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LAZIO - UMBRIA - CLIPPINGS - REGION IV RE

May 1944 - Mar. 1945

- CLIPPINGS - REGION IV REPORTS

Mar. 1945

11 MAR 1945

11 Mar 45

ASAC, P.B., RADIO MONITORING REPORT No. 240, 12 Mar 45

REPUBLICAN FASCIST BROADCASTS

Allied Vandalism

A sacrilegious theft was committed in the celebrated Sanctuary of the Madonna del Divine Amore. The sacristan of the Church discovered that the tabernacle had been opened and the gold chalice taken away.

In a near-by church the sacred Host was discovered lying on the pavement.

The first inquiries made threw suspicion on some coloured Allied soldiers, who had been seen loitering in the neighborhood of the Sanctuary. This suspicion is confirmed by the fact that the servile Government of Bonomi received the order, which it promptly executed, to give no publicity to the affair. The Allies want the population to be kept in ignorance of such things.

(Fascist Radio - 1300 - Mar. 11)

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11 MAR 1945

10 MAR 1945

Viterbo e il Turismo

Scrivere di turismo in piena guerra, quando il traffico dei turisti è nullo ed il movimento nelle vie del mondo, aeree, terrestri e marittime è riservato ai mezzi di distruzione ed a chi della guerra è attore, non sempre volontario, può sembrare assurda intemperività. Al contrario, occuparsi e preoccuparsi, sin da ora, del turismo è una assoluta, impellente necessità. Non a inutile ricordare che, secondo le più illuminate previsioni, la grande industria, grazie al dono della guerra di cui il fascismo ha saputo gratificare gli italiani ed alle cure che i tedeschi hanno avuto di rendere il dono ancor più prezioso, difficilmente, per ovvie ragioni, potrà riprendere presto il suo ritmo normale.

A noi quindi non resteranno, forse per lungo tempo, che due sole fonti di esistenza: agricoltura e turismo, fatalmente integrate dal lusso dell'emigrazione verso paesi che, per ragioni demografiche, necessitano di mano d'opera per lo sfruttamento delle loro risorse agricole o per la loro struttura industriale. Il turismo dovrà riprendere le file spezzate nel 1915, mai riannodate durante la dominazione fascista, che ha considerato sempre gli stranieri più come nemici da vigilare che come ospiti desiderabili e che con la sua politica d'intimidazione e di altezzosità ha tenuto lontane le migliori clientele internazionali, ricambiata naturalmente da queste da uguale diffidenza ed ostilità, ben aprendosi all'estero come le locali agenzie della C.I.T. e dell'E.N.I.T. altre non fossero che mascherature dell'O.V.R.A.

Nel prossimo dopo-guerra la ricerca turistica sarà certamente rarissima ed intensa. I nostri migliori agenti saranno i militari alati di tutte le parti del mondo che in Italia si sono avvicendati. Le stesse rovine della guerra saranno per il viaggiatore, una ragione di particolare interesse. Già si sa che Cassino non sarà ricostruito sul luogo ma costruirà perenne ricordo (e speriamo anche tempio e monumento salutare) di una nefasta e folle politica guerraiola. Viterbo, pur nella sua triste sorte, ha avuta la fortuna di perdere una parte relativamente lieve del suo grande patrimonio artistico. Le tante vaste e preziose potranno essere rapidamente ricamate e se criteri intelligenti gui-

fort» (Starate ormai ci consente l'uso di parole esotiche) al turista straniero, abituato a comodità da noi ancora allo stato rudimentale. Le terme e le sorgenti minerali di Viterbo, note sin dall'antichità pre-romana, possono attrarre quei turisti che cercano nelle acque la perduta sanità, purché anche in questo campo i problemi del trasporto e del soggiorno siano convenientemente risolti.

La persona che regge ora le sorti di Viterbo, Avv. Luigi Crispini, dopo tanto imperversare di faccende ignoranti e prefontuosi, dà le maggiori garanzie. Egli troverà certo nel ricordo delle sue passate benemerenze civiche, nella sua intelligenza e nel suo amore per la natia Viterbo, i mezzi adeguati, ed i criteri idonei a salvare le ferite inferte dalla guerra. Troverà anche ostacoli e pastorelle, ma dovrebbe trovare ausilio e collaborazione. Sono i residui di un ventennio duro a perire. Ogni problema più urgente, indubbiamente, lo assillano, ma se un giorno, che ci auguriamo non lontano, potesse «epurare» alcune architetture Viterbo di marca littoria e certe recenti creazioni sculturali che profanano la città (per irrisione della sorte usate intatte dal distretto) demolendo o trasformando e prime ed inviando le altre ai forni da calce o da metalli, a seconda della materia impiegata, dimostrerebbe di possedere in modo superlativo quella «caritas patriae» che per Cicerone costituisce la più alta virtù del cittadino. E piccone e scalpello vengano, senza risparmio, prodigati a danno di quella informe costruzione tetra e incolore sovrastante il palazzo del se Poste ed a vantaggio del nostro buon nome in fatto d'arte, nell'attesa di quei tali turisti dai quali non vorremmo giudizi troppo severi e critiche ben meritate.

Tuscan

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Occorre tener presente che nel dopoguerra gli spostamenti di uomini e di cose avverranno, quasi esclusivamente, con mezzi motorizzati e quella forma di turismo avrà un incremento di cui forse non possiamo oggi, nelle attuali penurie di trasporti, renderci ben conto; in specie se i governi futuristi non ostacoleranno con dazi protettivi, ostinandosi negli errori del prossimo passato, il commercio delle automobili di marca straniera e dei carburanti prodotti oltre confini. Anche la navigazione aerea internazionale e le linee interne faciliteranno enormemente il flusso dei forestieri. Urge, in conseguenza, provvedere, sin da ora, a rendere l'industria alberghiera Viterbese tale da offrire, oltre a sufficiente capacità recettiva, anche un minimo di «com-

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Tuscan

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10 MAR 1946

3 MAR 1945

ROMA DEL POPOLO

24 FEB - 3 MAR 1945

LATIIUM

Tivoli rinasce

Tivoli è stata duramente colpita durante i terribili mesi dell'occupazione tedesca: alle distruzioni dei bombardamenti si sono aggiunte le devastazioni dei tedeschi. Questa cara cittadina che aveva un volto suo, inconfondibile, fatto di serenità riposante, di quiete consolante, quasi non si riconosce più. La parte più bella, più elegante, anche quella che potremmo chiamare il « quartiere alto » della città è completamente ridotta a un cumulo di macerie, sotto le quali giacciono ancora, in trovabili, alcune delle tante povere vittime innocenti, falciate dalla cieca furia bellica.

La popolazione che anche prima dei terribili mesi ha tanto sofferto per i lutti, per le privazioni, per la scarsità degli approvvigionamenti, vive tra queste sue rovine ancora soffrendo e dolendo per i tragici lutti aggiuntisi a tanti lutti, per nuove ristrettezze e privazioni. Ci è parso di voler camminare nelle ombre per le vie, dei « ricordi » di persone; e su qualche volto vi abbiamo scorto i segni di quello stupore incantato che lasciano leventure, vi abbiamo colta l'espressione smarrita di quel povero Tonio che nella desolazione del paese, andava ripetendo a se stesso: « A chi la tocca, la tocca ».

Eppure in questa popolazione così provata, c'è tanta volontà di risorgere, di ricostruire, di farle. Abbiamo visti negozi tra le macerie; abbiamo visto le classi del liceo ginnasio funzionare nelle rovine del Convitto nazionale, in piedi, ma tuttavia colpito, e rovinato; abbiamo visto qua e là, tutti gli alunni tornare alle loro scuole rimaste so alla meglio; abbiamo visto gli uffici invasi in edifici mezzo distrutti, ma abbiamo visto soprattutto gente al lavoro, nelle strade e intorno alle case, per lo sgombero delle macerie.

Le nuove necessità di vita imposte dalle tragiche contingenze e distruzioni.

Ideato in tempi di grandi e colossali concezioni urbanistiche che miravano all'esclusivo interesse degli architetti e costruttori ufficiali, oggi potrebbe più non ricapitare delle comunicazioni celesti e continue non è più possibile relegare nella contrada « Crociata », a circa tre chilometri dalla città come in un campo di concentramento, parte della popolazione, composta di lavoratori e operai, rimasti senza abitazione non più per le previste demolizioni del piano regolatore ma bensì per quelle più dolorose verificatesi in conseguenza della guerra.

Le costruzioni in quella contrada sono già avviate: si tratta di casette popolari e, per i senza tetto, è senza dubbio un sollievo pensare che quanto prima potranno avere un comodo riparo. Quelle casette però potranno sorgere in

Nel prossimo numero: VITERBO E IL TURISMO

altro luogo, in prossimità degli edifici, almeno verso il piano. Dovunque via avanza una distruzione si è sempre vista la precarietà di queste abitazioni, le quali, dopo qualche anno non sono più tali. Allora noi pensiamo che dato che un piano regolatore c'è e bene ricostruire in base ad esso, ma con giudiziari, attuare cioè i progetti edilizi e rinviare in tutto o in parte alle grandi arterie, ai grandi giardini, e agli spazi riservati a quelle e a questi ricostruire invece le case, le case durevoli, nelle quali tanti sventurati possono ritrovare la gioia della vita e ricostruire la serenità della famiglia.

Su questo punto crediamo d'aver interpretato il pensiero e i sentimenti della popolazione tiburtina, la quale, in questo momento, si vede come abbandonata a se stessa, senza alcuna tutela.

Nel giugno scorso fu nominata una Giunta comunale che riusciva l'unanime fiducia, perché si

era messa con volontà ad affrontare i massimi problemi della ricostruzione cittadina che vanno dalla questione edilizia a quella alimentare. Quanto infatti è stato realizzato, sinora si deve ad essa. Oggi quella Giunta è dimissionaria e al suo posto siede un Commissario prefettizio. Il motivo delle dimissioni va ricercato nel fatto che il Sindaco fu disapprovato dal Prefetto per aver disposto, sull'esempio del Comune di Grosseto, una giusta distribuzione di olio a favore della popolazione che per tutta la durata della guerra ha sempre sopportato e sofferto gravi ristrettezze alimentari.

La questione ha appassionato la cittadinanza. Il Commissario prefettizio è arrivato ed ha pubblicato, *more solito*, un manifesto col quale ha reso noto che *una legge per la corrente annata in giusto quantitativo di olio, tenendo presente la zona produttiva del terreno e i bisogni aggravati dalle conseguenze dello stato di guerra*, ritenendo con questa promessa bella e risoluta l'importante questione. Pubblicato il manifesto, il Commissario infatti è ripartito e, al momento che scrivevamo, non c'è più visto. Lasciatosi dietro il dolce suono delle belle, ma imprecise promesse forse ritornerà, una o due volte la settimana, ma per firmare carte d'ordine a amministrazione, certificati, atti.

Abbiamo accennato alla questione soltanto in parentesi e per dire, al Signor Prefetto, ricordando all'interesse di questo scritto che una giusta distribuzione di olio, in un luogo di produzione, non è poi una cosa così riprovevole. Tutti hanno bisogno di ritrovarsi e di ricostruire le sue case distrutte e la sua vita di lavoro; si faccia perciò distribuire l'olio e tornare al suo seguito la Giunta comunale, che non sono tempi questi di straordinarie amministrazioni. I problemi cittadini han bisogno di proprie soluzioni e non sono davvero commissari le persone più indicate ad affrontare con decisione d'intenti e coerenza di causa e necessità.

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Le distruzioni operate dai bombardamenti le quali, si dice, sarebbero in tanta tragedia venute opportunamente ad evitare eventuali contrasti e opposizioni in merito agli espropri e alle demolizioni. Intanto però il piano regolatore non è ancora di pubblica ragione, gli interessati che non sono a conoscenza dei piani parcellari non sono in grado di poter avanzare le loro richieste di ricostruzione o di accomodi, né tantomeno opporsi al divieto che loro vien fatto d'iniziare comunque i lavori.

A Tivoli ci sono molte cittadine rinovate senza tetto e la buona volontà di ricostruzione mostrata da molti di essi non deve essere in alcun modo ostacolata, specialmente se dietro l'ormai leggendario piano regolatore si dovesse nascondere la tutela di futuri interessi di imprese e di dine.

Un piano di ricostruzione senza dubbio ci dovrà essere e sia pure quello che prevede un completo rinnovamento edilizio della città, ma si affrettino le pratiche, si rompa ogni indugio per dare l'effetto. Non è possibile oggi andare a dire a chi ha sofferto e soffre, e vuol ricostruire di sua iniziativa, e coi propri mezzi, per ora e per quanto gli è possibile la casa: «Alto là! non puoi, perché c'è il piano regolatore».

Ma noi pensiamo che questo piano regolatore debba pur essere riveduto e modificato per renderlo adatto alle mutate condizioni, alla

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3 MAR 1945

10 FEB 1945

"ROMA DEL POPOLO"

Roma, 10 Febbraio 1945

Le distruzioni della guerra

Leggiamo nei giornali che si è a conoscenza di alcuni casi singolari e senza precedenti nelle vicende della guerra.

Nei rilievi e nei sopralluoghi fatti eseguire dalla Soprintendenza dei Monumenti del Lazio, in più di trecento comuni, si è constatato come talune bombe abbiano tratto alla luce antichi resti archeologici di grandissimo valore. Così è accaduto nel territorio di Lenuvio e soprattutto in quello di Palestrina dove le esplosioni hanno rimesso allo scoperto le scalinate dell'epoca romana che portavano al tempio della Fortuna Virile.

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10 FEB 1945



— By Maj. G. Blake Palmer —

All old cities acquire something of the character of their founders and of their citizens during the period of maximum civic construction. Perugia has retained to a remarkable degree something of that gloomy and turbulent spirit which characterised both the people and their rulers during the last one hundred and fifty years of bloodshed and fighting which preceded its submission to the Papal power in 1534.

The gloomy character of many of the narrow, steeply sloping side streets is apparent also in the dark interior of the Cathedral of Lorenzo where the main light comes through a stained glass window portraying the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. Of all the cities of Umbria, Perugia has best preserved both character and atmosphere. In this it has no doubt been assisted by the nature of its climate—in winter rude and cold, and chilled by the nearness of the snow-covered Apennines, and yet in summer lacking extremes.

To appreciate Perugia and experience that atmosphere, one should wander on a rainy day through the narrow mediaeval vicolas, and thence into the piazzetta della Madonna della Luce at the end of the via dei Priori, which is one of those picturesque and almost forgotten corners which are still, nevertheless, active and alive. Not far away, one can look over the Umbrian

countryside and can appreciate some of that quality of the landscape background of the Umbrian Masters. See it again on a fine evening, walking along piazza di Porta Sole and thence back into the town, and the contrast is complete.

However attractive the appearance of a city, a little knowledge of its history and of those places most worth visiting adds to the enjoyment. Like all old cities, Perugia has many legends which seek to antedate its foundation. Unlike Rome and Siena, it has made little effort to choose between rival legends, and the Romans, Greeks, Ulysses, a son of Noah and a great nephew of Hercules all compete for the honour. The real origins are obscure, but there were definitely an Umbrian settlement and an important Etruscan city on the site. The walls of the Etruscan city remain. Even one of the Etruscan gateways survives in the foundations of the Porta Urbica Etrusca, and not far away is the famous Volumni Tomb, one of the most important and complete in Italy and an essential place to visit since the Etruscan collection is now largely inaccessible. It is not far from Ponte San Giovanni, five kilometres from the Porta S. Croce gates.

Perugia did not come willingly under Roman rule and during the civil war

The Kauri has Fallen

Then the axes set to work to make a scarf to direct the fall of the tree. I looked at that precise nick, ran my hand along its smooth surface, and marvelled at the skill of the men with their axes. But not a tremble gave the tree; nor did it show that anything untoward was happening at its foot.

Now it was a matter for the saw, and the big shiny thing with its sharp teeth started the sound that is the death knell of the forest. Unbelievably quickly, it cut into the wood. Every little while Jim would drive in some wedges with a maul and away went the saw again. I tried it too—game enough but not skilled, enjoying the experience out on that rickety staging and realising that the kauri would be quite safe if its fall depended on my efforts.

But its fate lay with the experts, and the saw progressed until it seemed as if it would go clean through the tree without ever stopping. Things were happening quickly. Everything had been moved out of the way, and I stood well out of range. A spell, and then the two set to work like demons and it was only then that the tree recognised its danger. Its head gave a shudder in the breeze—a thing that the strong trunk had never allowed it to do from its youthful days.

A cracking noise came from the foot. The head started to fall outwards. Tom and Jim crouched into safe spots. The outward falling movement increased, until before my eyes I could see the tree lifting off its stump and flying fifty yards out into space to drop hundreds of feet into the valley below. The air was full of the sound of tearing

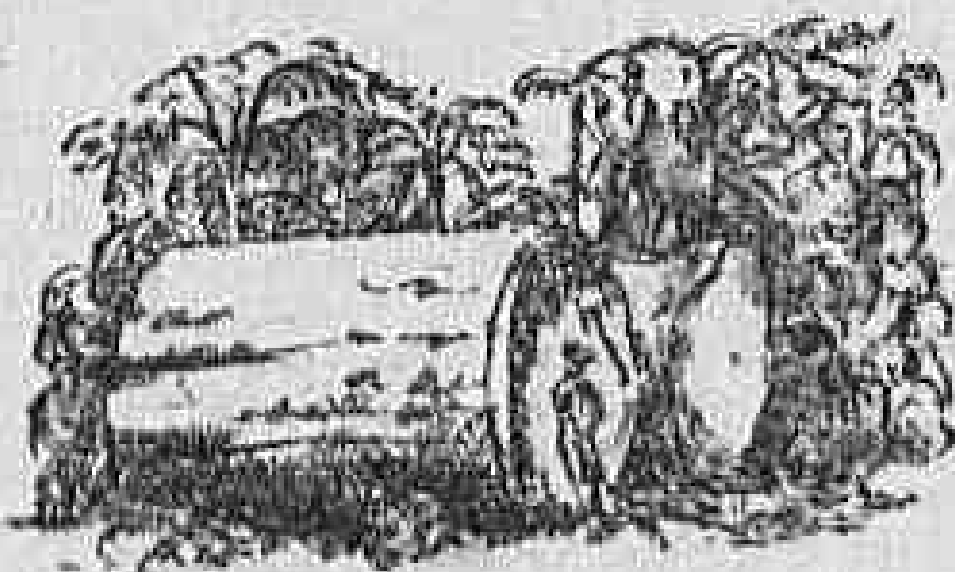
and crashing and at the end of it was the sickening thud of that tremendous barrel as it half buried itself in the mud, and the noise of breaking branches.

Tom and Jim looked pleased. It had fallen just as they had planned. They measured the stump across. "Two axe handles. Not too bad." It was worth a spell at any rate, so we sat down and gloated. The forest was still once more.

It was then that Tom talked of the trees he had seen and felled. He told of trees so broad and beautifully balanced that they stood on their stumps until they were wedged over; of trees so big that the bullocks could not haul them out and there they had rested until the log hauler had come; and of all the excitement in tripping a timber dam. But this tree, this giant at his feet, was the last big one he would cut. It was a good tree—the biggest in the area—and he did not boast in his pride.

I did not wait to see them break it out. I knew they would trim the tree and cut it into various lengths, and that they would jack the log up on edge, and away it would go in its thundering race down the hill, knocking over everything that stood in its way. The Maoris in the gangs, in their excitement, would make blood-curdling yells and gestures and wave their axes in the air as their ancestors did with their taiakas long ago. I had seen that many a time.

But I had seen something more, for that fallen tree was a symbol. It told of once great forest lands and an industry that were going for ever. . . . A year later, kauri milling was a thing of the past.



Perugia

between Anthony and Octavian it was destroyed by its own people to avoid the dishonour of pillage. It was besieged in 547 AD by Totila the Goth, and this siege is the theme of one of Bonfigli's great murals in the Palazzo Comunale. By the XIII Century it had already developed its Commune, and, with only one interval, remained faithful to the Guelph cause.

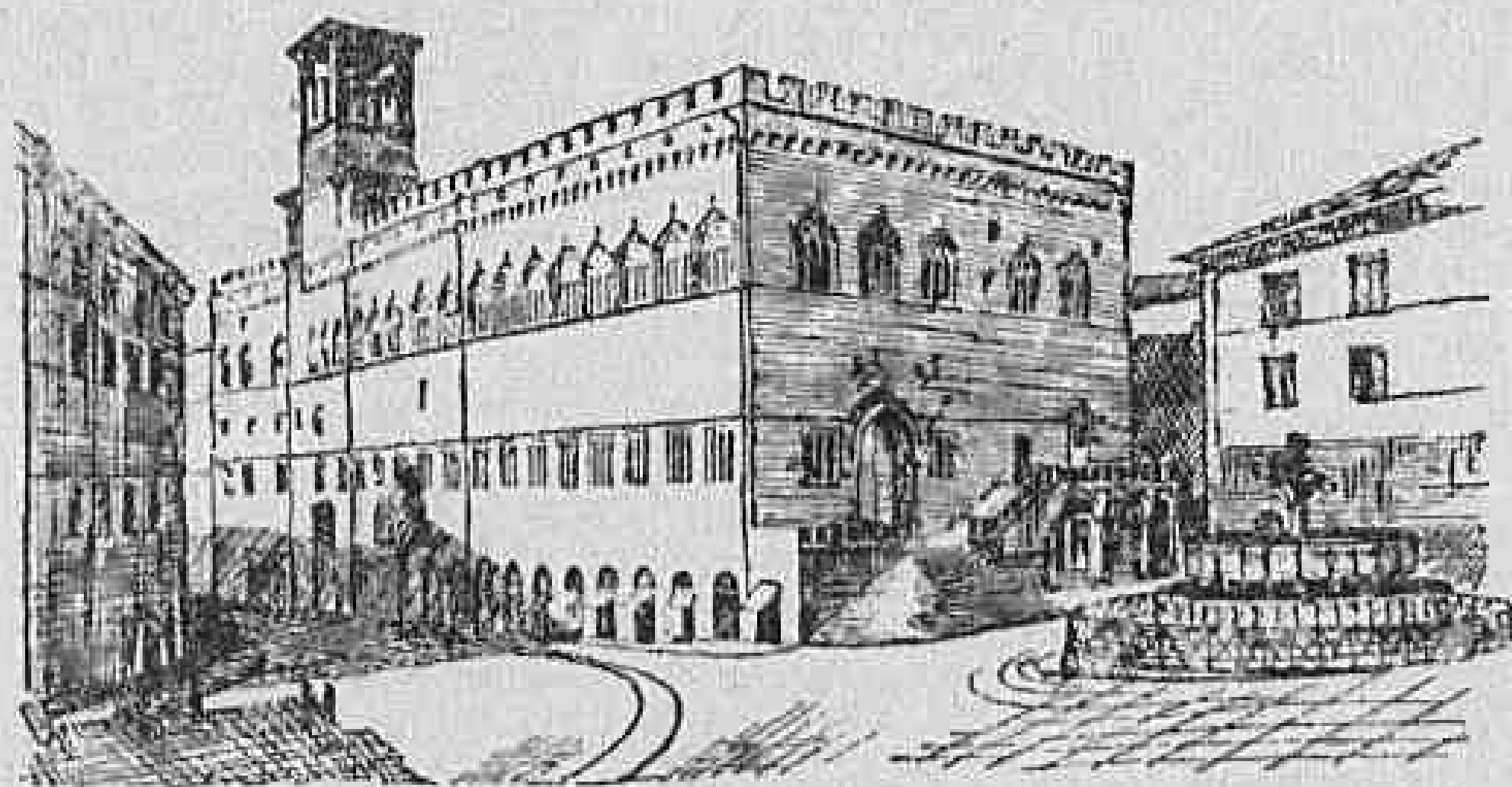
Perugia gradually overcame the neighbouring cities of Umbria and eastern Tuscany. Arezzo, Gubbio, Città della Pieve and Todi, as well as peaceful Assisi, Spoleto and warlike Siena, were fought in turn.

