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi of 1939 provided for the creation of similar archives in all the Provinces of Italy. In fact, however, at the outbreak of war Sezioni of this kind had only been established in a limited number of Provinces. All told, there are thirty-three Sezioni - twenty instituted

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This category of archives has, on the whole, come well out of the war. Trapani fared worst, and Messina suffered the loss of the greater part of the notarial archives that it housed; while, further north, there were serious losses at Pistoia. Damage at Ancona, Bari, Chieti, Foggia and Potenza, however, was light, and elsewhere negligible. Details of destruction are less complete for the Sezioni than for the Archivi di Stato, but those at present available are summarised in Appendix II.

So far as premises are concerned, serious damage must be recorded at Alessandria, Ancona, Catania, Foggia, Livorno, Messina, Pistoia, Potenza, Trapani and Verona.

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(2) ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OF FASCIST ENTI..

Except for the Ministries of the Interior, of Public Instruction, of Industry, of Commerce and of Agriculture, and (for a small portion of their records) the Ministries of War, Marine and Finances, Italian government departments continued, up to the outbreak of war, to hold their own archives. Much of the archive material of the Kingdom of Italy was therefore situated, not in public archives, but in the repositories of separate government offices.

It is not yet possible to make any statistical appreciation of the effect of the war on archives of this category. Certain generalisations may, however, be made.

So far as losses have occurred they have been mainly amongst the archives of the Fascist régime, especially those dating from its final years. These records were subject to peculiar dangers. In one of the largest-scale movements of archives known to history, great quantities of them were evacuated by the Fascist government from Rome to Northern Italy. Apart from the risks inherent in a transfer of this kind, in the last days prior to the liberation of the North the archives were situated in scattered localities, often in premises that were entirely unsuitable. There is evidence that certain categories of archives of a political nature were seized by the Germans even before the transfer took place; others were destroyed by the Fascists, when the collapse of the Republican government became clearly imminent; again, at that time, there was general destruction by Republican officials of personnel records implicating individuals. The most serious losses of all were amongst the papers of the Fascist gerarchs - wherever possible, their owners took care to destroy these and, even when this did not happen, records of this sort sometimes passed into private hands and from time to time appear on sale to the highest bidder. The Italian Government is endeavouring to stop this black market in archives by the application of existing legislation, which forbids the alienation of semi-public records of the kind mentioned. Finally, it is to be noted that certain categories of archives (notably of the Ministries of Foreign

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With the exceptions mentioned, all archives evacuated to Northern Italy have now been returned to Rome, where the government offices concerned are engaged in sorting and re-ordering them. Preliminary reports as to the state of most of these archives are reassuring. Considering the vicissitudes to which they have been subjected, they do not appear to have suffered as extensively as might have been expected.

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II. LOCAL ARCHIVES

(1) ARCHIVES OF REGIONAL OFFICES OF MINISTRIES ETC.

Important governmental archives of a regional character are located in all provincial capitals. The chief of these are the current administrative records of the Provincia and Prefettura, the archives of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals, and the archives of the Intendenza delle Finanze with its dependent offices (Ufficio Distrettuale delle Imposte Dirette, Ufficio del Registro, Conservatoria delle Ipoteche, Ufficio Tecnico del Catasto, Ufficio Tecnico Erariale). The last-named group of offices often possesses records of high antiquity.

The fate of archives of this category during the war was determined by two contrary factors. On the one hand, located in ordinary office buildings, they were par excellence the kind of records that appeared to troops of either side just a lot of old papers"to be treated without much respect. On the other, A.M.G. officers were quick to realise their administrative significance and, at the earliest opportunity, to arrange for their protection. Reports on their present state indicate that this has been largerly conditioned by the circumstances of the campaign. Those in the ports have suffered considerably - at Bari the archive of the Imposte Dirette was destroyed, and those of the Intendenza, Registro, Ufficio Tecnico Erariale and R.Dogana damaged; at Livorno there were serious losses in the archive of the Tribunals, heavy damage in those of the Intendenza and Ufficio Tecnico Erariale, and destruction of the Prefettura archive; at Genova the archive of the Capitaneria del Porto is largely dispersed. For the rest, damage is sporadic - there was much loss and destruction, as might be expected, at Salerno, and a good deal of dispersion at Forli; Alessandria, Aquila, Avellino, Castel di Sangro, Corati, Ferrara, Messina, Parma, Pescara, Sapri, Sulmona and Treviso are among the towns where damage more or less grave is known to have occurred to the archives of one or other of these regional offices.

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(2) THE ARCHIVI COMUNALI

" La storia d'Italia sta tutta in quella dei suoi municipi", said one of her greatest archivists, Francesco Bonaini. At the last census (1936) there were 7,389 communes, rural as well as urban; and in spite of frequent representations by scholars of the advantage that would accrue from concentration of their historical archives, a healthy local pride has generally prevented this from being done. So it comes about that much of the essential raw material of Italian history is still to be found in the communal archives.

Of course, by no means all of these are of great significance, and at the time of the construction of this Sub-Commission's Brief Memorandum with Appendices and Lists on the

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Protection of Italian Archives, 106 were indicated by means of an asterisk as being of particular importance, 10 of which were subsequently found to be incorporated in Archivi di Stato or Sezioni di Archivi di Stato.

The remaining 96 represent the main wealth of the Italian Archivi Comunali, and information available for over three-quarters' of them suggests that this important class of archives has suffered quite extraordinarily little damage. Losses were most serious at Sutri, Treviso and Velletri; considerable at Cagliari, Sarzana, Viterbo, Rimini, Tivoli and La Spezia - though, in the last three places, mainly confined to modern records; light at Catania, Civitavecchia, Ferentino, Foligno, Sezze. On the other hand, the communal archives of the following places are reported to be substantially intact:- Acquapendente, Alatri, Alba, Anagni, Anghiari, Aosta, Aquila, Arezzo, Assisi, Asti, Bagnacavallo, Bassano, Bergamo, Bormio, Bra, Brescia, Casale Monferrato, Cesena, Certaldo, Cherasco, Cividale del Friuli, Conegliano, Cuneo, Fabriano, Faenza, Fano, Fermo, Genova, Jesi, Imola, Livorno, Lodi, Macerata, Milan, Modena, Mondovì, Montecatini, Montefiascone, Novara, Novi Ligure, Osimo, Padova, Palermo, Piacenza, Pola, Recanati, Rieti, Rome, San Miniato, Sassari, Sondrio, Soriano nel Cimino, Susa, Torino, Tortona, Trapani, Tuscania, Urbino and Volterra. No reports are yet available from Aspra, Aversa, Como, Enna, Martinengo, Matelica, Montecassiano, Noli, Pavia, Rocca Priora, Salò, San Sepolcro, San Severino, Terra Nova, Tirano, Tresivio, Vigevano, Vigone and Visso.

The condition of the smaller Archivi Comunali bears a direct relationship to the progress of the campaign. Where fighting was heavier, and particularly along the winter lines of 1943-44 and 1944-45, they have suffered most. Particularly tragic are the archive losses amongst the little townships flanking the Via Emilia. The communes of the Romagna have a significance in Italian history, and incidentally in the development of democratic institutions generally, that has never been sufficiently stressed. In comparison with the records of, for instance, Toscana, the communal archives of Emilia are relatively unworked. That makes their loss the more serious.

(2) THE ARCHIVI NOTARILI

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Palermo, Genova, Jesi, Imola, Livorno, Lodi, Macerata, Milan, Modena, Mondovì, Montecatini, Montefiascone, Novara, Novi Ligure, Osimo, Padova, Palermo, Piacenza, Pola, Recanati, Rieti, Rome, San Miniato, Sassari, Sondrio, Soriano nel Cimino, Susa, Torino, Tortona, Trapani, Tuscania, Urbino and Volterra. No reports are yet available from Aspra, Aversa, Como, Enna, Martinengo, Matelica, Montecassiano, Noli, Pavia, Rocca Priora, Salò, San Sepolcro, San Severino, Terra Nova, Tirano, Tresivio, Vigevano, Vigone and Visso.

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(3) THE ARCHIVI NOTARILI

Through the influence of Roman Law the Notaries in Italy occupy a position midway between that of a Solicitor or Attorney and the officials of a Court of Justice. Their archives are official records, and from the earliest time legislative provision was made by most of the states of Italy to guard against dispersion and loss. Originally, the system followed was that, upon the death of a notary, his archives (protocolli and inbreviature) were transferred to another notary. In this way, considerable archive collections were accumulated, and in order to regularise the position and provide greater security against destruction, Notarial Archives were founded - in Lucca in the late fourtheenth century, in Venice

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in the fifteenth, in Florence, Siena and Rome in the sixteenth, at Turin in the seventeenth, Milan in the eighteenth, and Naples in the nineteenth .

The Archivi Notarili depend from the Ministry of Grace and Justice. The principal archives of this category, the Archivi Notarili regionali e Distrettuali, are 107 in number. It is possible to give a practically complete picture of the fate of these, since only for Bergamo, Fiume and Zara are reports lacking.

The Archivi Notarili at Cassino, La Spezia and Messina are reported totally destroyed. At Benevento the repository is wrecked, half the archives lost, and most of the rest deteriorated. At Ferrara, a portion only of the archive perished - and fortunately only the copies, largely duplicated in the main series (i.e. Atti del Memoriale, 1422 - 1816, and in addition copies of nineteenth century records.) At Terni large quantities of the more recent atti are missing; at Udine too, modern records were not recovered after bombardment, while at Salerno there were heavy thefts from among the modern documents. Less extensive, though still serious, damage occurred at Ancona, Grosseto, Livorno, Massa, Naples and Padova; at Frosinone light damage only.

Otherwise the regional and district archives are safe, but there is some destruction to be noted amongst the smaller Archivi Notarili Mandamentali e Comunali. Legislation had long provided for the union of these to larger archives, just as it had provided for the deposit of notarial records more than fifty-years old in Archivi di Stato and Sezioni. But both provisions were permissive only, and in fact much important material continued to be held in these smaller archives. Those of the smaller communes had a particular interest. Generally located in the municipio, they were usually kept quite separate from the Archivio Comunale, often in a room of their own and sometimes in attractively decorated presses of eighteenth, or early nineteenth, century date. The archives they contained ran generally from the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and were in fact a more fruitful source for the social history of the community than the parallel Archivio Comunale. Losses have been sporadic, but, except in the Romagna, appe-

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III. ARCHIVES OF THE CHURCH.

(1) GENERAL

Up to date, 207 out of the 339 dioceses in Italy have made returns to the Vatican questionnaire on the state of Church archives at the end of the war. These returns cover not only the Archivi Vescovili and Capitolari, but also the

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Archivi Parrocchiali. In addition, for 40 further dioceses information is available from reports by Archives Officers of this Sub-Commission and from other sources; but this information is generally confined to details of the principal archives, and does not cover the parishes.

The present position is, therefore, that for Archivi Vescovili and Capitolari information is available for almost three-quarters of the dioceses of Italy; for Archivi Parrocchiali for a little under two-thirds.

At Appendix III is Professor Battelli's interesting statistical summary of returns received; at Appendix IV a list of those dioceses which have not yet made their returns.

(2) THE VATICAN ARCHIVE.

The great treasure of the Vatican Archive is safe, and has suffered no adverse effects from the war.

(3) THE ARCHIVI ARCIVESCOVILI & VESCOVILI

The Archbishops' and Bishops' archives generally consist of two parts - the Archivio della Curia, and the Archivio della Mensa. The former is of the greater significance, with the Registers, records of Ecclesiastical Courts and other administrative series. But though neither is generally of as much historical interest as the Archivi Capitolari, both may nevertheless be of high antiquity.

This category of archives has suffered considerably. Total destruction or very heavy damage is reported at Aquino, Capua, Grosseto, Isernia, Rimini, Teano and Venafro; considerable damage at Catanzaro, Cava dei Tirreni, Civitavecchia, Faenza, Fidenza, Foligno, Ortona, Palermo, Pontecorvo, Sarsina, Sutri, Terracina and Velletri; lighter losses at Anagni, Ancona, Bertinoro, Cagliari, Caltagirone, Chiusi, Comacchio, Fano, Naples, Salerno and Torino. No other damage is so far reported.

(4) THE ARCHIVI CAPITOLARI.

Chapter Archives contain a wealth of material for historical studies and for the auxiliary sciences of diplomatic and palaeography.

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(4) THE ARCHIVI CAPITOLARI.

227 Chapter Archives contain a wealth of material for historical studies and for the auxiliary sciences of diplomatic and palaeography.

The tale of loss and destruction of these records runs closely parallel to that described in the category previous. There is very grave damage at Aquino, Capua, Catanzaro, Civitavecchia, Grosseto, Palestrina, Pontecorvo, Rimini, Terracina, Velletri and Venafro. The best things in the famous Chapter Archive of Verona were fortunately in deposit and escaped destruction when its locale was hit. Ancona, Chiusi and Urbania had serious losses, and there was some damage at Foligno, Frascati, Monreale, Naples, Palermo, Pienza and Recanati - but in most of these latter archives destruction of premises rather than records. Otherwise reports so far indicate no losses.

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(5) THE ARCHIVI PARROCCHIALI

In Italy Parishes have not had civil functions, and their archives are limited to Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. By a provision of the Council of Trent data contained in these should also be available in the archives of the Archbishop or Bishop of the See. Parish archives may therefore be rated as of secondary importance.

Their fate during the war was similar to that of the smaller Archivi Comunali and Notarili. Everything depended on the chances of war and the general development of the campaign. Reference to Appendix III shows damage to have been heaviest in the Abruzzi-Molise, Emilia and Toscana. On the other hand, in large areas both of the North and the South there was little destruction.

(6) MONASTIC ARCHIVES

As has already been stated, the archives of suppressed religious houses are mainly preserved in the Archivi di Stato and Sezioni.

Of existent monasteries, the archives of Cava dei Tirreni, Grottaferrata, Montevergine, San Martino al Cimino, San Paolo fuori le Mura, Subiaco, and the Abbazia delle Tre Fontane are safe. The terzia aula of the archives of Montecassino was buried under the rubble of the abbey, but the more important portion of the archives is preserved.

IV. PRIVATE ARCHIVES.

Unfortunately the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi, so far as they related to private archives, had not been implemented before the war and information about this class of records remained scanty. Most of the Archivi di Stato, and many Sezioni, possess important collections of family archives, which are generally safe. So are some of the most famous collections like the Archivio Bentivoglio in the Biblioteca Ariostea at Ferrara, the commercial records of the Archivio Datini of Prato, or the Archivio di Giorgio Vasari at

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APPENDIX I, DAMAGE AND LOSSES IN ARCHIVI DI STATO.

1. NAPLES: List prepared by the Superintendent, Conte Filangieri.

ELENCO DEI DOCUMENTI DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI BRUCIATI DAI TEDESCHI IL 30 SETTEMBRE 1943 NELLA VILLA MONTESANO PRESSO S. PAOLO BELSITO.

A) Museo storico-diplomatico

Codici No.87, alcuni dei quali miniati. Uno di essi era un bellissimo Libro d'Ore fiammingo del sec.XV. Un altro era un Portolano di Bartolomeo Olives del 1563.

Manoscritti No.175, di interesse storico.

Autografi Aragonesi, rilegati in 13 volumi.

Autografi di Sovrani e Principi, rilegati in 18 volumi.

Registro di Federico II degli anni 1239-1240.

Liber Rubeus, contenente antichi privilegi e disposizioni della R.Camera della Sommaria.

Manoscritti di Carlo de Lellis sulle famiglie nobili (volumi 25).

Lettere Regie (volumi 4).

Notamenti di Carlo de Lellis, tratti dalla Cancelleria Angioina e da altre scritture d'Archivio (volumi 27).

Cartolari di Matteo Camera contenenti copie dei documenti Amalfitani (volumi 7).

Archivio del Marchese di Gallo, ambasciatore napoletano (fasci 47).

Trattati originali del Regno di Napoli (cartelle 122).

Matrimoni Reali dei Borboni (cartelle 16).

Archivio della Regina Maria Carolina (volumi 25).

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Manoscritti N°.179, di interesse storico.

Autografi Aragonesi, rilegati in 13 volumi.

Autografi di Sovrani e Principi, rilegati in 18 volumi.

Registro di Federico II degli anni 1239-1240.

Liber Rubeus, contenente antichi privilegi e disposizioni della R.Camera della Sommaria.

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Trattati originali del Regno di Napoli (cartelle 122).

Matrimoni Reali dei Borboni (cartelle 16).

Diario della Regina Maria Carolina (volumi 25).

Diplomi di titoli concessi da G.Murat (volume 1).

Disegni della Basilica di S.Francesco di Paola (volume 1).

Processi politici celebri (fasci 84).

Carte di Garibaldi (fasci 3).

Atti del Plebiscito (volume 1).

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Corrispondenze di Ferdinando IV con l'Ammiraglio Nelson e con l'Ambasciatore Hamilton (fascio 1).

Pianta della città di Napoli del 1798, di Luigi Marchesi, disegnata e colorita a mano, (20 volumi).

Raccolta degli stemmi dei comuni (volumi 19).

Pianta di Napoli del Duca di Noia (volume 1).

Pesi e misure dell'Amministrazione Borbonica (scatole 9).

Oltre a vari altri documenti, cimeli, manoscritti ecc.

Totale N.i 655

B) Cancelleria Angioina

Registri in pergamena rilegati in cuoio contenenti gli atti dei Sovrani Angioini dal 1265 al 1434, (volumi 378).

Registri Angioini nuovi (volumi 4).

Fascicoli Angioini, contenenti atti amministrativi dei secoli XIII e XIV (volumi 66).

Arche di pergamene della R.Zecca, (volumi 37).

Arche in carta (volumi 21).

Repertori Angioini, sunti e indici di atti angioini (volumi 26).

Totale N.i 532

C) Cancelleria Aragonese

Registri degli atti dei Sovrani Aragonesi (meno i Privilegi, che sono salvi), (volumi 43).

Totale N.i 43

D) Pergamene

Pergamene di grande interesse storico

Pergamene anteriori alla Monarchia

Pergamene greche

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Fascicoli Angioini, contenenti atti amministrativi dei secoli XIII e XIV (volumi 66).

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Pergamene anteriori alla Monarchia

Pergamene greche

Pergamene della Curia Ecclesiastica

Pergamene dei Monasteri Soppressi

Pergamene della R. Camera della Rommaria

Pergamene dei Comuni

Pergamene Farnesiane

Bolle Pontificie

Brevi Pontifici

Totale N.i 54372

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E) Archivio della Real Casa

Fondo antico di Casa Reale (sec.XVIII).(Fasci 736).

Casa Reale nuova - Archivio Riservato (Fasci e volumi 1755).

" " " - Panconata Centrale. Miscellanea (Fasci e volumi 1445)

" " " - Platee e registri (volumi 12).

" " " - Ufficio Architetti (Fasci e volumi 292).

" " " - Museo Borbonico (Fasci e volumi 86).

" " " - Somiglieria (fasci e volumi 160).

" " " - Diversi (fasci e volumi 102).

Totale N.i 4641

F) Archivio Farnesiano

Carteggi di Casa Farnese (Fasci 1150).

Autografi Farnesiani (Fasci 9).

Ordine Costantiniano di Parma (Buste 7).

Totale N.i 1166

G) Ministero degli Esteri

Corrispondenze d'Ambasciatori e scritture varie (Fasci 1209).

Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria

Privilegi (volumi 59).

Esecutoriale (volumi 58)

Sigillorum (volumi 47).

225 Curie (volumi 319).

Consulte (volumi 136).

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Carteggi di Casa Farnese (Fasci 1150).
Autografi Farnesiani (Fasci 9).
Ordine Costantiniano di Parma (Buste 7).

Totale N.i 1166

G) Ministero degli Esteri
Corrispondenze d'Ambasciatori e scritture varie (Fasci 1209).
Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria
Privilegi (volumi 59).
Esecutoriale (volumi 58)
Sigillorum (volumi 47).
225 Curie (volumi 319).
Consulte (volumi 136).
Lettere Regie (volumi 11).
Literarum Suae Maiestatis (volumi 83).
Comune (volumi 194)
Catasti antichi (volumi 623).
Fuochi (volumi 2033).
Cedolari antichi (volumi 37).
Spogli dei Cedolari (volumi 24).
Quinternioni dei Feudi (volumi 488).
Repertori del Principe di Bisignano (volumi 3)
Processi (volumi 3117)

Totale N. 7232

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I) Consiglio Collaterale

Privilegi (volumi 845).

Bandi (volumi 18).

Processi (Fasci 203).

Titulorum Neapolis (volumi 17).

Totale N.i 1083

L) Real Camera di Santa Chiara

Privilegi (volumi 440)

Totale N.i 440

M) Segreteria dei Vicere'

Serie diverse (volumi 4417).

Lettere Regie (volumi 87).

Totale N.i 4504

N) Cappellania Maggiore

Varietà (fasci 60).

Processi (volumi 391).

Totale N.i 451

O) Scritture varie della Sezione Politica

Giunta di Stato (volumi 204).

Giunta degli Abusi (volumi 18).

Giunta di Sicilia (fasci 827).

Consiglio di Stato (volumi 160).

Ministero della Presidenza (volumi e fasci 218).

Tribunale Conservatore della Nobiltà (volumi 240).

Commissione dei Titoli di Nobiltà (fasci 75).

Ordine di Malta (volumi 72).

Inventari ed indici (volumi 226).

Totale N.i 2040

241

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N) Cappellania Maggiore

Varietà (fasci 60).

Processi (volumi 391).

Totale N.i 451

O) Scritture varie della Sezione Politica

Giunta di Stato (volumi 204).

Giunta degli Abusi (volumi 18).

Giunta di Sicilia (fasci 827).

Consiglio di Stato (volumi 160).

Ministero della Presidenza (volumi e fasci 218).

Tribunale Conservatore della Nobiltà (volumi 240).

Commissione dei Titoli di Nobiltà (fasci 75).

Ordine di Malta (volumi 72).

Inventari ed indici (volumi 226).

Totale N.i 2040

P) Scritture varie della Sezione Amministrativa

Tesoreria antica (volumi 523).

Stati discussi di Tappia (volumi 199).

Commissione Feudale (volumi 1062).

Rei di Stato (fasci e volumi 337).

Notai antichi (volumi 3263).

Totale N.i 5384

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ELENCO DEI DOCUMENTI CONSEGNATI DALLA MOSTRA DELLE TERRE D'OLTREMARE ALLA DIREZIONE DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI, CHE SONO RIMASTI DISTRUTTI NELL'INCENDIO DI VILLA MONTESANO.

A) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli

1. Cancelleria Angioina, Carche in pergamena (volume 39)
2. Pergamene di Castel Capuano, perg.No.58.
3. Fuochi, volume 1236 (di ff.45) Fuochi di Civita Albanese).
4. Segreteria di Guerra, Fascio 89 (Rivista di G.Pepe di ff.10).
5-6. Segreteria di Guerra, Libretti di vita e costumi n.37 e 39 (del Battaglione Albanese).
7-8. Casa Reale - Dispacci, vol. 925 e 926.
9. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 3466 - (Proposta di trattato con la Persia, di ff. 7).
10. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Rimedio contro il cholera, di ff. 10).
11. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Pastorale del Vescovo d'Agra, di ff.3).
12. Ministero Esteri, Fascio 2508 (Disegno del Canale di Suez, di ff.3).

B) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Torino

1. Conto delle spese fatte da Amedeo VI nella spedizione in Oriente (1361-68) (ff.6 in pergamena).
2. Donazione del Regno di Cipro a Carlo I di Savoia.
3. Trattato tra il Regno di Sardegna e la Persia (1857) (ff.11 con 3 fascicoli allegati).
4. Progetto di trattato di commercio tra la Sardegna

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7-8. Casa Reale - Dispacci, vol. 925 e 926.

9. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 3466 - (Proposta di trattato con la Persia, di ff. 7).

10. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Rimedio contro il cholera, di ff. 10).

11. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Pastorale del Vescovo d'Agra, di ff.3).

12. Ministero Esteri, Fascio 2508 (Disegno del Canale di Suez, di ff.3).

B) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Torino

1. Conto delle spese fatte da Amedeo VI nella spedizione in Oriente (1361-68) (ff.6 in pergamena).

2. Donazione del Regno di Cipro a Carlo I di Savoia.

3. Trattato tra il Regno di Sardegna e la Persia (1857) (ff.11 con 3 fascicoli allegati).

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4. Progetto di trattato di commercio tra la Sardegna e il Congo (sec.XVIII) (ff.12).

5. Relazione di viaggi (1856) (ff.96).

6. Lettera di Mohammed Alì' Pascià d'Egitto (1833) con la traduzione.

7. Lettera dell'Imperatore dei Birmani (1857) (f.1)

8. Lettera del Bey di Tunisi (f.1 con la traduzione).

9. Lettera del Patriarca di Serbia e Bulgaria (1608) (f.1 con traduzione)

C) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Palermo

1. Capitoli del Consolato del mare di Messina - (vol.ms. del sec.XVI).

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D) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Pisa

1. Bolla di Urbano II per le chiese della Corsica (190
2. Diploma di Rinaldo e Costanza d'Antiochia (1154).
3. Donazione fatta da Amalrico di Ascalona (1157).
4. Trattato fra Pisa e i Saraceni (1185).
5. Trattato tra Pisa e Zara (1188).
6. Libro delle prede dei Cavalieri di S.Stefano.
7. Fotografia di una galea.

E) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Firenze

1. Carta nautica di Giovanni da Carignano (1320).

F) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Cagliari

1. Fac-simile di un foglio del Codice di S.Ilario (a.509).
2. Pastorale di mons. Cadello per la liberazione degli schiavi (1803) (a stampa).
3. Fascicolo contenente i "pregoni" più antichi (1534-42).

G) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Lucca

1. Trattato di pace dei popoli del Niam-Niam (ff.4).
2. Relazione del viaggio di Carlo Piaggia in Abissinia (ff.6).
3. Relazione del viaggio del Piaggia a Cartum (ff.4).

4-10 N.6 disegni e una fotografia dei viaggi del Piaggia .

11-13 N.3 documenti e una fotografia di Adolfo Antognoli

H) Manoscritto del Museo Correr di Venezia

1. Volume sulla guerra di Candia (Archivio Morosini).

I) Documenti dell'Istituto di Studi Adriatici di Venezia

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(a.909).

2. Pastorale di mons. Cadello per la liberazione degli schiavi (1803) (a stampa).

3. Fascicolo contenente i "pregoni" più antichi (1534-42).

G) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Lucca

1. Trattato di pace dei popoli del Niam-Niam (ff.4).

2. Relazione del viaggio di Carlo Piaggia in Abissinia (ff.6).

3. Relazione del viaggio del Piaggia a Cartum (ff.4).

4-10 N.6 disegni e una fotografia dei viaggi del Piaggia .

11-13 N.3 documenti e una fotografia di Adolfo Antognoli.

H) Manoscritto del Museo Correr di Venezia .

1. Volume sulla guerra di Candia (Archivio Morosini).

I) Documenti dell'Istituto di Studi Adriatici di Venezia

1-7 N.7 fotografie di documenti.

K) Volume del Seminario di Padova

1. Un libro di Pietro Bogiano Arcivescovo di Vescopaga.

L) Volumi del Museo di Tirana

1-2 Due antichi libri su Giorgio Castriota Scanderbegh

M) Documenti della famiglia Castriota

1. Un volume contenente la vita di Giorgio Castriota Scanderbegh.

2. Diploma del Doge di Venezia a Giorgio Castriota (1463).

3. Diploma di Ferrante I d'Aragona a Giorgio Castriota (1485).

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N) Documenti consegnati all'Archivio senza indicazione

1. Un progetto di battaglia navale (1638).
2. Carta dell'Albania settentrionale di P.Vincenzo Coronelli.
3. Progetto di fortificazione per Valona (1690).
4. Piano planimetrico di Butrinto.
5. Copia di alcuni diplomi della famiglia Castriota Scanderbegh.

