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"Harvard Lists" of Monuments etc.

Part 1

A. Central & S. Italy. Historical Notes and Bibliography.
I. Sicily
IIa. Calabria
b. Lucania (Basilicata)
c. Apulia
III. Campania
IVa. Lazio
b. Umbria
Va. Abruzzi e Molise
b. The Marches
NOTE: See IIc for Province of FOGGIA.
VI. Sardinia.
VIII. Tuscany
IX. Emilia and the Republic of S. Marino

Part 2

Xa. Liguria
b. Piemonte
XI. Lombardy
XIIa. Venezia Euganea (Veneto)
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AMERICAN DEFENSE - HARVARD GROUP

PROTECTION OF DOCUMENTS

ITALY

Introduction

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING DOCUMENTS

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PROTECTION OF MONUMENTS

ITALY

Introduction

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING MONUMENTS

The Italians are a nation of art lovers who are intensely proud of their history and of the monuments in which it is given visible shape; and all classes of the Italian people hold those things in the very highest esteem. Even the peasants and people in small villages know something of the history of their locality, and are intensely proud of everything connected with its past. Hence, protection and preservation of such monuments will have a favorable effect on the morale of the population and their relations with an army of occupation.

The material of artistic and cultural importance in Italy falls into several groups. Since the great majority of the Italians are devout Catholics, and the Papacy has, save for a brief interval, always had its headquarters in Italy, the most important group is ecclesiastical. This includes not only churches, monasteries, convents, shrines, and bishops' palaces, but their decorations and furnishings, devotional objects in treasuries and in the possession of the clergy. Decorations include frescoes, mosaics, stucco ornaments, and sculpture of all kinds; furnishings include portable objects such as altarpieces and other paintings, sculptures such as crucifixes, statues of the Virgin and the Saints, choir-stalls (carved wooden seats for the clergy), and baptismal fonts. In the sacristy (*sagrestia*) or in special treasure chambers (*tesori*) there are usually collections of ritual objects such as chalices, reliquaries, and vestments for the clergy. These things are frequently decorated with

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precious metals and jewels which add great intrinsic value to their artistic and sacred significance. It goes without saying that only a small part of all that exists can be given in the following lists; and space permits the naming of only the most important churches and ecclesiastical buildings. But it may be assumed that all churches, whether listed or not, are likely to be important both for themselves and for the devotional objects contained in them. Churches and shrines may also have great importance as centers of pilgrimages and of local and national festivals, of which there are many in Italy. The most important of these are noted in the lists.

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

There are also a vast number and variety of architectural monuments not of an ecclesiastical nature, but which are important to the Italians in an artistic or historical sense. Local patriotism is particularly strong in Italy, and every city, large or small, cherishes the evidence of civic greatness. These monuments include palaces in towns, villas and castles in the country, Roman ruins such as Pompeii, Greek temples, Etruscan tombs, and even more ancient remains. Many of these, like ecclesiastical buildings, are richly decorated, and contain remarkable examples of art of the past.

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The fact that a building is in ruins in no way detracts from its importance.

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

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

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

The monuments and institutes of art and culture are under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education (Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale) in Rome (Viale del Re), which is divided into 6 Directorates General. (Direzioni Generali) Two of these deal with the protection of cultural material.

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1) Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti (Directorate General of Antiquities and Fine Arts)

2) Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche (Directorate General of Academies and Libraries) This includes archives.

Directorate General of Antiquities and Fine Arts

The administration of art and archaeology is divided into Soprintendenze (Superintendencies) These fall into three groups:

a) Those concerned with earlier monuments (from prehistory to early medieval)

b) Those concerned with medieval and more recent monuments.

c) Those concerned with both types.

The offices of the Superintendencies were in 1939 as follows:

a) Soprintendenze alle Antichità: (Superintendencies of Antiquities)

Agrigento

Ancona (R. Museo Nazionale

Bologna (Accademia delle Belle Arti

Chieti (Museo Provinciale)

Firenze (Florence) (R. Museo Archeologico)

Genova (Genoa)

Milano (Milan)

Napoli (Naples)(R. Museo Nationale)

Padova (Padua)(Via degli Obizzi 5)

Branches in: Zara (Or. Jugoslav coast)
" " Parma
Volloia
" " Pompei
Pozzuoli
" " Este
Portogruaro
Venezia (Venice)

1)Some changes were made in 1939.

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Roma

Branches in: Roma, Museo Nazionale
Roma, Museo di Villa Giulia (Valle Giulia)
Roma, Museo del Foro Romano (Museo del Foro Romano)
Roman, Museo Preistorico Etnographico
Tarquinia
Tivoli
Ostia (Antica Museum) (Old Ostia)

Reggio Calabria (R. Museo Nazionale)

Salerno (Museo Provinciale)

Siracusa (R. Museo Nazionale) " " Palermo

Taranto (R. Museo Nazionale)

Torino (Museo di Antichità)

b) Soprintendenze all'Arte Medievale o Moderna: (Superintendences of Medieval and Modern Art)

Ancona (Via Giannelli 5) Branches in: Urbino

Aquila (Piazza S. Marciano 9) " " Sulmona

Bologna (Via Bollo Arti 42) " " Modena
Parma
Ravenna

Firenze (Florence) (Via della Ninna 5) " " Pisa

Milano (Palazzo Reale, Piazza Duomo 10) " " Sirmione

Napoli (Naples)(Castelnuovo) " " Caserta

Palermo (Piazza della Vittoria) " " Messina
Trapani

Perugia (Piazza Umberto I no. 9)

Roma, R. Soprintendenza ai monumenti medioevali e moderni (Piazza San Ignazio 152) Royal Superintence of Medieval and modern monuments. " " Tivoli (R. Soprintendenza alle gallerie e alle opere d'arte medioevali e moderne (Via degli Astalli 1) Royal Superintence of Galleries and works of medieval and modern art.

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Siena (Via di Città 24)

Torino (Via Accademia dello Scienze 5) Branches in: Genova

Trento (Via Bernardo Clesio 1)

Venezia (Venice) (Piazza S. Marco 1)

Verona (Via Duomo 15) " " Mantova

c) Soprintendenze alle Opere d'Antichità e d'Arte: (Superintendencies of Antiquity and Art).

Bari (Lungomare Nazario Sauro) Branches in: Taranto

Cagliari (R. Museo Nazionale) " " Sassari

Reggio Calabria (Palazzo del R. Museo, Piazza de Nava) " " Matera

Trieste (Palazzo del Governo) " " Aquileia
Udine

ORGANIZATION

Under each Soprintendent are direttori (directors) and ispettori (inspectors); technical officers include architects, engineers, surveyors, and draftsmen. The lower technical personnel includes skilled restorers of archaeological monuments and paintings, assistants for the work of excavation and restoration, and custodians of single monuments. Besides the professional authorities, in each place in Italy containing important artistic monuments a local "honorary inspector" is named by the Government. This is usually a person of some cultural background- a doctor, lawyer, pharmacist, or priest, who is well acquainted with the local monuments and represents local interest therein. The major excavation sites (scavi) are in normal times protected by guards (custodi). All the officials named are Government employees.

The superintendents are in charge also of the compilation of detailed

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catalogues of monuments and material of cultural importance in their districts. The most important objects of art and culture are collected in the museums (musei) of the country: those are Regio Nazionale (Royal National), Provinciale (provincial), Civico (civic or "communal"), and Diocesano (diocesan). The staffs of those museums usually consist of a director (direttore), a curator (ispettore), and guards (custodi). According to the type of museum, those are national, provincial, city, or diocesan employees.

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

Directorate General of Academies and Libraries

Quite apart from the great national, provincial, and ecclesiastical libraries, there is hardly a large town in Italy but has its own library, as well as its municipal or monastic archives, and there is no bishop's see but has its cathedral library, and its collection of manuscripts and charters, many dating back a thousand years or more. This makes the libraries and archives of Italy among the most important in the world, especially from the point of view of religion, philosophy, and general culture; and the Italian people so regard them.

The Directorate General of Academies and Libraries is in charge of libraries and archives. The immediate control of Italian libraries is vested in the local Sopraintendenze Bibliografiche. Those library offices are situated at the following places: Firenze (Florence), Genova (Genoa), Milano (Milan), Modena, Napoli (Naples), Roma, Torino (Turin), and Venezia (Venice). Those for Sicily and Sardinia are respectively at Cagliari and Palermo. Every province has also an inspector of libraries(ispettore bibliografico).

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HISTORICAL RETROSPECT

From the earliest times to the present, Italy has seen a succession of important civilizations. The prehistoric periods are called the Stone Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. From about the 10th century B.C., higher cultures began to appear from the eastern Mediterranean. The Greeks occupied large areas of Sicily and southern Italy and there Greek temples and other monuments are numerous. The Phoenicians and, later, the Carthaginians, established settlements in western Sicily and Sardinia, while the brilliant Etruscan civilization developed in Tuscany. All of these peoples have left characteristic monuments in the areas where they lived.

These civilizations were gradually absorbed by the Roman Republic which later, as the Roman Empire, occupied in the early centuries of the Christian Era most of the world as it was then known. Very important material of Roman date exists not only at Rome but at many other places, such as Pompeii near Naples.

By the 5th century after Christ the Roman Empire was breaking up, and the ancient Rome of the Emperors was succeeded by the mediaeval Rome of the Popes, whose spiritual dominion has ever since been far greater than the material realm of their predecessors. The Pope governed a considerable part of central Italy; elsewhere, there gradually developed a number of small states, ruled by despots or with republican forms of government. To this mediaeval period belong innumerable churches everywhere in Italy, some of the most important being at Rome and Ravenna. Many monastic buildings, palaces, and castles also belong to this period.

The Renaissance, the great revival of art and learning of all kinds, began in Italy in the 14th century and lasted through the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first great center was Florence, but later Venice and Rome

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supplanted Florence as the dominant scenes of activity. Of this period not only churches and all kinds of ecclesiastical buildings remain, including St. Peter's at Rome, but a vast number of civic buildings, palaces, and villas. Painting and sculpture also developed broadly and attained a new importance, as did the graphic arts.

The Renaissance period was succeeded by one covering the 17th and 18th centuries in which the Baroque and Rococo styles were prominent, the one marked by grandiose scale and florid ornament, the other by grace and elegance, often combined with excessive decoration. The types of monuments, however, do not differ widely from those of the Renaissance.

The 19th century in Italy was characterized less by artistic activity than by the political movement called the Risorgimento (literally, the Resurrection). This movement, under the Italian national hero, Garibaldi, unified the many small states into which Italy was divided into one kingdom ruled by the House of Savoy. The process of unification was completed in 1870, except for the north-eastern provinces taken from Austria in 1919.

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INTRODUCTION

Arrangement of Lists

Localities are divided thus:

1. Regions (Lombardy, Apulia, Umbria, etc.)
2. Regions are divided into their consituent provinces which are arranged alphabetically within each province.
3. Within each province, the provincial capital is placed first and the other towns thereafter in alphabetical order. Where a second name of a town is given and placed in parenthoses, it is an alternative name (sometimes the old Greek or Roman name) which may occasionally be applied to it.

No attempt has been made to list every monument that should be preserved. Only important monuments are listed. Those of greater importance are marked with one star (*). Those of greater significance shall have two stars (**). Those of extreme importance have three stars (***).

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Introductory A

Prepared by

AMERICAN DEFENSE — HARVARD GROUP

Committee on the Protection of Monuments

Historical Notes and Bibliography.

CENTRAL and SOUTHERN ITALY.

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SOUTHERN ITALY

Main periods in history

Note: The following should be read in conjunction with the corresponding table of [illegible] for the whole of Italy.

8th-4th centuries B.C.

Period of early civilizations, most important the Oscan, with Capua the chief city. Greek settlements on the coast.

4th Century B.C. - end of 4th century A.D.

Extension of Roman rule under Republic and Empire.

Early 5th-6th centuries A.D.

Gothic invasions. Ostrogoth rule.

6th-11th centuries

Authority of Byzantine Emperors re-established.
(Conquest of Lucania by Lombards, 8th cent.)

1042-1194.

Conquest by Normans. Norman rule extended over both Southern Italy and Sicily.

1194-1268.

Hohenstaufen Emperors supreme

1266-1442

Kingdom of Naples under French House of Aragon (first king, Charles I). From 1282, Sicily independent under Spanish House of Aragon.

1442-1496

Spanish House of Aragon. Sicily and South Italy re-united 1442.-1458 under Alfonso I.

1503-1707

Kingdom of Naples and Sicily annexed by Aragon, and ruled by Viceroys.

1707-1735 Austrian occupation

1735-1860 Bourbon dynasty

1860 Following expulsion of Francis II, Kingdom of Naples and Sicily incorporated in Kingdom of Italy.

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SOUTHERN ITALY
Bibliography

Note: This bibliography should be used in conjunction with the similar one of books dealing with Italy as a whole, many of which contain large sections on Southern Italy, especially in early times.

1. GENERAL

DESCRIPTIVE

Guide books:

Baedeke (trans. into English)
Southern Italy
Guide Bleu (French, trans. into English)
Rome et l'Italie méridionale
Touring Club Italiano
Italia Meridionale 3 vols (in Italian)

General:

A. Hare and St. J. Baddeley
Cities of Southern Italy, London 1911

F. Hamilton Jackson - The Shows of the Adriatic, London and New York, 1906
E. Hutton - Naples and Southern Italy, New York, 1915
E. Canziani - Through the Apennines and the Lands of Abruzzi. Cambridge, 1928

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Marion Crawford - Southern Italy and Sicily and the Rulers of the South, London, 1905
C. H. Haskins - Normans in European History. Boston, 1915.
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ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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E. Bertaux - L'Art dans l'Italie Meridionale, Paris 1904.
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CENTRAL ITALY

Main Periods in History

Note: The following should be used in conjunction with the corresponding table for the whole of Italy.

Earliest periods --8th century B.C.	Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Early Iron Age Cultures
8th - 1st Century B.C.	Foundation of Rome, period of Kings, development of Roman Republic. Etruscan civilization in Tuscany.
1st Century B.C.- 4th Century A.D.	Roman Republic and Empire
4th - 8th Century	Barbarian invasions; Lombard duchy with center at Lucca, succeeded by Frankish duchy. Rise of Papal political power. Decline of power of Eastern Empire.
9th-12th Century	Decline of Frankish power. Rise of communes (Perugia, Pisa, Orvieto, etc.) against feudal control.
13th-End of 15th Century	Rise of Republic of Florence and extension of rule over Tusdany. Growth of Papal control over Umbria and the Marches, with Perugia leading city state. Despots in cities (e.g. Camerino, Urbino), under nominal suzerainty of Pope.
16th-18th Century	End of Republic of Florence and rise of Medici.
1530	Grand-ducal house of Medici established, replaced 1737 by Austrian line.
	States of the Church, (Papal dominion) consolidated

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Main Periods in History
(contd.)

1799-1814	Domination by Napoleon
1814-1860	Revolts against Austrian and Papal rule Tuscany and Umbria incorporated in Kingdom of Italy
1865-1870	Florence capital of Italy States of Church incorporated in Kingdom, and capital moved to Rome.

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CENTRAL ITALY

Bibliography

Note: This bibliography should be used in conjunction with that dealing with Italy as a whole, many of the books in which deal with Central Italy, especially with its earlier history.

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Reg. I
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AMERICAN DEFENSE - HARVARD GROUP

LIST OF MONUMENTS

IN ITALY

SICILY

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TRAPANI

SICILY

Province of Trapani

PLAN.

TRAPANI

Churches: *Chiesa dell' Arnunziata (Church of the Annunciation)
*Chiesa del Collegio dei Gesuiti (Church of the Jesuit College)
*Chiesa del Soccorso (Church of Succor)
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustino)
Chiesa dei Marinai (Church of the Sailors)
[Capella di Cristo Risorto (Resurrection) = chapella dei Pescatori of Annunziata.]

Convents: Annunziata (The Annunciation)
Convento dei Carmelitani (Convent of the Carmelites) = Museo Pepoli.
Oratorio di San Micholo (Oratory of St. Michael)

Palaces: *Giudecca (literally, Jewish Quarter)
Casa Kirinda (literally, Kirinda mansion)

Fountain: Fontana di Saturno (Fountain of Saturn)

Museums: **Regio Museo Pepoli (Royal Pepoli Museum)
*Museo Civico (Municipal Museum)

Library: *Bibliotoca Fardelliana--60,000 books; 211 manuscripts, 14 illuminated manuscripts, early printed books, documents on local history.

ALCAMO

Churches: Santa Chiura (St. Clare)
Radia Nuova (New Monastery)
San Tommaso (St. Thomas)
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Josus)
Chiesa Officiero (Chief Church) Madrice
San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)

CALATAFIMI

Monument: Ossário (repository of human bones) commemorating the Risorgimento (uprising for the recovery of Italian independence under Garibaldi, 1860).

CASTELVETRANO

Churches: Santa Trinità della Delia (Holy Trinity of Delia)
San Domonico (St. Dominic)

Museum: *Museo Municipio (Municipal Museum)(bronze statue) (in S. Domenico)

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TRAPANI

MARSALA

Ruins: Ancient city walls

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)
San Salvatore (St. Savior)
San Giovanni (St. John)
Carmine (Carmelite)

Monasteries: Madonna della Grotta (Our Lady of the Grotto)
Convento dei Riformati.

Museum: Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) connected with
Biblioteca (Library)
Gray's collection.

MAZARA DEL VALLO

Church: Cattedrale (Cathedral)

MONTE SAN GIULIANO (Erice, Eryx)

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

Churches: { La Matrice (literally, The Matrix)
{ Cattedrale (Cathedral)
San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist)

Museum: Small museum in Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

MOTYA (an island near MARSALA)

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

Museum: *Museo (Museum)

PALERMO

Church: Chiesa Madre (Chief Church)

SALEMI

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)
San Niccolò di Bari (St. Nicholas of Bari)

Castle: Castello (Castle)

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TRAPANI
AGRIGENTO

SEGESTA PLAN. Excellent.

Ruins: **Greek Temple, Greek Theater

SELINUNTE PLAN

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

Museum: Storehouse for finds from the excavations

Province of Agrigento

AGRIGENTO (Girgenti) PLAN.

a) outside modern town:

***Greek temples and excavations:

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

Monument:

*Tomba di Terone (Tomb of Terone)

Ruins:

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

Churches:

*San Nicola (St. Nicholas)
San Biagio (St. Blaise), with ruins of Greek temple and excavations.

b) inside modern town:

Churches:

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

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Monastorios:

Finita (litorally, tho finito, as o posod to tho infinito)
Santa Rosalio (St. Rosalio)
San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)

Castlo:

Favara

Musoums:

*Musoo Civico (Civic or Municipal Musoum)
*Bibliotoca Lucchosiana (Archopiscopal Library) 57,000 books, 110 manuscripts

BIVONA

Church: Chiosa Madro (Chiof Church)

BURGIO

Church: Chiosa doi Franciscani (Church of tho Franciscans)

CALTABELLOTTA

Church: Cattodralo (Cathodral)

CAPO BIANCO

Ruins: Ancient Grook town of Horaclea

MARO

Ruins: Christian catacombs

Castlo: Castollo (Castlo)

SCIACCA

Churchos: Duomo (Cathodral)
Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)
San Niccolò (St. Nicholas)

Palacos: Casa Storopinto (Storopinto houso)
Palazzo Triolo (Triolo palaco)

Castlo: Castollo (castlo)

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Provinco of Caltanissotta

CALTANISSETTA PLAN

Churchos: *Duomo (Cathodral)
Santa Maria dogli Angoli (St. Mary of the Angels)

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

Palaco: Palazzo doi Tribunali (Palaco of the Tribunals)

Castlo: Castollo di Pietrarossa (Literally, Rodstono castlo)

Musoum: Musco Civico (Municipal Musoum) in the Municipio (municipal building)

Library: Biblioteca Communalo (Municipal Library) 45,000 books; 225 manuscripts, documents boaring on

GELA (called Torranova di Sicilia until 1928)

Ruins: *Grook tomplo* on Collo dol Molino a Vonto (Windmill Hill)

BUTERA

Church:

Provinco of Enna (Castrogiovanni)

ENNA (called Castrogiovanni until 1927) PLAN

Church: Chiosa Madre, or Madonna dolla Visitazione (Chief Church or Madonna of the Visitation)
San Cataldo (St. Cataldo)
San Tommaso (St. Thomas)

Castlo: Cittadolla (Citadol)

Towers: Torro di Fodorigo II (Towor of Frodorick II)
Carmino (Carmolito hospital)

Musoum: Museo dolla Maramma (Maramma Musoum)

AGIRA

Churchos: *San Filippo (St. Philip)
Sant'Antonio (St. Anthony)
Santa Croco (Holy Cross)
Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)

Castlo: Castollo (Castlo)

Biblioteca Comunale (Incunabula, Codici)

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ENNA.

AIDONE

Churches: Chiesa Madre (Chief Church)
Santa Maria della Cava (St. Mary of the Quarry)
San Michele (St. Michael)
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)
San Leone (St. Leo)

Castle: Castellaccio (Castle)

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

Ruins: Ancient houses and tombs (N.B., illegal excavations are common)

NICOSIA

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

PIAZZA ARMERINA

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

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

Monastery: Ruins of San Pietro (St. Peter)

PIETRAPERZIA

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

TROINA

Church: Ruin of Cathedral

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RAGUSA.
SIRACUSA.

P R O V I N C E of R A G U S A

RAGUSA INFERIORE

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

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

CAMARINA (Camarana)

Ruins: Ancient Greek town and tombs

Church: Madonna di Camarana (Our Lady of Camorina)

Museum: Museum in Fattoria Paco

COMISO

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

Castle: Castello (castle)

MODICA

Churches: Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)
Ruin of Santa Maria di Betlem (St. Mary of Bethlehem with Cloisters)

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

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

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

SIRACUSA (Syracuse) PLAN
Only the most outstanding monuments are listed; all of them are important.

a) In the town

Ruins: Tempio di Diana (Temple of Diana)

Churches: **Duomo** (Cathedral), with ruins of Greek temple, also
as Santa Maria del Piliero (St. Mary of the Pillar)
or Delle Colonne (of the Columns)
San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)

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* San Giovanni (St. John), with catacombs
Santo Spirito (The Holy Spirit)
Santa Maria dei Miracoli (St. Mary of the Miracles)
San Martino (St. Martin)
**Santa Lucia (St. Lucy) Important festival of St. Lucy
(Santa Lucia) on December 13

Palaces:
*Palazzo Montalto — Palazzo Beccari
*Palazzo Bellomo — Palazzo Interlandi
Palazzo Quartarano — Casa Mezzi
Palazzo Lanza
Palazzo Gargallo
Palazzo Senovantano del Bosco
Palazzo Arabollo
Casa Migliaccio
Palazzo Arcivescovile (Archbishops Palace)

Castle: *Castello Maniace

Museum: **Museo Nazionale (National Museum)

Library: Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 22,500 books; 200 manuscripts; documents on local history.

b) In the suburbs

Ruins: **Castello Euriale (Fort Euryalus) Greek fortifications
**Teatro Greco (Greek theater)
Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)
Ara di Ierone II (Altar of Hieron II Greek)

Ancient Quarries: Latomia di Santa Venera (Quarry of St. Venera)
Latomia del Paradiso (Quarry of Paradise)
Orecchio di Dionisio (Ear of Dionysius)
Grotta dei Cordari (Cave of the Rope-makers)

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

Churches: San Giovanni fuori le Mura or allo Catacombe (St. John Outside the Walls, or at the Catacombs)
**Under it, Crypt of San Marciano (St. Marcian)

Oratory: San Bernardo (St. Bernard)

c) West from harbor

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

Fountain: *Fontana di Ciani (Fountain of Cyane)

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AUGUSTA

Castle: *Mediaeval fortifications

LENTINI

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

Ruins: Città Vecchia (Old City, Greek Walls) on Colle di San Mauro (Hill of St. Maurus)

Cave: Grotta di Santa Lucia (Grotto of St. Lucy); frescoes

Museum: In Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

NOTO

Ruins: Ruins of mediaeval town nearby

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

Museum: In the Biblioteca Comunale (Communal Library)

Library: Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 35,000 books, 121 manuscripts.

PALAZZOLO ACREIDE

Ruins: *Teatro Greco (Greek Theater)and connected excavations*
Templi Forali (Temples of the Dead)
Acrocoro della Torre (Plateau of the Tower); nearby are rock-cut reliefs called i Santoni (The Mohammedan Saints)

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

Museum: **Private Collection of Baron Judica**

PANTALICA (near Sortino)

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

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CATANIA

Province of Catania

PLAN

***CATANIA

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

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

Churches: **Duomo** (Cathedral); within it especially important is the Cappella di Sant' Agata (Chapel of St. Agatha)
Great festival on February 5th.
*San Nicolò (St. Nicholas)
San Giovanesco
Cappella Paterno
Chiesa del Santo Carcere (Church of the Holy Prison)
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus)

Convent: *Convento dei Benedettini (convent of the Benedictines) with Church of San Benedetto* (St. Benedict)
Monastero dei Cassianesi (Convent of the Cassianesi)

Palaces: *Alo Studio, containing Biblioteca Universitaria, 114,000 books, 311 manuscripts, state property.
Palazzo Senatorio (Senatorial Palace)
Palazzo del Vescovo (Bishop's Palace)

Castles: *Castello Ursino, with museum, containing theformer Biscari Museum
Castello Indirizzo

Museums: Within the ex-monastery of St. Nicholas are:
*Museo Civico (Civic Museum)
University Observatory (Osservatorio Astrofizico ed Etneo

Library: Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 85,000 books, 1,070 manuscripts

Scientific Institutes: Accademia Gioeria di Scienze naturali (Gioeria Academy of Natural Sciences)

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PLAN

ACIREALE

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)
San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)

Castle: Castello Pennisi (Pennisi Castle)

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Museums: Palazzo Fenisi di Floristella, with precious collection of Greek coins.
Accademia di Scienze, (Academy of Science) with a small museum

Municipal Library: Biblioteca Zelantea- 126,900 books; 1,262 manuscripts; includes Archivio Comunale (Municipal Archives), documents of local importance.

ADRANO

Ruins: Greek Walls

Bridge: *Ponte di Biscari (Bridge of Biscari)

Museum: Private collection of Father Basso, with finds from Greek tombs

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

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

Castle: Castello (frescoes in chapel)

BELPASSO, on south slope of Mt. Etna, SW from spring of Acqua Rossa (red water)

Ruins: Ruins of a convent

BIANCHE

Church:

CALATABIANO

Church:

CALTAGIRONE

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

Fountain: Ruin of Fountain in Villa Communale (Communal Villa)

CASTIGLIONE DI SICILIA

Church: San Pietro

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CATANIA
MESSINA

LICODIA EUBEA

Church: San Francesco (St. Francis)

Convent: Convento dei Cappuccini (Convent of the Capuchins)

MILITELLO

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

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

Fountain: Fontana della Zizza (Fountain of the Breast)

PATERNÒ

Church: Chiesa del Carmine (Carmel Church)

Castle: Castello (Frescoes - chapel)

NICOSIA, a very picturesque mediaeval town with many valuable old houses.
PLAN

Churches: #Santa Maria (St. Mary)
San Nicolo (St. Nicholas)
San Martino (St. Martin)
San Vito (St. Vitus)
San Domenico (St. Dominic)
San Francesco (St. Francis)

Palaces: Palazzo Finocchiaro (Finocchiaro Palace)
Casa Scala (Scala House)
Casa Spitalieri (Spitalieri House)

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

Province of Messina

Entirely rebuilt since the earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908
PLAN.

MESSINA

Principal Religious Festivals: ** Festa della Madonna della Lettera on June 3; Great ceremonies on occasion of the festival of the Assumption (Assunzione) on Aug. 15.

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Churches: *Duomo (Cathedral)
*Santissima Annunziata dei Catalani (Most Holy Annunciation of the Catalans)
*Santa Maria della Valle (St. Mary of the Valley)
San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)
Santa Maria Alemanna (St. Mary of the Germans)
San Gregorio (St. Gregory)
San Agostino (St. Augustine)
Santa Maria delle Scale (St. Mary of the Steps)

Convent: Monastero di Montevergini (Montevirgini Convent)

Castle: *Forte Castellaccio (Strong Castle)

Museum: **Museo Nazionale (National Museum)

Library: Biblioteca Universitaria - 93,000 books; 1,159 manuscripts; over 100 illuminated manuscripts, rare editions, etc. State property.

BORDIGHERA

Church:

CAPO SANT' ALESSIO

Castle: *Castello

CASTELVECCHIO

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

CASTROREALE

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

CASTELLUTOSA.

FICARRA

Church: CHIESA MADRE

FIUMEDINISI (7 km. from sea)

Church: Chiesa Madre (Chief Church)

*FORZA D'AGRO A picturesque mediaeval town.

Churches: *Duomo (Cathedral)
Trinità (S. Agostino)
San Francesco (St. Francis)

Castle:

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ITALA

Church:

GIAMPILIERI

Church:

SALVAGNA

Church: Byzantine.

TAORMINA

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

CASTELLAMMARE

Churches: Santa Maria della Catena (St. Mary of the Chain)
Chiesa di Luna (Church of Luna)

CASTELLI SAN PIETRO

Church: Cappella (Chapel)

CASTELMOLA SUL GIOGGIO

Church:

CATANIA

Church: Duomo (Cathedral)

CASTELLO

Church: Principale (Chief Church)

Castle. Castello (Castle)

CASTELLETTA [illegible], no e correctly CASTELLETTA

Churches: San Salvatore (St. Savior)
Principale (Chief Church)

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SANTA LUCIA DEL FELE

Churches: *Annunziata (The Annunciation)
Duomo (Cathedral)
Madonna della Neve (Our Lady of the Snow)

SAVOCA — A village of the community Santa Terra di Riva.

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

SANTO STEFANO (Santo Stefano superiore di Briga)

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

***TAORMINA — Most important tourist center because of its monuments and their setting. Only the more important are listed:

PLAN

Ruins: ***Teatro Greco (Ancient Greek theater)
*Odeo (Odeum, small theater)
Ancient tomb structures along Via Provinciale

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

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

Museum: Small museum in Teatro Greco

TINDARI

Ruins: *Teatro Greco (ancient Greek theater)
*Great arcaded building
House with mosaic floor
Villa della Scala. (Museum of antiquities)

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PALERMO

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Province of Palermo

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

**Great religious festival of Santa Rosalia on September 4th, with procession to Mount Pellegrino (See Monreale)

Ruin: *Roman house with mosaic* on Piazza Vittoria

Churches: *Duomo* (Cathedral) of Chiesa della Assunta (Church of **the Assumption), with the Archbishop's Palace, the Treasury, and the Museo Diocesano*** (Diocesan Museum)
**San Giovanni degli Eremiti (St. John of the Hermits)
**La Martorana (Place of the Martyrdom)
*San Cataldo (St. Cataldo)
*San Francesco d'Assisi (St. Francis of Assisi)
La Magione (The Mansion)
San Spirito (The Holy Spirit)
San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi (St. John of the Lepers)
San Domenico (St. Dominic)
Santa Maria della Catena (St. Mary of the Chain)
San Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Paul)
Santa Eulalia dei Catalani (St. Eulalia of the Catalans)
Santa Zita (St. Zita)
Chiesa del Gesù (Church of Jesus), with Casa Professa (house outside the Church)
Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)
San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian)
San Giuseppe dei Teatini (St. Joseph of the Theatines)
San Salvatore (St. Savior)
San Agostino (St. Augustine)
Chiesa del Giusino (Church of Giusino)
Chiesa dell' Ospedale dei Sacerdoti (Church of the Hospital of the Priests)
Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di San Domenico (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Dominic)
Oratorio della Compagnia del Rosario di Santa Zita (Oratory of the Company of the Rosary of St. Zita)
**Oratorio di San Lorenzo (Oratory of St. Lawrence)
Santa Maria di Gesù (St. Mary of Jesus); local festival of the suburb on March 31. (Cappella di Gesù)
S. Giorgio dei Genovesi.

Palaces: ***Palazzo Reale, including the Cappella Palatina*** (Royal Palace with the Palatinate Chapel)
**Palazzo Cuba (Cuba Palace)
**Palazzo Zisa (Zisa Palace)
*Palazzo Chiaramonte (Chiaramonte Palace)
*Palazzo degli Sclafani (Palace of the Sclafani)
* Palazzo Albatelli (Albatelli Palace)
Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

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PALERMO

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

Fountain: On the Piazza Pretoria

Monument: Charles V, On Piazza Bologni

Museums: **Museo Nazionale (National Museum)
*Museo Etnografico Siciliano (Sicilian Ethnographical Museum)
Galleria d'Arte Moderna (Gallery of Modern Art)

Libraries: Palermo has 16 officially listed libraries mostly connected with educational institutions. The following are outstanding.

**Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria (National University Library) 330,000 books; 1,642 manuscripts including 65 illuminated manuscripts. 982 engravings. Early printed books, rare books, pamphlets, etc. State property.
*Biblioteca Comunale (Municpal Library) 140,000 books; 3,400 manuscripts including 9 illuminated manuscripts early printed books, etc.
Biblioteca della Societa Siciliana per la storia patria (Library of the Sicilian Society for Local History) 300 manuscripts.

ALTAVILLA MILICIA

Church: La Chiesazza (The Little Church)

BAGHERIA

Palace: Villa Palagonia (Villa Palagonia)

MONTELEPRE

Ruins: *Excavations of Greek temple* near seashore; on hill 5 km. from bridge, ruins of Hinera, Greek town.

CACCAMO

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

CASTELBUONO

Churches: *Matrice Vecchia (literally, The Old Matrix)
*Matrice Nuova (literally, The New Matrix)
San Francesco (St. Francis)
Chiesa dei Cappucini (Church of the Capucines)
Annunziata (The Annunciation)
Abbazia Santa Maria del Prato (Abbey of St. Mary of the Meadow)

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PALERMO.

San Guglielmo (St. William)
Sant' Antonio Martire (St. Anthony Martyr)
Cappella di Sant' Anna (Chapel of St. Anne)

~~CASTEL. DI TUSA~~ Prov. Messina.
~~Ruins~~ ~~Ruins of a Greek City south from the town~~
~~(Hatzard)~~

PLAN

**CEFALU

Ruins: Mura Greche (Greek Wall)

Castle: *Cliff with ruins of ancient Tempio di Diana* (Temple of Diana)

Church: ***Duomo (Cathedral), with most precious mosaics and cloisters

Convent: Santuario di Gibilmanna (sanctuary of Gibilmanna), south from Cefalu

Palaces: Dell' Osterio (Osterio Palace)
Palazzo Ventimiglia (Ventimiglia Palace)

Museum: *Museo Mandralizzo (Mandralizzo Museum)

CIMINNA

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

COLLESANO

Ruins: Greek walls, west from the town

Churches: *Madre Chiesa (Chief Church)
San Simone (St. Simon)
San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist)
Santa Maria la Vecchia (The Old Church of St. Mary)
San Domenico (St. Dominic)

Castle: Castello (Castle)

GERACI SICULO

Churches: Chiesa Madre (Chief Church)
Santa Maria della Porta (St. Mary of the Gate)
San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew)

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

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**MONTEALE

Church: ***Duomo*** (Cathedral), with cloisters and precious mosaics.

Convent: *Convento dei Cappuccini (Capuchin Convent) with Christian catacombs*

Museums: Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace), Seminario (Seminary), and Ufficio dei Monumenti (Office of Monuments) contain valuable paintings.

*Municipal Library: Biblioteca Comunale. 14,000 books, 47 manuscripts. Collection of early books.

MONTE PELLEGRINO

Sanctuary: ***Santuario di Santa Rosalia***(Cave Sanctuary of St. Rosalie). Festival on September 4th, with great procession from Palermo.

PETRALIA SOTTANA

Church: Matrice (literally, The Matrix)

POLIZZI GENEROSA — Picturesque mediaeval town with many ancient houses.

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

POLLINA

Church: Chiesa maggiore (The Greatest Church)

S.T. Alto CASTELVERDE

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

SANTA MARIA DI CAMPOGROSSO (Not on map)

Ruins: Mediaeval church

SOLUNTO

Ruins: Ancient town with streets and houses

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PALERMO.

SCIACCA

Church:

TEATRO ELIMO

Ruins: Terme Romane (Roman Bath)
Bagni delle Donne (Women's baths)
Anfiteatro (Roman amphitheater)

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

Palace: Palazzo del Municipio (Municipal Palace)

Museum: *Museo Civico (Municipal Museum)
Ospedale dei Bambarelli

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Table of Historical Dates

?-2500 B.C. Stone Age: High neolithic civilization in eastern Sicily with center in Stentinello (Prov. Syracuse).
2500-700 B.C. Copper Age (2500-2000 B.C.). Bronze Age (2000-1000 B.C.) Iron Age (1000-700 B.C.). Siculan civilization in eastern Sicily, main center Pantalica (prov. Syracuse).
Eighth to fourth centuries B.C.
a.) Greek colonial city states in the main parts of Sicily, with the exception of the westernmost seashore-region. Most important: Syracuse, Catania, Messina, Girgenti, Selinus.
b.) Punic (Carthaginian) colonial towns in western Sicily: Most important Palermo, Motye, Marsala, Trapani.
Third century B.C. to Fifth century A.D. Province of the Roman Empire.
Fifth century A.D. Temporary occupations by Vandals and Ostrogoths.
535 A.D. to Ninth century A. D. Province of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire (capital Constantinople).
Ninth century to 1038 A.D. Ruled by Arabs (Saracens) from Tunisia Administrative capital Palermo.
1038-1060, again province of Byzantine Empire.
1060-1194. Rules of Norman counts, dukes, kings, Capital Palermo.
1194-1266. Rule of German Hohenstaufen emperors. Capital Palermo.
1266-1282. Rule of French (Anjou) kings. Capital Palermo.
1282. Sicilian rebellion (Sicilian Vesper) in Palermo.
1282-1713. Rule of Spanish (Arragonese and Castilian) kings and viceroys. Capital Palermo.
1713-1848. Part of the French (Bourbon) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which included the southern half of Italy. Capital Naples.
1806-1815 Palermo seat of the Bourbon government in exile under British protection.
1848. Revolution of Sicily against the Bourbon kings.
1848-1860. Restoration of Bourbon kingdom.
1860. Conquest and liberation of Sicily by Garibaldi. Since then, part of the Kingdom of Italy.

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List of Monuments for Italy

CALABRIA

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Reel 2

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SOUTHERN ITALY--REGION OF CALABRIA

Province of CATANZARO

PLAN

CATANZARO (Capital of province)
Castle — Norman castle

Museum — Small museum with some valuable objects

*Municipal Library — Biblioteca Comunale. 36,000 books, 20 manuscripts, collections dealing with local history

PLAN

CROTONE
Castle — Spanish castle, 16th century

Ruins — ***On Capo Colonne (Capo of the columns), 7 miles SE, one conspicuous column*** remains of the Greek temple of Hera, and some ruins of out-buildings. Festivals: Every Saturday young girls from Crotone make pilgrimages to the Madonna del Capo (Our Lady of the Promontory)

SERRA SAN BRUNO
Convent — Santo Stefano del Bosco (St. Stephen of the Wood), rebuilt Certosa (Carthusian convent), near which in the middle of a wood, Bosco di Santa Maria (St. Mary's Forest), is a pool credited with healing properties

SORIANO
Convent — Ruins of a famous Dominican convent

SQUILLACE
Abbey — Ruins of famous Abbey of Santa Maria della Rocella (St. Mary of the Rocella)

SANTA SEVERINA
Church — Church and Baptistry of Santa Filomena (St. Philomena)

Castle — Large castle, 11th century

STRONGOLI
Castle — (Site of ancient Greek city of Petelia)
Mediaeval castle

TEIOLO — (An ancient Greek site)

TROPEA — (The ancient Tropeia)
Cathedral — Norman cathedral

VIBO VALENTIA (or Monteleone di Calabria)
Ruins — ** Remains of Greek walls of ancient colony of Hipponion

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SOUTHERN ITALY--REGION OF CALABRIA

Province of COSENZA

PLAN

COSENZA (Capital of province)
Church — Duomo (Cathedral) 13th century
*Municipal Library — Biblioteca Civica, 46,000 books, 58 manuscripts

ALTOMONTE
Church — *Church, 14th century, with some French sculpture

FIUMEFREDDO BRUZIO
Ruins — Mediaeval walls

MONTALTO UFFUGO
Church — Baroque church

MORANO
Church — *Church, 15th century, with picture by B. Vivarini and sculptures by Gagini and Bernini

PAOLA
Monastery — **Important Monastery of San Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Pa...

PATIRION — Near Rossano
Monastery — **Celebrated monastery and church, founded 12th century

ROCCA IMPERIALE
Castle — *Exceptionally fine mediaeval castle, founded by Frederick II

ROSSANO
Church — San Marco (St. Mark), Byzantine church

SAN MARCO ARGENTANO
Church — Duomo (Cathedral), founded Norman period
Tower — Norman tower

SAN DEMETRIO CORONE (old Albanian settlement, still bi-linqual)
Church — Sant'Adriano (St. Adrian), church of basilican form
College — Italian-Albanian College

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SOUTHERN ITALY--REGION OF CALABRIA

Province of REGGIO

REGGIO DI CALABRIA (Capital of province) PLAN
Museum *** The Museum is one of the most important in Southern Italy
*Municipal Library 33,000 books, 70 manuscripts, books on local history--literature

GERACE SUPERIORE (Upper Gerace)
Church Exceptionally fine mediaeval Cathedral, with some ancient Greek columns

GERACE MARINA (Lower Gerace), also called Locri, is near the site of ancient Greek Locri PLAN.
Museum **Museum contains important antiquities
Ruins Ruins of ancient town and temples are scattered over a wide area of fields and farms

MONASTERACE-STILO
Churches La Cattolica (The Catholic Church), mediaeval
San Giovanni Vecchio (Old Church of St. John), medi...
Ruins On seashore, the platform of an ancient Greek temp...

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LIST OF MONUMENTS IN ITALY

Region of Basilicata

(Lucania)

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SOUTHERN ITALY

Region of Basilicata (LUCANIA)

In this region occur highly venerated rock chapels containing ancient frescoes. Little information about these exists. Preservation of the frescoes is work only for experts, but the chapels themselves deserve protection from needless harm, chiefly by being left alone.