In 1359, during the Dictatorship of Cola di Rienzi in Rome, Perugia sent a complimentary address which greatly annoyed the Holy See. This led to war with Urban V, and in 1359 the city was compelled to accept a Papal Legate. The people soon drove out the representatives of the Abbot of Montmaggiore, destroying the fortress of Porta Sole in 1375. No sooner had the foreign power been expelled than the internal disputes recommenced and these disturbances continued for nearly a century. Towards the 1500's the Oddi and Baglioni families indulged in another bloodthirsty feud.

In 1534, Paul III defeated the forces of Perugia, and on the ruins of the Baglioni residence he built the strong Rocca Paolina "to coerce the bold Perugians." In this he partly succeeded, and the city continued resolutely under the rule of the Papal States until 1860. In that year the Rocca Paolina was destroyed by an angry mob who were determined to remove all external memories of the "slaughter of the 20th July, 1859" when an abortive Garibaldi rising had been put down by force. Like many enthusiastic Italian gestures, the work was not carried out completely and the foundations survive. They are marked with a marble plaque.

Luckily the most interesting things in Perugia are conveniently concentrated in a small area between the Piazza di Municipio and the Academy of Fine Arts.

Perugia was the birth-place of an important early school of painting which appears to have more contacts in spirit with Siena than with some of the nearer Umbrian masters. The Umbrian school in its earlier phases produced, as did that of Florence, an immense output for its chief patron, the Church, and, consequently, much of the earlier work



The Palazzo Comunale

3822

Perugia

would be easier to appreciate in its proper setting in Churches than as it is seen today on the damp walls of the Pinacoteca Vannucci at the Palazzo Comunale. Later on, both the Commune and the wealthier families became patrons of the local artists. The excellent murals of Bonfigli and the work of Vannucci, better known as Perugino, show how they turned with equal skill to less religious subjects. Perugino was the teacher of Raphael who came from Urbino to learn from the Umbrian School.

The Umbrian collection is now being placed once more on exhibition, though bomb damage has broken many windows in the galleries. At the present time, there is no comparable collection on public display in Italy, and, even without some of the better pictures, it should not be missed.

The Palazzo Comunale ranks among the best in all Italy. Its north facade opens on to the Piazza di Municipio, and, flanking the doorway, appear the Guelph Lion and the Perugia Griffin. The longer east facade has nearer its northern end a much - preserved, carved doorway. Inside the entrance is a wrought-iron lantern nearly five feet high. Incidentally, the chains which hang from the Lion and Griffin on the north wall were taken from the gates of Siena in 1358. Thus are memories of old victories and past struggles retained.

A little farther down the Corso Vannucci, one enters the Sala del Collegio della Mercanzia, the old Headquarters of the Mercanti, decorated early in the 1400's with rich painting and carved and inlaid wood. A few steps to the right of the Via Boccambi is the Sala del Cambio where the money-changers built their magnificent quarters in 1452. It contains some fine interior decoration, much of it by Perugino.

The fountain in the middle of the Piazza di Municipio is one of the finest of 15th Century fountains. Its sculpture is principally by Nicolò and Giovanni Pisano and dates from 1278. The column at the top supports a bronze basin with the Three Nymphs holding three griffons, traditional emblem of Perugia.

Beyond the fountain is the severe exterior of the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, its plain lines broken by the little Loggia added by Braccio Braccioforte in 1423. The Cathedral Museum contains a number of notable works of art and should be visited.

Of the other churches of Perugia, San Pietro is most likely to appeal to New Zealand tastes. It is at the lower end of Borgo XX Giugno near the Porto S. Costanzo. This church has the Basilica form, and the nave is divided by eighteen Ionic Columns. These have in part been re-used from older buildings and one has a "miraculous" figure on it. A striking feature in the Church is the altar of many rare marbles and the richly carved choir stalls. The ceiling is richly decorated and among the innumerable religious pictures are works by Perugino, Bonfigli and the best artists of the Umbrian School. A delightful Child Jesus with St. John by Raphael is amongst the church's treasures. Other interesting churches are S. Dominico the curious little polygonal church of St. Angelo, and S. Agostino.

The story of Perugia must conclude with one more scene of Italian violence, for it is said that the characters in Raphael's well-known Deposition now in the Villa Borghesi in Rome was inspired by a murder which occurred about 1500. In that year a terrible storm concealed and helped a family conspiracy which led to the partial extermination of the powerful Baglioni family. The attackers were fifteen to one. Asterre Baglioni and his bride Lavinia who covered him with her body were killed as were the older members.

Gian Paolo alone escaped and planned revenge. Collecting some friends, he returned to the town and encountered outside the "Spedale" his enemy Griffoni, through whose throat he thrust his sword. Zenobia and Atlanta Baglioni ran to the dying man and gathered him up as he breathed his last. The last look of the dying son to his mother and wife were the source of Raphael's inspiration for his Deposition.

from CUE (pub. by
NZERS), No. 15

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LAZIO NEWS - 9 January 1945 -

LAZIO-UMBRIA RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

ROME, January 8 - Plans for more than 2,000 works projects for the reconstruction of the Lazio-Umbria region of central Italy have been drawn up since the liberation of Rome, it was reported here today. Most of these projects have already been approved and many are currently being carried out, the report added. The speeding up of the work planned will be achieved by the elimination of red tape and by granting authority to zone inspectors of the Civil Engineering Corps to proceed directly on instruction from the Ministry of Public Works.

Construction of temporary and permanent houses for homeless war refugees, building of bridges, and repairs to public and private buildings and highways will take precedence over other work.

(UHN)

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21 DIC 1944

OSSE RVATORE ROMANO 21 DEC 44

All'Istituto Centrale del Restauro. — Per iniziativa del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti) ogni 15 giorni si terrà un raduno di studiosi e amatori di arte per renderli edotti circa i danni subiti dai monumenti e dei restauri dei medesimi. Ha avuto luogo sabato 16, una riunione presso l'Istituto Centrale del Restauro per la visione diretta del restauro in corso agli affreschi di Lorenzo da Viterbo che si stanno ricomponendo con più di 20 mila frammenti. Il Direttore dell'Istituto ha illustrato ai presenti i metodi seguiti nella delicata opera di ricomposizione già da noi illustrata con un articolo il 9 corrente. Il lavoro è già molto avanzato e, per lo meno una gran parte di esso, potrà essere esposto fra breve al pubblico, prima della definitiva collocazione nella Cappella Mezzatesta nella chiesa di Santa Maria della Verità di Viterbo nella quale, nel frattempo, proseguono i lavori di restauro delle strutture murali.

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21 DIC 1944

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25.10.44 - No. 23.

WAR RAVAGES VITERBO

No city in Latium could rival Viterbo for the beauty and importance of its monuments dating from the 13th and 14th centuries when the city was the temporary seat of the Papacy. It is indeed unfortunate that in proportion to its size Viterbo should have suffered more from the ravages of war than any of the Italian cities to the south of it. The medieval nucleus of the city, and especially the Pellegrino quarter, with its tangle of ancient streets and picturesque domestic architecture, escaped any serious hurt; but the great churches which lay round the circuit of the walls have in most cases been heavily damaged.

A direct hit by a bomb destroyed the left side of the Porta Fiorentina.

The Duomo (San Lorenzo) escaped lightly. Its campanile is untouched. One shell pierced the western facade and a bomb hit the roof, with the result that columns are chipped by fragments, some of the stucco decoration has fallen, and some of the pictures are ripped and torn; but there is nothing that cannot be easily repaired. One of the old palazzi on the south side of the Cathedral square has been partly demolished; its 13th century arcaded front fallen in fragments. On the other side, the Papal palace, dating from 1266, has been spared, and its delicate arcaded gallery is intact. San Pellegrino lost its High Altar and the whole of its east end. The ancient church of San Maria delle Venti, built early in the 13th century and now used as the Civic Museum, suffered badly; it was hit by bombs, and the whole of the facade collapsed in a huge pile of rubble and beams, and the covering of the roof was dislodged and fell into the nave. The fine Renaissance doorway in the south transept with a relief by Andrea della Robbia above, was only slightly chipped. The Capella Manzoni, on the right of the nave, was seriously damaged; the ceiling decoration by Lorenzo de Viterbo is gone beyond repair and most of the frescos of the Marriage of the Virgin by the same artist

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It was twice bombed, and after the first attack the famous tombs of Pope Clement IV and Adrian V were removed, and these can be restored; but the other tombs are buried and probably shattered. San Sisto, founded in the 9th century and altered in the 12th, perhaps the most important of all the churches, has its nave destroyed, the east end still stands but in bad state, and the campanile is in danger of collapse.

/ Sant' Andrea

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Sant' Andrea is badly damaged, but the best of the Romanesque work survives, i.e. the crypt and the eastern apse. Santa Maria in Gradl is a shambles. One corner of the cloisters of the Trinita is smashed. S. Giovanni in Zoccoli, a strange little church of the 11th century, has lost its roof and the south arcade of the nave and the central and south apse: the facade and walls remain. Santa Maria in Spata is badly damaged inside though the sculptured west end is intact. Of the palazzi, the Costacuti and the Mezzatesta are badly damaged, as is the Caserma delle Rocce, the castle of the Popes, begun in 1457; with the last went the Fontana della Rocca.

It is a melancholy tale of destruction and desecration, but grant as is the damage it affects only a percentage of the artistic treasures of Vittorio; a surprising number are intact. The work of repair has already begun under the instructions of the Monuments and Fine Arts officer. He reports that "in general this historic city will still retain the larger part of its main monuments although some of its famous patrimony is gone beyond recovery."

MILITARY AFFAIRS

From Ministry of Information, London
Date about 28 Oct. 1944.

THE STARS AND STRIPES
Thursday, Oct. 5, 1945

Cassino A Ghost Town Which Everybody Shuns

By Ptl. HUGH CONWAY
Staff Correspondent

CASSINO—Nothing lives today in the pulverized wreckage of this once-colorful little country town. Not even a stray dog skulks through the shattered buildings, the rubble-filled streets.

Cassino is a city of the dead, brooding in tomblike silence on the gray slopes of Monte Cassino, from which, only a few months ago, the thunder of gunfire and the cries of the wounded echoed night and day.

Nobody enters this Cassino, for hidden among its broken concrete and its smashed buildings is a maze of booby-traps and mines, planted by the Americans, the British, the Poles, the Greeks and the Nazis, who fought here house-to-house in perhaps the most bitter, the longest battle on the Italian Front.

Lost in the wreckage are the bodies of the men who fell in the fighting and could not be recovered without killing more men. But the smell of death that hung over Cassino for weeks is gone, washed away by time and the elements.

LOST DREAMS

Lost, too, in the wreckage are the dreams of the people of Cassino and the people of the pleasant valleys it overlooked—the people, the peasants, the small tradesmen, who day by day, saw their little town, with its red roof tiles and gay orange and yellow stucco buildings, pounded further and further into the ground by the shells and bombs of the clashing armies.

Today they are back, people without hope, without homes, without shoes.

They are living in the Liri and Cassino Valleys which meet in a huge, shallow V at the base of the giant, arrowhead-like volcanic stone formation that is Monte Cassino. They are living in caves, crowded into the shell-torn, sometimes roofless houses that remain in the valleys.

There can be no plowing for winter wheat, for the flat, pleasant fields are already sown—with mines.

"Almost every day somebody steps on a mine and has to go to the hospital," said Capt. Arthur H. Salway, Allied civil affairs officer for the devastated region. "It happens to children as well as adults. In the four months I've been here, I've taken at least 50 people to the hospital in my jeep, and there've probably been 150 more injured."

500,000 MINES

Allied Control Commission officials estimate that there may be 500,000 mines secreted in the Liri and Cassino Valleys, which have a population of some 90,000 people and take in about 250 square miles of land.

Clearance is just starting. In the first half-mile square cleared, 1,800 mines were dug up or exploded. The canned death dug up so far is

stacked high along the road to Cassino. There are piles of flat, round, gray-enameled mines, disorderly heaps of yellow, potato masher grenades, thousands of rust-covered, fin-tailed mortar shells, bazooka shells, oval fragmentation grenades. Sometimes you see a broken rifle or a snapped bayonet lying in the debris.

TERRIFIC TASK

Thirteen men are in the mine-clearing crew, a young Italian lieutenant and 12 civilians, ex-mechanics from the Italian air force. It is like detailing a crew of pygmies to cart away the Empire State Building, brick by brick, but these are the only men that could be found for the job. A month ago, a fourteenth member of the crew was killed while they were working in Rieti Province, to the north of Cassino.

Lt. Col. John B. Thornhill, Allied provincial commissioner for the area, who with Capt. Salway, acts mostly in an advisory capacity now that the region has been turned back to the Italian government, finally induced Italian authorities to bring the crew down from Rieti, after the Italian officials had fumbled around helplessly for a month in an attempt to get the job done. "It was the best that could be done, considering the conditions existing in the area now," Col. Thornhill, a former Monroe, Louisiana, attorney, declared.

CONDITIONS BAD

And his statement gives an accurate picture of the region. Col. Thornhill and Capt. Salway are the first to admit that conditions are bad. Yet, so well have they done with limited material that the people in the valleys have petitioned the Italian government to award medals to both officers for their handling of the gigantic problem.

Present plans call for sheltering 25,000 people in tent communities, but so far only about 150 tents have been made available, enough for only 1,000 people. The valleys are without electric power—the Jerries saw to that—and all the food, cattle, clothing and even furniture was carried off by the Nazis. The children have scabies and are beginning to show signs of malnutrition, although Allied officials are giving them all the food that can be spared.

The people of the valleys try to help themselves, but there is little they can do, with their fields mined and almost no materials available for rebuilding. Mostly they sit around helplessly, all the spirit beaten out of them by years of Fascism and by the fury of the warfare that came surging over their gray terraced mountains.

"What was not destroyed was stolen by the Nazis," the mayor of one valley town said. "All we have left are eyes to cry."

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RFHQ, PWB, R.M. REPORT - No. 102 - 5 October 1944

REPUBLICAN FASCIST RADIO in Italian to Italy - M.491 - 2000 - Oct.4

Bonomi Under-Secretary of Instruction visits Frascati

The "United Nations News Service" reports that the so-called Undersecretary of Instruction in the Bonomi Government went to Frascati to visit the ruins of the town and especially schools destroyed by Allied bombs. It is learned from a neutral agency that while Signor Mattarella was on his way to the Salesian College at Villa Sora he passed a half-destroyed house on the wall of which the following sentence had been painted: "This town was destroyed by the Anglo-Americans three days after the Badoglio armistice had been signed".

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Come furono distrutte le navi di Nemi.

ROMA 15 settembre (NNU) — La Sovrintendenza ai monumenti del Lazio ha condotto a termine l'inchiesta sulle distruzioni delle navi di Nemi operate dai tedeschi senza nessuna ragione militare.

Come si sa le navi furono estratte dal lago di Nemi nel triennio 1929-32 e furono sistemate in due grandi edifici a forma di doppio capannone. Fino alla notte tra il 31 maggio e il 1. giugno le navi rimasero incolumi anche dai bombardamenti. In quella notte i custodi furono estromessi violentemente dal museo dai tedeschi e trovarono rifugio in grotte vicine in modo da poterlo sorvegliare e seguire le mosse del nemico. Nella giornata del 31 maggio i bombardamenti e i cannoneggiamenti furono assai vivaci ma neppure questa volta le navi subirono danni ed è escluso che qualche colpo abbia potuto provocare l'incendio. Verso le 21,20 i custodi videro un piccolo lume aggirarsi nell'interno del museo. Poi quel lume si spense. Verso le 22 improvvisamente nei due baracconi si sviluppò un incendio violentissimo che in breve tempo investì tutto l'edificio. Si esclude che il vento abbia potuto favorire il propagarsi delle fiamme essendo la notte calmissima. I tecnici hanno spiegato che quando si sparse la benzina in un posto le fiamme si propagano immediatamente da un capo all'altro: quindi tutto contribuisce a confermare la convinzione che, quando il luncino fu visto, un incaricato del comando tedesco stava appunto spargendo la benzina sulle navi. Altri elementi confermano questa tesi.

Le navi di Nemi, che costarono tanto lavoro e che rappresentavano il più antico modello di costruzioni navali, poiché quelle custodite nel Museo di Oslo sono di gran lunga posteriori, non esistono più. Esse sono state distrutte anche nelle più piccole parti, nelle travi, nelle tavole. La Sovrintendenza alle Antichità del Lazio aveva per fortuna curato il trasporto a Roma di tutto ciò che era trasportabile. Difatti si trovano ora in salvo a Roma presso il Museo Nazionale le 13 teste ferree di bronzo e la testa famosa rappresentante Medusa, nonché le piccole erme bifronti di una transenna; più la grande ancora di ferro ed altre cose minori. E' tutto quello che rimane delle navi di Caligola.

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO DELLA DOMENICA 3 SETTEMBRE 1944

L'opera dei Trappisti per la salvaguardia del tesoro di Albano Laziale

Si sono iniziati in questi giorni i lavori per rimuovere le macerie dall'abbate di Albano Laziale, causate dai bombardamenti aerei e dalle azioni belliche che nel giugno scorso portarono gli Alleati all'occupazione di Roma.

Nel rilevare l'importanza di questi lavori che segneranno l'inizio della rinascita di questa bella cittadina, è doveroso di render nota l'opera dei Religiosi Trappisti delle Frattocchie, i quali con

vaglie e altra suppellettile, costituenti nel loro insieme, non soltanto oggi, un inestimabile valore patrimoniale che sarebbe impossibile delimitare.

Si trovano così perfettamente conservati e al sicuro, per citare solo qualche esempio, i bellissimi quadri artistici d'altare, decoro e vanfo del Duomo cittadino, la muta grandiosa di candelieri in argento per l'altare maggiore, donato dal munificentissimo Cardi-

nal Vescovo Monaco La Vallella, pure del Duomo: il grande quadro, della scuola del Tiziano, che era nell'altare maggiore della Chiesa di S. Pietro, raffigurante la consegna delle Chiavi al Capo degli Apostoli, nonché della stessa Chiesa, la tela che rappresenta Cristo Re, talmente emergente dai colori da sembrare parlante, che viene attribuita al Gagliardi.

Così pure si può ammirare la splendida lunetta contenente l'Ultima Cena, di ignoto autore, di singolare efficace rappresentativa, che era nel Monastero delle Suore Cappuccine, con anche il servizio completo in argento per altare che fu acquistato da Mons. Candido De Angelis per la Confraternita del SSmo Sacramento, della quale fu per molti anni benemerito Priore, e quattro ricchissime pianete, recentemente restaurate, parimente della Chiesa di S. Pietro.

uno zelo sommamente ammirabile e con l'entusiasmo che solo può dare lo spirito cristiano, hanno tratto in salvo non solo ma conservato altresì con cura meticolosa, e dove occorreva, persino restaurate, opere d'arte di grande valore.

Della Religiosi, preoccupati giustamente di veder circolare in mani profane oggetti sacri quali pissidi e calici, senza badare a fatiche ed a rischi, a mezzo di semplici carrellini a mano, pur sotto il pericolo imminente delle incursioni aeree, si sono prodigati acciò che il patrimonio religioso ed artistico delle Chiese di Albano fosse messo al sicuro.

Il Signore s'è degnato di coronare col più lusinghiero successo la loro opera e ora si possono ammirare, esposti in bell'ordine, in varie stanze che s'affacciano nel chiostro della bella badia delle Frattocchie, recentemente costruita, quadri sacri, statue, reliquiari, calici, pissidi, pianete, piviali, candelieri, carte glorie, ta-

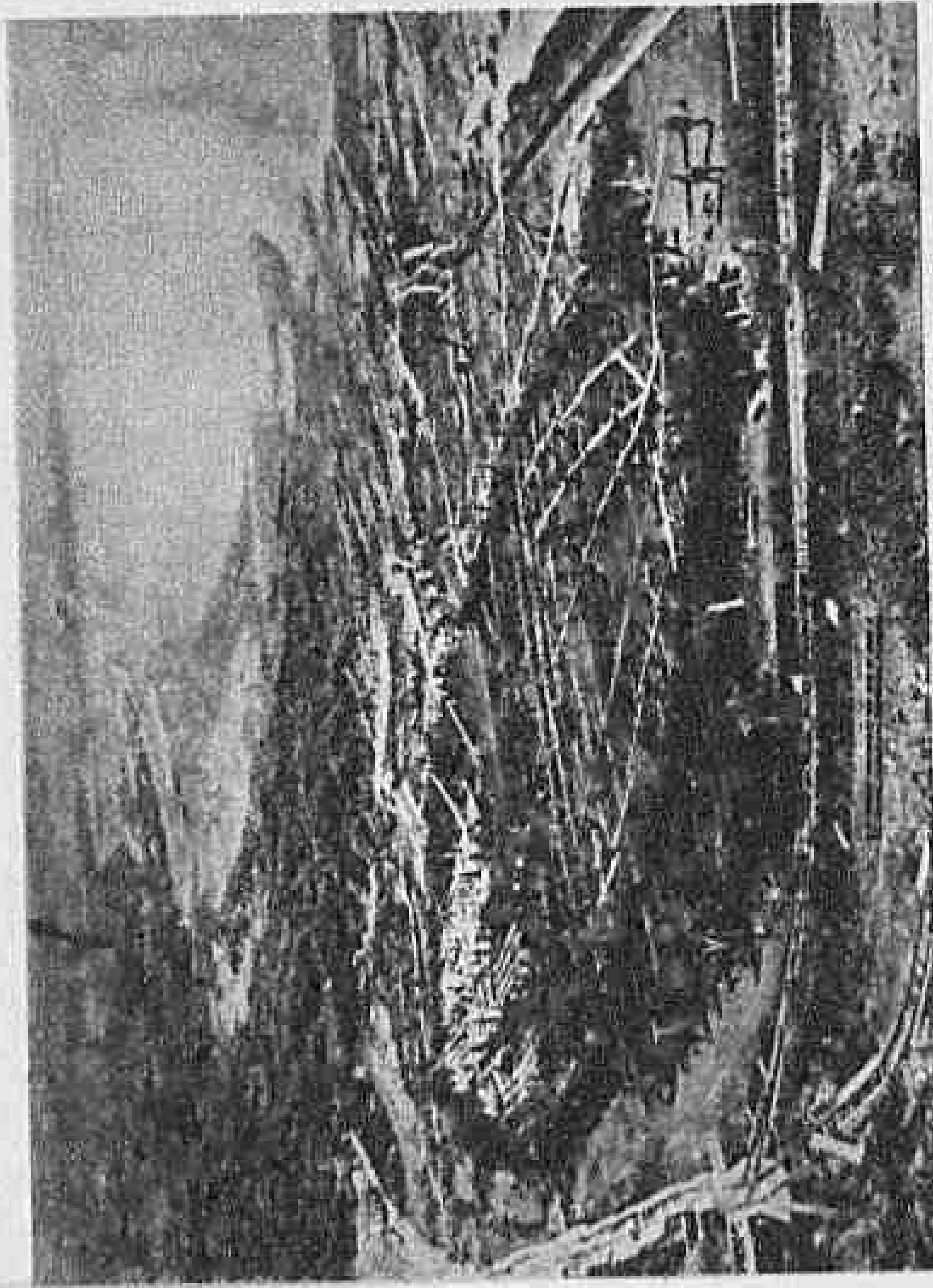
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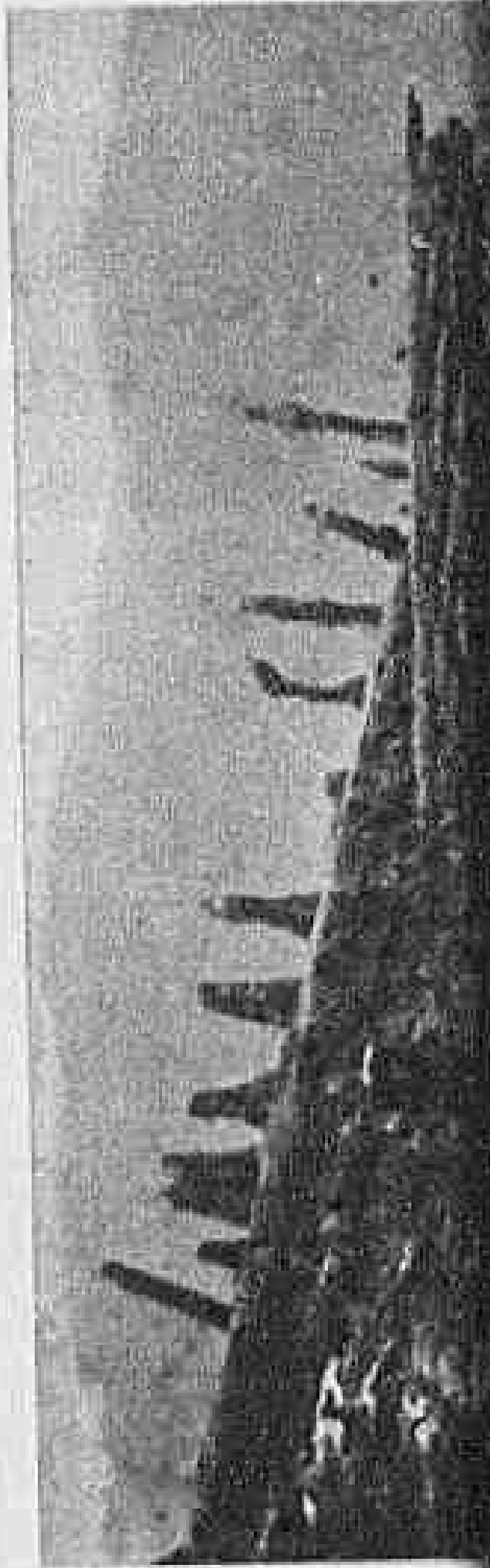
"IL MONDO LIBERO"
No. 15 - Agosto 1944

Nel Museo di Nemi erano custodite le due
navi antiche, dette le navi di Nemi, che per due millenni
avevano riposato sul fondo del lago.