DOCUMENTI DEPOSITATI IN ARCHIVIO DA ALTRI ENTI, DISTRUTTI NELL'INCENDIO DI VILLA MONTESANO.

A) Archivio di Stato di Venezia

Dispacci degli Ambasciatori (volumi 15).

B) Museo Civico Gaetano Filangieri di Napoli

Autografi di Gaetano Filangieri (compreso tutto il ms. della "Scienza della Legislazione") (pacchi 4).

Totale N.i 19

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI TRE BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 9 NOVEMBRE 1941 (nell'edificio di S.Severino).

Processi penali del Tribunale di Napoli.

R.Questura di Napoli (fasci 100 circa).

(N.B.- I processi del Tribunale sono in via di ordinamento e perciò non ancora si conosce il numero dei fasci perduti).

DOCUMENTI DISTRUTTI NEL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 20 FEBBRAIO 1943 (edificio del Divino Amore).

Corte dei Conti.

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

A) Archivio di Stato di Venezia

Dispacci degli Ambasciatori (volumi 15).

B) Museo Civico Gaetano Filangieri di Napoli

Autografi di Gaetano Filangieri (compreso tutto il ms. della "Scienza della Legislazione") (pacchi 4).

Totale N.i 19

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI TRE BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 9 NOVEMBRE 1941 (nell'edificio di S.Severino).

Processi penali del Tribunale di Napoli.

R.Questura di Napoli (fasci 100 circa).

(N.B.- I processi del Tribunale sono in via di ordinamento e perciò non ancora si conosce il numero dei fasci perduti).

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DOCUMENTI DISTRUTTI NEL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 20 FEBBRAIO 1943 (edificio del Divino Amore).

Corte dei Conti.

(N.B.- Non essendo ancora riordinati i resti di questa scrittura non è possibile per ora accertare il numero dei fasci perduti).

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI NELL'INCENDIO PROVOCATO DALLO SCOPPIO DI UNA NAVE DI MUNIZIONI IL 28 MARZO 1943 (nell'edificio di S. Severino).

Archivio del Gran Libro del Debito Pubblico (Fasci e volumi 8800).

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DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI VARIL BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 4 AGOSTO 1943 (nell'edificio di Pizzofalcone).

Segreteria di Guerra e Marina - Tribunali Militari.

(N.B.- Trovandosi le carte ancora in gran parte sotto le macerie, non è possibile per ora accertare il numero dei fasci e dei volumi perduti).

(ii) MILAN: a detailed report is still awaited from the Superintendent, Dr. Manganelli.

(iii) PALERMO: Extract from L'Archivio di Stato di Palermo negli Anni di Guerra, prepared by the Superintendent, Dr.Gentile.

GRAN SALONE DELLA G. CORTE

1. R. Gran Corte

a) Tribunale, sede civile e sede criminale:- Scritture pendenti, id. terminate, effetti pendenti, id. decisi, sentenze, contratti, cedole, lettere, testimoniali, eccezioni ed opposizioni, esecuzioni, pleggerie e fideiussioni, atti civili, id. ab extra, id. di possesso, id. provvisionali, contumacie e termini, mandati di assento, memoriali, processi criminali, processi di vendite ecc.(1).

	a. 1431-1819	voll.	26.000
b) Segreteria:- Corrispondenza	a. 1569-1819	voll.	700

c) Segreteria del presidente Paternò, cav.Giov.Battista Paternò Asmundo, che, godendo la fiducia del Sovrano, veniva spesso consultato:-

Atti vari	a. 1788-1805	voll.	30

d) Avvocato Fiscale, che attendeva alle questioni criminali:- Atti vari a. 1814-1819 voll. 10

Di tutto l'archivio della Gran Corte si sono recuperati appena volumi 3.000 circa.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

pendenti, id. terminate, effetti pendenti, id. decisi, sentenze, contratti, cedole, lettere, testimoniali, eccezioni ed opposizioni, esecuzioni, pleggerie e fideiussioni, atti civili, id. ab extra, id. di possesso, id. provvisionali, contumacie e termini, mandati di assento, memoriali, processi criminali, processi di vendite ecc.(1).

	a. 1431-1819	voll.	26.000
b) Segreteria:- Corrispondenza	a. 1569-1819	voll.	700

c) Segreteria del presidente Paternò, cav.Giov.Battista Paternò Asmundo, che, godendo la fiducia del Sovrano, veniva spesso consultato:-

Atti vari	a. 1788-1805	voll.	30

d) Avvocato Fiscale, che attendeva alle questioni criminali:-

Atti vari	a. 1814-1819	voll.	10

Di tutto l'archivio della Gran Corte si sono recuperati appena volumi 3.000 circa.

2. Uditore generale delle genti di guerra, speciale magistrato, competente a giudicare i militari:- Mandati di assento, atti provvisionali, opposizioni, cautele, atti civili, pends acta decisi, effetti decisi, id. pendenti, scritture collette decise, id. pendenti, biglietti e dispacci, consulte ecc. a..1590-1819 voll. 500

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(1) La nomenclatura dei vari generi di scritture è tolta testualmente dagli inventari.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735015

Recuperati dalle macerie solo alcuni fascicoli, costituenti quattro o cinque volumi.

3. Deputazione degli stati, magistratura che amministrava i beni dei feudatari, nell'interesse dei loro creditori soggiogatari: Pleggerie, conti, contratti, fedi di partite di Tavola (Banco), assenti, gabelle di feudi, graduazioni, ingiunzioni ecc.

a. 1635-1819 voll. 950

Tutto distrutto.

4. Procura generale del Re presso la Gran Corte Civile:- istanze, corrispondenza, concorsi a cariche giudiziarie, conflitti giurisdizionali, statistiche ecc.

a. 1821-1845 voll. 130

Tutto distrutto.

5. Corte Suprema di giustizia:- Atti relativi a cause civili e penali a. 1819-1853 voll. 700

Tutto distrutto.

6. Commissione delle vendite volontarie e forzose, che provvedeva alla vendita degl'immobili esposti all'asta giudiziaria:- Produzioni, decisioni ecc.

a. 1819-1825 voll. 50

Tutto distrutto.

7. Corte d'Appello di Palermo:- Sentenze ed atti accessori della 1^ e 2^ sezione, con pochi volumi della sez.3^.

a. 1819-1900 voll. 3000

Recuperato solo qualche volume.

S.D. ANTISTANTE AL GRAN SALONE

8. Tribunale Civile di Palermo, 1^ sezione:- Verbali d'udienza, libri di distribuzione delle cause, minute delle sentenze, narrative, pandette alfabetiche

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

6. Commissione delle vendite volontarie e forzose, che provvedeva alla vendita degl'immobili esposti all'asta giudiziaria:- Produzioni, decisioni ecc.

a. 1819-1825 voll. 50

Tutto distrutto.

7. Corte d'Appello di Palermo:- Sentenze ed atti accessori della 1^ e 2^ sezione, con pochi volumi della sez.3^.

a. 1819-1900 voll. 3000

Recuperato solo qualche volume.

S.D. ANTISTANTE AL GRAN SALONE

8. Tribunale Civile di Palermo, 1^ sezione:- Verbali d'udienza, libri di distribuzione delle cause, minute delle sentenze, narrative, pandette alfabetiche

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a. 1819-1900 voll. 1500

Si è recuperata circa la metà dei volumi.

9. Tribunale del Santo Uffizio:- Atti riguardanti cause civili dei familiari del S.U. e pochissime carte criminali

a. 1576-1782 voll. 1858

Si è recuperata circa la metà dei volumi.

10. Tribunale delle prede:- Incartamenti dei capitani delle navi predate e sentenze relative

a. 1808-1813 voll. 7

Tutto distrutto.

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11. Supremo Tribunale di giustizia, che precedè la Corte Suprema di giustizia:- Affari decisi, atti provvisionali, consulte, memoriali, lettere citatoriali, biglietti viceregi e dispacci reali.

a. 1816-1819 voll. 30

Recuperati quasi tutti i volumi.

12. Tribunale di commercio:- Verbali d'udienza, minute di sentenze, ordinanze, deliberazioni in Camera di Consiglio, testimoniali, cauzioni, depositi, verbali di giuramento di periti, atti di società commerciali e contratti di cambio marittimo.

a. 1819-1862 voll. 383

Distrutta la maggior parte dei volumi.

13. Consolato Austro-Ungarico:- Atti vari

a. 1820-1899 voll. 50

Totalmente distrutti.

14. Contenzioso Amministrativo:- Atti vari

Quasi tutti recuperati.

15. R.Delegazione e Amministrazione dei beni confiscati ai possessori esteri o nazionali residenti all'estero:- Atti vari.

a. 1806-1813 voll. 153

Quasi tutti recuperati.

16. Assegnazione dei beni dei feudatari ai loro creditori soggiogatari e relativi verbi regi (provenienti dalla Corte d'Appello)

a. 1824-1869 voll. 164

In massima parte recuperati.

PRIMO PIANO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

17. Tribunale del Real Patrimonio. Delle varie serie [illegible]

2423

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

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14. Contenzioso Amministrativo:- Atti vari

Quasi tutti recuperati.

15. R.Delegazione e Amministrazione dei beni confiscati ai possessori esteri o nazionali residenti all'estero:- Atti vari.

a. 1806-1813 voll. 153

Quasi tutti recuperati.

16. Assegnazione dei beni dei feudatari ai loro creditori soggiogatari e relativi verbi regi (provenienti dalla Corte d'Appello)

a. 1824-1869 voll. 164

In massima parte recuperati.

PRIMO PIANO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

17.. Tribunale del Real Patrimonio. Delle varie serie di scritture, che ammontavano a circa 30.000, segnaliamo qui appresso solo quelle le quali erano collocate in tutto o in parte al 1° piano dell'ala sita a nord del gran salone ed ivi dal crollo sono state in alcun modo danneggiate.

Lettere reali a. 1397-1406 voll. 4

Recuperato un centinaio di lettere.

Lettere viceregie e dispacci patrimoniali

a. 1425-1813 voll. 4833

Perduti circa 500 volumi.

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

Memoriali a. 1527-1808 voll. 4473

Perduti 300 volumi circa.

Consulte patrimoniali a. 1569-1812 voll. 1316

Perduti 300 volumi circa

Tribunale dell'Erario a. 1813-1818 voll. 44

Tutti distrutti.

Circolari e bandi, dispacci reali e biglietti viceregi, discarichi di delegati conti dei vari ufficiali finanziari.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 400 circa

In gran parte distrutti.

Conti comunali, azienda gesuitica, incartamenti di liti introdotte nel tribunale, conferende, officiali diversi.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 300 circa.

In massima parte recuperati

18.. Notai defunti, di cui i volumi solo in minima parte erano conservati nell'ala abbattuta, mentre i più antichi erano già stati trasferiti in Marineo.

Circa una ventina di volumi distrutti.

PIANTERRENO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

19. Corte Pretoriana: Atti vari

a. 1349-1819 voll.6832

In massima parte recuperati.

20. Corporazioni religiose: Olivella, S.Domenico, S.Agostino, S.Martino, Carmine maggiore, S.Cita, S.Antonino, della Zisa, SS.Cosma e Damiano, Annunziata di Porta Montalto, PP.cro-

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

Conti comunali, azienda [illegible],
introdotte nel tribunale, conferende, officiali diversi.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 300 circa.

In massima parte recuperati

18.. Notai defunti, di cui i volumi solo in minima parte erano conservati nell'ala abbattuta, mentre i più antichi erano già stati trasferiti in Marineo.

Circa una ventina di volumi distrutti.

PIANTERRENO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

19. Corte Pretoriana: Atti vari

a. 1349-1819 voll.6832

In massima parte recuperati.

20. Corporazioni religiose: Olivella, S.Domenico, S.Agostino, S.Martino, Carmine Maggiore, S.Cita, S.Antonino, della Zisa, SS.Cosma e Damiano, Annunziata di Porta Montalto, PP.crociferi, S.Francesco d'Assisi, S.Francesco di Paola, S.Silvestro Papa, Gancia, S.Nicolò degli Scalzi, S.Maria delle Grazie, S.Teresa.

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secc. XII-XIX voll. 8000 circa

Degli 8.000 volumi circa collocati a pianterreno dell'ala abbattuta si è recuperato poco più di un quarto.

LOCALI DIVERSI

21. Registri di Leva, provenienti dai Consigli di Leva dei circondari della provincia di Palermo.

a. 1846-1890 voll. 500 circa

Trafugati nei saccheggi compiuti dopo le incursioni.

Sono stati pure trafugati altri volumi e propriamente quelli

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di maggiore formato, appartenenti a serie diverse, dei quali non è possibile pel momento stabilire l'accertamento. Sebbene siano stati tempestivamente presentate alle Autorità competenti varie denunzie, e siano stati arrestati alcuni individui, niuna scrittura è stata finora recuperata.

(iv) TORINO: Extract from Report of the Superintendent, Conte Buraggi.

Andarono perdute le seguenti serie:

1. Atti del Ministero dell'Interno (anni 1814-1860, mazzi e volumi 4.119
2. Atti del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (anni 1720-1860), mazzi e volumi 2.091
3. Atti del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici (anni 1815-1860), mazzi e volumi 2.050
4. Atti dell'Intendenza Generale e della Prefettura di Torino, mazzi e volumi 2.668

Totale mazzi e volumi 10.928

(v) BOLOGNA: Definitive list of losses not yet available, but they include some from the best series, e.g. several volumes of the Libri Segreti dei Collegi dello Studio and 2 of the 321 Memoriali.

(vi) PARMA: Extract from Report of the Director, Dr.Drei

Le sale colpite contenevano atti di carattere amministrativo dei sec. XVIII-XIX. Gran parte dei materiali sinistrati sono stati ricuperati, in condizioni assai pietose .....

(vii) FLORENCE: Losses so far negligible, but deposits not yet fully checked.

(viii) GENOVA : The Superintendent, Prof. Perroni, reports losses negligible.

(ix) MODENA: The Director, Dr.Pascucci, reports some disturbance and losses in the following series- Camera Ducale Estense-

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(v) BOLOGNA: Deficiencies include some from the best series, e.g. several volumes of the Libri Segreti dei Collegi dello Studio and 2 of the 321 Memoriali.

(vi) PARMA: Extract from Report of the Director, Dr.Drei

Le sale colpite contenevano atti di carattere amministrativo dei sec. XVIII-XIX. Gran parte dei materiali sinistrati sono stati ricuperati, in condizioni assai pietose .....

(vii) FLORENCE: Losses so far negligible, but deposits not yet fully checked.

(viii) GENOVA : The Superintendent, Prof. Perroni, reports losses negligible.

(ix) MODENA: The Director, Dr.Pascucci, reports some disturbance and losses in the following series- Camera Ducale Estense- 1. Confini di Stato, 13th-17th cent.; 2. Casa Segreta Nuova, 15th-18th cent. ; 3. Mandati Camerali, 15th-18th cent.; 4. Computisteria, stati e ruoli di bolletta, 15th-18th cent.; Stato Civile Napoleonico, 1806-1814. Stato Civile Estense, 1852-1865, Ente Comunale di Assistenza..

(x) SIENA: Losses include some files of the Biccherna series, but a definitive list has not yet been received.

(xi) TRIESTE: Removed by Germans- Atti dei Tribunali della Marina da guerra austro-ungarica di Pola (anni 1908-1918). Fogli matricolari, fasc.142. Fogli di liquidazione del personale di Marina da guerra, fasc.5. Note personali e matricolari dei sottufficiali di Marina da Guerra, fasc.5. Fogli di liquidazione dello Istituto Militare degli Invalidi di Vienna, fasc.11.

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APPENDIX II. DAMAGE AND LOSSES IN SEZIONI DI ARCHIVI DI STATO.

ANCONA: Slight damage only, mainly to current office papers.

BARI: About 100 busta of the Sezione Giudiziaria destroyed; no notification yet received of further losses.

CHIETI: 163 pergamene lost.

FOGGIA: Losses reported - Tavoliere di Puglia: R.R.Tratturi, fasc.40; Giudizi, fasc.21; Ricevitoria, fasc.9; Ispezione Forestale, fasc.14; Affitti Tratturi, fasc.24; Contravvenzioni Tratturi, fasc.42; Pianta Topografica del Della Croce, 1; do. del Jannantuoni, 15; Inventari, 14; Serie Varie, fasc.759; Reintegra Tratturi, fasc.16. Dogana delle Pecore: Segreteria, fasc.60; Saldaconti, fasc.300.

MESSINA: The Sezione Notarile, except for 500 volumes, is lost.

PISTOIA: Losses reported - Archivio Badioli; Fabio Niccolai's piano regolatore for Pistoia; archives of the Prefettura and comuni of the cortine of Pistoia.

POTENZA: Extracts from Report of Acting Director, Dr.Pedio.

.... Le carte maggiormente disordinate sono state i "Processi politici", gli atti del " Gabinetto della R.Prefettura di Potenza", gli atti dei quinquenni di Prefettura e, soltanto in parte, gli atti giudiziari.

A prescindere da alcuni incartamenti riferentisi alle diverse Preture delle Provincie di Potenza e di Matera, in particolar modo Tursi e Tolve, che per il loro carattere non presentano eccessivo valore, molti danni hanno subito gli atti della sezione storico-diplomatica, gli atti della sezione Amministrativa ed i libri della Biblioteca.

Di diversi pacchi molto voluminosi contenenti protocolli notarili del XVII e XVIII sec., non ancora inventariati, è stato rinvenuto soltanto qualche fascicolo. Delle tre serie notarili, la più danneggia-

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PISTOIA: Losses reported - Archivio Badioli; Fabio Niccolai's piano regolatore for Pistoia; archives of the Prefettura and comuni of the cortine of Pistoia.

POTENZA: Extracts from Report of Acting Director, Dr.Podio.

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Di diversi pacchi molto voluminosi contenenti protocolli notarili del XVII e XVIII sec., non ancora inventariati, è stato rinvenuto soltanto qualche fascicolo. Delle tre serie notarili, la più danneggiata è stata la I^; e particolarmente i voll.41,1862, 2064,3197,3309,3310. Della seconda serie sono stati danneggiati i voll. 2571 e 4615.

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Una raccolta di pergamene che da Napoli era stata provvisoriamente depositata a Potenza e che avrebbe dovuto costituire un fondo diplomatico per la progettata Sezione di Archivio di Stato di Matera, è stata ritrovata sparpagliata e dispersa nei diversi locali di ufficio.

Di questa raccolta, di cui non sono riuscito a rintracciare l'inventario (tale versamento avvenne

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durante il periodo in cui, per ragioni militari, io mi trovavo assente dall'ufficio) non posso dire con esattezza se manca qualche documento.

Quanto ai processi di valore storico, il riordinamento ha richiesto molto lavoro e moltissimo tempo: i diversi fascicoli erano quasi tutti sparsi sul pavimento e lo spago che serviva a tenerli uniti in cartelle, era stato portato via. Soltanto con molta buona volontà e mola pazienza è stato possibile rimettere a posto tutto quel materiale.

Tra questi atti mancano due cartelle complete (n.140 e n.141) contenenti complessivamente n.20 fascicoli, tutti riferentisi al 1861/dal n.1098 al n.1118/. Mancano inoltre i seguenti fascicoli: 33, 123,165,248,269,390,481,533,537,541,579,627,645,647, 649,709.

Tra gli atti dei Monasteri Soppressi, ridotti da mano vandalica in uno stato pietoso, mancano numerosi fogli scritti e diverse mappe o piante che sono state asportate.

Nella Sezione Amministrativa vennero messi a soqquadro gli atti di Gabinetto che, soltanto in parte, sono riuscito a riordinare secondo il superficialissimo inventario esistente in questa Sezione. Gli atti puramente amministrativi, ad eccezione di sei cartelle della seconda serie del Quinquennio 1908-1912, che non sono state ritrovate, non vennero quasi disordinati.

Tra le cartelle contenenti la corrispondenza di questa Sezione di Archivio, non sono stati ritrovati alcuni fascicoli riferentisi agli anni 1930 e ss.

- 0 -

TRAPANI: Inventory of losses not yet received .

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Tra gli atti dei Monasteri Soppressi, ridotti da mano vandalica in uno stato pietoso, mancano numerosi fogli scritti e diverse mappe o piante che sono state asportate.

Nella Sezione Amministrativa vennero messi a soqquadro gli atti di Gabinetto che, soltanto in parte, sono riuscito a riordinare secondo il superficialissimo inventario esistente in questa Sezione. Gli atti puramente amministrativi, ad eccezione di sei cartelle della seconda serie del Quinquennio 1908-1912, che non sono state ritrovate, non vennero quasi disordinati.

Tra le cartelle contenenti la corrispondenza di questa Sezione di Archivio, non sono stati ritrovati alcuni fascicoli riferentisi agli anni 1930 e ss.

TRAPANI: Inventory of losses not yet received .

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APPENDIX III. STATISTICS COMPILED BY PROFESSOR G. BATTELLI OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVE FROM RETURNS RECEIVED ON THE STATE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHIVES.

Notizie dei danni causati dalla guerra agli Archivi Ecclesiastici.

(risposte giunte fino al 10-1-1946)

	Nº diocesi	Risposte arrivate	Archivi danneggiati Vescov.	Capit.	Parrocch.
Abruzzo e Molise	17	11	3	1	80
Calabria	19	12	1	1	1
Campania	38	22	4	2	18
Emilia	22	14	4	1	128
Lazio	42	28	6	6	29
Liguria	9	4	-	-	2
Lombardia	10	4	-	-	-
Lucania	10	5	-	-	-
Marche	27	19	2	3	10
Piemonte	18	13	1	-	18
Puglia	35	24	-	-	-
Sardegna	12	9	1	-	2
Sicilia	20	12	2	1	2

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Emilia	22	14	4	1	128
Lazio	42	28	6	6	29
Liguria	9	4	-	-	2
Lombardia	10	4	-	-	-
Lucania	10	5	-	-	-
Marche	27	19	2	3	10
Piemonte	18	13	1	-	18
Puglia	35	24	-	-	-
Sardegna	12	9	1	-	2
Sicilia	20	13	3	1	9
Toscana	25	8	3	3	34
Umbria	14	10	1	1	20
Veneto	12	9	-	-	7
Venezia Giulia e Zara	7	1	-	-	5
Venezia Tridentina	2	1	-	-	-
Totali:	339	207	29	19	363

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APPENDIX IV. DIOCESES THAT HAVE NOT YET MADE RETURNS TO THE VATICAN SURVEY.

(For those shown in brackets information is available from other sources.)

Acerenza, Acerno, Acquapendente, Adria, (Alatri), Albenga, Amalfi, (Anagni), Anglo-Tursi, Apuania, (Arezzo), (Asti), Atina, Atri, Avellino, (Benevento), Bergamo, (Bertinoro), Biella, (Bobbio), (Bologna), Borgo S.Sepolcro, Bova, Brescia, Brindisi, Caiazzo, Calvi, Camerino , Capaccio-Vallo, Capodistria, Casale Monferrato, Caserta, Castellammare di Stabia , Castellaneta, Cervia, (Cesena), Chiavari, (Città di Castello), (Colle di Val d'Elsa), Conversano, (Cortona), Crotone, Diano Teggiano, Fabriano, (Ferrara), (Fiesole), Fiume, (Foggia), Fossombrone, (Gaeta), Gallipoli, Genova, Gorizia e Gradisca, Guastalla, (Gubbio), (Iglesias), (Imola), Istonio, Ivrea, Lacedonia, Lanciano, (Larino), Lecce, Lodi, (Lucca), Macerata, Mantova, Marsico Nuovo, Mazara del Vallo, Messina, Milan, Mileto, Monopoli, Montalcino, Montalto, Montecassino, (Montepulciano), Nicastro, Nicotera, Nocera de' Pagani, Noli, Nusco, Ogliastra, Oria, (Oristano), (Ostuni), Otranto, (Palermo), Parenzo, Patti, Pavia, Penne, (Pesaro), Pescia, Piana degli Albanesi, (Pisa), (Pistoia), Poggio Mirteto, Pola, Pontremoli, Potenza, (Prato), Reggio Calabria, (Rome), Sabina, (Salerno), San Severino, Santa Severina, Santissimo Salvatore Archimandrita, (Sarsina), Savona, Sessa Aurunca, Siena, Sovana-Pitigliano, (Spoleto), (Subiaco), (Taranto), Termoli, (Tivoli), Todi, Tolentino, Trapani, Trento, Treviso, Tricarico, Trieste, Tuscania, (Vercelli), (Veroli), (Verona), (Volterra), Zara.

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(Imola), Isernia, [illegible]
Lodi, (Lucca), Macerata, Mantova, Marsico Nuovo, Mazara del
Vallo, Messina, Milan, Mileto, Monopoli, Montalcino, Montalto,
Montecassino, (Montepulciano), Nicastro, Nicotera, Nocera de'
Pagani, Noli, Nusco, Ogliastra, Oria, (Oristano), (Ostuni),
Otranto, (Palermo), Parenzo, Patti, Pavia, Penne, (Pesaro),
Pescia, Piana degli Albanesi, (Pisa), (Pistoia), Poggio Mir-
teto, Pola, Pontremoli, Potenza,(Prato),Reggio Calabria,
(Rome), Sabina, (Salerno), San Severino, Santa Severina, San-
tissimo Salvatore Archimandrita, (Sarsina), Savona, Sessa Au-
runca, Siena, Sovana-Pitigliano, (Spoleto), (Subiaco), (Taran-
to), Termoli, (Tivoli), Todi, Tolentino, Trapani, Trento, Tre-
viso, Tricarico, Trieste, Tuscania, (Vercelli), (Veroli),
(Verona), (Volterra), Zara.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

JAN 11 PM
CC 1730

Rome, December 29, 1945

My dear Admiral,

With reference to your letter of November 10, 1945, regarding Italian archives held by the Joint Diplomatic Research Agency in Rome, I have received instructions that the Department of State agrees with you that Italian archives now in possession of the Agency should be readily accessible, for current needs, to the appropriate authorities of the Italian Government. In the view of the Department, however, it should be definitely established that, before actual transfer of custody to the Italian Government occurs, the archives transferred are of no further direct or indirect value to the Department of State in matters of policy nor of further interest to the Government of the United States in its program of eliminating German and Italian fascist propaganda and economic and political cell organization.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the British Ambassador for his information.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kirk

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Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

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CC/1003

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DEC 14 RECD
CC/515

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
51301/12324.2/5.2

Rome, 4 December 1945

My dear Admiral,

I received your letter dated October 2nd, and I am very sorry about the delay in handing over to the French authorities the nine pictures taken by the Germans from French Jews, and found in Florence.

Such a delay was caused by a misunderstanding, for the authorities knowing that the pictures had been handed over to a Florence antiquary in exchange for Italian works of art, made sure to have the latter handed back, before proceeding to the consignment.

I must however add that that the prompt intervention of the Ministry for Public Instruction helped to solve the embarrassing problem in the right way. In fact, after a message to the Superintendent of the Florence Galleries, the pictures in question were taken to Rome, on October 2nd, in the care of the Works of Art Salvage Office, and deposited in the Villa Borghese, waiting for the complete documentation regarding their provenience, to be supplied by the French diplomatic Authorities.