Province of POTENZA

PLAN S GERARDO

POTENZA

Churches: Duomo San Michele Arcangelo (~~Cathedral of St.~~ Michael the Archangel)
San Francesco (St. Francis)

Museum: Museo (Museum) with Greek antiquities.

Ruins: Ruins of several ancient towns in the vicinity.

ACERENZA

Church: Duomo (Cathedral), 12th century.

ATELLA

Church: Duomo (Cathedral), 13th century.

LAGOPESOLE

Castle: Castle of Frederick II (1197-1250)

MELFI

Church: Romanesque church.

Ruins: Traces of Roman buildings.

MELFI

Church: Duomo (Cathedral), Norman.

Castle: Norman castle, modernized.

MONTICCHIO SAN MICHELE

Convent: Capuchin convent of San Michele (St. Michael).

Chapels: *Cave-chapels with Byzantine frescoes in the Vallone di Santa Margherita (Valley of St. Margaret).

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SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF BASILICATA (contd.)

MURO LUCANO

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral)
Santa Maria di Capitignano (St. Mary of Capitignano) 12th century (near by).

Castle: Castle.

RAPOLLA - LAGOPESOLE

Churches: Duomo (Cathedral) 13th century.
Santa Lucia (St. Lucy) , Roman church.

VENOSA

Abbey: Badia della Santissima Trinità (Benedictine Abbey of the Most Holy Trinity)

Church: *Chiesa Nuova* (The New Church), with some Roman capitals found on the site.

VAGLIO

Ruins: Ruins of Roman town of Grumentum.

Province of MATERA

MATERA PLAN

Churches: Duomo: Sant' Eustachio (St. Eustace)
San Giovanni (St. John)

Castle: Castle, 15th cent.

Museum: Museo Ridola (The Ridola Museum), with important prehistoric material.

IRSINA

Church: San Francesco (St. Francis), with 14th century fresco in crypt

METAPONTO (ancient Greek Metapontum) PLAN

***Ruins: Besides the conspicuous temples called locally "Le Tavole Palatine" (Tables of the Paladins, or Saracenic Chiefs), there are remains of another locally called "Chiesa di Sansone" (Church of Sansone), from a near-by dairy farm. The large adjacent area of the ancient town has not been fully explored.

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LUCANIA

ROTONDELLA

Abbey: Benedictine abbey with fine 16th century cloister.

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SOUTHERN ITALY--REGION OF BASILICATA (contd.)

PALAZZO SAN GERVASIO

Gallery: Picture gallery with some good pictures.

PISTICCI (originally a Greek settlement)

Town: Greek ruins

TRICARICO

Churches: Romanesque churches.

TURSI--POLICORO

Castle. Castle of Anglona, 14th century.

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LIST OF MONUMENTS IN ITALY

REGION OF APULIA

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SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA (Puglie)
(In this region occur highly venerated rock chapels containing ancient frescoes. Little information about them exists. Preservation of the frescoes is work only for experts, but the chapels themselves deserve protection from needless harm, mainly by being left alone).

PROVINCE of FOGGIA
(Formerly called Capitanata)

FOGGIA PLAN
Churches Duomo (Cathedral). Romanesque, partly rebuilt in baroque style, contains a painting attributed to St. Luke
Chiesa della Croce (Church of the Cross)
San Leonardo (St. Leonard), ruined

Municipal Library Biblioteca Comunale, 40,000- books, 115 manuscripts
Some miles from Foggia is the pilgrimage church of Santa Maria Incoronata (St. Mary Crowned). Festival, September 7 - 8.

CASTEL FIORENTINO (LUCERA)

Castle Ruined castle in which Frederick II died in 1250

LUCERA PLAN
Churches Duomo (Cathedral), 13th-14th centuries
San Domenico (St. Dominic), with fine wood-carving

Castle Castle of Frederick II

Museum Museo (Museum), with some antique marbles

Municipal Library 28,000 books, 186 manuscripts. Important for local history.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Churches ** San Michele arcangelo (St. Michael the Archangel), famous sanctuary, ancient and much revered, on the slopes of Monte Gargano. Present chapel 13th-14th centuries, with magnificent bronze doors, a fine late Renaissance statue of the Saint, an 11th century bishop's chair. Great festival, May 8
Nearby is a Norman baptistry called Tombe dei Rotari (Tomb of the Rotari) and the Romanesque church of Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary the Greater)

Convent Convent of San Matteo (St. Matthew)

Castle Norman-Spanish castle

MANFREDONIA
Church Two miles SW of town is Santa Maria Maggiore di Siponto (St. Mary the Greater of Siponto), Romanesque, with later additions

TROIA
Church **Duomo (Cathedral), 12th century, with magnificent bronze doors **

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FOGGIA.
BARI.

SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA(Puglie)

TREMITI ISLANDS off north coast of Gargano
Abbey On island of San Nicola (St. Nicholas) is an ancient Benedictine Abbey with church of Santa Maria (St. Mary) containing a fine carved wooden altarpiece

Province of BARI

BARI PLAN
Churches
* San Nicola (St. Nicholas), 11th-12th centuries, contains the relics of the Saint who is second only to St. Mark of Venice as an object of veneration and whose cult spreads far beyond the province.
* Festival on May 8 is attended by a vast concourse of pilgrims.

x-x-x The crypt contains the vault with the Saint's bones below a silver altar
In the nave is the tomb of a Polish Queen (1593) and a 12th century bishop's chair
x-x The treasury contains many valuable and important objects

San Gregorio (St. Gregory) 11th century

San Benedetto (St. Benedict) 11th-12th century

San Marco (St. Mark) 12th century

Duomo (Cathedral) of San Sabino (St. Sabino), 12th century, with picture ascribed to St. Luke & Cathedral Archives(Archivo del has 3 important manuscripts (2 Exultet Rolls of the 11th & 12th centuries and a Benedictional)
Castle Castle of Frcaerick II

x-x-x Museum Museum contains very important archaeological collections

Fair Fiera di Levante (Fair of the Levant), a great fair held annually at Bari September 8-21

x Municipal and Provincial Library: Biblioteca Consorziale "Sagarriga-Visourt Volpi" --126 books, 2,250 manuscripts, collection of books on Albania

ALTAMURA
ANDRIA
Churches Church, Cathedral, Romanesque

Cathedral of San Riccardo, (St. Richard), Romanesque foundation
Early Crypt, founded late 14th century
San Domenico (St. Dominic)
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine), 13th century
San Francesco (St. Francis) 13th-14th century
Santa Croce (Holy Cross)

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BARLETTA PLAN
Churches Cathedral of Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary the Greater), 13th century, associated with Richard Coeur de Lion
San Sepolcro (Holy Sepulchre), 11th-12th century, outside of which stands an ancient
Statue Colossal bronze statue perhaps of a Byzantine emperor.

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BARI.

SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA

BARLETTA (Continued)

Castle	Norman castle
Palace	Palazzo Fragianni-La Marra, or della Marra (Palace of Fragianni-La Marra), 16th century
Gallery	Gallery of modern pictures
*Municipal Library	Biblioteca Comunale, 42,000 books, 200 manuscripts; books and charters dealing with local history

PLAN

BITONTO

Church	x-x Romanesque Cathedral, with remarkable pulpit and important crypt
Abbey	Abbadia di San Leo (Abbey of St. Leo) with 13th century frescoes
Palace	Palazzo Sylos Labini (the Sylos Labini Palace), with Renaissance courtyard

BISCEGLIE

Churches	x-x Cathedral, 13th century Santa Margherita (St. Margaret), with fine tombs of 14th century
Dolmen	Near Bisceglie is a dolmen (prehistoric stone monument)

CANOSA DI PUGLIA (an old Roman and pre-Roman town)

Church	San Sabino (St. Sabin), Romanesque cathedral, in south court on which is
Tomb	the Tomb of the Crusader Boemund, son of Robert Guiscard

CAPURSO

Pilgrimage	Pilgrimages to a miraculous image of the Madonna

CASTEL DEL MONTE

Castle	x-x Castle del Monte (Mountain Castle), of Frederick II, the finest castle in Southern Italy; a national monument, recently restored

CONVERSANO

Cloister	Nunnery of San Benedetto (St. Benedict), 11th century
Castle	Norman castle

GIOIA DEL COLLE

Castle	Fine medieval castle

GRAVINIA

Churches	Cathedral, Romanesque with later additions Santa Sofia (St. Sophia), with Renaissance tomb San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian), Romanesque

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BARI.
TARANTO

SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA

GRAVINIA (Continued)

San Michele (St. Michael), rock-hewn chapel outside the town

MOLFETTA

Churches x-x Duomo PLAN San Corado (St. Conrad) finest Romanesque cathedral in the province

San Giacomo (St. James)

San Francesco (St. Francis)

Seminary — Seminary in former Palace of Simone Caccetta, 15th century

The prehistoric site called Pulo is near the town

MONOPOLE

Church — Santa Maria Amalfitana (St. Mary of Amalfi), 11th century. Cathedral.

FUTIGNANO

Church — Romanesque church

RUVO DI PUGLIA

Church x PLAN Romanesque cathedral

Museum — In the Palazzo Jatta is a fine collection of Greek vases from the ancient Greek cities in South Italy

TERLIZZI

Church — Oratorio del Santo Rosario (Oratory of the Holy Rosary)

TRANI

Churches x-x PLAN Romanesque cathedral with fine bronze doors x-x and a remarkable crypt

Church of Ognissanti (All Saints)

Province of TARANTO (ionio)

TARANTO

x-x Museum PLAN In the "new city" on the mainland to the SE, collections of Greek antiquities, especially vases, from the neighborhood.

Castle — Spanish castle at the drawbridge to the island

x Municipal Library — Biblioteca Comunale, 26,000 books, 116 manuscripts

An interesting feature of Tarentine life if the fish-market with its immense variety of fish caught in the bay. The shell-fish so carefully cultivated in the Mar Piccolo (inner lagoon) are likely to give the stranger typhoid.

GROTTAGLIE

Church — Church, Romanesque foundation with later additions. Fine stone bas-relief of the Annunciation

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TARANTO
BRINDISI

SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA

Province of TARANTO

MANDURIA
Ruins — Walls of the ancient Greek city

MARTINIA FRANCA
Church — Cathedral in Baroque style

Palace — Local palace in Baroque style

MASSAFRA
Chapels — Cave chapels with frescoes, especially
San Marco (St. Mark) and
La Candelora (The Candlemas Chapel)

Province of BRINDISI

BRINDISI PLAN
Columns — Two ancient columns near the quay (of one, the base only remains are supposed to have marked the end of the Via Appia (Appian Way)

Churches — San Benedetto (St. Benedict), 11th century, Norman, with cloisture interesting for their early style
San Giovanni al Sepolcro (St. John at the Sepulchre), 11th century, round baptismal church, used as a museum

Castle — Castello (Castle) of Frederick II

x Archepiscopal Library — Biblioteca Arcivescovile, 10,000 books, 83 manuscripts early printed books, old maps.

CASALE
Church — Santa Mariade (St. Mariade), 11th century, fine abbey church 2 miles NW of Brindisi

FASANO
Chapels — San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence), grotto with 12th century frescoes
(nearby) San Procopio (St. Procopius), grotto with early frescoes

Ruins — Nearby at Egnatia was the ancient Greek town of Gnathia, much of which has been opened up by recent excavations

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ORIA — Originally a pre-Roman town

OSTUNI — Originally a pre-Roman town

SAN VITO DE' NORMANNI (St. Vitus of the Normans)
Church — San Biagio (St. Blaise) 12th century, with frescoed crypt

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SOUTHERN ITALY - REGION OF APULIA

Province of LECCE

LECCE PLAN — The whole town should be considered as a national monument, as it is unique in all Italy for its remarkable Baroque buildings

Column — Column of Santo Oronzo (St. Oronzo), originally Roman

Churches — Cathedral (Sant' Oronzo), 12th century foundations, remodelled in Baroque style
Santi Nicola e Cataldo (Saints Nicholas and Cataldus), mixture of Romanesque and Baroque
Santa Croce (Holy Cross), 14th century, Baroque additions

Palaces — Palazzo del Governo (Governor's Palace)
Bishop's Palace

Seminary — Seminario (Seminary), baroque

Museum — Provincial Museum in courtyard of the Prefetture (Prefecture)

Provincial Library — Biblioteca Provinciale, 30,000 books, 100 manuscripts

CASARANO
Church — Church with ancient 5th century mosaic

CAVALLINO
Mansion — Baroque country-house

COPERTINO
Castle — Castle, 13th-16th centuries

GALATINA
Church — Santa Caterina (St. Catharine), 14th century, with frescoes

GALLIPOLI PLAN
Church — Baroque cathedral

Fountain — La fontana antica (the ole fountain), set with Greek reliefs

MELENDUGNO
Dolmen — Dolmen, prehistoric stone monument

NARDO CITTA
Churches — Mediaeval cathedral
San Domenico (St. Dominic), Baroque church

OTRANTO PLAN
Church — Santissima Annunziata (Most Holy Annunciation), mediaeval cathedral with 11th century crypt and a mosaic pavement in the nave

Castle — Castello (Castle), Spanish

Prehistoric monuments — Numerous "menhirs" ("upright stones") in this vicinity

SQUINZANO
Church — Church, 12th century

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LIST OF MONUMENTS IN ITALY

REGION OF CAMPANIA

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Napoli.

Southern Italy

Region of Campania

Provincia di Napoli (Province of Naples)

Napoli (Naples). Capital of the Province

Chiese (Churches) PLAN & 2 Maps:

**Cattedrale (Church) dedicated to San Gennaro (St. Januarius), patron saint of Naples. In the Cappella (Chapel) di San Gennaro also the Tesoro (Treasury) of the Cathedral are the relics of the saint, two small vessels containing his blood. Three times a year there takes place a ceremony at which the saint's blood liquifies: the first Saturday in May at the Church of Santa Chiara, and September 19th and December 16th at the Cathedral. These ceremonies draw enormous crowds.
In popular belief rapid liquification of the blood is a good omen for Naples, while slow liquification, or none at all, is a bad one.

*Chiesa di Sant' Angelo a Nilo (Church of St. Angelus on the Nile): Tomb by Michelozzo and Donatello

" dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

" dell' Ascensione (Church of the Ascension)

** " di Santa Chiara (Church of Santa Clara): noteworthy XIV century tombs. First Saturday in May, liquification of the blood of St. Januarius, see above under Cattedrale.

* " di San Domenico Maggiore (Church of St. Domenic Major: noteworthy tombs

" di San Filippo Neri (Church of St. Philip Neri): Baroque paintings

" di San Gennaro (Church of St. Januarius)

" del Gesù Nuovo (Trinità Maggiore) (Church of Jesus Nuovo, Trinity Major: Good frescoes

" di San Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (Church of St. James of the Spaniards): Baroque paintings

' di San Giorgio Maggiore (Church of St. George Major): original structure of the IV century

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Napoli.

SOUTHERN ITALY - CAMPANIA

Chiese di San Giovanni a Carbonara (Church of St. John): important tombs.

" di San Giovanni Maggiore (Church of St. John Major): rests on ruins of temple of Hercules.

" dell' Incoronata (Church of the Virgin Encrowned): Mediaeval frescoes.

" di San Lorenzo Maggiore (Church of St. Lawrence Major)

** " di Santa Maria del Carmine (Carmelite Church of St. Mary miraculous statue of the Virgin on the high altar.

* " di Santa Maria Donna Regina (Church of St. Mary the Qu important tombs and museums contain 13th-14th century frescoes by Cavallin

" di Santa Maria la Nuova (New Church of St. Mary) with adjacent cloisters

" di Santa Maria del Parto (Church of St. Mary of Childbi tomb of Sannazaro (Tomb of St. Nazarius

" di Santa Maria di Piedigrotta (Church of St. Mary of P grotta) (festival September 7-8)

* " del Monte della Misericordia (Church of the Mount of P Painting by Caravaggio

* " del Monte Oliveto (Church of the Mount of Olives): sculpture by Antonio Rossellino

" di San Pietro a Maiella (Church of St. Peter at Maiella Baroque frescoes

" di San Paolo Maggiore (Church of St. Paul Major): buil area of temple of the Dioscures

* " di San Restituta (Church of St. Restituta): Mediaeval sculpture.

" del Sannazaro (Church of St. Nazarius)

Palazzi (Palaces)

Palazzo della Borsa (Exchange Building) on the Piazza Gio vanni Bovio: within it, Chapel of Sant' Aspreno Porto contains beneath it an ancien Roman bath transformed into a church.

" " Duomo contains Museo Civico Filangieri (Civic Mus

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Palazzo Reale

" Gravina (now Post and Telegraph offices)

" Cuciliere: collection of Neapolitan paintings

" Reale (Royal Palace)

" Regio di Capodimonte: contains museum chiefly of Neapolitan paintings.

Other buildings and structures.

* Aquario (Aquarium)

Castles:

Castel Capuano

* Castel Nuovo with triumphal arch of the Renaissance & S.Barbara.

Castel Sant' Elmo: old fort

Castello d' Ovo (Castle of the Egg). Founded 12th cent., reconstructed 16th. On island.

Catacombe and Cemetery:

** Catacombe di San Gennaro (Via S. Gennaro dei Poveri)

* Catacombe di San Severo: early V century painting

Campo santo (Burial ground)

Fountains:

Fontana dell' Immacolatella (Fountain of Mary Immaculate) in the via Nazario Sauro

Fontana in the Largo Monteoliveto

Fontana del Nettuno (Fountain of Neptune) in the Piazza Giovanni Bovio

Fontana della Sirene (Fountain of the Siren) in the via Giuseppe Guacci Nobile.

** Monastero di San Martino (Monastary of St. Martin) with church sacristy and museum. Baroque paintings

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Museo Artistico Industriale (Museum of Industrial Art): ancient sculpture; mosaics and paintings

*** Museo, Nazionale (National Museum): contains most of the objects found in Pompei and Herculaneum. The most important museum of classical antiquities in the world.

Porta Capuana (Capua Gate)

Tomba di Vergilio: the reputed tomb of Virgil, the Latin poet

Teatro San Carlo (St. Charles Theatre)

Libraries: Naples has 23 libraries mostly connected with learned and ecclesiastical institutions. Only the most important are listed here.

For libraries of music see list in file 20902

** Regia Universita de'i Studi (University) with ** Biblioteca Universitaria: 610,000 books, 117 manuscripts, engravings, early printed books, early editions, illustrated books works on Dante. State property.

*** Biblioteca Nazionale (National Library): 1,270,000 books, 10,647 manuscripts, 4,500 engravings. One of Italy's most important libraries State property.

* Biblioteca Privata Benedetto Croce (Private Library of Benedetto Croce, Italy's outstanding philosopher Books on Philosophy, History, Literature many autographs.

* Biblioteca ORA Oratoriana dei Girolamini (Library) 283 manuscripts, 46 with illuminations

* Reale Archivo di Stato (Royal State Archives): Manuscripts, 2 with illuminations
(S. Severino)

Villa FLORIDIANA: : contains ceramic museum

Grotta Vecchia di Posillippo (Roman tunnels to connect Naples with Pozzuoli)

Aversa

* Duomo (Cathedral) (perhaps built on Roman temple of Hercules.)

Castello

Agnone Terme

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Napoli.

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Acerra (Napoli)

** Emerging ruins of Roman bath

Agnone

Chiesa di Sant'Agostino (Church of St. Augustine): XIII century wooden statue of the Madonna

* " " Sant'Andrea (Church of St. Andrew): noteworthy church furniture

" Coll'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

Atella

Ruins of the ancient city of Atella, including walls, archeological streets

Aversa

Chiesa dell'Annunciata (Church of the Annunciation)

" di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

* " " Santa Maria a piazza (Church of St. Mary at the Square) Mediaeval frescoes

* Duomo (Cathedral): founded 12th cent., much altered later

* Convento (convent of St. Lawrence) di San Lorenzo. The church of the convent has fine Romanesque portal and antique columns within.

Palazzo Sanfelice (or Paolizzi) (Sanfelice Palace)

Porta Napoli (Naples Gate): Renaissance arch

Bacoli

* Cento Camerelle, huge Roman water reservoir

** Piscina Mirabile, largest and best preserved water reservoir in the Roman world, built for the Roman fleet stationed in Misenum

Other Bacoli

"Teatro di Agrippina" or Agrippina's tomb, really a Roman theater

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Napoli

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Ercolano The most fashionable resort of ancient Rome in the first cent. B.C.

* So-called Tempio di Diana (Temple of Diana) really a Roman bath

* So-called Tempio di Mercurio (Temple of Mercury)

* So-called Tempio di Venere (Temple of Venus)

Many ruins nearby

* Palazzo di Cesare ("Caesar's Palace") belonging to temple of Venus Lucrina

Gaeta e Latina

Ponte dell'Oliferno or dell'Inferno, remains of Roman bridge

Bellona

So-called Camarelle delle Fate, remains of Roman reservoir

Bonconcade

Ruins of two famous Roman villas almost completely covered

Calvi Resorta

* Remains of ancient Cales, including Roman amphitheater, thea... Temple of Hercurius, another temple, ... Church of Santa Costanza, section of ... Latina (Roman road)

* Cattedrale (Cathedral)

Castello (Castle) in ruins

* Grotta dei Santi (Saints' Grotto) with Mediaeval frescoes

Camaldoli di Napoli:

Convento (Convent) dei Camaldoli

Campanella (see Punta della Campanella)

Cancello

* Ruins of ancient Suessula at La Padiara

** Villa Fiorelli.

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Napoli

Southern Italy
Campania

Capri (Island of) MAP

Anacapri

Chiesa di San Michele (Church of St. Michael)

** Site Roman Villa (in ruins) called Torre di Damecuta

Environs of Anacapri

Chiesa del Santuario di Santa Maria Cetrella (Church of the Sanctuary of St. Mary Cetrella) and adjacent monastery

Torre di Materita (Tower of Materita)

Capo di Tiberio

* Roman villa called Palazzo a Mare

Capri (town of)

Chiesa parrocchiale di San Stefano (Parish church of St. Stephen

Monastero della Certosa (Carthusian Monastery) with church & cloisters

Palazzo Cerio (Cerio Palace): contains Natural History Mus.

Near town: at Belvedere di Tragara

Roman villas including

** Villa of the Roman Emperor Tiberius (all in ruins) also

Grotta di Matromanio, ancient sanctuary

Marina Grande

Chiesa di San Costanzo (Church of St. Constantius): contains the body of St. Costa ntius, patron of Isla.

Capua PLAN

Chiesa dell'Annunciata (Church of the Annunciation) founded 15th cent. remodelled 16th cent.

Chiesa di San Marcello Maggiore (Church of the St. Marcellus Major)

" San Michele a Corte (Church of St. Michael)

" Santi Rufo e Carponio (Church of Saints Rufus Carponius) 325

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Napoli.

Italy
CAMPANIA

Caserta (cont'd)

Chiesa di San Salvatore Maggiore e Corte (Church of St. Savior [illegible])

* Duomo (Cathedral) with Archivo del Duomo (Cathedral Archives) with important 10th cent. manuscripts (Exultet Roll)

Seminario Arcivescovile (Archiepiscopal Seminary): Two 11th cent. manuscripts

Palazzo del Municipio (City Hall)

** Museo Provinciale Campano in Palazzo Antignano (Provincial Museum of Campania): important Roman & late sculpture

Roman bridge

PLAN

Castellamare di Stábia. On the site of ancient Stabiae destroyed in 79 A.D. with Pompeii and Herculaneum by Mt. Vesuvius

* Museo Stabiano, museum with antiquities of Stabiae, in the cloister-house of the Cathedrale (Cath[illegible])

Chie[illegible] di Santa Maria Fozzano (Church of St. Mary Fozzano)

Palazzo del Liceo (Palace of the Lyceum): contains observa[illegible]

Villa Quisisana

Environs of Castellamare di Stábia

Castello di Cisterna (Cistern Castle)

Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta (Church of the Ascended Virgin)

Carinola

Mansions:

Case Aceti, 15th cent.

* " Fantulo, " " , with courtyard

* " Gentili, " "

" Terrecenacolo

Cattedrale (Cathedral). Early; basilican form

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Napoli.

Southern Italy
ITALIA

Caserta

** Palazzo Reale (Royal Palace) and gardens

Caserta Vecchia

* Cattedrale (Cathedral)

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

Castello (Castle) of the counts of Caserta

Caselice

Castello (Castle)founded in XI cent. now a factory

Castelvolturno. Remains of the ancient town of Volturnum.

Cimitile

Chiesa di Santa Felice in Pineis (Church of St. Felica in the Pine Woods): XIV cent. frescoes and tomb of Saints Paolino and Felice

Coroglio

** Big Roman drainage tunnel, called Grotta di Seiano

Crapolla, Marina di

Abbazia di San Pietro (Abbey of St. Peter) with ancient colu

Cuma

** Walls of the citadel of ancient Cumae (Greek and Roman city)

** Grotta (Grotto) of the Sibyl connected with

** Temple Apollo

** So-called Sepolcro della Sibilla (Tomb of the Sibyl) really a Roman villa

* Roman amphitheater

** So-called Arco Felice, viaduct of th Via Domitiana, a Roman road

* So-called Tempio dei Giganti (temple of the Giants) a Roman building

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Napoli.

Cremo Stazione

Osservatorio Vesuviano (Vesuvian observatory) (not marked on sketch map)

Ercolano

*** The ancient Herculaneum, which was buried by the same eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D. that buried Pompeii; partly excavated.

** In the modern village Resina above the excavations; Ancient theater of Herculaneum

Galluccio

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation): 14th cen modified later

" di San Stefano (Church of St. Stephen)

Palazzo Ducale (Ducal Palace)

Ischia, Island of

Castello d'Ischia (Ischia Castle)

* Cattedrale antica (old Cathedral): frescoed crypt

Chiesa della "Madonna della Libera" (Church of the Madonna)

" dell'Immacolata (Church of Mary Immaculate)

" di San Pietro (Church of St. Peter)

Forio

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Loreto (Church of St. Mary of Lore

" Parrocchiale di San Vito (Parish Church of St. Vitus)

Lacco Ameno

Chiesa di Santa Restituta (Church of St. Restituta): Festival May 15-17

Porto d'Ischia

Villa Mastursi: art collection

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Napoli.

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Lago Lucrino (railway station only) (BAIA)

* Remains of Roman bath to SW

* Near Lago d'Averno (Lake Avernus): so-called Grotta della Sibilla (Sibyl's Cave). Really a Roman drainage tunnel between two lakes.

* So-called Tempio d'Apollo, really part of Roman villa

** So-called Stufe (hothouses) del Tritolo, or di Nerone, part of the ruins of Roman bath

Carolanese

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

Castello di Loriano (Castle of Loriano)

Carrechiano (near Coroglio)

Ruins along the beach

So-called Tempio della Fortuna (Temple of Fortune)

** Villa Pausilypon, or di Vedius Follio, big Roman villa and ancient theater

* So-called Scuola di Verrilio (School of Verril) really Roman ruins

Gaeta (near Castellammare di Stabia)

Basilica della Madonna del Laure (Church of the Madonna of the Laurel)

Environs of Gaeta:

Basilica di San Michele (Church of St. Michael)

Ischia

Numerous tombs of sailors of the ancient Roman fleet

** Ancient Theater in ruins

Ruins of Roman villa and bath

* Villa of Lucullus (in ruins) on Punta di Pennata; the Roman Emperor Tiberius died here.

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Napol.

Southern Italy

Londrafone

Remains of the Via Appia or Appian Way, ancient Roman road

Chiesa di San Michele intra moenia (Church of St. Michael within the walls)

Chiesa di San Rufino (Church of St. Rufinus) containing antique columns.

In the Northwest of the town. ruins of ancient Sinuessa, including Roman aqueduct, house, arch, tombs

Piedmonte Matese

Environs.

Chiesa di Santa Maria della Misericordia (Church of St. Mary of Mercy). XIV century statue of Madonna

Monte Vesuvio (Mount Vesuvius)

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Castello (Church of St. Mary of the Castle). pilgrimage church (see also Eremo)

Nola

Remains of Roman amphitheater

* Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation): Cloisters of XIV cent. in adjacent monastery with Roman remains and remains of XIV century frescoes.

* Chiesa di Santa Chiara (Saint Clara) and adjacent monastery with frescoes of the XIV cent.

Chiesa della Misericordia (Church of Pity)

Chiesa del convento di Sant'Angelo e di San Francesco (Church of the convent of St. Angelus and St. Francis.

* Duomo (Cathedral): 14th-15th cent., reconstructed 19th cent. On site of temple of Lares.

* Seminario (Seminary), containing Museum with the cippus abellanus second in importance among the ancient Oscan inscriptions

Palma Campania

Castello Baronale (Baronial Castle)

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Napoli

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Pompeii

*** Ancient Pompeii. The most famous ruins of a Roman town, buried during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D., now largely excavated. Museum within excavations.

Chiesa della Santuario delle Madonna col Rosario (Church of the Sanctuary of the Madonna of the Rosary); festival August 15.

Museo Vesuviano (Vesuvius Museum) and observatory

Portici

Palazzo Reale (Royal Palace)

Pozzuoli PLAN

* Remains of the ancient Port

* Piscina Cardito, ancient reservoir still in use

** Two Roman amphitheaters

So-called Temple of Honor (Tempio dell'Onore)

Ruins of Roman bath, called Tempio di Nettuno (Temple of Neptune.)

** So-called Tempio di Serapide, really a building for commercial purposes

Ruins of the Roman circus

* Duomo (Cathedral), built on the temple of Augustus

Convento dei Cappuccini (Capuchin Convent)

Presenzano
Roccamonfina

Environs: at San Felice, ruins of ancient theater

Punta della Campanella

Torre Minerva (Minerva Tower)

Roccamonfina

Santuario di Santa Maria dei Lattani (Sanctuary of St. Mary) with choir and cloister

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Napoli.

Sant'Angelo in Formis

** Basilica di Sant'Angelo in Formis (Church of St. Angel): important Pelleg[illegible] frescoes

Santa Maria Capua Vetere PLAN

Museo Civico (Communal Museum), Greek and Roman [illegible] antiquities

* Covered corridor belonging to a Roman bath

Roman theater

** Anfiteatro Campano, one of the most important Roman amphitheaters

* Mithreum, sanctuary of the ancient Mithraic on a lane called vicolo Quartiere

* Arco di Adriano, Roman triumphal arch

Environs: at San Prisco

Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary Major)

" " San Prisco (Church of St. Priscus) with mosaics of 5th cent. A.D.

Santa Maria in Vico

Chiesa dell'Assunta (Church of the Ascended Virgin): old wooden crucifix

" di San Nicola Magno (Church of St. Nicholas the Great)

Sessa Aurunca

** Ponte degli Aurunci (called also Ponte Ronaco), Roman bridge over the rio (river) della Travata

* Roman theater with covered corridor

Nearby: ruins of Roman bath

* Duomo (Cathedral) 12th century, built with ancient material, containing important works of art, notably sculpture of 12th cent.

Sorrento PLAN

Roman arch in via Farsano

Roman ruins near the Albergo Sirene

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Napoli

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA
(contd.)

Sorrento (cont.)

* Chiesa delle Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation) built on the ruins of the Roman temple of Cybele

Casa Correale (Correale Mansion), with Museum of antiquities

Casa Veniero (Veniero Mansion)

Cattedrale (Cathedral)

Chiesa di San Francesco d'Assisi (Church of St. Francis of Assisi): Gothic cloister.

Villa Correale with Museo (Museum) Correale di Terranuova

Basilica di Sant'Antonio (Church of St. Anthony)

Palazzo Sersale (Sersale Palace)

At Capo di Sorrento: Roman villa of Pollius Felix (in ruins)

Teano

* Walls of the ancient town of Teanum, with Porta Romana (city gate)

* Roman amphitheater

Roman circus

Palazzo Fondi (Fondi Palace) is on the site of the ancient citadel.

Roman building near cemetery

Chiesa di San Benedetto (Church of St. Benedict) 10th cent.

" " Santa Maria de Foris (Church of St. Mary of the Markets) founded 10th cent., remodelled 11th and 12th cent.

Duomo (Cathedral), founded 12th cent., remodelled 17th.

Torre del Greco (CAMALDOLI)

Convento (convent) de Camaldoli delle Torre

Trebula (near Pontelatone)

* Roman remains: theater, aqueduct, walls of ancient town of Trebula of large stone blocks

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Napoli.

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Valle di Maddaloni

Ponti della Valle (great aqueduct built 1753-59)

Ventaroli

Cattedrale (Cathedral), early basilican form with Renaissance additions

Vico Equense

Small museum in Municipio (City Hall)

Roman bath

Church: Ex-Cattedrale (former Cathedral)

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Benevento.

Southern Italy

Region of Campania

Benevento Provincia (Province of Benevento)

Benevento, Capital of the Province. PLAN

*** Arco di Traiano (Arch of Trajan) also called Port'Aurea, Roman triumphal arch.

Arco del Sagramento (Arch of the Sacrament) Roman, in Via Carlo Torre

Roman walls

* Roman theater

Fonticello, Roman bridge

* Ponte Leproso, Roman bridge (Via Appia)

* Roman building near church Madonna delle Grazie, remains of the Roman emporium or market, called I Santi Quaranta

Roman statue of the bull Apis on Piazza San Lorenzo

Outside of the city, beyond Ponte Leproso: remains of Via Appia (Roman Road) with tombs

Chiesa della Madonna delle Grazie (Church of the Madonna of Graces)

* " di Santa Sofia (Church of St. Sophia) with a noteworthy Chiostro (cloister) of the XII century

** Cattedrale (Cathedral) with famous bronze doors of XIII cent. and a Tesoro (Treasury) containing valuable ecclesiastical objects and vestments. Biblioteca Capitolare (Cathedral Library) has over 40 manuscripts (9th to 13th c.

* Castello containing the Museo Provinciale (Provincial Museum) Roman and Mediaeval sculpture and antiquities.

Palazzo Communale (City Hall)

* Biblioteca Provinciale: 14,000 books; 1,116 manuscripts

Airola

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

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Benevento

Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Alife

* Walls of ancient town of Alifae

* Tomb of the ancient Roman family of the Glabriones transformed into church of San Giovanni Gerosolomita. (St. John of Jerusalem)

✓ * Covered Roman Gallery in street called via Crittoportico

Near the town (NW): Roman tomb, called il Torrione

Cattedrale (Cathedral) 12th century, with earlier elements

Roman and Mediaeval walls

✓ Alvignano

Chiesa di San Fernando (Church of St. Ferdinand) built on ancient temple.

✓ Arpaia

Ruins of feudal Castello (castle)

✓ Buonalbergo

Chiesa della Madonna della Macchia containing a Byzantine statue of the Madonna.

Caiazzo

✓ * Forum of the ancient town of Caiatia, now Piazza Foro Vetus beneath it is reservoir

Chiesa dell'Annunciata (Church of the Annunciation): Renaissance portal.

Cattedrale (Cathedral), remodelled 13th cent.

Castello (Castle) Lombard period

✓ Cusano Mutri

** Chiesa di San Nicola (Church of St. Nicholas): precious silver reliquary of XIV cent. containing part of Christ's crown of thorns

Chiesa di Santa Maria (Church of St. Mary) del Castagneto: Byzantine statue of the Madonna in wood

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Benevento

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Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Paleochio

✓ * Very ancient walls of polygonal masonry; Roman bridge

Forchia

✓ Chiesa di Santa Maria in Iuco (Church of St. Mary in the Yoke) erected perhaps on ancient temple

Moriaone

✓ Palazzo Colesanti (Colesanti Palace)

Palazzo Ucci (Ucci Palace)

Paduli

✓ Convento di Santa Maria di Loreto (Convent of St. Mary of Loreto)

Pescolamazza

✓ ** Chiesa di San Salvatore (Church of the Holy Savior) containing the body of the martyr St. Reparata, an object of great veneration

Piedimonte d'Alife

* Walls consisting of large blocks, particularly on Monte Cila

✓ * Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) contains prehistoric collection.

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

" di San Biagio (Church of St. Blaize): Mediaeval frescoes.

" " San Salvatore (Church of the Holy Savior)

" " Tomaso d'Aquino (Church of St. Thomas Aquinus) built on Roman temple

Museo Civico (Municipal Museum)

Sant'Agata dei Goti

Chiesa dell'Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

✓ * " di Santa Menna (Church of St. Menna), 12th cent.

Duomo (Cathedral) 10th-12th cent.

Castello (castle) remains

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Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

San Bartolomeo in Galdo

Chiesa di San Bartolomeo (Church of St. Bartholomew)

Palazzo Bertini (Bartini Palace)

Santa Croce del Sannio

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

San Leucio (just outside BENEVENTO)

Ruderi di San Leucio (royal country house) 18th cent.

San Marco dei Cavoti

Environs of Cenna remains of walls and aqueduct of ancient city of Cenna

San Potito Sannitico (Piedimonte d'Alife)

Remains of Roman bath called Lo Torrelle

Solopaca

Chiesa della Madonna di Roseto (Church of the Madonna): Byzantine statue of the Madonna in wood

Telese

** Well-preserved walls of the ancient town of Telesia, with city gates,

* circus, amphitheater, theater.

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Salerno Provincia
(Province of Salerno)

Salerno

PLAN

Churches

Duomo: ** San Matteo (Cathedral of St. Mathew) 11th cent. with important mosaics, tombs, pulpits, ivories. Festival, eve and day of St. Mathew, Sept. 20-21. Archivio Arcivescovile (Archepiscopal Archives): many ancient charters. Also Biblioteca Capitolare (Cathedral Library): early manuscripts including Exultet Roll of 10th cent.

Castle: Castello (Castle), Mediaeval

MAP

Amalfi

Churches:

Duomo: **Sant'Andrea (Cathedral of St. Andrew) 11th cent. with valuable bronze doors. The Saint's room is in the crypt. Festival November 30.

Santa Maria Dolorata (St. Mary of Sorrows) with ancient Greek columns from Paestum

Ascoa

Ruins: *Nearby at Castellamare della Bruca (or di Veglia) widely-scattered, scanty ruins of Elea or Velia), ancient Greek colony, home of the Eleatic School of philosophers.

Atrani

MAP

Church: **San Salvatore (St. Savior), with important bronze doors, 11th cent.

Cava dei Tirreni

Library: **Biblioteca della Badia della Santissima Trinità (Library of the Abbey of the Most Holy Trinity): 40,000 books, 500 manuscripts, 13,000 early charters. State property administered by the Benedictine monks.

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Southern Italy
CAMPANIA

Nocera Superiore

Church

Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary Major), round church, 4th cent.

Nearby is pilgrimage - 1 co. of Mater Domini (Mother of Our Lord) Festival, August 15

Pagula

Monastery

*** Certosa di San Lorenzo (Carthusian Monastery of St. Lawrence), a national monument

Paestum PLAN

Ruins

*** Among the most important monuments of all Italy are the three well-preserved Greek temples: 1) The Basilica. 2) Tempio di Nettuno (Temple of Neptune); 3) Tempio di Cerere (Temple of Ceres). Original Greek town walls, Roman theatre, forum, amphitheater

Museum

Small museum for objects discovered at the Tempio di Hera(Heraion or Temple of Hera) at the mouth of the river Sele

Ravello MAP

Churches

** Duomo di San Pantaleone (Cathedral of St. Pantaleon), with famous bronze doors and fine pulpit. Festival at which the Saint's blood liquifies, July 27.

San Giovanni del Toro (St. John of the Bull)

Palaces

Palazzo Cimbrone (Cimbrone Palace) } in Norman-Saracenic style
Palazzo dei Rufoli (Rufolo Palace) }

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Avellino

Castle: Ruins of mediaeval castle

Provincial Library: *Biblioteca Provinciale: 70,000; 400 manuscripts

Ruins: Ruins of Roman town nearby at Atripalda

Ariano ~~Irpino~~ di Puglia

Church: Duomo (Cathedral) 11th cent. much rebuilt

Castle: Ruined Norman castle

Mirabella Eclano

Archivo della Chiesa Collegiata (Archives of the Collegiate Church. 2 manuscripts of 11th-12th centuries (Exultet Rolls)

Montevergine

Convent: **Convent of Montevergine (M.t. of the Virgin), 5 miles from Avellino famous pilgrimage-place. Festivals, Whitsuntide (7th Sunday after Easter) and September 7-8 (vast throngs of pilgrims attend)

Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi

Churches: Ruins of two fine mediaeval churches

Rocca San Felice (near St. Angelo dei Lombardi)

Castle: Castle of Frederick II

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IVa

Prepared by

FOREIGN DEFENSE -- HARVARD GROUP

Committee on Protection of Monuments

List of Monuments

CENTRAL ITALY

Regions:

Lazio (Latium)

Le Marche (The Marches)

Toscana (Tuscany)

Umbria

2000 11

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LIST OF MONUMENTS IN ITALY

REGION OF LATIUM (INCLUDING ROME)

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CENTRAL ITALY

LAZIO (LATIUM)

Roma (Rome) -- Roma Provincia (Province of Rome)

(Note: The monuments, libreries etc. of the Vatican City are excluded from the following lists, as the Papacy is a neutral power. Since, however, they are so intimately connected with Rome, they are given in a separate list at the end.)

The lists for Rome are arranged as follows:

A. Ancient buildings, monuments, etc. Grouped in districts.

B. Medieval and later monuments. Grouped according to type; alphabetically within each group.

C. Museums and Picture Galleries. Grouped according to type; alphabetically within each group.

D. Miscellaneous buildings and monuments, arranged alphabetically.

E. Libraries. Grouped as Roman, Papal, Foreign; alphabetically within each group.

A. Ancient Buildings and Monuments

I. Piazza Venezia and Campidoglio (Capitol).

Tomb of Bibulus at the foot of National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II.

*Large ancient Roman House at foot of National Monument.

II.***Forum Romanum, literally: Roman Market-place, including Museo del Foro (Museum of the Forum). Area of excavations still in progress. Center of public life and administration of justice in ancient Rome.

III.***Buildings on the Palatine Hill. Area of Excavations still in progress. The cradle of Rome, and site of the palaces of ancient Imperial Rome.

IV.***Fori Imperiali: the Fora(business and judicial centres) built by Caesar and Augustus, Nerva and Trajan, with the ad-joining Mercati di Trajano (market of Trajan). ***Basilica of Constantine and ancient street behind it.

***Colosseum: The monumental Amphitheatrum Flavianum (Amphi-theatre of Flavius). Area of Excavations connected by Via dell'Impero.