COSTRUZIONE dei Romani dell'anno 30 D.C.



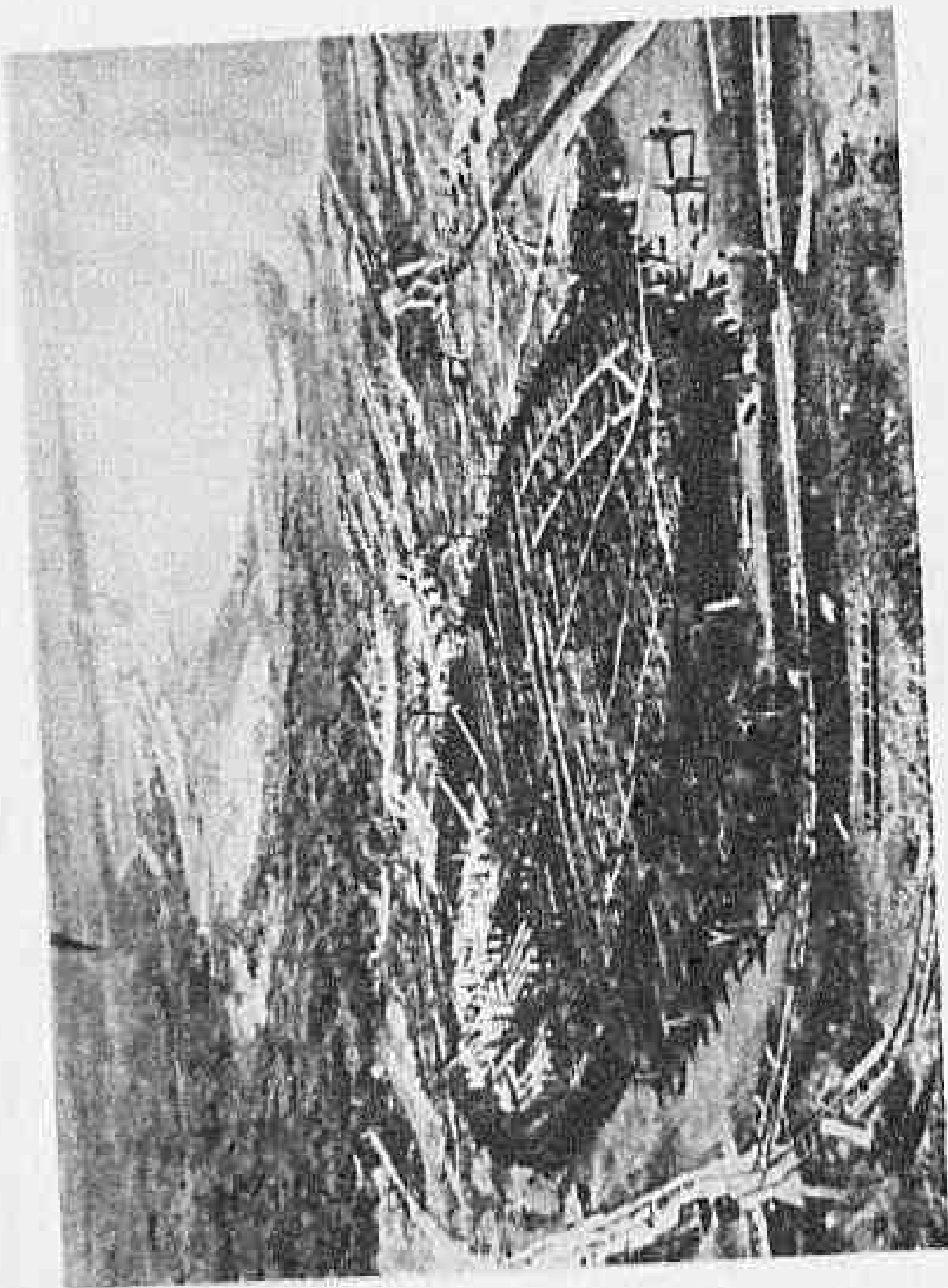
La nave di Caligola
ci dà una idea delle
dimensioni enormi di
questi bastimenti ro-
mani.



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La seconda nave

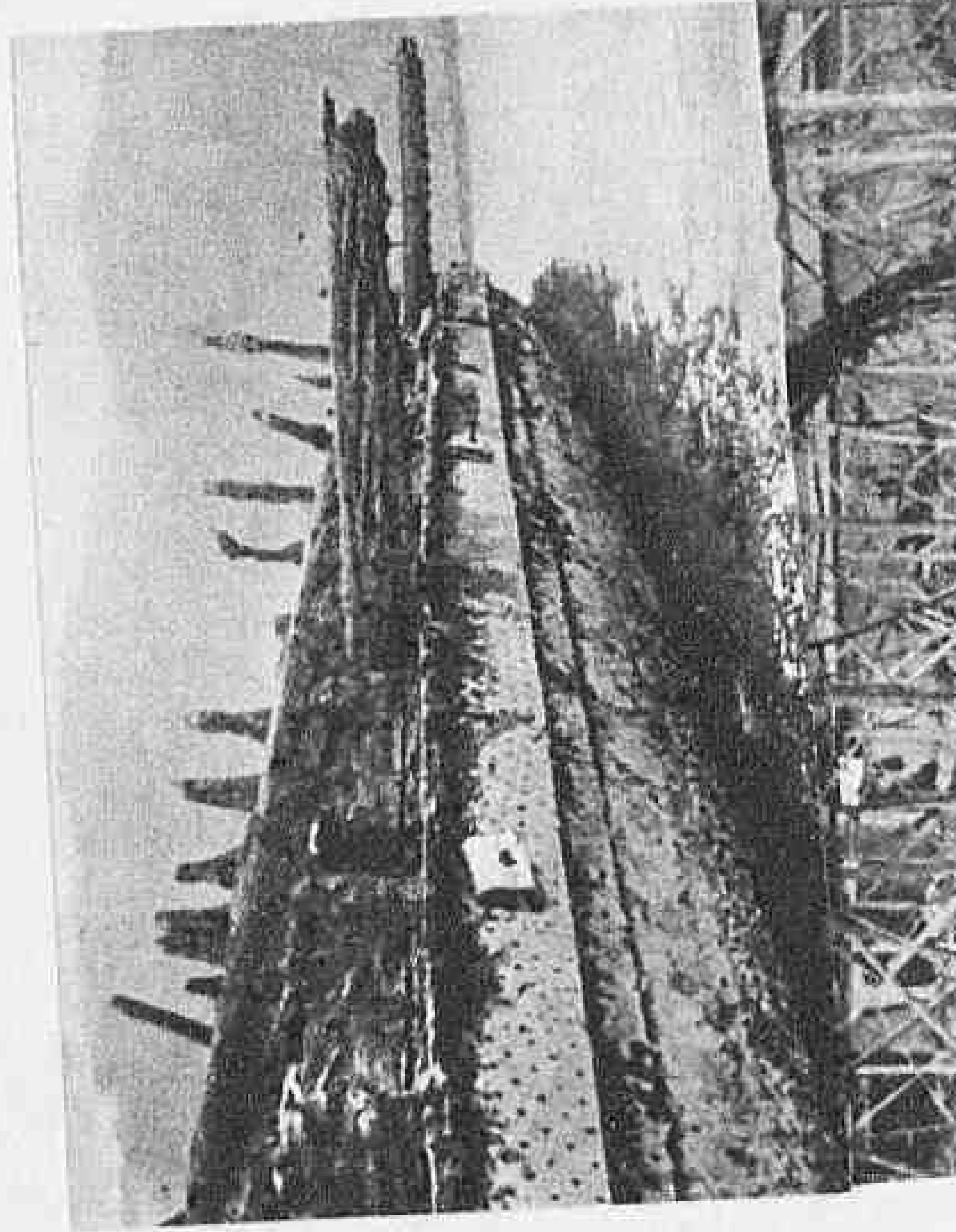
La nave di Caligola
ci dà una idea delle
dimensioni enormi di
questi bastimenti ro-
mani.



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La seconda nave
emersa dalle acque
del Lago di Nemi è
anch'essa di gran
dezza eccezionale.

24



al museo prima di
ritirarsi.

25

20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, R. M. REPORT n.51 - 6 August 1944

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1625 Aug.2 (Monitored in London)

Subiaco and Bologna Suffer from Allied Attacks

The town of Subiaco, where the Benedictine order originated, has been almost completely destroyed. British artillery fire has reduced it to a heap of rubble. The population lives in caves and has hardly any food. At the request of the Pope a feeding centre has been set up in a Benedictine monastery and 1500 people are fed every day. On the instruction of the Pope more feeding centres are being organized in the Alban mountains in the battle area of the former Nettuno beachhead, and in the Liri valley. A sarcophagus containing the remains of Galvani, the great Italian scientist, which stands in the church of the convent of the Order of St. Claire, was heavily damaged during the recent raid on Bologna. The wood work suffered severe damage, while the zinc coffin was unharned. The coffin next to it, containing the remains of Galvani's wife, was smashed. Both bodies have been reinterred.

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20381/MFAA

APHQ, PWB? R.M. REPORT - No. 50 (?) - 5 August 1944

DEB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 16.25 Aug.2 (Monitored in London)

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FROSINONE

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ANAGNI - Mura pre-romane - Casa romanica Tommasi - Campanile romanico di S. Andrea - Arcacci di piscina - Palazzo medievale comunale - Cattedrale col campanile isolato e cripta - Resti Palazzo Bonifacio VIII - Casa medievale al vicolo di S. Chiara - Avanzi archeologici e medievali sparsi nell'abitato.

FERENTINO - Mura poligonali pelasgiche con interpolazioni romane - Porte romane nell'antica cinta (porta Sanguinaria, ecc.) - Sepolcro di Aulo Quintilio Prisco - Resti medievali del palazzo Comunale, già Consolare - Campanile e abside di S. Valentino - Chiesa medievale di S. Francesco - Acropoli su base di mura erniche - Costruzione romana con ipogei, e sopra il palazzo episcopale - Duomo medievale - Chiesa cistercense di S. Maria Maggiore - Chiesa Medievale di S. Lucia - Notevoli resti medievali sparsi nell'abitato.

FROSINONE - Resti archeologici - Campanile del Duomo - Resti medievali - Chiesa neo-classica di S. Lucia.

VEROLI - Resti di mura ciclopiche erniche e mura romane - Chiesa romanica di S. Erasmo - Chiesa di S. Maria Maggiore - Chiesa romanica di S. Maria dei Franconi - Cattedrale col campanile - Chiesa di S. M. Salomè - Palazzo Aliprandi XVI° secolo - Numerosi resti medievali nell'abitato.

Nei dintorni: Avanzi dell'Abbazia con Chiostro.

CASAMARI - Abbazia cistercense col Chiostro.

ALATRI - Mura ciclopiche dell'Acropoli preromana - Duomo - Chiesa medievale di S. Maria Maggiore - Palazzo medievale Casagrandi - Chiesa medievali S. Francesco, S. Stefani, S. Silvestro - Note-

FERENTINO - Mura poligonali pelasgiche con interpolazioni romane - Foro
romane nell'antica cinta (Porta Sanguinaria, ecc.) - Sepolcro
di Aulo Quintilio Prisco - Resti medievali del palazzo Comu-
nale, già Consolare - Campanile e abside di S. Valentino - Chie-
sa medievale di S. Francesco - Acropoli su base di mura erniche -
Costruzione romana con ipogei, e sopra il palazzo episcopale -
Duomo medievale - Chiesa cistercense di S. Maria Maggiore -
Chiesa Medievale di S. Lucia - Notevoli resti medievali sparsi
nell'abitato.

FROSINONE - Resti archeologici - Campanile del Duomo - Resti medievali -
Chiesa neo-classica di S. Lucia.

VEROLI - Resti di mura ciclopiche erniche e mura romane - Chiesa ro-
manica di S. Erasmo - Chiesa di S. Maria Maggiore - Chiesa ro-
manica di S. Maria dei Franconi - Cattedrale col campanile -
Chiesa di S. M. Salomè - Palazzo Aliprandi XVI° secolo - Numerosi
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Chiesa medievali S. Francesco, S. Stefani, S. Silvestro - Note-
voli elementi medievali nell'abitato.

GUARCINO - Resti archeologici - Chiesa medievale di S. Michele - Notevoli
elementi medievali nel paese.

TRISULTI - Abbazia cistercense -

CECCANO - Chiesa cistercense di S. Maria a Fiume - Chiesa medievale di
S. Nicola - Castello.

MASENO - Chiesa medievale cistercense di S. Lorenzo.

POFI - Palazzo Ducale con altissima torre - Chiesa di S. Maria, di
S. Antonino, di S. Pietro.

✓ ARPINO - Mura megalitiche e soprastanti medievali - Castello -

Chiesa di S. Maria.

Nei dintorni: "Civitatevecchia" con importanti mura megalitiche (Porta dell'Arce).

✓ ISOLA DEL LIRI - Castello Boncompagni - Chiesa di S. Domenico con cripta e Chiostro.

✓ SORA - Acropoli volsca - Chiesa medievale di S. Francesco - Chiesa di S. Restituta - Duomo.

✓ LATINA - Avanzi romani - Castello medievale del Cantelmo - Chiesa dell'Assunta.

PICO - Castello d'Aquino.

✓ POCCASECCA - Castello.

✓ CASTELLINO - Anfiteatro e teatro romano - Sepolcro di Ummidia Quadratilla trasformato in cappella del Crocifisso - Madonna dalle cinque torri - Campanile della Cattedrale - Chiesa Madre.

MONTECASSINO - Abbazia Benedettina con i Chiostri.

✓ AUSONIA - Chiesa Parrocchiale e Castello.

✓ AQUINO - S. Maria della Libera sulle rovine del Tempio di Ercole Liberratore - Arco detto di Marcantonio - Porta romana di S. Lorenzo Chiesa dei SS. Filippo e Giacomo su Basilica romana - Anfiteatro - Basilica di S. Pietro Vetere sul c.d. Tempio di Cerere - Chiesa della Maddalena con resti del Tempio di Diana.

✓ ESPERIA - Chiesa di Rocceguglielma - Palazzo Calcagno, già Spinelli - Castello medievale - Altro palazzo (della Pretura).

✓ ELENA - Tomba di Sempromio Atratinio.

✓ MONTECORVO - Cattedrale (S. Bartolomeo) nel Castello del IX secolo (ruderi).

LATINA - Avanzi romani - Castello medievale del Cantelmo - Chiesa dell'Assunta.
PICO - Castello d'Aquino.
ROCCASECCA - Castello.
MCASSINO - Anfiteatro e teatro romano - Sepolcro di Ummidia Quadratilla trasformato in cappella del Crocifisso - Madonna dalle cinque torri - Campanile della Cattedrale - Chiesa Madre.
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ELENA - Tomba di Sempronio Atratinio.
PONTECORVO - Cattedrale (S. Bartolomeo) nel Castello del IX secolo (ruderi).
S. GIOVANNI INCARICO - Chiesa di S. Maria della Forma.
 Nelle vicinanze, resti dell'antica Fabrateria Nova.

Forma

DAMAGE IN MID-ITALY LESS THAN EXPECTED - 18 July 1944.The New York Times

LONDON, July 17 - Officers of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Commission have just completed an inspection in central Italy and report that damage to architectural monuments is less than expected. At Minturno the thirteenth-century mosaic pulpit of the Church of San Pietro was unharmed and the church itself was only slightly damaged. In Gaeta the Cathedral-which is largely modernized-is damaged but not a complete loss. In Itri and Fondi all the churches listed as being of major interest have been damaged or destroyed, but the cathedral of Terracina is only slightly damaged.

The cathedral at Velletri is a ruin. The municipal museum suffered heavy damage and the Church of Santa Maria del Trivio has lost most of its stucco decoration. The great Ginetti palace was hit several times. The town of Palestrina suffered heavy damage and the interior of the cathedral, including finely carved wooden choir stalls, was destroyed. The Barberini palace was badly hit, but most of the best exhibits of the museum that it housed had been removed.

Castel Gandolfo, in the Alban Hills, was not much hurt except for a hole blasted in the west retaining wall, broken windows and loosened mullions. Isernia suffered relatively little. The fine medieval Fontana Fraterna was smashed, but restoration is believed possible. The cathedral at Termoli, with its twelfth-century facade, appeared unharmed, but it is feared that its apse has been damaged and may collapse.

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WHAT TO SEE AT ASSISI.

ASSISI is known to all the world as the home of St Francis, one of the greatest and most fascinating characters of Christian History. He was born here at ASSISI in 1182. After the carefree years of a lively youth, he felt called to religious endeavour, renounced all worldly possessions, and dedicated himself to a life of poverty, prayer, and good works. He preached the brotherhood of man and indeed of all living things under the sun. Thus he had a tremendous influence on history at a time when people's interest in the simple beauties of nature was already taking the place of the more dogmatic ideas of the Middle Ages. This widespread interest in the realities of the natural world grew steadily through the 14th century and gave rise to the great creative period called the Renaissance, or "rebirth". So we see that St Francis of Assisi was a highly significant figure, not only in the history of the church, but also in the liberation of human thought and effort. After a lifetime of service to humanity, he died in 1226; he is buried here at ASSISI in the Church of St Francis.

SAN FRANCESCO. The Basilica of St Francis consists of the Lower Church and the Upper Church. Begun in 1228, two years after the Saint's death. Visit Lower Church first:

Lower Church. Enter on left side, through rich Gothic portal with rose-window above (both now covered). Interior is dimly lighted and mysterious, with frescoes (paintings made directly on fresh plaster) by artists from Florence and Siena. Note especially those on vaults over high altar, probably by the renowned Giotto. Steps from the middle of the nave descend to the Crypt where St Francis is buried.

Upper Church. Reached by Stairway in corridor of sacristy of Lower Church. The Upper Church is much more lofty and bright, seeming almost gay in contrast to the Lower Church. See particularly the remarkable series of 28 frescoes of the Life of St Francis, by Giotto and his pupils.

MUSEO FRANCESCO. Via S Francesco 23. Museum containing paintings, sculptures, and other objects connected with Franciscan history.

SANTA CHIARA. Piazza S Chiara. Renaissance - Gothic Church, begun about 1257. Has excellent rose-window; contains paintings and sculptures of 13th and 16th centuries.

DUCMO (S RUFINO). Piazza S Rufino. Early church refashioned in 1134 and later. Note three decorated portals and massive bell tower. Contains paintings and sculptures of 12th - 16th centuries.

TEMPLE OF MINERVA. Piazza del Comune. Roman temple, remodeled in 16th century as Church of S FILIPPO NERI.

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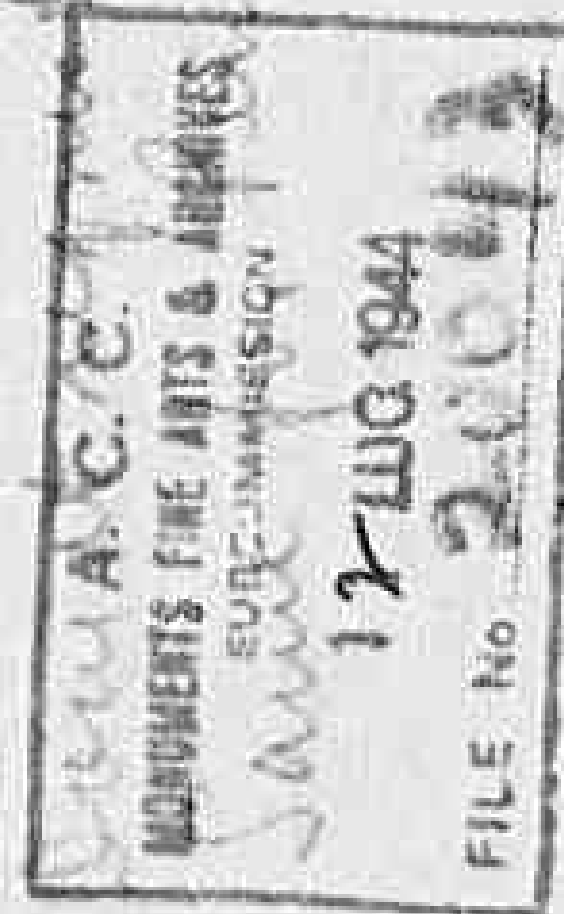
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DUGMO (S RUFINO). Piazza S Rufino. Early church refashioned in 1134 and later. Note three decorated portals and massive bell tower. Contains paintings and sculptures of 12th - 16th centuries.