I take this opportunity to assure you of the deep gratitude of the Italians for the generous action undertaken and carried out by the Allies to save and give back to Italy the masterpieces of national art stolen by the Germans; such a feeling is in no way belied by occasional local incidents heartily deplored by public opinion and immediately set right by the central Authorities.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

S. Ferruccio Parri

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Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
Rome

E.C. DISTRIBUTION - 14 Dec

Action : C.A. Sec (2)
Info: Chief Commissioner
FX Comm.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

20905/J/MFAA

10 November 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am writing to you about the Italian archives at present held by the Joint Diplomatic Research Agency, 56 Via Vittorio Veneto.

As you know, these form part of the archives of ministries and departments of the former Italian Government, and at the time of the liberation were located in Northern Italy. Some of them were originally seized for exploitation by G-2 AFHQ agencies, and by P.W.B.; others were located and secured more recently by the J.D.R.A.'s own officers with the assistance and co-operation of officers of the Allied Commission.

So far as the ultimate disposal of the archives is concerned, there would appear to be no question. I understand that it is the policy of both the State Department and the Foreign Office that Italian archives of every category should finally revert to the custody of the Italian Government - subject of course to over-riding military or political considerations, which will only operate in a small number of cases. Further, I believe that it is agreed that reversion should take place piecemeal, as and when the J.D.R.A. determines that it has no further use for a particular series of archives.

The immediate problem is that amongst the archives held by the J.D.R.A. are records to which it is urgently necessary that the appropriate Italian Government Offices should have access, both for the purposes of day-to-day administration and for the extraordinary needs of the present period of reconstruction - e.g. for the gathering of evidence against Fascist criminals. If access for the purposes mentioned is withheld, the process of handover of governmental control from the Allied Commission to the Italian Government will be rendered more difficult than would otherwise be the case.

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I shall therefore be most grateful if you will consider the following suggestions which are made with a view to increasing the availability of these archives to the Italian Government:-

(1) An endeavour should be made to increase the speed of handover of documents from the J.D.R.A. to the Italian Government. The circumstances in which these archives were collected prohibited a careful examination of the contents of chests seized, and it is almost certain that these in fact include archives of no interest to the J.D.R.A.. What is urgently necessary, therefore, is an immediate examination by the J.D.R.A. of all archives held with a view to releasing at once those that prove unnecessary for its work. This work of elimination should precede any detailed studies that may later be made of archives retained.

(2) The residue retained by the J.D.R.A. should be arranged and listed, so that, upon request from Italian ministries concerned, it is possible to indicate reasonably certainly whether or not a particular class of archives is actually held. At the request of the Allied Commission, outline lists of archives held have, in fact, been supplied by the J.D.R.A.. But these do not tally with the details of material that C-2 agents are known to have taken, and the plain fact would seem to be that the J.D.R.A. does not itself know, with even approximate precision, what is held. Six months after seizure, many of the documents still remain unexamined.

(3) It may be argued that the sorting proposed in (2) above would place an unduly heavy burden upon the officers of the J.D.R.A.. Because of this, it is important that the archivist, appointed by the Italian Government to work with the J.D.R.A. (an appointment made at the request of the Allied Commission and with the agreement of the J.D.R.A.), should be employed at once in the work of arrangement. Having regard to the status of the Italian Government, I cannot feel that security considerations need prevent the immediate employment of an Italian national in this capacity. But if the J.D.R.A. does, in fact, hold certain categories of documents which it

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is thought unwise to divulge, the existence of these should be established during the preliminary examination envisaged in (1) above, and it would not be difficult to arrange that such categories of records should not be seen by the archivist.

Granted a logical arrangement of archives as indicated above, it would be easily possible for the archivist to deal with requests for consultation as they were received, checking whether the records required were actually held and, if they were, submitting the case for decision to the responsible officers of the agency as to whether access would allowed.

I hope that you will not consider my present recommendations as a criticism of the work of the J.D.E.A.. I am aware of the difficulties, such as lack of staff and equipment, which as a new organisation it has had to face, and that the settlement of these is an indispensable preliminary to the work I have suggested. I feel that I should make it clear, however, that a continuance of the present unsatisfactory position will result in serious administrative inconvenience. Under the operation of FAN 437, the Allied Commission must necessarily counsel against what is regarded as a hindrance to the effective functioning of the Italian Government.

Your very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Original copy sent to:

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
U. S. Ambassador
H. E. Sir Noel Charles Bt., K.C.M.C.
British Ambassador

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

OCT 29 REC'D

20909/20/1/ITAA 31 October 45

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

On the imminent completion of the work of the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission, it is felt appropriate that the Allied Commission should put forward concrete proposals in respect of the one aspect of Italian Fine Arts in which the Allied Nations must necessarily retain, for some time to come, a direct official interest, namely the restitution between nations of misappropriated or displaced works of art.

The first half of these proposals, which accompany this letter as Annexure A, consists in effect of a modification, to suit the peculiar status of Italy, of what is understood to be the policy of both America and Great Britain with respect to Allied works of art recovered in Germany and Austria. The second half recognises that Italy, in addition to suffering considerable artistic losses at the hands of Germany, herself holds at present a number of important antiquities and works of art which do not rightly belong to her. In general it is felt that, while certain claims under both heads will require individual examination and decision (these are covered by Sections 1c and 2c of the annexed proposals), it will be a great simplification of a complex problem if certain broad categories of claim, both by Italy and upon Italy, can be satisfactorily covered in general terms. Some such simplification is in fact probably essential.

In specific comment on the annexed proposals it is felt very decidedly that Germany should not be allowed to profit in this respect by the moral hold, which she undoubtedly held over Italy long before the Armistice of 8 Sept 43, and to retain artistic acquisitions which, though superficially legitimate, were in fact largely obtained under varying degrees of pressure. On the other hand Italy should be required to

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recognize in the clearest possible terms the implications of such a liberal policy, namely the obligation to prosecute whole-heartedly the enquiry into the unsavoury activities of the Italo-German art-dealing world. Several of the major offenders have in fact so far been protected; and it is essential, if a great deal of misunderstanding is to be avoided, that the choice be put squarely in some such terms as suggested in para 1b of the proposals. With regard to sections 2a and b, the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission has paid particular attention to the documentation and listing of all works of art and antiquities known to come under these heads. A number of special reports have been issued on the subject, and copies of all these have been forwarded to the War Department and to the War Office.

After five years of intensive propaganda and considerable experience of German "protection" of Italian works of art, there remains even in intelligent Italian circles a regrettable, but not altogether unpardonable, suspicion of Allied intentions in this respect. It is urged therefore that the early formulation of a definitive policy is most desirable.

Yours very truly,

/Sgd/ ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

G-5 Section AFHQ
French Representative to the Allied Commission
War Officer Adviser on Monuments and Fine Arts
(2 copies, one for Macmillan Commission)
War Department, attn Roberts Commission
Polad A
Polad B
C Com.
Et Com.

20 Original copy sent to:

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Ambassador
Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.
British Ambassador

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Annexure A

20909/20/1/MFAA

Suggested Policy in respect of claims by Italy and from Italy for restitution of works of art.

1. Claims by Italy

a. All works of art, the property of the Italian state or of Italian individuals, removed from Italy to Germany under any circumstances, whether by siezure, sale, or exchange, since 8 September 1943, upon identification to be returned, without further conditions, to the Italian Government.

b. The return of works of art removed to Germany prior to 8 Sept 43 to be dependant upon the attitude of the Italian Government in respect of dealings with Germans in works of art since 10 June 40. If such dealings be considered legitimate commerce, there can logically be no general case for the return of Italian works of art which passed to Germany between 10 June 40 and 8 Sept 43. If on the other hand such dealings be considered and declared illegitimate, either from 10 June 40 or from any specific date thereafter, it is reasonable that from that date Italy be treated in this respect as other nations under German control or pressure. Subject to this further condition the rulings of Para 1(a) to apply.

c. Certain categories of claim, not covered above, to be considered on their own merits; e.g. gifts from state-collections by high-ranking Fascists prior to the date specified under the terms of paragraph 1b; the German archaeological and art-historical libraries of Rome and Florence.

2. Claims upon Italy

a. All works of art and antiquities, the property of any Allied nation or individual, which are in Italy as the result of the war, to be restored, without further conditions, to the Allied government concerned.

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b. All works of art and antiquities which, at the outbreak of war, were on temporary loan to Italy for purposes of exhibition or research, or have since the outbreak of war been brought to Italy for safe-custody, to be eventually restored to their country of origin. This to apply equally to objects from the Italian colonies and from countries occupied by Italy, but not (unless by special exception under para 2(c) below) to apply to pre-war collections of objects from the Italian colonies.

c. To be considered individually on their own merits any special claims, not covered in Para 2(a) and (b), by countries occupied by Italy or by former Italian colonies. This category would cover certain possible claims by Ethiopia and Albania.

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C

COPY

25 October 1945

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 22 October 1945 on the subject of United States policy with respect to the restitution of Italian works of art and cultural objects looted by the Germans and at present found in the American zone of Germany and Austria.

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Hon. Alexander Kirk
The American Ambassador
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

201/22

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Copy to: EC Comm
: CA Sec for M7A+A s/c

(42) Letter from Mr. Kirk was passed to EC for Mon. & Fine Arts Sec. 25 Oct. 45. E

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

COPY

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome October 22 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing for your information and for the information of the interested sections of the Allied Commission a paraphrase of a portion of a telegraphic instruction which I have recently received with respect to the restitution of Italian works of art and cultural objects looted by the Germans and at present found in the American zone of Germany and Austria. In compliance with instructions I have informed the Italian Government in writing of the sense of this telegram.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Kirk

EC DIST - 260dc

ACTION: CA SEC for M7ATA S/C

INFO: CHIEF CBMMR

: EK COMMR

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

COPY

Paraphrase of pertinent portion of telegram dated October 16, 1945, received by the American Embassy, Rome, from the Department of State

The Italian Government may be informed that the Government of the United States is agreable to the restitution of books, artistic or historic archives, works of art, and other cultural or religious, artistic or historical property to Italy which may be identified as looted or otherwise acquired by German during its occupation of Italy. In informing the Italian Government of this position you should invite it to submit to the United States Government lists of property coming within these definitions believed to be located in the American zone in Germany or Austria which Italians have reason to believe were looted from their territory by Germans or from United Nations nationals in Italy.

All available information on present location and adequate description of property should be contained in the lists, which should refer separately to this kind of property in Austria and Germany. After a program of restitution to liberated countries of the United Nations has been developed, the required arrangements for the return of these properties to Italy will be worked out.

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Translation

OCT 18 RECD

Rome, 15 October 1945

Sir,

I have seen in the papers that, among the German officers condemned to death with General Dostler by the Allied Court, there was also General von Senger. If he is the General who commanded the Cassino front, I want to drew your attention on what follows:

During the long months of the battle for Cassino, Gen. Senger had established himself in my father's house, in Roccasecca (Contrada S. Francesco); he occupied it entirely, and always forbid our agent to enter it, thus preventing him to save its content. At the time of the German retreat, the general left a few pictures (four or five) and two ancient mirrors in a village at about 40 kms from Roccasecca, which is called Veroli, in the care of some relatives of ours. The house was absolutely barren when the Allies came, and from local witnesses, I heard that a truck loaded with our furniture and household goods left at the same time as the general; what little remained was looted by Capt. Zimmerman and his unit (1st paratroops division).

At the time of the German occupation, the house contained: ancient and valuable furniture, fine and ancient linen, silver, China sets, (including an ancient Wedgewood set), and a library of about 2000 volumes including legal and historical books from 1500 to 1800. Nothing was left; I got back 800 books handed over by the Germans to the Archivio di Stato of Rome, but these were books without importance, and most of them were incomplete. The most valuable editions (Aldine, etc.) as well as a valuable collection of etching from the XVIth century were not among them.

When General Senger was made a prisoner, I contacted various A.C. offices, asking for the general to be asked where the things belonging to us had been taken, and how they could be recovered. But all the offices stated it had nothing to do with them.

I must therefore appeal to your kind courtesy to obtain at least some indication about the office which I should contact. I am at your entire disposal for whatever informations you may want, and I thank you in advance for whatever you will be able to do.

Believe me,

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Sincerely yours,

S. Michelangelo Cagiano de Azevedo
Noble Guard of His Holiness
Via Firenze, 48 - Rome

J 5 (41)

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner of the A.C.

trans. e/a

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Procuratore del Re has been prevailed on locally to bar their removal to Rome, and has not so far replied to an urgent telegram despatched by the Minister of Justice to request their release.

Even more serious in their implications have been numerous demands for the suppression of the Office for the Recovery of Works of Art, which is conducting these and similar investigations with such vigour and efficiency.

I am sure that any such action has been based on misunderstanding due to the fact that these investigations have involved military information of a highly confidential character which could not possibly have been divulged to all those who now feel that they should have been consulted. Nevertheless I feel bound to draw to your attention the deplorable effect upon Allied opinion, if any suspicion should be allowed to arise that Italy is less eager than other nations to investigate the criminal activities of the German art-world, and that pressure of local interest has prevailed to prevent the consequences of such investigation from being pushed to their logical conclusion. You will recall the part that has already been played by the Allied Armies in restoring to Italy the works of art stolen by the Germans, a work which resulted recently in the restoration of over six hundred world-famous masterpieces to Florence by the Fifth Army. It must be remembered however that numerous important works of art and libraries still remain in Germany and Austria, awaiting restoration to Italy. These will be returned in the interests of culture. Public opinion in the Allied nations cannot fail to be deeply and unfavourably impressed by any suggestion that the Italian Government is unwilling to play a similar part in restoring to their rightful place works of art which, as a result of war, may be wrongly in Italy.

I am sending copies of this letter to the US and British Embassies.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Professor Ferruccio Parri
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

Ref: 20909/25/A/MFA

2 October 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Acting on information received from the Allied Commission the Italian Government recently located in Florence nine paintings by the great French Impressionist masters, Cezanne, Degas, Monet, Sisley, and Renoir, and by Van Gogh. These paintings had been given by Goering to the Florentine art-dealer, Ventura, in exchange for a number of Italian works of art from Ventura's own collection. Seven at least of the nine pictures had been siezed by the Germans from French Jewish collections, and it has been established that Ventura was fully aware of the origin of the property in which he was dealing, and that other prominent persons in Florence, including an official of the Superintendency of Galleries, were acquainted with the transaction. The office responsible for the investigations has been the Office for the Recovery of Works of Art (Ufficio Recupero Opere d'Arte), which was established by the Ministry of War at the request of the Ministry of Public Instruction. This office, which has acted in close collaboration with the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission of the Allied Commission, has done and is doing notable and highly efficient work.

After consultation with the Ministry of Public Instruction and with the French Embassy, the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission on 21 August wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction suggesting that, pending full investigation the pictures should be sequestrated to the Italian Government; and that, in view of the violently partisan feeling displayed by many responsible persons in Florence, the pictures should meanwhile be lodged for safe custody in the care of the Director General of Fine Arts at Rome. On 31 August the Minister of Public Instruction replied that he had given instructions that they be brought to Rome and lodged in the care of the Superintendent of Galleries at Rome. The French Embassy declared itself fully content with such an arrangement, and meanwhile undertook to investigate the origin of the pictures and the circumstances of their passage to Germany.

The Minister's instruction has not been complied with. Instead, a violent press-campaign, headed by Professor Poggi, Superintendent of Galleries for Florence, has demanded that the pictures remain in Florence until the Italian pictures given in exchange by Ventura be recovered and restored to Italy. The

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DATE R I REVD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478450)

0914/MFAA 30 June 1945

Subject: Report on the German Kunstschutz (MFA&A Branch) in Italy Between 1943 and 1945.

To : VP, CA Section, HQ Allied Commission.

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ORGANISATION - General

At the time of the campaign in W. Europe in 1940 the German War Office (OKH) first set up an MFAA organisation (Kunstschutz) to work with the various National Fine Arts Administrations of the occupied territories and assist them in the preservation and protection of works of art and monuments against war damage. The section was conceived entirely as a function of Mil. Gov. and was therefore only set up in countries under German Mil. Gov. - France, Belgium, Serbia, Greece. Holland being under a civil administration had no Kunstschutz. The co-ordination of the whole was assured by a Director-General who belonged to OKH. (This was at first Graf METTERNICH and after 1943 his deputy, Dr. von TRESCKOWITZ).

In Italy no Kunstschutz was set up until November 1943. Before that time the Italian Civil Administration functioned unaided and when hostilities began in Italy and Sicily such protective measures as were undertaken by the Germans were the result of the initiative of individual Commanders. But, as the war moved north up the Italian peninsula (and especially after the Armistice on September 8th), the German Army Group Commander (KESSELRING) realised that something more organised had to be set up if large numbers of historic buildings and movable works of art were not to be irreparably damaged, lost or destroyed. To this end therefore the Intelligence Branch (IC) of the staff of C-in-C, South, was made responsible for initiating action and advising on all artistic matters and a competent officer (Sonder-führer HAEFTEN, formerly of the German Historical Institute in Rome) appointed to deal with them. Meanwhile in Rome the German Embassy was showing concern and Consul MOLLHAUSEN, assisted by Dr. RAHN and a young art-historian of the SS Dr. SCHNEIDER, took certain local action in conjunction with the Italian authorities for the proper protection and storage of works of art, archives, libraries etc. At this time the German staff officer was responsible for:

a) providing notices to prevent the use of famous palaces, villas etc. by troops.

b) removing works of art from danger in the front areas.

Nevertheless the Hermann Goering Division was able, in October 1943, to remove of its own accord, all the works of art, the valuable library and archives from MONTECASSINO and carry them off to SPOLETO. The excuse was offered that the collections were in danger of destruction.

On October 20th 1943, Dr. von TRESCKOWITZ, then acting Director of Kunstschutz in the West, was ordered by OKH to proceed to HQ C-in-C South

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On October 20th 1943, Dr. von TRESCKOW-IFFZ, then acting Director of Kunstschutz in the West, was ordered by OKH to proceed to HQ C-in-C South to arrange for the establishment of an official Kunstschutz in Italy. TRESCKOW-IFFZ arrived on 23/10/43 and, after conferring with the various German and Italian military and civilian bodies concerned, announced the appointment as Director of Prof. H.G. EVERS, of Munich University. Kunstschutz was established as section VI6 of German Mil. Gov. (Mil. Verwaltung) in Italy and came directly under the control of the Gov. General. Liaison with C-in-C's staff was established through HAGEMANN, who was to carry on as before.

EVERS arrived in ROME on November 22nd 1943 and officially took up his appointment.

RUNSTSCHUTZ, PHASE I : November 1943 - June 1944.

STAFF. This was both military and civilian. EVERS established himself in ROME and worked with SCHLEIER until the latter was recalled to BERLIN in February 1944. He decided at once to create a FLORENCE branch office and appointed Prof. HEYDENREICH, Director of the German Art Historical

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Institute there. The care of Archives and Libraries was entrusted to Dr. Gottfried LANG, of the German Historical Institute in ROME, who was for a short time (April - June 1944) assisted unsatisfactorily by Drs. BOCK and OPITZ of the same Institute. A technical constructional section for the protection and repair of buildings and monuments, working in conjunction with the Italian Soprintendenza and the Organisation TODT (for building materials) was entrusted to Dr. Norbert SCHLAMMINGER, also of the German Art Historical Institute in FLORENCE.

In February EVERS was superseded as Director by M.V. Abt. Chef and SS Standartenführer Prof. Dr. Alexander LANGSDORFF of the Publications Department of the Prussian State Museums. Three additional members of the staff were then recruited: Hptmn ZOBEL, to deal with routine office administration; M.V.R. Prof. HEIDERICH, of the Far Eastern Department of the Prussian State Museums; and Dr. Leo BRUHNS, Director of the Biblioteca Hertziana in ROME.

With the exception of EVERS (who stayed in ROME) all the personnel was in FLORENCE.

ACTIVITIES.

1. Placing of Protected Monument notices.

2. Protective Measures for buildings, works of art, and archives.

3. Assisting Italians to repair war damage to historic buildings.

4. Assisting Italians to bring back works of art from isolated deposits in the countryside, where the war risks were greater, to fixed places - ROME and FLORENCE - which had been declared "open cities".

Nothing need be said in detail of 1 - 3, for it must be granted that, on the protective side, the Kunstschutz worked hard and achieved very good results. At the same time, much valuable work was done by HAGMANN, at the military end, who was able to procure MT and petrol (the Kunstschutz had none of its own) and also to advise the C-in-C on the abandonment or de-militarisation of certain towns of prime artistic importance such as SIENA, ASSISI, FLORENCE etc.

The transfer of deposits however, is another story. During his stay in Italy in 1943 TIESCHOWITZ made an official agreement with the Italian authorities on the conditions under which those works of art which had been evacuated to the country would be returned with German aid. In addition to this the Führer issued, late in 1943, a Special Order to the effect that "those works of art which we owe to the genius of the Italian nation are to be returned to the open cities of ROME and FLORENCE where they can be

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MONTECASSINO. One operation, however, merits special attention as an example of Kunstschutz procedure: namely the transfer of the MONTECASSINO deposit to ROME. This, as already stated, had been taken by the Hermann Goering Division of its own accord to SPOLETO. Efforts were then made by

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HQ. Army Group and other German authorities to secure the return of the collection to the VATICAN, but difficulties were encountered with this politically powerful and somewhat independent Division, whose intention was believed to be the transfer of everything to Germany. So far as is known, no catalogue or list of the cases taken was ever handled by the Division; shortage of transport was made an excuse for keeping the collection in SPOLETO; permission was several times refused for Italian Superintendents to make an inspection and all enquiries were met with the answer that the Division alone was responsible for the safety of the objects. Nevertheless, Lt. SCHEIBERT and Dr. DEICHMANN of the German Archaeological Institute in ROME, succeeded in being allowed to visit the deposit (though not to inventory the cases) which was in the Division's rear HQ at:-

Villa Colle-Ferreto, near SPOLETO

and DEICHMANN reports that those which he inspected appeared at that time to be properly sealed. In conjunction with the Italians, the problem of the MONTECASSINO collections was the first one with which TIESCHOWITZ had to concern himself after his arrival in ROME (October 43). By the time EVERS arrived the Division had begun to relent. On December 8th the first consignment arrived in ROME and was handed over with considerable ceremony to the Vatican authorities at the Castel S. Angelo. On January 4th a second consignment was brought to the Palazzo Venezia. On both occasions EVERS was present and made a speech, yet he took no step to find out what was contained in the cases, nor to discover the correct number, nor to check whether the right amount had been handed over by the Division. EVERS claims still that he had not the power, even as head of the Kunstschutz, to question or issue orders to the Goering Division. He further maintains that he was quite unaware that 15 cases of works of art were missing, that this was not reported to him until much later, and that the first he heard of it was from the Allied radio after the fall of ROME, but that as mention was made there of 187 cases and as he had seen over 600 arrive he dismissed the story. EVERS states that he never heard that, to explain the missing cases which had been detected by the Italian authorities working from the original NAPLES inventories, the German officer in charge of the transport stated that two lorries had not arrived because of machine-gun fire on route, that as a result of this the Italian guards waited up all night to receive them , and that the two lorries never arrived.

EVERS has also stated that, subsequently, he heard that the missing cases were at KESSELRING's HQ at MONTE SORACTE, that he wrote to make enquiries about them and was told that it was no business of his. With that reply EVERS was content.

Three maps have been given of officers of the Hermann Goering Division

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Three names have been given of officers of the Hermann Goering Division who were connected with the removal of the works of art:-

Oberstlt.	BORROWSKI
"	SCHLEGEL
Major	RAILS

LAST DAYS. After the fall of ROME, and with the front moving ever closer towards FLORENCE, conferences were held between LANGSDORFF, HEYDENREICH and POGGI (the Superintendent of FLORENCE) and it was decided that, owing to the danger from fighter-bombers, no further removals should be made from outlying deposits back into the city. Then, on June 19th, Kunstschutz was ordered to leave FLORENCE with the rest of the German Mil. Gov. Branches established there. But before leaving, LANGSDORFF addressed a farewell letter to POGGI which contains certain phrases which, in view of subsequent events, are of significance. Thus the letter begins: "At this moment when I have to leave FLORENCE and when the work to which I devoted all my energies, namely the protection of works of art, is completed, I feel impelled, from the bottom of my heart, to say farewell to you." And in the

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concluding paragraph: "I have already told you that I am forming an art deposit on the ISOLA BELLA in LAKE MAGGIORE for the works of art from upper Italy."

It is therefore clear (and confirmed by interrogation), when LANGSDORFF and his staff moved north on June 19th 1944, that

a. the Kunstschutz considered their work in Tuscany over.

b. no further Florentine deposits were to be moved.

c. ISOLA BELLA was to become the new central deposit for the northern region.

It is also evident, both from documents and conversation, that the Germans had already begun to worry about Allied broadcasts on the subject of their treatment of works of art. Kunstschutz felt itself unjustly accused and LANGSDORFF held his first press conference at the end of May. Furthermore, in his farewell letter to POGGI he commends himself and the work of the Kunstschutz to Prof. Woolley, whom he believes to be his Allied opposite number.

ART PURCHASES. Kunstschutz was supposed to look out for works of art in Italy which German museums might wish to acquire. Apparently the only transaction which took place was the purchase by EVERS of a picture by FEUERBACH from Dr. VITEZIANO in ROME for Lire 200,000, for the BADISCHE KUNSTHALLE in KARLSRUHE.

KUNSTSCHUTZ, PHASE II : June - September 1944.

STAFF. Restricted by the so-called Green Line, Kunstschutz was first established on a regional basis as follows:-

VERONA: (HQ German Mil. Gov.) - LANGSDORFF, EVERS, and ZOREL

VENICE and PADUA: HEYDENREICH and Dr. LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS of the Bibliotoca Hertziana, a new recruit.

Meanwhile REINHOLDISSER, BRUHNS and LANG were sent off on tours round the various villas and palaces of EMILIA and LOMBARDY posting "Protected Monument" notices (23/6/44 - 3/7/44 and 9/7/44 - 24/7/44)

In July a new territorial division was made:-

- MILAN: EVERS, LANG and HEYDENREICH (for LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT)

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BERGAMO: (HQ German Mil. Gov.) - LANGSDORFF, REIDEMEISTER and ZOEBEL

VENICE and PADUA: LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS (for EMILIA and LE TRE VENEZIE, also liaison to Italian Fascist Govt.)

Dr. SCHEIDHAUER was available through O.T. at SIRMIONE. GDF HAGEMANN remained, as before, at HQ. C-in-C South-West.

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY. Two zones of Italian territory lay completely outside the control of the Kunstschutz inasmuch as they were not administered under German Mil. Gov. but formed a direct part of the adjoining Austrian Gau. These were:-

1. The provinces of BOLZANO and TRENTO, which were under Gauleiter HOFER and formed part of Gau TIROL (known also as VORALPENLAND).

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2. The provinces of BELLUNO and UDINE and the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA which formed part of Gau KÄRNTEN under Gauleiter RAINER.

In these areas, which the Gauleiters controlled with the title of Chief Commissar (Oberster Kommissar), the Fine Arts administration was in the hands of:-

a. Dr. J. RINGLER, former Director of the INNSBRUCK Museum and his assistant Dr. Ellen MARIEL; Dr. MUTHER was archival adviser.

b. Dr. FRODL, Conservator of Monuments for KÄRNTHIA, and his assistant Frau Erika HANFSTAENGL.

ACTIVITIES. In addition to their other activities the following were assigned as important new tasks:-

a. Transfer of works of art from various places along the VIA EMILIA to the new deposit on ISOLA BELLA.

b. The initiation of protective measures for some of the more important buildings and monuments (SIEBENMORGEN)

c. The creation of an extensive photographic archive of objects and buildings not previously photographed, with a comparative section (designed to help (d) below) showing buildings before and after damage. (HEYDENREICH and LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS),

d. A study of the foreign press and a campaign of rebuttal against Allied accusations of destruction and looting. (HEYDENREICH and LANGSDORFF).

e. The beginning of an important deposit in VENICE. (LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS).