**Antiquarium Comunale (Important museum of antiquities)

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium-Rome

Domus Aurea (The Golden House of the Roman Emperor Nero)

V. The region of Monte Celio (Caelian hill)
(a) ***Passeggiata Archeologica (Archeological walk), so-called on account of the numerous ruins
*Church of Santa Petrina and House of Fabius Cilo
*** Terme (Baths) di Caracalla, the most imposing structure of its kind in Italy
Via Appia (Appian Road to Capua and Brindisi)
** Tomba degli Scipioni (Cemetery of the Scipios)
* Columbaria (burial places) of Vigna Codini
* Arch of Drusus
** Porta di San Sebastiano (Gate of St. Sebastian, Built of Roman materials, formerly Appian Gate)
* Porta Metronia
** San Stefano Rotondo (Round church of St. Stephen)
* Roman house beneath the church Santi Giovanni e Paolo (Sts. John and Paul)
* The temple of Divus Claudius
(b) Via Appia outside the city
*Church of Domine quo vadis (reputed meeting place of Christ and St. Peter)
Caffarella Valley: with so-called grotta (Cave) di Egeria, so-called Tempio (temple) del Dio Redicolo, San Urbano (built over mausoleum of Annia Regilla)
**Catacombs of San Callisto (St. Calixtus)
**Catacombs of San Protestato on Via Appia Pignatelli with important museum (early Christian antiquities)
** Basilica, museum and catacombs of San Sebastian
Catacombs of Domitilla
Circus of Maxentius
**Tomb of Caecilia Metella
*Villa of the Quintilli
Tomb called Casal Rotondo
The Via Latina in and near Rome
*Porta Latina (the Latin Gate)
*Columbarium of Pomponius Hylas
**Tombs of Via Latina (Tomba dei Pancrazii and dei Valerii)
*Basilica (church) of San Stefano (St. Stephen)

VI. Between the Lateran, the Colosseum, and Porta Maggiore (the Great gate on East)
The Ludus Magnus (Great Circus) near the Colosseum
Remains of the House of the Laterani beneath the Baptistery
Section of the Wall of Aurelian between Lateran and Porta Maggiore
*Amphitheatrum Castrense (Roman Amphitheater of the third century A.D.)

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium-Rome

**Porta Maggiore (Great Gate) and nearby
Tomb of the baker Eurysaces
The Via Praenestina in and near Rome, with
** Basilica of Porta Maggiore (Via Prenestina 7)
* Tor de-Schiavi (remains of Villa of the Gordiani, Emperors of the third century A.D.)
* Ponte di Nona (Roman bridge)
* Ruins of the ancient city of Gabii with temple of Juno
Via Casilina
* Tor Pignatarra (tomb of the Empress Helen, mother of Constantine the Great)
** So-called Tempio di Minerva Medica
* Hypogeum of the Viale Manzoni

VII. The Esquiline Hill and the Church of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura
* Terme di Trajano (Baths of Trajan) in Parco Brancaccio with
Sette Sale (Seven Rooms), with large reservoir
So-called Auditorio di Mecenate (Auditorium of Maecenas) part of a Roman Villa
Roman house beneath Church of Santa Pudenziana
Walls of Servius in Via Lanza N. 156 and via Carlo Alberto N. 45
* Arch of Gallienus
So-called Trofei di Mario (fountain) in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele
**Porta Tiburtina
Via Tiburtina near Rome:
Catacombs of San Lorenzo and San Ippolito at the Church of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura
**Ponte Lucano (Roman bridge) and Tomb of the Plautii nearby

VIII. Between the Piazza Venezia and Castro Pretorio.
Servian Wall on Piazza Magnanapoli
Roman buildings in Villa Albobrandini
**Wall of Servius near the station (best preserved fragments)
*Castro Pretorio (Camp of the Imperial Guard)

IX. Between Piazza Venezia and Via Nomentana
* Dioscuri of Monte Cavallo (statues of horsetamers)
* Remains of the villa of Sallust on Piazza Sallustio
Via Nomentana
Jewish catacombs in Villa Torlonia
Catacombs of Sant' Agnese fuori le Mura
Tomb called Sedia del Diavolo (Devil's Seat)
**Ponte Nomentano (Roman bridge)
Catacombs of San Alessandro

X. Region between Piazza Venezia and Via Salaria
*Mithraeum (Sanctuary of Mithras) of Palazzo Barberini
*Porta Salaria
*Catacombs of S. Priscilla
Ponte Salario (Roman bridge)

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CENTRAL ITALY
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XI. Corso Umberto I and Via Flaminia
Roman constructions beneath Santa Maria in Via Lata
**Temple of Hadrian in Piazza di Pietra
*Column of Marcus Aurelius in Piazza Colonna
"Wall of Horti Sciliani in Viale Muro Torto
Via Flaminia:
**Ponte Milvio (or: Molle)

XII. From Monte Pincio (Pincian Hill) to the Valle Giulia
Ingenious ancient remains in the park of Villa Borghese

XIII. Between Corso Umberto I, Corso Vittorio Emanuele and the Tiber
***Pantheon (the only completely preserved Roman building in the city)
*Wall of the Saepta Iulia
*Remains of the Stadium of Domitian on Piazza Navona
The Pasquino (famous remains of antique sculpture group on Piazza del Pasquino
*Mausoleum of Augustus
***The Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace), reconstructed nearby

XIV. The Corso Vittorio Emanuele
***The four temples of the period of the Roman Republic of the archaeological area of the Largo Argentina
" L'abate Luigi", popular statue on Piazza delle Valle

XV. Between Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Palatine Hill, and Tiber
***Theater of Marcellus
*Temple of Apollo (nearby)
**The three temples of Foro Olitorio (the vegetables market of Ancient Rome), connected with the church San Nicola in Carcere
*Portico in Forum Holitorium
**So-called Temple of Fortuna, in the Forum Boarium
**So-called Temple of Vesta, in the Forum Boarium
*Statio Annonae (headquarters of administration of food supply) beneath the Church of San Maria in Cosmedin
*Arch of Janus
**Arco degli Argentarii (Arch of the Bankers)
*Ponte Rotto (Roman bridge)
**Ponte Fabricio and Ponte Cestio (Roman bridges leading to the Isola Tiberina, island in the Tiber)
*Porticus of Octavia (Church of San Angelo in Pescheria) Monte Cenci on the ruins of Theater of Balbus
*Temple of Bellona

XVI. Aventine Hill and Monte Testaccio
*Circus Maximus
Arco di Lazzaro in Via Marmorata
Remains of the Port, and of the Docks of Rome: Porticus Aemilia

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium-Rome

Monte Testaccio (isolated mound of fragments of ancient pottery)
The Via Ostiense, with
**Porta San Paolo and the Pryamide (tomb) of Cestius
*Christian cemetery of San Paolo fuori le Mura
*Abbazia delle tre Fontane (Abbey of the three Fountains, place of execution of S. Paul)

XVII. Castel Sant' Angelo, and districts of Borgo and Prati di Castello
*Ponte Sant' Angelo (bridge largely Roman)
***Castel Sant' Angelo (Mausoleum of the Roman Emperor Hadrian)

XVIII. Trastevere, Monte Gianiculo (the Janiculum Hill), the Lungara
Roman house beneath santa Caecilia
Syrian temple in Via Dandolo
Station of the cohort of Vigiles in Piazza San Crisogono

B. Mediaeval and Later Monuments
Piazze (Squares)

***Piazza del Campidoglio (Square of the Capitol), designed by Michelangelo, with palaces by him, a Roman equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and other ancient statues.

**Piazza Navona, one of the finest squares in the city, formerly the Stadium of Domitian. Containing the church of Sant' Agnese, the Palazzo Pamphili, and two XVII century fountains by Bernini.

**Piazza del Popolo. Obelisk and Baroque Churches.

***Piazza di San Pietro (Square of St. Peter's) with seventeenth century colonnades designed by Bernini, and fountains, and an obelisk.

*Piazza di Spagna (Spanish Square) at the foot of the Scala di Spagna (Spanish Steps), with churches and palaces. Well known to tourists for its agencies, hotels, etc. Contains a well known fountain in form of a war-vessel.

*Piazza di Venezia with the Palazzio Venezia (containing a fine museum of mediaeval and Renaissance art, and the Library of the Reale Instituto d'Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte (Royal Institute of Archaeology and the History of Art) and the National Monument to Victor Emanuel II containing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

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CENTRAL ITALY
La Sabina-Rome

Chiese (Churches)

*Chiesa di S. Agnese in Agone, 17th century, from the Greek "Agonos" or circus contests held in the circus of Domitiani formerly near the church

* " " S. Agnese fuori le Mura (S. Agnes outside the walls): VII century mosaics

* " " S. Agostino: painting by Raphael, and Madonna traditionally ascribed to St. Luke

" " S. Andrea delle Fratte (St. Andrew of the Thickets)

* " " S. Andrea al Quirinale (at the Quirnal), 17th century, by Bernini

* " " S. Andrea delle Valle (of the Valley), 16th-17th-centuries

" " S. Antonio dei Portoghesi (St. Anthony of the Portuguese)

" " Santi Apostoli (Holy Apostles)

" " S. Atanasio dei Greci (St. Athanasius of the Greeks)

" " S. Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew of the Baths)

" " S. Bernardo delle Terme (Built in the Bath of Diocletian. see Museo Nazionale delle Terme)

" " S. Bibiana

" " S. Carlo ai Catinari (St. Charles), 17th century

" " S. Carlo al Corso

* " " S. Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (at the Four Fountains), 17th century, by Borromini

* " " S. Caterina (St. Catherine) dei Funari, 16th century facade

" " S. Cecilia

* " " S. Cecilia in Trastevere: IX century mosaics

" " S. Cesareo

*** " " S. Clemente: Mediaeval mosaics and frescoes; ruins of Mithraeum (Sanctuary of Mithras)

* " " Santi Cosma e Damiano: Early Christian mosaics

** " " S. Costanza (St. Constance): Early Christian mosaics

" " Santi Domenico e Sisto (SS. Domenic and Sextus)

" " S. Eligio degli Orefici (St. Ely of the Goldsmiths)

Chiesa di S. Eusebio

" " S. Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Paul)

" " S. Francesca Romana (Saint Frances the Roman) and adjacent convent

" " S. Francesco a Ripa

* " " Gesù: principal church of the Jesuits, 16th century, by Vignola and Giacomo della Porta, Gesù e Maria

" " S. Giacomo (St. James) in Augusta (S. Giacomo degli Incurabili)

" " S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (of the Spaniards. Formerly S. Cuore di Maria)

" " S. Giorgio (St. George) in Velabro: XIII century frescoes

** " " S. Giovanni in Laterano (St. John in the Lateran) founded by Constantine the Great, present building, 16th century; adjacent, Baptistery (S. Giovanni in Fonte) founded 5th century

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CENTRAL FILES
Latin-Roma

Chiese di S. Giovanni in Oleo (St. John in oil, referring to
martyrdom of St. John the Evangelist)
" " Santi Giovanni e Paolo (SS. John and Paul)
" " S. Giovanni a Porta Latina (St. John at the Latin Gate,
the place of his martyrdom)
" " S. Gregorio Magno (St. Gregory the Great)
* " " S. Ignazio di Loyola (St. Ignatius Loyola): Baroque
frescoes
" " S. Lorenzo in Damaso: XIV century crucifix in wood
* " " S. Lorenzo (St. Lawrence) in Lucina: Founded 4th
century. Tomb of Nicholas Poussin
* * " " S. Lorenzo fuori le Mura (outside the walls)
* " " S. Luigi dei Francesi (St. Louis of the French) 16th
century. Important 17th century paintings.
" della Maddalena
" " Madonna dei Monti
" di S. Marcello
* " " S. Marco: founded 9th century, with IX century mosaics
" " S. Marcello

*Chiesa di S. Maria Antiqua (old St. Mary's): frescoes of VII
and following centuries
" " S. Maria degli Angeli: built in the tepidarium of
the Bath of Diocletian: see Museo Nazionale delle
Terme
" " S. Maria dell' Anima
* " " S. Maria in Aracoeli (St. Mary on the Altar of Heaven)
On ruins of Temple of Juno Moneta, dates from before
7th century. At Christmas, a famous tableau of the
Nativity is arranged
* " " S. Maria in Campitelli, 17th century
" " S. Maria della Concezione o Cappuccini
* " " S. Maria in Cosmedin: XII century pavement
* " " S. Maria in Domnica: IX century mosaics
" " S. Maria di Loreto
** " " S. Maria Maggiore: founded 4th century, much extended
later. Early Christian mosaics. One of the five
patriarchal churches of Rome, much visited by pilgrims.
* " " S. Maria sopra Minerva. On ruins of temple of Minerva.
13th century. Contains a statue by Michelangelo.
" " S. Maria dei Miracoli, 17th century
" " S. Maria di Monserrato
" " S. Maria in Montesanto, 17th century
" " S. Maria dell' Orto
* " " S. Maria della Pace: frescoes by Raphael
* " " S. Maria del Popolo. Founded 10th century, much remodel-
led later. Tombs by Andrea Sansovino; Paintings by
Pinturrichio and others: Capella Chigi designed by
Raphael
* " " S. Maria in Trastevere: XII and XIII century mosaics

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium-Rome

Chiesa di S. Maria in Via
" " S. Maria in Via Lata
* " " S. Maria della Vittoria 17th century, by Maderna
" " S. Martino e S. Luca (SS Martina and Luke) contains famous group by Bernini, 17th century, by Pietro da Cortona
" " S. Martino ai Monti
" " Santi Nerio e Achilleo

Chiesa Nuova (New Church) (S. Maria in Vallicella) and adjacent Oratorio dei Filippini

Chiesa di S. Paolo alle Tre Fontane (St Paul at the Three Fountains)
** " " S. Paolo fuori le Mura (outside the walls) and adjacent cloisters. Founded 4th century; largely destroyed by fire 1823. One of five patriarchal churches. 5th century mosaics; important sculpture.
* " " S. Pietro in Montorio, 15th century; Tempietto by Bramanti in adjacent courtyard

** " " S. Pietro in Vincoli, founded 5th century. Monument to Pope Julius II, by Michelangelo
" " Porta Maggiore and adjacent catacombs (SS Marcellino e Pietro, and Jewish Catacombs
* " " S. Prassede: IX century mosaics
* " " S. Prisca (remains from the earliest Christian times)
* " " S. Pudenziana (S. Pudens) Traditionally oldest church in Rome; of 5th century.
" " Santi Quattro Coronati: XIII century frescoes
" " S. Sabba, founded 5th century
** " " S. Sabina: Early Christian mosaics and 5th century wooden doors
" " S. Sebastiano al Palatino
" " S. Silvestro al Quirinale
" " S. Silvestro in Capite: relic of head of John the Baptist
" " S. Spirito in Sassia
" " S. Stefano Rotondo
* " " S. Susanna; facade by Maderna, 1603.
" " Santissima Trinità dei Monti
" " Santi Vincenzo e Anastasio
* Scala Santa (built of marble steps bought from Jerusalem during Crusades) and Cappella di S. Lorenzo

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Palazzi (Palaces)

Palazzo del Banco di San Spirito:
* " Barberini: 17th century, by Maderna, Bernini, and Borromoni; Collection of paintings

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium-Rome

Palazzo		Bernini
		Falconetti
*	"	Farnese. 16-17th century
	"	di Spezza (Maccarani)
	"	Grazioli
**	"	della Cancelleria. Late 15th century, probably by Bramante San Gallo
	"	Chigi
	"	Ciccolaporci-Senni
*	"	del Collegio Romano; occupied by a school; museum (prehistory and ethnography) and library
	"	Colonna; 15-18th centuries. Collection of paintings
**	"	dei Conservatori: built from plans of Michelangelo; museum of painting and sculpture
	"	della Consulta
**	"	Corsini; 17th century; contains National Gallery of paintings and sculpture
	"	Costa
	"	Costaguti: baroque paintings
**	"	Doria: Important collection of paintings
	"	del Drago
	"	Falconieri
**	"	Farnese; 16th century, by A. San Gallo and Michelangelo. Frescoes by Annibale Carracci. Formerly French Embassy, and Ecole Francaise de Rome (French School in Rome)

Palazzo	di	Firenze	
	"	Giustiniani	
*	"	Lancellotti	
**	"	del Laterano, 16th century. Belongs to Pope. Famous collection of antique sculpture and early Christian art	
	"	Linotte	
	"	del Littorio (Vidoni)	
*	"	Madama: seat of Italian senate	
*	"	Massimi alle Colonne, 16th century, by B. Peruzzi	
	"	Mattei	
*	"	di Montecitorio	
	"	Niccolini-Antici	
*	"	Odescalchi. 17th century. Central part by Bernini	
	"	Orsini	
*	"	Pamphili. 17th century, by C. Rainaldi	
	"	dei Penitenziari	
	"	dei Pupazzi (Toni)	
*	"	del Quirinale, 16th century; Residence of King of Italy	
*	"	Rondanini (now Sanseverino); contains Michelangelo statue.	

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* Palazzo Rospigliosi: fresco by Guido Reni and collection of paintings
" Ruspoli (Caetani)
" Sacchetti
" di S. Callisto
" Sciarra-Colonna
** " Senatore (Palace of the Senate) built on the ancient Tabularium. Facade 16th century, by Giacomo della Porta. Contains offices of Governor of Rome.
* Palazzo Spada alla Regola: 16th century Roman sculpture and a gallery of paintings
" Torlonia (formerly Giraud), 15th-16th century
* " Venezia, 15th century. Official headquarters of Il Duce: offices of Duezione Generale per le Antichita e le Belle Arte: Museum
" Vidoni
** Villa Farnesina: 16th century, by B. Peruzzi and Raphael. Frescoes by Raphael
* Villa Madama, 16th century, designed by Raphael
* Villa Medici, 16th century. Until recently, occupied by French Academy of Art.
** Villa di Papa Giulia (Villa Giulia), 16th century, by Vignola for Pope Julius III. Decorated by Taddeo Zuccaro. Museum of Antiquities

C. Museums and Picture Galleries

I. Public collections of Painting and Sculpture

Accademia di San Luca. Collection of 17th and 18th century Italian painting.
**Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Antica (in the Palazzo Corsini). Collection of European painting of the Renaissance and Baroque periods and the Royal Collection of Drawings and Engravings.
Galleria Nazionale d' Arte Moderna
*Galleria Spada (paintings and Roman sculpture in the Palazzo Spada)
***Museo e Galleria Borghese in the Villa Borghese (Antiquities and Renaissance painting and sculpture)
**Museo Barracco (ancient sculpture)
***Museo Capitolino (Capitoline Museum). Municipal collection of ancient sculpture.
**Museo Lateranense in the Lateran Palace (ancient and Early Christian Art)
Museo Mussolini di Arte Antica (in the Palazzo Conservatori)
Museo Nazionale di Castel Sant' Angelo (in Castel S. Angelo)
***Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia; the most important collection of Etruscan art in Rome)

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***Museo Nazionale della Terme (one of the most important collections of antiquities in the world) within the ruins of the Terme di Diocleziano (Baths of Diocletian)
***Museo del Palazzo dei Conservatori. Ancient sculpture. Gallery of Renaissance and Baroque paintings.
*Museo del Palazzo Venezia (Renaissance art)
*Museo Petriano (Museum of St. Peter's Church)
***Museo Preistorico ed Etnografico L. Pigorini in the Collegio Romano.

II. Private Collections of Painting and Sculpture
*Galleria Barberini in the Palazzo Barberini (paintings)
*Galleria Colonna in the Palazzo Colonna (paintings)
** " Doria-Pamphili in the Palazzo Doria (paintings--some antiquities)
" Pallavicini in the Palazzo Rospiglioni-Pallavicini (paintings)
**Museo di Villa Albani in the Villa Albani (ancient sculpture)
**Museo Torlonia, via della Lungara 5, (ancient art)

III. Other Museums
Museo Copernicano (devoted to Astronomy). In the Observatory on Monte Mario.
" Coloniale Italiano (Colonial Museum). Via Aldovrandini 16.
" Geografico. In the Villa Celimontana.
*" dell' Impero Romano (Museum of the Roman Empire). (casts, etc. of Roman monuments). Piazza dei Cerchi
" Napoleonico (collection of souvenirs of Bonaparte family). Via Giuseppe Zanardelli 1.
" di Storia della Medicina (near Ospedale di S. Spirito)
" Storico dell' Arma dei Carabinieri Reali. Via Crescenzio 92.
" Storico del Genio Militare. Lungotevere Castello 96.
" Storico dei Granatieri (military weapons and projectiles). Piazza S. Croce in Gerusalemme.
" Missionario-Etnologico (ethnographical collection with special reference to missionary activities of the Catholic Church). In the Palazzo Lateranense
" Tassiano (Tasso Museum). In the convent adjacent to the Church of S. Onofrio.

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IV. Miscellaneous Buildings, Monuments, Fountains, etc.

Casa di Raffaello, via de' Coronari 124 (House of Raphael)
Casa di Crescenzio, Piazza Bocca della Verità, mediaeval house
" in Via Sistina 126 where Gogol, the Russian author lived
" in Corso Umberto 20, where Goethe lived.
Mediaeval houses in the via della Bufalo, via di S. Cecilia.
*Casino di Pio IV (16th century. Built for guests of Pope Pius IV)
Cimitero protestante (Protestant Cemetery) the grave of Shelley and other well-known English men and women
Collegium Germanicum
Collegio di Propaganda Fide. 17th century. Jesuit college for missionaries
**Collegio Romano, 16th century. Contains the Biblioteca Nazionale (National Library) and the Museo Preistorico ed Etnografico L. Pigorini
Curia dei Padri Gesuiti (House of the Jesuit Fathers)
Fontana dell' Acqua Felice (Fountain of the Happy Waters)
Quattro Fontane (at intersection of via Quattro Fontane with Via del Quirinale)
*Fontana delle Tartarughe (Fountain of the Tortoises) 1585. In Piazza Mattei.
*Fontana del Tritone (Fountain of the Tritons), 1640, by Bernini. In Piazza Barberini
*Fontana di Trevi. Probably designed by Bernini; erected 18th century.
*Ospedale di Santo Spirito (Hospital of the Holy Spirit) Contains a medical library and wall paintings of the Renaissance.
*Porta Pia. Large gateway to the City of Rome, by Michelangelo.
Torre delle Milizie (mediaeval tower), also called Torre de Nerone
Torri de' Capocci
*Università della Sapienza, founded 14th century. In court, the Cappella di S. Ivo (Chapel of St. Ivo), 17th century, by Borromini.

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Central Italy

Latium - Rome

Libraries in Rome.

POPA (Rome).

Rome has 126 officially registered public libraries, connected with educational, cultural, governmental, academic and ecclesiastical institutions. A descriptive list of these libraries is contained in the Guide-manuel des Bibliothèques de Rome published in 1932 by the Dutch Historical Institute of Rome.

*** Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II 900,000 bks., 5,374 mss., 14,063 autographs. Composed of the library of the Jesuit "Collegio Romano" and 69 libraries of Roman monasteries and convents. Large collection of books on Rome; Arab, Chinese and Japanese collections, incunabula, rare editions, engravings, documents. Complete depository of Italian books since 1873. State property.

*** Biblioteca Casanatense. 220,000 books, 2,000 engravings, 5,091 mss. Outstanding collections of Mediaeval and Renaissance mss., incunabula, rare editions, music, classic authors, Polish books and works on archeology. State property.

** Biblioteca Universitaria Alessandrina. 280,000 bks., 356 mss. Complete depository of books printed in the Pontifical State from 1815 to 1870. Large reference library. Important collections of incunabula, Italian literature of the Renaissance, rare editions, classical authors; more than 60,000 dissertations. State property.

** Biblioteca, Museo ed Archivio del Risorgimento. ca. 200,000 bks., 2,314 mss., 35,000 autographs and documents, 26,000 engravings and photographs, 17,500 drawings. Devoted to the history of the Italian wars of independence and to contemporary history. Property of the state.

** Biblioteca Angelica. 125,000 bks., 2,616 mss., first public library of Rome. Valuable manuscripts and early editions, incunabula, Dante collections, old Italian statutes. State property.

** Biblioteca Vallicelliana. 35,000bks., 2,333 mss. Greek and Latin mss., rare editions, incunabula. Specializing in the history of Rome. State property.

* Biblioteca Medica. 50,000 bks. Modern medical books and periodicals. State property.

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Central Italy

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Roma (cont.)

** Biblioteca del Senato. 150,000 bks., 450 mss. Large collections of books and periodicals on history, law, economics and public administration. Special collection of Italian Mediaeval statutes. State property.

* Biblioteca della Camera dei Deputati. 320,000 bks., 600 maps. Complete collection of Italian and foreign parliaments acts, books on law, sociology, geography and history. State property.

* Biblioteca dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica. 50,000 bks. Special collections of books and periodicals on economics and statistics. State property.

*** Biblioteca Musicale di Santa Cecilia. 180,000 bks., 6,000 mss. One of the world's outstanding musical libraries, with valuable manuscripts, rare old music books, scores, librettos, and autographs of musicians. State Property.

** Biblioteca del R. Istituto di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte. 120,000 bks., 189 mss. Largest collection of books on art and archeology in Rome. Property of the state.

** Biblioteca Corsiniana (dei Lincei); 170,000 bks., 2,288 engravings, 5,000 mss. Rare editions, incunabula, oriental books, large collection of academy publications. It was the library of the R. Accademia dei Lincei before it was suppressed in 1939. State property.

* Biblioteca della Casa di Dante. 3,000 bks. One of the most complete collection of books on Dante. Early editions of Dante's works. Private property.

* Biblioteca della R. Società Geografica. 50,000 bks. 5,000 maps and atlases. Valuable collection of books on geography. Property of the Geographical Society.

* Biblioteca Lancisiana. 40,000 bks., 341 mss. One of the largest libraries in Europe of old and valuable medical books. State property.

* Biblioteca fondazione Besso. 45,000 bks. Fine Dante collection, books on Roman history and art. Private property.

* Biblioteca dell'Universita Gregoriana. 150,000 bks. Large collection of reference books and theological periodicals. Vatican property.

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Rome (cont.)

* Biblioteca della R. Accademia d'Italia. Reference library. Academy publications, de luxe editions. Periodicals.

* Biblioteca di Propaganda Fide. 60,000 books. Special collections on Catholic missions, theology and church history. Vatican property.

* Biblioteca dell' Istituto Pontificio Biblico. 65,000 bks., 380 periodicals. Devoted to biblical history, exegetic and philology. Vatican property.

LIBRARIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS.

Biblioteca dell' Accademia Americana (American academy). 25,000 bks. 240 periodicals. Classical, archeological, photographic collections, books on art. Property of U.S.A.

* Biblioteca di Studi Americani. 20,000 books on America and of American authors. American literature. Private property.

* Biblioteca dell'Accademia di Francia (Villa Medici). 11,000 books. Early and rare editions, books on art (confiscated by the Italian government in June 1940). Special class.

** Biblioteca della Scuola francese (Palazzo Farnese). 70,000 bks., Valuable collections. French property.

** Biblioteca dell'Istituto Internazionale di Agricoltura. 270,000 bks., 3,366 periodicals, 1 ms., 35 incunabula. Large collections of books on botany, agriculture, early editions, Chinese books. International property.

* Biblioteca dell'Istituto Internazionale per l'Unificazione del diritto privato. 23,000 bks., 350 periodicals. International property.

* Biblioteca della fondazione Primoli. 32,000 bks. Rich Napoleonic collection. Original editions of French authors, English books, fine bindings, valuable furniture. French property.

** Biblioteca dell'Istituto Archeologico Germanico. 60,000 bks., 230 periodicals. Important collection of works on classical archaeology. German state property.

* Biblioteca Hertziana. 30,000 books. Valuable collections of books on art, 18,000 photographs, some rare books. German state property.

* Biblioteca dell'Istituto Prussiano di Studi Storici. 40,000 books. Valuable collection of historical works and documents. German state property.

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Central Italy

Latium - Rome

LIBRARIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS (cont.)

* Biblioteca dell'Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici. 30,000 bks. Large collection of German and Scandinavian books. State property.
* Biblioteca del Collegio del Campo Santo Teutonico. 15,000 bks. Some mss. and incunabula. Collection of works on Christian Archaeology. Ecclesiastical property.
* Biblioteca della Scuola Britannica. 25,000 bks., 150 periodicals. Fine collections of books on art, history and archaeology. English property.
* Biblioteca del Collegio Inglese. 25,000 bks. Some mss. and incunabula, old and valuable English books. British ecclesiastical property.
* Biblioteca del Collegio Beda. 7,000 books (the Beda Centenary Library). British Ecclesiastical property.
* Biblioteca di S. Isidoro. 50,000 bks., 200 mss., autographs. Early editions of theological and English books. Large franciscan collection. Irish ecclesiastical property.
* Biblioteca del Collegio Scozzese. 10,000 bks. Special Scottish collection. Some incunabula, fine collection of engravings. Ecclesiastical property.
* Biblioteca dell'Istituto Storico Olandese. 12,000 books. Dutch collections. 7,000 photographs of Dutch works of art in Italy. Dutch state property.
* Biblioteca dell'Accademia Polacco. 14,000 bks., 60,000 photographs. Polish collections. Polish state property.

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Central Italy

CITTÀ DEL VATICANO

(VATICAN CITY)

Note. The monuments, museums, libraries etc. of the Vatican are not included in the lists for Rome, since the Papacy is a neutral power. They are, however, so intimately connected with Rome that they are given in a separate list below.

A. Mediaeval and Later Monuments & Buildings

*** Sa. Pietro in Vaticano (St. Peters):
Founded by Emperor Constantine, over grave of St. Peter. Present church designed by Michelangelo, with important variations by Maderna and Bernini. The largest, and the most famous Christian church. Beneath, Sacre Grotte Vaticane (Crypts) burial place of popes and the notabilities. Nearby, Museo Petriano, with antiquities and objects relating to St. Peters.

*** Palazzo Vaticano (The Vatican).
Residence of the Pope, and centre of Papal Administration. Present buildings largely date from 15th Cent.; with 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Century additions.
World famous are: Appartamento Borgia, decorated by Pinturicchio;
Stanze and Logge, decorated by Raphael and assistants;
Cappella di Niccolo V (chapel of Nicholas V) decorated by Fra Angelico;
Sistine Chapel, with frescoes by leading 15th Century painters; ceiling and Last Judgment by Michelangelo.

B. Museums and Picture Galleries. These include:

** 1) Museo Egiziano (Egyptian Museum)
*** 2) Museo Pio-Clementino - Greek and Roman sculpture; mosaics etc.
*** 3) Museo Chiaramonti - Greek and Roman sculpture
*** 4) Museo Etrusco (Etruscan Museum)
*** 5) Sala delle Nozze Aldobrandini (famous Roman painting)
** 6) Gallerie dei Candelabri, etc.
7) Picture Gallery - mediaeval, renaissance and baroque
8) Original tapestries woven from cartoons by Raphael

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Central Italy

Citta del Vaticano

(Vatican City)

C. Libraries

*** Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. 500,000 books; 60,000 mss.; 8000 engravings. One of the oldest and most famous libraries in the world.

** Archivio della Basilica di San Pietro. Many early mss., among them the famous Codex of Hilary, dated A.D. 509-10, and a 9th cent. ms. of Cicero's Philippus

Biblioteca della Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze. Property of the Pontifical Academy.

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Central Italy

Latium

Province of Rome (Small towns)

Affile

Remains of Roman walls

Albano

* Villa of Pompey in the area of the Villa Comunale

* Nymphaeum of the Villa of the Emperor Domitian, now Church of Santa Maria della Rotonda

Ruins of Roman bath on which Church of San Pietro is built

* Wall and gate of the ancient castrum (camp)

* Il Cisternone, famous Roman cistern in via San Francesco

Ruins of the Roman amphitheater

Catacombe (Catacombs) di S. Senatore beneath the church of Santa Maria della Stella

In front of the church: ruins of the so-called temple of Aesculapius

* Tomba degli Orazi e Curiazi (so-called tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii)

Allumiere

Hermitage of Santissima Trinita (Most Holy Trinity)

Anguillara Sabina

* Important ruins of temple of Serapis, of an exedra, of pavement of Via Claudia, and of the villa Rutilia Polla

Environs: "Muri di San Stefano", ruins of Roman villa, converted into a convent

Anticoli Corrado

Chiesa di San Pietro

Anzio

Walls of the Volscian and of the Roman city.

** Remains of the villa of Nero and the so-called Grotte di Nerone by the shore

Odeon or Roman music hall

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Central Italy

Latium

Arcinazzo

So-called Palazzo di Nerone at Piano d'Arcinazzo

Ardea

* City walls (pre-Roman or early Roman)

* Ruins of temple

* Tombs

Ariccia

Remains of Roman road leading to Monte Cavo (in Villa Chigi) (cf. Rocca di Papa below)

Roman tombs

Chiesa di Santa Maria dell' Assunzione, by Bernini (1664)

Arsoli

Cappella di San Rocco

Chiesa parrocchiale di San Salvatore

* Castello Massimo (Castle): valuable furniture and frescoes of the XVI cent. Also collection of inscriptions and other antiquities

Artena

* Walls consisting of large blocks

Bagni Albule

Remains of Bath of Agrippa near Lago della Regina

Bellegra

Built on the ruins of ancient city

* Remains of walls consisting of large blocks

Bracciano

Castello Orsini: 1470; Renaissance frescoes, furniture

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Central Italy

Latium

Borghetto

* Castello Savelli (ruins) X cent.

Camaldoli o San Eremo Tuscolano

Chiesa di San Romualdo and convent

Canena (formerly Leprignano)

* Cemeteries (early) nearby: Civitucola, Le Saliere, Le Macchie, San Martino

* Temple of Augustus on the hill of Castellaccio

Castel Gandolfo

** Emissario del Lago Albano (outlet of the Alban Lake)

Chiesa di San Tommaso da Villanova, by Bernini (1661)

Fountain by Bernini in the Piazza

** Palazzo Papale (Papal Summer Palace), by Maderna (1629). In the garden, remains of the villa of Domitian (atrium, nymphaeum, theatre, crypto-porticus, sculptures)

Villa Barberini (Papal property containing ancient Roman remains)

Castel Madama

* Remains of Roman aqueduct

Cerveteri

* Remains of city walls (mediaeval) 28-x

*** Large Etruscan cemetery, a city of the dead, with streets between the many tombs

Cesano di Roma

Pavement of Roman road

* Ruins of ancient Celeria nearby

Cicilliano

Ancient walls consisting of large blocks

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Central Italy

Latium

Environs of Cicilieno

Remains of two ancient cities: Empulum and Saxula

Civitavecchia

** Terme Taurine (Baths of Trajan)

** Remains of the ancient Roman port

Two Roman bridges

Tombs

* Museo Civico (Communal Museum) on via Umberto I, N. 48, contains many ancient objects

* Forte (Renaissance fortifications, begun by Bramante, finished by Michelangelo)

Environs: city walls at S. Severa

Frascati

** Remains of ancient Tusculum above Frascati: amphitheater, so-called villa of Cicero, Forum and theater, Roman cistern

* Citadel of Tusculum

* Etruscan well

* Paved Roman streets

Cathedral (St. Pietro) 1700

Chiesa del Gesu; paintings by Adel Pozzo

Many historic villas of the XVI and XVII centuries distinguished for their architecture and for their parks and gardens:

** Villa Aldobrandini, 1598-1603. Fine park.

* Villa Falconieri: by Borromini (1643)

* Villa Lancellotti

* Villa Mondragone (now a Jesuit school)

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Central Italy

Latium

Frascati (cont.)

Villas (cont.)

* Villa Torlonia

On the road to Monte Torzio Catone at right: Romen villa,, called Le Cappellette

Gallicano

Claudian aqueduct

Remains of Roman street

* Environs: Ruins of ancient Scaptiae

Genazzano

* Cappella della Madonna del Buon Consiglio which attracts crowds of devotees on festivals of the Virgin Mary (April 25 and September 8). Contains a much venerated statue of the Madonna.

Chiesa di S. Croce

Chiesa di S. Nicola

In the suburbs: remains of ancient building called "Tempio della Dea Reglone" (? a nymphaeum); Roman bridge; aqueduct.

Grottaferrata

* Abbazia (abbey) founded 1004; fortified by Pope Julius II 1434. Renaissance fortifications; church (founded 11th century, largely rebuilt 1754), mosaics and frescoes. Small museum in adjacent cloisters with examples of religious art and some antiquities. Also contains a library (biblioteca) 12,000 books, 365 mss. including famous collection of early Greek manuscripts and books on Byzantine music and liturgy. State property.

*

Labico (formerly Legnano Labicano)

Cisterna romana (roman cistern), called Grotta Mahosa

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Central Italy

Latium

Lanuvio

** Museum in Palazzo Comunale (City Hall)

* Remains of the walls of ancient (pre-Roman) Lanuvium

* Remains of the temple of Hercules

** Remains of temple of Juno Sospita

Chiesa delle Grazie

La Collegiata (church) contining paintings and tombs

Palazzo Colonna

Licenza

** Villa of Horace

* Museo Oraziano (with objects from this villa)

Magliana

Grove of the Arvales (brotherhood of ancient Latin origin) with remains of the sacred buildings and of a tomb

Catacomb of S. Generosa

Marcio Emio

Remains of aqueduct

Marino

On the first Sunday of October: Sagra dell'uva (harvest festival for wine)

In the vicinity: numerous remains of Roman villas

Monteceliio

Citadel of ancient Corniculum with remains of Roman temple

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Central Italy

Latium

Fonterotondo

Remains of the walls of the ancient city

Nazzano

* Chiesa di S. Antimo: mediaeval mosaics and an XI cent. pulpit

Nemi

Sagra delle fragole (festival on occasion of harvest of strawberries) on a Sunday in June

Emissario del Lago di Nemi (outlet of the lake)

Remains of the temple of Diana

** Museum with the famous "two ships" of the Emperor Caligula recovered from the Lake of Nemi

Nettuno

On the shore, between Nettuno and Torre Astura: remains of Roman villa, called Le Grottacce

* At Torre Astura (situated in the province of Littoria): remains of Roman villa, called Villa of Cicero

Olevano Romano

Walls consisting of large blocks

Environs: (East) Remains of Roman villa, called Villa Parna

Ostia Antica. The ancient port of Rome.

*** Excavations of Roman City

Environs:

*** The ancient cemetery of Isola Sacra (well preserved; belonged to the other port of Rome, Portus (see below, Porto)

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Central Italy

Latium

Palestrina

Many remains of ancient walls and of Roman buildings, some incorporated in buildings of the middle ages and Renaissance

* Museo dell'Associazione Archeologica Prenestina (Museum of the Archaeological Association of Palestrina) on Vicolo del Duomo, N. 34

** Temple of Fortuna Primigenia, main monument of Palestrina, the ruins of which extend over much of the city

* Erario pubblico (Treasury of ancient Praeneste)

* Duomo (Cathedral of S. Agapitus) incorporates remains of an ancient building

** Palazzo Baronale dei Barberini, 1493, containing the Museo Prenestino-Barberiniano (Museum of ancient art: important Etruscan collections, and the famous mosaic with scenes of the Nile valley)

Environs: Villa di Adriano (a villa of Hadrian)

Porto. Ancient port of Rome.

** Partly excavated, on land belonging to the Prince Torlonia

Pratica di Mare

Remains of ancient walls

Environs: Roman villa in Castel Porziano

Prima Porta (on Via Flaminia)

** Villa of Livia, wife of Augustus, with famous wall painting

* Casale del Borghetto (farmhouse in remains of monument erected by Constantine the Great to celebrate his victory of Saxa Rubra, 312 A.D.)

Rignano Flaminio

Church of S. Abbondio founded on a Roman temple

Catacombe in chiesa dei Martiri (church of the Martyrs)

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Central Italy

Latium

Riofreddo

Roman bridge

Chiesa dell' Annunziata: frescoes

Rocca di Papa

** Monte Cavo: well preserved Roman road leading to top (see also under Ariccia)

* Palazzolo (Convent) on the east side of Lago Albano (Alban Lake); in garden, the tomb of a Roman consul

Roviano

Environs: Ruins of a Roman villa

Sacrofano

On the top of Mt. Musino: remains of a circular building, perhaps the Arae Mutiae

Sant'Angelo Romano

Remains of walls consisting of large blocks, near the church of S. Liberata and near the village

Sant'Oreste

* Church of S.Silvestro on Mt. Soracte built on temple of Apollo

Segni

** Walls consisting of large polygonal blocks with gates: Porta Saracena and Porta in Lucino

** Citadel of ancient Signia

Temple, the middle cell now occupied by the Church of S. Pietro (St. Peter's church)

Cisterna romana (Roman circular cistern)

Subiaco

Remains of the Villa of Nero

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Central Italy

Latium

Subiaco (cont.)

* Monastery of Santa Scolastica founded by St. Benedict in the VI cent., consists of three monasteries and a church. First books published in Italy, printed here. Includes some Romanesque buildings and mosaics and some objects from the Villa of Nero; also
\# library (Biblioteca del Abbazia e del Monasterio di Santa Scolastica) - 8,000 books over 400 manuscripts including 21 illuminated manuscripts. Valuable palimpsest. A number of the earliest Italian printed books, printed at Subiaco.

* Sacro Speco (Sacred Grotto) built over cave occupted by St. Benedict. Upper and lower church containing mediaeval paintings

Church of San Francesco

Castello (Castle) of the XI cent., formerly occupied by the Popes

Tivoli

** Ruins of Roman villas in the Villa Gregoriana

*** Tempio detta della Sibilla (so-called temple of the Sibyl) and rectangular temple nearby

Tempio detta della Tosse (temple called "of the cough")

** The temple of Hercules Victor, so-called Villa di Mecenate (Villa of Maecenas), by a paper factory

* Regia ponderaria (office of regulation of measures), on via del Duomo, N. 76

* Rocca Pia, fortress built on ruins of ancient amphitheater

Chiesa di Biagio (Renaissance portal)

" della Carita, altered 12th cent. (Madonna by Giulio Romano)

" di Santa Maria Maggiore e di San Francesco, 11th cent.

* " di San Silvestro: frescoes of the XI or XII cent.

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Central Italy

Latium

Tivoli (cont.)