TEMPLE OF MINERVA. Piazza del Comune. Roman temple, remodeled in 16th Century as Church of S FILIPPO NERI.

PINACOTECA CIVICA Piazza del Comune. Municipal gallery of Paintings. (14th - 16th centuries) and other objects of interest.

ROCCA MAGGIORE. On ridge above town. Restored remains of mediaval castle, where the great Stabian, Frederick II, lived for several years as a boy. 387
Attacked and demolished by the people in 1198; first rebuilt in 1367. 387



- 2 -

built by Port on the side
CONVENT OF SAN DAMIANO. About 1 km south of Assisi, beyond Porta Nara.
 Founded by St Francis on the site of the small church where, in 1205, he
 had heard the heavenly voice that started him on his career of religious
 conversion. Here also, in 1224, he wrote his sublime "Cantico di Frate
 Sole" (Song of my Brother the Sun).

SANTA MARIA DELLA ANCELLA. About 3 km SW of Assisi, beyond Porta S.
 Francesco. Large 16th century church, built around the much older small
 chapel ("Porziuncola") where St Francis died.

Controlled by ANG EIGHTH ARMY

APHA, PAB

UN News Service N. 15 - 2 July 1944

LIBERATED ITALY

PEACE FALLS OVER LIBERATED PERUGIA

PERUGIA, July 1 -- This famous university city, rich in treasures of art and architecture, is breathing freely again after months of fear and terror, wrote William Doerflinger, United Nations News reporter, today.

Citizens of this city, freed on June 20, are enjoying excellent relations with Allied soldiers nightseeding on leave or assigned to administrative duties within its magnificent sweep of tiled roofs and historic walls, spires, halls, and churches, and among the paintings by Perugino Raffaello and other masters.

As a result of German demolitions the water system is interrupted, although people can secure good water by carrying it into their homes from public sources. The Germans blew up the municipal electric plant and effected a huge crater in Via Carlo Umberto. The electric light, telephone and tramway services are still off, but rapid restoration is taking place under the Allied Military Government authorities.

Shops and villas were looted of everything the Germans could carry away, said Lester Maynard, a retired member of the United States Foreign Service, who was interned in Perugia with his wife and two daughters.

One courtyard of the famous church of San Pietro, said Maynard, was used by the Germans for gasoline storage.

The most hated name in Perugia today, beyond the slightest doubt, wrote Doerflinger, was that of Armando Rocchi, prefect and head of Perugia Province, who fled with his closest henchmen before the Allies arrived. Collaborating with the Germans, Rocchi had conducted a reign of terror in the city.

Rocchi brought about the death of many patriots. Documents dated April 24, found by Allied authorities in his former office, forbade the placing of flowers or other decorations on the graves of these "rebels". Among those shot were a boy of 16 and a man of 60. Scores of attacks on Fascist barracks and town halls, and executions of Germans, were recorded in these captured documents.

(PAB)

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(PMB)

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1st July, 1944. P.25.

VILLA D'ESTE AT TIVOLI

Tivoli, famous among Roman cities as the site chosen by the Emperor Augustus and Hadrian, as well as other famous men like Maecenas, for splendid palaces, has unfortunately suffered cruelly during the final battle for Rome. The Villa d'Este, like the grounds of Hadrian's Villa, according to "The Times" correspondent, unfortunately suffered a direct hit by which the whole upper story on one side of the courtyard was demolished. The hanging gardens, with their famous fountains and cascades, were relatively undamaged, although a big bomb burst on the upper terrace, causing havoc among trees and shrubs. The same bomb wrecked a dug-out where some thirty German soldiers were sheltering, and their bodies are now buried in a mass grave at the end of the terrace. Built in 1550 by Pirro Ligorio for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, the Villa d'Este's gardens are the most notable of all Renaissance decorative gardens in Italy. Sir Michael Bone, in his drawing, selects the grounds rising gradually in terraces to the Villa towering at the summit. From a rondel with a road is laid out an avenue of the tallest cypress-trees in Italy, reaching to over 200 ft. At the ends and intermediate sections of the cross-walks are ornamental fountains fed by water from the River Anio. The unfinished casino at the top contains frescoes by the brothers Zuccaro, Girol, Lauriano and others. Tivoli - the Tiber of antiquity - stands 760 ft. above the sea, on the west of the Sabine Mountains, from which the River Anio issues upon a limestone rock, and it winds through a ravine in which are the celebrated waterfalls. The Villa was once occupied by the ill-fated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Este, whose assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 led directly to the first world war.

(Accompanied by a drawing by Sir Michael Bone.)

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(Accompanied by a drawing by Sir Mairhead Bone.)

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AFHQ, PWB, R. M. REPORT - No. 12 - 24 June 1944

RADIO BERLIN IN GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11.8 Mos. 09.45 JUNE 23

Allies Destroy Italian Museum

The museum of Lake Nemi has been destroyed by Anglo-American troops. In this museum there were the two ships of Caligula which had been recovered from the lake.

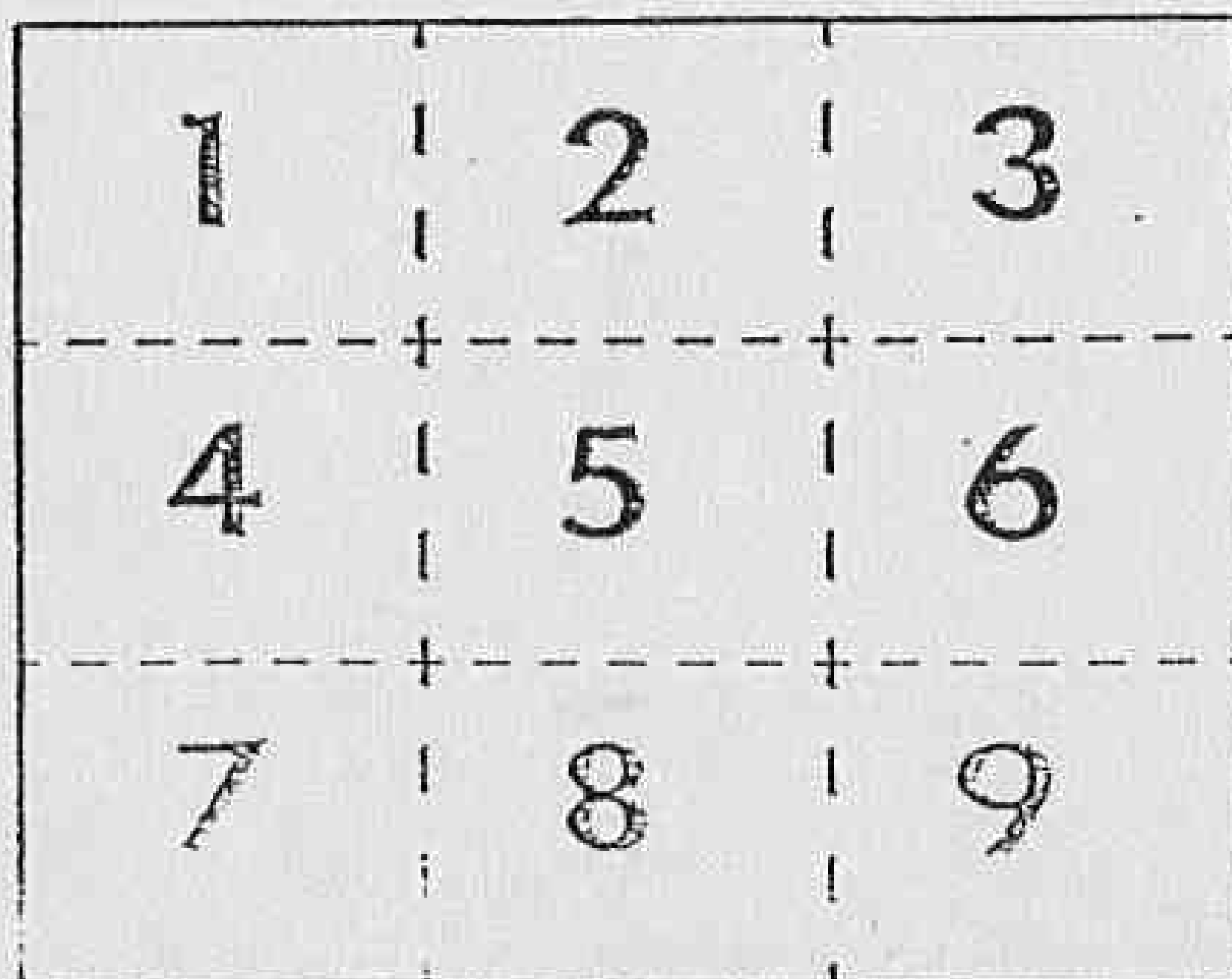
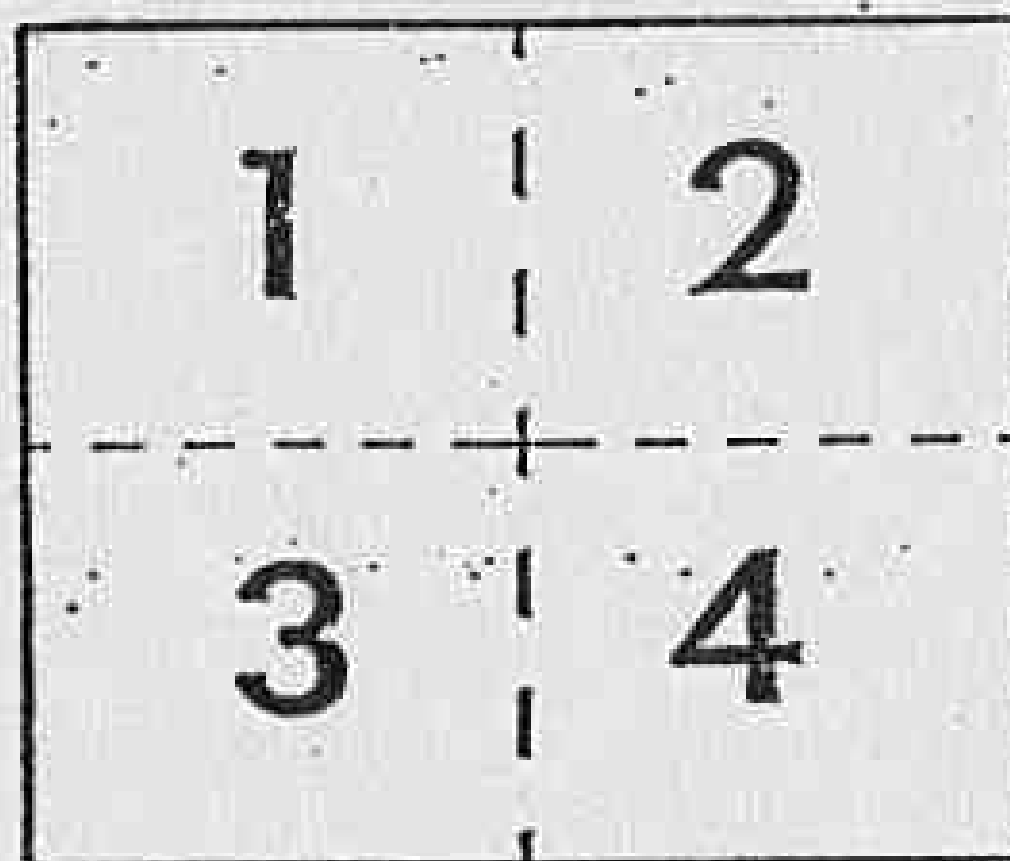
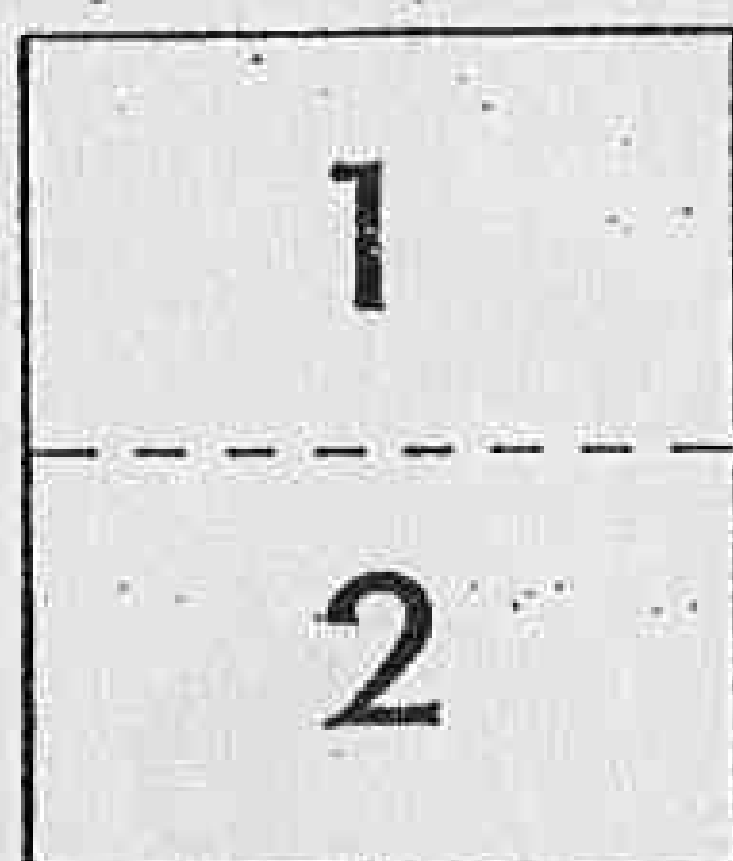
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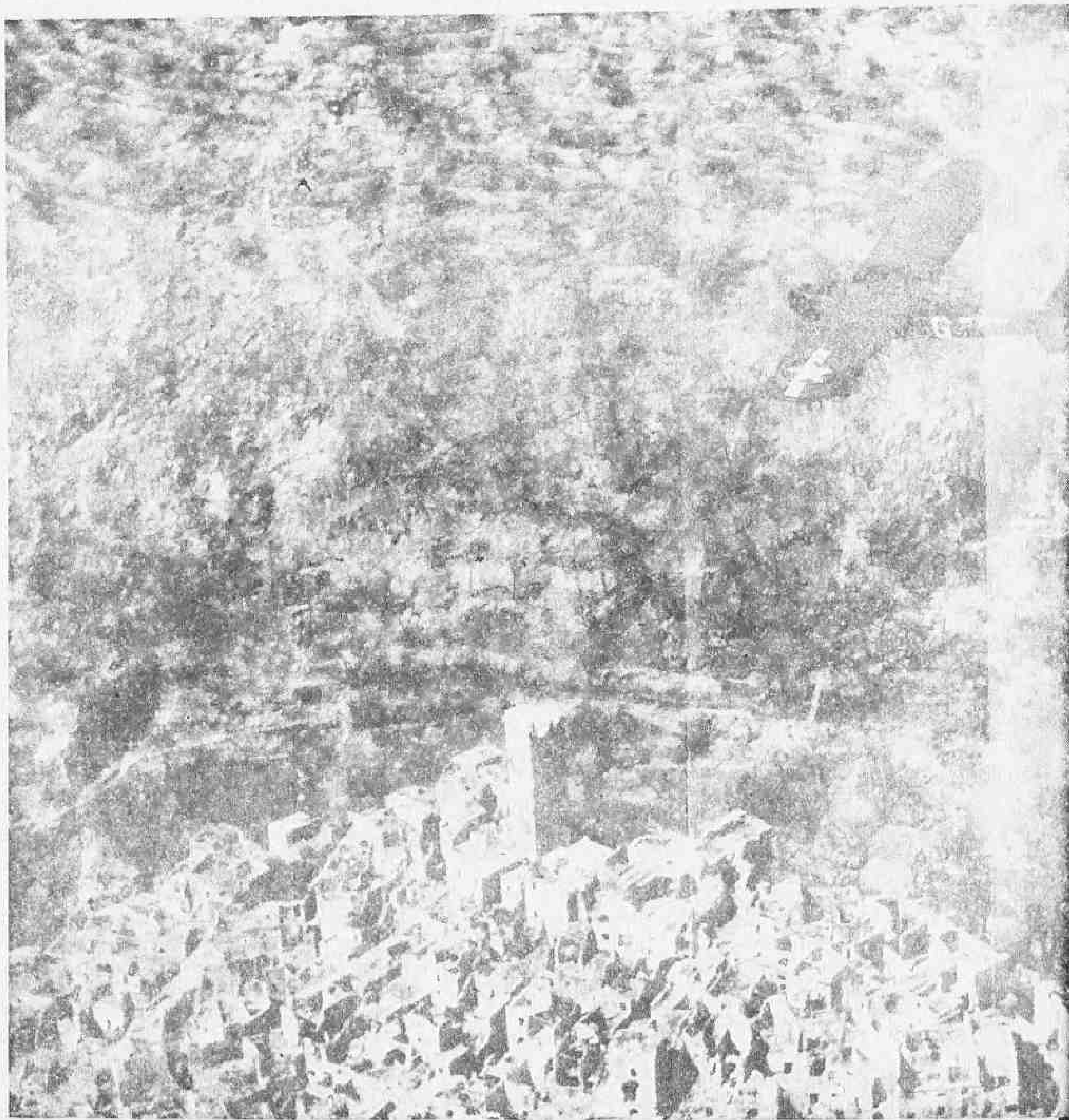
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