TRANSFER OF FLORENTINE DEPOSITS. At the beginning of July neither Kunstschutz nor Army Group was in possession of a full list of the deposits around FLORENCE which had not been brought back into the City. Nor had LANGSDORFF agreed with the Army Group any policy as to how military units would deal with them if unearthed during the phase of the fighting around FLORENCE. It was of its own accord, therefore, that Army Group, at the beginning of July issued an order to all German military units under its command, instructing them:

(i) to notify at once to AG all deposits found;
(ii) not to remove the contents to some place of their own;
(iii) if evacuation of a deposit was necessary, to hand over the contents to the ecclesiastical authorities.

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a. Transfer of works of art from various places along the VIA CASILINA to the new deposit on ISOLA BELLA.

b. The initiation of protective measures for some of the more important buildings and monuments (SIEBERHUBER)

c. The creation of an extensive photographic archive of objects and buildings not previously photographed, with a comparative section (designed to help (d) below) showing buildings before and after damage. (HEYDENREICH and LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS).

d. A study of the foreign press and a campaign of rebuttal against Allied accusations of destruction and looting. (HEYDENREICH and LANGSDORFF).

e. The beginning of an important deposit in VENICE. (LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS).

TRANSFER OF ECCLESIASTICAL DEPOSITS. At the beginning of July neither Kunstschutz nor Army Group was in possession of a full list of the deposits around FLORENCE which had not been brought back into the City. Nor had LANGSDORFF agreed with the Army Group any policy as to how military units would deal with them if unearthed during the phase of the fighting around FLORENCE. It was of its own accord, therefore, that Army Group, at the beginning of July issued an order to all German military units under its command, instructing them:

(i) to notify at once to AG all deposits found;
(ii) not to remove the contents to some place of their own;
(iii) if evacuation of a deposit was necessary, to hand over the contents to the ecclesiastical authorities.

At the same time aplication was made to FLORENCE CITY Commander to obtain from the Italians a list of the remaining deposits. This list was forwarded to AG (and to Bev. General for info.) on July 15th with indications of which were the most urgent to evacuate, but stating that they should come to FLORENCE.

The first incident occurred on July 4th, when Col. METZNER, FLORENCE CITY Commander, sent for POGGI and told him that, in view of the danger from shell-fire, the contents of the deposit at the Villa Bossi-Pucci at MONTAGNANA (pictures from the Pitti and Uffizi) had to be taken north of the Apennines. POGGI protested that this action was entirely contrary to the agreement made with LANGSDORFF only two weeks previously and that if the works of art had to be moved then they should come back to FLORENCE. POGGI then called on WOLF, the German Consul, and asked him to intervene, and was subsequently informed that, at the time of METZNER's summons, the works of art had already been removed from MONTAGNANA. They were, in fact, taken on July 3rd, by the

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362nd Inf. Div., commanded by General GREINER, to MARANO SUL PANARO (near BOLOGNA), who then asked AG what to do with them and was told on July 14th to offer them to the Cardinal-Archbishop of BOLOGNA or the BISHOP of MODENA for safe-keeping. But as neither of these prelates was properly informed of the situation and both were afraid of some German trick, both declined.

On hearing about MONTAGNANA, POGGI asked WOLF to send for LANGSDORFF, who arrived in FLORENCE from VERONA (accompanied by ZOBEL) at 4 a.m. on July 17th. Later in the morning LANGSDORFF called on POGGI and was told:-

(i) that at 8 a.m. on the previous morning a German unit (Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.)) had brought back to FLORENCE and handed over to the Director of the Pitti Gallery the more important items from the deposit at Castello Guicciardini at OLIVETO. The German officer in charge was Col. von HOFFMANN;

(ii) that two important pictures by Cranach, "Adam" and "Eve", were missing from this transport;

(iii) that the works from MONTAGNANA should be brought back right away to FLORENCE and that he, POGGI, did not wish any further evacuation of deposits made.

LANGSDORFF asked for a memorandum on the matter and said that he would make himself personally responsible for the immediate return of the two Cranachs to FLORENCE. That evening LANGSDORFF and ZOBEL drove out to visit Inf. Reg. 71, commanded by Col. KRÜGER, at OLIVETO and to find the Cranachs. There were a number of pictures still left in the Castello, and these were removed to the cellars for greater safety. The Cranachs, it was discovered, had been separated from the rest because they were "Germanic art" and could not be exposed to the danger of being returned to FLORENCE, though LANGSDORFF admitted that it was the Regt.'s intention to take them to GERMANY. After some discussion, apparently, LANGSDORFF secured possession of the pictures from Oblt. FELDHUSEN and gave the regiment a receipt for "two undamaged pictures, "Adam" and "Eve", by Lukas Cranach which are to be taken to Germany by the undersigned. IV Abt. Chef. LANGSDORFF." The pictures were then placed in an ambulance and driven back to FLORENCE, where they were temporarily placed in LANGSDORFF's room in the Hotel Excelsior. POGGI meanwhile was only informed by LANGSDORFF that he was on the track of the Cranachs.

On July 18th LANGSDORFF conferred with various military authorities in the FLORENCE region and made up his mind that the deposits should be removed to the north by the Germans, whether the Italians concurred or not. He formulated this policy in a signal to Mil. Gov. stating: "Some art deposits [illegible] outwards are now in range of artillery fire. A fortnight

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evacuation of deposits made.

LANGSDORFF asked for a memorandum on the matter and said that he would make himself personally responsible for the immediate return of the two Cranachs to FLORENCE. That evening LANGSDORFF and ZOELL drove out to visit Inf. Reg. 71, commanded by Col. KUGLER, at OLIVETO and to find the Cranachs. There were a number of pictures still left in the Castello, and these were removed to the cellars for greater safety. The Cranachs, it was discovered, had been separated from the rest because they were "Germanic art" and could not be exposed to the danger of being returned to FLORENCE, though LANGSDORFF admitted that it was the Regt.'s intention to take them to GERMANY. After some discussion, apparently, LANGSDORFF secured possession of the pictures from Oblt. FELDHUSEN and gave the regiment a receipt for "two undamaged pictures, "Adam" and "Eve", by Lukas Cranach which are to be taken to Germany by the undersigned. IV Abt. Chef. LANGSDORFF." The pictures were then placed in an ambulance and driven back to FLORENCE, where they were temporarily placed in LANGSDORFF's room in the Hotel Excelsior. POGGI meanwhile was only informed by LANGSDORFF that he was on the track of the Cranachs.

On July 18th LANGSDORFF conferred with various military authorities in the FLORENCE region and made up his mind that the deposits should be removed to the north by the Germans, whether the Italians concurred or not. He formulated this policy in a signal to Mil. Gov. stating: "Some art deposits in villas in countryside are now in range of artillery fire. A fortnight ago when I had acquired a lorry to bring the contents back to FLORENCE, the Italian Superintendents asked me to refrain from doing so because of the danger from aerial attacks. Am taking in hand immediately supervision and direction of evacuation measures by our own troops ..... Please inform HÖHERE SS und Polizeiführer OGF WOLFF and Prof. BYERS." POGGI was neither consulted nor informed and when, on the evening July 19th, he took round the memorandum which had been asked for to the Excelsior Hotel, he found that LANGSDORFF had already left. ZOELL and LANGSDORFF took the two Cranachs and deposited them in VERONA, then went to the German Embassy at FASANO, where they remained until July 25rd.

It was during these few days at FASANO that LANGSDORFF had an interview with SS General WOLFF. What LANGSDORFF said is not absolutely certain, but as a result the matter was referred directly to HITLER and Gen. WOLFF then issued a special order to LANGSDORFF to "go and remove whatever could be saved of the endangered works of art belonging to the Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti in FLORENCE." Moreover an adequate quantity of MT was placed at LANGSDORFF's disposal by General WOLFF to carry out this operation.

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On July 25th LANGSDORFF and REIDEMEISTER set out from VIENNA with 3 lorries. They passed through BOLOGNA, where on July 27th they called on the Superintendent, SORRENTINO, asked for the loan of two packers from the local gallery and announced that they were going to FLORENCE to bring away all the works of art from that area. On July 26th and 27th a Col. BAUMANN of the SS called twice on POGGI to inform him that he had been entrusted with the removal of all the most valuable works of art from FLORENCE. POGGI said that this could not be done and in fact nothing happened. No explanation of Col. BAUMANN's orders could be discovered and LANGSDORFF pretended to know nothing of him. On July 28th LANGSDORFF arrived in FLORENCE and called on POGGI to inform him of his mission. LANGSDORFF announced that he had found the two Cranachs but would not say where they were. POGGI affirms that at this meeting the question of evacuating the deposits was again hastily discussed, that he told LANGSDORFF that the deposit at DICOMANO was the one in most immediate danger and that if it had been decided to move it then the contents (antique and medieval sculpture) must be brought back to FLORENCE. This instruction was completely ignored, LANGSDORFF went right away to DICOMANO, loaded 26 cases of sculpture on to his trucks and, without informing POGGI, set out with them on the night of July 30th for VERONA, where they arrived on August 4th. It was during this return journey that LANGSDORFF first went to MARINO to inspect the pictures from MONTECASSINO. (Here he found that the German officer in charge was in contact with the Italians (ZAMPETTI) who were preparing to take over the collection.) After the event the Germans now claim that the Church of S. Onofrio at DICOMANO was in serious danger from bombing, that it was the only building left standing in the village, that the custodian had fled and that it was far too dangerous to think of taking the works of art back to FLORENCE. In considering these excuses it is important to realise that the inhabitants of DICOMANO had all been driven away by the Germans and that, apart from bomb damage, the village had been heavily mined and blown up by the Germans and that the survival of the church was probably not so miraculous as they would have it appear. Moreover the whole operation was hastily improvised and instead of taking the sculpture, as one would have expected, to the new deposits on the BORROMEAN ISLANDS, LANGSDORFF took it direct to Gen. Wolff's HQ.

While LANGSDORFF had been thus engaged, the Italians, in the form of BIGIAVI, Fascist Minister for Education, and Prof. Carlo ANTI, his Director General of Fine Arts, had been busying themselves trying to arrange for the transport of the works of art from MARINO to the new deposit (which ANTI had just visited) on the BORROMEAN ISLANDS. On July 26th ANTI wrote from PADUA to the Superintendent of the Gallery at MODENA informing him of the deposit at MARINO and asking him to get in touch with Kunstschutz office [illegible] to instruct them (as

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that he was saving important art treasures both for ITALY and the world, decided that they should remain entirely under German Control. He therefore telephoned to Gauleiter HOFER at BOLZANO and informed him that he wanted storage accomodation in Gau SOUTH TYROL. HOFER suggested the OCHSENKOPF and WOLFF agreed. WOLFF was fully aware that this was tentamount to sending them into Reich territory because HOFER was a sort of uncrowned king in his own Gau and refused to admit any Italians; but General WOLFF claims that the pictures were still on Italian territory, that he stipulated with HOFER that he retained full control and that if it had ever come to a show-down, he was certain of being able to defeat HOFER. Besides, he did not want to have them stored near the Swiss frontier for fear lest MUSSOLINI might send some of them over the frontier as guarantees for a loan.

It is clear that at this conference the fate of all the Tuscan deposits was settled and that, despite the allied capture of FLORENCE, which lasted from August 4th - 11th, it was decided to risk everything (including the precious works of art) in order to get them into German possession. It is perhaps no more coincidence that, almost simultaneously in FRANCE the SS made every effort on orders from HITLER to remove the BAYEUX tapestry from the Louvre to GERMANY, while in BELGIUM they succeeded in removing from BRUGES Cathedral a large sculpture by Michelangelo and 14 important paintings. In accordance with General WOLFF's decision, therefore, REIDEMEISTER took the DICOMANO consignment up to BOLZANO on August 7th, while LANGSDORFF and ZOBEL went first to MARANO, to arrange for the removal of the MONTAGNANA collection, and then to POGGIO A CAIANO, the most important deposit remaining, to see about evacuating that.

On arrival at BOLZANO REIDEMEISTER presented himself to the Gauleiter and told him that the OCHSENKOPF was quite unsuitable as it was very damp and also the main ammunition dump. The Gauleiter therefore said that the things should be taken to INNSBRUCK or BAVARIA, to which REIDEMEISTER replied that he would first have to obtain the consent of General WOLFF. HOFER then told REIDEMEISTER to get in touch with Dr. RINGLER and select suitable other accomodation in Gau SOUTH TYROL. During the next two days (August 9th and 10th) these two toured the area and finally selected:-

(i) a disused gaol at S. LEONARDO
(ii) Schloss NEUMELANS, at CAMPO TURES,

both of them remote villages on the way up to the BRENNER Pass. Possibly the extensive storage space selected is a good indication of the quantity of works which REIDEMEISTER expected to store. RINGLER's only responsibility in the matter was to give technical assistance, and it must be granted that the places selected were thoroughly suitable for storing works of art. On August 11th REIDEMEISTER took the works from DICOMANO up to their new

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home at CAMPO TURES.

LANGSDORFF (with ZOBEL) meanwhile went first to MARANO, and then called
on General GRUNER at his HQ. in BADI (Poretta Pass) to inform him of
General WOLFF's order and to ask him to keep Kunstschutz informed of the
possibility of evacuating the remaining deposits. On the same day (August
8th) LANGSDORFF went on to inspect the deposit in the Villa Medici at
POGGIO A CAIANO with the General's A.D.C., one Lt. MANRIQUEZ. But the
artillery fire is said to have been such that they realised there was no
possibility of evacuating the deposit then and decided to wait for a quieter
period when they would return. On August 9th LANGSDORFF was back at MA-
RANO supervising the loading of the pictures and on the evening of August
10th, again without informing the Italians whom he knew to be actively

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trying to take them to LAGO MAGGIORE, he set out with the consignment for VERONA and BOLZANO, where he arrived on August 12th. On August 15th. the pictures (291 in all) were taken up to the deposit at S. LEONARDO, where, according to LANGSDORFF, "they were secure both from the dangers of aerial attack and from possible seizure by the British or Americans in FLORENCE."

On August 14th LANGSDORFF and REIDEMEISTER went back to LERCARO and on August 15th it was decided that REIDEMEISTER should be attached temporarily to the staff of the Military Commander of BOLOGNA (where he arrived August 17th), so as to be nearer to the fighting troops and more easily available for arranging removals. On August 19th REIDEMEISTER received the following signal from General GRAEBNER: "On the occasion of a visit to one of my units I have learnt that removal of the art treasures from POGGIO A CAIANO would be perfectly possible now, as the artillery on this sector has been quiet for several days. Suggest you attempt the evacuation of these precious art treasures." On August 20th he was at General GRAEBNER's H.Q., where Lt. MAWROMETZ was assigned to him as special aide. They hurried off to POGGIO A CAIANO, which they found had been placed under Papal protection since July 29th and was full of refugees as well as works of art. But, according to REIDEMEISTER, Papal protection was of no avail against artillery or the Anglo-Americans. Then they went on to PODERE di TREBBIO, to a villa which was being used as H.Q. by Regt. 1060. There were a number of pictures stored here, which had been moved from the cellars to the upper floors by the soldiers in setting up the H.Q. REIDEMEISTER identified the pictures as being from the collection of the Florentine art dealer and collector Conte CONTINI and ordered their evacuation. The Regt. then moved them to LA ROCCHETTA nr. RIOLA (2 lorry-loads: 41 pictures).

On August 22nd REIDEMEISTER returned to POGGIO A CAIANO with an interpreter to negotiate with the priest in charge. The priest, who had no means of preventing the removal, requested:-

a. a list of the cases removed, properly signed and stamped with the unit stamp.

b. that the Bishop of BOLOGNA be informed.

c. that the VATICAN be informed, since the contents were under Papal protection.

REIDEMEISTER paid no attention to these requests and merely referred the matter to LANGSDORFF for action in an official report on September 2nd. On August 23rd three lorries provided by General GRAEBNER were loaded with 90 cases and sent to BOLOGNA, where the works of art were temporarily deposited in the Accademia. It is a curious and inexplicable fact that, at

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REIDEMEISTER paid no attention to these requests and merely referred the matter to LANGSDORFF for action in an official report on September 2nd. On August 23rd three lorries provided by General GALLER were loaded with 30 cases and sent to BOLOGNA, where the works of art were temporarily deposited in the Accademia. It is a curious and inexplicable fact that, at the very moment when the contents of this villa were being removed, the German radio was broadcasting an official announcement to the Allied Command concerning this art-deposit stating that, in order to avoid destruction "there are no German troops either in the Villa Medicea or its surroundings and that this area neither has been nor will be used for military purposes. Anglo-American authorities will therefore have to bear the full responsibility if they should expose these treasures to dangers resulting from military operations." On August 24th REIDEMEISTER returned to BOLOGNA to organise the convoy to the north. While there he discovered that 305 Inf. Div. had of their own accord evacuated the contents of two other deposits:-

Villa BOCCI in SOCI (3 lorry-loads; 190 pictures)
and Castello POPPI, near BIBBIENA (8 lorry-loads; 69 cases of sculpture),

which had been taken to the neighbourhood of FORLI'. REIDEMEISTER inspected them (on August 28th) and ordered their removal too to the North. On August

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26th a further three lorries with 28 more cases arrived in BOLOGNA from POGGIO. Despite the protests of the Italian Superintendent who had orders from ANTI to send everything to the Royal Villa at STRA, REIDEMEISTER arranged for the necessary transport to the north to be supplied by HQ. 14th and 10th Armies respectively. The chronology of the transfer to the north is as follows:-

27/8/44 5 lorries go from BOLOGNA to VERONA (POGGIO things).
28/8/44 ZOBEL goes from BERGAMO to VERONA and takes over escort of the 5 lorries to BOLZANO.
29/8/44 Arrival in BOLZANO. ZOBEL also brings the two Cranachs in an ambulance.
30/8/44 Issue of petrol suspended by the German Army. The convoy is stuck in BOLZANO.
31/8/44 Despatch of 11 lorries from FORLI' to BOLZANO by 10th Army (POPPI and SOCI things).
2/9/44 5 more lorries despatched from BOLOGNA (POGGIO and CONTINI).
3/9/44 They arrive in BOLZANO. ZOBEL secures a special grant of petrol.
4/9/44 Ten lorry-loads sent up to CAMPO TURES.
6/9/44 One more lorry-load arrives in BOLZANO. The two Cranachs sent to S. LEONARDO.
7/9/44 Five more lorry-loads sent up to CAMPO TURES (FINALLY and POGGIO).

With the completion of this operation the Germans had five deposits of Italian state-owned works of art and two large private collections (CONTINI and FINALLY) under their absolute control.

LANGSDORFF, who had been directing this operation from his BERGAMO office, had been largely employed dealing with the Italian protests. On August 9th the Minister BIGGINI had protested to the Italian Foreign Minister and demanded that a protest be made through the German Embassy. On August 12th the Superintendent at BOLOGNA was informed of certain places along every possible route which were the official Italian collecting points for works of art; the Royal Palaces at MANTUA, MILAN, and STRA etc. On August 24th the Italian Foreign Minister made his first protest to Ambassador RAHN. On August 25th a letter was sent to LANGSDORFF demanding restitution and proposing the transfer of all the collections to the Italian deposit at SONDALO. On August 28th ANTI received a letter (written August 22nd) from LANGSDORFF stating that "on orders from higher authority" the works of art had been taken into the ALTO ADIGE (Gau SOUTH TYROL). But on the same day he received a letter (written August 24th) from his Superintendent at BOLOGNA stating the correct location of the German deposits (he must have got this information from REIDEMEISTER) and announcing the arrival of 110 further cases from Tuscany which are being sent north. On August 30th ANTI

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PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. The Germans did not concern themselves in Italy as elsewhere with the expropriation of Jewish collections. Nevertheless in April/May 1944 some attempts were made by the SS authorities to have two

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Florentine collections seized, those of Mr. Bernard BERENSON and Mrs. Charles LOESER. In both cases the matter was referred to the Kunstschutz and Heydenreich (with outside help) succeeded in frustating the attempt by pointing out that though both were Jews they were US citizens.

The following private collections were however seized and removed by the Germans:-

(1) FINALLY. This collection figures in the documents as belonging to "the Jewish American art-dealer FINALLY-ACTON", or sometimes FINALLY-LANDAU, and was removed from the VILLA FINALLY (ex LANDAU), Via Bolognese 126, FLORENCE. There is here a German confusion, for the collection belongs to a French banker (recently deceased) called FINALLY and has nothing to do with the collection of ACTON (an English art-dealer) resident in the same street, except that certain objects from the FINALLY collection were hidden in the cellars of the Villa ACTON. The collection was seized by a German parachute unit of the TRETTNER Division between July 19th and August 4th, 1944. The two officers responsible are said to have been:-

Maj. OSLOFF (who lived in the Villa Acton)
Hptm. ECKERT-MÜLLER (who lived in the Villa Finally)

There is no record of the movements of the collection until it turned up at the Palazzo Ducale, DOLIANO (General WOLFF's residence) on August 4th, where each object was photographed and the whole signed for by Wachtmeister HAASE, General WOLFF's major-domo. On the General's instructions it was taken over by Kunstschutz, and removed to CAMPO TURES (September 7th), where it was stored in a separate locked room. It was fully catalogued by Dr. KINCKLER and Prof. BRUHNS on August 25th and the details sent to General WOLFF. The General could offer no explanation as to why this collection was in his possession.

(2) CONTINI. As reported above, this collection was removed from a private deposit at PODERE DI TELFIANO and no attempt was made to inform the owner, either before or afterwards. The Kunstschutz personnel was aware that Conte CONTINI was a friend of GOERING and had sold several pictures to him. They also knew that the collection had been bequeathed to the Italian (Fascist) State.

(3) BOURBON-PARMA. This collection was removed from the Castle of the

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(3) BOURBON-PARMA. This collection was removed from the Castle of the Duke of BOURBON-PARMA by the 16th SS Panzer Division and was handed over to General WOLFF who ordered that it should be stored in Castle DORNSBERG (above MERANO) another of his residences. HIMMLER seems to have shown an interest in the collection and to have ordered its removal to WEWELSBURG (in GERMANY), a request which was refused owing the lack of transport. General WOLFF could not explain the presence of this collection either.

GERMANIC ART. The same interest in tracking down Germanic art as has been found in other theatres was also shown by the Germans in Italy. Thus in April 1944 Kunstschutz was asked to give every assistance to Dr. UNGER of the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG in his researches into the origins of German music and his search for German musical MSS, which he wished to photograph. Then there was the case of Prof. WILLVONSEDER of VIENNA, who settled in BOLZANO to study and photograph all evidences of Germanic art in N. Italy. The Professor enjoyed the special protection of Gauleiter HOFER and was therefore able to have cases from various Tyrolean deposits specially brought to BOLZANO, where he had freedom to open any at will. Reference must also be made here to the Archivist on Gauleiter Hofer's staff, a certain Dr. HUTER, a fervent NAZI who showed a great interest in locating,

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photographing and storing separately the "Germanic" archives of VORALPENLAND. Lastly the case of Dr. Karl MAYR, war-time Director of the BOLZANO Museum, whose enthusiasm for Germanic art was such that he provided Gauleiter HOFER with a special list of the most valuable items available in N. Italy, believing that these should be all collected in BOLZANO for their greater safety. Dr. MAYR was particularly interested in "acquiring" from the Superintendent at PADUA twenty-two recently excavated Byzantine gold coins, which were described as "most important examples of Germanic art".

ARCHIVES. As in W. Europe, special instructions were issued to the Archivists on the Kunstschutz in Italy by the Director-General of the German State Archives on September 6th 1944. The instructions were to locate and secure:-

a. All archives surrendered from Viennese Archives to Italy under the Armistice Commission of 1918, the Treaty of St. Germain and the various agreements with Italy of 1919, 1920, 1922 and 1924.

b. All items in N. Italian archives which, by their bearing on Austro-Italian relations, are of importance to German historical research.

c. A special group of archives of genealogical interest to the German Police (SD) which were said to be stored in the cellars of the Doge's Palace in VENICE.

It is to credit of Dr. MANG that he completely ignored all such requests.

RECAPITULATION. Between June 19th and September 15th Prof. LANGSDORFF, the officer in Command of Kunstschutz, acting on orders which he had requested from "higher authority" - General WOLFF maintains firmly that the project for removing the Florentine deposits originated with LANGSDORFF and not in BERLIN - succeeded in taking into German custody a number of the most important paintings and sculptures from Florentine museums and private collections to a total of:-

532 pictures
153 cases of sculptures
plus Finally and Bourbon-Parma collections.

192 LANGSDORFF now seeks to argue that had these works of art been left in situ they would inevitably have been destroyed by shell-fire or bombing. To his German superiors at the time he reported that he had rescued them from

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KUNSTSCHUTZ, PHASE III : September 1944 - May 1945.

STAFF. For the first part of the period the previous regional distribution was maintained. On September 15th LANGSDORFF also became Director of the Personnel Branch of Mil. Gov. (Chef-Abteilung) and devoted increasingly less time to Kunstschutz. In January 1945 he and ZOBEL moved to FASANO and worked with the German Embassy. From September the BERGAMO Office was entrusted to REIDEMEISTER. Prof. BRUHNS took up residence in MERANO and assisted Dr.

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SECRET

REICHLER. A new recruit appeared in SDF (Z) Dr. H. W. SCHMIDT, of the Museum of BRAUNSCHWEIG, who was employed as official photographer in the N. Italian region. In the last three weeks (April 1945) Dr. BERNHARD DEMENTHARDT of the Albertina in VIENNA was engaged to assist Dr. REICHLER and Prof. EGUENS at the deposits.

ACTIVITIES. The following are the main items:-

a. De militarisation of VENICE and the creation of a large deposit there for objects from the whole area of N.I. Italy (HAGEMANN and LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS)

b. Photographic Campaign (REICHLREICH, SCHMIDT and LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS)

c. Attempts at the demilitarisation of other northern towns: PADUA, RAVENNA, VERONA, BOLOGNA etc. (HAGEMANN)

d. Protective measures for important monuments (SIEBENHÜNER)

e. Transport of GORDON CRAIG Theatrical Archives from VERONA to BAD AUSSEE. This was carried out by ZOBEL between September 7th - 11th, 1944 on orders from the Commander (Dr. ZIEGLER) of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD at VERONA. It is stated that this Archive, which had come from FLORENCE, was the personal property of HITLER. No explanation could be given of how or when the Führer came into possession of it. ZOBEL handed it over on September 9th to:-

Dr. REITER
Dr. SEEMEL
Gräfin HOYOS

at the ALT-AUSSEE salt-mine.

f. The German Ambassador to the VATICAN was asked on September 18th to inform the Papal authorities of the new location of the works removed from POGGIO A CAIANO. (No mention was made of S. LEONARDO)

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE DEPOSITS IN ALTO ADIGE. The worries of Kunstschutz were by no means over when everything had been transported to the two deposits. For, on the one hand, the Italian Fascist Government continued to clamour for the return of the works of art to Italian control, or at best for permission for a visit of inspection by some Italian Superintendents, and, on the other hand, they were accused of looting in

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a. 14 pictures figured on the rough list made by 362 Inf. Div. which were not mentioned on the Italian list.

b. 22 pictures and 5 frescoes listed by the Italians were not present.

c. owing to the circumstances of the move the pictures - packed only in straw and Army blankets - had suffered some damage, especially a "Landscape" by Rubens, "The Crucifixion" by Signorelli and "Minerva and Centaur" by Botticelli.