* Duomo (Cathedral of San Lorenzo): Mediaeval sculptures in wood

Palazzo Bandini, renaissance

Palazzo Tomei, renaissance

** Villa d'Este, XVI cent. palace, gardens, and fountains

Environs: Villa of Quinctilius Varus on the via del Cascate

*** Villa Adriana (Ville of Hadrian), the most imposing villa built by a Roman emperor

On the Colle S. Angelo (Hill of S. Angelo) so-called Tempio della Bona Dea (temple of Bona Dea)

Trevignano Romano

Remains of Roman buildings in the church of S. Caterina.

Duomo (Cathedral)

Tusculo(Tusculum)

Site of ancient Tusculum, favorite residence of Cicero

Amphitheater (sometimes called School of Cicero)

So-called Villa of Cicero

Remains of Forum

Theater

Ancient Well House

Vallepietra

Pilgrimage on the Sunday of Trinity and on July 26 (S. Ann) to the Santuario Santissima Trinità (Sanctuary of the most Holy Trinity) built on Roman ruins

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Central Italy

Latium

Valmontone

Chiesa della Virgine delle Grazie

La Collegiata

Velo

** Partially excavated: Temple of Apollo; Roman street; "Ponte Sodo"; Tomba Campana; Wall of citadel (called Piazza d'Armi)

Velletri

* Museo Civico (Communal Museum) in Palazzo Comunale contains antiquities

Numerous ruins of Roman villas in the vicinity

* Cattedrale (Cathedral). Crypt with antique columns

* Cathedral Museum (paintings and manuscripts)

Chiesa di Sante Maria del Trivio

* Palazzo Comunale: contains Museo Civico, with antiquities

Palazzo Cinnetti (formerly Lancellotte). Baroque stair-case

Oratorio of Santa Maria del Sangue (consecrated to those who fell in the Great War)

Torre del Trivio (mediaeval tower)

Vicarello (on Lago Bracciano)

Ruins of Roman bath

Vicovaro

* Walls and Roman road of ancient Varia near Palazzo Bolognetti

Chiesa di San Giacomo (St. James) c.1450, with sculptured portals

Orsino Palazzo, 13th cent.

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Central Italy

Latium

Frosinone Provincia (Province of Frosinone)

Frosinone (capital of province)

Roman amphitheater near the town

Alatri

*** Walls consisting of large blocks, the most important example of the type. (Some incorporated in the convent of San Pietro)

* Near by: foundation of an Etruscan temple, called "Temple di Alatri"

* Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore, with painted wood sculptures, 12th cent.

Duomo, on ancient substructure

Anagni

* Walls called "gli Arcacci di Piscina" (probably Roman)

* Duomo (Cathedral), founded 11th cent., rebuilt 14th. Frescoes, mosaics and noteworthy church furniture. The Tesoro (Treasury) contains priceless vestments and other ecclesiastical objects. Episcopal Museum with antiquities. Biblioteca e Archivio Capitolare (Cathedral Library and Archives) - some manuscripts and charters of which many are Papal.

Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall)

Remains of Palazzo of Pope Boniface VIII

Aquino. Birthplace of Juvenal and St. Thomas Aquinas b. 1227

Roman arch, called Arco di Marcantonio below which Le Forme flowed

* Church of Santa Maria della Libera (11th cent.) built on the ruins of the temple of Hercules

* Church of San Tomaso is incorporated in an ancient temple

* Roman basilica, now church of S[illegible]. Filippo e Giacomo

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Central Italy
Latium

Aquino (contd.)

* Temple of Ceres Elvina, now church of San Pietro Vetere, the earliest church of Aquino

Church of the Maddalena, with remains of the temple of Diana

* Roman amphitheater

Remains of the Via Latina

* Roman walls

* Roman city gate, called Porta di San Lorenzo

Casa Quagliazzi

* Medieval towers and houses many centuries old.

Arpino

** Walls consisting of large blocks; Porta dell' Arco (antique gateway)

** Citadel of ancient Arpinum with imposing walls and gate.

Chiesa dell' Assunta

Chiesa del Castello

* Chiesa di San Michele on site of a temple of Mars containing paintings

Atina

"Porta Aurea", ancient city gate

Substructure of a temple

Tombs; inscriptions

Ausonia

* Walls consisting of large blocks in front of church of Santa Maria a Correano, built on a Roman temple. 27-1

* Church of San Michele built on Roman temple, contains two Roman altars.

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Central Italy

Latium

Fn.

Roville Ernica

Walls consisting of large blocks on hill called Le Murelle

Cassino (Montecassino)

Walls consisting of large blocks

* Forum with church of Santa Maria delle cinque torri (St. Mary of the five towers) erected on ancient foundations

** Roman theater

Roman amphitheater

Remains of the villa of Varro

Chiesa di San Vittore del Lazio: (pulpit of XII cent.)

Castello, probably 12th-13th cent.

** Abbazia di Montecassino(Abbey of Monte Cassino, founded by St. Benedict in 529 A.D.). Includes church (17th-18th cent., 11th cent. bronze door); picture gallery and monastic buildings, also,

** Library (Biblioteca dell'Abbazia di Montecassino). One of the greatest monastic libraries in the world. 20,000 books, 1,000 manuscripts (including the 6th cent. "Ambrosiaster"), rich collection of charters and autographs. State property administered by the Benedictine monks of the Abbey

Castro del Volsci

Near by: ruins of ancient Castriminium

Remains called Terme di Nerone

Ceccano

Chiesa di Santa Maria a Fiume. Frescoes; ancient inscriptions built into walls

Chiesa di Santa Nicola

Civita d'Antino

Walls consisting of large blocks

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Central Italy

Latium

Fm.

Poville Ernica

Walls consisting of large blocks on hill called Le Murelle

Cassino (Montecassino)

Walls consisting of large blocks

* Forum with church of Santa Maria delle cinque torri (St. Mary of the five towers) erected on ancient foundations

** Roman theater

Roman amphitheater

Remains of the villa of Varro

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Castro del Volsci

Near by: ruins of ancient Castriminium

Remains called Terme di Nerone

Ceccano

Chiesa di Santa Maria a Fiume. Frescoes; ancient inscriptions built into walls

Chiesa di Santa Nicola

Civita d'Antino

Walls consisting of large blocks

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Central Italy

Latium

Civita d'Antino (cont.)

* Porte Campanile, ancient gate

Cerrano

Roman houses with mosaics at Sant'Angelo

Ferentino

* Ancient walls

Porta Stupa

** Porta Sanguinaria

* Porta di Casamari, ancient city gates

Citadel of ancient Ferentinum

* Roman theatre

Roman bath

Near Porta di Casamari: the will of Aulus Quintilius inscribed on a rock

Chiesa di San Francesco

* Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore. 13th cent.: fine portal

Chiesa di San Valentino

* Duomo: mosaic pavement, pulpit etc. 12th cent.

Palazzo Comunale

Palazzo Episcopale: built on ancient substructure

Many mediaeval houses

Guarcino

Remains of Roman bath

Remains of Roman aqueduct

Isola del Liri

Roman bridge, called Ponte Marmone

Chiesa di San Domenico, 12th cent. (much restored)

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Central Italy

Latium

Montecassino (see Cassino)

Faliano

La Collegiata (Church), with tombs of the Colonna family

Fatrica

Ruins of aqueduct and other remains

Fignatoro Interamno

Walls and aqueduct

Rocca d'Arce

Walls consisting of large blocks

Roccasecca

Chiesa dell'Annunziata

Chiesa di San Tomaso

Casa di San Tomaso

Ruins of Castle where St. Thomas Aquinas was born, 1227

San Giovanni Incarico

Walls

Remains of the temple of Fabrateria Nova. Mosaics.

* Chiesa di Santa Maria della Forma (mediaeval frescoes)

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Serrone

Remains of walls consisting of large blocks

Sora

Walls of the citadel of ancient Sora

Duomo (Cathedral), 13th cent. Rests on ancient substructure

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Central Italy

Latium

Trevi nel Lazio

Walls of the citadel of ancient Treba

Veroli

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks, Roman walls

Chiesa di Sant'Erasmo (Erasmus), with library (manuscripts)

* 6 miles distance:- Abbadia di Casamari (Abbey of Casamari). Early 13th cent. Gothic of type rare in Italy

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Central Italy

Latium

LT

Littoria Provincia (Province of Littoria)

Littoria(Capital of province,). No monuments.

Castelforte see Suio Terme, below

Cori

** Walls consisting of large blocks

* Church of Santa Maria della Pietà (or Collegiata) founded on Forum of ancient Cora and Temple of Fortuna

* Church of San Salvatore erected on temple of Castor and Pollux

* Church of Santa Oliva, built on temple of Janus. Ceiling paintings, antique columns

** Temple of Hercules and altar of temple of Hercules, partly incorporated in Church of San Pietro

* Roman bridge, called Ponte della Catena

Fondi

Walls consisting of polygonal blocks

Church of San Pietro (13th cent. Romanesque portal) built on site of temple of Jupiter

Remains of aqueduct in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele

Convent of San Domenico in which St. Thomas Aquinas once taught. Built on Roman amphitheater

Chiesa di San Francesco. Contains a Museum

" " Santa Maria Assunta. Early Renaissance portal

* Cathedral San Pietro (Gothic; Romanesque portal). 12th-13th cent. pulpit and Episcopal throne

* Palazzo del Principe (13th cent., with Renaissance additions)

Formia

* Antiquarium on via Rubino N. 75

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Central Italy
Latium

LIT

Formia (cont.)

Temple of Venus Formiana, near Municipio (City Hall)

* Vases with inscriptions, in Piazza d. Vittoria

Walls of the Roman city

Church of San Erasmo, built on Roman temple

Torre di San Erasmo on the Roman citadel; contains inscriptions

So-called amphitheater (theater)

Roman tombs at Colle Pagano

* Villa di Fava contains remains of Villa of Cocceius Nerva

** Villa Rubino contains remains of ancient villa called Villa di Cicerone, (supposed to have belonged to Cicero). Collection of antiquities

* Villa Comunale Umberto I, contains remains of Roman villa with large piscina

Between Formia and Gaeta:

Fontana romana (Roman fountain) on the Via Appia

** Roman tomb, called Tomba di Cicerone

Roman tomb, called Tomba di Tulliola

Remains of ancient Via Appia with milestone

** Roman villas: Villa Marina at Vendicio, Villa Cinquanta de Mane, Villa Caracciolo

Between Formia and Minturno:

Mausoleum, called Torre Gianola (Tower of Janus)

Cistern, called Trentasei colonne.(Thirty-six columns)

Ancient street leads to porticciuolo di Gianola, with piscina

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Between Formia and Cassino

* Chiesa di Santa Maria del Piano o delle Frate
(XI century frescoes)

Gaeta

Chiesa di San Domenico o del Rosario

" " " Francesco (Gothic)

" " Santa Lucia

" della Trinità and adjacent monastery

* Duomo (Cathedral). Incorporates ancient remains; Campanile (12-13th cent.); Easter candlestick (c. 1200); bell tower; banner of Don John of Austria. In Archivio del Duomo (Cathedral Archives), 3 manuscripts (Exultet Rolls) of the 11th-12th century.

Castello Angioino (Angevin castle)

Near the city:

Tomb of Munatius Plancus (called Torre d'Orlando) on Mt. Orlando

So-called villa of Plancus

At Porto Salvo: tomb of Sempronius Atratinus

Spiaggia (Beach) di Serapo: remains of Roman villa near rock Le Nave

Minturno

* Chiesa di San Pietro: 13th cent. pulpit and Easter candelabrum, with mosaic inlay

Environs: Ruins of ancient Minturnae (with the theater) 267

Torre Garigliano (temple of dea Marica)

Monte S. Biagio

Milestone of the Via Appia

Near by: ruins of Roman villa or mausoleum.

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Central Italy

Latium

Minfa

Ruins of a mediaeval city, mainly 12-13th cent. Include castle of Caetani, two churches, and monastery

Norma

** Ruins of ancient Norba, including citadel, walls, two temples, aqueduct

In neighbourhood:

Abbazia (Abbey) di Valvisciolo, with Gothic 13th cent. church

Ponza (Principal island of Ponza group)

* Near village of Ponza four galleries

At Santa Maria ruins of Roman villas, one with amphitheater

* Imperial villa in the South: Piscina Varrittima

Priverno (formerly Piperno)

Duomo (Cathedral), 13th cent.

Palazzo Comunale. Gothic

In neighbourhood:

* So-called villa of Sejanus

Temple of Ceres (?) and Roman bath

* Ruins of ancient Privernum, including so-called Palace of Tiberius and the so-called temple of Isis

Church of the Madonna di Mezz'Agosto on the ruins of ancient temple

** Abbazia di Fossanova (famous abbey church 12th-13th cent. with cloisters and monastic buildings) where Thomas Aquinas died, 1274

Sabaudia

* Villa of Domitian

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Central Italy

Latium

Sabaudia (cont.)

* "Rovine di Circe", ruins of ancient Circea

* Museo archeologico dell'Agro Pontino e del Circeo (Archaeological Museum of the Pontine region and the Circeo) in Palazzo Comunale (City Hall)

San Felice Circeo

Polygonal masonry walls of ancient Circeii; near lighthouse

* Remains of temple of Circe, on top of Monte Circe

Remains of Roman villa in the sea, near shore

Fossa Augusta: Roman canal (porto-canale di Paola), near S. Felice

Scauri

Walls consisting of large blocks

* Villa of Scaurus

Sezze

* Remains of ancient Suessa Pometia: curia, walls consisting of large blocks, amphitheater, bath, bridge, so-called villas of Maecenas and Marc Antony

Sperlonga

** Grotte di Tiberio, remains of Villa of Tiberius

Suio Terme (near Castelforte)

* Ruins of Roman bath, still in use for therapeutic purposes

Terracina

* Walls of polygonal masonry

** Forum (Piazza del Municipio), with ancient pavement (inscriptions)

Buildings around it are based on ancient constructions, among them:

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Terracina (cont.)

* Duomo (Cathedral) 12th cent.? with Campanile. Mosaics 12th cent., on floor, pulpit, and Easter candlestick. Built on temple of Apollo

* Remains of the Curia and of the House of the Augustales

Remains of the ancient port visible in the present port

Chiesa di San Salvatore

* Museo civico (Communal Museum). Roman antiquities; few pictures

In neighbourhood:

Ruins of bath and amphitheater

* Taglio di Pisco Montano, rock over the Via Appia cut by Trajan in making road

Above the city

** Temple of Jupiter Anxur, the chief sanctuary of Terracina

Between Terracina and Fondi:

* Torre dei Epiteffio, an imposing tomb

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Ri

Rieti Provincia (Province of Rieti).

Rieti (capital of province)
Chiese (Churches)
*Chiesa di S. Agostino
" " SS. Camillo e Rufo
" " S. Francesco
" " S. San Giovenale or Madonna della Sanità
" " S. Pietro Apostolo
" " S. Pietro Martino
*Duomo (Cathedral), 1456. Figure of St. Barbara designed by Bernini
*Palazzo Comunale, containing the Museo Civico (Town Museum with paintings)
Palazzo del Podestà (Mayor's Palace)
Palazzo Vincentini
Medieval City Walls
In the convent of S. Agostino the *Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale), 23,000 books; 229 manuscripts, including illuminated ones from Sant' Antonio al Monte. Early printed books.

Near Rieti are four convents associated with the life of St. Francis of Assisi:

*Convento di Fonte Colombo
*Convento di Greccio
*Convento da Foresta
*Convento di San Giacomo

Amatrice
Walls.
Section of Via Salaria (Roman) preserved

Antrodoco
To north: wall of substructure of the Via Salaria; and milestone thereon.

Aspra
Remains of polygonal walls.
Roman remains near the town.

Borgo Collefegato
Church of S. Giovanni in Leopardo built on walls consisting of large blocks.

Cantalupo in Sabina
In Palazzo Canuccini collection of art and antiquities.

Castel Sant' Angelo
Remains of baths of ancient Aquae Cutiliae.
Remains of Roman villa called Terme di Tito or Palazzo di Vespasiano.

Cittareale
Church of S. Silvestro built on Roman temple.

Fara in Sabina
Two colossal walls of Sabine town (Cures?).

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Rieti Provincia (contd.)

Farfa
Abbadia (Abbey), with a church containing paintings and frescoes. Library (Biblioteca) has some manuscripts.

Magliano Sabina
Roman remains.
*Roman bridge, called Ponte Felice.

Monteleone Sabino
Church of S. Vittoria, with ancient remains.

Poggio Catino
To east: remains of Roman bath called Terme di Silla.

Poggio Mirteto
Numerous ruins of villas in the environs.

Poggio Moiano
In neighborhood: Osteria Nuova, built on large tomb, called Grotta dei Massacci.

Poggio S. Lorenzo
Remains of Roman bath, called Terme di Tito.

San Tommaso
*Chiesa di San Tommaso with 13th century frescoes, 12th century portal

Toffia
Castello (Castle)

Torri in Sabina
Church of S. Maria in Vescovo erected on building of ancient Forum Novum. Crypt in part ancient.

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium

Viterbo Provincia (Province of Viterbo)

Viterbo (capital of province)

Chiese (Churches)
S. Angelo in Spirito. At the right of the entrance: ancient sarcophagus called tomba della bella Galiana
S. Francesco. Gothic; contains tombs of three popes.
*S. Giovanni in Zoccoli. 11th century; Fine rose window.
*Cattedrale di S. Lorenzo (Cathedral of St. Lawrence), 12th century. gothic campanile (bell-tower) within; 12th century pavement.
Chiesa di S. Maria della Salute. 13th century
" " S. Rosa. Carry of St. Rose of Viterbo, carried annually (Sept. 2) through city.
" " S. Sisto. Founded 9th century, additions 12th century.
*" " SS. Trinità and adjacent cloister

*Biblioteca Comunale (Town Library). 49,000 books. Manuscripts and early charters number 5,846. 16 illuminated manuscripts.
*Museo Civico in old monastic church of S. Maria della Verità; mediaeval cloister to left. Antiquities; paintings by Lorenzo da Viterbo and others; romaissance sculpture.

Palazzi (Palaces)
Palazzo Chigi, 15th century.
Palazzo Farnese, 15th century.
Palazzo Municipale (Comunale), 13th-15thcentury. Porch (15th century). fountain (17th century), in court; frescoes 15th-17th century. Contains also collection of art and antiquities.
*Palazzo Papale and Loggia. Begun 1266. (Scene of 3 papal elections in 13th century.)
Palazzo di Piazza San Lorenzo: XIII century.

Piazza (Squares)
**Piazza della Cattedrale
*Piazza Fontana Grande: XIII century fountain (Fontana Grande)
Piazza della Morte: mediaeval fountain
Piazza di Fontana di Piano: XIV century fountain (Fontana di Pianoscarano)
Piazza del Plebiscito (center of city).
Piazza della Rocca: XVI century fountain.
* Piazza San Pellegrino with mediaeval houses including Casa Poscia Palazzo degli Alessandri. Adjacent, San Pellegrino quarter with many mediaeval houses

Environs of Viterbo
Torre (tower) di S. Biele
Chiesa di Santa Maria in Gradi (13th century: remodelled 18th century) and adjacent cloister.
*Convento di S. Maria del Paradiso and XIII century cloister

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium

Viterbo (contd.)

*Chiesa di S. Maria della Quercia (15th-16th century, sculptures and fine ceiling. Adjoining, Convent with two cloisters, with fountains. Pilgrimage Church.
*Remains of bath and villa, and of Via Cassia, at Bagno delle Bussete.
*Two Roman bridges, called Ponte Camillario and Ponte S. Nicolao at Piano dei Bagni.
*Ferento: ruins of Etruscan Ferentium, including theater, baths, hippodrome, ancient street, cemetery.
*Castel d'Asso: Remains of Etruscan Castellum Axia, including Etruscan walls, city gate, street, cemetery.

Acquapendente

*Chiesa di S. Sepolcro: 9th century crypt

Caprarola

Piazza di Centro; with fountain
*Villa Lante with Casino by Vignola and fountains (1477-1588)

Cagnoregio (formerly Bagnorea)

Archivio Comunale
*Cattedrale: Birth of St. Bonaventura (born Cagnoregio 1221)

Carbarano

Nearby, at S. Giuliano remains of Etruscan town Carturano.

Bassano di Sutri

Palazzo Anguillara

Bieda

*Etruscan walls
*Two Roman bridges over the Biedano.
*Etruscan tomb called Grotta del Drago, from local legend of a dragon.
Cemetery.

Bolsena

*Remains of temple of the Etruscan goddess Nortia.

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium
Province of Viterbo (contd.)

Bolsena (contd.)

*Remains of Roman amphitheater.
Castello (Castle): 13th century
*Chiesa di Collegiata: 9th-10th century ciborio (altar-canopy)
**Chiesa di Santa Cristina: 11th and 16th centuries. Contains Renaissance sculpture; known with Etruscan monuments. Beneath the church Catacombs of S. Cristina and her tomb. Scene of the miracle of Bolsena in 1263, the appearance of blood on the host, to convince a sceptic of doctrine of transubstantiation. Led to institution of festival of Corpus Christi, 1204.
*Palazzo Comunale containing Museo Comunale, with antiquities.

Environs (South): substructure of ancient temple on Via Cassia.

Bomarzo

*Collection of Etruscan objects in Palazzo Orsini.
For the cemetery of ancient Faleria see Sipicciano below.

Capodimonte

Castello, 16th century
*Environs: ruins of Visentium (at Bisenzio) including Roman road and cemetery.

Capránica

Chiesa di Madonna del Piano
Chiesa di San Francesco, with 15th century tombs
Ospedale (Hospital) with Romanesque portal

Caprarola

*Palazzo Farnese 1547-59, by Vignola. Casino and park; renaissance frescoes

Carbognano

*Environs:

Etruscan tombs.
Ruins of a temple near S. Donato.

Castel Sant'Elia

*Chiesa di S. Elia (c. 1000) Romanesque pulpit and frescoes (11th cent)

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium
Province of Viterbo

Civita Castellana

Temple of Juno
Etruscan tombs. For ancient Faleria see below Faleri.
*Duomo (S. Maria): 13th century portal. Crypt with ancient columns.
Forte (fortress), 15th-16th century. Decorative paintings.

Corchiano

Collection of antiquities in possession of Crescenzi family.
On road to Fabrica di Roma: Etruscan inscriptions on the rocks.
*On road to Vignanello: Important Etruscan tomb, called Fontone del Ponte.

Faleri (Falleri, Faleria)

**Ruins of the Roman city of Faleria. City wall almost completely preserved: other remains inside.
Chiesa di S. Maria di Faleri: 12th century ruins

Farnese

*Environs: ruins of Castro, mediaeval town.

Gradoli

Palazzo Farnese

Grotto di Castro

Etruscan tombs

Marcucnano

Near Grotte S. Stefano people live in Etruscan tombs.

Narba (outskirts)

Castello dell' Araldo: ruins

Pontalto di Castro

**Ponte dell'Abadia (Etruscan-Roman) bridge near the city.
**Environs:
Remains of the Etruscan city of Vulci, including walls, temple, bath, tombs.

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium
Province of Viterbo

Bomarzo

*Chiesa di San Flaviano, 1030 and 1262, on building of 5th-6th century. 14th century frescoes: unusual capitals to columns.
*Duomo (S. Margherita), 1483-1519, by Sammicheli and C. Fontana.

Nepi

Etruscan walls, remains
Amphitheater.
Duomo, 11th century, with older crypt
Chiesetta di S. Biagio
Palazzo Municipale (contains Roman sculpture and inscriptions) and adjacent fountain
Environs:
Castello' ruins (15th century)

Orte

Church of S. Silvestro, built on temple of Pax.
Remains of aqueduct, in the NW of the town, near Tiber.
Remains of Roman bridge (Via Amerina). Etruscan tombs near Church dei Capuccini.

Proceno

Etruscan tombs.

Ronciglione

Chiesa di S. Andrea
Chiesetta di S. Maria della Providenza
Medieval houses

San Martino al Cimino

*Chiesa di S. Martino: 13th-14th centuries.

Sipicciano

*Remains of the Etruscan town of Meonia; chiefly walls and tombs, among them Grotta Dipinta and Grotta della Colonna. (see above under Bomarzo).

Soriano nel Cimino

*Torre di S. Maria di Luco, ancient temple transformed into church.
Etruscan cemetery and catacombs of the third century B.C.
Palazzo Chigi with baroque fountains and park.
On Mt. Cimino Sasso Ronicante, famous balanced rock, mentioned by Varro and Pliny.

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium
Province of Viterbo

Sutri

*Porta Vecchia, Porta Furia, ancient city gates.
**Roman amphitheater.
*Madonna del Parto, Etruscan tomb transformed into church
*Duomo: Romanesque campanile and crypt
*Palazzo Comunale: contains Etruscan, Roman, mediaeval antiquities
In neighborhood: Mediaeval castle in ruins, called Castello di Carlomagno. Many Etruscan tombs on road leading to banano di Sutri.

Tarquinia (Corneto)

Chiesa di San Francesco
Chiesa di S. Maria di Castello, 12th century.--Portal; 12th century--Tabernacle; XIII century pulpit, with mosaic decoration.
Chiesa di S. Pancrazio (Romanesque)
Duomo, with early 16th century frescoes
Castello della Contessa Matilda (d. 1115)
**Palazzo Vitelleschi (13th-15th century) containing Museo Nazionale Tarquiniense, one of the most important Etruscan collections
*Palazzo dei Priori (old Municipio), and adjacent mediaeval houses
Palazzo Comunale
*Torre del Seminario surrounded by mediaeval houses.
***East and South-east of the city: Famous Etruscan Necropolis (cemetery); with numerous painted tombs.
*Remains of the ancient city, including wall, streets, temple.

Tuscania (formerly Toscanella)

Eleven sarcophagi in front of Palazzo Campanari.
* Chiesa di S. Maria Maggiore: VII-XII centuries. 14th century frescoes.
* Chiesa di S. Pietro: VIII-XII centuries. Choir screens: 11th century frescoes.
Chiesa della Rosa
Chiesa in Via della Pace with XIV century frescoes
Mediaeval house at No. 26, Via della Valle
Outside of Porta Viterbo: Remains of Roman bath.
Environs:
Many Etruscan tombs, among the Grotta della Regina beneath the church of Madonna dell'Olivo.

Vallerano

Palazzo Comunale containing Archives
Environs:--
Crotto di S. Salvatore: IX-X century frescoes
Chiesa della Madonna del Ruscello

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CENTRAL ITALY
Latium
Province of Viterbo

Vetralla

Duomo
Chiesa di S. Francesco, 12th century
Palazzo Comunale containing small museum
**Environs:
Important Etruscan necropolis of Norchia.
*Ruins of the Etruscan town of Orcle.

Vignanello

Remains of Etruscan city and Necropolis
Castello Ruspoli (medieval)

Vitorchiano

Palazzo Comunale containing Archives

Vulci

See above under Montalto di Castro

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List of Monuments in

CENTRAL ITALY

Region of UMBRIA

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CENTRAL ITALY--UMBRIA

Perugia Provincia
(Province of Perugia)

Perugia (capital of province) PLAN

*Etruscan walls

**Etruscan city gates: Arco di S. Luca (Arch of S. Luke)(=Porta Trasimena); Arco Etrusco or Arco d'Augusto; Porta Marzia.

Roman mosaic of Orpheus, via S. Elisabetta N. 15.

**Musei Civici (Communal Museums) in Palazzo Borini Comprise Museo etrusco-romano and Museo preistorico.

**Municipal Library (Biblioteca Communale). 100,000 books; 2,200 manuscripts; 1,200 engravings early and illuminated manuscripts; collections bearing on history of locality.

***Piazza Quattro Novembre, with Palazzo Comunale with picture gallery (chiefly Umbrian painters, notably Perugino and Pintorrichio); and library; Fountain(Fonte Maggiore; reliefs by the Pisani, 13th century); Cathedral, 15th century;with altar-pieces, choir-stalls with intarsia. Museo dell'Opera del Duomo has 46 manuscripts, sculpture, paintings, vestments.

**Collegio del Cambio, 15th century with frescoes by Perugino, and intarsia work.

*S. Domenico, especially windows and intarsias.

*S. Pietro, especially choir with stalls, also tower and convent.

*Piazza della Madonna della Luce, with church and oratory of S. Bernardino, especially facade with sculpture

*S. Angelo, founded 5th century, with antique columns.

*Torre dei Sciri (oldest tower; many old houses and wall in this section of the town)

University

*Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo, 15th century

Perugino's house

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CENTRAL ITALY -- UMBRIA
Province of Perugia (contd.)

Archives of the Church of St. Laurence (Archivio della Basilica di San Lorenzo) has 47 manuscripts including 6th century Gospel of Luke.

Bibl. Capitolare. Liturgical mss. See list of libraries of Music in 20902

**Library formerly belonging to the Monastery of St. Peter (Biblioteca già del Monastero di San. Pietro de'Casinesi) with archives annexed to it. Has 266 manuscripts, many of them illuminated.

Environs of Perugia:

*Important Etruscan tombs; especially:
**l'Ipogeo dei Volumni (Sepulchre of the Volumnii) one at S. Manno; l'Ipogeo of the Villa Sperandio.

Assisi PLAN

**Museo and Foro Romano (Museum and Forum) of the ancient city of Asisium, recently excavated.

Temple of Minerva, now S. Maria sopra Minerva.

Roman cistern near Duomo (Cathedral of S. Rufino).

Remains of Roman walls; Roman Gate in Palazzo Fiumi Roncalli.

Roman amphitheater.

***S. Francesco, begun 1228, shortly after death of S. Francis, over his tomb. Upper and lower church with frescoes by Giotto, Simone Martini, the Lorenzetti, and others; convent with treasury and collection of 500 manuscripts. Of paramount religious and artistic significance.

*Duomo (S. Rufino), 12th and 16th centuries.

**S. Chiara, 13th cent. under altar, remains of St. Clare.

Municipio with picture gallery

Rocca maggiore, 14th century castle.

Museo Francescano. Collections relating to history of order.

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*Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale) 36,000 books, 702 manuscripts, early printed books, important collection of books and documents relating to the Franciscan order.

Musical Mss. See list of libraries of Music in file 20902.

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CENTRAL ITALY -- UMBRIA
Province of Perugia (contd.)

Environs of Assisi:

*Eremo delle Carceri, hermitage on Mount Subasio, used by St. Francis.

*Convent of S. Damiano (founded by St. Francis; first abbess St. Clare) Much venerated.

**S. Maria degli Angeli, with shrine where St. Francis died.

Bettona

Small picture gallery with Palazzo del Podestà; also some antiques.

*Medieval walls built on Etruscan foundation

Environs:

Etruscan tomb.

Bevagna

*Roman wall near Porta Flaminia.

*Remains of Roman Temple in Via Garibaldi.

So-called Imbersato, remains of Roman bath.

Remains of Roman buildings, among them an amphitheater and a theater, near chiesa di S. Vincenzo (church of S. Vincent).

Roman mosaic in Via di Porta Guelfa, N. 1.

Collection of antiquities in Palazzo Comunale

Chiese (Churches):

S. Silvestro, especially portal, 12th century.

S. Michele, especially portal, 13th century.

Cascia

Chiese (churches):

S. Rita da Càscia, especially altarpiece and mummy of saint.

S. Francesco, small museum, especially furniture and carvings.

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(Province of Perugia contd.)

Environs:

Monumental Etruscan-Roman temple, at Villa S. Silvestro.

Remains of a temple, inscriptions, and tombs at Ocosco.

Castel Rigone

*Madonna dei Miracoli (Virgin of the Miracles)

Castel S. Felice

*S. Felice

Castiglione del Lago: *Palazzo Comunale, frescoes

Città di Castello PLAN

**Palazzo Vitelli a Porta S. Egidio, with ceiling paintings, garden, and painted summer house.

*Palazzo Vitelli della Cannoniera, with picture gallery, and some (there are other Vitelli palaces; but they are less. important) antiquities.

*Palazzo del Comune, with archives

Palazzo Vecchio Bufalini, with library

Duomo, (13th-15-16th centuries) Silver altar in treasury: intarsia work in choir.

Environs:

*Sanctuary of the Madonna del Belvedere.

Città della Pieve (birthplace of Perugino, painter, 1446)

*Oratory of S. Maria della Mercede (St. Mary of Pity), fresco by Perugino

Duomo, alturpieces

Mediaeval houses in the principal streets.

Environs:

Villa Giorgi-Tacini; fine trees.

Deruta

*Pinacoteca, with ceramics, textiles, and pictures.

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(Province of Perugia contd.)

11 Folig̃no PLAN

Roman arch in Via Principe A, eddeo N. 15.

Roman bridge near Palazzo Barnabò.

Chiesa Santa Maria infra Portas (St. Mary within the gates), partly 8-9th century, much restorated.

*Piazza Vittorio Emmamiele with:

Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall) containing museum: paintings, roman antiquities.
Palazzo Deli
Palazzo Trinci with frescoes, and collection of art and antiquities.
Palazzo Orfini containing:
*Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library), Early books, manuscripts, and material of regional interest including collection of Monsignor Faloci Pulignani.

Environs:

Badia (Abbey) di Sassovivo

Fonti del Clitunno, See Pissignano

12 Giano nell'Umbria

Roman walls.

Remains of Roman villa inPalazzo del Municipio.

13 Gualdo Tadino

Small picture gallery

14 Gubbio (festival dei Ceri, May 1-15.) PLAN

Ancient gate in via Dante.

Roman theater.

So-called tomba di Pomponio Grecino (tomb of Pomponius Graecinus), Roman.

Duomo (Cathedral), 12th-13th century.

* S. Maria Nuova, frescoes by Ottaviano Nelli

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Gubbio (contd.)

*S. Agostino, frescoes by Ottaviano Nelli

S. Pietro, 12th century

**Palazzo Ducale, 13th-15th century.

**Palazzo dei Consoli, 14th century, with Museo e Pinacoteca Comunale (picture) and antiquities.

**Palazzo Comunale

*Biblioteca Comunale. 20,000 books and manuscripts. 1,500 engravings, rare books, early printed books.

Environs:

*S. Ubaldo on Monte Igino

Magione

*Castello or Badia dei Cavalieri di Malta (Knights of Malta)

Marsciano (frazione di Corqueto)

Parish church, fresco.

Massa Martana

Roman constructions in Church of S. Maria in Pantano.

Pavement of Via Flaminia, between station and town.

Ponte Fondaia (Roman bridge); nearby subterranean Christian churchyard.

Monte del Lago (not on map)

Hydrobiological station on lake Trasimeno

Montefalco

S. Agostino, with frescoes

**S. Francesco, 14th century, portal later. Frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli and others.

Palazzo Comunale, with frescoes.

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CENTRAL ITALY -- UMBRIA
Province of Perugia (contd.)

Monterchi

*Cemetery; important fresco by Piero della Francesca

Nocera Umbra

*Duomo, especially sacristy with altarpiece fresco and pavement.

Library in Palazzo Vescovile (Bishop's palace)

Pinacoteca. Antiques and a few pictures.

Norcia (Birthplace of St. Benedict and St. Scholastica.)

Roman theater in Via Roma

Statue of "Vespasia Polla" in the court-yard of Castellina.

*Buildings much damaged by earthquakes, but restored:

*Castellina, 16th century
*Palazzo Municipale, reliquary of St. Benedict, archaeological collection.
S. Benedetto, crypt. Especially venerated.
Gothic edicola or tempietto (small temple)
SS. Annunziata, especially choir.

Environs:

Madonna della Neve

Passignano (near Trevi)

*Tempietto del Clitunno (Temple of the river god Clitumnus, now the church S. Salvatore)

Spello

*Roman walls of the time of Augustus

*Gates: Porta Consolare; Porta Venere; Porta d'Augusto; Porta Urbica.

Arco dei Capuccini (Roman arch)

*Amphitheater.

Roman tomb against the Church S. Maria del Mausoleo

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Spello (contd.)

**The Cathedral S. Maria Maggiore, especially Baglioni chapel with frescoes by Pintorrichio and pavement, also tabernacle on high altar and collection of pictures.

**S. Andrea, fine pictures.

*Palazzo Comunale, with museum, library and archives

S. Lorenzo, intarsias

Environs:

*S. Claudio

Spoleto PLAN

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks in via Bened. Eroe, in via delle Mura ciclopiche, and in via del Ponte.

Roman walls.

*Gates: Arco di Monterone; Arco delle Volte; Porta Fuga or di Annibale.

**Arco di Druso (Triumphal arch of Drusus)

Tempio Romano (Roman temple) and Christian crypt near the arch.

Roman temple in via della Basilica.

*Roman amphitheater in Caserma Severo Ahenobo (barracks)

Roman theater

*Casa Romana (Roman house) beneath Palazzo Comunale

*Roman building beneath the church S. Gregorio della Sinagoga

*Ponte Romano or Sanguinario (Roman bridge).

Chiese (Churches):

**Duomo (Cathedral, 11th-12th cent.) Frescoes by Fra Filippo Lippi and others. Cathedral Library (Biblioteca Capitolare) has 10 manuscripts.

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Perugia.

CENTRAL ITALY - UMBRIA
PROVINCE OF Perugia (contd.)

Orvieto (contd.)

**Palazzo Comunale, with picture gallery and archives

*Museo Civico (20 via del Duomo). Roman and other antiquities.

*Fountain in piazza Mercato

*S. Pietro, founded 5th, restored 14th century. Sculptured façade.

*S. Rufonna

*S. Torzimo

*Ponte delle Torri (Roman and mediaeval)

*Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale). 28,000 books, 180 manuscripts.

Outside the city:

*Basilica di S. Salvatore, founded 4th century, on Roman temple, with antique columns

Madonna di Loreto (much venerated)

Monte Luco, with hermitages founded 6th century (much venerated)

Church of S. Sabino, sixth century.

Todi PLAN

*Walls of the city (Etruscan and Roman)

Quattro nicchioni (four some recesses) antique subconstruction in Piazza del Mercato Vecchio.

*Gates: Porta della Catena (Roman); Porta Marzia (Etruscan)

*The ancient Forum, on the site of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele; beneath the latter now Roman cistern (cisterna Romane).

Roman amphitheater.

Cathedral (12th-15th century). Choir stalls

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CENTRAL ITALY -- ~~ABRUZZI~~ Umbria
Province of Perugia (contd.)

Todi(contd.)

**S. Fortunato (13th-14th century). Frescoes: choir-stalls

*Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele, with palaces: del Podestà dei Priori (14th century), del Capitano del Popolo. In the latter, picture gallery, antiques, and archives.

Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale) with 231 manuscripts, mostly from the monastery of San Fortunato.

Outside the city:

**S. Maria della Consolazione, 16th century.

Lago Trasimeno (Trasimene)

Roman drain in the SE, not very far from Cerciano

Trevi

Ruins of the Roman city of Trebiae near church of S. Maria di Pietrerossa

Madonna delle Lagrime. 15th century. Paintings.

*Duomo (S. Emiliano), 12th century. Altar of the Sacrament, 16th century.

S. Martino. Frescoes of 16th century.

In the Municipic, small picture gallery: some antiquities.

Triponzo

*Mediaeval town: old houses and bridge

Tuoro

Isola Maggiore (island in Lake Trasimeno) two chapels sacred to S. Francis near wharf.
Villa Isabella, with collection of armor, etc.

Umbertide

*S. Croce, high altar and altarpiece by Signovelli.

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Terni.

Terni Provincia
(Province of Terni)

PLAN

Terni (Capital of province)

Walls of the Roman city

Roman amphitheater

*S. Salvatore built on ancient temple.

*Musei Civici (Communal Museums), consisting of Museo preistorico, Museo archeologico, and Pinacoteca in Palazzo Carrara

S. Francesco with tower, and frescoes (1400)

S. Alo

Palazzo Alberici, especially courtyard

Palazzo Branchini-Riccardi

Palazzo Cazzoli

Casino Pressio Colonnese

*Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale). 32,000 books, 224 manuscripts and the municipal archives (Archivio Storico Comunale)

2 Amelia

*Well preserved pre-Roman walls of large blocks of stone. (other parts of pre-Roman and Roman walls lie under the medieval ring of walls

Cisterna Romana (Roman cistern) beneath Piazza del Municipio.

S. Francesco

Duomo, with baptisters

3 Cesi

Walls of large blocks of stone

Museum in the church of S. Angelo contains the objects found in the ancient city of Carsulae (see below under Sangemini)

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CENTRAL ITALY--UMBRIA
(Province of Terni (contd.)

Narni

***Ponte d'Augusto (Bridge of Augustus, famous Roman bridge)

*Duomo(S. Giovinale, St. Juvenal), 11th-15th century with earlier sections

*S. Domenico

*Palazzo Comunale, with picture gallery, and museum with antiquities

Fountain

Orvieto PLAN

*Tempio Augurale, called di Belvedere (Etruscan temple)

Church of S. Andrea: remains of the original sixth century church, with Etruscan remains underneath.

Etruscan furnace in Accademia Nazionale Femminile di Educazione Fisica

***Duomo, (13th-14th century), with fine sculptures and mosaics on facade; within, famous frescoes (1499-1502) by Luca Signorelli (in Cappella Nuova), other paintings, sculpture, intarsia work. Miraculous image of Virgin (Capella Nuova) and reliquary with blood stained chalice cloth. (in Cappella del Corporale) exhibited on Corpus Christi and Easter Sunday.

*S. Domenico, with tomb by Arnolfo di Cambio.

S. Giovenale (Juvenal), founded 11th century. Frescoes.

*S. Andrea, with tower, and pulpit in mosaic.

*S. Francesco; intarsia work on choir stalls.

*Palazzo del Popolo, 12th century

*Pozzo della Rocca o di S. Patrizio (Well of St. Patrick) 16th century.

*Palazzo Comunale, 12th-14th century.

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Terni.

Orvieto (contd.)

*Teatro Comunale

*Palazzo Marsciano

**Museo dell'Opera del Duomo (Museum) inthe Palazzo de Papi (or Soliano) and on the Palazzo Vescovile (or Papale) nearby, contains archaeological material, paintings, and sculpture.

Collection of ancient vases in Palazzo Faina

*Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 12,500 books, 12 manuscripts.

Outside city:

*Etruscan cemetery at Crocifisso del Tufo.

*Etruscan painted tombs near Settecamini

Otricoli

Roman amphitheater

Roman bath(Terme Romane)

Roman sewer (cloaca)

Tombs along via Flaminia

Sangemini

Environs:

*Ruins of Roman Carsulae: Paved street, Arco di S. Damiano (Northern city gate); Amphitheater; cistern; etc.