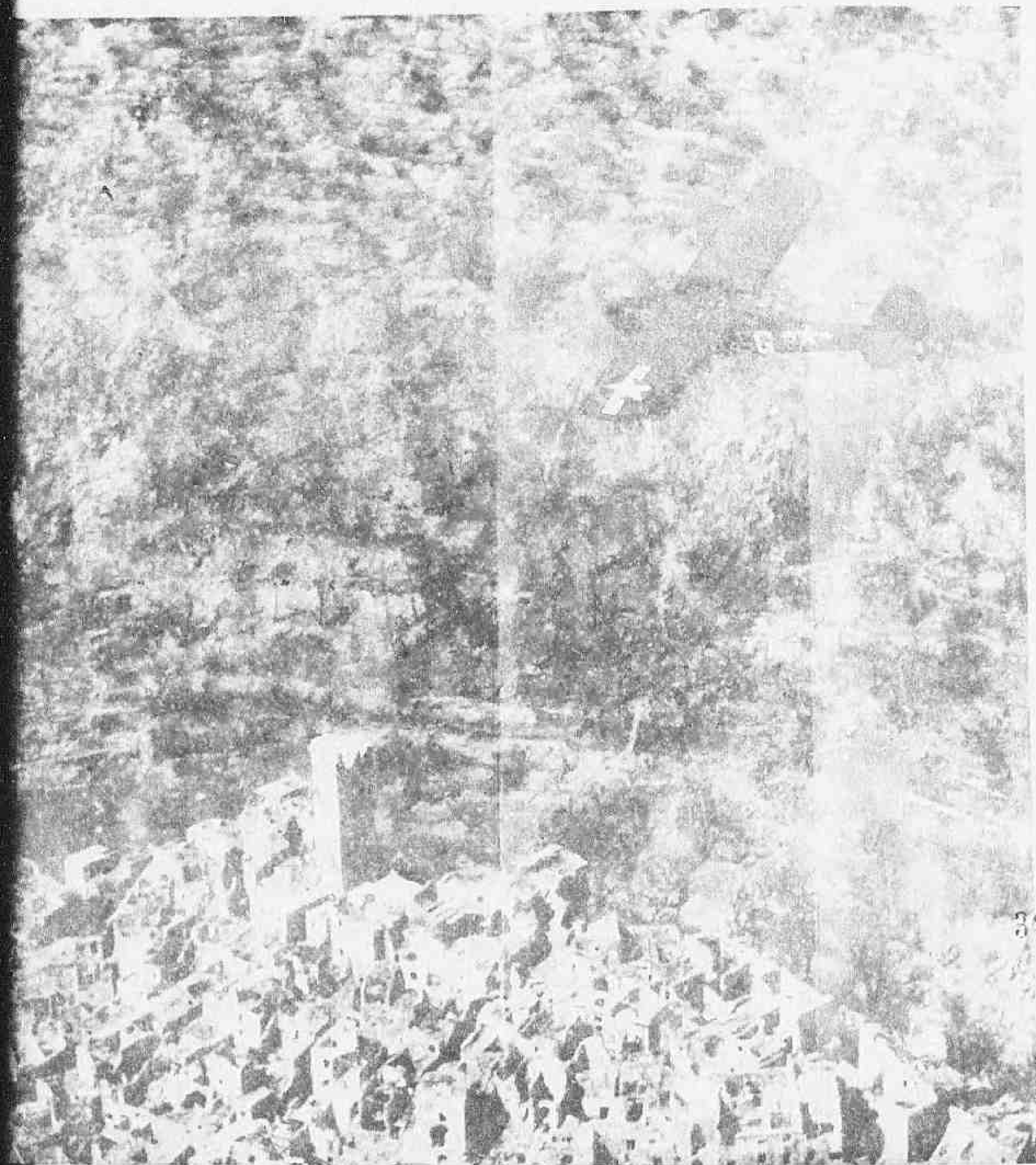
PM THURSDAY JUNE 29 1964

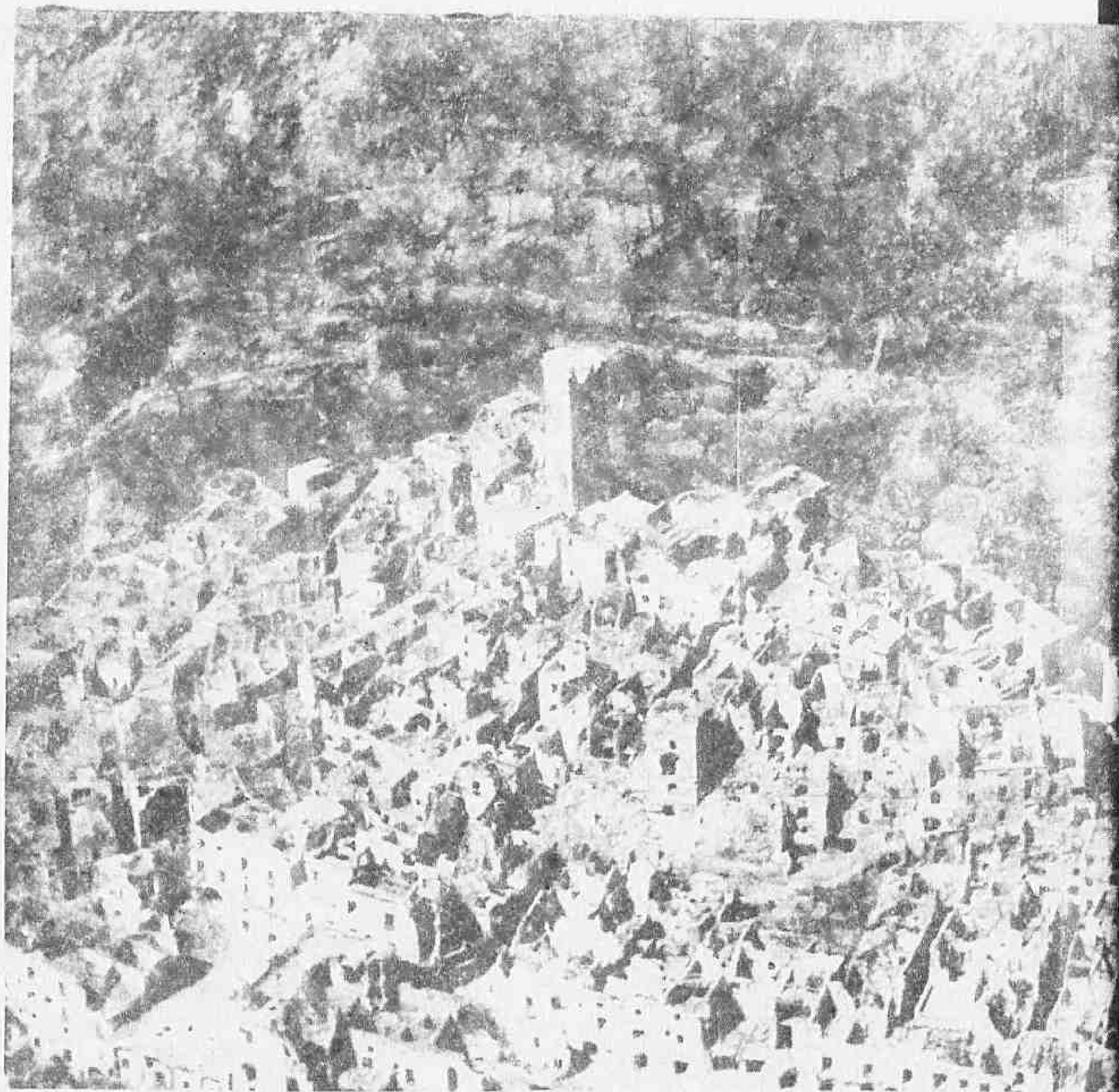
How Gunfire Can Wreck an Entire Village



PM THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1964

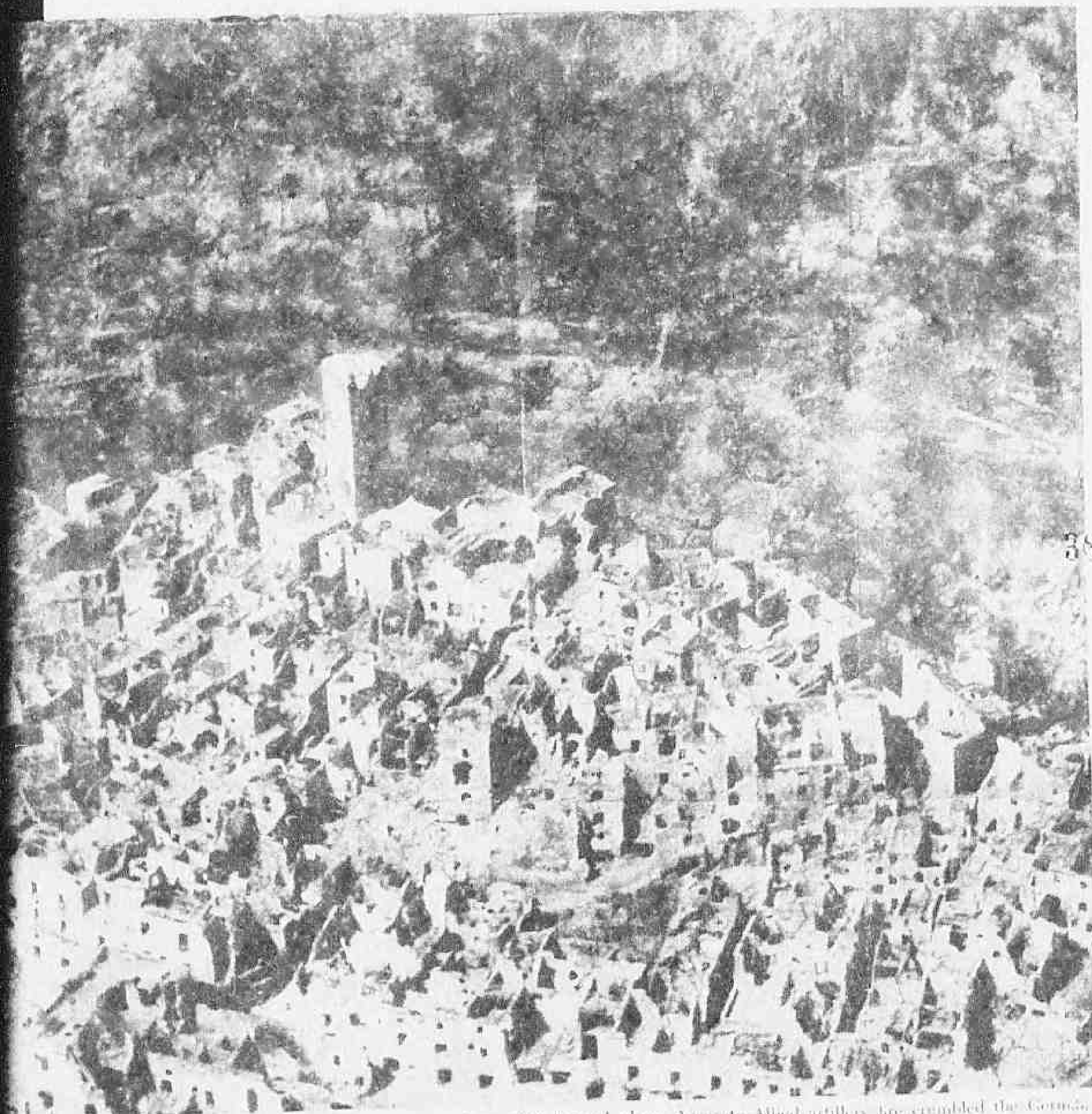
Fire Can Wreck an Entire Village





The town of Castles presents a picture of total destruction to the south of the Type X observation plane flying above it. This photo was made

from same type of plane. Accurate Allied artillery has been directed on the town forcing large numbers to evacuate to the south.



3823

resents a picture of awful destruction to the town. A reconnaissance plane flying above it. This photo was made

from same type of plane. Accurate Allied artillery has crumbled the German defenses in the town, forcing Gaps to evacuate to the north. Signal Corps

Zone Ortolani — Regia & Site

ZONA LIBERATA

Opere d'arte di maggiore importanza:

- GAETA, SS. Annunziata. G.F. CRISCUOLO, Polittico (prima metà Cinquecento).
sull'altare maggiore.
- " " G.F. CRISCUOLO, Trittico - nell'atrio.
- " " " 18 tele - nell'Oratorio
- " " B. PERUZZI (?), Annunciazione - nell'altare della sagrestia.
- " " SCIPIONE PULZONE, Immacolata - nell'altare dell'oratorio
- " S. Lucia IGNOTO del 1456, Polittico - nell'altare.
- " Duomo (Museo) IGNOTO del XIII° secolo, Madonna -piccola tavola.
- FONDI, S. Pietro. CRISTOFORO SCACCO, Trittico: L'Annunciazione, i Santi benedettini Onorato e Mauro, e predella con l'Ultima Cena. Firmato 1499 - nel braccio destro del transetto.
- " " CRISTOFORO SCACCO (?), Trittico: Madonna in trono con angeli, S. Gerolamo che legge e lo stesso santo che fa penitenza (rovinato) - ivi.
- " " ANTONIAZZO ROMANO, Trittico: Madonna in trono, i santi Pietro e Paolo, e Onorato Caetani, conte di Fondi.
- " S. Maria Assunta, IGNOTI XV° SEC., 2 tavole e un trittico. -parete sinistra.
- " S. Francesco, Museo Lapidario (con frammenti scolpiti romani e medioevali).
- ARPINO Raccolta privata del Sig. Arturo Quadrini
- " " " del Sig. Nardi Pelagalli
- " " " della Marchesa Rappini Sangernano
- " S. Michele arc., quadri di GIUSEPPE CESARI, Cavalier d'Arpino.

AUSONIA, S. Maria del Piano, Cappella con affreschi di SCUOLA CASSINESE, XII° sec.

FONDI, S. Pietro, Ambone, sedia episcopale, facciata con statue.

" Palazzo del Principe e Castello

" S. Domenico Chiostro e Sala Capitolare.

GARDA, S. Giuseppe, detto S. Giovanni a mare, in via Bausan.

" S. Domenico.

SORA, S. Domenico

AQUINO, S. Maria della Libera (rovine).

S. VINCENZO AL VOLTURNO, Cripta con Affreschi di SCUOLA CASSINESE

COPY

APHQ, PWB

20381/MPAA

U.N. News Service, No. 6 - 22 June 1944.

VATICAN SAVES ITALIAN CULTURAL TREASURES

VATICAN CITY, June 21 - Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Vatican, the famous Archives and Library of the Abbey of Mount Cassino, containing rare codices, books, and art treasures, have been preserved from destruction by war.

This library collection was first brought to the old Fortress of Spoleto (Rocca di Spoleto), last October, and from there to the Castel Sant'Angelo in Rome, on December 8, 1943, whence it was later transferred to the Vatican Library.

On March 2 and 3, 1944, the Library of the Cardinal of York which was housed in the Episcopal Seminary of Frascati, was brought to the Vatican Library from that building, which had been badly damaged by bombing. It comprises about 13,000 volumes and manuscripts, some of which are very rare. The Archives and part of the Episcopal Curial Library of the same town were also brought to the Vatican on March 3 and 11. Two beautiful carved-wood doors dating back to the 14th century, which belonged to the old Della Rovere family, were also transferred to the Vatican.

Seventy-six cases of extremely rare documents belonging to the famous Basilican Abbey of Grottaferrata near Rome were salvaged and brought to the Vatican on March 1, 1944, while on February 10, 1944, the representatives of the Italian Government Public Libraries entrusted to the Vatican Library numerous manuscripts and other rare objects belonging to the Abbey. (VSB)

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AMER, PWS

384/MFAA

III, News Service, No 131 - 28 May 1944

GERMANS SACKED CHURCH AT CASTROVIEJO

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY, May 27 - German troops, evacuating Castroviejo during the present Allied offensive, have sacked and looted the church, tearing down the sacred paintings and rifling cupboards and drawers, reported the Civil Affairs Officer of the Eighth Army AMG today.

The same AMG officer reported that Castroviejo is partly destroyed, but that large parts of the town are habitable and a number of people stayed in their homes throughout the fighting. Many who fled to the hills are returning, and yesterday the CAO began distributing food and cleaning up the town.

Among those who have not yet returned are the ex-pedrota (major) and the town treasurer, both of whom fled with the Germans. (PRO)

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AMN, PAB, HMB, Unit. No. 8 - APO 942

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R. H. Report No. 191 - 12 May 1944

RAIDS AGAINST THE VILLAGE OF CASTELGANDOLFO 10:26 H 1030 May 11RAIDS ON CASTELGANDOLFO

"L'OSERVATORE ROMANO" gives the following details on the recent raids on the extra-territorial property of Castelgandolfo:

"It is a sad duty to take stock of the damage caused by the many raids on the extra-territorial pontifical villa of Castelgandolfo, which still houses crowds of refugees, both in the buildings and in the park. Thanks to providential intervention, there has been no loss of life, but material damage is considerable.

"On the night of April 28 four fragments of bombs fell within the grounds of the villa, damaging numerous plantations and the boundary wall. On May 5, at 1030 a large formation of four-engined bombers, after raiding Albano, flew over Castelgandolfo and dropped several bombs on the villa.

Fortunately most of the deadly missiles failed to explode. One of these, however, hit the railway station, causing a fire which could only be put out after several hours work and thanks to the assistance of large numbers of refugees from the pontifical villa. Two fragments hit the Salvadore area and the olive grove situated below the villa of Propaganda Fide. That same night the factory's house suffered considerable damage when three fragments of bombs fell on it.

"Tuesday, May 9, at 1300 new bomber formations again flew over the territory of the villa, dropping numerous incendiary bombs and one high-explosive bomb, fifty missiles in all. The central area of the villa was hit in the part below the college of Propaganda Fide. Three incendiaries fell on the terrace of the Salvadore. The water system from the lake to the buildings suffered much. Several trees were broken. This time again, in spite of the large number of bombs which were dropped, there were no casualties, as the workers who were busy repairing the damage of previous raids had returned to the shelters for the night. More than 300 workers, most of them refugees, are engaged in repair work at the villa."

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AMH. PAB.

U.S. News Service No. 115 - 9 May 1944

COMMUNIQUE

ITALIAN FRONT

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, May 8 - Monday's communique:

AIR: Other fighter-bombers attacked enemy shipping at Civitavecchia, Porto Ferrario and off the Dalmatian coast.

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AFHQ, PAB

5381/NFAA

UN News Service, No. 110, 5 May 1944

ITALIAN FRONT

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, May 4 - Thursday's communique:

Yesterday medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force bombed bridges at Spoleto, Orvieto, Piculle, Taggia, and Imperia and the railyards at Viminaglia. Light bombers attacked rail and supply installations north of Rome, the harbor of Civitavecchia, and the Poligno-Terme rail line. Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked shipping and communications targets near the Dalmatian coast.

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AFM, PAB

UN News Service, No. 109, 4 May 1944

FLORENCE RAILYARDS BOMBED BY RAF

Allied forces against headquarters Italy, May 3 - Bombers of the RAF struck for the second day in succession the rail yards at Florence continuing the "operation strangle" which is slowly shutting off the main supply routes in northern and central Italy.

Both medium and heavy bombers were out yesterday, giving weight to the series of attacks which since March 24 have cut and kept out all longitudinal rail lines from Florence to Rome.

RAF Wellingtons bombed the three west-coast ports of Genoa, Leghorn and La Spezia, used by the Germans to move by sea the supplies now cut off from overland transport.

Squadrons of the Tactical Air Force attacked Florence rail yards yesterday. Trackways, warehouses and factories were engulfed in flames as a result of the attack.

Two rail bridges south of Florence on the main line to Rome were smashed by Mitchell bombers. They were the spans at G-vieto and Poggio. A third bridge at Marostica, on a spur line north of Rome, was also struck. Trackways near Ferrara and Bologna were also torn up by the rail-busting medium bombers. Rome, Ancona and Bari were heavily bombed, and an approach bridge at the coast town of Porto was reported hit.

Coastal planes attacked enemy coastal ferries at Ploce harbour, Yugoslavia, and strafed enemy motor transport in Albania. (AP)

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US News Service, No. 162, 4 May 1944

COMMUNIQUE 13ITALIAN FRONT

ALLIED FORCES ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, May 3 - Wehrmacht's counterattacks: Axis rail communications in northern and central Italy were main objectives yesterday of both medium and heavy bombers. Medium bombers attacked bridges at Orvieto, Macerata, Gesso di Nerbo and Fiumile, while heavy bombers attacked railyards at Castel Maggiore, Parma and Pavia and bridges at Cortello and the port of Spezia.

Shipping off the Adriatic coast was attacked by fighter-bombers. One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the day and six of ours are missing.

Last night heavy and medium night bombers attacked Genoa and Piacenza. During daylight yesterday about 35 enemy aircraft were sighted active over the battle areas. RAF flew nearly 1,500 sorties.

LAND: Several enemy raiding parties were repulsed along the front and on the Fifth Army Allied bridgehead. Patrols were active and there were some clashes.

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Capt Keller 20043

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2081/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB.

UN News Service, No. 101, 25 Apr 44.

On Sunday night RAF Wellingtons attacked the harbors of San Stefano, Piombino and Leghorn, on the Italian west coast, while Liberators struck at the port of Genoa, and Halifaxes, heaviest hitting of all night-flying bombers, pounded the Parma rail yards, on the Turin-Bologna-Rimini line across northern Italy.

Tactical Air Force planes continued their secondary attacks against the enemy's supply lines in Italy, in raids against rail lines and bridges at Incisa, Poggibonsi, Cecina, Aquila, Montesilvano and Attigliano. Only one miss was reported in all these missions, at Poggibonsi, where the big viaduct escaped bomb strikes.

In raids enemy airfields at Rieti, Foligno and Perugia, several parked aircraft were destroyed. Ammunition dumps and motor transport were also targets for day and night attacks.

Coastal Air Force planes attacked rail traffic in the Dubrovnik area, Yugoslavia, and also demolished a bridge at Valona in Albania.

MAAF flew approximately 1500 sorties Sunday. Fifty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 17 of ours are missing. (UNH).

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U O 20 1/100AA
AFHQ, FWD, RMS, UNIT No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 177, 22 Apr 44.

RADIO BOMB IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710Kcs 0800 APRIL 21

RAID DAMAGE IN PROVINCE OF ROME

The inspector of the Salesian Institutions wrote a report on the damage caused to the various Salesian buildings by enemy-raids in the province of Rome. At Littoria, the parish church of St. Mark was destroyed; the Salesian institute at Genzano was badly damaged; the parish church and the manse at Grottaferrata were damaged; the Shrine at Frascati and the brothers' house were destroyed; the Institute at Villa Sora was damaged.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION
UNIT NO. 3 APO 512

COPY

13 April 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 167

RADIO ROSES ITALIAN TO ITALY 710Kcs 2000 APRIL 14

CINNETTI PALACE DESTROYED

Summit
The Cinetti Palace in Velletri has been practically destroyed in a recent American raid. In one of the wings that by some miracle was left standing, the Germans discovered a library consisting of some 4000 books that were found to be of very great value. The library was taken to Rome by the German Command and handed over to the Princess Cinetti for safe-keeping.

3792

20391/12MA

AFH, PWB

U.S. News Service No. 145 - 13 June 1944

ALBAN HILLS TOWNS GUINED BY WAR; ONLY ROOMS IN RAPA UNTOUCHED

NAPLES, June 12 - The famed Alban Hills suburbs of Rome, favorite getting spots for the population of the Italian Capital, are now charred and blasted by war and German looting.

Caserta, Ardea, Castel Gandolfo, Marino, Grottaferrata, Nemi, Monte Pincio, Ostia, Santa Marinella, Colonna, and Frascati have been found largely destroyed. Roca di Papa, however, escaped without much damage. Food is short in all the towns.

At Nemi, the museum with the ancient boats of Caligula was burned by the Germans just before they left, said the AOC reports. At Tivoli, a bomb fell in the garden of Villa d'Este, causing slight damage.

Other reports to the AOC said that towns in the Cassino Plain, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the recent campaign, are almost completely destroyed. The entire area has been sealed off against the entry of civilians. Frosinone is very badly damaged. Every article in every house was looted, even doors and windows being carried away by the Germans, said the AOC. The water system of Frosinone was ruined beyond repair. Ferentino was half destroyed, and Anagni was "completely damaged" said the reports. (PWA:CC)

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AFM, PNB, RMB, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

20381/MMAA

R. M. Report No. 207 - 31 May 1944

RADIO NEWS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 715 Kcs. 2000 May 30

Finnish Bulletin (See D.H.B.)

Chinese Front.Italian Cities Damaged in Enemy Raids.

During the terror raid carried out by Anglo-American formations on May 13th on Parma, many monuments were hit. The colossal building of the 16th century "Pilotto", which contained the library, the picture-gallery, the State Archives of the State, the Academy of Arts and the famous Farnese Theatre has been partially destroyed. The famous monument to Maria Luisa has been smashed. The Gothic churches of San Francesco and of Santa Maria delle Grazie were also hit.

The following day, Mantua was the objective of the enemy's fury. An incendiary bomb hit the 15th cupola of the church of San Gottardo and other bombs fell on the Palbrano building and on the church of San Gervasio. The church of San Lorenzo and the Museum of Salsani especially were hit. During the enemy raid of May 14th on Vicenza many buildings of historic and artistic importance were hit, among them the 18th century church of San Gaetano and Palazzo Bastico.

Serious damage was caused in Faenza during the enemy raid of May 15th. The famous International Museum of ceramics was destroyed. The twenty-two halls and the scientific installations are now a heap of rubble.

On May 27th, 28th and 29th the enemy airforce carried out a raid on Vercelli where, among other things, a school and several houses were hit. Genoa was also the objective of an enemy raid which caused heavy damage to residential districts and some casualties. The neighborhood of Florence was attacked again, as was Pistoia. Rural districts, also, were raided in this province with resulting deaths and casualties. Bologna and country districts of the province of Perugia were bombed. An enemy aircraft was shot down and its crew captured. Other places in the provinces of Terni, Viterbo and Arezzo were raided.

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EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
20 May 1944.

Tivoli Raided

Rome - Tivolin, east of Rome, suffered great damage in Allied air attacks. Several thousand dead and wounded are spoken of. The town is reported to be in ruins.

3789

20043 20381
041

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

A Correspondent Visits the Front

*****The ruins of Velletri, a town which existed three thousand years ago and is therefore older than Rome, have been ground to dust. One of the most handsome pearls in the necklace of towns around Rome has been wiped out.

3788

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~~20044~~

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

* * * * *

Air Raids on Outskirts of Rome

***** A number of churches were hit, among them that of Santa Maria Maggiore and San Biagio. Residential sections were also hit. There were many casualties. The fury of the enemy was also directed against Viterbo. Among the buildings hit, is the large theater of.....the hospital of San Simone and the Vignola Fountain. The number of victims is now being ascertained.

* * * * *

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

* * * * *

Rome Bombed

This morning Anglo-American planes, after having flown over the city of Rome, struck at the ancient Via Appia as well as the new Via Appia, dropping fragmentation bombs. Some bombs were dropped at San Paolo. The Divine Amore sanctuary, so dear to the Romans, was not spared.

* * * * *

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3786

20384/AFMA

AFHQ, FIB, HHS, Unit, No. 8 - AFO 512

R. H. Report No. 205, 23 May 1944

RADIO BOMB IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 743 Eos. 1300 May 27

Disaster Front

Eastern Air Force

Air Activity in Italy

Two more enemy formations later attacked Tivoli, causing a great deal of damage and some victims. Villa d'Este, that historic jewel of the Renaissance, was hit and damaged.

It has been learned that during the recent air raids on Subiaco, the historic abbey of Santa Scolastica, founded by Saint Benedict towards the end of the fifth century, was hit. The front of the monastery was damaged, but fortunately not seriously.

3787

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Reg. 4

E L E N C O

(I principali monumenti conservati nella zona fra il Volturno e Roma.