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LANGSDORFF gave instructions that the pictures should be dusted and on September 25rd, on orders from General WOLFF, made an application to Gauleiter HOFER for the BERLIN picture restorer Franz WINDSCHMITZ to be allowed into the territory to carry out the necessary restoration work. BRUENS, REIGLER and HEYDENREICH were all opposed to this move unless an Italian superintendent was also present, but LANGSDORFF insisted that it was the wish of himself and the General.

On October 11th REDEMEISTER arrived at CAMPO TURES with a further 7 cases of works of art from Florentine museums which he had taken over in VERONA.

But the main activity of the Kunstschutz was self-justification by:-

a. Trying to pacify the Italians with words

b. Combatting the charge of art-looting (Kunstraub) in the Allied press and radio.

They drew a considerable degree of comfort from a broadcast by Sir Kenneth CLARK, directly after his return from Paris on October 3rd, who dealt censoriously with the vast amount of damage done by the military forces of the Allies to famous buildings in PADUA, ARIMINI, MILAN, ROUEN and CAEN and stated (inaccurately) that, contrary to all rumours, the Germans had not removed a single work of art from the Louvre or from any other French provincial museum. Translations of this speech were sent to all German offices connected with the Fine Arts, references to it appeared in both the German and Italian press and Kunstschutz felt it had been vindicated by the enemy. Then on October 15th they persuaded Minister BIGGINI to broadcast on "the loyal co-operation of the German Fine Arts authorities in the protection of Italian works of art," and on October 17th LANGSDORFF held a big Press Conference in MILAN. At this stage Italian tactics changed and they began to tell LANGSDORFF that if there was no truth in the accusations of the enemy and if the Germans really had no ulterior motives, then there was no reason why he should not provide lists of the works of art in German hands and allow Italian superintendents to visit the depositis. LANGSDORFF promised to try and arrange this.

Pressure next came from the German side: HEYDENREICH and Consul WOLF (formerly of FLORENCE) evolved a plan which was communicated at the end of October to LANGSDORFF. This envisaged:-

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(1) A special Order from the Führer announcing that the works of art removed by the Kunstschutz "are being held in trust for the Italian nation" and placing the full responsibility for their maintenance and security on Kunstschutz alone.

(2) The immediate handing over to the Italians of the full lists of the works stored at CAMPO TURES and S. LEONARDO. These had been ready and in LANGSDORFF's hands for several weeks.

(3) A visit of inspection by an Italo-German team of art experts. Names proposed were: Prof. MORTI, Prof. PACCHIONI (MILAN), Prof. MORASSI and an Italian restorer; LANGSDORFF, HEIDEMEISTER, RIEGLER and BRUHNS.

(4) The setting up of an additional supervisory body of the leading German art experts to be responsible for the protection and preservation of the Italian collections. Names proposed were:-

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Prof. Dr. VOSS - Director of the Museums of DRESDEN and LINZ
Dr. Curt STERNEL - Assistant to VOSS
Prof. Dr. H.F. BANGE - Director of the Sculpture Section in the Prussian State Collections
Prof. Dr. [illegible]RMAIER
Prof. Dr. Leo BRUHNS
Prof. Dr. [illegible]TADELREICH

To this letter LANGSDORFF did not reply. On November 8th FOTHRINGHAM, Director General of Fine Arts under the Bonomi Govt., broadcast on the German "Kunstraub" and LANGSDORFF, who planned to reply, was told by the German Ambassador to ignore it. On November 15th, HEYDENREICH wrote to LANGSDORFF again urging action. This time he got a cold answer saying that Gauleiter HOFER would not allow Italian visitors, that the Führer and General WOLFF alone would decide the fate of the works of art and asking why HEYDENREICH was showing so much interest in the Italians.

On November 20th, after three months' delay, ANTI was allowed as a special favour to inspect both the deposits accompanied by LANGSDORFF. He expressend himself as generally satisfied with their condition and with the security precautions, but requested that in view of the damage which had already occurred cases should be made for those pictures which were loose. On this occasion ANTI was handed one list, the catalogue of the works taken from MONTECASINO, but a special copy was prepared in which:

a. the name of the deposit did not figure;
b. the names of the compilers and the date (October 4th) were omitted;
c. the two Cranachs "Adam" and "Eve" were shown as ordinary numbered entries instead of being on a separate sheet as in the copy given to General WOLFF.

A similar amended copy had been given to the DUCE two days previously. In his official report LANGSDORFF says: "Naturally, no mention was made of the F.M. (FEHLY) collection". And, had it been possible to segregate the GOERING collection, this would not have been mentioned either.

On December 10th, Gauleiter HOFER telephoned from INNSBRUCK to Dr. REIGLER to announce the visit to BOLZANO of representatives of the Führer's Deputy, Reichsleiter BORMANN. They were to be shown the deposits of works of art. On Dec. 12th they arrived and HEIDELMEISTER was sent by General WOLFF to accompany them. Owing to bad weather, however, HEIDELMEISTER only arrived very late and so they were taken by REIGLER to S. LEONARDO. The names of the visitors were:-

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Min. Div. Dr. von HUMMEL (Reich Chancellery)
Prof. RUPPRECHT (Director of Armoury, VIENNA)
Herr BRUSCHWILLER (Munich art dealer)
A fourth unknown.

No explanation of this visit was given, but according to General WOLFF, it was about this time that he received an order from HELLER to move the contents of both the deposits to ALT AUSSEE, one of the biggest art deposits in AUSTRIA, to which loot from other countries had been taken. WOLFF replied that he was unable to do this owing to lack of MT and petrol. On another occasion Gauleiter HOFER demanded that three or four of the pictures (said to be by Austrian artists) be handed over to him as recompense for allowing the deposits to be in his territory. This demand too was rejected by General WOLFF. But, for some reason unexplained, HOFER decided that a special album of photographs of the pictures he had "rescued" should be prepared for presentation to the Führer on his birthday (April 20th).

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Accordingly, on 23rd February 1945, Dr. SCHMIDT and a young lady photographer from WOLFF's personal staff, Frl. HOLZ, were despatched to CAMPO TURES and S. LEONARDO to photograph all they could. They called on RINGLER on the way and asked for a better camera - they only had a Contax - but were unlucky. They too acted in a most irresponsible and high-handed manner. They opened most of the cases, took the pictures out of their frames and photographed them out-of-doors in the snow. RINGLER, who paid a surprise visit on March 2nd and found both the "Donna Velata" and a Rembrandt in this condition, immediately wrote a strong letter of protest to LANGSDORFF, but received a rather cold answer: "General WOLFF says you should be told that the legal situation - and it was emphasised again during the General's recent visit to the Führer - is as follows: the responsibility for the Italian works of art removed on orders from higher authority is entirely that of General WOLFF, who considers himself in the position of trustee for the Italian nation of those two deposits. You are locally responsible for their maintenance to the Chief Commissar of ALPENVORLAND (HOFER), in whose territory they are situated". So the photographing continued, but owing to inadequate apparatus and the progress of the war came to nought. General WOLFF, however, could not explain why this album was being prepared for the Führer.

From January to April 1945 the Italians continued to press for the full lists of the other collections as promised by LANGSDORFF and for the handing over of all the collections. The Italian Ambassador in BERLIN protested to RIBBENTROP, who promised to intervene with the Führer; the DUCE protested to General WOLFF; it was suggested that an Italian Superintendent might live at each of the deposits; the proposition was made that, with their own MT and petrol bought on the black market, the Italians would move the contents of S. LEONARDO to SONDALO and of CAMPO TURES to VENICE. But it was all of no avail: the Germans meant to keep what they had got. Indeed when the end came General WOLFF supplied LANGSDORFF with a demobilisation order and appointed him his representative for handing over the CAMPO TURES deposit not to the Italians but to the Allied authorities. At the same time KARL KISSEL and BEUTIS were sent to S. LEONARDO for the same purpose.

KUNSTSCHUTZ - GENERAL INFORMATION

FLORENCE BRIDGES. It has been reliably stated that the decision to blow all the bridges of FLORENCE with the exception of the Ponte Vecchio was taken at a meeting between HITLER, GOERING and KESSELRING (Source - Lt. SOLLING, who accompanied KESSELRING.

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KURSUCHUNG - GENERAL INFORMATION

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VERONA BRIDGES. A last minute order not to blow up the two historic bridges of VERONA was issued from KESSELRING's HQ., but owing to some mistake all units were not informed and the order to blow them was given by Col. MOSER, German City Commander.

MISSING PICTURES. The following pictures which were stored by the Italians at MONTACUTO have not been found any where:-

BRONZINO	Deposition of Christ (Uffizi No. 1554)
POLLAIUOLO	Labours of Hercules (.. panels) (Uffizi No. 1478)
LORENZO DI CREDI	Self-Portrait (Uffizi No. 2185)
DOMENICO FETI	Parable of the Vine (Pitti No. 26)
VAN HUYSUM	Flowers and Fruit (Pitti No. 462)
SALVATOR ROSA	Seascape (Pitti No. 1525)
VOLTERRANO	St. Catherine of Siena (Pitti No. 1518)
ALESSANDRO ALLORI	Venus and Adonis (Pitti No. 6266)
FLORENTINE SCHOOL	Agony in the Garden (Pitti No. 385)

Those works of art already reported as missing from the MONTACUTO deposit (15 cases) have still not been found. It is therefore essential to locate and question the senior officers of the Hermann Goering Division.

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KUNSTSCHUTZ ARCHIVES. A large quantity of Kunstschutz documents, especially the photographic archive, has been deposited in a villa belonging to Frhr-von BISSING at OBERAUDORF am Inn (Bavaria).

ART MUSEUM. A special team of art historians was attached to IC of Army Group for the collection of enemy weapons for the German Army Museums. These men had a private lorry which was frequently lent to Kunstschutz. It is possible that they may also have acquired some old cannons or weapons in Italy. The names are:-

Major Prof. Wilhelm KAESTNER
SDF (Z) Dr. Peter HALM
SDF (Z) Dr. Frhr. von REITZENSTEIN
Gfr. Dr. Jan LAUTS.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The personnel of the Kunstschutz was very mixed. The directing personnel - EVERS, LANGSDORFF and REIDEMEISTER - knew nothing of Italy, its art, its language or its people. EVERS is an Egyptologist who has subsequently specialised on RUBENS; LANGSDORFF is a Babylonian archaeologist; REIDEMEISTER is an orientalist. They were, however, clever enough to make use of reputable German scholars, specialists on Roman or Italian art and history, who knew Italy well and were respected by the Italians. The staff therefore falls into two distinct groups.

2. Much valuable protective work was doubtless carried out by Kunstschutz as regards specific buildings or immovable works of art like frescoes. This was a sincere undertaking.

3. It is probable that a most valuable photographic reference library was accumulated and will be found at OBERAUDORF a/Inn.

4. The SS chain of command is unmistakeable: HIMMLER - General WOLFF - LANGSDORFF.

5. The situation is probably well described in the comment of LIEBMANN-BROCKHAUS, who said that he always thought of LANGSDORFF as "a man with a divided soul, one half SS and the other half genuinely in Kunstschutz."

6. The removal of the two Cranachs is a clear case of attempted looting by LANGSDORFF and a German unit. This is proved by the receipt which LANGSDORFF signed and explains his equivocation with the Italians.

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specialised on RUBENS; LANGSDORFF [illegible] is an orientalist. They were, however, clever enough to make [illegible] German scholars, specialists on Roman or Italian art and history, who knew Italy well and were respected by the Italians. The staff therefore falls into two distinct groups.

2. Much valuable protective work was doubtless carried out by Kunstschutz as regards specific buildings or immovable works of art like frescoes. This was a sincere undertaking.

3. It is probable that a most valuable photographic reference library was accumulated and will be found at OBERAUDORF a/LIN.

4. The SS chain of command is unmistakeable: HEISLER - General WOLFF - LANGSDORFF.

5. The situation is probably well described in the comment of LIEUTENANT BROCKHAUS, who said that he always thought of LANGSDORFF as "a man with a divided soul, one half SS and the other half genuinely in Kunstschutz."

6. The removal of the two Cranachs is a clear case of attempted looting by LANGSDORFF and a German unit. This is proved by the receipt which LANGSDORFF signed and explains his equivocation with the Italians.

7. LANGSDORFF and General WOLFF must both be held responsible for the seizing of and damage to the collections from the Tuscany deposits. In deciding the degree of evil intention which must be ascribed to them one must bear in mind the following factors:-

a. The removals were carried out in defiance of known Italian wishes and plans.

b. The collections were placed in an area not directly controlled by either Gen. WOLFF or the Kunstschutz and which, though not officially ceded by Italy, was already virtually part of the Reich.

c. Both the deposits were in the immediate vicinity of the BRENNER PASS and, had HEISLER provided the necessary lie, General WOLFF would have been powerless to prevent their transfer across the ALPS.

d. The Italians were not allowed access to the deposits nor were they given proper lists of the works in German possession. ANTI was still asking for the remainder of the lists in April 1945.

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c. The theft of the two Cranachs immediately preceded the evacuation of the Tuscan deposits.

8. The Germans have offered three different justifications of their action, namely:-

a. That the works of art were in danger of destruction by bombing or shell-fire in the deposits.

b. That the masterpieces of Italian art had to be protected from seizure by the Anglo-American barbarians. (Incidentally they spread the story that British and American art dealers had been brought to Italy to "acquire" what they could.)

c. That they were preserving the masterpieces both for Italy and for the world. These stories are scarcely reconcilable with any of the facts, and if (b) were true one must ask why in the end it was to these same Anglo-American barbarians that the deposits were handed over.

9. The removals of the FEMELLY, CONTINI and BOURBON-PARMA collections appear also to have been cases of looting by RIBBENTROP and individual German units, but the disposal of them was firmly controlled by General WOLFF.

10. RIBBENTROP was fully aware of LANGSDORFF's intentions and is therefore responsible as a willing accomplice.

11. The losses from the MONTECASSINO consignment occurred almost before the Kunstschutz was properly constituted, but to the extent that HILLERS took no steps either at the time or subsequently to check whether anything was missing he must be held to have been culpably negligent.

12. That efforts should be made urgently to trace for interrogation the following persons:-

Lt. SCHMIDT of the German Foreign Office
Major OELOFF
Hptmn MOHRT-MÜLLER
Dr. HOLE
Min. Div. Dr. von HUBEL
Prof. KUPPELWIT
Dr. WEBER
Col. MOSER
Lt.Col. DOBROWSKI
Lt.Col. SCHLEGEL
Col. BAUMANN of the SS

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were handed over.

9. The removals of the FINALLY, CONTINI and BOURBON-PARMA collections appear also to have been cases of looting by REICHSMEISTER and individual German units, but the disposal of them was firmly controlled by General WOLFF.

10. REICHSMEISTER was fully aware of LANGSDORFF's intentions and is therefore responsible as a willing accomplice.

11. The losses from the MONTECASSINO consignment occurred almost before the Kunstschutz was properly constituted, but to the extent that ROBERTS took no steps either at the time or subsequently to check whether anything was missing he must be held to have been culpably negligent.

12. That efforts should be made urgently to trace for interrogation the following persons:-

Lt. SCHREIBER of the German Foreign Office
Major OELOFF
Hptm MOHRT-MÜLLER
Dr. RIGLE
Min. Div. Dr. von HUBBLL
Prof. HUPPRICHT
189 Dr. GRUBER
Col. MOSER
Lt.Col. BOBROWSKI
Lt.Col. SCHLEGEL
Col. BAUMANN of the SS
General GRUNER of 362 Inf. Div.

NOTE. The relevant documents will be issued later in translation as an Appendix.

Douglas Cooper W/C

DOUGLAS COOPER
Wing-Commander, RAF,
A/Director MFA. Branch,
CC for Germany (B. E.)

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Lt. Col., Spec.Res.,
Director MFA. Subcommission,
Allied Commission

(31)

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DISTRIBUTION:

1 - Chief Commissioner

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1 - VP, CA Section

5 - G-5, AFHQ (1 for transmission to Roberts Commission)

1 - Political Adviser (A)

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3 - RC, VENEZIE Region (2 for MFAA Officers)

1 - RC, LOMBARDIA Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, LIGURIA Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, PIEMONTE Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, EMILIA Region (MFAA Officer)

2 - SCAC, AMG 5 Army (1 for MFAA Officer)

1 - Lt. F. Hartt, FLORENCE CITY Command

1 - Public Relations Branch

2 - AC, Austria (attention S/Ldr Goodison)

20 Control Commission for Germany, via W/Cmdr Cooper (here included are copies for War Office, C.A. 20(b), Macmillan Commission, OSS (London ART Desk), DGER (French, US Group CC).

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3 - RC, VENEZIE Region (2 for MFAA Officers)

1 - RC, LOMBARDIA Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, LIGURIA Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, PIEMONTE Region (MFAA Officer)

1 - RC, EMILIA Region (MFAA Officer)

2 - SCAC, AMG 5 Army (1 for MFAA Officer)

1 - Lt. F. Hartt, FLORENCE CMP Command

1 - Public Relations Branch

2 - AC, Austria (attention W/Cmdr Goodison)

20 Control Commission for Germany, via W/Cmdr Cooper (here included are copies for War Office, C.A. 20(b), Macmillan Commission, OSS (London ART Desk), DGER (French, US Group CC).

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LIST OF PERSONNEL

A. GERMAN

KUNSTSCHUTZ PERSONNEL

(a) Military

M.V.Abt. Chef Prof. Dr. Alexander LANGSDORFF	Head of Kunstschutz in Italy 1944/45; SS man; with rank of Colonel.
M.V.R. Prof. Dr. Hans-Gerhard EVERS	Acting head of Kunstschutz Nov. 1943 - Feb. 1944 before LANGSDORFF; with rank of Major.
Hptmn. ZOEBEL	Administrative officer; old friend of LANGSDORFF.
M.V.R. Prof. Dr. Ludwig HEIDENREICH	Joined May 1944; with rank of Major.
Lt. SCHEINERT	SS man from German Foreign Office; active unofficially Sept. 1943 - Feb. 1944. Aged about 27, a professional art-historian.
Sonderführer (R) Dr. Wolfang HAGEMANN	Member of IC (Intell.) staff at HQ. Army Group South-West. Was charged with Kunstschutz problems and art liaison between Army and Mil. Gov.
Sonderführer (Z) Dr. Hans Werner SCHMIDT	Joined Sept. 1944; employed as photographer.
Gefr. Dr. Otto HERMANN-BROCKHAUS	Joined July 1944, responsible for VENICE area and Kunstschutz liaison with Neo-Fascist Govt.

(b) Civilian

Dr. Gottfried HANG	Joined Jan. 1944; Archival advisor.
Prof. Dr. Ludwig HEVENREICH	Joined May 1943; originally in

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M.V.R. Prof. Dr. Ludwig HEIDELMEISTER	Joined May 1944; with rank of Major.
Dr. SCHEIBERT	SS man from German Foreign Office; active unofficially Sept. 1943 - Feb. 1944. Aged about 27, a professional art-historian.
Sonderführer (K) Dr. Wolfang HAGEMANN	Member of IC (Intell.) staff at HQ. Army Group South-West. Was charged with Kunstschutz problems and art liaison between Army and Mil. Gov.
Sonderführer (Z) Dr. Hans Werner SCHMIDT	Joined Sept. 1944; employed as photographer.
Gefr. Dr. Otto LEHMANN-BROCKHAUS	Joined July 1944, responsible for VENICE area and Kunstschutz liaison with Neo-Fascist Govt.

(b) **Civilian**

Dr. Gottfried LANG	Joined Jan. 1944; Archival adviser.
Prof. Dr. Ludwig HEYDENREICH	Joined Nov. 1943; originally in charge in FLORENCE; later in MILAN. Mainly responsible for photographic archive.
Dr. Herbert SIEBENHÜNER	Joined Nov. 1943; active in constructional work with and through TODT Organisation
Prof. Leo BRUHNS	Active intermittently from May 1944 visiting villas etc. and cataloguing pictures in ALTO ADIGE Depositis.
Prof. Dr. Friedric BOCK	Active May-July 1944 as assistant archival adviser.

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Dr. OPITZ — Active May-July 194[illegible] as assistant archival adviser.

Dr. Bernhard DEGENHARDT Joined April 1945 for technical assistance.

GENERAL

General Carl WOLFF — Höchster SS u. Polizeiführer in Italy. After 21/7/44 Sev. General of Mil. Gov. Senior SS officer; responsible for removals from Tuscan deposits to ALTO ADIGE.

General GREINER — In Command of 362 Inf. Div. Was responsible for removal from MONTECASSINO and connected with those from POGGIO A CAIANO, PODERE DI TREFIANO etc.

Lt. WAWROWETZ — ADC to General GREINER; lent to REINDEMEISTER as military aide during removals from POGGIO A CAIANO, PODERE DI TREFIANO etc.

Oberst KRÜGER — Commander of Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.); responsible for return of OLIVETO deposit to FLORENCE; connected with the attempted theft of the Cranachs "Adam" and "Eve".

Col. [illegible] — FLORENCE CITY Commander.

Col. von HOFFMANN — Officer in charge of consignment from OLIVETO when brought to FLORENCE.

Lt. Col. ZOLLING — IC at HQ. Army Group South-West; HAGEMANN's superior.

RAHN — German Ambassador to Italy.

Consul WOLF — German consul in FLORENCE till 1944, then in MILAN. Gave much assistance to the Kunstschutz. Very popular with Italian authorities.

Gauleiter Franz HOFER — Gauleiter of Gau NORD TIROL; Oberster Kommissar of VORALPENLAND.

Dr. Josef [illegible] — Fine Arts Superintendent in VORALPENLAND helpful to Kunstschutz in supervising deposits and [illegible] catalogues.

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Lt. [redacted]	military aide during removals from POGGIO A CAIANO, PODERE DI TREFIANO etc.
Oberst KRÜGER	Commander of Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.); responsible for return of OLIVETO deposit to FLORENCE; connected with the attempted theft of the Cranachs "Adam" and "Eve".
Col. [redacted]	FLORENCE CITY Commander.
Col. von HOFFMANN	Officer in charge of consignment from OLIVETO when brought to FLORENCE.
Lt. Col. ZOLLING	IC at HQ. Army Group South-West; HOFFMANN's superior.
RAHN	German Ambassador to Italy.
Consul WOLF	German consul in FLORENCE till 1944, then in MILAN. Gave much assistance to the Kunstschutz. Very popular with Italian authorities.
Gauleiter Franz HOFER	Gauleiter of Gau NORD TIROL; Oberster Kommissar of VORALPENLAND.
Dr. Josef RINGLER	Fine Arts Superintendent in VORALPENLAND helpful to Kunstschutz in supervising deposits and making catalogues.
Dr. Ellen [redacted]	Assistant to RINGLER.
Gauleiter RAINER	Gauleiter of CARINTHIA and Oberster Kommissar of VENEZIA GIULIA etc.
Dr. FRODL	Fine Arts Superintendent under RAINER.
Dr. Frida HANFSTAENGL	FRODL's assistant.
Major RATH	In charge of SS stores at MERANO; sent collections for WOLFF up to CASTLE DORNSBERG.

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Major OSLOFF Capt. DICKERT-MÜLLER	Officers of a Parachute Regt. billetted in the Villas FEULLY and ACTON in FLORENCE and connected with the removal of these collections.
Wachtmeister HAASE	General WOLFF's major-domo at BOLZANO who signed for receipt of Finally collection.
Dr. UNGER	Of musical staff of Task Force Rosenberg.
Prof. WILLVONSEIDEL	From VIENNA; interested in studying Germanic Art in N. Italy.
Dr. HUTER	Archival Advisor to Gauleiter HOFER; interested in Germanic art.
Dr. Karl MAYR	Director of BOLZANO Museum; specially concerned with Germanic art.
Dr. FELDER Dr. SEIBERL Gräfin HOYOS	Personnel employed at the art deposit at ALT AUSSEE.
Dr. WAIGEL	Commander of Sicherheitspolizei at VERONA. Ordered removal of Gordon Craig archive to ALT-AUSSEE.
Franz WINDSCHEITT	MILLIN picture restorer brought to VORALPENLAND deposits by Gen. WOLFF.
Prof. Dr. VOSS	Director of the Galleries of LINZ and DRESDEN
Dr. Curt OERTEL	Assistant to VOSS
Min. Div. Dr. von HUMMEL	From the Reichs Chancellery. Visited S. LEONARDO on orders from HITLER's Deputy.
Prof. RUPPRICHT	Director of the Armoury in VIENNA. In charge of armour collection for LINZ Museum; visited S. LEONARDO deposit with von HUMMEL.
Herr BRÜSCHWILER	MUNICH art dealer; visited S. LEONARDO deposit with von HUMMEL.
Frl. HOLZ	Photographer on General WOLFF's staff, sent with Dr. SCHMIDT to photograph pictures at the deposits.

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Dr. KÜHLER Dr. SWIDERL Grafin HOYOS	Personnel employed at the art deposit at ALT AUSSEE.
Dr. WEIGLN	Commander of Sicherheitspolizei at VERONA. Ordered removal of Gordon Craig archive to ALT-AUSSEE.
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Dr. Curt OERTEL	Assistant to VOSS
Min. Div. Dr. von HUMMEL	From the Reichs Chancellery. Visited S. LEONARDO on orders from HITLER's Deputy.
Prof. RUPPRECHT	Director of the Armoury in VIENNA. In charge of armour collection for LINZ Museum; visited S. LEONARDO deposit with von HUMMEL.
Herr BRÜSCHWYLER	MUNICH art dealer; visited S. LEONARDO deposit with von HUMMEL.
Frl. HOLZ	Photographer on General WOLFF's staff, sent with Dr. SCHMIDT to photograph pictures at the deposits.
Col. MOSER	City Commander of VERONA. Responsible for blowing the bridges.
Oblt. FELDHUSEN	Of Inf. Regt. 71 (mot.). Responsible for the theft of the two Cranachs at OLIVETO.
Major Prof. Wilhelm) KAESTNER Dr. Peter HALM Dr. Hübner von RHETZENSTEIN Dr. Jan LAUTS	Commission sent by the Director General fo German Army Museums to collect weapons for the collections.

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Consul MÖLLHAUSEN	Of the German Embassy, ROME; active in promoting Kunstschutz in Italy.
Dr. HLAS	A young German art historian active in early stages of Kunstschutz in ROME.
Dr. DEICHMANN	Of Reich Archaeological Institute, ROME; active with Lt. SCHEIBERT in early days of Kunstschutz.
Lt. Col. BORKOWSKI Lt. Col. SCHLEGEL Major RAHLS	Officers of the Hermann Goering Division connected with the removal of the art deposit from MONTECASSINO.

B. ITALIAN

Minister BIGGINI	Minister for Education in Neo-Fascist Govt. at PADUA (1943/45)
Prof. Carlo ANTI	Rector of PADUA University and Director General of Fine Arts under Neo-Fascist Govt. (1943/45)
Prof. Giovanni POGGI	Superintendent of Monuments and Galleries for TUSCANY.
Dr. Guglielmo PACCHIONI	Superintendent of Galleries for LOMBARDY.
Prof. Pietro ZAMPETTI	Inspector for Galleries of MARCHE.
Dr. Alfredo BARRACCI	Superintendent of Monuments for BOLOGNA.
Conte CONTINI-BONACOSSI	Art-dealer and collector in FLORENCE; sold several pictures to GOERING. His collection taken to CAMPO TURES by Kunstschutz.
PIENILLY or FIENALLY	A French banker (recently deceased) who lived in FLORENCE. His collection was taken to CAMPO TURES.
Prof. Modestino PETRO-CELLELO	Director-General of Fine Arts under the BONOMI (ROME) Govt.
Dr. Antonio SORRENTINO	Superintendent of Galleries for BOLOGNA.