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AMERICAN DEFENSE - HARVARD GROUP

Committee on the Protection of Monuments

LIST OF MONUMENTS

IN ITALY

Region of Abruzzi e Molise

20003/1

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Aquila.

SOUTHERN ITALY

REGION OF ABRUZZI E MOLISE

Provincia di Aquila
(Province of Aquila)

PLAN

Aquila (capital of the Province)

Chiesa di Sant' Agostino (Church of St. Agostino)

*Chiesa di San Bernardino di Siena (Church of St. Bernardius of Siena) 15th-17th cent.

Chiesa di Santa Giusta (Church of St. Justa)

*Chiesa di Santa Maria di Collemaggio (Church of St. Mary) 13th cent. tomb of S. Pietro Celestino exhibited Aug. 28.
Chiesa di Santa Maria di Paganica (Church of St. Mary)

Chiesa di Santa Maria del Soccorso (Church of the Supplication of the Virgin)

Chiesa di San Silvestro (Church of St. Sylvester)

*Duomo (cathedral). Founded 13th cent. rebuilt after earthquake 1703.

*Castello (castle) 16th cent., on Norman foundation

Fontana delle 99 Cannelle (Fountain of the 99 Spouts)

*Museo Aquilano (Museum) in Palazzo del Municipio (City Hall)
Chiefly sculpture and painting

Many old houses and palaces

*Provincial Library: Biblioteca Provinciale 73,000 books, 2,402 manuscripts, early printed books, documents important for local history.

Albe (Alba Fucens), near Avezzano

*Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks of stone

Porta Fullonica (Pre-Roman)

Paved Roman street; Roman spring (fontana Fullonica)

*Roman Buildings: Theater, amphitheater, odeon or music hall, ancient temple. (converted to S. Pietro)

Castello degli Orsini (Castle of the Orsini family)

Chiesa di San Nicola (Church of St. Nicholas)

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Aquila.

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

Alfedena

*Museo Civico Aufidenate (Communal Museum with antiquities from the Roman City of Aufidena)

Ponte d'Achille (Roman bridge)

Chiesa di Santo Pietro e Paolo (Church of Saints Peter and Paul), romanesque foundation

Mediaeval houses

Environs: Interesting remains of Aufidena (pre-Roman city).

Assergi

*Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta (Church of the Assorded Virgin)

Avezzano

Environs: Convento dei Cappuccini (Cappuchin Convent) Vecchio Cimitero.

Old church-yard contains pre-Roman cemetery.

Castello Orsini (Castle of the Orsini family) in ruins, founded late 15th cent.

Palazzo Torlonia (Torlonia Palace), with museum

Balsorano

Castello

Bazzano

*Chiesa di Santa Giusta (Church of St. Justa) with catacombs

Bugnara

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks of stone near town.

Bussi (environs)
(via Pescara)

Abbazia di Santa Maria di Cartignano (Abbey of St. Mary of of Cartignano) in ruins

Campo di Giove

Chiesa di Santa Eustachio (Church of St. Eustace) containing fine carved choir stalls of the 16th century

Chiesa di San Paolo (Church of St. Paul)

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Aquila

Capestrano

Chiesa parrocchiale (Parish church)

Near Capestrano:

Chiesa di San Pietro and Oratorium (Church of San Peter at the Oratory); mediaeval sculpture and painting

Capistrello

Roman drain from Lago Fucino (Lake Fucino)

Carsoli

*Chiesa di Santa Maria in Cellis (Church of St. Mary in the Sanctuaries) fine wooden doorway of 1132.

Castello, 13th century.

Palazzo Orsini (Orsini Palace)

Fine old houses of the XV century in the Via delle Spiagge

Castel di Sangro

Very ancient walls consisting of large blocks.

Museo (Museum) in Palazzo del Municipio (Town Hall) - collection of art and archaeological material

*Cathedral (Cattedrale) Gothic and renaissance. (Fine Baroque paintings of the Neopolitan School)

Castello (in ruins)

Castelvecchio Subequo

Ruins of ancient town of Superaequum nearby

Celeno

Chiesa del Carmine (Carmelite Church), romanesque

Chiesa dei Santi Giovanni (Church of the Saints John)

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

Castello, 15th century

Civita d'Antino

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large stone blocks; town gate, called Porta Campanile.

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Aquila.

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

Collarmele

Ruins of ancient town of Cerfennia nearby

Corfinio (Pentima)

*Museo Corfiniese in church of San Alessio (Museum of antiquities from ancient Corfinium)

*Walls of the ancient city

*Roman aqueduct of Alfius Maximus (see below Raiano)

Fontecchio

Chiesa della Madonna della Vittoria (Church of the Madonna of Victory) built on the podium of an ancient temple

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

Chiesa parrocchiale (parish church)

Fontana (XIV century fountain)

Fossa

*Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grotte: Church of St. Mary of the Grotto) XII century frescoes

Convento di San Spirito (Convent of the Holy Ghost)

Ruins of ancient town of Aveia nearby with Castel d'Ocre as citadel.

Goriano Sicoli

Ruins of ancient town of Statulae

Luco ne' Marsi

Chiesa di Santa Maria (Church of St. Mary)

Ofena

Remains of ancient mosaics on square in front of the romanesque church of San Pietro (St. Peter)

Ortona dei Marsi

Walls consisting of large stone blocks belonging to the ancient town of Milonia at Melogna.

Ortucchio

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large stone blocks

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Aquila

Fontina (Corfinio)

*Basilica Valvense o di San Pelino, fine Romanesque church of St. Pelino with XII century pulpit

Ruins of ancient city of Corfinium

Pareto

*Chiesa di Santa Maria dei Bisognosi (Church of St. Mary of the Needy) containing a miraculous crucifix visited by many pilgrimages.

Roman buildings (ruins) nearby.

Foscina

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large stone blocks.

Pottorano sul Gizio

Chiesa di San Dionisio (Church of St. Dionysius) containing a large and very old wooden crucifix

Prata d'Ansidonia

Remains of ancient town of Peltuinum (walls and amphitheater)

*Chiesa parrocchiale di San Nicola (Parish church of St. Nicholas); fine ambone (pulpit) of 1240

Pratola Peligna

Municipio (Town Hall) has collection of ancient inscriptions

*Santuario della Madonna della Libera (Sanctuary of the Madonna) to which come many pilgrims for the religious festival on the first Sunday in May.

Pescocostanzo

*Chiesa di Santa Maria del Colle (Church of St. Mary of the Hill)(11th century with later additions)

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Raiano

Roman aqueduct of Alfius Maximus (see Corfinio above)

Roccacasale (Pratola)

Pre-Roman walls consisting of large stone blocks

Roccaraso

Chiesa Parrochiale (Parish church) with fine Renaissance wooden pulpit. Teatro (theatre), 1698

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Aquila.

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

Rosciolo (near Avezzano)

*Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie (Church of St. Mary of Graces, 15th century

*Chiesa di Santa Maria in Valle Porcianeta (Church of St. Mary in Porcianeta Valley), 11th century.

S. Benedetto dei Marsi

Ruins of ancient Roman town of Marruvium (amphitheater; tombs, called marroni)

Chiesa di Santa Sabina (church of St. Sabina)

S. Vittorino

**Ruins of ancient Roman town of Amiternum: Terme (Bath) Amphitheater; Roman Theater.

Catacombs beneath the church of San Michele. (St. Michael)

Scoppito

Ruins of ancient town of Foruli: Part of Pavement of a Roman road called the Via Caecilia; ponte Nascoso (Roman bridge)

Sourcola

Chiesa di S. Maria della Vittoria (Church of Our Lady of Victory) on the high altar a wooden 14th cent. statue of the Madonna and Child.

Castle (Castello) of the Orsini, 13th cent.

Sulmona PLAN

**Cattedrale (Cathedral) Fine crypt, XI century, and Tesoro (treasury) containing valuable ecclesiastical objects

*Annunciata, founded 1320, comprising:

a) Chiesa dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunziation) with Tesoro (Treasury) containing valuable reliquaries in silver and enamel of the XIV century and an enameled cross.

b) Palazzo dell'Annunziata (Palace of the Annunciation), 15th century and later.

Porta Napoli, 14th century gateway

Acquedotto (acqueduct) built in 1256.

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Aquila.
Chieti

SOUTHERN ITALY — REGION OF ABRUZZI

c) Museo Polignо (museum) in the courtyard close to the church

Chiesa di San Francesco della Scarpa (Church of St. Francis of the Shoe)

Chiesa di Santa Maria della Tomba (Church of St. Mary of the Tomb) (On site of a temple of Jupiter)

Fontana del Vecchio (Old Man's Fountain)

Environs of Sulmona:

Badia Morronese o di San Spirito (Abbey of the Morrone or of the Holy Ghost)

Chiesetta (little church) di San Onofrio (the ancient hermitage of Pope Celestine V)

Tarliacozzo

Chiesa dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

Palazzo Argoli (Argoli Palace)

*Palazzo Ducale (Ducal Palace), built by the Orsini, 14th cent.

Piazza dell' Obelisco (Obelisque Square), fine fountain and obelisk

Tione

Chiesa di Santa Maria del Ponte (Church of St. Mary of the Bridge)

Provincia di Chieti
(Province of Chieti)

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Chieti (capital of Province) PLAN

**Three Roman temples (called "tempietti romani")

Remains of the Roman theater

*Cisterna Romana (Roman cistern); particularly large Terme (Roman baths) nearby

*Chiesa dei Padri Celestini alla Civitella with a portal of 1321

*Chiesa di San Paolo (Church of St. Paul) with remains of a Roman temple incorporated in the walls.

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Chieti

Chieti (contd.)

*Cattedrale (Cathedral), with fine Campanile (tower), treasury and library (Biblioteca Capitolare) 5 manuscripts, many ancient charters. Cathedral dates from 9th cent.

Palazzo Municipale (City Hall) containing a small collection of paintings.

*Porta Foucare (City gate) 14th century.

Biblioteca Provinciale (Provincial Library), 200 manuscripts and many ancient charters from municipal archives

Atessa

*Chiesa di San Leucio (Church of St. Leucio) with fine Renaissance silver objects in the sacristy

Bo ta

Environs: walls consisting of large stone blocks called:

*Mura Pelasgiche on Monti Pallano; they belong to ancient town of Pallanum. See also Tornareccio below.

Casalbordino

*Santuario della Madonna dei Miracoli (Sanctuary of the Madonna of Miracles) celebrated for pilgrimages and the festival June 9 - 11.

Casoli

Environs: at Piana la Rona, ruins of an ancient city (perhaps Roman): Roman amphitheater, mosaics, aqueduct.

Fossacesia (Environs)

*Chiesa di San Giovanni (Church of St. John) in Venere erected in the 8th century on the ruins of a temple of Venus. Remains of ancient building in convent.

231

Guardiagrele

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of San Francesco)

*Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (Church of St. Mary Major), reputed founded in 5th century, containing Renaissance painting and sculpture, especially a fine silver processional cross of the XV century.

Chiesa di San Silvestro (Church of St. Sylvester) built on a temple of Diana

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Chieti

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

PLAN

Lanciano

*Ponte Diocleziano, Roman bridge, on which the Cathedral(14th-16th century) is built.

*Casa de Jorio (Jorio Mansion) of the 14th century

Chiesa di San Agostino (Church of St. Augustin)

Chiesa di San Biagio (Church of St. Blaize)

*Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore built 1227 on ruins of a temple of Apollo with noteworth 14th century portal. (Church of St. Mary Major)

Ospedale Fate Bene Fratelli and adjoining church, 1590

Monteodorisio

Roman walls

Orsona a Mare

Cattedrale (Cathodral)

Palazzo de Pizzio (Pizzio Palace)

Paglieta

Torre della Patria (Tower) erected on ancient (pre-Roman) walls consisting of large stone blocks

Quadri

Chiesa della Madonna dello Spineto (Church of the Madonna of Thorns) built on Roman temple.

Ruins of ancient town of Trebula.

Ranino

Ancient (pre-Roman) walls consisting of large stone blocks.

220

Schiavi d'Abruzzo

Environs: on Colle della Torre (Tower Hill) remains of Roman town with the base of a temple.

Torino di Sangro

Remains of ancient town of Saro.

Tornareccio

On the far side of Monte Pallano from Lanciano (see above)

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Chieti
Pescara.

~~Chieti and Pescara~~

~~Remains of Roman buildings~~

Vasto

*Large Roman cistern (cisterna romana) near Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary Major)

Chiesa dei Carmine (Carmelite Church)

Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (Church of St. Mary Major) founded 11th century. Venetian paintings

*Chiesa di San Pietro (Church ofSt. Peter) on the ruins of a temple of the Roman Goddess Ceres.

Cattedrale (Cathedral), dating from 13th century.

Castello (ruins), founded 13th century.

*Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) in the former Sottoprefettura (subprefecture): antiquities

Provincia di Pescara
(Province of Pescara)

Pescara (Capital of the Province) has nothing of great artistic interest.

Caramanico

Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (Church of St. Mary Major)

Citta San Angelo

La Collegiata or Chiesa di San Michele (Collegiate Church or Church of St. Michael)

Civitaquana

Two cisterns romane (Roman cisterns)

Cugnoli

*Chiesa di San Stefano (Church of St. Stephen) with 12th century ambone (reading desk)

Loreto Aprutino

Chiesa di San Francesca (Church of St. Francis)

Chiesa di Santa Maria in Piano (Church of St. Mary on the Plain)

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Pescara

Manoppello

*Chiesa di Santa Maria Arabona (Church of St. May Arabone)
13th century

Moscufo

*Chiesa di Santa Maria del Lago (Church of St. Mary of the Lake)
with a noteworthy pulpit made in 1158 by Nicodemo

Penne

Chiesa di San Giovanni Evangelista (Church of St. John the Evangelist) possessing a fine 15th century processional cross.

*Chiesa di Santa Maria in Collemanco (Church of St. Mary in Collemanco) with 13th century portal.

Cattedrale (Cathedral), before 11th century.

Palazzo Aliprande (Aliprande Palace) containing a fine collection of Abruzzi majolica (local pottery)

Pianella

*Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore (Church ofst. Mary Major) romanesque with 12th century frescoes.

Popoli

Inscriptions and antiquities in Giardino Cantelmo.

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church of St. Francis)

*Taverna Ducale (ducal store house) built 1333-37.

Taverna dell' Universita (University store house)

Ruins of the Castello

S. Valentino in Abruzzo Citeriore

Environs: ruins of ancient city Interpromium. 228

S. Tommaso Chiesa di S. Tommaso with 13th cent. frescoes & 12th cent portal.

Tocco Casauria

Chiesa di San Domenico (Church ofSt. Dominic)

*Chiesa di San Eustachio (Church of St. Eustace), ancient Roman sculpture incorporated in the facade.

Chiesa della Madonna delle Grazie (Church of the Madonna of Graces)

Castello

Torre de' Passeri

*Abbazia di S. Clemente a Casauria (Abbey of St. Clement in Cascuria) with mediaeval sculpture and bronze doors, and a fine crypt of the pulpit. 9th century with fragments of Roman columns. Within. Museo Casauriense (Museum)

Turrivalignani Remains of Roman Buildings (near Manoppello)

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SOUTHERN ITALY — REGION OF ABRUZZI

Provincia di Teramo
(Province of Teramo)

Teramo (capital of Province) PLAN

Cortile del Palazzo del Municipio (court-yard of the Town Hall) contains numerous ancient inscriptions.

*Roman remains.

Roman amphitheatre and circus.

*Fine facade in Renaissance manner of palace called Palazzo Arnone da Ferrara.

* Chiesa di Sant Agostino (Church of St. Augustin) containing a noteworthy painting by Jacobello del Fiore

*Chiesa della Madonna delle Grazie (Church of the Madonna of Graces) founded 12th century, with Virgin and Child in wood on high altar, and adjacent museum containing Romanesque capitals, etc.

*Cattedrale (Cathedral) begun 12th century, with 14th century portal and magnificent silver paliotto (altar frontal) of the 15th century

*Museo Civico and Pinacoteca (Municipal Museum and Picture Galery)

*Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) includes Archivia Storica Comunale (Municipal Archives) and many manuscripts and early charters.

Atri

Chiesa di Sant' Agostino (Church of St. Augustin)

*Chiesa di Sant'Andrea (Church of St. Andrew) with a noteworthy Romanesque portal

Chiesa di San Nicolò da Bari (Church of St. Nicholas of Bari)

*Duomo (Cathedral) begun 1255, and Campanile (tower)

Palazzo dei Duchi (Palace of the Dukes), founded 14th century.

Castiglione Messer Raimondo

Remains of Roman temple, dedicated allegedly to Dianna.

Giulianova

Chiesa di Santa Maria a Mare (St Mary by the Sea), 12th-14th century, with a fine portal

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Teramo
Campobasso

*Duomo (Cathedral) 15th century, containing a silver reliquary of 1394

Palazzo Ducale (Ducal Palace)

Montorio al Vomano

Remains of Temple of Hercules

Notaresco (environs)

Chiesa di San Clemente al Vomano. On the high altar a wooden statue of St. Clement under a valuable ciborium or canopy.

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Propezzano (Church of St. Mary of Propezzano)

Ronzano (441)

*Chiesa di Santa Maria di Ronzano (Church of St. Mary of Ronzano) with frescoes of 1171

Tortoreto

Chiesa di Santa Maria della Misericordia (Church of Mary of Mercy)

Provincia di Campobasso
(Province of Campobasso)

Campobasso (Capital of the Province) PLAN

Chiesa di San Bartolomeo (Church of St. Bartholomew)

Chiesa di San Leonardo (Church of St. Leonard)

Chiesetta di San Giorgio (Little Church of St. George)

Castello Monforte (Monforte Castle)

*Museo Sannitico (Samnite Museum): prehistoric, Roman, mediaeval objects, etc.

226

Agnone

Cattedrale(Cathedral)

Baranello

*Museo Civico (Municipal Museum) Greek and Roman antiquities; ivories and majolica; paintings

On Monte Vairano, ruins of ancient town of Vairanum

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Campobasso

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

Boiano

Environs: at Civita Superiore (ancient pre-Roman) walls consisting of large stone blocks; the church of San Michele (St. Michael) ancient temple of Bacchus, used as church.

Carovilli

Ancient (pre-Roman) walls consisting of large stone blocks on Monte Ferrante.

Cercemaggiore

Church of Santa Maria della Croce (St. Mary of the Cross) built on ruins of tempel of Mars.

Ferrazzano

Chiesa parrocchiale (Parish church)

Guardalfiera

Roman bridge

Ielsi

Collection of antiquities in house called Casa d'Amicom.

Isernia

Antiquarium (museum)

Remains of pre-Roman walls.

Two Roman bridges.

Chiesa dell'Assunta (Church of the Ascended Virgin)

Chiesa di San Francesco (Church ofSt.Francis)

*Fontana Fraterna (ancient fountain of Roman materials)

Important Fair of San Pietro dalle Cipolle (onions) held annually 28-29 June.

Environs: at Quadrella church of Santi Cosma e Damiano (Sts. Cosmas and Damian) built on ancient temple; at Castel Romano, ancient walls consisting of large stone blocks.

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Larino

Betrano station and town: so called ara frontina (altar of Frontone) collection of remains of ancient town of Larinum, Roman Amphitheator and Terme Romane (Roman Bath) in Larino itself.

Duomo (Cathedral), finished 1319

Palazzo Communale (Town Hall)

Letino

Remains of ancient walls of large stone blocks.

Montefalcone

Walls of large stone blocks, belonging to ancient town of Leronca.

Pietrabbondante

Ruins of ancient town of Bovianum Vetus: Samnite temple, walls, theater (all in ruins)

Riccia

Chiesa della Madonna delle Grazie (Church of the Madonna of Graces)

Castello (a cylindrical tower)

San Giuliano del Sannio

Pre-Roman ruins.

San Pietro Avellana

Ancient walls consisting of large stone blocks on the top of Monte Miglio

San Vincenzo al Volturno

**Ruins of the Abbazia di San Vincenzo al Volturno (abbey of St. Vincent) founded 705-7. In the nearby Capella di San Lorenzo (Chapel of St. Laurence) 9th century, are important frescoes of the 9th century.

224

Sepino

Walls of ancient town of Saepinum are nearby.

Collegiata with Campinile (Collegiate church with tower)

*At a distance of two miles: ruins of ancient town of Altilia (city walls, northern gate, Forum, temple, tombs).

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Campobasso

SOUTHERN ITALY -- REGION OF ABRUZZI

Termoli

*Cattedrale (Cathedral) with fine XII century facade

Castello erected by Frederick II

Mediaeval city walls

Trivento

Mosaics of a Roman villa near Badia di Santa Maria di Canneto (Abbey of St. Mary of Canneto).

Venafro

*Museo Civico (Municipal Museum on Corso Garibaldi)

Ancient walls of large stone blocks.

Roman amphitheater.

Chiesa dell' Annunziata (Church of the Annunciation)

Palazzo Caracciolo (Caracciolo Palace)

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AMERICAN DEFENSE -- HARVARD GROUP

Committee on the Protection of Monuments

LIST OF MONUMENTS

CENTRAL ITALY

Region of The MARCHES

2000 3/1

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Ancona.

Central Italy

Le Marche (The Marches)

Provincia Ancona (Province of Ancona)

Ancona (capital of the Province). - PLAN

Founded by the Greeks and a Hellenistic center.

*** Triumphal Roman Arch, erected 115 A.D.

Amphitheater (a few arches)

Temple of Venus under the Cathedral

Hypogeum (3rd cent. mosaic) at Corso Vittorio Emanuele 29

** Duomo (Cathedral San Ciriaco), 12th cent. Gothic porch; sculpture; 12th cent. screens; museum in crypt (3rd cent. sarcophagus); treasury; archives, 6th cent. Gospel MS.

* Santa Maria della Piazza. Façade of 1216; paintings; mosaics 5th and 6th cent.; remains of older church

Santa Maria della Misericordia. Pulpit of 7th cent.

San Domenico. Paintings by Titian (1520) and Domenichino

Sant'Agostino (now barracks). Portal of 1460

* Palazzo della Prefettura, 15th-16th century. Courtyard and portal

Palazzo del Comune, 13th cent., rebuilt 15th

Several palaces of note (Ferretti; Farina; Cresci-Antique; Anziani)

* Loggia dei Mercante, 15th cent. Frescoes and stucco work

* Museo Nazionale (in San Francesco della Scale). Pictures and antiquities

** R. Museo Archeologico, adjoining San Domenico. Picenian and Roman antiquities

* Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library), 62,000 books (including early printed), 94 manuscripts

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Ancona.

Central Italy

Le Marche

Arcevia

* Duomo (Cathedral San Medardo). Paintings by Signorelli and sculpture by G. della Robbia; treasury.

Castelleone di Suasa

Roman amphitheater

× Traces of other ancient buildings

Chiaravalle

* Abbey church, 13th cent.

× Chiesa Santa Lucia: apse, campanile (bell-tower); pictures

Fabriano PLAN

Palazzo Vescovile (Bishop's palace)

Palazzo del Podestà

Hospital of Buon Gesù

* Pinacoteca Comunale and Museo degli Arazzi

* Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 17,000 books, 282 manuscripts including several illuminated ones

Musical mss (small collection of Italian madrigals). See list of libr. of music in file 20gn1.

Environs:

× Cartiere Miliani, where, from the XII cent., fine paper has been made

Genga

** San Vittore di Chiusi

× San Clemente

Grotta di Frasassi not on map.

× Caves with chapel and Madonna by Canova

Jesi

* Palazzo del Governo or della Signoria, 15-16th century, by Francesco di Giorgio

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Ancona.

Central Italy

Le Marche

Jesi (cont.)

Hospital, with ceramics

Mediaeval walls

* Pinacoteca (picture gallery: also antiquities)

* Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 85,000 books, 145 manuscripts

* Biblioteca del Conte Balleani (Count Balleani's library) contains several early classical manuscripts (Tacitus, Cicero, Priscian), now presumably moved to Florence

Loreto PLAN

** Chiesa della Casa Santa (Church of the Holy House) an especially sacred shrine as well as an important artistic monument. Pilgrimages on all festivals of the Virgin, especially Sept. 8, her birthday. Contains shrine of Virgin's house; sculpture; paintings; treasury

Cappella Lauretana. Sacred music. See list of libraries of music on file 20902.

Palazzo Apostolico, 16th century, with museum (paintings; tapestries)

Monsanvito

Municipio, with picture gallery

Montefortino

Palazzo Comunale, with picture gallery

Osimo (Roman Auximum)

Part of City-walls

Traces of reticulate walls of ancient buildings

Duomo with portal (13th cent.); treasury; Baptistry, with 16th cent. bronze font

Palazzo Municipale with Roman inscriptions and statues from Forum of ancient town, and alter-piece by B. Vivarini

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Ancona.

Central Italy

Le Marche

Ostra

Traces of Roman reticulate walls

Sassoferrato

San Francesco

Santa Croce in Tripoto, built with ancient material.
In its cloister, inscriptions from Sentinum

Palazzo del Comune, with museum

Environs:

Ruins of ancient Sentinum

Senigallia

Santa Croce, altarpiece by Baroccio

Duomo (San Rocco), with altarpiece by Baroccio

Palazzo Municipale

Rocca and city walls

Environs:

Santa Maria delle Grazie, with altarpiece by Perugino

Torre di Fortonovo

* Chiesa di Fortonovo

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Ascoli Piceno.

Central Italy

Le Marche

Provincia Ascoli Piceno. (Province of Ascoli Piceno)

(This province is rich in prehistoric Picene antiquities and in architecture of all periods.)

Ascoli Piceno (Capital of Province) PLAN B6673

City walls

* Porta Gemina

* Ponte di Cecco

* Ponte dei Cappuccini (Ponte di Solestà)

Amphitheater

Building near modern theatre

Temple of Annunziata (restoration projected in 1932)

Temple of Vesta (isolation projected in 1932)

Traces of walls with reticulate facing

* Duomo (Cathedral, Sant'Emidio), romanesque plan, gothic and later additions. In chapel, altarpiece by Crivelli; treasury.

** Baptistry, early Romanesque, with font

San Francesco, 13th-15th cent., with portal

Sant'Agostino

Santa Maria inter vineas

* Palazzo Municipale, 17th-18th cent., with Loggia d'arrengo, 12th cent. Contains Museo Civico (prehistoric and Roman antiquities; pictures; mediaeval cope)

Palazzo del Popolo, 13th cent., remodelled 16th

Palazzo Malaspina and (Torre Ercolani)

Casa Langobardo (said to be private house, Lombard period) TORRE ERCOLANI

Ponte Marmore

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Ascoli Piceno

E.

Central Italy

Le Marche

Ascoli Piceno (cont.)

* Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library). 45,000 books, 277 manuscripts, early printed books, charters bearing on local history

Falerone (Roman site) W 5791

Amphitheater

Fermo (Roman site) X-7897

Theatre

* Piscina epuratoria (reservoir)

* Duomo (Cathedral 13th cent.) with treasury and sarcophagus of 3rd cent.

* San Filippo, altarpiece by Rubens

* San Domenico, with choir stalls

* Palazzo degli Studi with picture gallery and museum of antiquities

* Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale). 150,000 books, 1,980 manuscripts, charters, early and rare printed books, autographs

Grottammare B 6978

Temple of Dea Cupra

San Martino, interesting for Roman ruins connected with it

Offida B 7482

Santa Maria della Rocca

Ripatransone B 8099

Palazzo Municipale, with small museum and library

Duomo, XVII cent. altarpieces

San Filippo, interior

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Central Italy

Le Marche

Macerata Provincia (Province of Macerata)

1 Macerata (capital of Province) PLAN

S 5512 Palazzo Municipale (a few ancient statues and inscriptions)

Palazzo della Prefettura, with portal

* Loggia dei Mercanti

* Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library). 117,000 books, 609 manuscripts. Important collections of materials dealing with Dante and the civil and ecclesiastical history of the region. Contains the Pinacoteca (picture gallery)

* University and Biblioteca Universitaria. 13,000 books. University property

Sferistorio (stadium)

Environs:

Santa Maria delle Vergini, founded (1548) because of supposed appearence of the Virgin here

* Abbadia di Fiastra, ruined abbey

2 Apiro

S 3023 Environs:

San Urbano

3 Camerino

X 2405 Temple of Jupiter under San Sovino

Duomo, (Cathedral, San Sovino), on site of temple of Jupiter, altarpiece by Baroccio

Piazza Cavour, with bronze statue of Sixtus V, and surrounding palaces

University, with library, botanical gardens and astronomical observatory

Museo Civio in the church of the Annunziata

* Biblioteca Comunale. (Municipal Library). 50,000 books. 159 manuscripts

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Macerata

Central Italy

Le Marche

(Corridonia) formerly, ~~Chienti~~ Pausula.

S 6007 Santa Maria del Chienti

San Claudio al Chienti

Cingoli

S 3721 San Domenico, painting by Lorenzo Lotto

Palazzo Comunale

Helvia Ricina (Roman brick center) (at Villa Potenza (S 5316))

Amphitheater

Bridge

Matelica

S 1902 San Francesco dei Zoccolanti, with altarpieces and tower

Palazzo Pierantoni, with museum (paintings)

Pollenza

Environs:

S 4209 Santa Maria di Rambona

Castello della Rancia

Recanati

S 6324 Santa Maria sopra Mercanti, with paintings by Lotto

Sant'Agostino, portal (1484) and campanile

San Domenico, portal (1481), fresco by Lotto

* Palazzo Leopardi, (home of the great Italian poet) with his private library, 25,000 books; also autographs, books and documents connected with him

* Palazzo Comunale, with picture gallery (LOTTO)

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Macerata.

Central Italy

Le Marche

10 Sanseverino

* Duomo Nuovo, (New Cathedral), with altarpiece by Pinturicchio in sacristy

Duomo Vecchio (old Cathedral) and adjoining convents in San Severino Castello, with wood carvings of choir and paintings

San Lorenzo, ancient church with crypt, on site of temple

Palazzo Servanzi-Collio, with small picture gallery

Palaces in the via Cesare Battisti

Palazzo Communale, with picture gallery and antiquities

Environs:

Santa Maria del Glorioso, miraculous tabernacle

11 Tolentino

S 4162 Duomo (Cathedral, St. Catervus), with early Christian sarcophagus of St. Catervus and 15th cent. frescoes

* Santa Nicola da Tolentino, late Gothic portal, frescoes and tomb of saint

Palazzo Silveri

Old houses in the via Ozeri

Walls (mediaeval)

Museo Civico (Picene antiquities, Roman statue)

Environs;

Belforte del Chiente, San Eustachio, altarpiece by Giovanni Boccati

12 Treia

S 4414 Roman City-walls

Traces of Roman Reticulate Walls

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Central Italy

Le Marche

Treia (cont.)

Accademia Georgica, scientific academy

Duomo, bust of pope Sixtus V

Ospedale vecchio (old hospital)

Urbisaglia (early brick site: Roman Urbs Salvia)

Ancient walls, partly incorporated in mediaeval wall

Theater (ruins)

Amphitheater (ruins)

Traces of other buildings

Visso

* Collegiata di Santa Maria, with liturgical objects in treasury

Palazzo dei Governatori

Palazzo dei Priori, now del Comune

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Pesaro

Central Italy

Le Marche

Provincia di Pesaro e Urbino. (Province of Pesaro and Urbino)

Pesaro (capital of Province) PLAN

S 1280 ✓ Ancient bridge

* Duomo Vecchio (old cathedral), with early Christian pavement

San Francesco, Gothic portal

** Palazzo Ducale or della Prefettura, 15th-16th cent., with Museum of Ceramics and picture gallery. (altarpiece by Giovanni Bellini)

Rocca Costanza (citadel of Constance), 15th cent. (now a prison)

Fountain, Piazza Maggiore

Museo Oxoce, with paintings, ceramics, furniture

Birthplace of Rossini (musician), Via Rossini 7

For libraries of music see list on file 20902

* Ateneo Pesaro, with Museo Oliveriano (prehistoric and Roman antiquities), and Biblioteca Oliveriana (75,000 books, 2000 MSS, including 13 illuminated.), property of private association

Environs:

** Villa Imperiale, 15th cent. with frescoes and gardens

Villa Miralfiore

Early Christian Church, in Cemetery

Urbino PLAN

211

R 9561 Duomo (Cathedral), 1801 (re-erected on ruins of 15th cent. building), paintings and sculpture

San Domenico, 15th cent., with portal and relief by L. della Robbia

* Oratorio di San Giovanni, old ceiling, 15th cent. frescoes

San Francesco, 14th cent., with campanile

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Pesaro

Central Italy

Le Marche

Urbino (cont.)

*** Palazzo Ducale, built for Frederigo da Montefeltro from 1447, with sculpture, inlay, ancient inscriptions. Contains:

Galleria Nazionale delle Marche, including museum (sculpture, weapons etc.), picture gallery (works of Piero della Francesca)

Birthplace of Raphael

University, with

* Biblioteca Universitaria, 44,000 books, 350 MSS, and valuable collections

Contains a municipal library. See list of libraries of music in file 20902. incl. musical MSS.

Environs:

San Bernardino dei Zoccolanti, monastery and church c.1470 with tombs of dukes of Urbino

Cagli (Roman Cales)

* Ponte Manlio (Roman Bridge carrying the Via Flaminia)

San Domenico, fresco and painting by Giovanni Santi

Fano (Site of Roman Fanum Fortunae)

** Triumphal Arch of Augustus, erected A.D. 9

Traces of early walls

Mosaic and Marble Pavement in Basement of Bank (visible through window in the floor)

Duomo (Cathedral, San Fortunato), 15th cent. portal; frescoes

* Sant 'Agostino, with painting by Guercino

* Santa Maria Nuova, with paintings by Perugino

San Pietro in Valle, 17th cent., with frescoes

Loggie di San Michele, in connection with

Chiesette di San Michele

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Central Italy

Le Marche

Fano (cont.)

* Corte or Palazzo Malatestiano, 15th-16th cent., with museum (antiquities) and picture gallery

* Palazzo della Ragione, (13th cent.) and tower

Fountain "della Fortuna" (16th cent.)

* Biblioteca Federiciana (Municipal Library). 90,000 books. 57 manuscripts. Also charters, engravings and Municipal Archives

Fossombrone

* Trajan Bridge over Metaurus

Mosaic preserved in the Seminario

Duomo, marble altar-relief in sacristy

Palace of Corte Bassa

Rocca (citadel) of Corte Alta, 15th cent.

Palazzo delle Scuole has Museum and

** Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale Passionei) 30,000 books, 213 manuscripts including the municipal archives

Environs: Ruins of Roman theater and other edifices 2km, from modern town.

Gradara

Castle with furnishings, collection of armor, and chapel

Montefiorentino (Urbania)

Church of the convent, with marble tombs and painting

Sant'Agata Feltria

* Rocca Frigoso (citadel)

Urbania (formerly Castel Durante)

Palazzo Ducale

Church of the hospital, with painting by Baroccio.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS IN

ITALY

SARDINIA

200031

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SARDINIA

Introduction

The problem of preserving monuments in Sardinia differs from that in Italy itself because, in addition to the usual types, there are many prehistoric structures, mostly in the shape of conical towers, in some cases with two stories, the so-called "nuraghe." The following lists include only a few among the best specimens. Also scattered throughout the country are the less heavily constructed tombs of this period, the so-called "Tombe dei Giganti" (Tombs of the Giants). The lists omit most of these, as well as many of the prehistoric cave-tombs and rock-tombs (locally called "domus de janas" --"fairy houses"), and other structures such as prehistoric and Carthaginian cemeteries, sacred walls, and fountains. But all these things well deserve the only protection they need which is to be left alone.

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

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Cagliari.

BARDILLA

Province of Cagliari

PLAN

Cagliari: **Ring of walls, and its towers--medieval
**Cathedral; within it, especially important, the two Romanesque pulpits; treasury
**Museo Archeologico (Archaeological museum)
Museo Civico (Especially collections of folklore)
*Church of San Saturnino (or SS. Cosmo e Damiano ??
SS. Cosmos and Damian--Pre-Romanesque
Church of San Michele (St. Michael)--Baroque
Church of Santa Croce--Baroque; within it Spanish paintings of the 17th cent.
Gothic church and convent of San Domenico
*Roman amphitheater
Private collection Sanjust-Anat: folklore, especially textiles and jewellery
Palace of the University and its library, Biblioteca Universitaria-150,000 books, 470 manuscripts, early printed books; deals briefly with Sardinia
State property.
Tomba della Vipera (Tomb of the Viper): Roman Carthaginian cemetery of Sant'Avendrace
*Town hall containing altarpiece by P. Cavaro; collections of oriental weapons; archives and
Municipal Library* (Biblioteca Comunale) 20,000 books, 124 manuscripts; devoted chiefly to Sardinian history

Abbasanta: **Nuraghe Losa

Ales: Important silversmiths work in the Cathedral: among them a reliquary of the 15th cent.

Asuni: Oratorio di San Giovanni (Oratory of St. John); with Byzantine structures.

Ballao: Sacred fountain--Prehistoric

Bonnrcado: Church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)--Medieval

Dolianova: *Church of San Pantaleo (St. Pantaleo)--Medieval

Forconiamus: Terme Romane (Roman baths)

Ghilarza: Church of San Pietro (St. Peter) near Nuraddu--Medieval (transported here from Zuri, when this village was destroyed for the construction of the Tirso dam)

Gonnesa: Nuraghe and village of Serrucci--prehistoric

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Cagliari.

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

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

Nosu Enas: Megalithic tomb ? near Fordongianus NOT on map

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

Paulilatino: Nuraghe Lugherras (prehistoric ruin)

Pula, Capo: Ruins of the Carthaginian town of Nora

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

Samassi: Church of San Cemiliano--medieval

Sanluri: 5 miles south, Castol Medusa (Medusa Castle)

San Efisio (near Capo Pula): Church of San Efisio, pilgrimage shrine, procession from Cagliari May 1st

San Lussurgiu: Church-medieval

San Pietro Pula: Chiesa Parrocchiale (Parish church)

Sant' Antioco: Church and catacomb of Sant'Antioco, and ancient cave-dwellings. Reliquary in treasury of Parish church

Sanluri: Castello (ancient Castle)

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Cagliari.
Nuoro

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

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

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

Siliqua: Ruins of medieval castle of Aquafredda, of the Counts della Gherardesca (2½ miles distant)

Tratalias: *Church of Santa Maria (St. Mary) -- medieval

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

Province of Nuoro

Nuoro: House of the poetess Grazia Deledda

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

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

Dari Sardo: Within Parish church, 16th cent. copy of a Holy Family by Raphael

Posa: Castle of Serravalle
Church of San Pietro extra muros (St. Peter outside the walls)--- medieval
Church of Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony)

~~Burgos: Castle of Goceano~~

Cagliari: Ruins of ancient Cornus

Dorgali: Ruins of village of Serra Orrios--prehistoric
Between Dorgali and Nuoro: Roman roads

Fonni: Santuario della Beata Vergine dei Martiri (Sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin of the Martyrs), pilgrimage shrine, festival from Thursday to Sunday of the week after Whitsunday

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

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

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NuoID
Sassari.

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

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

✓ Silanus: Church of Santa Sirbana

✓ Suni (near): Nuraghe Noradeo (prehistoric ruin)

✓ Tiscali, Monte (south of Dorgali): Prehistoric ruins

✓ Macomer: Many Nuraghe, esp: *N. Succoronis; N. Sa Barbara; N. Pattada

Province of Sassari

PLAN.

Sassari: *Cathedral--baroque
Church of Santa Maria di Bethlaame (St. Mary of Bethlehem)--medieval
Museo Sanna (Museum)
Church of Santa Caterina (St. Catherine)--baroque
Biblioteca Universitaria (University Library)
84,000 books, 186 manuscripts, including 1 illuminated manuscript, 1113 documents and autographs. Early printed books. State property.
Remains of medieval houses on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele
Ruins of walls near the railway station
Private collection, Clemente

Alghero: *Ring of walls and its towers; especially toward the sea
*Cathedral--gothic
House in gothic Aragonese style opposite the sea bastions
House of the marchese (Marquis) d'Albis
About 3 miles north-east, prehistoric cemetery of Anghelu Ruin
Nuraghe Palmavera--prehistoric--near Porto Conte
Less than 5 miles south, church of Valverde, pilgrimage shrine, festival first Sunday after Easter

✓ Arnesi, Golfo degli: Carthaginian sacred well near railway station

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

✓ Bonorva: Parish church
Cave-tombs of Sant'Andrea Priu--prehistoric

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

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Sassari.

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

Castel Sardo: Ancient walls

Laerru: **Church of San Pietro delle Immagini, popularly known as "il Crocifisso", (The Crucifix), near Bulzi

Molafa: Cave-tombs--prehistoric

Monteleone: Rocca Doria: ruins of castle

Padria: Parish church

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

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

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

Rebeccu: Prehistoric sacred wells of Lemarzu (near Bonorva)

Saccargia (near Codrongianus): *Church and Abbey of Santa Trinita (Holy Trinity)--medieval; within, frescoes of the 13th cent., unique in the island

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

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

Terranova Pausania: *Church of San Simplicio--medieval
Ruins of Carthaginian walls (Garden Tamponi)
Carthaginian cemetery
Prehistoric sanctuary on top of mountain chain of Cabus Abbas, 3 - 4 miles north of the town

Tissi: Church of Santa Maria (St. Mary)

Torralba: Nuraghe Oes--prehistoric ruin
*Nuraghe Santa Antine--prehistoric ruin
**Medieval church of San Pietro (St. Peter) di Sorres

Burgos: (near Bolido) Castle. 12th century.