MONDRAGONE	Church	S. Michele arcangelo
	"	S. Rufino
CARINOLA	"	xDuomo
	House	xCasa Novelli
	"	x Casa Martullo
	"	Casa Aceti
	"	Casa Parascandolo
	Castle	Palazzo Ducale
VENTAROLI	xxx Church	S. Maria in Foreclaudia
SPARANISE	"	S. Vito
CALVI RISORTA	"	xxDuomo
	Grotto	xGrotto dei Santi
	"	x Grotto della Formelle
	Castle	Castello
FORMIGOLA	Church	S. Maria del Castello
	"	Spirito Santo
ALIFE	"	x Duomo (S. Biato)
	Chapel	S. Giovanni (Torre del Gladiatori)
	Roman Palace	Cryptoporticus, "Torreione"
PIEDIMONTE D'ALIFE	x Civic Museum	
	Church	xG. Tommaso d'Aquino (or S. Domenico)
	"	xS. Salvatore
	"	xAnnunciata
	"	x S. Biagio
	"	S. Maria maggiore
	Palace	Castelli d'Aragona
" (near)	Church	S. Maria Occo revole
RIANNO	xxx "	S. Maria della Stella
PIETRANIELLA	"	Annunciata
PIETRAVAIRANO	"	xS. Maria la Vigna
	"	xx
VAIRANO PATENORA	"	x S. Maria de Ferraria
TEANO	Church	Duomo
	"	x S. Paride
	"	x S. Maria de Foris

3785

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(Teano)

Roman Amphitheatre
"Loggione"
Mediaeval Fountain

STELLA LUNGA

Church xxx Duomo (near) church S. Maria della
x Annunziata Piana
S. Agostino
S. Germano
Roman and mediaeval Walls

ROCCAMONFIEA (near) x Monastery of the Lattani

CARIGLIANO River x Tower of Capodiferro (Museum)

MINTURNO

Church xx S. Pietro (Duomo)
x Annunziata
Castle
x Roman Forum: excavations of the University of
Pennsylvania
(near) x Ruins of the Temple of Dea Matia
Town Hall
House Carafa

GALLUSSIO

Church S. Stefano
Annunziata

MIGLIANO

x Castle Sanziante (Caetani)

S. ELIA FINESTRAPIDE Church x S. Maria maggiore

ATINA

Roman Walls and Gate
xDucal Palace

S. VITTORE DEL LATO Church x Collegiata
" x S. Nicola

S. ANGELO IN TREBBICHE

" x S. Nicola

CASSINO

" x Duomo
" xx S. Maria delle Cinque Torri
" x Chapel del Crocifisso
Abbatial Palace

Roman Walls and Amphitheater
Castle "Rocca Janula"

(near)

xxxx Monastery of Montecassino
x S. Maria in Trebbio

AQUINO

x Roman Ruins (Basilica, Amphitheater, Temples)
xx Arc of Marcantonio
Gate of S. Lorenzo
Mediaeval Towers
Church xx S. Maria della Libera
House Quagliazzi

3784

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PONTROGROVO (near)	Church S. Giovanni Battista
ROVERETO (Roccaguglielma)	" Church
RUSCHIA (near)	" S. Michele arcangelo "xxx3. Maria del Piano (or delle Fratte)
FOSSIA	" S. Teresa S. Erasmo xTower of Mola xxVilla Rubino (Museum) xRoman "Tomb of Cicerone"
ELERA	Church S. Cosma " S. Giacomo
GARTA	"xxxDuomo and Steeple (Episcopal Museum) " xxAnnunziata " xS. Giovanni a mare (or S. Giuseppe) xS. Domenico S. Lucia S. Francesco xxCastle Palace Caetani " of Ladialao " Guastaferrri xTomb of Munazio Plancio (roman) xTomb of Sempronio Agatino Chapel of the Crocifisso at Montagna Spaccata
ITRI (near)	Church S. Maria " Annunziata " S. Michele arcangelo Castle Church xS. Maria della Civita
S. GIOVANNI INCERICO	" S. Maria della Forma
ROCCASECCA	" S. Tommaso " Annunziata
ARFINO	" S. Michele arcangelo " S. Maria Assunta di Civita " S. Andrea Castle xPre-roman Walls, Arch and Gate (Civitavecchia) Palace Cesari
ISOLA DEL LIRI	Church xS. Domenico

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3783

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FORA	Church	S. Maria (Duomo)	
	"	S. Restituta	
	"	S. Bartolomeo	
FONDI	"	xx S. Pietro	
	"	x S. Maria Assunta (Collegiata)	
	"	S. Domenico	
	"	S. Francesco	
		Roman Walls and Gate	
		xx Palace of the Prince	
		Castle	
MONTI SAN BIAGIO	"	Church	
TERACINA	"	xx Duomo (S. Cesario)	(near) ruins of S. Antonio
		S. Domenico	
		Annunziata	Castle of Frangipane
		xx Civic Museum	
		xx Temple of Giove	
		Roman Ruins (Capitolium, Amphitheater etc)	Villa of Domitian
FOSSANOVA	"	xxx Abbey	
ANAGNI	"	Church	
PRIVERNO (Piacerno)	"	Duomo	
	"	S. Lorenzo	
	"	S. Antonio	
		Town Hall	
SEZZE	"	Duomo	
SOVILLA ERICA		Roman Walls	
CARPINETO		Palace of Leone XIII	
VEROLI	"	S. Erasmo	
	"	S. Salome	
	"	S. Andrea	
		xx Giovardiana Library	
		Episcopal Palace	
		Roman Gates and Walls	
		Medieval Houses	
ADATRI	"	xx Roman Walls (near)	CASAMARI xxx Abbey
	"	S. Maria maggiore	3782
	"	S. Stefano	
	"	Maddalena	
	"	S. Silvestro	
		Palace of Cardinal Gottifredo	
		Medieval Houses	

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VENTINO	Church	xxS. Maria maggiore
	"	S. Francesco
	"	S. Valentino
	"	Duomo and episcopal Palace
	"	Roman Walls and Gates
	"	Town Hall
ANAGNI	"	xxxDuomo
	"	xCappuccini
	"	xPalace of Bonifacio VIII
	"	XTown Hall
	"	xHouse Barnkow
SESTI	"	S. Pietro
	"	xxRoman Walls
SEMONETA	"	xDuomo (assunta) (near)
	"	VALVISCIOLO xxxAbbey
	"	S. Michela arcangelo
	"	S. Nicola
	"	S. Giuseppe
	"	Roman Walls
	"	Palace Castani
PILETTINO	"	xx Mediaeval Sanctuary
SUBIACO	"	xxx Monastery of Sacro Speco
	"	xx " Santa Scolastica
	"	x S. Francesco
	"	Castle
OLEVANO	"	Castle of Colonna
VALMONTONE	"	xx Palace of Doris
CORI	"	xx Annunziata
	"	S. Oliva
	"	xxx Temple of Escules and Temple of
	"	Fortuna
	"	x Roman Ruins (salts, Temples, Bridge
	"	etc)
	"	x Castle San Pietro
NINFA AND NORMA	"	xxx Roman and Mediaeval Ruins
ANZIO	"	x Villa Sarsina
NETUNO	"	x Fortress
VILLERI	"	xx Duomo (S. Clemente)
	"	x S. Maria del Trivio
	"	S. Michele arcangelo
	"	S. Maria del Sangue
	"	S. Martino
	"	Town Hall

3781

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LANUVIO

x Church
xx Roman Ruins

PALESTRINA Church

Duomo (S. Agapito)
xx Palace Barberini
Chapel of S. Rosalia

ARSOLI

Villa of the Prince Massimo

VICOVARO

xx Temple of San Giacomo
Monastery of S. Cosimato

RIOTREDDO

xx Annunziata

TIVOLI

Duomo (S. Lorenzo)
x S. Giovanni evangelista
x S. Biagio
S. Silvestro
xxx Villa Gregoriana
xxx Villa d'Eate
xx Temple of Vesta and others
(near) x Temple della Tosse
Palace Torlonia
Castle
(near) xx S. Maria in Voltarella

VILLA ADRIANA

xxx Roman Ruins

FRANCATI

xx Gesu'
S. Rocco
xxx Villa Aldobrandini
xx Villa Falconieri
x Villa Lancellotti
x Villa Mondragone
Villa Borghese

GROTTAFRATTATA

xxx Abbey

TUSCOLO

xxx Roman Ruins

MARINO

x Civic Museum
Duomo

ROCCA DI PAPA

x Cappuccini

CASTEL GANDOLFO

S. Tommaso
xx Palace of the Pope
Villa Barberini

ALBANO

Castle of Savelli
x Rotonda (Museum)
x "Tomb of Crazz and Curiszi"
Roman Ruins (Amphitheater, "Cisternone" etc)

3780

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GENZANO	Church	Monastery of Capuccini
ARICCIA	"	xxS. Maria Assunta
	"	Palace Chigi
	"	S. Maria di Galloro
NEMI		Baronal Palace
MONTICOMPATRI	"	Monastery of S. Salvestro
ARSIZIA TRE FONTANE	"	S. Paolo
	"	SS. Vincenzo e Anastasio
	"	S. Maria Scala Coeli
OSTIA		xxCastle and church
		xxxOstienne Museum
		Sacchetti Castle
		xxxxExcavations of the roman town

3779

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AMER, PNB, RMS, UNIT. No. 8 - APO 512

20381/4011

RECEIVED BROADCASTS

RADIO BERNE (SWITZERLAND) 1950 FEB. 13

RECEIVED: According to Radio Rome the City of Rome was bombed last night. Seven bomb hits landed not far from the Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore. Simultaneously other Allied aircraft dropped bombs over the urban district of Tuscolano. Several buildings were severely damaged.

Copies to:

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3778

20381/MEAA

RADIO ZEESEN RUSSIAN 09:45 PMA. 10

ROME: Anglo-American aviation carried out a new terroristic raid on the town of Viterbo and a number of other localities in this vicinity. Great damage was caused to residential districts and numerous historical and cultural monuments. During the raid on Florence, the famous actress, Nina Cavalieri, was killed.

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7/31/54

AMER, PAB, REL, UNEX. No. 8 - APO 942

RADIO ROME TELTYPE 2200 SEP 10

Enemy bombers attacked the town of Castelgandolfo this morning for the third time. Many bombs were dropped on residential districts, and caused considerable destruction and many victims. Many bombs fell on the Papal villa and some of them hit the "Propaganda Fide" college near the villa where many people took shelter.

Firemen and "Usta" first-aid squads left Rome for Castelgandolfo and Albano, which was also bombed. Vatican authorities sent vehicles and medical supplies.

The "OSERVATORE ROMANO" reports that numerous bombs were dropped on the territory of Papal villa, and caused damages and victims. The daily of the Holy See says that a part of the college "Propaganda Fide" is built on extra-territorial ground and that this has also been destroyed. The daily adds that in considering the special right of the zone the Holy See has protested, covering also the past two raids.

3776

Copies to: 20043

20581/AFSA

AFSA, FBI, RMB, UNCL. C. 8 - APO 512

RADIO BOMB ITALIAN 2000 February 8

NEWS FROM Formations of Anglo-American planes bombed L'Aquila, Viterbo, Rieti, Pescara, and other localities north and south of Rome. There were damaged and losses among the civilian population. Florence was raided in the afternoon by a group of planes which dropped bombs in the outskirts. The residence of the famous artist, Lina Cavaliere, was hit by a bomb. She was killed together with her servant and an attendant. A few planes flew over Rome. One of them fell on a building which was completely destroyed by the explosion of its bombs. Other houses were damaged. Two dead and two wounded were found under the debris. Nearly the body of one of the enemy pilots who had tried to save himself by parachute was discovered. The other pilot was burned to death in his plane.

Copies to:

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3775

AFHQ, PGI, NCI, UNIT No. 8 - APO 942

E. H. No. 7

REPORT FROM EL PASO TO NCI 22:30 Jan. 20th

According to information so far at hand, the following localities have been
visited in addition to those: Pico, Perugia, Ford and Pombalero. Everywhere,
the Anglo-Americans caused death and destruction.

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3774

GENERAL LIST OF MONUMENTS AND WORKS OF ART.

(Excluding Rome)

ALATRI.

(Important for its cyclopean walls and medieval antiquities).

Cyclopean Walls - the finest in Italy. Porta S. Francesco.Acropolis - Finest in Italy. Porta Civita; Porta Minore.Cathedral - Two altars by the Cosmati (XIII).S. Francesco - Fine Portal and Rose (XIII).S. Maria Maggiore - Romanesque Portals and magnificent Rose, Campanile.

Interior. Museo: Madonna di Costantinopoli in wood (XII). Crucifix (XII).

Palazzetto Gottifredo in Corso Vittorio Emanuele.Palazzo JacovazziPalazzo Grapelli and many others.ALBANO.Roman Antiquities.In Rotonda: Nymphaeum. Part of Domitian's villa, the Rotunda has niches with paintings of XIV of the Invention of the Cross.CisternoneAmphitheatreALBANO ENVERGHS.Seulachral Monument (Tomb of the Orzi and Curiazi).ANAGNI.Parish Church (S. Pietro) (XIII)ANAGNI.Walls. The Aracci di Piscina; the upper part of City is especially interesting and fine.Cathedral (XI). Portico with balcony and portal and above statue of Boniface VIII (XIII). Facade with three portals. Baptistry and Campanile, beautiful Apse.

Interior: Pavement of Cosmati work (XIII). Tombs. In Sanctuary Cosmati pavement within restored trasene. Fine Ciborio over altar (XIII). Paschal candlebrum (XIII). Episcopal throne in apse (XIII). Crypt with columns and cosmati pavement (XIII). Important frescoes (XII-XIII). Altar Tombs.

Museo. Medieval fragments and inscriptions.

Iteoro. Byzantine Cross; Pastoral staff of ivory (XII). Pastoral staff in silver (XIII); Several Reliquaries; Two magnificent caskets; Episcopal Throne in wood (XII). Chasse with emeralds (XII) Cassetta (XIV). Vestments: a magnificent collection including a cope of opus Anglicanum, altar frontals, etc.

Fountain.Palazzo Comunale (XII).Palazzo di Bonifacio VIII. ruins. The quarter between Piazza Bonifacio VIII and Piazza delle Carceri is still medieval and worth preserving as it is.

ALBAURO.Roman Antiquities.

La Rotonda: Nymphaeum. Part of Domitian's villa, the Rotunda has niches with paintings of XIV of the Invention of the Cross.

Cisternone
Amphitheatre

ALBANO EMBLEMS.

Sepulchral Monument (Tomb of the Orati and Curiani).

AMASINO.

Parish Church (S. Pietro) (XIII)

ANAGNI.

Walls. The Aracci di Piscina; the upper part of City is especially interesting and fine.

Cathedral (XI). Portico with balcony and portal and above statue of Boniface VIII (XIII). Facade with three portals. Baptistry and Campanile, beautiful Apse. Interior: Pavement of Cosmati work (XIII). Tombs. In Sanctuary Cosmati pavement within restored transept. Fine Ciborio over altar (XIII). Paschal candelabrum (XIII). Episcopal throne in apse (XIII). Crypt with columns and cosmati pavement (XIII). Important frescoes (XII-XIII). Altar Tombs.

Museo. Medieval fragments and inscriptions.
Tesoro. Byzantine Cross; Pastoral staff of ivory (XII). Pastoral staff in silver (XIII); Several Reliquaries; Two magnificent codices; Episcopal Throne in wood (XII). Chasse with enamel (XII) Cassette (XIV). Vestments: a magnificent collection including a cope of opus Anglicanum, altar frontals, etc.

Fountain.

Palazzo Comunale (XII).

Palazzo di Bonifacio VIII. ruins. The quarter between Piazza Bonifacio VIII and Piazza delle Carceri is still medieval and worth preserving as it is.

ANGUILLARA.

Castello.

Colle di Santa Maria. Altarpiece Madonna della Torre (XII restored)

Fountain.

S. Francesco (XV) fresco XV-XVI. School of Viterbo.

I Santi di S. Stefano. Ruins of Roman Villa.

ANTICOLI.

S. Pietro (XI) with mosaic pavement (XIII).

ARDEA.

Walls and Ramparts (various periods).

Castello of the Sforza-Cesarini on old acropolis.

S. Pietro (XIII) remains of mosaic pavements (BC.1).

S. Mariano (XII) restored Portal (XII).

20043

/ARICCIA.

3773

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ARICCIA.

(Much of the set up of this town is due to Bernini.)

Palazzo Chigi (renowned by Bernini.)

S. Maria dell'Assunzione, circular church, very charming (1664) by Bernini.

S. Maria di Galloro: designed by Bernini.

ASERA.

Walls. Roman remains (of Casperia) and in neighbourhood.

Palazzo Comunale with good Archivio and portrait French School (1556). (1524).

S. Giovanni Battista: fine Campanile. Interior, altarpiece by Jacopo Siciliano

S. Maria in Legarano: In Portico frescoes by Jacopo Siciliano.

PACERIA. (Viterbo).

Castello or walled Borgo Antico: Fountain (Vignola or follower XVII); Casa Comunale.

Villa Laute. Completed by Vignola (XV-XVI).

BIEDA.

Two Ponti Romani.

Etruscan Tombs.

BOLSENA. See Lago di Bolsena.

BOMARZO.

Palazzo Orsini. By Vignola (1525) with frescoes by Zuccari. In Park Tappetto.

Etruscan remains and tombs.

Note: The Lago di Bassano (Lacus Vadimonis of Virg. Ep. VIII.20) is within 3 miles of Bomarzo and Orte. Its floating islands, which Pliny describes, no longer exist unfortunately, nor is the lake in the least now like Pliny's description, though it is still very sulphurous. It is indeed not easy to find it. Two decisive battles with the Etruscans were fought here by Rome. See Denms - Cities and Cemeteries I. 140.

CANTALUPO.

Palazzo Camuccia (XVI) with frescoes by Zuccari.

CARODIMONTE. See Lago di Bolsena.

CAFRAROLA.

Palazzo Farnese. A masterpiece of XVI cent. architecture, begun by Peruzzi, continued by Antonio da Sangallo and finished by Vignola (1559).

S. Maria della Consolazione (XVII).

CABRANICA.

Comunale.

Villa Iante. Completed by Vignola (XV-XVI).

PIEDA.

Two Ponti Romani.
Etruscan Tombs.

BOLSENA. See Lago di Bolsena.

POMERIO.

Palazzo Orsini. By Vignola (1525) with frescoes by Zuccari. In Park Rampetto. Etruscan remains and tombs.

Note: The Lago di Bolsena (Iacus Vadimonis of Pliny Ep. VIII.20) is within 3 miles of Bomarzo and Orte. Its floating islands, which Pliny describes, no longer exist unfortunately, nor is the lake in the least now like Pliny's description, though it is still very sulphurous. It is indeed not easy to find it. Two decisive battles with the Etruscans were fought here by Rome. See Dennis - Cities and Conasteries I.140.

CANTALUPO.

Palazzo Camuccia (XVI) with frescoes by Zuccari.

CARODILIONE. See Lago di Bolsena.

CAFRAROLA.

Palazzo Farnese. A masterpiece of XVI cent. architecture, begun by Peruzzi, continued by Antonio da Sangallo and finished by Vignola (1559).
S. Maria della Consolazione (XVII).

CAPRANICA.

Gates and Defences - Etruscan Fortress.

Parish Church built by Pantigati from a design by Michelangelo. The Lion of the Holy Water stoup and a Head of Polus are also said to be by Michelangelo.

CASAMARI.

Cistercian Abbey. (XI, XII, XIII). Fine Atrium with lovely loggia. Simple facade of church with Rose and Portico with magnificent Portal with lunette. Interior: Beautiful northern type of Gothic (cf. Poggione *infra*). Highly praised by Gregorovius: "In all Italy nothing comparable to it in the simplicity of its style. The pure Gothic is confined to the Church. The monastery is Romanesque". Cloister; Chapter House; Observatory; Museo with local and mostly fragmentary antiquities. Not far from Casamari between Isola and Sora is the Cistercian Abbey of S. Domenico near the birthplace of Cicero. Church (XII) restored. Pope St. Gregory VII (Hildebrand) was a monk here.

CASTEL FUSANO. Castello (XVI).

/CASTEL GANDOLFO.

- 3 -

CASSEL GANDOLFO.

(Castel Gandolfo probably stands on site of Alba Longa.)
Palazzo Pontificale built by Mederico (XVII).
Fosses Extraterrestriale. Frescoes of the Zuccari and a Deposition by Curcio.

Fountain by Bernini (XVII).

S. Tomaso di Villanova by Bernini (1661).

Villa Barberini.CASSEL MADAMA (Tivoli).Walls.Castello.CASSEL SAINT' ELLA.

Basilica founded by S. Benedict 520 rebuilt XI. Fine Romanesque monument with three Portals. Interior: with fine columns. Ruined mosaic pavement; very fine Pulpit (XI). Cosmatesque altar (XIII). In crossing and apse very interesting frescoes (XI). L. Trancept Madonna (XV). Crypt. Cemetery with antique columns and cypresses. Sculptural fragments from temple of Diana on which the Church stands.

CAVE.

S. Lorenzo (XI) with columns and frescoes.

In the Parish Church, two columns which, according to tradition, came from the

Temple of Salomon.CECCANO.Castello.

S. Maria a Fiume (next station and river) (XII). Simple facade; apse spoiled. Columns. Fine Pulpit and Holy Water Stoup (XIII).

S. Nicola, (XIII). Facade with Rose. Campanile long Roman inscription time of Trajan.

CERVETERI.

Etruscan Velleto N. small remains.

Walls (XII XIII).

Etruscan Necropolis. (important).

S. Maria with Campanile (XIII) altarpiece (XV)

Palazzo Ruspoli. (XVI).

Palazzo Comunale with triptych of Umbrian School (XV).

CISTEPA. Palazzo dei Castani.

CIVITA CASTELLANA.

Rocca (XV) perhaps by Sangallo.

Porta Borgina.

Temple of Juno. (ruins).

Cathedral - Romanesque with magnificent Portico, masterpiece of the Cassanese (XIII); mosaic in the facade of Church also by Jacopo Cosma (1210). Three fine

Portals with fine decorations in lunette (XIII). Interior: Mosaic pavement. In Sacristy part of the iconostasis of

fine Pulpit (XI). Cosmatesque altar (XIII). In crossing and apse very interesting frescoes (XI). L. Transcept Madonna (XV). Crypt. Cemetery with antique columns and cypresses. Sculptural fragments from temple of Diana on which the Church stands.

CAVE.

S. Lorenzo (XI) with columns and frescoes.

In the Parish Church, two columns which, according to tradition, came from the Temple of Salomon.

CECCANO.

Castello.

S. Maria a Fiume (next station and river) (XII). Simple facade; apse spoiled. Columns. Fine Pulpit and Holy Water Stoup (XIII).

S. Nicola. (XIII). Facade with Rose. Campanile long Roman inscription time of Trajan.

CERVETERI.

Etruscan Wall to N. small remains.

Walls (XII XIII).

Etruscan Necropolis. (important).

S. Maria with Campanile (XIII) altarpiece (XV)

Palazzo Ruspoli. (XVI).

Palazzo Comunale with triptych of Umbrian School (XV).

CISTERNA. Palazzo dei Caetani.

CIVITA CASTELLANA.

Rocca (XV) perhaps by Sangallo.

Porta Borgia.

Temple of Juno. (ruins).

Cathedral - Romanesque with magnificent Portico, masterpiece of the Cosmati

(XIII); mosaic in the facade of Church also by Jacopo Cosma (1210). Three fine

Portals with fine decorations in lunette (XIII). Interior: Mosaic pavement.

Crypt with two fine tabernacles in marble. In Sacristy part of the lozenges of

the Cosmati (XIII).

S. Maria del Carmine: Romanesque Campanile (XII) Apse good interior with columns.

S. Bernardino. Altarpiece by Sano di Pietro (XV).

CIVITA VECCHIA.

Portenza designed by Michelangelo and completed by Antonio da Sangallo (XVI).

COLLEPARI.

Grotta Regina Margherita. Immense Grotto or cavern with stalagmites.

CORI.

Very picturesque pyramidal town.

/walls.