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[illegible]	PADUA (1945/46)
Prof. Carlo ANTI	Rector of PADUA University and Director General of Fine Arts under Neo-Fascist Govt. (1943/45)
Prof. Giovanni POGGI	Superintendent of Monuments and Galleries for TUSCANY.
Dr. Guglielmo PACCHIONI	Superintendent of Galleries for LOMBARDY.
Prof. Pietro ZAMPETTI	Inspector for Galleries of MODENA.
Dr. Alfredo BARRACCI	Superintendent of Monuments for BOLOGNA.
Conte CONTINI-BONACOSSI	Art-dealer and collector in FLORENCE; sold several pictures to GOERING. His collection taken to CAMPO TURES by Kunstschutz.
FENALLY or FILALY	A French barber (recently deceased) who lived in FLORENCE. His collection was taken to CAMPO TURES.
Prof. Modestino PETRO-ZILELLO	Director-General of Fine Arts under the BONOMI (1921) Govt.
Dr. Antonio SORRENTINO	Superintendent of Galleries for BOLOGNA.
Prof. BARTOCCINI	Director-Designate of Italian School of Archaeology, ATHENS. Active for the protection of works of art in the interests of the PADUA Government.

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2500

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

21 June 1945

SUBJECT: Resolution of Appreciation

TO : Director, Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Subcommission

1. I have just received the attached copy of the resolution of appreciation and thanks passed by the Society of American Archivists on the superior work of the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives officers in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

2. In this resolution of appreciation I sincerely concur and pass it on to you with my wholehearted congratulations for the fine accomplishments of the officers and men of your organization. Please convey this note to all personnel concerned.

s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc: CA Section
PRB
CC

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2501

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

CC 1605

3410

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 619.3

18 June 1945

SUBJECT: Resolution of Appreciation.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn: Chief Commissioner)

1. Attached is a copy of a resolution of appreciation and thanks passed by The Society of American Archivists on the work of the Fine Arts, Monuments, and Archives officers in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

2. General Hilldring was requested by the Commission to pass this resolution along in order that it may be communicated to personnel that have contributed in this field of endevour.

3. It is therefore requested that the sentiments expressed in this resolution should be conveyed to personnel of the Allied Commission and to other organizations which have participated in this work, in any manner you may deem appropriate.

Murray Hilldring
Col J.S.C.
CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Incl:
as above.

185 -

(38)

(37)

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

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, in developing the archival program in the European Theatre of War as a combined operation of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sections of the Allied Commission and of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, the actual carrying on of the work relating to both old and recent archives in occupied territory is made possible by the labors of the "monuments officers" in the field -

RESOLVED, that the Society of American Archivists, by vote of its Council, express its sincere appreciation and thanks to the several monuments officers for their indispensable and untiring work in preserving and safeguarding European archives for current use in solving immediate problems and for future research purposes in the advancement of civilization; and

that this Resolution be communicated to the monuments officers through Major General John M. Hilldring, Chief, Civil Affairs Division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.

* * * *

(21)

2503

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

Ref. 9/10B/CA. // June 1945

Dear Marchese Lucifero :

(32)

Reference is made to my letter 9/10B/CA of the 22nd May 1945 in reply to your 4855 of the 15th May 1945.

The attached report has now been received from the Monuments and Fine Arts Officer assigned to Piemonte Region and is forwarded for your information.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

H.E. Marchese Falcone Lucifero
The Minister of the Royal Household
ROME.

(36)

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
PIEDMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Office of the Regional Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer.

PR/320/10 28 May 1945

Subject: Royal Property - Torino

To : Lt.Col. De Wald, MFAA S/C, HQ A.G.

1. Referring to your letter 20304/1/A/MFAA dated 18 May 1945, the following Report is submitted:

2. Palazzo Reale. First inspected 6 May 1945, accompanied by Generale de Meane, Reggente la Direzione Provinciale della Reale Casa di Torino. Occupied by 91 Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron with attached South African Tank and Infantry, and Italian Alpini, Units. Military necessity for central control being over, these agreed to move out next day. Approval has since been given for one company of Natal Mounted Rifles to live in rear wing annexe, of no monumental importance, and mount guard over Palace. Previous occupants were Partigiani who left rooms in state of insanitary filth which was largely cleaned up when the Allied Troops moved in. The Armoury wing is occupied by 50 Agenti di Publica Sicurezza for whom accomodation will be found elsewhere.

Contents: All important collections had been moved to Depositi. These have not yet been checked, but no losses have been reported.

Damage: Two HE bombs fell in courtyard, shattering many windows and bringing down several patches of plaster in the painted ceilings to the 1st floor Galleries in the Armoury wing. Incendiaries also penetrated this wing but were put out after doing negligible damage only. Library on ground floor below intact.

Minor damage outside from splinters and blackening from stove flues, inside to a few pieces of furniture of no great value.

Palazzo Stella, part of Royal Property although not of

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2. Palazzo Reale. First inspected 6 May 1945, accompanied by Generale de Meane, Reggente la Direzione Provinciale della Reale Casa di Torino. Occupied by 91 Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron with attached South African Tank and Infantry, and Italian Alpini, Units. Military necessity for central control being over, these agreed to move out next day. Approval has since been given for one company of Natal Mounted Rifles to live in rear wing annexe, of no monumental importance, and mount guard over Palace. Previous occupants were Partigiani who left rooms in state of insanitary filth which was largely cleaned up when the Allied Troops moved in. The Armoury wing is occupied by 50 Agenti di Publica Sicurezza for whom accomodation will be found elsewhere.

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Minor damage outside from splinters and blackening from stove flues, inside to a few pieces of furniture of no great value.

Palazzo Spalla, part of Royal Property although not of any monumental importance was seriously damaged by incendiaries but roof, etc., have already been largely repaired.

The Church of S.Lorenzo also forms a part of this Royal holding. Roof of Chapel burnt and two small lanterns damaged. Lead roof has been replaced with tiles and lanterns have been closed with hollow-tile walling. Main dome intact.

3. Superga Basilica inspected 16 May 1945. Intact. Deposit of objects from Biblioteca Reale and Palazzo Reale reported to be intact, but not yet checked.

/s/ R. . Enthoven

/t/ R.. ENTHOVEN - Capt.
M.F.A.A. Officer

For

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

2506

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

Ref. 9/10B/GA

22 May 1945

Dear Marchese Lucifero:

Reference is made to your letter 4355 of the 15th May 1945.

The inspection of the Royal Palace at Torino, as well as all other buildings of national importance there, is the obligation of the Monuments and Fine Arts Officer assigned to the Piemonte Region.

As soon as a report on Torino is received from him, you will be informed of the contents.

Very truly yours

EMERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

See 230

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Marchese Falcone LUCIFERO
The Minister of the Royal Household
R O M E

Copy to : AFHQ G/C

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3001/1/23

2507

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

CONFIDENTIAL

FX 77554
MAY 181246B

E/1254
MAY 181350B
ROUTINE

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEG
ALCOM USGCC, 15TH ARMY GROUP

CONFIDENTIAL.

For your information War Department reports that Colonel HENRY C NEWTON recent visitor to addressees headquarters is an officer of EFO.

On recommendation of ROBERTS Commission, Mr BROWN, who accompanies NEWTON, was assigned for MFA and A to USGCC (G). Neither speaks for the War Department. However, Mr BROWN's familiarity with policies of ROBERTS Commission as to preservation of arts and monuments justify hearing his views, adoption of his recommendation, however, being optional with addressees. War Department is not informed of purpose of present visit nor extent to which cleared between theatres.

DIST

ACTION: M & FA S/C
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
CA Sec
Ext Sec
G-1(A)
File 2
Float

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CONFIDENTIAL

2508

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

CONFIDENTIAL

FX 77554
MAY 181246B

E/1254
MAY 181350B
ROUTINE

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHCBG
ALCOM USGCC, 15TH ARMY GROUP

CONFIDENTIAL.

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On recommendation of ROBERTS Commission, Mr BROWN, who accompanies NEWTON, was assigned for MFA and A to USGCC (G). Neither speaks for the War Department. However, Mr BROWN's familiarity with policies of ROBERTS Commission as to preservation of arts and monuments justify hearing his views, adoption of his recommendation, however, being optional with addressees. War Department is not informed of purpose of present visit nor extent to which cleared between theatres.

DIST

ACTION: M & FA S/C
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
CA Sec
Est Sec
G-1(A)
File 2
Float

180

CONFIDENTIAL

2509

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

R E S T R I C T E D

DCK/vfb

Chief Commissioner

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION)
:
NUMBER 23) 10 April 1945

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRIA

1. The following instructions for the protection of property of historical and educational importance apply only to AUSTRIA. Similar instructions were issued with regard to ITALY in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum Number 20, 1945.

2. Tactical considerations must obviously influence the occupation of historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives) and artistic treasures during actual fighting but a rigid control over such occupation will be imposed by commanders as soon as fighting has ceased. In areas where active operations are in progress it is not proposed to forbid the occupation by troops of any specific buildings except that churches will NOT be used for normal troop accommodation. In cases of extreme necessity in such areas, churches may be used temporarily to shelter wounded personnel awaiting evacuation but this authority is not to be interpreted to allow their use as casualty clearing stations or hospitals. The responsibilities for decision as to whether historical and other buildings are to be occupied or not within areas where active operations are in progress may be delegated to commanders not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status, except that during actual fighting, in cases of extreme operational necessity it is realized that lower commanders may have to act.

3. As by far the greater part of the damage is likely to occur between the time the battle moves forward and the time reserve formations and administrative units assume full control, it will be the responsibility of commanders to place guards on all historical buildings and those in which archives are stored during this phase, in so far as their resources allow, so that their eventual occupation will be planned and orderly.

4. In areas where active operations are not in progress historical buildings and those in which archives are housed, will not be occupied when alternative accommodation is available, or without the express authority in writing of Army Headquarters. In such areas churches will NOT in any circumstances be occupied.

5. To assist commanders in preventing needless damage to works of art, lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives), and artistic treasures of AUSTRIA, have been prepared. These lists are known as the Official Lists of Protected Monuments and Archives - AUSTRIA.

a. For easy reference these lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, one for each Gau, as follows:

(1) GAU VIENNA

(2) NIEDER DONAU

179

33

2510

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

RESTRICTED

DGW/wfb

Chief Commissioner

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 23)

10 April 1945

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRIA

1. The following instructions for the protection of property of historical and educational importance apply only to AUSTRIA. Similar instructions were issued with regard to ITALY in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum Number 20, 1945.

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(2) NIEDER DONAU

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

AFHQ Administrative Memo # 23 (Cont'd)

(3) OBERDONAU

(4) SALZBURG

(5) STEIERMARK

(6) KARNTEN

(7) TIROL-VORARLBERG

They will be issued on demand by G-5 Section Army Headquarters.

b. Headquarters Armies, independent formations and any static headquarters which may be under their command will hold a complete set of the lists referred to above and will insure that appropriate sections of these lists are issued to all concerned. Districts, base sections and other equivalent territorial commands in AUSTRIA will insure that complete sets are maintained at their headquarters and that the undermentioned keep a file of these sections which affect their areas of administrative control:

Headquarters Areas
Headquarters Sub-Areas
Town Majors
Real Estate Officers.

6. Whenever it is found essential for operational reasons to occupy any such buildings, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for seeing that G-5 Section are informed at the earliest opportunity, and that every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent careless or willful damage, and especially souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored separately from the parts occupied, communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, as will also all unnecessary entrances from outside whether to the occupied parts or unoccupied parts. Notice boards will be erected, and all troops billeted in the building will be issued with passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter. A single officer will in each instance be made responsible for the observation of these precautions and arrangements will be made whereby responsible Austrian officials can have access for purposes of inspection.

7. Partial occupation of a large historical building, i.e. the occupation of only a small corner, or occupation by troops of more than one Allied Nation will be avoided whenever possible. In the past buildings so occupied have suffered a high proportion of loss and damage, not necessarily attributable to the occupying unit (s).

8. A&G has a staff of Monuments and Fine Arts officers with expert knowledge of such matters who are attached to Armies and in some cases to lower formations and who should be consulted in all cases of doubt. Where such officers rule that specific items e.g. of furniture should be included in those stored separately, their ruling will be binding subject to the right of appeal of the occupying unit to this headquarters through the normal channels.

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

AFHQ Administrative Memo #2 (Cont'd)

9. In addition to the historical monuments mentioned in the lists, there exist important repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. The sites of such repositories are, with a few exceptions included in the lists. There may, however, be other repositories which are not included in the lists. It is to be noted that repositories may be situated in the open country and that they may not on first impression appear to contain art treasures. It is essential that except in case of extreme operational necessity they be not occupied, and that particular care be exercised to protect the sites and not to disturb or move the contents until examination can be made. Appropriate action for this purpose will accordingly be taken by commanders and the sites of repositories will immediately be reported to the appropriate AMG Monuments and Fine Arts officer in order that inspections and examinations of the contents may be made forthwith.

10. In the case of organized collections, written papers (archives) and of books it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing information necessary for the practical purposes of the war. Careless handling or disarrangement can, moreover, be as harmful as destruction. In the event of the occupation of buildings, or parts of buildings, containing such collections, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for seeing that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent damage or dispersal.

11. All operation and administrative orders involving the occupation of territory containing historical buildings will contain clear and specific instructions to troops on the lines indicated in this instruction.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:

C. W. CHRISTENSEN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
C
5 - USGCC
172

(33)

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

RESTRICTED

APR 6 RECD DCR/fs

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 20) 3 April 1945

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY

AFHQ Administrative Memorandum Number 54, 1944 and Headquarters, AAI (Admin. Echelon) Administrative Instruction Number 10, 1944, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Tactical considerations must obviously influence the occupation of historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives) and artistic treasures during actual fighting, however, a rigid control over such occupation will be imposed by Commanders as soon as fighting has ceased. In the Army Areas, the occupation by troops of any specific buildings is not forbidden except that churches will NOT be used for normal troop accommodation. In cases of extreme necessity churches may be used temporarily to shelter wounded personnel awaiting evacuation. This authority is not to be interpreted to allow their use as casualty clearing stations or hospitals. The responsibilities for decisions as to whether an historical building is to be occupied or not within army areas may be delegated to Commanders not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status, except that during actual fighting, in cases of extreme operational necessity lower Commanders may act to meet emergencies.

2. Inasmuch as the greatest damage is likely to occur between the time the battle moves forward and the time reserve formations and administrative units assume full control, it will be the responsibility of commanders to place guards on all historical buildings during this phase, insofar as their resources allow, so that their eventual occupation will be planned and orderly.

3. In all territory behind rear army boundaries, historical buildings will not be occupied when alternative accomodation is available, or without the express authority in writing of this headquarters which will, in such instances, consult the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. In territory behind Rear Army boundaries Churches will NOT be occupied in any circumstances.

17.7 To avoid needless damage to works of art, Allied Commission has prepared lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives), and artistic treasures of ITALY, with the degree of their importance indicated. These lists are known as "Lists of Protected Monuments" and supersede the lists printed in the Zone Handbook of Italy, and AFHQ General Orders Number 68, 1943, insofar as it refers to the Zone Handbook. For easy reference these lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, and will be issued by the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of Allied Commission on demand.

5. Headquarters 15th Army Group will insure that Army Headquarters, independent formations and any static Headquarters which may be under their command, hold a complete set of the lists referred to above and that appropriate sections of these lists are issued to all concerned. Districts, Base Sections and other equivalent territorial commands of AFHQ/MTOUSA will insure that complete sets are maintained at their Headquarters and that the undermentioned keep a file of those sections which affect their areas of administrative control:

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

Headquarters Areas
Headquarters Sub-Areas
Town Majors
Real Estate Officers

(Attached at Appendix A is an index showing the subdivision of lists by areas).

6. a. Whenever it is found essential for operational reasons to occupy any such buildings, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for notifying the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of Allied Commission at the earliest opportunity. Normally this will be done by reference to the AC/AMG Monuments and Fine Arts officer attached to the Army or lower formation. Every reasonable precaution will be taken to prevent careless or wilful damage and especially souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored separately from the parts occupied; communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, as will also unnecessary entrances from outside whether to the occupied parts or unoccupied parts. Notice boards will be erected, troops billeted in the building will be issued passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter.

b. A single officer will, in each instance, be made responsible for the observation of these precautions and arrangements will be made whereby responsible Italian officials may have access for purposes of inspection.

7. Partial occupation of a large historical building, i.e. the occupation of only a small corner, or occupation by troops of more than one Allied Nation will be avoided wherever possible. In the past buildings so occupied have suffered a high proportion of loss and damage, not necessarily attributable to the occupying unit(s).

8. AC/AMG has a staff of Monuments and Fine Arts officers with expert knowledge of such matters who are attached to Armies and in some cases to lower formations and who should be consulted in all cases of doubt. Where such officers rule that specific items e.g. of furniture should be included in those stored separately, their ruling will be binding subject to the right of appeal of the occupying unit to this headquarters through normal channels.

9. In addition to the historical monuments mentioned in the lists, there exist important repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. The sites of such repositories are, with a few exceptions included in the lists. There may, however, be other repositories not included in the lists. It is to be noted that repositories may be situated in the open country and that they may not on first impression appear to contain art treasures. Except in case of extreme operational necessity it is essential that they not be occupied, and that particular care be exercised to protect the sites and not to disturb or move the contents until examination can be made. Appropriate action for this purpose will be taken by commanders and the sites of repositories will immediately be reported to the appropriate AC/AMG Monuments and Fine Arts officer in order that inspections and examinations of the contents may be made.

10. In the case of organized collections and written papers (archivos), and of books, it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing information necessary for the war effort. Careless handling or dis-arrangement can be as harmful

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

AFHQ Administrative Memo # 20 (Cont'd)

as destruction. In the event of the occupation of buildings, or parts of buildings, containing such collections, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent damage or dispersal.

11. All operation and administrative orders involving the occupation of territory containing historical buildings will contain clear and specific instructions to troops on the lines indicated in this instruction.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:

C. W. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
C

APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF REGIONAL SECTIONS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS

1 and 2. Sardinia and Sicily; Apulia, Calabria, Campania and Lucania (revised edition).

3. Lazio and Abruzzi-Molise.

4. Tuscany, Umbria and Le Marche.

5. Liguria and Piedmont.

6. Emilia and Lombardia.

7. Le Tre Venezia.

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

RESTRICTED

APR 6 RECD DCK/fs

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
: 3 April 1945
NUMBER 20)

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2517

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

Headquarters Areas
Headquarters Sub-Areas
Town Majors
Real Estate Officers

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2518

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

AFHQ Administrative Memo # 20 (Cont'd)

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C. W. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
C

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6. Emilia and Lombardia.

7. Le Tre Venezia.

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2519

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

Ref: 20900/7/iEAA

17 February 1945

Your Excellency,

I have noted the contents of your letter 31/01481 of 6 February 45.

A letter of similar content was addressed to me on 27 November 1944 by His Excellency Renato Prunas, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, to which I replied on 4 December 1944.

May I repeat the assurances which I gave His Excellency that everything possible has been, is and will be done to avoid unnecessary damage to the cultural monuments and art treasures of Itely.

I assume that through the Ministry of Public Instruction you are informed of the work of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. You will then know that on the instructions of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces in Italy, this Sub-Commission has compiled and published a series of "Lists of Protected Monuments", which include all the more important historical and artistic buildings and monuments of Italy. The Commander in Chief has also caused to be issued a set of instructions designed specially to protect such monuments and in particular forbidding the occupation and requisition of any of the buildings listed in the "Lists of Protected Monuments" unless on grounds of strong military necessity, and then only under conditions such as to ensure the safety both of the building and its contents.

The "Lists of Protected Monuments", together with these instructions, which are printed within, are distributed to all branches of the Allied Armed Forces. In addition, officer experts of the Sub-Commission are present with the armies and enter each captured town at the earliest opportunity to ensure the enforcement of these instructions and, in conjunction with the responsible local Italian authorities, to initiate repairs and first-aid to those monuments which have been damaged. As the armies move on, their work is taken over by other officers of the Sub-Commission.

In the preparation of the Lists and in the actual operations in the field, the assistance of Italian officials has been solicited and employed whenever possible. Inspectors of the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts have been sent to stricken areas such as Florence, Rimini, and Ancona at the request of the Ministry. The closest relationships exist between the regional officers of the Sub-Commission and the regional Superintendents of the Director General.

2520

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

I should, however, welcome any specific proposals which you have in mind for action of the Sub-Commission and for specific examples of monuments of national artistic significance which have not received the protection of the above-mentioned operational programme.

It would appear from the letters of Marshal Badoglio which you mention and of His Excellency Renato Prunas, as well as from your own, that information on the condition of historical and artistic monuments and of the measures taken to protect them, which is regularly transmitted by the Sub-Commission to the Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts is displaced in the administrative machinery and does not reach the Minister of Public Instruction himself.

Is it not possible that the appointment of a technical expert in the field of Fine Arts as Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts - a post which at this critical time has been left temporarily vacant - would go a long way in alleviating your concern and making the collaboration of the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Sub-Commission of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives more efficient?

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Alcide De Gasperi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
ROME.

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

COS

FEB 8 PM
CC 337

Translation

Sergent pour Mr
Earl Mulloy
CHIEF COMM R

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
31/01181

Rome, 6 February 1945

Dear Admiral,

as you well know, last April, the question relative to the artistic palaces and other Italian Monuments occupied by the Allies was the cause of an exchange of letters between Baron Badoglio and General Mac Farlane.

Though stressing the fact that he could issue no 'categorical prohibition', General Mac Farlane said that everything should be done to avoid the above mentioned buildings to be damaged, especially when those damages would be caused by requisitions from the Allied troops.

In thanking the Chief Commissioner for these kind communications, on May 10th, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that it might mention this subject again, should the Italian technical organs make new proposals or new suggestions.

The question if getting of greater importance and actuality everyday because of the progress of the liberation of the Italian territory.

I don't need to tell you how well I realize the numerous requirements of the Allied Military Authorities, and their wish to find premises which will answer their requirements; nevertheless, I can only wish for their choice to fall on buildings of small historical and artistic interest, the more so as it is often impossible to avoid the buildings to be damaged when put to a use to which they cannot be adapted, even when taking all possible precautions.

I shall therefore be most grateful to you, if you will kindly examine the question, and I hope you will agree with me about the opportunity to exclude from requisition all the buildings which are of great artistic interest, or, may be, all those which are included in the list of national monuments.

I am waiting to hear your opinion on this subject and I remain,

Truly yours,

S. De Gasperi

173 -

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

S.S.

30a

A

COS IMMT - 7 FEB 45

ACTION: CA SEC
INFO: CHIEF COMM
C. S.

2522

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

A'

Ref: 20909/2/A/MFAA

20 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Administrative Memorandum No.54.

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section.

1. Reference your letter G-5, 619.3 dated 10 December 1944.

2. Administrative Memorandum No.54, with the exception of para 4, is essentially identical with the draft submitted to you by this Headquarters.

3. It is considered however that the insertion of the sentence underlined in para 4 tends, by virtue of its prominence, to invalidate the real purpose of the Memorandum, and to give the impression of a radical change of policy.

4. Confirmation of this view has already been received by this Headquarters and as an instance a letter from the Special Services Section Mtousa, dated 9 December 44, is quoted. This letter requests three copies of each "list of protected monuments" which would be used for "studies now being made for cultural, educational and recreational requirements for American troops in the area.

5. While the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission has always cooperated to the full with the armies for their justifiable needs in the use of protected monuments for whatever purpose, it is considered that club and other welfare organisations can rarely be suitably housed in ancient and historic buildings, which lack proper sanitary and cooking arrangements and cannot easily be adapted without damage to their monumental character. Moreover, however carefully they are used there must inevitably occur heavy wear and tear with attendant damage to delicate fittings and decoration. There is in many cases also a serious fire hazard.

6. It is, therefore, recommended that an amendment to Administrative Memorandum No.54 be issued, withdrawing the sentence underlined in para 4.

7. I would add that it is considered most regrettable that the above vital alteration to the draft submitted by this Headquarters was not submitted for 17? comment before distribution of the Memorandum.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M S. CUSH

Brigadier.
Chief of Staff.

(30)

FILES A

2523

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

Ref: 20900/3/MFAA.

4 December 1944.

286

Your Excellency:

I note the contents of your ~~AA51~~ of 27 November, 1944.

I can assure you that everything possible has been, is being, and will continue to be done to avoid unnecessary destruction of your country's cultural monuments and treasures.

Experience has shown that the combat forces are most cooperative in preventing damage to monuments and fine arts always subject to operational necessities and I am sure that the Minister of Public Instruction, who has been kept in close touch with affairs by the Commander and Fine Arts Subcommission as set above north, will agree that this is so.

Very truly yours:

ELBERT W. STEPHAN
Commodore, U.S.N.
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Renato Prunas,
Secretary General for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
ROME.

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Copy to: COS
"A" File

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C.C.S. 57

2524

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

MINISTERO DELLA
AFFARI ESTERI

ROUGH TRANSLATION

04.51/21

27 Nov 44.

Dear Admiral,

I wish to draw your kind attention on a question which I am certain you, as well as the Allied Authorities, hold very much to heart.

As the war advances northwards, the threat to our cities of the highest historical and artistic interest increases day by day. The horrors of war now impend over Bologna and perhaps even more over Ravenna, unrivalled artistic centre precious to the East not less than to the West.

I am sure that the Allied Commands have already taken all necessary measures with a view to sparing, as far as possible, these two cities. Nevertheless, great is the anxiety in all Italian artistic and cultural circles for their fate.

The Ministry of Public Education, whose General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts keep themselves in close contact with the Fine Arts Commission of the Allied Command, have imparted to this Ministry the expressions of that anxiety and it is in their name that I earnestly request you to do all that is your power in order to avoid that the war should bring tragic destruction to the two cities and to all the treasures of art they contain.

Believe me, dear Admiral, sincerely yours,

See 24

Pruman.

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2525

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

A

Tel: 289

Ref: 3002/6/003

30 November 1944.

SUBJECT: Monuments and Fine Arts.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Attached original and translation of a letter dated 27 Nov 44 from Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Chief Commissioner is passed to you for necessary action and reply for signature of the Chief Commissioner.

Chief Staff Officer.
To the Chief of Staff.

B/D 5 - XII - 44

Encl: as above

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

INFORMATION

2856

SECRET

RHF/ljo A/CC 872
NOV 10 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
AFO 512

SECRET
Auth: SACMT
Initials: RHF
6 November 1944

6 November 1944

AG 000.4/185 GCT-O

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Civilian Population.

TO : Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in ITALY
Air Commander-inChief, Mediterranean

1. The Papal Secretariat of State has requested, through the Personal Representative of the President of the United States to His Holiness the Pope, that the Milan Cathedral and the Policlinic Hospital be protected from the war because of their historic and humanitarian significance.

2. The following is an extract of the communication from the Holy See:

"A recent appeal has been received from the Most Eminent Cardinal Ildefonso Schuster, Archbishop of MILAN, asking that the illustrious Lombardian Metropolis of MILAN, already so sorely tried, be spared further sorrows and devastation.

In his appeal the Most Eminent Cardinal Schuster expresses his firm belief that thanks to the intervention of the Holy See, at least it may be obtained that the area around the wonderful Cathedral in which is also the Policlinic with over 2,000 patients and more than 700 nurses, be prevented from becoming a war zone.

The Secretariat of State of His Holiness can but submit the Most Eminent Cardinal's request and trust the Allied Command will take all possible measures in time so that such a famous monument and the lives of so many innocents be saved"

3. In view of the above, it is desired that every precaution be taken to safeguard the Cathedral and Hospital mentioned above, but should military necessity arise, there should be no hesitation to take whatever action is required.