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Sassari

Table of Historical Dates

3d-2d millennium B.C.	Prehistory. Eneolithic Age: cave-dwellings; rock-cut tombs (Domus de Janas, or fairy houses). Bronze Age: important. Extensive exploitation of mines. Imposing architecture of large stones: nuraghi (tower-like dwellings) and Tombs of the Giants; well-sanctuaries.
Early 1st millenium B.C.	Phoenician settlements.
6th cent. B.C.-241 B.C.	Carthaginian conquest, and rule of whole island, except for central and eastern mountain-territories.
240 B.C.-middle of 5th Cent.A.D.	Under the Romans
Middle of 5th cent.-534 A.D.	Sardinia ruled by the Vandals, a Germanic tribe
534-1016 A.D.	Sardinia part of the Christian Byzantine Empire of Constantinopel. Invasion of Goths (553-555); vain invasion-attempt by Longobards (7th-8th cent.); invasions by Arabs (8th-11th cent.). Spiritual and political independence of the 4 Giudicati (Cagliari, Arborea, Logudoro, and Gallura)
1017-1297	Pisan period. Struggle between Pisa and Genoa for domination of island. Pisa rules most of the south and east, with Cagliari; Genoa the north and west.
1297-1700	Spanish conquest and rule. 1297: James II of Aragon is invested with Sardinia by Pope Boniface VIII. 1323-1478: Progressive conquest of the island. 1478-1700: Absolute rule of Spain.
1700-present	Kingdom of Sardinia and Piedmont and Kingdom of Italy. After the War of the Spanish Succession, and a short-lived reoccupation by Spain, Sardinia is assigned by the Congress of London (1718) to the Dukes of Savoy, under the House of Savoy it participates in the events of the Italian Risorgimento and becomes part of the Kingdom of Italy.

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Repl. VIII

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Region VIII

Prepared by

AMERICAN DEFENSE -- HARVARD GROUP

Committee on the Protection of Monuments

1

List of Monuments

CENTRAL ITALY

Region of TUSCANY

200823/1

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY

Region of Tuscana (Tuscany)

Firenze Provincia
(Province of Florence)

PLAN

Firenze (Florence) - capital of province

Chiese (Churches):

***Duomo or Cattedrale di Santa Maria del Fiore (Cathedral of St. Mary of the Flower) 1296-1461, with famous dome (by Brunelleschi) and Campanile (bell-tower)

***Battistero (Baptistery) of S. Giovanni Battista (St. John Baptist). Founded 7-8th century, remodelled c. 1200. Famous bronze doors 14th and 15th centuries. Festival June 24.

**Santissima Annuziata (Most Holy Annunciation) founded 1250, enlarged 15th century. In court, frescoes by A.del'Sarto and others. In church, frescoes, sculpture: in chapel, miraculous painting of Virgin (fresco, 14th century).

La Badia (the Abbey), chiefly 17th century. Portal, paintings, monuments.

***Santa Croce (Holy Cross). 13th-15th cent. Tombs of famous Florentines; frescoes (notably by Giotto. Cappella dei Pazzi (by Brunelleschi; Museo dell'Opera (frescoes and sculpture)

San Felice (St. Felix) rebuilt 15th century. Paintings and deposition in colored terracotta

***San Lorenzo. Founded 4th century, present building 15th-16th century. Old sacristy, with sculpture; New Sacristy, with Medici tombs, by Michelangelo; Chapel of the Princes, tombs of Medici Grand-dukes; Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana (see under Libraries, below)

***San Marco, founded 1290. Paintings; tombs. Adjoining Convent now Museo di San Marco (frescoes and paintings by Fra Angelico)

**Maria del Carmine (Carmelite Church of S. Mary) originally 13th-15th century with frescoes by Masaccio in Brancacci chapel

*Sta. Maria Maddalena dei Pazzi (St. Mary Magdalene of the Mad), 15th century. Court by G. da San Gallo. Fresco by Perugino.

Sta. Maria Maggiore (Great St. Mary's), mainly 13th century.

***Santa Maria Novella (New St. Mary's) 13th-14th century. Paintings by Duccio, frescoes by Filippino Lippi, Dom. Ghirlandaio, and Nardo di Crone. Cloisters with Spanish chapel. Convent adjoining.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY--Region of Tuscany
Province of Florence
Florence (contd.)

San Michele Visdomini. Altarpiece by Pontormo.
**San Miniato al Monte, St. Minias on the Hill) 11th-12th century. Frescoes by Baldovinetti, A. Pollaiuolo and others; monument of Cardinal Jacopo of Portugal by A. Rossellino; marble inlay.
**Ognissanti (All Saints), 16th-17th century. Paintings and frescoes by Botticelli and Ghirlandaio.
**Or San Michele, 13th-15th century. Famous external sculpture. Within, tabernacle by Orcagna.
*Cappella Rucellai(near San Pancrazio) 15th century. Coulours ideal imitation of Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.
**Santo Spirito, 15th century, begun by Brunellesch . Paintings and sculpture
* Sta. Trinità, (Holy Trinity) 11th-16th century. Frescoes by Ghirlandaio and others, sculpture.

Palazzi (Palaces):

Palazzo Corsini, 17th century. Collection of paintings.
*Palazzo Davenzati, 14th century, with furniture and frescoes.
Palazzo Gincri, with adjoining garden, seat of Platonic Academy 1498-1522
Palazzo Guadagni, early Renaissance. Contains German Art-History Institute
**Palazzo Medici-Ricardi. In chapel, frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli; Medici Museum. House Accademia della Crusca, and Biblioteca Riccardiana (see below)
*Palazzo Pandolfini, 16th century
Palazzo di Parto Guelfa, 14th-16th century., in part by Brunelleschi.
*Palazzo Pazzi-Quaratesi (now bank), 15th century.
***Palazzo Pitti. 15th-16th century. Formerly residence of Medici Grand-dukes with Picture gallery and Boboli Gardens.
Palazzo Ramirez-Montalvo (24 Borzo degli Albizzi). Sgraffiti on facade.
Palazzo Rinuccini, 33 Via Maggio, with small theatre.
**Palazzo Rucellai, 16th cent. designed by L.B. Alberti, with built up Loggia opposite.
Palazzo Torrigiani, 16th century (in Piazza dei Mozzi)
***Palazzo Vecchio (Old Palace) 13th-14th centuries. Contains furniture, tapestries, sculpture, frescoes (16th cent.)

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

Florence (contd.):

Other buildings and monuments:

Casa di Dante (so-called birthplace of Dante)
*Chiostro dello Scalzo (Cloister of the barefooted). Frescoes by A. del Sarto
Farmacia di Sta Maria Novella. Original laboratory of the convent. Frescoes and ceramics.
Loggia del Bigallo, 14th century
*Loggia dei Lanzi (from "lancers" of Cosimo I) 14th cent. Notable sculptures (esp. Judith by Donatello)
Loggia di San Paolo, 15th cent., with terracotta relief.
Mercato Nuovo - 16th century market hall.
* Piazza dell'Annunziata, with church (see above) hospital (see below), baroque fountains, and statue of Grand Duke Ferdinand I.
*Piazza del Duomo, with Duomo, Baptistry, sacred column of St. Zenobius, the Bigallo, and Archbishop's Palace.
*Piazza della Signoria with Palazzo Vecchio (see below), and Loggia dei Lanzi (see above).
Ponte Vecchio (old bridge), flanked with shops.
Spedale degli Innvienti (Foundling Hospital). 15th century, with medallions of infants by A. della Robbia.
Teatro della Pergola, 17th century, restored 19th.
Walls, between Porta S. Niccolò and Porta S. Giorgio.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Provance of Florence
Florence (contd.)
Galleries and Museums:

*Accademia di Belli Arte. Early Tuscan paintings; Sculpture by Michelangelo (especially David) Also contains Conservatorium of Music, with museum and musical library.
Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum, in Palazzo Nonfinito (16th century) in Via del Proconsolo.
**Museo Archeologico (Archaeological Museum). Important Etruscan antiquities.
**Archivio di Stato (State Archives) In Offizi Gallery
Museo Bardini. Sculpture, furniture and antiquities.
**Bargello (formerly Palazzo del Podesta), 13th-14th century. Contains Museo Nazionale (sculpture of Italian renaissance; tapestries; metal work; paintings: objets d'art.
**Casa Buonarotti. 16th century, built for Michelangelo's nephew. Collections of sculpture, models, drawings, and memorials of Michelangelo.
*Cenacolo di Sant'Apollonia (former monastery refectory. 14th century). Frescoes by Andrea Castagno.
Museo di Fisica e Storia Naturale (Science and Natural History). Also historical exhibit.
Museo Horne, in 15th century house. Paintings, sculpture and library.
Opificio delle Pietre Dure. (Accademia de Belle Arte). Materials of mosaics, and finished work.
***Galleria Palatina (in Pitti Palace q. v) Superb collection of paintings (esp. Raphael and Titian)
University, with mineralogical and geological collections, and botanic garden.
***Galleria degli Uffizi (Gallery of the offices) one of the finest collections of pictures (mainly Italian) in the world.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence
Florence (contd.)
Libraries (Biblioteche):

Florence has 52 public and private libraries officially registered. Only the principal collections are included here. /For libraries of music see list in file 120a1

***Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana. 29,683 printed books., 10,129 mss. Italy's most precious collection of classical and illuminated manuscripts. State property.

***Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale. More than two million printed books, 22,744 mss., 3,600 engravings. One of Italy's principal libraries. State property.

***Biblioteca Riccardiana in Palazzo Tolomei, 37,710 printed bks., 3,940 mss. An outstanding collection of rare books and manuscripts. State property.

**Biblioteca Marucelliana. 240,000 books, 2,150 mss. 10,000 autographs and documents, 600 engravings, large collection of books on art. State property.

**Gabinetto Scientifico Letterario G. P. Vieusseux. 600,000 bks. Largest circulating library in Europe. Valuable collection of periodicals. Important English library. Under municipal administration.

*Biblioteca della Facoltà di Lettere. 200,000 bks. Important library for scholarly work. State property.

*Biblioteca dell'Istituto Britannico. 14,000 bks. on English literature, history and culture. Property of the British Institute of Florence.

*Biblioteca dell'Istituto Francese. 25,000 bks. on French literature and history. Property of the French Institute of Florence and the University of Grenoble (France).

*Biblioteca dell'Istituto Germanico di Storia dell' Arte. 22,000 bks. and 90,000 photographs, exclusively devoted to the history of the fine arts. German property.

*Biblioteca Privata dei Conti Guicciardini. 10,000 bks, mss. and documents especially of the Renaissance. Family archive. Private property of Count Guicciardini.

*Biblioteca Privata dei Principi Corsini. 16,000 books and mss., some with illumination. old maps. Private property of Prince Corsini.

*Biblioteca Privata dei Marchesi Serlupi. Fine collection of mss. and printed books of the Renaissance. Private property of the Marquis Serlupi.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

Libraries (contd.)

*Biblioteca privata Ginori-Conti. Valuable mss., incunabula, illustrated Florentine books, fine Savonarola collection. Private property of the Ginori-Conti family.
*Biblioteca privata Landau. Fine collection of early illuminated mss., old and rare books, engravings. Private property of Mrs. Hugo Finaly of Paris, France.
*Biblioteca Olschki. 30,000 bks. Collection of early and illuminated mss. 200 incunabula, old bindings, early illustrated books. Private property.
*Biblioteca Privata Ricasoli Firidolfi. 5,000 bks., some mss., many documents and letters. Private Archives. Private property.

Environs of Florence:

Villamagna: Chiesa di San Donnino, 8th and 11th centuries. Paintings
Montughi: Casetta Campana
L'Incontro (name of a hill): Franciscan monastery.
S. Giorgio a Ruballa (painted cross and Madonna)
*Villa Rusciano
Villa Ficalbo or Campani
Antella: Chiesa S. Caterina, frescoes
Chiesa S. Maria, romanesque.
Ville della Gherardesca in the strada di Tizzano. Collection of paintings.
S. Bartolommeo di Quarata
Fortezza (fortress) near San Miniato : constructed under direction of Michelangelo.
Reale Osservatorio Astronomico di Arcetri (near Poggio Imperiale)
*Villa della Gallina of Torre del Gallo, especially frescoes
Villa Gioiello at Arcetri
*Certosa di Galluzzo, founded 1341. Paintings: carved stalls in church
Canonica of S. Angelo of Vico L'Abate near Gabbiano (two early paintings)
*Villa dei Collazzi on the strada Volterrana
Villa di Bellosguardo
Monte Oliveto, especially church of convent, formed 14th century.
Settimo: Badia di S. Salvatore founded 10th cent. with tower. Paintings and sculpture.
S. Martino a Gangalandi, especially apse.

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Fuenzo.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

Environs of Florence (contd.)

*Cenacolo di S. Salvi (former refectory of 11th century monastery), fresco by A. del Sarto
Convent of La Maddalena, founded 15th century
*Villa Landau-Finaly, paintings and mss.
*Villa Stibbert, collection of armor and paintings.
Villa Lemmi
Cascine: Public park of Florence. Festival on Ascension day
*Villa Medicea di Careggi, reconstructed 15th cent.
Meeting place of Platonic Academy.
Cercina: S. Andrea, miraculous painting
S. Stefano in Pane at Rifredi.
*Villa Reale di Petraia. Garden and fountain.
Remodeled 16th century.
*Villa Reale di Castello. Garden with fountain.
*Villa La Topaia
Villa Baldini or Paolina
Manifattura Ginori (detto di Doccia). One of oldest porcelain factories, with museum.
Villa Salviati
*Peretola: Chiesa S. Maria, with tabernacle by Luca della Robbia.

Barberino in Val d'Elsa

Palazzo Pretorio, coats of arms and loggia.

Carmignano

*S. Stefano, altarpiece by Pontormo
Villa Artimino

Cerreto Guidi

*Villa Medicea and ramps leading to it

Certaldo

Casa di Boccaccio (house of Boccaccio, died here 1375)
SS. Michele e Jacopo, Boccaccio's tomb and bust (1503)
Palazzo Pretorio, with coats of arms.

Convento del Bosco ai Frati

Convent

Dicomano

S. Maria. Altarpieces

Castelfiorentino

Capella della Visitazione. frescos by Benozzo Gozzoli.

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Fresco.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

Empoli

**Duomo (begun 11th century) with frescoes and museum (paintings and sculpture)
*S. Stefano, frescoes and sculptured Annunciation
Madonna del Pozzo, founded 1441.

Fiesole PLAN

***Zona archeologica (archeological zone), part of the ancient Etruscan city, completely excavated. Contains, besides the monuments, an important Roman theatre, baths, temple.
*Museum. Excavated pottery, bronzes, etc.
Etruscan walls in the gardens of the Seminario (Seminary) and of the Palazzo Vescovile (Palace of the bishop), and on Via Dupre, Porta Etrusca
** (Etruscan Gate) in via degli Angeli.
**Necropoli etrusca (Etruscan cemetery) del Bargellino.
Pavement of a Roman street, in Via Dupre.
Fonte Botterna (reservoir) in Via Dupre.
*Duomo, 11th cent., rebuilt 13th. Sculptures; Campanile (bell tower)
*S. Francesco, early 15th century, with Franciscan museum
S. Maria Primerana. 10th century.
Museo Bandini. Paintings and sculpture.

Below Fiesole:

**Badia di Fiesole, monastery, founded 11th cent., re-erected 15th cent.
S. Domenico, with paintings
**Villa Medici and garden, residence of Lorenzo il Magnifico
**Villa Salviatino
*Villa Bondi
Villa Le Balze
**Villa Palmieri
Villa Bezzuoli

Gropina not on map

Church

Impruneta

***S. Maria dell'Impruneta, founded 11th, re-erected 15th century. Sculpture by Luca della Robbia. Byzantine Madonna. Fair of St. Luke, middle of October.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

12 Poggio a Caiano

***Villa Medici, with frescoes and garden.

13 Prato PLAN

***Duomo, especially outdoor pulpit by Donatello and Michelozzo; chapel of the Cintola (girdle of the Virgin) (shown Assumption day, Aug. 15); frescoes by Filippo Lippi. Archives.

**S. Maria delle Carceri. 15th century. Sculpture

*Street shrine in via di S. Margherita (fresco by Filippo Lippi)

*Galleria Comunale. Paintings

*Municipal Library called Biblioteca Roncioniana, 35,000 books, 925 manuscripts.

14 S. Casciano in Val di Pesa

Church of the Misericordia. Paintings.

Nearby:

House of Machiavelli (1469-1527) at S. Maria a Casavecchia.

15 S. Romano ? Frescoes - not on map.

Farmacia Mannelli (small museum of ceramics)

16 Settignano

**Villa Gamberaia and garden.

Just below Settignano, at S. Martino a Mensola:

**I Tatti, Berenson collection of paintings, and library.

17 Scarperia

Chiesa Prepositurale. Sculptures
Palazzo Pretorio

18 Ponte a Sieve

Villa delle Selve or Salviati or Capelli

19 Vallombrosa

Monastery, founded 1015. Woods.

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Firenze.

CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Florence

20 Villa di Cafaggiolo

*Villa Medici

21 Villa delle Maschere

Park of the villa

22 Villa Granducale di Pratolino

Villa Demidoff, especially fountain.

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Arezzo.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY

Arezzo Provincia
(Provinco of Arezzo)

PLAN

Arezzo (capital of province). Birthplace of Petrarch and Vasari.

S. Bartolomeo (church of S. Bartholomew) erected on Etruscan walls.
Anfiteatro Romano (Roman amphitheater)
Teatro Romano (Roman theater) near the Fortezza

Chiese (Churches):

**Duomo (Cathedral). Begun 1277. Tombs, sculpture, frescoes.
**S. Francesco. Founded 1322. Famous frescoes by Piero della Francesca.
*S. Maria della Pieve (Principal Church of S. Mary) Founded 11th century, completed 13th-14th. Campanile: inside, sculpture and paintings.
SS. Annunziata (Most Holy Annunciation) 15th-16th cent.
S. Maria delle Grazie (St. Mary of Graces). Renaissance porch; altar; frescoes in cloisters.
S. Domenico. Founded 1275. Paintings and fresco.

Other buildings:

Piazza Vasare, with loggia and Palazzo della Fraternità della Misericordia (Fraternity of Pity), 15th and 16th century.
Badia di San Fiore (Abbey of Holy Flowers), now technical institute. 15th cent. Adjoining, church built by Vasari, 16th century.
Palazzo Comunale, with coat of arms.
*Birthplace of Petrarch (b. 1304) via dell'Orto, with museum and library.
House of Vasari (b. 1511) Via Venti Settembre, with archives and frescoes.

**Museum, Via Garibaldi:

Prehistoric, Etruscan, Roman collections
Picture gallery
Municipal Library, with early mss.*

Collezione archeologico Funghini, via degli Albergotti (ceramics)

* incl. mediaeval liturgical mss (musical). See list of libraries & music in file 2002.

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Arezzo.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Arezzo

Museums (contd.)

*Biblioteca della fraternità dei Laici - (Library of the Fraternity of Lay Brothers.) 58,000 books, 449 manuscripts, early printed books. Private property.
*Fraternità di Santa Maria (St. Mary's Fraternity) possesses two manuscripts of greatest importance, the Peregrinatio Aetheriae and Hilarius' Liber mysteriorum et hymnorum.

2. Anghiari

Chiesa di San Agostino (church of St. Augustine) with altarpiece.

3. Bibbiena

Former convent church San Lorenzo. Reliefs by della Robbia family.

4. Camaldoli

Abbey (suppressed), where Platonic Academy (15th century) sometimes met.

In neighborhood:

*Eremo di Camaldoli (monastery and hermitages), founded 1012. Church, 17th century, has ruins and sculptures.

5. ~~Castelfiorentino~~

~~(Cappella della Visitazione (Chapel of the Visitation) with frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli.~~

~~In the neighborhood:~~

~~*Castello di Brolio in Chianti (restored castle)~~

6. ~~Castellina in Chianti~~

~~Porta Fiorentina (town gate)~~

~~Nearby, on Montecalvario~~
~~Museum to the Chamber~~

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Arezzo

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Arezzo

Castello di Montenarciano.

Oratorio di Santa Maria delle Grazie. (Oratory of St. Mary of Graces) with fresco by Masaccio.

Castiglione Fiorentino

Palazzo Comunale (town Hall) small museum with goldsmiths' work and painting.
Collegiata di San Giuliano (Collegiate Church of St. Julianus), with paintings.
Chiesa di San Francesco (St. Francis)

Environs:

Chiesa della Madonna della Consolazione (Church of the Madonna of Consolation).

Cortona PLAN

Etruscan city walls
Etruscan Gates: Porta Montanina and Porta Maria.
**Duomo (Cathedral), 15th century, altered 18th. Ancient sarcophagus; paintings by Signorelli and others.
*Baptistery (Il Gesù), 1505; Fine ceiling; paintings by Fra Angelico.
**Chiesa di San Domenico (Church of S. Dominic), early 15th century paintings by Fra Angelico, Signorelli, etc.
Chiesa di Ste. Maria Nuova (new St. Mary's), begun 1550.
Chiesa di Sta. Maria del Calcinaio (St. Mary of the Lime Pit). 15th century, by Francesco di Giorgio.
Chiesa di San Niccolò (Nicholas), with fresco by Signorelli.
Chiesa di Sta. Margherita (modern, an old site) with tomb of St. Margaret of Cortona(1247-97)
Palazzo Pansini
Mediaeval Houses in Vicolo del Gesu, by the Etruscan wall.
**Palazzo Pretorio, with Museum (Etruscan antiquities, ancient coins.
*Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 30,000 books, 633 manuscripts, early charters bearing on local history.
Palazzo Ferretti (via Nazionale) collection of ancient coins.

* and less of music. See list of libraries of museum file 10902.

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Arezzo.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Arezzo

10 Monte San Savino

Chiesa di Sta. Chiara(St.Clare). Renaissance sculpture; paintings.
*Loggia del Mercato (Market Hall) by A. Sansovino
*Palazzo Comunale or del Monte (del Monte Palace, Town Hall), 1520 by elder A. da Sangallo.

11 Montevarchi

Collegiata di San Lorenzo (Collegiate Church of San Lorenzo) Sculpture on facade.

12 Pieve Santo Stefano

Glazed terra-cotta reliefs and sculptures of 15th century. Birthplace of Michelangelo

Popni

*Palazzo Pretorio.
*Municipal Library (Biblioteca Comunale) in Palazzo Pretorio. 20,000 books, 432 manuscripts, (10 with illuminations), especially fine early printed books, early editions and wood-cuts. Much of this is from the Monastery of Camaldoli.

14 Romena

Ruined castle (13th century), mentioned by Dante

15 San Giovanni Valdarno

Chiesa di San Lorenzo (Church of St. Laurence), with small museum.
Sta. Maria delle Grazie. Renaissance; paintings 15th-17th century.

16 Sansepolcro

Duomo (Cathedral), 11th century and Renaissance. Paintings
***Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall) with fresco by Piero della Francesca and picture gallery.
Palazzo del Rosso (Rosso Palace)
Palazzo della Loggia (Loggia Palace)

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CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Arezzo

Sestino

Museo, with Roman antiquities.

La Verna

**Convento della Verna, founded 1215 by St. Francis of Assisi. (especially holy as the place where St. Francis received the stigmata) In the three churches of the Convent, della Robbia reliefs. Luoghi Santi (Holy Places), caves used by St. Francis.

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Grosseto

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY

Grosseto Provincia
(Province of Grosseto)

PLAN

Grosseto (capital of Province)

*Duomo (Cathedral) begun 1294. Sculpture and a few paintings. Walls and the Rocca.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall) containing:
*Biblioteca Comunale (Municipal Library) 60,000 books, 108 mss.
Museo Archeologico (Archealogical Museum) on Via Mazzini #. 12 (Etruscan antiquities)

Castiglione della Pescaia

Remains of the ancient cities Hasta and Portus Traiani.

Isola del Giglio

Ruins of a Roman Villa at Bagno di Saraceno near the Port (Porto).

Isola di Giannutri

*Remains of Roman villas in the West near Capo Scaletta and Salvozza and in the East near Cala degli Spalmatori.

Magliano in Toscana.

Near San Bruzio at Ficaie and Pollaie and at Colle di Lupo: important Etruscan cemeteries (finds now in Pittoria di Colle di Lupo)

Walls
Parish church of S. Giovanni Battista
Church of the Annunziata.

PLAN

Massa Marittima

**Duomo (Cathedral) and Baptistery, 13th century. Font (13th cent); reliquary (14th cent.)
**Palazzo Comunale, with museum, (altarpiece by Ambrozio Lorenzetti) archives, and libary.
*Piazza Garibaldi, with medieval palaces
*Walls, towers and fortress.
Chiesa di S. Agostino (St. Augustine)

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Grosseto

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Grosseto

Montemorano

Chiesa di S. Giorgio (St. George). Painted and carved altarpieces

Orbetello

**Archaic Etruscan walls on the water front.
Antiquarium (Etruscan and Roman collection) in the Palazzo delle Scuole (School house)
Spanish Gate
Duomo (Cathedral) Collegiate.

Environs:

**Well preserved Etruscan walls of the city and of the citadel at Cosa.
*Tagliata etrusca (Etruscan drain of the lago di Burano, lake of Burano) near Cosa.
Bagno or Spacco della Regina, site of a sanctuary of the Cabires near Cosa.

Pagànico

Parish church of S. Michele, with frescoes.

Pitigliano

Etruscan walls.
Castle of the Orsini

Poggio Buco (near Manciano in Toscana)

Large Etruscan cemetery, perhaps that of Statonia.

Santa Fiora

*Pieve (Parish Church). Altarpiece by A. della Robbia.

San Rob**o**no

Ruined abbey

Saturnia (near Manciano in Toscana)

Pre-Etruscan walls.
So-called Bagno Lecco (Ruins of Roman bath)
Museo (Museum) in the Castello.

Environs:

Etruscan cemeteries at Piano di Palma and at Puntone near Albegna.

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CENTRAL ITALY -- REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Grosseto

Sovana (near Sorano)

Etruscan temple; Etruscan walls.
**Large Etruscan cemetery with well-carved tombs.
Chiesa di San Maria (Church of S. Mary)
Cattedrale
Rocca Aldobrandesca (Castle of the Aldobrandeschi family), mediaeval remains.
Palazzo Pretorio, mediaeval remains, formerly of the Aldobrandeschi.
Palazzo dei Marchesi del Monte, renaissance.

Talamone (near Orbetello)

Piscina romana (Roman fish-pond) near Torre Capo d'Uomo.
Roman bridge near Torre Osa.
Castle

Torre di Roselle

Etruscan walls and constructions at Poggio di Moscone.
Ruins of Roselleae: walls, amphitheater, temple

Vetulonia

Walls of the citadel
Ancient street flanked by houses
Important Etruscan cemetery; particularly noteworthy.
*Tumulo della Pietrera and Tumulo del Diavolino (Etruscan)
Museo (museum), with antiquities.

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Livorno

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Livorno Provincia (Province of Leghorn)

Livorno (Leghorn) -- capital of province. PLAN

*Duomo, facade (1603) and altarpieces and sculptures
*Monument (17th century) to Grand Duke Ferdinand I in piazza Giuseppe Michele S. Ferdinando
Porto Mediceo (XIV century harbor)
Museo Civico (Museum) and Archives (of minor importance)
**Municipal Library (Biblioteca Labronica). 233,000 books, 1762 manuscripts, fine collection of works of Foscolo, 50,000 autographs, local documents and books.
*Biblioteca del Tribunal Torah. Important collection early Hebrew books and manuscripts. Property of the Jewish Community.

"Bibl Comm. has collection of opera librettos. See list of Inventories of mss in file 20902

Environs:
*Sanctuary and pilgrim resort of Montenero. Venerated image of Virgin; local pantheon of distinguished dead (festival Sept. 18)

2 Campiglia Marittima

Environs:
At Madonna di Fucinaia Etruscan tombs and furnaces (for melting copper ore).

3 Castiglioncello

Museo (small State Museum of local antiquities)

4 Isola di Gorgona

Museo archeologico (Archeological Museum) at the Direzione della Colonia penale (Direction of the convict-settlement)
Ruins of Roman constructions at Piano dei Morti.

5 Populonia

Etruscan walls; remains of a Roman building.
**Large Etruscan cemetery. Particularly noteworthy:- Poggio (Hill) della Porcareccia; Podere (farm) di San Corbone; Poggio dello Granate; Le Grotte; Le Buche (holes) delle Fate.

6 Portoferraio (on Island of Elba)

Palazzo Comunale with
La Foresiana (picture gallery; collection of antiquities)
Library of Napoleon; and Napoleonic literature

Environs:
Ruins of castle Volterraio, built on Etruscan citadel

*Villa Napoleone (residence of Napoleon) with Napoleonic Museum

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Lucca.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Lucca Provincia (Province of Lucca)

Lucca (Capital of Province) PLAN

Remains of the Roman amphitheater at Via Fillungo.
Remains of the Roman walls within the gothic-Pisan church of Santa Maria della Rosa.

Chiese (Churches)

***Duomo or Cathedral (S. Martino) 12th and 14th century. Facade with sculpture. Interior, sculptures, especially tomb by della Quercia; pictures, stained glass windows. In a chapel, the Volto Santo (Holy Face), famous ancient crucifix, exhibited Good Friday, May 3, Sept. 14, last Friday in November.
S. Cristoforo, 11th-12th century.
S. Francesco, 1228, tombs of local notabilities.
**S. Frediano. Founded 6th century, rebuilt 12th century. Frescoes; sculpture, especially altar by della Quercia; 12th century font
S. Giovanni, 12th century. Ancient columns, early font
Santa Maria Forisportem, founded 8th (?) century, rebuilt 12th. Ancient columns.
*San Michele in Foro, 12th century. On site of ancient forum
S. Salvatore, 11th-12th century. Sculptured portals
S. Pietro Somaldi

Other buildings

*Palazzo Provinciale, 16th-18th century, which includes
*Pinacoteca Comunale (City Picture Gallery)
**Palazzo Guinigi, c. 1400, with collections of painting, sculpture, antiquities.
Palazzo Controni, courtyard with open staircase (16th century)
Palazzo Pretorio, early Renaissance
Medieval houses, especially near S. Michele.
*Ramparts, 1544-1645
Museo Civico, in Villa de Paolo Guisigi (c. 1418)
**Library called Biblioteca Governativa, 315,000 books, 3,220 manuscripts*, 770 engravings, 60,000 autographs and documents. Rare editions, old books, illuminated manuscripts. State property.
Biblioteca Capitolare (Cathedral Library) 634 manuscripts including the important Liber Pontificalis (Papal Book) of the 8th century.

* for numerical lists see list of libraries of source in file 209-2.

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Lucca.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Lucca contd.

Barga

S. Francesco, glazed terra-cotta sculptures.
Duomo

Borgo a Mozzano

*Ponte della Maddalena (medieval bridge).

Camaiore

Prehistoric cave.
Environs:
Pieve di S. Giovanni Battista, especially tower, and lace in sacristy.

5 Massarosa

Roman villa and bath at Massaciuccoli, nearby.

6 Pietrasanta

Duomo, 14th-17th century

7 S. Cassiano

SS. Ippolito e Cassiano. Romanesque; 12th century sculptured portals.

8 Segromigno

*Villa Mansi
Parish church

9 Seravezza

*Palazzo Mediceo (Municipio)

10 Viareggio

Monument, (1894), to Shelley in Piazza Shelley.

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Massa (Apuania)

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Massa Provincia (Province of Massa (Apuania))

Massa (Capital of the Province of Massa e Carrara)
S. Francesco. Remains of frescoes: bronze candelabra
Rocca (fort)
Palazzo Ducale, 1701

2. Carrara PLAN

*Duomo (Cathedral: S. Andrea), 13th century. Facade, with sculpture.

*Castello Malaspina, now R. Accademia di Belle Arti, with gallery, library, and collection of antiquities.

Casa di Emanuele Ripetti (Gothic)

Museo Lunense (Museum of Luni) in Villa Fabbricotti contains antiquities from Luni.

3 Fosdinovo

Castello Malaspina. Medieval. Dante here wrote some stanzas of the Inferno.

4 Luni

Ruins of the ancient city of Luni, containing an amphitheater and an early Christian church, perhaps of the fourth century.

5 Pontremoli

*S. Francesco, sculptured Madonna relief

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Pisa.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Pisa Provincia (Province of Pisa)

PLAN

Pisa--(capital of province)

"Bagno di Nerone", ruins of Roman bath near Porta Lucca.

Chiese (Churches)

***Piazza del Duomo (Cathedral) with
Cathedral, 11-12th century, much renaissance work inside. Sculpture, including famous pulpit by Giov. Pisano; mosaics; paintings.
Baptistery 12-13th century. Inside, famous pulpit by Niccolà Pisano
Campanile(the Leaning Tower), begun 1174, completed 14th century
Campo Santo (burial ground), 13th century, completed 15th century. Important frescoes; renaissance sculpture; Roman and other antiquities.

*Santa Caterina, 13th century. Sculpture and paintings (one by Simone Martini)
San Francesco, consecrated 1500. Frescoes. Early portrait of St. Francis.
*Sta Frediano, 12th century, with ancient columns.
*Santa Maria della Spina (of the Thorn) 13th century. Sculptures
San Niccolà, c. 1000, with campanile (bell tower)
San Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, c. 1200. Fine façade
San Pierino, 12th century. Mosaic pavement; antique columns.
San Sepolcro, 12th century, with campanile
San Stefano dei Cavalieri, 16th century, Church of Knights of St. Stephen, with Palazzo Conventuale dei Cavalieri (now school)

Other buildings

**University, 15-16th century, with Museum of Natural History:: Botanic Garden; old anatomical amphitheater
Palazzo Agostini, 14th century
Palazzo Toscanelli (earlier Lanfranchi). Renaissance. Inhabited by Byron. Archives.
**Museo Civico (Municipal Museum)--Paintings, sculpture, and important manuscripts (Exultet Rolls). 11th-15th cent.
**Biblioteca Universitaria (University Library). 215,000 books, 926 manuscripts (8 with illuminations) Several special collections: autographs. State property.

Environs:
San Piero in Grado. Founded 5th century: mainly 11th-12th century. Antique columns. Formerly pilgrimage church.

* Small collection of music. See list of musical mss. in file 20902

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Pisa.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Pisa contd.

Cascina

Pieve (Parish Church) di S. Maria

S. Miniato al Tedesco

*S. Domenico. 15th century tomb by Mino da Fiesole; frescoes c. 1450
Palazzo Griffoni or Catanti

Volterra PLAN

One of the most important centers of Etruscan civilization

Etruscan walls, well preserved.

Gates: Arco etrusco or Porta dell'Arco and Porta Diana or Portone.

Roman reservoir in Via di Castello N. 2.

**Duomo, 12th-13th centuries. Frescoes by Benozzo Gozzole and others; treasury.

*Baptistery (San Giovanni) 1283. Font by A. Sansovino, and other sculpture.

San Girolamo (St. Jerome) convent, with chapels containing sculpture and paintings (especially annunciation altar piece)

**Palazzo Minucci or Solaini

*Palazzo Pretorio and tower of the Podesta, 13th century, with picture gallery.

Medieval walls and Citadel (1343 and later)

Fonte (fountain) and Porta (gate) di Docciola, both 13th century.

Museo Guarnacci or Etrusco on Via Vittorio Emanuelle N. 11. Etruscan antiquities, archives; and:

*Library--Biblioteca Guarnacci. 462 manuscripts.(22 with illuminations)

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Pistoia.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY

Pistoia Provincia
(Province of Pistoia)

PLAN

Pistoia (Capital of the Province)

*Duomo (Cathedral), founded 12th century, altered 14th. Paintings, sculpture (notably by Verrocchio) and in Chapel, silver altar, 13th-15th century. Library
Baptistery (S. Giovanni), Gothic, 14th cent.
*S. Andrea, 12th century. Famous pulpit by Giovanni Pisano, and crucifix.
S. Domenico, 14th century. Frescoes; renaissance and 17th century tombs. Organ.
San Francesco al Prato, 13th cent. Frescoes in church and chapter house.
**S. Giovanni Fuorcivitas, 12th century. Sculpture, including pulpit and a Visitation (by Luca della Robbia)
Madonna dell'Umilta, 15th cent.
*Ospedale del Ceppo (Hospital of Christmas Gift), founded 13th century. Terracotta reliefs.
Palazzo Communale. Gothic 13th-14th century, containing:
Museo Civico (paintings, sculpture) and archives.
*Library called Biblioteca Forteguerri. 68,000 books, 457 manuscripts (4 with illuminations), early printed books, rare editions, autographs and documents. Under joint municipal and provincial administration.
*Cathedral Library (Biblioteca Capitolare) 400 mss. including an Evangilary of 9th cent.

Environs:

*S. Michele in Groppoli, with pulpit (12th cent.)

Buggiano

Pieve, especially sculptures

Pescia (famous for hand-made paper)

*S. Francesco, especially early altarpiece
Tiny museumin Palazzo Galeotti

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CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Siena Provincia (Province of Siena)

Siena (capital of province) PLAN

Ancient Monuments

Early walls preserved in Piazza Provenzano Salvani.
Arco di S. Agostino (Arch of S. Augustine) stands on place of the ancient Porta Aurea.
***Il Campo (or Piazza Vittorio Emanuele), with surrounding palaces and old paving. Palio horse-races (July and August) held here. In this square is
***Palazzo Pubblico, 13th-15th century, with tower. Inside frescoes (notably by Simone Martini, and A. Lorenzetti), sculpture, tapestries, woodwork.

Chiese (Churches)

***Duomo, 13th-14th century. Pavements (15th century); sculpture (including work by Donatello, pulpit by Niccola Pisano); frescoes. In Library (Liberia Piccolomnea) frescoes by Pinturricohio.
** S. Giovanni (former baptistery of Duomo), 14th century. Sculpture, font by della Quercia and others.
S. Agostino, 13th century, rebuilt 18th. Paintings (Perugino, Sodoma, etc.)
** Oratorio di San Bernandino of Siena; 15th century. Frescoes of life of saint (1380-1444) by Sodoma and others.
** House of St. Catherine of Siena (1347-80), converted into oratories (paintings), with church (S. Caterina in Fontebranda) below (frescoes; wood statue of St. Catherine)
** S. Domenico, 13th-14th century. Chapel of St. Catherine, with head of saint and frescoes by Sodoma. Paintings, frescoes, and sculpture.
** S. Francesco, 13 th-14th century, with cloisters and seminary. Frescoes by A. Lorenzetti; sculpture. Paintings in seminary chapel.
Sta Maria del Carmine. Renaissance. Paintings and sculpture.
* Sta Maria della Nevi. Renaissance façade; altarpiece.
* Sta Maria della Scala, 13-14th century. organ; adjacent hospital (frescoes)
Sta Maria di Provenzano, with sacred image of Virgin.
San Pietro in Ovile, with altarpieces.
San Pietro alle Scale, with paintings.
*Servi de Maria, 13th century, reconstructed 15th-16th century. Paintings and frescoes (notably by P. Lorenzetti)
Santo Spirito, 16th century. Frescoes and paintings; colored terracotta: wood sculpture.

Other monuments

Bronze wolf, emblem of Siena, in Piazza di Postierla
*Loggia di Mercanzia (1417-38), with statues and stone benches.
*Fontebranda (fountain), with Gothic colonnade 1242.

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Siena.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Siena contd.

Palazzo Arcivescovile (Archbishop's Palace)
Palazzo del Magnifico, 1508, with bronze ornaments on facade.
**Palazzo Buonsignori, 14th century. With important Picture Gallery (mainly Sienese).
**Palazzo Piccolomini, late 15th century, with government archives (most important collection, with many early charters)
Palazzo Pollini, 16th century, by B. Peruzzi.
Palazzo Salimboni, rebuilt 1879, now used by bank.
Palazzo Saracini (formerly Marescotti) 14th century, with picture gallery (?)
Palazzo Spannocchi, 15th century.
Palazzo Tolomei, dates from 1205 (bronze wolf in piazza)
University, in repute since 14th century.
*Via della Galuzza and Via Sallustio Bandini, the oldest streets.

Museums, etc. For libraries of music (Bibl Com. & Cathedral) see list of libraries of music in

Archivio di Stato (government archives) see above Palazzo Piccolomini
Palazzo Piccolomini-Adami; collection of Etruscan and Roman antiques, and coins.
**Picture Gallery (see Palazzo Buonsignori above)
*R. Museo Archeologico Senese (R. Archeological Museum of Siena) in the Accademia di Belle Arti, the most important collection of antiquities in Siena; now contains also the Bargogli-Petrucci collection from Cetona
**Biblioteca Comunale, with archives (Municipal Library) 175,000 books. 5,026 manuscripts,(313 with illuminations, 820 engravings, early printed books, rare books, 30,000 autographs.

Environs:
*Convento dell'Osservanza. Church 1423-85. Terracotta relief;paintings; soulpture; reliquary of St. Bernandino.

2 Abbadia a Isola (at Marciaggiona)

*Church and abbey with frescoes and altarpieces

3 Abbadia di S. Salvatore

*Abbey church, especially crypt (?10th century)
medieval village

4 Asciano

**Collegiata, with altarpiece by Sassetta.
*S. Francesco, with painting and sculptured altarpiece.

5 Bagni di Chianciano

*Chiesetta della Morte, especially altarpiece by Signorelli
Small picture-gallery in Palazzo Comunale

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Siena.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Siena contd.

Buonconvento

*SS. Pietro e Paolo, with paintings by Sienese masters.

Casole d'Elsa

*Parrocchia (Parish church) dell'Assunta, especially tomb of Bishop.

Castellina di Chianti
Porta Fiorentina. (rough gate)
Ancient Etruscan tombs on Poggio di Montecalvario
Castello di Brolio in Chianti. (restored castle)
~~Oratory of Madonna della Tosse, frescoes~~

Castiglion d'Orcia

S. Maria Maddalena, altarpiece
Pieve, altarpiece

Cetona*

Palazzo Terresi. Ruins of medieval castles, with some antiquities.

*Apparently a collection of Etruscan bits here. See list of Museums in Jan 20901.

Chiusdino

**House of local saint, S. Galgano, with triptych by Sassetta.

Chiusi PLAN

(Important center of Etruscan civilization)
* Museo Civico (Communal Museum), with Etruscan antiquities.
Duomo (Cathedral: Sta Mustiola), 10th century. Constructed of ancient fragments. Illuminated manuscripts in the sacristy.
Etruscan underground building in Piazza del Duomo

Environs:
**Large Etruscan cemeteries; Especially noteworthy: Tomba del Granduca, Tomba della Scimmia, Tomba della Pellegrina, Tomba Casuccini, Tomba delle Tassinaie.
Catacombe di S. Mustiola (Christian Catacombs).
Collection Casuccini: Etruscan antiquities, in Villa Marcianella

Colle Val d'Elsa

Palazzo Campana
Scuola Municipale, formerly Palazzo Vescovile, sgraffiti.
Duomo (Cathedral) 13th century. Treasury.
Baptistery, with font.