- 4 -

CORI. (continued).

Walls. Very important: a whole series Prehistoric and Roman remains.
Temple of Hercules with Romanesque church of S. Pietro and pagan altar.
S. Maria della Pietà (built on Roman Forum) Fine Paschal candelabrum (XII) the oldest known.
S. Salvatore: Two antique columns from Temple of Castor and Pollux, Frescoes.
S. Olivia. Double church with cloister.
SS. Annunziata with frescoes. School of Masolino.
Santuario del Soccorso. (XVII).
Ponte della Catena (Roman).

FALERI.

Roman Fortified City.
Walls (50 towers and 9 gates) the best example of a fortified Roman city.
Note. Porta di Giove and Porta del Bove.
Theatre and Piscina.
Forum.

S. Maria di Faleri (XIII) very interesting ruin of this Romanesque church.

FARA. See under Farfa.

FARFA.

Abbey of Farfa (V-VI-VII-IX-XVI-XVII) Facade with fine Portal within a Cortile. In lunette fresco Eubrian School. Interior: 8 granite and cipollino columns (from XII cent. church). In sanctuary fine mosaic pavement by the Cosmati (XIII). High altar 4 columns of Verde Antico. Byzantine altarpiece.
Convent. Cloister has reliefs Tuscan School (XIV). Sarcophagi and other antiquities

FARFA NUVOLONES.

FARA: Cathedral Treasury. Cross in silver (XVI). Other fine silver objects. Very fine vestments.

FERRANTINO.

Roman Walls, and other Roman remains.
Acropolis.
Cathedral, with simple Romanesque facade and apses. Interior: antique columns. Mosaic pavement (1116). High Altar very fine ciborio (XIII). Paschal Candlestick (XIII). Palazzo Episcopale: under which in the sottoterraneo is a fine ciborio (IX).
S. Francesco (XIII) with Rose in facade and campanile.
S. Valentino. Apsidal crypt with fine Portal lunette.
S. Maria Maggiore (XIII-XIV). magnificent Rose in beautiful facade.
Porta Casarari.
Porta Sanguinaria and others.
Palazzo Comunale (remains of III building).

FOSSANOVA.

Abbey of Fossanova (IX-XII). Cistercian abbey since 1187 and the first building in Italy in the Cistercian manner of Burgundy. Simple but magnificent facade with

FARA. See under Parfa.

PARFA.

Abbey of Parfa (V-VI-VII-IX-XVI-XVII) Facade with fine Portal within a Cortile. In lunette fresco Umbrian School. Interior: 8 granite and cipollino columns (from XII cent. church). In sanctuary fine mosaic pavement by the Cozzetti (XIII). High altar 4 columns of Verde Antico. Byzantine altarpiece.

Convent. Cloister has reliefs Tuscan School (XIV). Sarcophagi and other antiquities

PARFA ENIGMAS.

PARA: Cathedral Treasury. Cross in silver (XVI). Other fine silver objects. Very fine vestments.

PERENTINO.

Roman Walls, and other Roman remains.

Acropolis.

Cathedral, with simple Romanesque facade and apses. Interior: antique columns. Mosaic pavement (1116). High Altar very fine ciborio (XIII). Paschal Candlestick (XIII).

Palazzo Episcopale: under which in the sottoterraneo is a fine ciborio (IX).

S. Francesco (XIII) with Rose in facade and campanile.

S. Valentino. Apsidal crypt with fine Portal lunette.

S. Maria Maggiore (XIII-XIV). magnificent Rose in beautiful facade.

Porta Casanovi.

Porta Sanguinaria and others.

Palazzo Comunale (remains of III building).

POSSANOVA.

Abbey of Possanova (IX-XII). Cistercian abbey since 1187 and the first building in Italy in the Cistercian manner of Burgundy. Simple but magnificent facade with ruins of atrium and cosmatesque Portal and fine Rose. Romanesque cloister (Partly XIII) Refectory, Chapter House (XIII). Interior of Church: magnificently spacious and simple with wide and lofty central nave. Apse. (Here in a Chamber S. Thomas Aquinas died 1274).

FRASCATI.

Villa Aldebrandini (Della Porta 1598-1603).

Villa Falconieri (1548 enlarged by Borromini).

Villa Lancellotti (XVI-XVII).

Villa Rufinella.

Villa Mondragone: Loggia (Vignola and Fontana).

Palazzo Comunale: Museo: Local antiquities.

Cathedral (Fontana). Altarpiece by Sassoferrato and relief by Ferrucci (XVII).

Il Gesù (P. da Cortona) Remarkable perspectives by Pozzi.

S. Rocco. Altarpiece by Lo Spagna.

/FRASCATI ENIGMAS.

- 5 -

FRASCATI ENVIRONS.Tusculum. Roman amphitheatre and remains of Villa of Lucullus, etc. etc.GALLICE.Palazzo Ducale. (? Sangallo) with collection of works of Art. SS. Peter and Paul (Bernini).
Cathedral. Altarpiece Umbrian School (XVI).GENAZANO.Castello.
Museo. (ruins).
Basilica. (ruins).
Bridge. (Roman).
Aqueduct. (Roman).
S. Croce: Frescoes (XIII).
S. Nicola: Ancient Inscriptions. Five windows.
Madonna del Buon Consiglio. Pilgrimage Church and Sanctuary, with venerated image of Madonna.GENZANO.Palazzo Cesarini and gardens.GRADOLI. See Lago di Bolsena.GROTTA FERRATA.Abbey of Basilian monks of the Greco-Catholic rite (XI). Within wall Portico, and Cortile; Palazzo;Church of S. Maria (IX-XVIII). Only the Portico is ancient with beautiful statue of the Madonna and the Romanesque Portale (XI); in the tympanum fine mosaic. Campanile (XII). Interior: Chapel of S. Nilo; frescoes by Domenichino (1610) restored. Altarpiece by A. Caracci. Baptismal Font (XI) now preserved in the Museo which contains an interesting collection of pictures, sculptures, bronzes vestments etc., and a fine sepulchral stele of V cent. B.C.
Biblioteca. Fine Greek codices.LA FARA.

See Fara under Fara.

LAGO DI BOLSENA GRADOLI - Palazzo Farnese (XVI).BOLSENACastello (XII) well preserved.S. Cristina (XI-IV). Portal with della Robbia in lunette; R. of Facade oratorio (XV) with della Robbia in lunette; Campanile; Interior: Portal (XI) with bas relief. Chapel L. Altarpiece by Sano di Pietro; R. of High Altar Crucifix in wood (XIV); Sacristy: Roman sarcophagus.
Grotta di S. Cristina ciborio (X) statue of Saint by the Robbia school. Museo with Etruscan and Roman remains etc.Palazzo Comunale - Museo. Roman inscriptions from Volsinium of which there

Bridge. (Roman).
Aqueduct. (Roman).
S. Croce: Frescoes (XIII). Fine windows.
S. Nicola: Ancient inscriptions. Pilgrimage Church and Sanctuary, with venerated
Madonna del Buon Consiglio.
Image of Madonna.

GENZANO.

Palazzo Cesarini and gardens.

GRADOLI. See Lago di Bolsena.

GROTTA FERRATA.

Abbey of Basilian monks of the Greco-Catholic rite (XI). Within wall Portico, and Cortile; Palazzo; Church of S. Maria (IX-XVIII). Only the Portico is ancient with beautiful statue of the Madonna and the Romanesque Portale (XI); in the tympanum fine mosaic. Campanile (XII). Interior: Chapel of S. Nilo; frescoes by Domenichino (1610) restored. Altarpiece by A. Caracci. Baptismal Font (XI) now preserved in the Museo which contains an interesting collection of pictures, sculptures, bronzes vestments etc., and a fine sepulchral stole of V cent. B.C. Biblioteca. Fine Greek codexes.

LA FARA.

See Fara under Farfa.

LAGO DI BOLSENA GRADOLI - Palazzo Farnese (XVI).

BOLSENA

Castello (XII) well preserved. Portal with della Robbia in lunette; R. of Palazzo S. Cristina (XI-XV). Portal with della Robbia in lunette; Campanile; Interior: Portal (XI) with oratorio (XV) with della Robbia in lunette; Campanile; Interior: Portal (XI) with bas reliefs. Chapel I. Altarpiece by Sano di Pietro; R. of High Altar Crucifix in wood (XIV), Sacristy: Roman sarcophagus. Grotta di S. Cristina ciborio (X) statue of Saint by the Robbia school. Museo with Etruscan and Roman remains etc. Palazzo Comunale - Museo. Roman inscriptions from Volsinium of which there are remains in neighbourhood.

S. Francesco (XIV).

Palazzo Conza Spada partly by Vignola.

CAPODIMONTE.

Castello (Sangallo).

VALENTANO.

Castello.

MARTA.

Parish Church. Chalice of gold work.

LANUVIO.

Remains of Temple of Juno. Fragment of ancient walls.

MARTA.

See Lago di Bolsena.

/MONTIASCONE.

MONTETIASCOUE.

Cathedral by Sammichele (1519). Interior: Altarpiece by della Robbia.

S. Flaviano (divided into two churches one above the other). The lower church (XI-XIII) columns with fine capital (XII). Three apses (XI). Frescoes (XI). Tomb of Puges. "Est Est Est".

MONTETOTONDO.

Castello Orsini (Municipio).

Cathedral - Frescoes and paintings by Maratti; Zuccini, etc.

S. Maria Maddalena - Equestrian monument of Giordano Orsini (1484).

NAZZANO.

S. Antonio (XI) Antique columns. Cosmati work. Pulpit (XI). Frescoes (spoiled) XV in apse.

Palazzo Abbaziale with round tower.

S. Andrea de Flumina (IX) very fine mosaics by Cosmati. Ciborio (XII). Convent (VIII-XVI).

NEPI.

Cathedral (IX-XI-XII) Portico (XI) Some fine fragments of ancient marbles.

Interior: High Altar, sarcophagus of S. Romano (Bernini). Sacristy, two pictures (XV).

Recca (XV) and Etruscan and Medieval walls.

Palazzo Comunale (Vignola and XVII).

NEPI ENVIRONS.

Remains of Roman Amphitheatre.

CASTEL S. ELIA.

Basilica (VI-XI). Facade. Three Portals. Interior: Fine columns. Remains of mosaic pavement. Pulpit (XI) and Cosmati decoration. Frescoes (XI). Picture of Madonna (1443). Crypt. Antique columns in the Cemetery.

ALIPA.

Castello de Casetani. Walls. Several early churches, half ruined and a Convent.

The whole place appears to be of the XII cent.

(Gregorovius (Latian Summers p. 274) describes Nirfa as "The Empi of the Middle Ages buried in the marshes" - a picturesque but most inexact description). Has been entirely spoiled under Fascism.

MONCHIA.

Necropolis. See under Ve'ralla.

NORMA.

Walls. Towers. Ruins of Norba. Small Museo of Roman antiquities.

ORTE.

NEPI.

Cathedral (IX-XI-XIX) Portico (XI) Some fine fragments of ancient marbles.
Interior: High Altar, sarcophagus of S. Romano (Bernini). Sacristy, two pictures (XV).
Rocca (XV) and Etruscan and Medieval walls.
Palazzo Comunale (Vignola and XVII).

NEPT ENVIRONS.

Remains of Roman Amphitheatre.

CASTEL S. ELIA.

Basilica (VI-XI). Facade. Three Portals. Interior: Fine columns. Remains of mosaic pavement. Pulpit (XI) and Cosmati decoration. Frescoes (XI). Picture of Madonna (1448). Crypt. Antique columns in the Cemetery.

NEPIA.

Castello dei Casetani. Walls. Several early churches, half ruined and a Convent. The whole place appears to be of the XII cent.
 (Gregorovius (Latin Sumers p. 274) describes Nepi as "The Rape of the Middle Ages buried in the marshes" - a picturesque but most inexact description). Has been entirely spoiled under Fascism.

NORCHIA.

Necropolis. See under Vetralla.

NORMA.

Walls. Towers. Ruins of Norba. Small Museo of Roman antiquities.

ORTE.

Roman Aqueduct.

Ruin of Roman Bridge.

Etruscan Tomba.

S. Silvestro:

I. Capruccini:

Fine Campanile on ruins of Roman Temple.
 Pictures.

ORTE ENVIRONS.

PASSANO IN TEVERINA.

Bastello.

PASSANELLO

Castello and Walls.

S. Salvatore (XIII) Fine Campanile.

/OLEVANO.

- 7 -

OLEVANO.

(Very picturesque).

Walls. Cyclopean.Castello del Colonna.Villa Magna - Ruins of Roman Villa.

La Serpentina - very ancient and curious oak wood. This belongs to some art institution in Berlin. It consists of a group of almost prehistoric oaks like Wistman's Wood on Dartmoor, but far finer. Like something in a fairy-tale.

OSTIA.OSTIA-SCAVICastello (XV) within: sculptures excavated here.S. Aurea (XV)Excavations of Ancient Ostia (II-IV AD.) Tombs.Porta Principalis (II BC.)PALESTRINA. (The ancient Praeneste).Walls.Porta del Sole.Temple of Fortuna.

Very important and considerable remains of this famous Temple including the Antro, a Criptoportico, fine Mosaic Pavement and small Museum.

Cathedral with fine Campanile (XII).Palazzo dei Barberini - with Museum in which is preserved magnificent MosaicPavement. Chapel of S. Rosalia (1660) with Pieta attributed to Michelangelo.Villa Fidentini with magnificent cypresses.PALESTRINA ENVIRONS.CASTEL S. PIETRO ROMANO.S. Pietro with statue of Saint by Bernini School and Picture by Pietro da Cortona.PAJIANO.Collegiata.S. Andrea - tombs of the Colonna family.Palazzo del Colonna.PAIGERARA SABINA.S. Giovanni in Argentella (XII). Ciborio and Cosmati Iconostasis (1170). CampanilePIPERNO.Cathedral (XII) but much restored. Fine Portico. Here is preserved the

Head of S. Thomas Aquinas.

S. Nicola. Portal (XII).Palazzo Comunale.S. Antonio. Altar and Portal (XII-XIV).S. Giovanni with columns of a Pulpit and some frescoes.

PALESTINA. (The ancient BRAMSEH).

Walls.

Porta del Sole.

Temple of Fortune. Very important and considerable remains of this famous Temple including the Antro, a Criptoportico, fine Mosaic Pavement and small Museum.

Cathedral with fine Campanile (XII).

Palazzo dei Barberini - with Museum in which is preserved magnificent Mosaic Pavement. Chapel of S. Rosalia (1660) with Pieta attributed to Michelangelo.

Villa Fiorentini with magnificent cypresses.

PALESTINA ENVIRONS.

CASTEL S. PIETRO ROMANO.

S. Pietro with statue of Saint by Bernini School and Picture by Pietro da Cortina.

PAJIANO.

Collegiata.

S. Andrea - tomb of the Colonna family.

Palazzo dei Colonna.

PALOMBARA SABINA.

S. Giovanni in Armentella (XII). Ciborio and Cosmati Iconostasis (1170). Campanile

PIPERNO.

Cathedral (XII) but much restored. Fine Portico. Here is preserved the Head of S. Thomas Aquinas.

S. Nicola. Portal (XII).

Palazzo Comunale.

S. Antonio. Atrium and Portal (XII-XIV).

S. Giovanni with columns of a Pulpit and some frescoes.

S. Lorenzo (XII).

ROGGIO MIRETO.

Cathedral. Altarpiece (1613) Treasury. Cross of silver (XV).

Palazzo Episcopale.

Arco Burnese.

Remains of Roman villas in neighbourhood.

3770

PORTO.

Cathedral (X - modernised).

Palazzo Vescoville.

Villa Torlonia.

RIETI.

Ponte Romano and Roman Wall.

Walls (XIII) very fine.

Cathedral (XII-XIII)

- 8 -

FIETI. (continued).

Cathedral (XII-XIII) with Portico (1458). Grand Campanile (XIII). Sept.
 Ignazio - Fresco of Madonna and Magdalen and monk by Antoniazio Romano. Crypt.
 Treasury: Reliquaries (XVI). Large Cross in silver (XV) Archivio. Choir Books
 with miniatures and fine Parchments.
 Palazzo Vescoville (1283). Arco del Vescovo (1298).
S. Agostino (XIII) fine Portal (XIV).
 Ex Convento. Bib. Comunale and Archivio. Codices XI-IV with miniatures. (XVI)
S. Pietro Martire (XVII) fine baroque church. In adjoining oratory frescoes
S. Pietro Avostolo (XII) fine Romanesque Portal (XIII) and wooden doors
 carved in relief (1450).
SS. Camillo e Ruffo (XII-XVII). Picture of the Guardian Angel by Caravaggio.
Palazzo del Podestà (XIV).
Palazzo Comunale. Facade (1743). Plank (XIII-XVI). Museo: Polyptych by Luca
 di Tomme (1370). Triptych (XV). Triptych by Antoniazio Romano (1464). Several
 Umbrian pictures. Wooden crucifix. Choir Books.
Palazzo Vincentini. Loggia by Vignola (1596).
Palazzo Vecchiarelli (? Moderno XVI-XVII).
Palazzo Chinvelloni.
Palazzo Rusebi.
 Many medieval and Renaissance houses, e.g. Casa Zamparelli.

FIETI ENVIRONS.

Santuario di Greggio: Franciscan Convent (XIII). St. Francis often lived
 here and here first invented the Christmas Presepio. Very Sacred Monument.
 Several other hardly less lovely and sacred Franciscan Sanctuaries are in the
 environs of Fieti. Convento di Fonte Colombo (XIII). Convento la Foresta (XIII),
Poggio Fustone, Convento di S. Giacomo (XIII).

RIOFREDDO.

Ruins of Roman Bridge.
Castello (IX).
SS. Annunziata: Frescoes (1422).

Near RIOFREDDO is ROCCA DI BOTER where in both churches are works by the
 Cosmati (XIII).

NONICIONE.

Castello.
Cathedral.
S. Andrea: very fine Campanile.
S. Maria della Provvidenza. Charming Campanile. The very picturesque and in-
 teresting medieval part of the city, e.g. Via Borgo Dissogna.

SAN MARTINO AL CRATINO.

Medieval Walls.
San Martino: Glorious church built by Cistercians of Pontigny (XIII) very
 important building. Ruins of Cloisters, Chapter House, etc.
Palazzo Doria-Pamphili.

Palazzo Fucchi.
Many medieval and Renaissance houses, e.g. Casa Zamparelli.

RIETI ENVIRONS.

Santuario di Gregorio: Franciscan Convent (XIII). St. Francis often lived here and here first invented the Christmas Presepio. Very Sacred Monument. Several other barely less lovely and sacred Franciscan Sanctuaries are in the environs of Rieti. Convento di Fonte Colombo (XIII). Convento La Foresta (XIII). Poggio Eustone, Convento di S. Giacomo (XIII).

RIOFREDDO.

Ruins of Roman Bridge.
Castello (IX).
SS. Annunziata: Frescoes (1422).

Near RIOFREDDO is ROCCA DI BOTTE where in both churches are works by the Cozzatti (XIII).

RONCIGLIONE.

Castello.
Cathedral.
S. Andrea: very fine Campanile. The very picturesque and interesting medieval part of the city, e.g. Via Borgo Dissopra.

SAN MARTINO AL CIMINO.

Medieval Wells.
San Martino: Glorious church built by Cistercians of Pontigny (XIII) very important building. Ruins of Cloisters, Chapter House, etc.
Palazzo Doria-Pamphilli.

SANTA MARIA DELLA QUERCIA. (Viterbo).

Lovely Renaissance church (1470-1525). Facade (1509) with lovely Portals. Terracottas by Andrea della Robbia (1508). Interior: ceiling designed by Sangallo. Fine Tabernacle over High Altar (1490). Altarpiece (XV). Choir stalls. Sacristy. Choir brooks with illuminations. Two Cloisters with cisterna (1509) Refectory designed by Sangallo.
Campanile (1481).

SANTA MARIA DEL PARADISO. (Viterbo).

Old Convent with fine Romanesque Cloisters (XIII).

SANTA MARIA IN VOLTURELLA. (PALESTRINA).

Pilgrimage church (XIII restored XVII). This is where the white stag appeared to Saint Eustace.
/SEMI.

- 9 -

SACRI.

Magnificent Cyclopean walls with Porta. "The arrangement of these unknown stones is as Saraceni and Porta in Lucina. The arrangement had been at work but yesterday". Gregorovius. perfectly preserved as if the builder had been at work but yesterday". Gregorovius. "PORTA IN LIQUIDUM SIERNA MORANTIA VERUM; IE MAMM SISTANT, SIT TUA PARCA SITIS". Martial.

Cathedral (S. Bruno) (Facade XIX).
S. Pietro built out of Roman Temple with Campanile (Romanesque).

SEMPRETE.

Castello Cactani
Walls with Towers.
Cathedral with fine Campanile. Interior: Picture of the Madonna degli Angeli
by Benozzo Gozzoli (?).

SORA. See under CASAMARI.

SUBIACO.

Abbey of S. Scholastica. Consists of three monasteries with separate cloisters. (1) Dates from 520 founded by S. Benedict himself, rebuilt 705. The Cloister is modern but contains two fine columns of Giallo antico and porphyry from Nero's Villa here. (2) Dates from 1052 and is one of the earliest examples in Italy of pointed work. The Cloisters have two medieval inscriptions of 984 and 1052 and some bas-reliefs. (3) Dates from 1235 and has an arcaded court with mosaics by Cosmati.

Church of S. Scholastica, founded 975 rebuilt XIII but completely modernised in XVIII. Good choir stalls.
Biblioteca: The first printing press in Italy was established at Subiaco by S. Scholastica still possesses a copy of the Donatus published 1467 and editions of works by Augustine, Lactantius and Cicero. Of the 4800 codices which the monastery possessed in XVI, 350 still remain: 2 of the X cent; 13 of the XI cent; 10 of the XII cent; 20 of the XIII cent; 122 of the XIV cent; and the remainder of the XV cent.

Il Sagro Speco about 1 1/2 miles further up hill. A small gate admits to the venerable Illex Grove of the V cent. The church and Convent built against rock are above under towering masses of stone. The building consists of (1) The Choir by which it is entered, built on arches over an abyss. Here are frescoes of the Lives of SS. Benedict and Scholastica (1456), (2) The Antechamber with walls covered with frescoes by some follower of Perugino, (3) The Upper Church which is covered with frescoes of XIV and XV cent. Here is a beautiful Pulpit and pavement of Cosmati work (XIII). (4) The Lower Church, reached by a staircase in front of altar. Here is the Sagro Speco the Sacred Grotto where S. Benedict lived for 3 years. In the church here too are numerous frescoes (XIII), (5) The Sacra Scala or Holy Stair which leads to (6) Cappella di S. Gregorio in which is the famous contemporary fresco Portrait of St. Francis of Assisi (1228) inscribed Frate Prandiscus. Other frescoes of the XII-XIII cent. Other staircases and Chapels also with frescoes (XIII-XIV). In the Cappella die Pastori are frescoes of the IX cent. The Sacristy has reliquaries and some pictures. Passage leading to Sacristy - frescoes by Ottaviano Nelli (XV).
S. Francesco. Triptych by Antoniazio Romano (1467).

SORA. See under CASAMARI.

SUBIACO.