By command of General WILSON:

/s/ H.V. Roberts,
/t/ H.V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:
2-Each addressee
1-SGS
1-G-2
1-G-3
1-G-5
1-Mr. MacMillan
1-US POLAD
1-Royal Army Ordnance Corps
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1-M & D

ACC DISTRIBUTION:
Action: C.A. Sec
Info: SO to A/CC
C.o.S.
Pol Sec

1662

SECRET

HQ ACC. APO 394
542 Secty Gen.
Recd 11 Aug 1130
By ppr.

JBWP/mb

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
APO 394
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20081/MFAA 8 August 1944.

To : V.P., Adm Section.

A 2109
12 AUG 1944

Subject: Monuments in FLORENCE.

1. For information, the majority of the major monuments of FLORENCE lie to the north of the river. To the south are however:

+++ S. Maria del Carmine

+++ S. Spirito

+++ The Pitti Gallery* (the great majority of the Collections have been evacuated)

and Several lesser churches

++ S. Miniato al Monte

2. Of these the fist-named all lie within 500 yards of the river. S. Miniato al Monte, on a hill to the S.E., is probably in the gravest danger from enemy shelling.

3. Of the bridges, the Ponte alla Carraia and Ponte S. Trinità were both by Amannati (16th century). The latter was one of the loveliest in Europe. The Ponte Vecchio (still standing) is a medieval structure

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

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3. Of the bridges, the Ponte alla Carraia and Ponte S. Trinità were both by Amannati (16th century). The latter was one of the loveliest in Europe. The Ponte Vecchio (still standing) is a medieval structure covered with houses, in this respect resembling Old London Bridge.

J.B. WARD PERKINS
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.

(27)

* Information just received from Capt. Ellis AMG 8 Army that some items remain in Pitti Gallery. S.C.A.O 8 army has not yet allowed MFAA officers into S. half of city — in my opinion rightly

(386)

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

2529

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Suspense _____ Date 10 Aug. 44.

FROM		TO	FROM		TO
	Chief Staff Officer for A/cc.	✓		Patriots Branch	
	Secretary General			Security Branch	
✓	Archivist			Establishments Branch	
✓	Admin Section			Director	
	Interior			Executive Officer (A)	
	Public Safety			Executive Officer (B)	
	Public Health			G-1 (A)	
	Property Control			G-1 (B)	
	Legal			G-4 (A)	
	Education			G-4 (B)	
	Monuments & Fine Arts			H.Q. Comdt	
	Economic Section			Adjutant	
	Agriculture			Message Center	
	Commerce			Orders & Bulletins	
	Finance			2675 Regt	
	Food			Political Section	
	Industry			Navy	
	Labor			Army	
	Mining Division			Air	
	Public Works & Utilities			Communications	
	Requisition Division			Civil Censorship Group	
	Shipping			W. M. D. & P. O. W.	
	Transportation			Public Relations Branch	
	R.C. & M.G. Section			U.N.R.R.A.	
	P.A. to Executive Commissioner				
	Civil Affairs Branch				
	Information Division				
	Liaison Division				
	I. & D.P. S.C.				
	Italian Refugees Branch				

FOR

Signature _____
Remarks/Recommendation ✓
Information _____
Approval/Disposal _____
Appropriate Action _____
Investigation & Report _____
Dispatch _____

166

REMARKS _____

2530

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

EWS/hd
IP2

A/cc 000.4

3 July 1944

(21)

Dear General Infante:

4 JUL 1944

With reference to your letter 12392/OP of 25 June 1944, I am now able to inform you that, as a result of several visits to Montecassino Abbey by representatives of the Sub-Commission for Monuments and Fine Arts, the following action has been taken:

Stringent orders have been issued by the Commander of 55 Area to prevent looting and vandalism, and a military police patrol has been instituted.

I would appreciate it if you would inform me promptly should other similar cases come to your notice.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

000.7

165
General Adolfo Infante
Deputy Chief of General Staff
Comando Supremo

(26)
A/cc 000.4
3 July 44

File/Lot

2531

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

Army Hdqrs
U-3680

JBWP/bmp

HEADQUARTERS
1 DEC 1944
A. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20044/1/MFAA

30 June 1944.

DSU 1576
4 JUL 1944

Subject: Montecassino Abbey.

To : Major Quayle, P.A. to Chief Commissioner, ACC.

(24)

Ref. your A/CC 000.4 of 28 June 44.

1. Action has already been taken on this matter as follows:

a. Visits of inspection on 25 and 26 June 44 by Capt. A.S. Pennoyer of this Subcommission, who reported evidence of considerable trespass and looting.

b. Visit to HQ 55 Area on 27 June 44 by Major J.B. Ward Perkins, Deputy Director.

2. As the result of these visits 55 Area have issued the attached order and are undertaking to post suitable notices and to order CMP patrols twice weekly.

3. Further action is in the hands of R.C. & M.G. Section (Lt. Col. Shipp), who hold a copy of Capt. Pennoyer's report.

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

C C C - 1

Copy to:
R.C. & M.G. Section

164 -

(23)

20044/1/MFAA

Files

2 5 3 2

C O P Y

SUBJECT:- Protected Monuments

HQ 55 Area

55A/57/A

27 Jun 44

1 Cdn Corps
2 NZ Div
7 Armd Bde
21 Army Tk Bde

Copy to: Main HQ, ACC, CMF
•3 District

1. Reference the attached Area order.

2. ACC have reported definite cases of theft of holy relics from the Vatican property at CASSINO, by irresponsible soldiers.

3. It will be appreciated if you will be good enough to take such action as you consider effective to prevent such vandalism.

/s/ R.A.D. Moseley

Brigadier,
Area Commander.

DWG/GFG

- - - - - - - - -

239. PROTECTED MONUMENTS

1. It is again emphasised that the MONASTERY at CASSINO is a sacred and historical property owned by the VATICAN.

It is OUT OF BOUNDS.

Already articles of no intrinsic worth but of much religious importance have been looted from the Monastery by troops; such thefts from holy property discredit every soldier concerned ~~in~~ therein.

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

soldiers.

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Brigadier,
Area Commander.

DWG/GFG

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2. Notice boards show that the Monastery is out of bounds.

A military guard is now posted there and CMP patrols include it in their rounds.

3. Should any bona fide parties specially desire to visit the Monastery application will be made to HQ 55 Area for a permit. If a permit is granted, each party will always be in charge of an officer and, if possible, be accompanied by a Chaplain.

Applications will specify the numbers, by ranks, in the party, the name of the officer to be in charge of it, and proposed date of visit.

(A 57)

(25) APP A
55 A/T A/A
27 Jan 44

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2534

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Chief Commissioner

FILE No. A/CC 000.4

SUBJECT: Montecassino Abbey

28 June 1944

TO: Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Subcommission

Attached communication has been acknowledged.

Passed to you for such early action as you see fit, and are able, to take.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R.A.
PA to A/CC

162

2535

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

EWS/hd
T.A.D.

A/CC 000.4

28 June 1944

Subject: Montecassino Abbey

VEJ 410
30 JUN 1944

Dear General Infante:

(21)

I have to acknowledge your letter No. 1239z/OP of Prot.

This has been passed to the Sub-Commission for Monuments and Fine Arts with instructions to take early action in the matter.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

General Adolfo Infante
Deputy Chief of General Staff
Comando Supremo

161

(23)

A/CC 000.4
28 Jan XY

Fdl Lns

2536

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

[redacted]

675

261240

ADC MIAMI (Civil Affairs Branch)

[redacted]

26 June 1944.

Vapor 165 - Clear

[redacted]

D2J 1457
30 JUN 1944

[redacted]

REPORT OF DEATH DUE CAUSE BE ALLIED SOLDIER TO NEED CARRIED MANIFEST
RECEIVED HERE TO PASS TO FIVE FIVE AREA FOR AIR MAIL PARCEL SIGNED STONE GRATEFUL YOU
FIND AIR MAIL POSTAGE AMOUNTING OUT OF FUNDS GIVEN TO ALLIED TROOPS SICK
UNDERSTAND MORE ARE EXPECTED SOON THIS DETACHMENT HAS HEADQUARTERS
DEPOT WITH AREA CHECKING AT YOUR HEADQUARTERS TOMORROW

160 -

E. A. F.A. (1760)

22

6715
260 Army

Filed 108

R3J

ROGER T. BAKER
[redacted] Capt. AGD
Deputy Adjutant.

2537

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

TRANSLATION

OSY 1377.

SUPREME COMMAND

26 JUN 1944

Section I -- Operations Office

No. 12392/OP of Prot. P.M. 135, 25 June 1944

SUBJECT: Montecassino Abbey.

TO: Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Dear Captain Stone,

For the purpose of retrieving objects of inestimable artistic value still buried among the ruins of Montecassino Abbey, I have arranged for a unit of the 10th Genio Regiment, under the direction of a competent authority (Padre Rea), to go and recover all that can be found.

It now comes to my attention that individual Allied soldiers -- especially colored -- go frequently among the ruins and carry off objects evidently to save them as keep-sakes.

It is undoubtedly a question of soldiers who do not understand the very serious damage which, with the removals pointed out, is caused to the collection of relics of the historical Abbey.

To avoid this most serious inconvenience I have arranged, in agreement with the commander of the Allied Police (PSS), that a special guard service be activated by the Royal Carabinieri.

Knowing the deep interest which the Allied Authorities have always shown for the preservation of Italian art treasures, I consider it opportune to inform you of what is being done so that you may take any immediate action you deem necessary.

/s/ A. Infante

ADOLFO INFANTE
MAJOR GENERAL, FCS

(2)

Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

2392/OP
25 Jun 44

2538

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

AJC/dfe

ACC 000.4 22 June 1944

OSS 1380
27 JUN 1944

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of 22 June 1944, ref. 684, the question of damage to the Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul has been referred to the appropriate Sub-Commission of this Commission for immediate attention.

A further letter will be sent to you as soon as a report has been received.

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Mr. G. Kapsambelis
Assistant Representative
Greek Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy
NAPLES

20

To ACC
DISPATCH
Date 22 Jun 0845
Via NG 8045
ACC 000.4 GD
22 Jun 44

ACC 000.4

File / GRS

2539

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

Secretary General

DSJ 1242
28 JUN 1944
SG 000.4

Damage to Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Naples

Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission

22 June 4

Attached is a copy of a letter received from the Greek Delegation together with a copy of an interim reply. Will you please investigate the matter urgently and submit a report for the Acting Chief Commissioner.

A. J. COLLINS
Captain, RE
Asst Secy Gen

DSJ - Ltr in my No 684 dated 22 June - your Ref

SMW-

000.4

158 -

No ACC - Sec'y Gen.
DISPATCHED
Date-Time 23 June 0245
By AG 201/C.
Remarks

19

22 June 44

2540

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

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

HQ ACC, APO 394
Sec'y (Cen)
Rec'd 22 June 1944
By

Naples, the 22nd June 1944.

Ref.: 684.

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge that the Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Naples, Vico dei Greci No.16, has sustained damage from enemy action and especially from loting.

As it is an historical monument of 16th Century origin, it is important that :

1o. The necessary measures should be taken for the preservation and protection of this ancient monument, and

2o. The indispensable repairs be effectuated so that the liturgical service might begin again.

Your orders to the competent Section of the ACC for an early attention to this matter would be much appreciated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours sincerely,

C. Kyssambelis.

Assistant Representative

Lt. General Sir NEIL MASON MACFARLANE

Chief Commissioner of A.C.C.

Naples

(19) Encl I

684
22 June 44

2541

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

IC/WJM/jfl

SC 091.33

2 June 1944

OSH 1072
8 JUN 194

Subject: Fertilizer Plants.

To: A.A.I. (Adm Echelon)

1. As indicated in Allied Control Commission's "Report on Fertilizer Production in Liberated Italy," it is proposed to reactivate the Montecatini Plant at Pontecagnano for the production of superphosphates. The plant is in first class condition, undamaged, and has a production potential of 1100 tons per month.

2. The production of superphosphate fertilizer is considered of first priority for securing the greatest possible crop production and consequent cutting down of food imports for the support of the civilian population. The possible production of superphosphate fertilizers in Southern Italy, taking in all operable plants, including the Pontecagnano factory is but a little over a third of the minimum requirements indicated by Agriculture Subcommission, of the Allied Control Commission.

3. The Pontecagnano Plant is occupied as an Ordnance Depot by 557 A.O.D., R.A.O.C. (B) under authority of AAI Adv. Adm. Ech. Much work has been put into the transformation of the premises into an Ordnance Depot, but essential machinery is still in place.

4. It is requested that, if urgent military priority will permit, steps be taken to return this plant to the management for the production of fertilizer.

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

Jn 5-1045
156 Assign to Eco. Sec.
Sh

Ltr. originated w/ Eco. Sec. & draft amended by C.C.

SC 091.33
2 Sept 44

Production Civil Supplies

2542

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735015

29 May 44
DFE

TRANSLATION

ARCHBISHOP OF NAPLES

In regard to damaged churches in the city and Archdiocese of Naples

DSA 791
8 JUN 1944

MEMORANDUM

The churches damaged by aerial bombardment in the city and Archdiocese of Naples number 115 among churches seriously damaged and damaged as described in letter of March 4th, 1944, addressed to the Office of the Genio Civile.

A summary estimate of the expense for repairs was calculated at twenty-eight millions, including restoration of the Seminary and the Opera Pia Landi at Capodimonte.

By a letter in April last, His Eminence The Cardinal Archbishop made request to Colonel Poletti for a grant to finance such an undertaking, limited to the most urgent works, and giving priority to the Parishes where the need is most pressing.

And having been requested to define the legal status of the Churches, by a letter to the Prefect of Naples it was stated that under the Concordate both the Parish Churches and those open to public worship have legal standing and that the Archbishop is their representative.

Furthermore, the obligation of the State was cited, which had already been confirmed by letter of 11/3/1941 No. 721 by the Ministry of Public Works, and notified by the Genio Civile both to the Diocese and the Naples Prefettura.

But the request of the Cardinal Archbishop has not yet been granted, inasmuch as there are still in suspense the provisions also for the Seminary, Opera Pia Landi and two parish churches, for which the Genio Civile had submitted the relative projects.

In view of the situation and for reasons of general character, and particularly for the moral and spiritual needs of the people, as repeatedly pointed out, it is urgent that the churches of Naples, and in the first place the parish churches, be repaired at least to the point that services can be held, leaving final repairs for a more convenient period and so that this work might be properly performed.

155

Fill/206

2543

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

SECRET 1200 US6 8V7

SF

ACC MAIN (GEN MACFARLANE C COMM) 14th. May, 1944.

SECRET V16

PRIORITY GEN MACFARLANE

TROOPERS

9 1 6 3 3 C A 2

YOUR NINE TWO NINE THREE THREE CHARLIE ABLE TWO FD PARTLY TO TROOPERS PERSONAL FOR FUS FROM ACC MAIN FOR MACFARLANE PERSONAL PARAM PARA ONE FD AGREE LARGE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF GENERAL PURPOSE ENGINEERING PRODUCTS POSSIBLE IN NAPLES BUT ONLY IF ADEQUATE HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER AND SLANT OR COAL WERE AVAILABLE FD PARA TWO FD ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY ALREADY RIGOROUSLY RATIONED AND ONLY SUFFICIENT FOR IMMEDIATE ESSENTIAL NEEDS AND LITTLE PROSPECT OF IMPROVEMENT FD PARA THREE FD AT PRESENT NO COAL IS AVAILABLE EVEN FOR SOME ESSENTIAL NEEDS SUCH AS GLASS MAKING FD FURTHER CERTAIN RAW MATERIALS WOULD HAVE TO BE IMPORTED FD PARA FOUR FD THEREFORE CMA UNDER THE CONDITIONS CONSIDER UNNECESSARY TO SEND EXPERT THIS THEATRE FD PARA FIVE FD INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION HAVE ALREADY MADE INVESTIGATIONS OF ALL MORE IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL POSSIBILITIES AND HAVE REPORTS AVAILABLE FOR USE WHENEVER CONDITIONS WILL PERMIT OF FURTHER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

O C T . C 1

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SECRET

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

15

M 200
14 MARCH 44

2544

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

Deputy Secy General

PRESERVATION

OF

WORKS OF ART

IN ITALY

(14)

2545

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

US RESTRICTED Equals BRITISH RESTRICTED

F O R E W A R D

In war great damage to buildings, including churches and those of great historical value, has to be accepted when it is operationally unavoidable. To add to such destruction either by wanton action or through thoughtlessness is a crime against civilization.

The objects of this pamphlet are to:

a. Outline the history of Art in Italy.

b. Emphasize that whereas the Germans look upon collections of objects of Art belonging to occupied countries as fields for vandalism and lucrative looting, it is the duty of each member of the United Nations when in occupied territory to regard himself as a trustee for such possessions.

I wish all officers and men to study this little pamphlet which should help to give a true perspective of the importance of preserving all that is old and rare in any country which they may enter in the course of the war.

/s/ H. R. Wilson
General.
Supreme Commander,
Allied Forces Mediterranean Theater.

Allied Force Headquarters
8 May 1944

Reproduced, Hq. Peninsular Base Section
APO 782, 13 May 1944 ____.

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" & "E"

2546

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

1. What is a Work of Art?

Man is distinguished from the beasts by his power to reason and to frame abstract hopes and ideas. Art, like literature and science, is one of the supreme ways in which that power can be expressed in tangible and visible shape. We all have, in varying degrees, these ideas and feelings at the back of our minds, but most of us lack the power to express them. The artist is the man who, by his special skill, can put them for us into concrete shape, whether in stone or paint or words.

Art is not the mere copying of nature. If it were, the wax-works at Madame Tussaud's would be greater works of art than the sculptures of Michaelangelo. An artist needs technical skill, like any other craftsman. But only if he has also inspiration and vision will his product be a work of art, and the deeper that vision the greater the art. The work of an artist like Raphael or Botticelli ranks with that of the great thinkers, writers and scientists, among the supreme achievements of the human race.

2. What Is the Value of a Work of Art?

A work of art has a money value, often very large. The "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough, was sold for £ 160,000; and Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" fetched £ 250,000. Even so, works of art are not like diamonds. However valuable a diamond may be, you can always get another like it. But the "Mona Lisa" or the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican are unique. Their creators are dead, and no money could ever replace them.

But, apart from the money value, what useful purpose does a work of art serve? Should we not be just as well off without any? The answer is best given by the fact that, whatever the reasons may be, wherever men are, they do find themselves compelled to try to express the artistic sense within them, and their fellow-men do get inspiration and pleasure from their work. Some of the earliest known works of man are not "useful" at all, in the sense that tools and weapons are useful, but paintings of animals and ivory-carvings, such as are found in the famous Stone Age caves of the Pyrenees; and even the most primitive of present-day tribesmen have an art of their own, often surprisingly advanced both in ideas and in technique--for example, the wood-carvings of West Africa. We ourselves, quite unconsciously, every day enjoy the inherited artistic tradition of centuries in our homes, in our furniture, and in our cities. There have been a few nations completely without art or learning, like the Hun or the Vandal; but they perished swiftly, and their names remain only as a by-word for ignorant savagery.

3. Why Is Italy so Rich in Works of Art?

Of all European countries, Italy is the richest in art treasures. For over twenty-five centuries there has been an almost uninterrupted tradition of artistic creation; and in spite of a long and troubled

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

history, Italy has succeeded to an astonishing degree in preserving its artistic heritage. Even today there is scarcely a town or village that does not boast at least one building of historical or artistic value.

The most powerful single influence has been the Church. Imperial Rome has been the center of the ancient civilized world, and the Roman Church inherited that position. Throughout the Middle Ages it was the great patron of the arts--architecture, painting, sculpture, music, literature. It was also their protection. Classical science and literature have survived because they were preserved in monastic libraries, while church treasuries were the great storehouses of ancient and medieval craftsmanship. The Vatican collections were the first museum as we know it in Europe.

While the Popes were making Rome a city of monuments, great ruling families such as the Medici in Florence, the Sforza in Milan, the d'Este in Ferrara were the patrons of the artists of their day and collectors of the art of the past. City-councils too employed architects and artists to build and adorn municipal palaces and other public buildings. All these influences of public as well as private patronage have gone to make Italy the home of many of the noblest achievements of the human spirit.

b. How Have the Germans Behaved?

The Nazis have systematically stripped large parts of Europe of their movable works of art. It is easy to see why:

a. In their opinion, Germany has to be supreme in Art collections as in everything else.

b. To destroy a nation utterly, as Germany has tried for example to destroy the Poles, you must also destroy its cultural heritage of science, literature, and art.

c. Works of art, like jewelry, are a good form of investment against the day of reckoning.

This organized looting is supervised by the Special Cultural Branch of the German Foreign Office under von Ribbentrop; some is done by open appropriation, some by fictitious sale, some by "exchange" for third-rate German works of art.

Much of the booty has passed into the hands of the Party Leaders. When Greece fell, Ribbentrop sent a special convoy of lorries to rob the museums of Athens. Goering has a fine collection of modern French art, while Goebbels is said to prefer the Flemish painters. The great central collection of all was to be at Linz, as a memorial to Hitler's mother. Here it was planned to bring together the greatest works of art in the world, the pick of the museums and galleries of Europe and America.

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

Italy, until recently an ally, has so far fared better at German hands. But since the Italian armistice, there have been at least two cases of wanton and deliberate savagery. The library of the Royal Society of Naples they burned, together with its irreplaceable collection of manuscripts; and at Rome they deliberately destroyed the contents of the Ethnographic museum and the six-hundred-year-old state archives of the Kingdom of Naples.

5. Is Art National or International?

This tale of organised robbery and ruthless destruction makes it all the more important that we, by comparison, should insure by our behavior in occupied territory that we cannot be accused of such crimes. It is inevitable that, in the actual fighting and in the bombing of military targets, historic buildings and works of art will suffer. That is only one of the many tragedies of war. But we can, and must, see that what is left is preserved from all further harm.

Art and science are not things that belong to any one nation. The Nazis do not agree. They tolerate an artist or a scientist only insofar as he works for Nazi ends--and as a result, the standard of both has deteriorated in Germany. We believe, on the other hand, that science and art are international, and that only if men are absolutely free to follow their own spirit can they produce and enjoy great work. Even the Nazis were beaten when it came to excluding Shakespeare from Germany; they had to call him "an essentially Germanic poet". And in turn, generations of Englishmen (Shelley, Byron, Tennyson, Sir Christopher Wren, Ruskin, the Adams brothers, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, to name only a few) have been inspired by the art of Italy and have passed that inspiration on to us. In the words of the notice in the park--"This is yours; look after it".

6. What You Can Do.

Most of the damage that is done to works of art in wartime is done by sheer thoughtlessness. Here are a few suggestions:

Don't carve your name, chip off "souvenirs", or cut out bits of pictures.

If you are billeted in a historic building, treat it as you would expect a stranger to treat your own home.

Books and libraries are going to be badly needed for the reeducation of the Italian people. Help to preserve them from damage.

The man who gave you your torch-battery was an Italian scientist, Volta. The research of Italian doctors has helped to save Allied lives. Treat the collections and laboratories, on which such work depends, with respect.

Have you thought who, in the long run, pays for the damage you do?

2549

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

D.U. 813
15 MAG. 1944

THE CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT

Salerno, 10 May 1944

No. 2821

My dear General:

(12)

I am very grateful to you for your letter No. 341/73/CA of April 30th, relative to the conservation of the Italian artistic and cultural patrimony and I ask you, on my behalf, to thank the Allied Authorities for the serious consideration given to the problem and the measures adopted.

With reference to point 7 of your communication, I may come back to this matter, if the Italian technical organs should have further suggestions and proposals, with the intent of obtaining those ends which are equally desired both by us and the Allied Authorities.

I remain, my dear General, cordially yours,

/s/ BADOGLIO

Lieutenant General
Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
CASERTA

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(13)

2821
10 MAG 44

2550

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

1 MAG 1944

SF

Ref: 341/73/CA.

30th April 1944.

SUBJECT: Damage to Monuments.

TO : S. Excellency Marshal Badoglio,
Capo de Governo.

Your file No.2178.

1. Your letter of 6th April has been given very full and sympathetic consideration. The special points raised in the memorandum which accompanies your letter have been and still are of great concern to the Allied Governments.

2. You will like to know the arrangements that have been made to meet our mutual requirements.

3. General Eisenhower and General Alexander have by letter drawn the attention of all Commanders to the need of avoiding by all possible means, damage to monumental buildings of historic and artistic importance; it is considered that no absolute prohibitions to occupation by troops can be made.

4. Lists of buildings, graded by importance, have been drawn up in consultation with Italian Superintendents. These lists are now being printed for circulation. These buildings may only be occupied under certain clearly defined conditions and authority from a Major General or officer of equivalent rank.

5. Where it has been found necessary to occupy a listed building, provision is made for the dispersal of the contents on the lines you suggest.

6. Arrangements for protection are included in all plans for future operations.

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7. I am happy to be able to inform you that your proposals have been so covered and to assure you that further proposals on this subject will receive consideration.

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341/73/CA
30 Apr 44

file/4000

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner.

2551

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

TRANSLATION

20 APR 1944

File No. 2178

Salerno, 6 April 1944

Dear General;

There have not escaped your attention the damages inflicted upon Italian buildings and monuments of high artistic value during their occupation by Allied units and offices. To the solemn declarations of the responsible political heads of Great Britain and United States, there have followed the definite orders issued by General Eisenhower and later by General Alexander for the respect to the artistic buildings which the Allied troops were obliged to use because of war necessity. Nevertheless, many irreparable damages have been inflicted and continue to be committed. The frequent contacts between the officers of the Italian Government and the members of the Fine Arts Sub-Commission do not seem to have brought concrete results.

I shall limit myself to mention, among the most serious damages, those inflicted at the Palazzo Reale at Naples from which large quantities of furniture, paintings, books and tapestries have been carried away; similar fate has befallen the Palazzo Reale at Caserta and the Accademia di Belle Arti of Naples, to mention only the principal cases.

In order to obviate in the future such serious occurrences (and in the very near future we hope to find ourselves in cities such as Rome, Firenze, Siena, Assisi, etc., where the artistic treasures are innumerable), I have summed up in the enclosed Memorandum several measures which could be taken in common agreement between the A.C.C. and the Italian Government, and later made known to AFHQ in Italy for the execution of the consequent instructions.

If you are in agreement, in principle, with the proposals contained in the said Memorandum, contacts could be established between your appropriate representatives and officers of the Italian Government to determine the details.

I have no doubt that my proposals will find favorable consideration on your part, because I know how vivid and profound the concern is in British and North American public opinion to safeguard this common cultural patrimony of humanity.

In anticipation of your courteous reply, I beg of you to accept, my dear General, my best regards.

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The Chief of Government

/s/ BADOGLIO

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

TRANSLATION

(NOTE: Enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter #2178 of 6 Apr 1944).

M E M O R A N D U M

1. Renewal of absolute prohibition to occupy and requisition for military use buildings of high monumental, archeological and artistic importance.

A list of such buildings (beginning with those of the region of Rome) shall be drawn up in agreement between the Subcommission of Fine Arts and the R. Sopraintendenza Belle Arti of Naples.

Such buildings, gradually as the Italian cities become occupied, should be closed and watched over by the Military Police and by the Royal Carabinieri.

2. Always in agreement, compilation of a list of historical buildings which could be used only in case of absolute necessity, only with certain precaution.

In these the objects of art shall be removed and turned over to local Sopraintendenze delle Belle Arti or to the technical offices of the Communes. The furniture of artistic value shall be assembled in an enclosure which shall be walled. There will remain in effect the prohibition to carry away the tapestries and other accessories.