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Siena.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Siena contd.

Montalcino

*Palazzo Comunale, with small picture gallery
Environs:
**Abbazia di S. Antimo at Castelnuovo dell'Abate, 11th century with rich 13th century portal

Montoliveto Maggiore

**Benedictine monastery, founded 14th century, with important frescoes by Signorelli and Sodoma. Intarsia work in church and Library.

Montepulciano PLAN

**Palazzo Angioletti (formerly Cervini), by elder A. da San Gallo, baroque interior.
*Palazzo Contucci, by elder A. da San Gallo and Peruzzi
*Palazzo Tarugi
**Piazza Vittorio Emanuele with surrounding palaces, including Palazzo Comunale, 14th century, with picture gallery.
*Duomo, 16th-17th century. Paintings; sculptures from the tomb of Aragazzi, by Michelozzo.
*Madonna di S. Biagio, 16th century, by A. da San Gallo. Adjacent Canonica (Presbytery) also by San Gallo.
*S. Agostino, renaissance facade by Michelozzo.
*S. Maria dei Servi, with portal (13th century)
Environs:
*S. Agnese da Montepulciano, shrine of local saint
*S. Maria delle Grazie

Montriggioni

Walls (mentioned by Dante) with towers.

Monticchiello

*SS. Leoni e Cristina, altarpiece by Pietro Lorenzetti

Montisi

Church of the Annunziata, Madonna by Neroccio

Pienza

Named after Pope Pius II who largely created the city
**Piazza Pio II (or del Duomo) and the palaces (Piccolomini, Ammanati, Comunale, Vescovile) around it. Built 1458-62, mainly by B. Rossellino.

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Siena.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Siena contd.

Duomo (Cathedral), 15th century, with altarpieces and carved choir stalls.
*Lucca, with tapestries, embroidered cope, goldsmiths work:
... some Etruscan and Roman antiquities.

Environs:
Pieve di Corsignano

~~Pieve di Celtole~~

~~Villa del Nerve and Garden~~

Poggibonsi

*S. Lucchese (monastery)
Collegiata, especially baptismal font

Environs:
*Ca Magione (ex church of Knights of St. John)
Villa Montelonti

Radicofani

Sculptures in glazed terra-cotta in the churches

S. Ansano a Dofana

*Church, paintings by P. Lorenzetti and B. Peruzzi

S. Galgano

**Ruined abbey, founded 1201 (recently restored partially) with 13th century church
*Small church of Montesiepi
Palazzo Turchi, with chapel

PLAN

S. Gimignano

**Medieval walls, towers, streets, practically unchanged.
**Collegiata, 12th century, enlarged 15th century. Frescoes 14th-15th century, and museum in Sacristy (sculpture)
*Palazzo del Podesta, 13th-14th century
**Palazzo Comunale, 13th century, with Museo Civico (frescoes, paintings, medieval and early antiquities).
*S. Agostino, 13th century, with frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli and sculptures.

S. Quirico d'Orcia

*Collegiata, 12th century, with sculptured portals

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Siena.

CENTRAL ITALY--REGION OF TUSCANY
Province of Siena contd.

Sinalunga

*Chiesetta di S. Croce, altarpiece by Signorelli

*Palazzo Pretorio

*Collegiata, especially choir

S. Bernardino, paintings

Staggia

**S. Maria Assunta, altarpiece by Pollaiuolo. Castello (medieval) and old fortifications.

Torri (in Val de Merse)

Abbazia di Torri, founded 1189, with cloister.

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IX

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AMERICAN DEFENSE -- HARVARD GROUP

Committee on the Protection of Monuments

List of Monuments

NORTHEAST ITALY

Region of Emilia
and the
Republic of San Marino

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY

Region of Emilia

This region has a very large number of ancient remains called "Terremare", which date from the prehistoric Bronze Age. The only protection that they need is to be left alone. There are also numerous cemeteries of the prehistoric Iron Age especially around Bologna. They have no surface indications, but if they are discovered, they should be reported to the local authorities.

Province of BOLOGNA

PLAN

BOLOGNA

Churches:

*Duomo (Cathedral) or Metropolitana; facade; chapels; choir, fresco, paintings, holy water basins; baptistry; crypt, crucifix, pieta; sacristy, paintings; guardaroba (storeroom), tapestries, missals, treasury, liturgical objects; campanile (tower)

Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine), ex-convent, see below.

San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew), portal frescoes, paintings; campanile (tower).

San Bartolomeo di Reno (St. Bartholomew of Reno), paintings.

Celestini (or San Giovanni Battista, St. John the Baptist of the Celestine).

*San Clemente (St. Clement) paintings; sacristy.

*Corpus Domini or La Santa (Body of Our Lord or the Holy One, facade, terra cottas; paintings, sculpture; Cella di Santa Caterina de' Vigri (Cell of St. Catherine of Vigri), shrine with the mummified remains of the Saint, furniture, sculpture.

Santa Cristina, paintings.

**San Domenico (St. Dominic), facade; arca (marble reliquary tomb) of St. Dominic, with reliefs and statuettes (three by Michaelangelo); chapels, frescoes, painted crucifix, paintings, sculpture, tomb monuments, choir stalls; Cappella delle Reliquie (Chapel of the Reliquaries), especially the great reliquary of St. Dominic, goldsmiths' work; sacristy, terra cotta sculpture, furniture; cloister.

**San Francesco (St. Francis), facade, with early majolica roundels on the arches; chapels, crucifixes, retable, tombs; great marble altar; campanili (towers)

**San Giacomo Maggiore (St. James the Greater), facade, portico, sculpture; paintings, frescoes, stucco work, choir, crucifix, retable, tombs, statues; Cappella dei Bentivoglio (Chapel of the Bentivoglio - Lords of Bologna), paintings, majolica pavement, reliefs; Oratorio di Santa Cecilia (Oratory of St. Cecilia), frescoes.

*San Giovanni in Monte (St. John on the Mountain), facade, portal, stone cross, paintings, terra cottas, stained glass, stalls; Chapel of St. Cecilia (copy of Raphael's painting, the original of which is in the Pinacoteca), tomb; sacristy, reliquary, textiles; corridor, tombstones; cloister.

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NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Churches: (contd.)

San Girolamo (St. Jerome), now church of the Cemetery, formerly Certosa (Carthusian monastery), frescoes, stalls; Renaissance tomb monument.
San Giuliano (St. Fulianus), enamelled silver pax.
Sant' Ignazio (St. Ignatius), see below.
Sant' Isaia (St. Isaiah), paintings.
Santa Lucia (St. Lucy), paintings.
Madonna del Bareccano, portal; paintings, (fresco by Cossa).
Madonna di Galliera (Madonna of Galliera), facade; altar, paintings; oratorio (chapel), statues, stucco work.
Santa Maria della Carita (St. Mary of Charity), paintings, bronze crucifix; sacristy.
Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary the Greater), paintings.
Santa Maria dei Guarini (St. Mary of the Guarini) chapel, paintings, sculpture.
Santa Maria dei Bulgari (St. Mary of the Bulgars), paintings, frescoes.
*Santa Maria della Misericordia (St. Mary of Pity), stained glass, painting, retable, tabernacle, organ, singers' tribune.
*Santa Maria dei Servi (St. Mary of the Servi), frescoes, paintings, marble altar, choir stalls, terra cotta relief, holy water font; portico, frescoes.
*Santa Maria della Vita (St. Mary of Life), statues, Pietà; oratorio (chapel), terra cotta sculpture.
*San Martino Maggiore (St. Martin the Greater), paintings, stained glass; chapel; sacristy, bust;cloister, tombs, fresco.
San Nicolo (St. Nicholas) , altar piece.
*San Paolo (St. Paul), statues, frescoes, altars; choir, marble tabernacle and group, ivory crucifix, stalls.
**San Petronio (St. Petronius), facade, busts, portals with sculpture (central one by Jacopo della Quercia); chapels, paintings, frescoes, stained glass, sculpture, retable, tomb monuments, majolica pavements, marble and iron railings; stalls, candelabra, lectern; organ, singers' tribune; sacristy, paintings, furniture; Museo (museum), architectural designs and models, goldsmiths' work, ecclesiastical textiles, missals; campanile (tower).
San Pietro (St. Peter), painting; sacristy.
San Procolo, fresco, statuettes.
San Rocco (St. Roch), paintings, ceiling.
San Salvatore (St. Savior), facade; paintings.
*Spirito Santo (Holy Spirit), facade, terra cottas.
**San Stefano (St. Stephen): group of early mediaeval churches and ecclesiastical buildings (restored). Contains Chiesa del Crocifisso (Church of the Crucifixion), crypt; tomb.

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Churches (contd.)

*San Stefano (contd.)
San Sepolcro (Holy Sepulcher), formerly baptismal chapel, tomb of St. Petronius.
Santi Pietro e Paolo (St. Peter and St. Paul), sarcophagi (altars)
Santissima Trinità (Most Holy Trinity), frescoes, capitals.
Cortile di Pilato (Courtyard of Pilate), marble basin;
Oratorio della Compagnia dei Lombardi (Chapel of the Fraternity of the Lombards), paintings; cloister, lapidarium; sacristy, reliquaries; Museo (museum); campanile (tower).
Santi Vitale e Agricola (St. Vitale and St. Agricola), portico, tomb; paintings, relief, wax sculpture; crypt; campanile (tower).

Palaces,
public

*Palazzo Comunale, formerly Palace of the Apostolic Government; portal, statue of Pope, Madonna relief; clock tower; courtyards; staircases, halls, rooms, galleries; statues of Hercules and of a Pope, frescoes, portals, friezes; Roman mosaic under the Sala di Matrimonio. Chapel. Palazzo della Biava. Tower.
Palazzo del Podestà (now City Hall), statues; Torre dell' Arengo (tower). Roman mosaic.
Palazzo dei Notai or Registro (Palace of the Lawyers), 14th-15th century.
Palazzo di Re Enzio (Palace of King Enzio), 13th century.
*Palazzi Pepoli (residences of the Pepoli, ruling family of Bologna in the Middle Ages), portals, courtyard; paintings.
*Palazzo Archivescovile (Archbishop's Palace), courtyard, tower;
. Biblioteca Arcivescovile (Library of Archbishop). Manuscripts.
*Collegio di Spagna (College of Spain, originally the college of the Spanish students at the University of Bologna), portal, courtyard; *library (see under libraries), archives.
Monte di Pietà (Government pawn shop), portal, Pietà.
*Palazzo di Giustizia (Palace of Justice), courtyard, staircase; statues, rooms.
Palazzo dei Banchi (Palace of the Bankers), portico.
*Loggia dei Mercanti or Palazzo della Mercanzia (Palace of the Merchants), portal, sculpture.
Casa dei Drappieri (House of the Drapers' Guild)
**Palazzo dell' Università (University), formerly Palazzo Cardinal Poggi, seat of Accademia delle Scienze (Academy of Sciences); **Biblioteca Universitaria (University Library), illuminated manuscripts, incunabula (books printed before 1500); (see under Libraries); frescoes; tower (Observatory)

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NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Palaces (contd.)

**Palazzo del Archiginnasio (formerly University), atrium, railing, courtyard, coats-of-arms of professors and students; Teatro Anatomico (Hall of Anatomy), wood sculpture; seat of **Biblioteca Comunale (Public Library), manuscripts, early prints, models, paintings (see under Libraries); Museo Gozzadini, excavations, engravings.

Palaces, private, mostly Renaissance and baroque.

Palazzo Alberani, portico.
Palazzo Albergati, facade.
*Palazzo Aldrovandi-Montanari, staircase, halls, paintings.
*Palazzo Benelli-Boncampagni.
Palazzo Bentivoglio
*Palazzo Bevilacqua (in Via Galleria)
Palazzo Bolognetti.
*Palazzo Bolognini-Amorini.
Palazzo Bovi-Silvestri, now Palazzo Tacconi, gothic.
Palazzo Calzoni.
Palazzo Cloetta, staircase.
*Palazzo Davia-Bargellini (dei Giganti - of the Giants), with museum, see below.
Palazzo Ercolani, neo-classic style, paintings.
*Palazzo Fava (three connected Palaces, (one now Casa di Fascio), paintings, friezes, courtyard.
Palazzo Fibbia (Pallavicini).
Palazzo Fioresi, staircase.
Palazzo Garagnani, staircase, statues.
Palazzo Ghisilieri, terra cottas.
Palazzo Guastavillani.
Palazzo Isolani, paintings.
Palazzo Lambertini.
*Palazzo Magnani-Salem, frescoes.
Palazzo Malvasia.
*Palazzo Malvezzi-Campeggi, courtyard, paintings.
Palazzo Malvezzi-Medici, now Palazzo della Provincia (government)
Palazzo Marconi (the modern physicist)
Palazzo Marescalchi.
Palazzo Marsigli, paintings.
Palazzo Mazzolini-Mandelli.
Palazzo Montpensier (now government building), facade.
Palazzo Paleotti (now Students' House), courtyard, hall.
*Palazzo Pella.
Palazzo Pizzardi
Palazzo Poggi, portico; paintings.
Palazzo del Turco.
Palazzo Rossi.
Palazzo Salina-Rusconi, paintings.
**Palazzo Bevilacqua, facade, courtyard.

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Palaces, private (contd.)

*Palazzo Sampieri, frescoes
Palazzo Sanguinetti, two palaces: a) terra cotta frieze, tower;
b) in Via San Stefano.
Palazzo Tanari.
*Palazzini Lo Viola formerly Palazzo di Bentivoglio, Lord of
Bologna; frescoes.
Palazzo Zambeccari, now a bank.
Palazzo Zucchini-Solimei, frescoes, staircase, paintings.

Houses, mainly medieval, and other buildings.

*Casa Aria
Casa Bolognini
Casa Borghi Memo
Casa Castaldini, courtyard
Casa Ferretti, portico
*Casa Figallo
Casa Filippetti
Casa Gaudi, facade
*Casa Giannetti, frieze
*Casa Grassi
*Casa Isolani
Casa Nanni, capitals
Casa Pellagri
Casa Poeti, courtyard
Casa Policardi
Casa Reggiani (two houses)
Casa Rubini, wooden columns
*Casa Seracconi, terra cottas
*Casa Seracchioli
Casa Tacconi
House of Accursio, mediaeval lawyer; belongs to Palazzo Comunale.
House of the Carracci, family of baroque painters
*House of Carducci, poet; includes library and collection (see
under Libraries).
House of Rossini (now Palazzo Poggi-Bonetti, classic style), com-
poser.

Opera Pia de' Vergognosi (Charity Institute), paintings.
Reale Ricovero di Mendicita (Charity Instituto), paintings.
Casse di Risparmio (Savings Bank), paintings.

**Pinacoteca (Picture Gallery), in ex-Convent of the Jesuits), drawings; Roma 162
mosaics.
Accademia (Art School) and Art Library (in ex-church of Sant' Ignazio).

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Museums:

**Museo Civico (Public Museum) (Egyptian, prehistoric and Classical Departments); sculpture and Decorative Arts of the Christian era; Gabinetto Numismatico (Collection of medals and coins); Museo del Risorgimento (Independence and Unification of Italy) Galleria Davia-Bargellini and Museo d'Arte Industriale (Museum of Industrial Art), in Palazzo Davia-Bargellini.

*Archivio di Stato (archives)

Libraries:

**Reale Biblioteca Universitaria. 500,000 books, 5,463 manuscripts, including 5th century manuscript of Lactantius. Large collections of early printed books, rare and valuable books, early manuscripts, maps, oriental manuscripts, autographs, engravings, and documents related to the University. Property of the state.

**Biblioteca dell'Archiginnasio. 400,000 books, 8,720 manuscripts. Many rare books and early printed books, early illuminated manuscripts, historical documents, special collections, important maps and many autographs. Municipal.

*Biblioteca Carducci. 40,000 books, 102 manuscripts, 30,000 letters, and the original manuscripts of the Italian poet Giosue Carducci (d. 1907). Municipal.

*Biblioteca del Liceo Musicale in ex-convent of Sant'Agostino, 27,000 books, 7,154 manuscripts. One of the largest collections of old music. Musical autographs. Municipal.

*Biblioteca Malvezzi. Large collection of books on local history. Manuscripts, charters and incunabula. Municipal (formerly private).

*Biblioteca del Collegio di Spagna. 5,500 books, 286 manuscripts. Early manuscripts on jurisprudence. Spanish property (since 1364).

*Teatro Comunale, old theater (1756)

Towers:

*Torre Garisenda (leaning tower)
*Torre Asinelli, with Loggia (leaning tower)
Torre dell' Arengo (see above)
Torre Azzoguidi
Torre Galluzzi
Torre Prendiparte (Coronata)
Torre Uguzzoni

City walls (remains)

Portici (colonnades)

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BOLOGNA (contd.)

Monuments:

Tombe dei Glossatori (Tombs of the Glossators mediaeval lawyers), Accursio, Odofredo, Rolandino de' Romanzi (13th century); in Piazza San Francesco.
Tomba di Foscherari and Tomba di Rolandino Passeggeri (Magistrate of Bologna, 13th century) in Piazza San Domenico.
Columns with statues of the Madonna or Saints.

**Fontana del Nettuno (or il Gigante) (Fountain of Neptune or the Giant)
Fontana Vecchia (The Old Fountain)

BOLOGNA, environs:

Churches:

*Santuario della Madonna di San Luca (Shrine of the Madonna of St. Luke), miraculous Madonna, altar, paintings, wax bust.
*Sant' Apollonia (St. Apollonia) di Mezzaratta, frescoes.
*Osservanza, convent and church (San Paolo in Monte - St. Paul on the Mountain), paintings, statues; chapel.
San Vittore (St. Victor), frescoes; cloister
*San Michele in Bosco (St. Michael in the Wood), ex-convent and church, portal; paintings, frescoes, tomb, confessional chairs; sacristy; cloister, frescoes; refectory; library.
Fifteen chapels of the Rosario (Rosary).

Villas:

Villa delle Rose, Gallery of modern art.
Villa Buruzzi-Binghetti, classic style.
Villa Aldini, classic style.
*Villa Gustavillani, frescoes.

Castles:

Castel dei Britti, campanile (tower)
Palazzo Berti Pichat.

Arco di Meloncello (Arch of Melancello),

Colossal statue of the Madonna.

BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA (PORRETTA TERME) L 5812

Roman baths incorporated in modern bathing establishment.

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

BAZZANO

*Parish church, paintings.
Oratorio (chapel), painting.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), including Museo (Museum), Roman excavations.
Rocca (castle, fortress).
Wall, tower, gate.

BOCCA DI RIO

Santuario (shrine) di Bocca di Rio, terra cotta Madonna.

BUDRIO

Churches:

Sant' Agata (St. Agatha), terra cottas, painting.
*San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence), paintings.

Town Hall: *Palazzo Comunale; Torre d'Orologio (clock tower).
Pinacoteca Inzaghi (Gallery of Paintings)
Mura (walls), towers.

CASTEL DEL RIO

Parish church, paintings.
*Palazzo Alidosi (now Town Hall), frescoes; courtyard, fountains.

Nearby: CSTA, church.

CASTEL SAN PIETRO

Roman bridge and dyke.

Churches:

Parish church, paintings, terra cotta sculpture.
San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew), portal.
Oratorio del Crocefisso (Chapel of the Crucifixion), altar.

Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall).
Towers, gate.
Colonnades.

Environs: FAENTO, Church, altar, reliefs.

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CROARA

Church: Santa Cecilia (St. Cecilia), fresco; Via Crucis (Stations of the Cross), terra cottas; cloister.

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

CREVALCORE L 7474

Church: Parish church, paintings.

DOZZA M 1133

Parish church, painting: parsonage, relief.
*Rocca (fort), armor, paintings, tapestries.

GAGGIO MONTANO L 5517

Church: San Michele (St. Michael), altar painting.

IMOLA M 1632

Roman Amphitheater and Bridge over the Santerno River.

Churches:

*Cattedrale (Cathedral), tomb monument; campanile (tower); tesoro (treasury), reliquaries; archivio capitolare (Chapter archives).
San Agostino (St. Augustine), stucco sculpture, painting.
*San Cassiano (St. Cassianus), paintings.
San Domenico (St. Dominic), portal, frescoes, paintings, stone cross; sacristy, tombstone.
*San Francesco (St. Francis), ex-convent, with *Museo (museum), Pinacoteca (picture gallery), *Biblioteca (library), manuscripts.
Santa Maria delle Grazie (St. Mary of the Graces) or Osservanza, paintings, tombs, chapel.
Santa Maria in Regola (St. Mary in Regola), sarcophagus, reliquary, altar, tabernacle; campanile (tower).

Palaces:

Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall) containing Museo prehistorico (prehistoric and Roman collections including mosaics)
Palazzo Pretura (Government building).
Palazzo Sersanti.

Monte di Pietà (government pawnshop), painting.

Library:

*Biblioteca Comunale. 100,000 books, 369 manuscripts including many fine illuminated ones; early printed books; municipal archives.

Ospedale (hospital), farmacia (pharmacy), collection of majolica pharmacy jars ("alberelli")
Rocca (fort)
Nearby:
Santuario della Madonna del Piratello (Shrine of the Madonna of Piratello), tabernacle, Madonna.
Chiesa di Croce (Church of the Cross), stone cross.

LIZZANO IN BELVEDERE
Given under Prov: MODENA

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

MARZABOTTO L-7732

***Etruscan city -- excavated streets, foundations of temples and houses, a fountain, numerous tombs - preserved as National Monument.
Ville Aria, Roman and Etruscan excavations; also some medieval excavations.

MINERBIO M-062

*Parish church, frescoes; sacristy, reliquary, chalice, textiles.
Fort: Rocca Isolani, paintings.
Palace: Palazzo Isolani, tower.
Gate.

Nearby: Castello di San Martino.

MONTE ARMATO L-953A

Remains of abbey, sculpture, paintings; campanile (tower)

Environs:

Church: Santa Maria di Zena (St. Mary of Zena), popular image of the Madonna.

MONTEVEGLIO L-6946

Abbazia di Santa Maria (Abbey of St. Mary), paintings; cloister.
Gate.

MONTOVOLO about L-6818 wall map

Santuario (shrine), portal; crypt, Madonna.
Oratorio di Santa Caterina (Chapel of St. Catherine), terra cottas.

Nearby: VIGO approx L-6617; on 1:100,000 map (sheet 98) 6616
Church, crypt.

PADURA E SASSO Università

Cave containing Mithraic shrine of the Roman period.

PANICO L-953A

Church.

{BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA Q.V.

Parish church, paintings.
Environs:
CAPUGNANO: Church, painting.
CASIO: Remains of castle, tower. Pieve (church).
GRANAGLIONE: Church. Santuario della Madonna di Calvigio (Shrine of the Madonna of Calvigio).
POPIGLIO: Church, pulpit.

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Bologna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of BOLOGNA (contd.)

RONZANO

Church, frescoes.

SALA BOLOGNESE

Parish church, campanile (tower), now memorial of the fallen.
Certosa (remains of Carthusian monastery).

SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO

Collegiata (Collegiate), main church, painting.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), painting.

Nearby: Castel Urbano, citadel.

SAN LAZZARO DI SAVENA

Church, portico; paintings.

Nearby: Church: Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew), painting.

SASSOLEONE

Church, altar painting; tower.

VERGNANA

Church, baptismal font; crypt.
Palazzo Bergellini.

ZOLA PREDOSA

Palaces:

Palazzo Albergati, frescoes.
Palazzo Braschi, frescoes.

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Ferrara.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FERRARA

FERRARA MAP PLAN

Churches:

**Cattedrale (Cathedral), facades, portals, sculpture; atrium, sarcophagi; frescoes, paintings, sculpture, bronze crucifix with saints, terra cotta busts, baptismal font, tombs; choir stalls, candelabrum; sacristies; Museo (Museum), reliquaries, missals, paintings, sculpture, tapestries; campanile (tower).
Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew), choir stalls.
Sant' Apollonia, portal.
Sant' Apollinaris, fresco.
Santa Barbara (St. Barbara), oratorio (chapel), paintings.
*San Benedetto (St. Benedict), portals; paintings, retable, tombstone, memorial inscription of Ariosto (poet); cloisters; campanile (tower).
Cappuccine (Capuchin nuns), paintings, altars, confessionals.
Cappuccini (Capuchins) or San Maurelio (St. Maurelius), paintings, wood sculpture.
San Carlo (St. Charles), statues.
Corpus Domini (Body of Our Lord), facade; paintings, tombstones of Dukes d'Este (Lords of Ferrara) and of Lucrezia Borgia.
*San Cristoforo (St. Christopher) or Chiesa della Certosa (Carthusian convent); church, chapels, terra cottas, paintings, choir stalls; cloister, tomb monuments.
*San Domenico (St. Domenic), paintings, fresco, altar, marble Madonna, tombstones, choir stalls; sacristy, furniture, tomb monuments; campanile (tower).
Santa Francesca, painting.
*Gesù (Jesus), paintings, terra cotta Pietà group, tomb monument, sacristy, plaques from reliquary; cloister; campanile (tower).
*San Giorgio (St. George), paintings, tomb monument, choir stalls;
San Giovanni (St. John), Madonna relief.
San Girolamo (St. Jerome), altars.
San Giuliano (St. Julian), paintings.
San Guglielmo (St. William), ex-church.
*Santa Maria in Vado (St. Mary in Vado), paintings, frescoes, crucifix, Madonna; chapel; sacristy.
Santa Maria della Rosa (St. Mary of the Rose), Pietà.
*San Paolo (St. Paul), paintings, frescoes; choir ceiling; baptismal font; Madonna; convent, portal, cloisters.
San Romano (St. Romanus), ex-church, cloister.
San Spirito (Holy Spirit).
San Stefano (St. Stephen), facade; paintings; campanile (tower)
Servi di Maria (religious Order), paintings; ceiling.
Chiesa delle Stimmate (Church of the Stigmata), alter painting, tomb monument.
Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), organ (intaglio carving), altar painting.
Teatini, (church of the Theatines, religious order), paintings.
*San Francesco (St. Francis), frescoes, stucco and terra cotta sculpture, sarcophagus, tomb monument, paintings; frieze, organ, altar.

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Ferrara

NORTH FRANCE
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FERRARA (contd.)

FERRARA (contd.)

Castle:

*Castello Estense (castle-fortress of the Dukes d'Este, ruling family of Ferrara), towers, walls, ditches; frescoes, friezes.

Palaces:

**Palazzo Schifanoia, palace of the Dukes d'Este, "Evade Annoyance," portal; ceilings, stucco frieze, frescoes (human life during the twelve months of the year under the signs of the zodiac); Museo (museum), manuscripts, bronzes, medals, coins, ceramics, sculpture.
Palazzo d'Este, now Assicurazioni Socieli (Social Insurance), portal, cornice.
**Palazzo Diamanti, formerly of Este family, now seat of Pinacoteca and Museo Comunale (picture gallery and public museum.
Palazzo Pareschi, formerly of Este, portal, courtyard, staircase.
*Palazzino di Marfisa, country house of Princess d'Este, decorations; connected with remains of Renaissance theater.
*Palazzo di Lodovico Sforza, Il Moro (Duke of Milan) or Palazzo Costabili (Milanese ambassador) or Palazzo Scrofa-Calcagroni, courtyard; frescoes, ceilings. Contains Reale Museo Archeologico and Reale Museo di Spina.
*Palazzo Comunale (City Hall), courtyard.
Palazzo Pagione (Provincial Government), restored.

Private palaces, mostly Renaissance.

Palazzo Arcivescovile (Archbishop's Palace), staircase; terracotta Madonna.
Palazzo di Bagno, portal, loggia.
*Palazzo Bentivoglio, statues.
*Palazzo Bevilacqua.
Palazzo Crema, courtyard.
Palazzo Crispo.
Palazzo ex-Fiuschi.
Palazzo Gonta.
*Palazzo Massari, paintings; park.
Palazzo Naselli-Crispi, courtyard.
Palazzo Pareschi (rosso, the red).
Palazzo Rondinelli.
*Palazzo Roverella, facade.
*Palazzo Sacrati, portal.
Palazzo Saracco.
Palazzo Strozzi.

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NORTH ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FERRARA (contd.)

FERRARA (contd.)

Houses:

Casa Cini.
Casa Gombi.
Casa Ravegnani (Ricci), terra cottas.
*Casa Romei, frescoes and courtyard.
Casa dell'Ariosto, house of Ariosto, the poet with momentoes.
Arcispedale Sant' Anna, where Tasso was confined, during his insanity.
Medieval houses; colonnades
Seminario (Seminary), frescoes, ceiling, bust.

**Universita (University), courtyard, lapidarium; seat of **Biblioteca Ariostea Comunale (Ariostean Public Library), room with fresco; 120,000 books; 5,580 manuscripts, 78 with illuminations; 1,475 engravings; collections important for local history. Autographs of Guarino Veronese, Savonarola, Ariosto, and Tasso.

Museums: See under Palazzo Schifanoia; Palazzo Diamanti, (above).
Teatro Comunale, old theater (18th century).
Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower).
Colonna dell' Ariosto, column with statue of Ariosto.

ARGENTA

Churches:

Collegiata (main church); sacristy, reliquary; campanile(tower).
San Domenico (St. Dominic), remains of frescoes;campanile(tower).
San Francesco (St. Francis), reliquary.
San Giovanni (St. John), altar, ceiling; oratory (chapel).
San Giorgio (St. George), portal, altar.
San Lorenzo (St. Lawrence), painting.
Santa Maria (St. Mary), triptych, fresco.

*Municipio, including Quadreria (Gallery of Paintings).

Nearby:

Santuario della Madonna della Celletta (Shrine of the Madonna of the Little Cell)

CENTO

Churches:

Collegiata (main church).
Santa Caterina (St. Catherine), terra cotta sculpture.
San Pietro (St. Peter), paintings.
*Santa Maria del Rosario (St. Mary of the Rosary), paintings, alter, sculpture.
Santa Maria dei Servi (St. Mary of the Servi), paintings.

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Ferrara.

Province of FERRARA (contd.)

CENTO (contd.)

Palaces:

Palazzo della Pretura (Government building), with clock tower.
Palazzo Falzoni, fresco.

House: Casa Pannini.
Castello (castle).
*Pinacoteca Comunale (Public Picture Gallery).
*Library: Biblioteca Comunale - 36,000 books, 20 manuscripts, some illuminated.
Monument, modern, to Guercino (baroque painter, born in Cento).

Nearby: PIEVE DI CENTO

Churches: Collegiata (main church), paintings.
Santa Chiara (St. Clara), painting.
Shrine: Santa Maria (Our Lady), painting.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), paintings.
Gate.

Nearby: VILLA GIOVANNINI

*Villa Giovannina, frescoes.

M 5630

COMACCHIO

Churches:

Duomo (Cathearal).
Santa Maria dei Cappuccini (St. Mary of the Capuchins).

Torre dell'Orologio (clock tower).
Granaio (market).
Trepponti (three combined bridges with towers).

M 6028

ESPOLA

Castello Bosco (castle of the Wood), hunting lodge of the Duke of Este.

M 6028

POGGIO RENATICO

Castello Lambertini, now Municipio (town hall).

(now S. Benedetto Po (F. 5810) prov. MANTOVA. Reg. Lombardia.

POLIRONE

*Abbazia di Polirone (Benedictine Abbey of Polirone), remains, partly restored; church, paintings, terra cotta sculpture, choir stalls, missals; sacristy, furniture, frescoes, ceiling; Chiesetta (small church) dell' Immaculata (of the Immaculate Virgin), mosaic pavement; cloister.

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Ferrara.
Forli.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FERRARA (cont'd.)

M 568A

POMPOSA

**Abbazia di Pomposa (Benedictine Abbey of Pomposa), basilica (church), sculpture, capitals, frescoes; courtyard, well; chapter house, frescoes, portals; refectory. Palazzo della Ragione.

M 2670

PORTOMAGGIORE

Parish church, painting, terra cotta Pietà.
Municipio (Town Hall), painting.

M 3276

SAN VITO

*Parish church, crypt, sarcophagus (Roman); campanile (tower).

Province of FORLI

PLAN

FORLI

Churches:

*Duomo (Cathedral), painting, baptismal font; Cappella della Madonna del Fuoco (Chapel of the Madonna of the Fire), fresco, marble Madonna; treasury, paintings; Archivio Capitolare (Chapter Archives), reliquaries; campanile (tower).
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony), ex-church.
**San Biagio (St. Blaise), frescoes, paintings, tomb monument.
Carmine (Carmelite), portal; campanile (tower).
San Filippo (St. Philip).
*San Mercuriale, portal, sculpture; frescoes, paintings, terra cottas; campanile (tower).
San Pellegrino, portal; frescoes.
*Santissima Trinità (Most Holy Trinity), atrium, bishop's chair, holy water font, paintings, tomb monument; sacristy, silver reliquary.

Palaces:

Palazzo Comunale (City Hall, previously residence of Ordelaffi, Lords of Forli), halls.
*Palazzo del Podesta (Palace of the Governor) and Palazzine, portico, terra cottas.
Palazzo degli Studi (College), courtyard.

*Rocca (castle-fortress) with towers.

Monte di Pietà (Government pawn shop).

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Forlì

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

FORLI (contd.)

Old houses, notably Casa Cantone.
Colonnades.

Museums:

*Palazzo del Ospedale (former Hospital), now containing Museo Archaeologico.
Pinacoteca (Painting Gallery), sculpture, decorative arts, prints, armor.
Museo del Risorgimento (independence and unification of Italy).
Museo Romagnolo (ethnography of Romagna).

Library:

*Biblioteca Comunale, 100,000 books, 1,064 manuscripts, early printed books and old bindings.

Environs: *FORNO

Abbazia (Abbey), frescoes, Madonna, painting, tabernacle, tomb; sacristy; cloister; campanile (tower).

PIEVE ACQUEDOTTO

Church, campanile (tower).

BAGNO DI ROMAGNA

*Pieve (church), paintings.
Palazzo Pretorio (Government building), fresco.

Nearby: Church of San Pietro in Bagno (St. Peter), fresco.
Ruins of castle.

BERTINORO

Cattedrale (Cathedral)
Palazzo Comunale (town hall)

Environs:

Church: San Donato di Polenta (St. Donatus of Polenta), capitals; crypt.
Ex-Abbazia Santa Maria di Urano (Ex-abbey of St. Mary of Urano), cloister.

CASTIGLIONE DI RAVENNA (Prov. Ravenna)

Palazzo Doria.
Castello (castle), towers.

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Forli.

NORTHEAST ITALY
PROVINCE OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

CASTROCARO M.3649

* Church: San Nicolo (St. Nicholas), paintings, fresco, stucco Madonna, pulpit; tesoro (treasury), silver cross.
Battistero (baptismal chapel).
Rocca (castle)

Nearby: TERRA DEL SOLE

Fortezza (old fortress), portals; palazzi dei Capitani (Palaces of the Captains)
Palazzo dei Commissari (now Town Hall)
Church: Santa Reparata (St. Reparata)

CESENA M.5967 PLAN

Churches:

*Cattedrale (Cathedral), portal, Madonna; altars, statues, tomb, fresco; campanile (tower).
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine), painting, carving.
San Domenico (St. Dominic), paintings.
Osservanza (classic style); campanile (tower).
Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), altar.
San Zenone, campanile (tower).

Municipio (City Hall), relief.

Palaces:

Palazzo del Ridotto, statue.
Palazzo Chiaramonte, including library, manuscripts.

Old houses.
*Rocca Malatestina (castle-fortress of Malatesta da Rimini).
*Pinacoteca Comunale (Public Gallery of Paintings).

Libraries:

**Biblioteca Malatestiana, portal, doors, furniture; famous manuscripts of Luke Malatesta's library.
*Biblioteca Piana. 5,027 books and manuscripts. Private library of the Chiaramonti family.

Fountain in square.
Cemetery: Classic style colonnades, Renaissance tomb.

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Environs:

*Shrine: Madonna del Monte (Madonna of the Mountain), paintings, fresco, terra cotta triptych; sacristy; old ex-votos; convent, sarcophagus, paintings; cloister, well.
PIEVE SESTINA: Church.

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Forlì.

NORTHEAST ITALY
PROVINCE OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

CESENATICO M 7314

Parish church, paintings.

CIVITELLA DI ROMAGNA R 2993

Santuario Madonna della Sussia (Shrine of the Madonna) crucifix, paintings.

Nearby: GALEATA

Parish church with small museum.
Ex-Abbazia di Sant' Ellero (former Abbey of St. Ellero), church, crypt, reliquary urn.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), early cross.

CORNIOLO R 2992

Church, terra cotta altar.

LOVADOLA M 3106

Church:

Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew), ex-convent, church, campanile (tower).

Nearby:

Santuario di San Francesco (Shrine of St. Francis).

FAENZA Prov. Ravenna. M 3124 PLAN

Churches:

**Duomo (Cathedral), paintings, sculpture, monuments, arca (reliquary tomb), altars.
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine), painting, frescoes; cloister.
San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew), now War memorial.
San Bernardo (St. Bernard).
*Chiesa della Commenda (Church of the Order of Knights of Rhodes), frescoes, paintings, tombs.
San Domenico (St. Dominic), altars, church furniture; campanile, (tower).
San Francesco (St. Francis), terra cottas, frescoes.
Santi Ippolito e Lorenzo (St. Hippolitus and St. Lawrence), stucco work, paintings.
Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels), painting.
Santa Maria Vecchia (Old St. Mary), paintings; campanile (tower).
Chiesa del Osservanze, cloister, tombs, fresco.
Servi, (Church of the Servite Order), altars, ciborium, paintings; sacristy, fresco.

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NORTHEAST ITALY
PROVINCE OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

FAENZA (contd.)

Palaces:

Palazzo del Municipio (City Hall, formerly del Popolo, of the people, later of the Manfredi, Lords of Faenza) hall, rooms.
Palazzo del Podestà (Governor's palace), hall, vault.
Palazzo di Carità (palace of Charity), terra cottas.
Palazzo Strozzi, formerly Palazzo Spada, seat of Reale Scuola di Ceramica (Royal School of Ceramics).

Tower.
Fountain.
Statue in Square.
Gate.
Loggia and porticos.

Museums:

*Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche (International Museum of Ceramics), Collection and Institute of Potters. Faenza was the first center for the making of glazed pottery (Majolica), hence "faience".
*Pinacoteca and Museo Civico (Gallery and Museum); Roman antiquities, etc.

Library:

*Biblioteca Comunale (library), 90,000 books, 2,500 manuscripts. early charters, early printed books and engravings; includes also: Museo del Risorgimento (see above); Museo Teatrale (Theatrical Museum), especially collection of old instruments.

M 5012

FORLIMPOPOLI

Churches:

San Ruffillo, paintings, tomb.
Servi, painting.

Rocca (castle)

In suburbs:

Church: Madonna del Popolo Fuori (Madonna of the People outside the town), campanile (tower).

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M 4556

MELDOLA

Churches:

Collegiata (main church), crucifix.
Chiesa dell' Ospedale (Church of the Hospital), frescoes.
San Francesco (St. Francis), painted crucifix.

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Forli

NORTH ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

MELDOLA (contd.)

*Palazzo Doria.
Remains of Rocca (castle-fortress).

Nearby: CUSERCOLI

Church: Santa Maria in Sasso (St. Mary in Sasso).
Castello (castle).

MELIGLIANA

*Roccaccia (remains of castle-fortress).
*Tribuna" (tower-gate), with statue of Madonna.
Palazzo Forghi.

MODIANO

Parish church, painting.
Castello (castle), Community Hall.
Wall and gates.

MONTESORBO

Church: Pieve, capitals, Madonna, ceiling.

MONTEPICRO CORCA

Ospedale (hospital), painting.

PIANETO

*Parish church, frescoes; campanile (tower).

PIEVE QUINTA

Church, sculpture, ciborio; campanile (tower).

QUINZOLO

Church, painting.

RIMINI

Roman:

**Roman arch called the Porta Romana or Arco di Augusto.
**Roman bridge called Ponte di Augusto.

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Forlì

NORTH ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

RIMINI (contd.)

Churches:

*San Francesco (St. Francis) or Tempio Malatestiano (the present building was ordered by Sigismondo Malatesta, Duke of Rimini and is by L. B. Alberti), marble sculpture in chapels, tombs, portals, railings, tabernacles; miraculous Pietà, fresco; choir; sacristies, paintings; chapel; cloister, well, lapidarium (collection of carved and inscribed stone fragments).
*Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine), frescoes; sacristy, crucifix; campanile (tower).
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony).
San Francesco Saverio (St. Francis Xavier) or Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), paintings, crucifix.
Santi Giovanni e Paolo (St. John and St. Paul).
San Girolamo (St. Jerome), paintings, ceiling, choir stalls.
*San Giuliano (St. Julian), retable, crucifix, paintings, reliquary-sarcophagus.
San Marino.
Servi, frescoes, paintings.

Public Palaces:

Palazzo Comunale (City Hall).
*Palazzo dell' Arengo (government building), including Salone (Hall) used as public theater since 1681; fresco.
Palazzo del Podestà (Government building).

Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower)

Private Palaces:

Palazzo Lettini.
Palazzo Garampi.

Castello Sigismondo, remains of castle of Sigismondo Malatesta, portal.
Monument to Pope Paul V.
Fountain.
*Museo e *Pinacoteca Comunale (Museum and Gallery), with archaeological collection, antiquities, and paintings.
*Library: Biblioteca Civica Gambalunga (Public Library), 69,000 books, 2,500 manuscripts, 20 illuminated manuscripts; Archivio Storico (Historical Archives); rare books, documents and autographs.

Environs:
Churches:
*Santa Maria della Colonella (St. Mary of the Little Column), terre cottas, paintings.
Chiesa del Crocefisso (Church of the Crucifixion), crucifix, Via Crucis (stations of the Cross).
Santuario della Madonna delle Grazie (Shrine of the Madonna of the Graces), convent, collections.
San Fortunato (St. Fortunatus), frescoes, painting.

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Forli.

NORTH ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

R 2895.

ROCCA SAN CASCIANO

Parish church, painting.
Tower.

R 9377

SARSINA

Church, altar, painting.

R 7693

SANTARCANGELO DI ROMAGNA

Church: Collegiata, paintings; sacristy.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), retable, paintings.
Rocca (Castle).
Arco trionfale (triumphal arch).

Nearby:

Pieve di San Michele (Church of St. Michael).

SAN GIOVANNI IN GALILEA

Museo Archeologico (archaeological museum).

R 5163.

SARSINA

Churches:

Cattedrale (Cathedral), holy water font, baptismal font, paintings
Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), painting; now memorial of the fallen.

"Casa di Plauto" (so-called House of Plautus, the Roman poet, born in Sarsina), containing Museo M. Accuis Plautus, with sepulchral monument to Ausonius Rufus, and Roman antiquities.

M 7207.

SAVIGNANO SUL RUBICONE

Roman bridge.
Church: Collegiata, alter painting, statue.
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), paintings; includes old theater.
Biblioteca Comunale (Public Library).

Nearby:

SAN MAURO PASCOLI:

Parish church, reliquary.
Chapel, in Square, with fresco.
Casa Pascoli.

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Forli.

NORTH ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of FORLI (contd.)

SAVIGNANO SUL RUBICONE (contd.)

Nearby: (contd.)

GATTEO

Parish church, paintings.
San Rocco, church, (St. Roch), frescoes.
Castle

LONGIANO

San Francesco Church (St. Francis), crucifix.
Castello (castle), ceiling.
Biblioteca Comunale (Public Library).

R 7089.

SCORTICATO

Parish church.
Oratorio di Sant' Antonio (Chapel of St. Anthony).
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall).

R-7389

VERUCCHIO

Churches:

Collegiata, crucifix, paintings, dome.
Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), altar painting.

Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), including Pinacoteca (Painting Gallery), Museo (Museum), Archivio (Archives).

Rocca Malatestiano (castle of Malatesta).

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Modena.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of MODENA

(Prehistoric mounds called terremare are especially numerous in this province.)

MODENA PLAN

Churches

**Duomo (Cathedral), facades, portals, sculpture; altars, retables, pulpit, tombs, paintings, frescoes, presepio (terra-cotta group of the Nativity); railing, reliefs, crucifix; choir, sculpture, frescoes, stalls; sacristy, furniture, retable; treasury, reliquaries, gospels with silver and ivory bindings tapestries; crypt, reliquary tomb, terra-cotta group; Archivio Capitolare (Chapter Archives), illuminated manuscripts; campanile or torre Ghirlandina (tower)
Sant' Agostino (St. Augustine) or Pantoon Estense, statues, busts, etc. of the d'Este (Lords of Modena), pietà group, ceiling, painting
San Bartolomeo (St. Bartholomew), frescoes, paintings, tabernacle
San Biagio (St. Blaise), or Carmine (Carmelite), paintings, frescoes, pulpit; sacristy, furniture; cloister
San Carlo (St. Charles), paintings
San Domenico (St. Dominic), terra cotta group, paintings; ex-convent, statue
San Filippo Neri (St. Philip Neri), ceiling, altars
*San Francesco (St. Francis), terra cotta pietà
San Giorgio, marble altar, miraculous Madonna
*San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist), terra cotta group of the entombment
Santa Maria delle Grazie (St. Mary of the Graces), paintings
Santa Maria Pomposa or San Sebastiano (St. Mary Pomposa or St. Sebastian), paintings, monument (modern) of Muratori, the historian
Chiesa Nuova or del Voto (The New Church or Ex Voto Church), statues, paintings
*San Pietro (St. Peter), paintings, statues, altar relief; stalls; sacristy; cloister
San Vincenzo (St. Vincent), fresco, stucco decoration, paintings; mausoleum of Princes Austria-d'Este; crucifixion; sacristy, frescoes

Public Buildings

*Palazzo Communale (City Hall), statue at corner; rooms, frescoes, paintings; clock tower
Palazzo del Arcivescovado (Archbishop's palace)
*Palazzo Reale (Former Ducal Palace), facade, portal, statues; courtyard, lapidarium; frescoes, ceilings, portraits
Palazzo della Congregazione di Carità (Palace of the Assembly of Charity), frescoed ceilings, collection of paintings
Palazzo del Collegio San Carlo or Collegio dei Nobili (Palace of St. Charles College or College of the Nobles), hall; seat of Reale Accademia di Scienze, etc. (Royal Academy of Science, etc.), numismatic collection (coins); library

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Modena

Province of MODENA (cont)

MODENA (cont'd)

Public buildings (cont)

Palazzo del Banco di San Gemignano e San Prospero (Palace of the bank of St. Gemignanus and St. Prosper), courtyard

Private Palaces

Palazzo Bellentani-Rangoni
Palazzo Ferrari-Moreni, portico, courtyard
Palazzo Ghiselliini (called Ca del Boc, dialect for Casa delle Bozze, (House of rough stones), portals, terra cotta cornices
Palazzo d'Aragona (now Casa del Fascio), staircase
Palazzina del Giardino Publico (Publid Garden), facade, busts

Memorial

Tempio Monumentale, modern memorial church (1923) of World War I

Museums

***Palazzo dei Musei, courtyard, staircase. Contains: Lapidarium (collection of carved and inscribed stone fragments); Galleria Estense (Painting Gallery); Museo Civico (Public Museum) prehistoric, Etruscan and Roman antiquities; Museo Estense; Medagliere Estense (including works of art, musical instruments); Museo del Risorgimento (history of independence and unification of Italy); ***Biblioteca Estense (d'Este Library), see under libraries
Palazzo dell' Universita (University), collection of Natural History

*Galleria Campori, paintings, prints, tapestries

Library

***Biblioteca Estense. 225,000 books, 10,916 manuscripts (especially manuscripts collected by the Dukes of Este); 140,000 autographs, 1,641 engravings. One of Italy's most famous and precious collection of manuscripts, early editions, early printed books, rare books and documents. State property.

Modena has eleven libraries of minor importance connected with educational, scholarly, cultural and ecclesiastical institutions.

CARPI

Churches

*Duomo (Cathedral), paintings, frescoes, sculpture
*Santa Maria di Castello or La Sagra (old church of St. Mary at the Castle), sculpture, frescoes, pulpit

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Modena.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of MODENA (cont)

CARPI (cont)

San Bernardino, paintings
San Francesco (St. Francis), tomb
San Nicolo (St. Nicholas), crucifix, paintings, retables, fresc
*Castello (castle), courtyard; chapel, paintings, including Museo Civico (public museum)
Colonnades

CASTELFRANCO DELL' EMILIA L.6660

Churches
Parish Church, paintings
San Giacomo (St. James), paintings

Nearby: SAN CESARIO L.6557
Parish church, tomb monument

PIUMAZZO L.6955

Church
Castle

CASTELLARO L.4324

Church, painting, baptismal font
Rocca (castle), tower

FANANO L.4418

Church, capitals, paintings

FINALE NELL' EMILIA L.6786

Parish church, painting, marble Madonna
Rocca (castle)
Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower)

FIUMALBO L.3215

Churches
Parish church, reliefs, cross, ceiling
San Rocco (St. Roch), paintings
Tower, with small collection of antiquities

FRASSINORO L.2728

Badia (Abbey), bronze dove

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Modena.

Province of MODENA (cont)

GAIATO L.4827.

Church, carved wood altars
Ruins of castle

GUIGLIA L 5842

Parish church, paintings, wood sculpture
Tower

LIZZANO IN BELVEDERE (Prov. Bologna) L.5213

Church, campanile (tower)
Nearby:
Santuario della Madonna dell'Acero (Shrine of the Madonna of the Acero), Miraculous Madonna (painting). Pilgrimage center

MIRANDOLA L 5592

Churches
San Francesco (St. Francis), tombs of family of Pico della Mirandola; chapel dedicated to the fallen in World War I
Il Gesù (Christ), altars
Reggia dei Pico (formerly castle of Pico, dukes of Mirandola), remains
Palazzo del Comune (City Hall), reconstructed, with archives

MONTEFIORINO L 3135

Church, Pieve, Holy Water font
Castello (castle)
Tower

NONANTOLA L.6669

**Abbazia (abbey), church portal; paintings, fresco, retable, baptismal font (reconstructed), arca (reliquary tomb); archivio (archives), reliquaries, manuscripts

Nearby: STUFFIONE
Church, paintings

PAVULLO NEL FRIGNANO L 4833

Palace
Palazzo Ferrari, classic style
Environs:
Castello di Montecuccolo

PIEVE DI RENNO L.1629

Church

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Modena.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of MODENA (cont)

PIEVE TREBBIO L 5729

Church, capitals, baptismal font
Oratorio della Misericordia (Chapel of Pity)

SAMONE (near Pievepelago) L 5736

Parish church, paintings

SAN FELICE SUL PANARO L 7487

Parish church, triptych
Castello (Castle of Prince d'Este)

QUARANTOLI L 7197

Church, Pieve, pulpit
Roman remains

RONCOSCAGLIA L 4022

Churches
Parish church, frescoes
San Biagio (St. Blaise), portals
Nearby: SASSTOLA
Rocca (tower and observatory)

SAN PELLEGRINO IN ALPE L 4831 peninsula, not on guidebook

Santuario (shrine), pilgrimage center

SASSUOLO L 4555

*Palazzo degli Estensi (palace of the Princes d'Este; now private),
frescoes, stucco work
Nearby:
Castello di Montegibbio (castle)
Santuario della Madonna di Mirano (Shrine of the Madonna of Mirano)

VIGNOLA L 6217

Parish church, painting
*Rocca (castle) with chapel, frescoes
Palazzo Boncampagni, staircase
Environs: SPILAMBERTO L 6354
Castle
DENZANO
Church, apse

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Parma.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of PARMA

(Prehistoric mounds called "terremare" are very numerous here.)

PLAN

PARMA

Roman

Foundations of theater
Foundations of amphitheater
Wall of Theodoric with ancient canal

Churches

**Duomo (Cathedral), facade, sculpture, portals, doors; frescoes, tomb monuments, relief, niche with mosaic; dome with Correggio's famous frescoes (1494-1534); choir, reliquary altar, cattedra (bishop's chair), paintings, tabernacle, bronze figures, stalls; sacristy, doors, furniture; crypt, sculpture, tomb monuments, bust; campanile (tower)
**Battistero (Baptistery), facades, portals, sculpture, frescoes, altar, fonts, stalls
*Sant' Alessandro (St. Alexander), frescoes, decoration
Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew), terra cottas, paintings, silver cross, illuminated misal
Santa Anna (St. Anna), oratorio (chapel), facade
*Santissima Annunciata (Most Holy Annunciation), altar painting
*Sant' Antonio Abbate (St. Anthony Abbot), frescoes, painting, statues
Benedettini (Benedectine monastery), cloisters, portal; old pharmacy, library
Cappuccini (Capuchin nuns), paintings
Oratorio della Concezione (Chapel of the Conception), paintings
Santa Cristina (St. Christine), frescoes
Santa Croce (Holy Cross), capitals; fresco; chapel
*San Francesco del Prato (St. Francis of the Meadow)(ex-church now belonging to prison), portal, terra cottas; ceiling; tower
San Francesco da Paolo (St. Francis de Paul), ex-church, facade; towers
San Filippo Neri (Church of fraternity of St. Philip Neri); collection of paintings
**San Giovanni Evangelista (St. John the Evangelist), statues, paintings, frescoes by Correggio, dome; altar, bronzes, stalls, terra cotta figures; sacristy, cupboards, reliquary; tower
San Ilario (St. Hilary; Oratory of Hospital, see below), sculpture, sarcophagus, paintings
Santa Lucia (St. Lucy) Oratorio (chapel), frescoes, altar painting
*San Marcellino (St. Marcellinus), altar painting
Santa Maria del Carmine (St. Mary of Carmel), terra cottas
*Santa Maria del Quartiere (St. Mary of the Quarter), paintings, frescoes, statues

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Parma

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of PARMA (cont)

PARMA (cont)

Churches (cont)

*Madonna della Steccata (Madonna of the Palisade), soulptures; paintings, statues, choir, bronze figure of Christ; sagrestia grande or nobile (great sacristy), altar painting, statues, wood-work; Cappella Sepolcrale (tomb chapel), tomb monuments
**Ex-Convento di San Paolo (ex Convent of St. Paul); Camera del Correggio (dining room of the Abbess with famous frescoes by Correggio); another room with frescoed ceiling
San Quintino (St. Quentin), portal; stalls; cloister
*San Sepolcro (Holy Sepulchre), decorations, ceiling, paintings
Teatini (ex-convent of Theatines, religious order), tomb monument
San Tomaso (St. Thomas), altar painting
Santissima Trinità (Most Holy Trinity), choir, lectern, chest
Sant' Udelrico (St. Ulrich), painting

Public Buildings

Palazzo del Governo (Governor's palace), statue of Madonna, clock tower
Palazzo del Municipio (Town hall), fountain group, modern monument of Correggio
**La Pilotta (Palazzo Farnese, palace of Farnese family, Dukes of Parma); Teatro Farnese (old theater); contains museum with Roman and Etruscan antiquities; sculpture and decorative arts; *Reale Galleria (Royal Gallery), of paintings; **Reale Biblioteca Palatina (Royal Palatinate Library), 409,000 books, 4839 manuscripts; 40,000 documents and autographs; 2,000 engravings, books on old music, Hebrew and Oriental manuscripts, early printed books, books printed in the Tipografia Ducale (Ducal Printing Establishment) by Bodoni; Archivio di Stato (Government archives)
*Palazzo del Giardino, formerly Palazzo Farnese (now a military school), frescoes; group, statues; fountain in park (now a public garden)
Palazzo della Prefettura (Palace of the Provincial Government), formerly Palazzo Ducale
Palazzo dell' Intendenza (formerly Ducal administration)
Palazzo dell' Università (University), formerly Jesuit college, with the Museo Zoologico (Zoological museum)
Palazzo del Seminario Vescovile (Bishop's Seminary), great hall
Ospedale Antico (old hospital), porticoes, courtyard, terra-cotta statues

Private palaces

Palazzo Marchi, hall, statues
Palazzo Pallavicini, Paintings
Palazzo Terzcconi

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Parma

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of PARMA (cont)

PARMA (cont)

Old Theaters

Teatro Farnese in La Pilotta (above)
Teatro Regio (Royal Theater), classic style
Cittadella (Farnese fortress), now barracks

Monuments

Monument of Correggio (modern)
Monument of Verdi (famous 19th century composer), colossal group of statues, reliefs, portico, glorifying Verdi's operas

Museums and Libraries (see under La Pilotta)

P 6169

BARDI

Castello (castle), hall, ceiling, frescoes
Church, Canonica, painting

P 2155

BERCETO

*Church, capitals, sculpture; tower; sacristy, textile, chalice, reliquary

BORGO SAN DONNINO (See FIDENZA)

P 6453

BORGO VAL DI TARO

Castello (castle), now Municipio (Town Hall), baroque. obelisk, now a memorial to the fallen; walls

P 6457

Environs: PONTICELLO
Church, painting

K 2856

BUSSETO

Churches
*Parish Church, frescoes; sacristy (treasury), silver cross, pax, illuminated missals, textiles
Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels), frescoes, terra cotta
Palazzo del Comune (City Hall)
Monte de Pietà (Government Pawn Shop)
Rocca (castle), towers
Villa Pallavicino

Environs:
Villa Verdi di Sant' Agata (summer residence of Giuseppe Verdi, 19th century composer)

P 6463

CASEIO

Church, fresco

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Parma.

Province of PARMA (cont)

CAVANA

Badia (Abbey), sculpture

COLLECCHIO

Church
San Prospero (St. Prosper), relief, baptismal font

COLORNO

Churches
San Liborio, sculpture, paintings, stalls
Santa Margherita (St. Margaret)
*Palazzo Ducale (Ducal palace of the Farnese family), museum, carvings
prints

FIDENZA (formerly BORGO SAN DONNINO)

Roman
Part of city wall
Bridge, partly Roman, partly Mediaeval
Churches
**Cattedrale (cathedral), facade, sculpture, doors; crypt, arca (reliquary tomb); treasury, goldsmiths' work, ivories, embroidery
Sant' Antonio (St. Anthony), frescoes
Palazzo Communale (Town Hall)
Gate

FONTANELLATO

Parish Church
Santuario della Madonna di Fontanellato (Shrine of the Madonna of Fontanellato)
*Rocca (castle), frescoes, rooms with ceilings, works of art, paintings, illuminated manuscript

Environs: FONTEVIVO
Badia (abbey)

FORNOVO DI TARO

Church
*Early Christian basilica with fine reliefs

Environs: SERRAVALLE
Battistero (baptismal chapel)

MONTECHIARUGOLO

Church, capitals
Castello (castle)

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Parma.

Province of PARMA (cont)

NOVETO P-5867

Church, San Martino (St. Martin)
Castello (castle)

PELLEGRINO PARMENSE P-7873

Santuario della Madonna di Careno (Shrine of the Madonna of Careno)
frescoes
Castello (castle)

POLESINE PARMENSE K-0211

Parish church, textiles, sacristy
Palazzo delle due torri (Palace of the two Towers)
Nearby: ZIBELLO K-0211
Parish church
Palazzo Pallavicino (palace)

ROCCABIANCA F-0209

Parish church, stucco work
Rocca (castle)

SALA BAGANZA L-0277

Parish church, painting

SANTAMARIA DEL TARO P-4218

Church, classic style, statue of Madonna

SAN SECONDO L-0299

*Rocca (Castle), now Municipio (Town Hall), frescoes
Nearby: Pieve di San Genesio (Church of St. Genesius)

SORAGNA K-0401

Parish church
Rocca (castle) frescoes, tapestries, intaglios
Nearby: CORTETO
Parish church, painting

TORRECHIARA L-0570
Castello (castle), courtyard, rooms, frescoes, capitals, terra cottas

VARSI P-7172
Church, painting
Castello (castle)

VICOFERTILE L-0464
Church, baptismal font

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Piacenza

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of PIACENZA
(Prehistoric mounds called "terremare" are very numerous here.)

PIACENZA

Churches

**Duomo (Cathedral), portals, *sculpture; dome, *fresco paintings; crypt, 100 columns; Biblioteca e Archivio Capitolare del Duomo (cathedral library and archives) contains 82 manuscripts and many charters
San Agostino (St. Augustine), refectory, fresco
Basilica di San Antonio (basilica of St. Anthony), entrance portal, reliefs; campanile (clock-tower), Biblioteca e Archivio di San Antonio has 29 manuscripts
Santa Brigida (St. Bridget)
*Madonna della Campagna (Madonna of the Country), dome, *frescoes, paintings
Cappuccini (Capuchins), paintings
Santa Croce (Holy Cross), painting
*Sant'Eufemia, paintings
*San Francesco (St. Francis), *picture of St. Francis, paintings. tomb, campanile
*San' Giovanni in Canale (St. John), paintings, cloister, tomb
*San Savino, crypt, *mosaic pavements
San Sepolcro (Holy Sepulchre), ex-convent, cloister
San Sisto (St. Sixtus), paintings; copy of the Sistine Madonna by Raphael (original now in Dresden, painted for the church, hence the name), in old carved frame; tomb monument
San Vincenzo (St. Vincent), paintings

Public buildings, palaces, etc.

**Palazzo Municipale (City Hall, seat of government of the independent community in the Middle Ages), arched pillars; terra cotta windows, madonna
*Palazzo Farnese (Palace of the Farnese family, Lords of Piacenza), includes Museo del Po; natural history, especially geology of the region around the river Po
*Palazzo Tribunale (Court of Justice), portal, terra cotta friezes, courtyards
Palazzo Barattieri
Palazzo Landi
Palazzo Mandelli (now bank)
Palazzo Scotti (now college)
Palazzo Tedeschi
Casa Cella, Gothic
} all Renaissance

Piazza Cavalli (square), *bronze monument of the Farnese princes on horseback

City Wall

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Piacenza.

PIACENZA (cont)

Museums

*Musco Civico in Instituto Gazzola; contains prehistoric, Etruscan and Roman antiquities, paintings, works of art
Galleria Ricci-Oddi, collection of modern paintings

Library

**Biblioteca Comunale. 135,000 books; 1,203 manuscripts including, a *Carolingian psalter on purple vellum and the *oldest known manuscript of Dante's Divina Commedia (Codice Laudiano)

Environs:

Churches
San Lazzaro Alberoni (St. Lazarus Alberoni), tomb of Cardinal Alberoni; collegio (college) gallery, tapestries
San Bernardino (St. Bernardin), frescoes
Monument to Columbus (Pettola is supposed birthplace of Columbus)

PETTOLA P 5256

Church - Monument

BOBBIO P 3256

Abbey
**Abbazia di San Colombano (Abbey of St. Colombanus), one of the oldest foundations of Irish monks; church, paintings, choir stalls, lectern; mosaic pavement; crypt, sarcophagi; lapidarium; treasury, reliquaries with classical manuscripts, sacristy, and paintings

Church
Duomo (Cathedral)

Palace
Palazzo Malaspina

CAORSO K 7515

Castello (Castle of the Dukes Visconti of Milan)
Church
Collegiate, frescoes

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Piacenza

CASTEL SAN GIOVANNI K 4118

*Parish Church, holy water font, wood sculpture, treasury, silver reliquary; campanile
San Rocco (St. Roch), frescoes

CASTELL' ARQUATO F 2492

**Collegiata (main church), frescoes, baptismal font, archives, *Byzantine embroidery, manuscripts, silver cross; cloister;
Oratorio di San Stefano (oratory of St. Stephen)
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall)
Castello (Visconti castle)
Fountain
Fontana del Duca

CASTELNUOVO FOGLIANI F 8295

Castle
Castello, tower, paintings

CHIARAVALLE DELLA COLOMBA K 3261

*Chiaravalle della Colomba (Clairvaux of the Dove; Cisterian Abbey), tombs, cloister, chapel, frescoes

Nearby: ALSENO F 8298
Parish church
CASTELNUOVO FOGLIANI
Former castle

CORTEMAGGIORE K 7909

Churches
Collegiate (Collegiate church), paintings, tombs
San Francesco (St. Francis), frescoes; campanile (tower)
San Martino in Olzo (St. Martin in Olzo)
Palace
Palazzo del Marchese (Palace of the Marquis)

FIORENZUOLA D'ARDA K 7201

Collegiata (Collegiate Church), paintings
Walls
Nearby: CADEO
Church, portal

GAZZOLA [redacted] K 4906

Castello (castle)
Nearby: AGAZZANO K 1705
Castello (castle)

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Province of PIACENZA (cont)

GRAZZANO VISCONTI K 5903

Castello (castle), with reconstructed Gothic village; mediaeval school and workshops, especially for furniture and ironwork

Nearby: PODENZANO
Oratorio San Giacomo (Chapel of St. James)
Castello (castle)

LUGAGNANO D'ARDA P 4190

Church, painting

MONTICELLI D'ONGINA K 4803

Collegiata (Collegiate Church), paintings; sacristy, liturgical objects
Castello (castle), towers, wall; paintings

REZZANELLO K 4701

Church
San Savino (St. Savinus)
Castello (castle)

Nearby: MONTECANINO
Church

RIVERGARO K 5301

Churches
Parish church, paintings
San Rocco (St. Roch), Madonna
Santuario della Madonna del Castello (Shrine of the Madonna of the Castle)

Nearby:
Castello di Statto
TRAVO P 4685
Castello Anguissola, staircase
Castello di Montechiaro

SAN GIORGIO PIACENTINO K 6405

Castello (castle), now Municipio (Town Hall), tower
Villa Gazzola K 6006

Nearby: VALCONASSO
Oratorio (chapel), frescoes

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Province of PIACENZA (cont)

SAN PIETRO IN CERRO

Palace
Palazzo Barattieri
Castello (castle)

VAL TIDONE : BORGONOVO DI VAL TIDONE

Collegiate (Collegiate Church), carved wood altar, frescoes
Rocca (fortress) now Municipio (Town Hall)

PIANELLO DI VAL TIDONE

Rocca d'Olgisio (castle), frescoes, ceilings, armor

Nearby:
Castello di Semino (castle)
Castello di Montalbo (castle)

EREMO
Church, campanile (tower)

VELLEIA (9 miles southeast of Ponte dell' Olio)

**Remains of Roman city including forum, basilica, temple, baths, houses, shops, and amphitheater

VIGOLO DEI MARCHESI

Church
Battistero (baptismal church)

VIDIANO

Church

Nearby: MONTEVENTANO
Oratory; Baptistry

POMARO
Church

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Ravenna.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of RAVENNA

RAVENNA PLAN

Churches

*Duomo (Cathedral), remains of the early Christian Basilica Ursiana (columns, reliefs), ambo (pulpit), sarcophagi, paintings, sculpture; sacristy, tesoro (treasury), silver crosses, etc.; museo (museum), (in process of formation; to include the earlier works of art preserved in the present building). Archivio Arcivescovile, manuscripts

**Battistero (Baptistery) or Battistero degli Orthodossi (of the Orthodox) or San Giovanni in Fonte (St. John at the Fountain), portal (later); early Christian mosaics, stucco work, marble incrustation, alter, baptismal font, pulpit

*Sant' Agata (St. Agatha), ambo (pulpit), altar, tombs, remains of mosaic and frescoes; campanile (tower); lapidarium (collection of carved and inscribed stone fragments)

**Sant' Apollinare Nuovo (New Church of St. Apollinaris, damaged in World War I), facade; mosaics, ambo (pulpit); Cappella delle Reliquie (Chapel of Relics), Roman and early Christian antiquities; frescoes (later); campanile (tower)

**Sant' Apollinare in Classe Fuori (St. Apollinaris Classe, in former port of Ravenna), facade; columns, capitals, windows, sarcophagi; mosaic; ciborium; remains of frescoes; crypt; campanile (tower); lapidarium (collection of carved and inscribed stone fragments)

**Battistero degli Ariani (Baptistery of the Arians) or Santa Maria in Cosmedin; oratorio (chapel), mosaics

*Former Monastero di Camaldoli di Classe (former monastery of Camaldoli of Classe), cloister, well; refectory, fresco; contains *Biblioteca Classense Communale (Public Library of Classe), manuscripts, incunabula (books printed before 1500); Archivio Comunale (Public Archives)

Cappuccini (Church of the Capuchins), in garden remains of early Christian church of Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew)

San Carlino, apse

Santa Chiara (St. Clara), ex-church, frescoes

Santa Croce (Holy Cross), mosaic pavement

*San Domenico (St. Domenic), paintings, crucifix; sacristy; campanile (tower), frescoes

Sant' Eufemia (St. Euphemia), painting

*San Francesco (St. Francis) or San Pier Maggiore (St. Peter the Greater), sarcophagi, altar; chapels, frescoes, painting, plastic decoration; tomb monument; crypt, capitals, campanile (tower), reliefs

Santi Filippo e Giacomo (St. Philip and St. James), remains

San Giovanni Battista (St. John the Baptist) or San Giovanni delle Catene (St. John of the Chains), relief, paintings; campanile (tower)

San Giovanni in Fonte, see above - under Battistero degli Orthodossi

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Province of RAVENNA (cont)

RAVENNA (cont)

Churches

*San Giovanni Evangelista (St. John the Evangelist), atrium, loggia, portal; mosaic pavement; chapels, frescoes, mosaic; altar (in modern crypt); campanile (tower); cloister (now hospital), well
Santi Giovanni e Paolo (St. John and St. Paul), ambo (pulpit); campanile (tower)
Santa Maria in Cosmedin (St. Mary in Cosmedin), see above under Battistero degli Ariani
Santa Maria della Croce (St. Mary of the Cross), altar tabernacle, painting
Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary the Greater), capitals, tomb; campanile (tower)
*Santa Maria in Porto (St. Mary at the Port), facade (baroque); paintings, choir stalls, tabernacles, early Madonna; monastery, loggia, cloister, room with frescoes
*Santa Maria in Porto Fuori (St. Mary at the Port outside the town), frescoes, sarcophagus; campanile (tower)
Santa Maria Rotunda (the round church of St. Mary) or Santa Maria al Faro (St. Mary at the Beacon), see below Sepolcro di Teodorico
**Mausoleo di Galla Placidia (Tomb church of Galla Placidia, Roman Empress, d. 450 A.D.) or Santi Nazaro e Celso, mosaics, sarcophagi, windows
San Michele (St. Michael) in Africisco, romains of apse; chapel; campanile (tower)
San Nicolo (St. Nicholas)
San Pier Grisologo (St. Peter Chrisologus), see below under Archivescovado
San Romualdo, cristy porphyry columns; cloister
San Stefano degli Olivi (St. Stephen of the Olives)
*Spirito Santo (Holy Spirit), ambo (pulpit), altars; ceiling, painting (Renaissance)
**San Vitale (St. Vitalis), mosaics (with portraits of the Emperor Justinian and the Empress Theodora), sarcophagi, pavement, stucco work, altar; towers
San Vittore (St. Victor), sarcophagus; lapidarium (collection of carved and inscribed stone fragments)

Palaces and Buildings

*Palazzo di Teodorico (Palace of the Emperor Theodoric, King of the Ostro-Goths, A.D.493-526) and Palazzo degli Esarchi (Palace of the Exarchs, Byzantine Governors), ruins called Calchi, courtyard; hall; facade; Museo (Museum), fragments of mosaic, etc.
(Note: Excavations are proceeding)

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Ravenna.

RAVENNA (cont)

Palaces and Buildings

**Sepolcro di Teodorico (Tomb of Theodoric), or former church of Santa Maria della Rotondo or Santa Maria al Faro, monolithic dome, cornice; porphyry sarcophagus (basin)
*Palazzo Commune (City Hall), portico (probably remains of the destroyed church of Sant' Andrea dei Goti (St. Andrew of the Goths)
**Arcivescovado (Palace of the Archbishop), includes Cappella di San Pier Crisologo (Oratorio di Sant' Andrea), mosaics; Cattedra di Massimiano (ivory chair of Bishop Maximianus); collections; seat of Archivio Arcivescovile (Archbishop's Archives), illuminated manuscripts; tower, paintings
Seminario Arcivescovile (Archbishop's Seminary), paintings
Palazzo Rasponi Murat, collection
*Palazzo Rasponi dalle Teste, in garden remains of ex-church of Sant' Agnese (St. Agnes)
Palazzo Spreti, loggia; seat of Archivio Notarile (Archives of Notaries)

Medieval Houses

Casa di Droodone
Casa Diedi
Casa Ghigi
Case Lanzoni
Casa Polentani
Casa Stanghellini
Casa Traversari

Cemetery; with sarcophagi, retable

Monuments

*Sepolcro di Dante (memorial of the poet Dante), relief
Sepolcro di Braccieforte, sarcophagi
Columns with astronomical reliefs (signs of the zodiac) and statues of Saints

Rocca Brancaleone (Venitian citadel)

Torre Comunale (Public fortress tower)

Walls; gates

Museums, see above under Duomo
**Museo Nazionale d'Antichità (National Museum of Antiquity)

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Ravenna

RAVENNA (cont)

Libraries

*Accademia di Belle Arti (Academy of Fine Arts), with Pinacoteca (Painting Gallery)
**Biblioteca Classense, 110,000 books, 635 manuscripts (some very important); important Dante collection; early editions; early printed books; municipal archives

M 3937

BAGNACAVALLO

Churches
Carmini (St. Mary of Carmel)
San Francesco (St. Francis), miraculous Madonna
San Michele (St. Michael), paintings
*San Pietro in Silvis (St. Peter in the Forest), frescoes; crypt; campanile (tower)
Town Hall -- Municipio, paintings

Library
*Biblioteca Comunale, 36,300 books, 38 manuscripts; early printed books and documents dealing with local history

M 3927

BRISIGHELLA

Church
*Santa Maria degli Angeli (St. Mary of the Angels), portal, *painting
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), mantlepiece
Torre dell' Orologio (Clock tower)
Rocca (Castle-fortress)

Nearby:
Church
*San Giovanni (St. John) in Ottavo or del Tho, portal; sculpture, frescoes, painting

CONTE ROMANA
Church, paintings

M 3525

CASTEL BOLOGNESE

Churches
Parish Church
San Sebastiano (St. Sebastian), painting
Palaces
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall)
Palazzo Gianasi
Torre (tower)

CASTIGLIONE DI RAVENNA
given under Prov. Forlì

CERVIA

M 6921

Nearby:
Church, Madonna del Pino (Madonna in the Pine Woods, the "pineta" mentioned by Dante), portal fresco

M 6921

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Ravenna.

Province of RAVENNA (cont)

PISIGNANO M 6218.
Church
San Stefano (St. Stephen), frescoes, holy water font

COCCOLIA M 4925

Nearby:
Churches
San Pietro in Vincoli (St. Peter in Chains), campanile (tower)
San Pietro in Trento (St. Peter in Trento), fresco; crypt

CORIGNOLA M 3625

Parish church, tomb monument; campanile (tower), terra cottas
Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall)
Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower)
Casa degli Sforza (House of the Sforzas)

Nearby:
Churches
San Francesco (St. Francis)(Osservanza), painting
Santa Maria degli Angoli (St. Mary of the Angels), fresco, tombs of the Sforzas

FAENZA
given under Prov. FORLI.

FUSIGNANO M 3844.

Library
*Biblioteca Piancastelli, rich collection of books on the locality; early printed books, 25,000 autographs, rare books of 16th century, Dante collection, property of the late Caro Piancastelli, present ownership unknown

Church
San Savino (St. Savinus), sarcophagus

LONGANA M 5331

Church
Sant' Apollinare (St. Apollinaris), painting

LUGO M 3489

Churches
Chiesa del Carmine (Church of the Madonna of Carmel), stucco work; oratory (chapel
*Chiesa di Croce Coperta (Church of the Covered Cross), ex voto frescoes
*San Francesco (St. Francis), fresco, painting; sacristy, cupboards, silver reliquary; cloister
San Francesco di Paola (St. Francis de Paolo), altar painting, Pieta group
Madonna delle Grazie (Madonna of the Graces)
Madonna del Molino (Madonna of the Mill), shrine, statue, Madonna relief
San Rocco (St. Roch), painting
Chiesa del Suffragio (Church of the Prayer for the Dead), stucco

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Ravenna

LUGO (cont)

Rocca (castle), new Town Hall, tower, well, historical collection
*Ginnasio Trisi (former school), seat of *Biblioteca Civica (Public Library), 54,000 books, 1007 manuscripts, old maps, early printed books, municipal archives
Teatro Rossini (old theater)

Nearby:
*Chiesa dell' Ascensione (Church of the Ascension), frescoes

FABRIANO
Castello (castle), portal, courtyard, capital
Campanile (tower)

MASSALOMBARDO M 1928

Churches
Parish Church
Carmine (St. Mary of Carmel), paintings
Municipio (Town Hall), with collection of paintings, coins, etc.
Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower)
Gate

RIOLA DEI BAGNI M 1925

Parish church
Castello (castle)

RUSSI

Nearby: GODO M 1936
Church
San Stefano (St. Stephen), baptismal font

SOLAROLO M 2932

*Palazzo Comunale (Town Hall), Madonna relief
Mura (town walls), towers

Nearby: BAGNARA M 2936
Rocca (castle)
Town Hall

O.S.S. 101

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Reggio

Province of REGGIO

(In this province are many prehistoric mounds called "terremare")

REGGIO NELL' EMILIA

Roman

Grave monument re-erected in the Giardino Pubblico (Public Garden)

Churches

*Duomo (Cathedral), portals, statues, tower, group of Madonna; sculpture, tombs, monuments; frescoes, paintings; choir, lectern, stalls; crypt, Roman mosaic pavement, war memorial; sacristy; treasury, reliquaries, silver busts
Sant' Agostino, paintings; campanile (tower)
Battistero (Baptistry), portal
San Benedetto (St. Benedict), ex-convent, cloisters, statues
San Francesco (St. Francis)
San Giovanni (St. John), terra cotta Pietà
*San Giorgio, facade; chapels, paintings; campanile (tower)
*San Girolamo (St. Jerome), group of three churches:
San Sepolcro (Holy Sepulchre), crucifix
La Rotonda (The Round Church), statue
Santi Vitale e Girolamo (St. Vitale and St. Jerome), Scala Santa (Holy Staircase), fresco
**Madonna della Ghiara (Madonna of the Gravel), santuario (shrine), portal; frescoes, paintings, sculpture, miraculous Madonna, bronze candelabra, silver chandeliers, marble altar, holy water fonts; treasury, goldsmiths' work, old jewelry
Santa Maria delle Grazie (St. Mary of the Graces), ex-convent, cloister (romanesque)
Santi Pietro e Prospero (St. Peter and St. Prosper), paintings, tomb monument; oratorio (chapel)
*San Prospero (St. Prosper), facade, statues; paintings, frescoes tomb monuments, bronzes, pulpit; treasury, silver busts, etc.

Public palaces

*Palazzo Comunale (City Hall); tower (Torre del Comune called "Torrazzo")
Palazzo del Governo (Governor's Palace), formerly Palazzo Ducale (Ducal Palace), now seat of Provincial Government
*Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo (Palace of the Captain of the People), hall, frescoes
Palazzo Vescovile (Bishop's Palace), halls, frescoes

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Reggio.

NORTHEAST ITALY
RETION OF EMILIA

Province of REGGIO (cont)

REGGIO NELL' EMILIA (cont)

Private Palaces

Palazzo Banco San Prospero e San Geminiano (Bank: St Prosper and St. Geminianus), frescoes
Palazzo dei Boiardi, plastic decorations
Palazzo Cassa di Risparmio (Savings Bank), restored, memorials of Ariosto (poet born in Reggio in 1474)
*Palazzo Sacrato-Terrachini, courtyards
Palazzo del ex-Seminario (Palace of the former Seminary)
Palazzo Trivelli, portal
Casa dell'Ariosto (supposed birthplace of the poet Ariosto)

Museo Civico (Public Museum), containing prehistoric and Roman antiquities and mosaics, Gliptoteca (Sculpture Gallery), Pinacoteca (Picture Gallery), decorative arts, Museo del Risorgimento (independence and unification of Italy), Natural History (old collections : Musei Spallanzoni and Chierici, 18th century)

*Archivio di Stato and Biblioteca Civica (State Archives and Civic Library) (in ex-Convento dei Gesuiti :ex-convent of the Jesuits), 100,000 books, 3856 manuscripts; 39 illuminated manuscripts; early printed books; books on local history

Biblioteca Capitolare (Chapter Library), in the Palazzo dei Canonici (Palace of the Canons)

Torre dell' Orologio (clock tower)

Porta Santa Croce (Gate of the Holy Cross)

Environs:

Villa il Mauriziano, triumphal arch; frescoes, bust of Ariosto

BORRETTO L 2896

Roman road with tombs

BRESCELLO L 2596

Roman Mosaics preserved in local school
Church, Santa Maria Maggiore (St. Mary the greater), painting
Colossal statue of Heracles in the Square

CANOSSA L 1960

Ruins of famous castéllo (castle) of Countess Matilda (meeting of Pope Gregory VII and the penitent Emperor Henry IV in 1077)

Nearby: SAN PAOLO D'ENZA L 1986
Pieve (Church)

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Reggio.

NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of REGGIO (cont)

CARBONASO
Church
Santa Maria di Querciola (St. Mary of Querciola), frieze

CARPINETI

Environs:
Churches
Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew)
Santa Caterina (St. Catherine), capitals
Oratorio di San Vitale (Chapel of St. Vitale)
Castello (castle), ruins

CASINA

Abbazia di Camaldolesi (Abbey of the Camaldoli, religious order)

CASTELLARANO

Churches
Santa Maria (St. Mary), capitals; crypt
Santa Croce (Holy Cross)
Castello-Rocca (castle-fortress)
Nearby:
Church, San Valentino (St. Valentine), painting

CASTELNOVO DI SOTTO

Church, paintings

CASTELNOVO NEI MONTI

Church, wood sculpture, altar

CAVRIAGO

Churches
San Terenziano (St. Terentius)
San Nicolo (St. Nicholas), campanile (tower)

CERESOLA

Church, fresco fragments
Old Houses

CORREGGIO

Churches
*San Quirico (St. Quiricus), painting; treasury, ivory casket
Congregazione di Carità (confraternity of the Carità), campanile
San Francesco (St. Francis), capitals, paintings, campanile

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NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of REGGIO (cont)

CORREGGIO (cont)

Palace
*Palazzo dei Principi (Palace of the Princes of Correggio), paintings, hall, ceiling; contains *Library (Biblioteca Comunale), 25,000 books, 633 manuscripts, early charters bearing a history of the locality; and Archivio Comunale (Public Archives)
Monument to Correggio, (famous painter, born here 1494)

Environs:
Church
San Martino in Rio
Rocca (castle), towers

L 1892

FABBRICO

Parish church, choir stalls

L 3698

GUASTALLA
Churches
Duomo (Cathedral), chapel, silver retable
Madonna della Porta (Madonna of the Gate)
Palace
Palazzo Gonzaga
**Monument of Duke Gonzaga, in Square

Nearby:
Churches
Basilica della Pieve (church), Madonna
Chiesa del Rosario (Church of the Holy Rosary)
Oratorio di San Giorgio (Chapel of St. George)

F 3902

LUZZARA
Parish Church
Tower

L 4289

NOVELLARA
Church -*San Stefano (St. Stephen), Cappella di Sacramento (Chapel the Sacrament), painting, sacristy, majolica platos, tapestries
Rocca (castle), with collection, remains of frescoes; library

L 2066

QUATTRO CASTELLA
Parish church, sculpture
Remains of castles

L 4568

RUBIERA
Churches
Parish church, reliquary, ostensorium
Pieve di San Martino (Church of St. Martin), painting
Towers
Remains of Rocca (castle)

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NORTHEAST ITALY
REGION OF EMILIA

Province of REGGIO (cont)

SCANDIANO L 3762

Churches

Santa Maria (St. Mary), tombs of the Boiardi
San Giuseppe (St. Joseph), singers' gallery, tabernacle

Rocca (castle)

TORNO L 2638

Church
Santa Maria di Castello (St. Mary of the Castle), capitals

VETTO L 0951

Parish church, campanile (tower)

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NORTHEAST ITALY

** REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO

SAN MARINO (Capital) -- 12½ miles from Rimini (see Province of Forli)

Cathedral (modern) containing tomb of St. Marinus, the patron saint of the Republic

Church of San Francesco (14th century) paintings and frescoes

Palazzo del Governo (modern), seat of the government of the republic

Porta San Francesco, 16th century gate

Museo with picture gallery

On the mountain above the town:
The three castles that appear in the Coat of Arms of the republic

FESTIVALS

The inauguration of the Captains Regent, the two heads of the Republic, takes place twice a year (April 1 and October 1), the term being 6 months.

Feast of St. Marinus -- September 3.

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