3. Representatives of the Subcommission of Fine Arts will supervise, along with the Allied Commands, to the closing of the buildings referred to in item 1, and to the eventual requisition of those mentioned in item 2.

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

CC/P/173

PSB 462
5 APR 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

FNMM/rj

4th. April, 1944.

My dear Eisenhower,

I enclose a letter from General Devers introducing Mr Shipman who will bring you this note himself.

Mr Shipman will explain what he has come to do. Please put him in touch with Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission and give him all the advice and assistance he may require.

Yours sincerely,
Noel Mason MacFarlane

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Co missioner.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Deputy Chief Commissioner,
SALERNO.

(10)

Encl retained by Capt Stone

4 Apr

file/400

2554

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

31 MAR

Ref: 20034/1
GC 000.4

27 March 1944

Subject: Royal Palace at Naples

To: G.O.C.-in-C.,
Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy

1. As a result of reports of damage done to monuments and fine arts in Italy you caused to be appointed a Commission of Enquiry to investigate damage alleged to have been caused to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

2. This Commission made certain recommendations, some general and others for immediate action, in the area in and around Naples.

3. One of the general recommendations was that liaison between Commanders and the Allied Military Government should be improved. The Commission had noted that insufficient use had been made by Commanders of the knowledge and experience of the experts in the Allied Military Government.

4. Of the six recommendations regarding the area in and around Naples, three have been rejected, viz., those concerning the Royal Palace at Naples, San Martino, and Lists of Furniture. The recommendation regarding a permanent police piquet at Pompeii has been accepted in a form which practically nullifies its value.

5. In spite of the recommendation to make more use of the experts in Allied Military Government, these recommendations were rejected without any consultation with, or reference to, myself or the Sub-Commission for Monuments and Fine Arts.

6. The continued occupation by troops of the Royal Palace in Naples, contrary to the recommendations of the Collier Commission, has resulted, as was to be feared, in a great deal of stupid and unnecessary damage done in the process of restoration by the Royal Engineers under the D.D.W.

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7. In particular, the only remaining 19th Century fresco, by Francesco de Mura, previously damaged, has now been utterly destroyed in spite of verbal assurance that it would not be touched; period-mouldings have been stripped wholesale; several painted doors have been removed.

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8. The Italian Superintendent of Monuments and the Palace Foreman-of-Works both of whom work under the Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission, were denied all access to the work. The D.D.S. is now prepared to admit them only in the presence of an officer, a concession which affords no practical guarantee of a repetition of this stupidity.

9. The occupation of a building of this character, carried out against the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, throws a heavy onus of responsibility on the occupying troops. So far no practical steps seem to have been taken to meet this responsibility. I fear that similar damage may be caused in other places which are to be occupied in spite of General Collier's recommendations and I can confirm that at Pompeii considerable and constant damage is done by troops who visit the ruins in great quantities, damage which might be prevented or reduced if the recommendations of the Commission were carried out.

10. The staff of the Sub-Commission for Monuments & Fine Arts is at the disposal of the military authorities who find it necessary to occupy buildings of historical importance and I would ask that at least these authorities should be instructed to consult and refer to the Sub-Commission and to abide by their recommendations during such occupation. In particular I would ask that if historical buildings have to be occupied, the senior officer should be made personally responsible for securing the building against damage and that he should, on departure, hand over that building to a member of the Sub-Commission for Monuments & Fine Arts.

11. The recommendations of the Collier Commission, if carried out, will go a long way to preserving historical buildings from unnecessary damage in the future. But, if proper use is made of the staff of the Sub-Commission for Monuments & Fine Arts by all military formations, much can be done.

NOEL MASON MACREADY
Lieutenant-General
Chief Commissioner

P.S. From the point of view of war effort this monuments business is just a nuisance. But we will lay ourselves--and our masters--open to vitriolic criticisms if we don't do everything practicable to avoid damage ut any rate in rear areas.

NMM

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2554

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

26 FEB 1944

Subject: PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY — PRESERVATION OF.

27 FEB 1944

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.M.F.
17th Feb. 44

To:

Commanders of all Formations and Units.

Concern has been caused at home by reports of damage done to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

When I received these reports I ordered a commission to be set up to ascertain the truth in this matter. The results of the commission's investigations show that these reports of damage have been exaggerated, but at the same time establishes that a certain amount of damage has been done by thoughtlessness or carelessness, and even by a few wilfully destructive individuals.

I wish to impress on all officers how vitally necessary it is that the troops under their command behave in a manner which safeguards the good name of our armies and brings credit to their race.

As we advance further north we shall enter a part of the country where art treasures and monuments are more numerous. I therefore direct that every officer brings continually to the notice of those serving under him our responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect these objects to the greatest extent that is possible under operational conditions.

S.

H.R. Alexander

GENERAL,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

27 FEB 1944
XXII

2557

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

Office of the Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
ALGIERS.

To: General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane.

From: Mr. Macmillan.

I enclose:

(1) A Private and Confidential letter and documents which Mr. Hugh Molson, M.P. has sent me about the preservation of objects of historical and artistic interest in Italy.

(2) A suggested reply furnished by the Military Government Section.

I have just sent an interim acknowledgement to Mr. Molson.

I should be very grateful for your comments on what he says.

HM
Mr. MacMillan
I agree to suggested reply.
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NMM
1

24th January, 1944.

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C O P Y

C O P Y

2558

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

Private and Confidential

C O P Y

C O P Y

30th December 1943

My dear Herold,

For some time a number of us in both Houses have been anxious to make certain that no unnecessary damage was done by our forces to objects of artistic and historic interest. We began by urging so far as possible that places of beauty and interest in Italy should be spared aerial bombardment, unless there were an over-riding operational need. Of even greater importance appears to be the preservation and restoration of such places after they have been occupied by our forces.

With regard to the first matter, we know that Tedder was extremely sympathetic and we know that he instructed Norris, whose Memorandum I enclose, to prepare a list of places whichwere not to be bombarded from the air if it could be avoided. It was unfortunate that ancient Pompeii was unnecessarily bombed from the air, but the bombing of the marshalling yards in Rome is an example of the care that has generally been taken to avoid unnecessary damage.

Brigadier Mortimer Wheeler has now left the Army and is due to go out toIndia at Lord Wavell's request to take charge of the Department of Archaeology in India. He was a combatant brigadier with the Eighth Army and I enclose a report which he has written. He gave an address to the Amenities Group in the House and he is lecturing to the Society of Antiquaries on the 15th January. Both he and Norris emphasise in their Memorands that most of the avoidable damage which is done occurs after our troops have occupied a country. What is apparently required is that there should be a number of officers attached to Formation Headquarters who would go round accompanied by military police and make certain that looting and wanton damage is not done by our troops or that due to ignorence harm is done carelessly. Behind this organisation, there is need for development of the A.M.G.C.T. Service which should work in close liaison with the Italian Department of Antiquities - stated to be the only efficient department of the Italian Government!

Sir Leonard Woolley, as you know, has been out making an inspection on behalf of the War Office and I understand that his report will show that there has been even a deterioration in conditions since these two officers came home.

I am writing this private and confidential letter to you in the hope that you and Mr. Murphy might be willing to take this matter up from your end. I know you will be interested in this matter from the cultural point of view, but I think you will also realise that as political propaganda it is important to show that we have done all that we can to prevent destructive war from doing unnecessary and avoidable damage to the heritage of our civilisation.

Encl (1)

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Much damage of course cannot be avoided but that merely makes it more important toavoid the slightest unnecessary damage. We are agitating at this end, but the Secretaries of State and such-like people feel obliged to assist "the men on the spot" unless you take the same view that we do. If you could indicate from your end that you would like to have something done on the lines of the two enclosed reports, it would be immensely helpful. These two combatant officers wrote their reports quite independently and without consultation, but you will see that their recommendations are broadly on the same lines.

Yours ever,

/s/ Hugh Molson

The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillen, M.P.
Minister Resident in North-West Africa,
Algiers.

C O P Y

C O P Y

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

PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS, COLLECTIONS, ETC. OF ARTISTIC OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

(Notes by Brigadier Mortimer Wheeler (Keeper of the London Museum) based on first-hand experience with the 8th Army in Africa and the 5th Army in Italy).

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1. The General Problem

In all enemy territory occupied by our forces are sites and remains and collections of outstanding artistic, historical or archaeological importance which are liable to destruction or irreparable damage. We shall incur the obloquy of friends and enemies alike, for all time, if we fail to doeverything in our power to mitigate such destruction and damage.

Thus in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania are the remains of five large cities which are not merely local relics of the Carthaginian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine civilisations but are an integral part of the European cultural tradition. They have been extensively excavated by the Italians (from a variety of motives), and it isnow our responsibility to conserve them, together with such records and collections as can be recovered after two armies have passed over them.

In Italy the accumulative mass and the unsurpassed value of historic buildings and collections of works of art, books and antiquities are common knowledge. In varying degree, France and other countries of Europe present a similar problem. Urgent and continuous action is necessary both before, during and after the actual launching of an attack.

2. The Three phases of the problem.

The problem of conservation falls into three phases:

(a) Mitigation of destructin, particularly by bombing, during the preparation of an attack.
(b) Mitigation of destruction in the immediate wake of an attack.
(c) Conservation during the subsequent period ofoccupation.

In phase (a) it will obviously be impossible, normally, to vary the military plan to save a monument of art or antiquity, although at least one instance occurred recently (at Pompeii) where informed advice would not only have prevented the gratuitous destruction (mostly by bombs) of much of the ancient Roman city, but might have aided the war-effort by diverting the attack to the intended target (the modern town of the same name). Other occasions will undoubtedly occur from time to time when at least some damage can be obviated in the planning of an operation, if good reason can be shown from an authoritative source.

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In phase (b), i.e. in the immediate wake of an attack, much can be done to prevent wilful, unnecessary and unintelligent damage to buildings, sculptures, pictures, books, etc., by troops in the first flush of victory. Details of some of the damage done are as follows: At Tripoli, the Castello was used as the H.Q. of the garrison, and no steps were taken to safeguard the Department of Antiquities, which was looted. The Library of the town was left unprotected.

C O P Y

C O P Y

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At Leptus Magna (Homs), statuary was overturned by our troops, names were carved on statuary, and vaults sealed up in the Roman theatre were broken into by Arabs and looted in the absence of any guards. The presence of a military policeman or two in both cases would have prevented much of this.

At Sabratha, sculptures were looted from the proscenium of the superb Roman theatre, and historic inscriptions were removed.

At Pompeii, four British soldiers held down the Italian custodian and removed some bronze vessels.

In phase (c), almost as much damage may be done as in the actual attack, both positively by the occupation of historic buildings by troops and by souvenir-hunters (including civilian looters) and negatively by mere failure to recover hidden valuables from their hiding-places. It is certain that more in the way of pictures, church treasuries, antiquities, etc., has been hidden away in Italy than will ever be recovered in the absence of immediate measures.

3. What has been done?

In Africa, no steps were taken in advance by G.H.Q.A. to safeguard any of the historical sites, collections or records. That certain measures were in fact ultimately taken was due solely to the intervention of a combatant officer who happened to be on the spot and, appreciating the urgent need, dealt summarily with the situation, with the ready complaisance and sympathy of Eighth Army and G.H.Q.A. Subsequently he arranged for the attachment of an officer to G.H.Q.A. for the supervision of historical sites and records in Cyrenaica dx and Tripolitania, and exceedingly useful work was done by that officer both in preventing further damage and theft and in organising the work of preservation.

In Italy, the situation was deplorable. Enquiry discovered on the staff of AMGOT at Naples a Major with one sergeant as his total staff, appointed to look after "Education and Fine Arts"! "Education" included the immense task of reopening the Italian schools, and it will be appreciated that "Fine Arts" scarcely entered the picture. Short lists of outstanding historic buildings, etc. in towns occupied or likely to be occupied by our Forces had been prepared, and letters asking Army and Air Force commanders to give special consideration to these buildings and, in particular, not to billet troops in them, had been sent out, but no acknowledgment had been received and billeting, etc. had proceeded without interruption. No police were available for the safeguarding of any of these places, and at no time had the Major had effective access to the responsible senior commanders in relation to his task. In other words, nothing effective had been done, in an area containing some of the met notable historical buildings and relics in the Mediterranean area!

4. What is urgently needed

The solution of the problem is not in fact difficult to find, and the following machinery is urged:-

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(e) An Archaeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs, of the rank of brigadier or full colonel, i.e. with sufficient military authority to talk to the most senior commanders on a more or less equal footing. (A major, however distinguished personally, cannot carry enough guns forthis purpose. Red tabs are essential).

(b) District Officers. A carefully chosen and fully qualified officer of field rank (preferably Lt. Col.) as the Adviser's local deputy in each main district (e.g. one for Tripolitenia and Cyrenaica, one for Sicily and Calabria, one for central Italy, etc.)

(c) A lien on a limited force of military police - say, half-a-dozen - in each district. (This is essential).

(d) A very small staff of clerks (say, two) for each district.

(e) A car for each dis

(f) Delegation of author
necessary to prevent

(Page was torn and lost. Impossible to type this complete)

5. Further Points.

(a) It is essentiel that the principal district officers should be chosen with the their names should be made know either to the generel at least to bodies such as the British Academy and the Society of Antiqueries which are expert in such matters.

(b) The present report extends only down to 9th November 1943, i.e. exactly two months after the Salerno landing. It is understood that since then Sir Leonard Woolley has been appointed Archaeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs (with the rank of Lieut. Col) and has gone out to Africa and Italy to investigate; also that two or three other officers of lesser rank have been sent to the Mediterranean eres to deal with certain of the matters raised above. This tardy action is still utterly inadequate. The need for higher rank for the principal Adviser is again submitted, and a comprehensive and detailed scheme for conservation, enquiry and protectin, not only behind the lines but also in the most forward areas, is a vital and urgent requisite, alike on cultural and politicel grounds.

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9th December 1943

C O P Y

C O P Y

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

COPY

Confidential

PRESERVATION OF ITALIAN MONUMENTS AND WORKS OF ART

(Memorandum by Flight Lieutenant F.C.Morris based on first hand experience in Sicily and Italy)

1. The Problem

At the outbreak of war the various Italian Superintendants of Fine Arts took action on an agreed plan by which all movable works of art were transferred to Deposits selected for their isolation and distance from military objectives. Immovable works of art and monuments were extensively protected against blast or collapse by elaborate brickwork or timber and sandbag frameworks. As a general rule, even when deposited with religious bodies, these deposits were left in the charge of an administrative official with some three or four attendants. Telephones were installed.

The Italian plans did not take into consideration the risks arising from ground operations following an invasion of Italy herself. These risks are mainly:-

(a) Risk of destruction through aerial bombardment during local ground operations.
(b) Risk of destruction by ground forces during operations, i.e. through artillery bombardment or looting immediately after attacks.
(c) Risk of damage through the billeting of allied forces in museums, libraries, or in buildings containing State Deposits, e.g. billeting of Catania museum by North Hants Regiment after taking city, billeting of provincial Deposit at Castel S. Angelo near Barletta by Indian Division.
(d) Risk of demolition of State Deposits by retreating German forces, e.g. Deposit of Naples State Archives and Filangieri Museum destroyed September 28th.

2. The existing Italian organisation

The whole of Italy is covered by an elaborate organisation once dependant on the Ministry of Education by which the Ancient Monuments and Sites, the Monuments and Buildings - Mediaeval and Modern, the State, Civic and ecclesiastical collections of paintings and sculpture, are controlled by an expert body of provincial or metropolitan superintendents responsible for research, preservation and maintenance. Their fields of action are zoned, varying in size according to province or density of distribution of monuments or works of art.

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Encl(1)b

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

A National Laboratory, instituted a few years ago and existing in Rome, is now responsible for the restoration and repair of paintings and sculpture. Libraries and Archives have the same organisation although their Superintendents have frequently a very much larger field of administration.

3. The existing Allied organisation (up to 10th November 1943)
A department of the Allied Control Commission dealing with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives exists in principle and is intended to collaborate with the local administrations. In October Major P.V. Baillie-Reynolds was acting Director and the writer has met the provincial Fine Arts Officer at Naples - Major Gardner (Director of the Museum at Kansas City). This officer was in close touch with the local Italian organisations but was hampered by inadequate staff and inadequate transport facilities; the existing Italian organisation was willing but helpless having neither any transport nor means of communication. In spite of the activities of a few well intentioned people there appeared to be no comprehensive organisation in the real sense of the word.

4. Outline of suggested Allied organisation.
Such an organisation must be composed of a small and adequately ranked number of allied military liaison officers and of a number of allied officials whose duty it would be to report on damage and to assist and organise the local Italian services for the preservation of monuments behind the lines.

The military liaison officer should on no account be of less than field rank while their recommendations and standing should be of such character as to give them access to senior commanding officers. They should be able to advise Staff planning operations in the best interests (where possible) of monuments or deposits in the area under discussion. They should assist the above mentioned officials by circulating Town Majors in advance with descriptions of such buildings as may be declared exempt from billeting or having a lien on an adequate force of military police, by temporarily protecting damaged areas or monuments from looting. These officers should be attached both to major Army formations (Army Group, Main Army and Corps - both British, Dominion and American) and to both the Strategic and Tactical Bombing Air Force Headquarters. Liaison with the French or Italian Forces should be provided where necessary. Each officer must be assured of his own Transport.

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C O P Y

The officials or officers organising the local Italian services should have knowledge of Italian and preferably critical experience of Italian Architecture, Sculpture or Painting. They should be controlled by the Allied Control Commission to whom their commanding officer or director should be attached in an advisory capacity. It would be the duty of these officers to report on damage, to collaborate with the military liaison officers and to organise the existing Italian services as quickly as possible for salvage or for the repair of such monuments as may have been reduced to a critical condition.

They must be provided with such recommendations and have such standing as may ensure the assistance of military transport units, of local military authority, of requisitioned military stores, and of all local Italian authorities in the execution of their duties. For these purposes and for their status with Italian authorities such officers as may be employed should have field rank and each official should be assured of his own transport.

The body of officers or officers available should be divided into an advance and base force, the latter taking over from the former as the sphere of operations moves onwards. For ease of co-operation with the Italian superintendents and their staff it would appear that the same distribution of officers should be adhered to in the disposal of the base force.

5. Preparatory Measures

(a) It is recognised that liaison officers with military units can act only in an advisory capacity, operational necessities having constant priority. At the same time planning staffs should be instructed by higher authority to give preference to equally satisfactory alternative targets, objectives, or routes should the first thought endanger recognised major monuments or central deposits of works of art. For this purpose such military liaison officers (especially those attached to army units) should be provided with the fullest possible information as to the minimum number of monuments or deposits having the requisite importance.

(b) On the instruction of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Air Command, the writer prepared a priority list of Italian monuments and understands that this - together with subsidiary target maps - is to be circulated by that Headquarters to all major Allied Mediterranean air formations. This list is of necessity incomplete since the exact location of the bulk of the major deposits of movable works of art is still unknown and must remain so until the arrival of the Allied forces in Rome. The writer has been promised that the three known sources of such information there will be immediately tapped and the information distributed. Such information must also be made available to Army planning staffs.

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(c) The demolition and destruction of monuments by the retreating German forces is as much more difficult to control as it can be more disastrous. It might be suggested, and an official warning given, that in such cases as replacement in kind will be demanded of German public and private collections on the conclusion of hostilities.

December 1943

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

C O P Y

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

MGS-619.3

19 January 1944

SUBJECT: Reply to Mr. Hugh Molsen

TO : Mr. Wyndham

1. Reference is made to your letter of 12 January stating that the British Resident Minister would welcome a suggested reply to the letter of Mr. Hugh Molsen, M.P., regarding the protection of monuments.

2. The suggested reply is transmitted herewith.

For the Acting Chief of Section:

HENRY T. ROWELL,
Major, C.M.P.

Incl. as above

C O P Y

C O P Y

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Incl (2)

2567

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

My dear _____

In answer to your letter of December 30, regarding the protection of objects of historic and artistic interest in Italy, I can give you the following information.

The Allied officers at Headquarters and in the field are much concerned with the problems presented by historic monuments and works of art, and decisive steps are constantly being taken to insure the greatest amount of protection compatible with operational necessity. The personal interest of the Commander-in-Chief is now evinced in General Orders 68 of 29 December and a covering letter of the same date addressed to all Commanders. These Orders forbid the use of the more important monuments for military purposes while the letter states the reasons for the Orders and the spirit in which they are to be carried out.

The Art officers of Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission who have the proper civilian background and training for their duties have carried out the directives of the Combined Chiefs of Staff with energy and ability. They have been hampered at times by lack of transportation and rank but the former can be said to be a problem which has not been solved any better by other units. It is simply inherent in the military situation as a whole.

As for the suggestions contained in the memoranda of Brigadier Wheeler and Flight Lieutenant E. C. Norris, many of them have already been put into effect. More Art Officers are now attached to the combat troops and a Commission of Enquiry has been appointed to investigate earlier abuses and to take steps to prevent their recurrence.

I hope I have covered your main points. You would indeed be doing us all a favor if you could point out at home that the general situation is improving with time and experience. The Army is aware of the problem involved and is doing its best to solve it.

C O P Y

133

C O P Y

Incl (2) a/s

2568

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

AJC/hd

In reply refer to:
000.4

18 January 1944

Subject: Preservation of Monuments

To: GOC No. 2 District

The accompanying letter regarding damage to property at Barletta is forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office. Will you please take the necessary action.

For the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission,

A. J. COLLINS
Captain, RE
Asst Secy of Commission

1 Incl:
Ltr of Complaint

2569

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

18 JAN 1944

Barletta, 28 December 1943

To the Commission for safeguarding of Art & Monuments.

Complaint of citizen of Barletta, Camillo Esperti. Some English soldiers, taking over apartment in 59 Via Cavour in Barletta and attempting to repair a broken chimney, have caused much damage to a painted ceiling. The painting is 18th Century Venetian and should be protected. The owner has protested to local authorities but nothing has been done.

Studio Notarile del Cav. Camillo Esperti
59 Via Cavour
Barletta

2570

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

31 DEC 1943

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

29 December 1943

Subject: Damage to monuments.

To : See distribution.

1. Major Sizer is Headquarters AAI/ACC representative on AFHQ Commission of Inquiry presided over by Major General Collier.

E. GUEDERBOCK
Brigadier

By hand of major Bauer

Distribution:
1 - ACC, Brindisi
1 - Col. Spoffard
1 - Executive Officers
1 - Monuments & Fine Arts Subcommission.

2571

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

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

: S E C R E T :
: Auth: CINC AF :
: Initials: :
: 28 December 1943 :

13

AG 150-3 GAB-AGM

28 December 1943

SUBJECT: Allied Commission of Enquiry

TO : D/CAO, AFHQ Advanced Administrative Echelon, FLAMBO.

1. In confirmation of our cable No. 18352 of 23 December 1943, an Allied Commission of Enquiry is appointed under the authority of this headquarters with the following terms of reference:

a. To enquire into and assess damage other than war or combat damage, if any, done by members of the Allied Forces to real or personal property of historical or educational importance in ITALY.

b. To recommend what steps should be taken to prevent such damage in the future.

2. The commission will be formed by the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer who will issue all necessary instructions.

3. Major General A. L. Collier, is appointed President of the Commission.

4. The Members of the Commission will include:

a. One or more representatives of the U.S. Claims Service designated by the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section.

b. One or more representatives of the British Claims Commission nominated by A. D. Claims, NAPLES.

c. Such other U.S. or British Military Members as the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer may consider necessary.

d. A secretary appointed by the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer. It is suggested that A.D. Claims, NAPLES may be able to provide a suitable person.

129 5. An antiquarian should not be included as a member of the commission, but one or more should be nominated by the Deputy President Allied Control Commission to be available to advise the Commission if and when required.

U.S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

2572

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

AG 150-13 GAB-AGM, 28 December 1943 (cont'd)

6. Further assistance will be provided by this headquarters should the necessity arise.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T.J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

3 - Addressee
3 - 15th Army Group
3 - PBS (Thru: CG, MATOUSA)
3 - Hq. ACC, FATIMA
1 - CAO
1 - SCS
1 - G-1 (A)
1 - G-3
1 - G-4 (A)
1 - G-4 (B)
1 - Claims
1 - Dep Mil Sec.
1 - MGS
1 - DJAG (B)
1 - JAG (A)
1 - AG Records

2573

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

AG 150-13 GAB-AGM, 28 December 1943 (cont'd)

6. Further assistance will be provided by this headquarters should the necessity arise.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T.J. DAVIS,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

3 - Addressee
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1 - MGS
1 - DJAG (B)
1 - JAG (A)
1 - AG Records

2574

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

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

6 DEC 1943

OUTGOING

MUT/hjp
11/26
1634
261356A

SECRET

PRIORITY

FATIMA

FARGO

DEC

DEC

REFERENCE FREEDOM ONE EIGHT THREE FIVE TWO PLEASE TAKE ACTION TO PROVIDE AN ANTIQUARIAN PAREN TO FARGO FOR GUETERBOCK FROM FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE PAREN FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

AUTHENTICATED:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR
Brigadier General, USA

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AG Files
1 - Diary

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

2575

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

Mr. Grady —

The Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission is part of your section.

(REW

Virgo Seizon is Chairman?
Pat Lin decide to

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2576

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

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE /msr

~~XXX~~RELAY NO. R 1291/24

CLASS: CONFIDENTIAL

PREC : PRIORITY

FROM : PBS FROM PEACE (FARGO) CITE AGR 135

TO : FATIMA

M/C NO : 21/25

REF NO: PBS 3263

FILED : Dec 241846

REC'D : Dec 251500A

Freedom message 18352 is reference.

Subject commission for assessing damage to historical and educational property: Shall Fatima or Fargo nominate the antiquarian to give advise to the commission as required.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 AG
1 Diary
1 Gen Taylor ~~ACTION~~ Info
1 Mr. Grady - action

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See foregoing cable #1637 26 Dec.

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

(2)

PBS 3263
24 Dec

2577

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

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

F

553

24 DEC 1943

INCOMING

/dfc

35/23

18352

SECRET

DEC 231850A

ON-SECRECY

DEC 232337A

FREEDOM

FLANDO ACTION: 15 ARMY GROUP. FATIMA. PBS FOR INFORMATION. (YOUR 2006 20 DECEMBER and 15 ARMY GROUP CABLE 321 21 DECEMBER).

Allied Commission of Inquiry is appointed under authority AFHQ with following terms of reference and will be formed under instructions issued by DCAC Adv Adm Hqs.

(a) To enquire into and assess damage other than war or combat damage done, if any, by members of the Allied Forces to real and personal property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

(b) To recommend what steps should be taken to prevent such damage in future.

Major General A. L. Collier is appointed President of the Commission.

Members of the Commission will include:

(a) One or more representatives of the U. S. claims service to be designated by CO. PBS.

(b) One or more representatives of the British Claims Commission to be nominated by AD Claims, Naples.

(c) Such other U. S. or British military members as you may consider neccessary

125 (d) A secretary to be appointed by you. It is suggested that AD Claims, Naples could provide.

(1)

It is considered that an antiquarian should not be included as a member

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

18352
22 Dec

2578

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

Incoming message # 18352 dated 23 Dec 43 from Freedom (cont'd):

of the Commission. One or more antiquarians will be nominated by Deputy President, ACC, to be available to give advice to the Commission as required.

Request you inform this HQ of any assistance required. This cable will be confirmed by letter.

Reference your 2216 22 December. Action on our 15928 18 December is suspended until matter considered by Commission.

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - General Taylor - SHPO

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2579

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

Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 100.

FINANCE

3—6758

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1) FREEDOM 51074	CINC	13 Feb	Gen MacF	Re advances to U.S.Nationals

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INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.


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