Abbey of S. Scholastica. Consists of three monasteries with separate cloisters modern but contains two fine columns of Giallo antico and porphyry from Nero's Villa here. (2) Dates from 1852 and is one of the earliest examples in Italy of pointed work. The cloisters have two medieval inscriptions of 981 and 1052 and some bas-reliefs. (3) Dates from 1235 and has an arcaded court with mosaics by Cosmati. Church of S. Scholastica, founded 975 rebuilt XIII but completely modernised in XVII. Good choir stalls.

Biblioteca: The first printing press in Italy was established at Subiaco by Sweynheym and Pannartz 1465 and S. Scholastica still possesses a copy of the Donatus published 1467 and editions of works by Augustine, Lactantius and Cicero. Of the 4000 codices which the monastery possessed in XVI, 360 still remain: 2 of the X cent; 13 of the XI cent; 10 of the XII cent; 20 of the XIII cent; 122 of the XIV cent; and the remainder of the XV cent.

Il Sagro Speco about 1½ miles further up hill. A small gate admits to the venerable Illex Grove of the V cent. The church and convent built against rock are above under towering masses of stone. The building consists of (1) The Corridor by which it is entered, built on arches over an abyss. Here are frescoes of the lives of SS. Benedict and Scholastica (1466), (2) The Antechamber with walls covered with frescoes by some follower of Perugino, (3) The Upper Church which is covered with frescoes of XIV and XV cent. Here is a beautiful pulpit and pavement of Cosmati work (XIII), (4) The Lower Church, reached by a staircase in front of altar. Here is the Sagro Speco the Sacred Grotto where S. Benedict lived for 3 years. In the church here too are numerous frescoes (XIII), (5) The Sacra Scala or Holy Stair which leads to (6) Cappella di S. Gregorio in which is the famous contemporary fresco Portrait of St. Francis of Assisi (1228) inscribed Frate Franciscus. Other frescoes of the XII-XIII cent. Other staircases and Chapels also with frescoes (XIII-XIV). In the Cappella die Pastori are frescoes of the IX cent. The Sacristy has reliquaries and some pictures. Passage leading to Sacristy - frescoes by Ottaviano Hellì (XV).

S. Francesco. Triptych by Antoniazio Romano (1457).

Castello.

SUVERI.

"The Key of Etruria" very picturesque and important for Etruscan, Roman and Medieval monuments.

Walls.

Gates. "La Furia" and "La Vecchia".

Roman amphitheatre. Very fine and important.

Necropolis.

Cathedral with fine Campanile (1207) mosaic pavements. Crypt.

S. Maria del Parto. Forum of Etruscan Tombs and later a Temple of Minerva.

Frescoes.

Castello di Carlonagno (ruined).

Palazzo Episcopale.

Palazzo Comunale. Small collection of antiquities among which fine Sphinx.

VARQUINIA. (Corneto).

(Held by the English for a short time in 1799). Most important Etruscan

Necropolis

- 10 -

TARQUINIA. (Corneto) (continued).

Neropolis known to us. Twenty-five or more Tombs, most of them with magnificent Wall Paintings.
Tarquinta Antica with 7 Gates and Excavations.
Aqueduct (Medieval).
Palazzo Vitelleschi - Magnificent IV cent. Palace with Cortile. It contains the Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese with very important collection of Etruscan Sculpture and Antiquities.

Cathedral (XVII).

S. Maria di Castello (XII) Fine Portal. Interior: Pont; fine Pulpit (Cosmati) XIII but restored, Upper part of Ciborio (XII).

S. Pancrazio (XIII) with fine Rose over Facade which has Cosmati decoration. Facade which has Cosmati decoration. Campanile. Three fine Apses.

SS. Annunziata (XIII) restored.S. Salvatore (XIII).S. Giacomo (XIII).S. Francesco (XIII) with fine Rose and Altarpiece by Barra (XV).

There are several other XIII cent churches and some fine medieval Palaces.
 The whole city is a picture of the Middle Age.

TERRACINA.

Roman Remains: Forum (Piazza Municipio); Temple of Rome and Augustus (Cathedral); Temple of Jupiter Anxur (Important); Amphitheatre; Epitaphio. Walls, Towers, etc.

Castello (ruined)

Cathedral (This is the finest monument in Terracina) (XI-XIII-XVI). Facade approached by 18 steps and preceded by Portico with six antique half columns. Frieze in mosaic (XIII) Magnificent Canavale. Interior: Twelve antique columns. Beautiful Pulpit and Paschal Candelabrum (XIII); mosaic pavement. Two Gibborii of antique fragments. Altarpiece (XII).

S. Domenico (XIII) fine Rose.S. Salvatore (XIX) Pieta by Canova.Palazzo Vinditti.Museo Civico (Local antiquities and a few pictures).Fisco Montano.TIVOLI. (Tibur).Waterfalls and Grottoes.Temple of the Sibyl.Temple of Tiburtus.Castello (XV).

Cathedral (X-XVII). Interior: Wooden group Deposition (XIII). Wooden figure S. Lorenzo (XVI) in silver shrine (XV). Monument of Angelo Lupo (1485). Tomb of Angelo Leonida (1517).

Campanile (XII) very fine.S. Silvestro (X) in Apsa Fresco (X)

S. Maria Maggiore (XI) In Porch Crucifix (XIV). Interior: S. Antonio di Padova by Antoniazio Romano and Triptich (School of Signonelli).

S. Andrea with columns of cipollino.S. Biagio (double church (XI and XIII)).La Garita (XII) picture by Giulio Romano (Madonna).

TERRACINA.

Roman Remains: Forum (Piazza Municipio); Temple of Rome and Augustus (Cathedral); Temple of Jupiter Anxar (Important); Amphitheatre; Epitaphio. Walls, towers, etc.

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Padova by Antoniazio Romano and Tryptich (School of Signonelli).

S. Andrea with columns of cipollino.

S. Biagio (double church (XI and XIII)).

La Carita (XII) Picture by Guilio Romano (Madonna).

S. Michele. Fine Campanile.

S. Giovanni Evangelista: Picture by School of Antoniazio Romano.

Villa D'Este (XVI).Palazzo Tomai.Palazzo Pandini.Hadrian's Villa.

TORRE IN SABINA. Medieval Wall in part preserved.

TORRE EVELACIS.

S. Salvatore built in ruins of the Roman Forum Forum (XIV). Campanile (XIV).

Several fine sarcophagi and Pulpit (XIII) with remains of mosaic work. Crypt.

TRISULTA.

Carthusian Monastery (XIII but now mostly Baroque).

Church of S. Bartolomeo. Facade 1768. Interior: Baroque with frescoes

of the Massacre of the English Carthusians by the English under Henry VIII and

/O thers

- 11 -

TRISULTA, (continued)Cathedral

others (XVII). Fine choir stalls. Cloisters.

Santuario della Madonna della Casa. Much frequented pilgrimage church.Pozzo di Antufo.TUSCANY, (Toscana).Town Walls with Towers and Gates.Fountain.Castello (ruined).Palazzo Baronale (ruined).Palazzo del Podestà.Torre dell' Orologio.Cathedral (XVIII).S. Pietro (VIII-XII) Magnificent church, perhaps the best remaining of the VIII refashioned in XI and enlarged in XII. Fine facade. Interior: Three naves, Ciborio.S. Maria Maggiore (IX-XII). Fine facade with pillars and sculptured capitals, bas reliefs in lunettes and loggia and Rose with symbols of Evangelists.

Interior: Three naves divided by Romanesque columns. Pont. Pulpit with mosaic.

Fresco of Last Judgment and other frescoes. Bishop's Throne in Apse.

Palazzo Episcopale.Other Churches in Tuscany.S. Marco. Portal with frescoed lunette (XIII).Chiesa della Rosa (XIV). Ancona on High Altar (XVI). ~~Statue in the transept~~S. Silvestro: curious capitals, Frescoes. (XIV). S. Maria del Riposo.Ancona on High Altar (XVI). Cloisters with Etruscan sarcophagi.TUSCANY. (Tuscany).Villa Ruffinella (XVI).Walls.Amphitheatre.Villa di Cicero.Forum.Theatre.VALENTINO. See Lago di Bolsena.VALD'AOSTONE.S. Maria delle Grazie (XI).L'Assunta (XVII) re-made from a design of Bernini. In Sacristy picture of Madonna and Child by Pintoricchio (1513).Palazzo Doria - Pamphili.VALVISCIOLA.Abbey (XIII). Facade simple with fine Rose. Campanile.VEIL.Aux, Walls, Gate, Hall.Ponte Sodo. Tunnel 250 feet long.

Cathedral (XVIII).
S. Pietro (VIII-XII) magnificent church, perhaps the best remaining of the VIII refashioned in XI and enlarged in XII. Fine facade. Interior: Three naves. Ciborio.
S. Maria Maggiore (IX-XII). Fine facade with pillars and sculptured capitals, bas reliefs in lunettes and loggia and rose with symbols of Evangelists. Interior: Three naves divided by Romanesque columns. Port. Pulpit with mosaic. Fresco of Last Judgment and other frescoes. Bishop's Throne in Apse.
Palazzo Episcopale.
Other Churches in Tuscany.
S. Marco. Portal with frescoed lunette (XII).
Chiesa della Rosa (XIV). Ancona on High Altar (XVI). ~~Chiesa della Rosa~~
S. Silvestro. curious capitals. Frescoes. (XIV). S. Maria del Riposo. Ancona on High Altar (XVI). Cloisters with Etruscan sarcophagi.
TUSCANY. (Tuscany).

Villa Pulvinella (XVI).

Walls.
Amphitheatre.
Villa di Cicero.
Forum.
Theatre.

VALENTINO. See Lago di Bolagna.

VALDENNIOLE.

S. Maria delle Grazie (XI).
L'Assunta (XVII) remade from a design of Bernini. In sacristy picture of Madonna and Child by Pintoricchio (1513).
Palazzo Doria - Pamphili.

VALVISCIOLLO.

Abbey (XIII). Facade simple with fine Rose. Campanile.

VEIL.

Arch. Walls, Gate, Hall.
Ponte Sodo. Tunnel 250 feet long.
Grotta Campana. Rock tomb with paintings.
Colunbarium with Etruscan House (30 VIII).
Temple of Vaccarezzeccia with battlements.

VEROLI.

Castello ruined.
Cyclopean Wall.
Porta S. Croce.
S. Erasmo. Facade, Apse (XIII). Portico. Campanile. Interior: Treasury: Encolpio Bizantino (XI). Chalice in silver with enamel (XV). MS. Martyrology (XIII) and reliquaries. Treasury. Fine Reliquaries in silver. Processional Cathedral (XVIII). crosses (XIII, XIV, XV) Chalice (XIV). Archivio: 1200 codices (XII).
S. Leucio (XI).
S. Maria dei Francori (XII) Frescoes; Crypt, frescoes.

/s. Salome.

VITERBO. (continued). - 12 -

S. Salome. Apse. Frescoes.
Seminario: Biblioteca Giovannina. MSS from XI cent. Incunabula. Choir books with illuminations.

VETRALLA.

Cathedral. Charming Ciborio (XV).
S. Maria. (XII) fine church - Portal with lunette. Apse. Fine capitals. Mosaic pavement (restored). Frescoes (XV) Tomb of Eribius (XIV). Necropolis of Morchia. (2 hours away in environs). Very imposing.

VICOVARO.

Remains of Roman Varia.
S. Giacomo. Octagonal church (XV-XVI) by Domenico da Capodistria. Sculptured Portals in upper part by Giovanni Dalmata.
Palazzo Orsini (XIII onwards)
S. Antonio. Portico of ancient columns.

VITERBO.

Note: The whole city of Viterbo must be considered a first class work of art. Especially to be noted the medieval quarter entered by Via S. Pellegrino.

Cathedral (XII). Rebuilt 1560-70. Fine Rose. Interior: 20 monolithic columns with fine capitals. Fresco over door (XVII). Remains of Cosmati Pavement (XIII). Chapel on E. Umbrian fresco (XV). Marriage of S. Catherine. Chapel on L. of Apse Fresco (XV).

Canonici: Fine vestments. Biblioteca: Fine Codexes XI-XIV. Campidoglio (XIII). Piazza della Cattedrale: Fine medieval buildings including Piazza and Loggia and Palazzo Papale perhaps the finest monument in Viterbo (XIII).

Ponte del Duomo and Palazzo Narnese (XV).

S. Sisto (IX). Altar partly formed of Pagan Altar, columns with fine capitals (XII) and three Apses (XII). 2 Romanesque Amboni. Large picture on gold background by Peri di Bicci (XV). Tabernacle (XV).

S. Maria della Salute (XIV).

S. Giovanni Battista (XVI) Campanile.

S. Maria della Pace (XV) Maiolica pavement (XV). fine ciborio and frescoes (XV).

SS. Trinita (restored 1727) picture of the Madonna (XIV) enclosed within silver doors - much venerated. Remains of Tomb of Cardinal Perault (XVI) Cloisters (XVI). Il Gesu (XI).

S. Maria Nuova (XI-XIX) Fine facade with gulf. Interior: 12 columns with fine capitals. Frescoes (XIV-XV). Picture Madonna and child with SS Bartholomew and Laurence (XV) on High Altar picture (XIV) Cloister, Canonica, Crypt.

Ex church of S. Carlo XI with Campanile.

S. Andrea (XII-XIII-XIV).

S. Pietro (XIII) but facade (XVII).

S. Croce Magnificent Portal (XIV).

S. Giovanni in Zoccoli (XI-XII-XIX) fine Rose and symbols of Evangelists. Interior: Columns and Apses. Large Altarpiece (1441).

S. Rosa (XV-XIX) Interior: Shrine of S. Rosa of Viterbo with her mummified body (1275-1352).

S. Francesco (XIII-XIV-XV) outside Pulpit of S. Bernardino. Interior: Remains of Tomb of Pietro di Vico (XIII). Magnificent Tomb of Pope Adrian V

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S. Maria Nuova (XI-XIX) Fine facade with pulpit. Interior: 12 columns with

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Laurence (XV) on High Altar picture (XIV) cloister, Canonica, Crypt.

Ex church of S. Carlo XI with Campanile.

S. Andrea (VII-XIII-XIV).

S. Pietro (XIII) but facade (XVII).

S. Croce Magnificent Portal (XIV).

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Interior: Columns and Apses. Large Altarpiece (1444).

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S. Francesco (XIII-XIV-XV) outside Pulpit of S. Bernardino. Interior:

Remains of Tomb of Pietro di Vico (XIII). Magnificent Tomb of Pope Adrian V

(XIII). Ciborio by Vassalletto. Tomb of Marco Parentessa (XIV). Tomb of

Pope Clement V (XIII). Tomb of Cardinal Saint Gilles (XIII). Tomb of Gerardo

Landriano (XV). Tomb of Cardinal Vicedomini (XIII).

S. Maria della Verita (XII-XV-XIX) Now Museo Civico: Arranged as Museum 1912.

Etruscan sarcophagi and other objects. Frescoes by Lorenzo da Viterbo (XV). Pictures

of Renaissance and Baroque periods. Fine Pietà by Sebastiano del Piombo. Madonna

and Child (Siense XIV) S. Bernardino by Sano di Pietro. Fresco by Antoniazio Romano.

Fine Andrea della Robbia Madonna and Child and other objects. Cloisters (XIII).

Palazzo Comunale (XIII-XV) with Cortile and frescoed saloni.

Palazzo del Cardinale (XIII-XV-XIX).

Palazzo della Carceri with Biblioteca Comunale with many incunabula and

SS and Ardorio.

Palazzo Farnese (XV).

Palazzo Chigi (XV) with Cortile.

Palazzo degli Alessandri (XIII).

Palazzo dell' Abate (XIII-XVII).

/Palazzo di Donna Olimpia

- 15 -
VITERBO. (continued).

Palazzo di Donna Olimpia (XV-XIX).
Palazzo Capocci (XIII).
Palazzo Gatti (XIII).
Palazzo Gentili (XIV-XVII).
Palazzo di Federico II (XIII) ruined.
Palazzo dei Minutisti (XIV-XV).
Palazzo Santoro (XV).
Casa Postola (XIV) Perhaps the best in Viterbo.
Casa Di Valentino della Ragnotta (XIII).
Casa di Giovanni Bazzello (XVI).
Casa della Pace (XVI) and many others.
Pontana Grande.
Pontana in Piazza Paolina.
Pontana in Piazza della Morte.
Pontana dei Leoni in Piazza V.E.
Pontana di Manoscorno.
Pontana in Piazza della Rocca and others.
The Piazza del Duomo.
The Piazza S. Pellegrino and quartiere Medioevale.
Rocca.
Walls, Gates, Towers.

VITERBO PROVINCE.

Torre di S. Biele (XIII).
S. Maria in Gradi (XIII-XVIII) Portico (1466), Cloisters (XIII) Fine fountain (XV).
S. Maria del Paradiso. Cloisters (XIII) See sub nom.
S. Maria della Quercia (XVI). Frescoes by Andrea della Robbia. Interior: fine roof. Tabernacle by Andrea Bregno (XV). Fine Choir stalls (XVII). Cloisters (fine). Conventile. See sub nom.

VITORNANO.

Walls. Very well preserved with Towers (XIV)
Porta Viterbese in one of the Towers.
S. Maria (XIV) with Campanile.
Fountain.
Palazzo Comunale (restored) Archivio and MSS (XIII onwards).
Chiesa della Madonna Fuori le Mura. Frescoes (XVI).

4

DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS
AMG REGION 4

MASTER LIST OF MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS

in

LAZIO and ABRUZZI

as consolidated from the

PRICE, HARVARD and NAPLES MUSEUM Lists

MONUMENTS - FINE ARTS - ARCHIVES
AMG REGION 4 MAIN

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF TOWNS BY REGION AND PROVINCE, AMG REGION
4. DESIGNATING IN EACH, BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS OF CULTURAL VALUE

Legend: ABRUZZI (A) LAZIO (L)

+++ Highest in importance
++ Important
+ Intermediate
Moderate

- | 1. ACQUAPENDENTE | Region: Lazio | Province: Viterbo |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| + Church of S. Sepolero: 9th cen crypt. | | |
| 2. AGNONE | (A) | Campebasse |
| Cathedral | | |
| 3. ALATRI | (L) | Frosinone |
| +++ Walls; most important example of type | | |
| + Near by; Temple ex di Alatri (Etruscan) | | |
| + Church of S. Maria Maggiore, painted wood sculpture 12th cen | | |
| Cathedral | | |
| 4. ALBA LAZIALE | (L) | Rome |
| Walls of fortress of Legio II. | | |
| Parthica, about 195 A D. | | |
| Amphitheatre. | | |
| Church of S. Maria della Rotonda on foundation of a circular temple, "Tomb of Pompeii". | | |
| Etruscan tomb. | | |
| 5. ALBE (Alba Fucens), near Avezzano | (A) | Aquila |
| + Pre-Roman walls. | | |
| Porta Fullonica; pre-Roman | | |
| Piazza Roma street | | |

1. ACQUAPENDENTE Region: Lazio Province: Viterbe
+ Church of S. Sepolero: 9th cen crypt.
2. AGNONE (A) Campobasso
Cathedral
3. ALATRI (L) Frosinone
+++ Walls; most important example of type
+ Near by; Temple ex di Alatri (Etruscan)
+ Church of S. Maria Maggiore, painted wood sculpture
12th cen
Cathedral
4. ALBANO LAZIALE (L) Rome
Walls of fortress of Legio II.
Parthica, about 195 A D.
Amphitheatre.
Church of S. Maria della Rotonda on foundation of a
circular temple, "Tomb of Pompeii".
Etruscan tomb.
5. ALBE (Alba Fucens), near Avezzano (A) Aquila
+ Pre-Roman walls.
Porta Fullonica; pre-Roman
Paved Roman street
+ Roman buildings.
Castle Orsini
Church of S. Nicola
6. ALFREDENA (A) Aquila
+ Museo Civico Aufidena ; Roman antiquities. 3765
Ponte d' Achille, Roman bridge.
Church of S. Pietro and Paolo, Romanesque foundation.
Medieval houses
Environs: important remains of Aufidena , pre-Roman city.

Prosinone

(L)

7. AMASENO

Church

Rieti

(L)

8. AMATRICE

Church of S. Francesco, 14th cen
" S. Agostino " "

Walls

Section of Via Salaria (Roman) preserved.

Frosinone

(L)

9. ANAGNI

+ Cathedral, founded 11th cen - rebuilt 14th cen; frescoes
mosaics and noteworthy church furniture. The treasury
contains priceless vestments & ecclesiastical objects.
Library & archives - some manuscripts and charters of
which many are Papal.

+ Monastery of Cappuccini

+ Palace of Bonifacio VIII

+ Town Hall

+ House Barnekow

Rieti

(L)

10. ANTRODOCCO

Church of S. Maria, Romanesque tower & baptistry.

Rome

(L)

11. ANZIO

+ Remains of Roman villa and of Roman port. (Villa Sarsina)

Aquila

(L)

12. AQUILA

Churches

S. Agestino, 18th cen

+ S. Bernardino of Siena, 15th - 18th cen

S. Giusta, Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque

S. Pietro di Ceppito, mediaeval

S. Silvestro, 14th cen., restored 1703

S. Maria di Roio, 14th cen with Romanesque sculpture

S. Massimo (Cathedral)

S. Marco, restored 18th cen; Romanesque portal

S. Flaviano, late 13th cen; frescoes 15th - 16th cent

++ S. Maria di Collemaggio, 13th cent

mosaics and noteworthy church furniture. The treasury contains priceless vestments & ecclesiastical objects. Library & archives - some manuscripts and charters of which many are Papal.

- + Monastery of Cappuccini
- + Palace of Bonifacio VIII
- + Town Hall
- + House Barnekow

10. ANTRODOCCO (L) Rieti

Church of S. Maria, Romanesque tower & baptistry.

11. ANZIO (L) Rome

+ Remains of Roman villa and of Roman port. (Villa Sarsina)

12. AQUILA (L) Aquila

Churches

- + S. Agestino, 18th cen
- + S. Bernardino of Siena, 15th - 18th cen
- S. Giusta, Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque
- S. Pietro di Ceppite, mediaeval
- S. Silvestro, 14th cen., restored 1703
- S. Maria di Roio, 14th cen with Romanesque sculpture
- S. Massimo (Cathedral)
- S. Marco, restored 18th cen; Romanesque portal
- S. Flaviano, late 13th cen; frescoes 15th - 16th cen
- ++ S. Maria di Collemaggio, 13th cen
- Madonna del Soccorso, 13th cen

Palaces

- Persichetti, 18th cen
- Rivera, 18th cen
- Terres - Dragenetti, 18th cen
- Franchi Cappelli, 18th cen

Monuments

- + Fontana delle 99 Cannelle, 15th cen
- + Castello, 1535

3764

Cultural Institutions

- + Museo Diocesano d'Arte Sacra, in church of S. Caterina
- + Convitto Nazionale, also Biblioteca Provinciale, 85 0000 volumes;

Aquila continued,

Museo Aquilano, paintings and local antiquities in town hall
 Archivio Provinciale di State

13. AQUINO (L) Presinone

Churches

S. Pietro Vetere (Temple of Ceres Elvina), oldest church in Aquino
 S. Tommaso, incorporated in ancient temple
 S. Filippo e Giacomo (Roman basilica)
 ++ S. Maria della Libera, 11th cen

Monuments

++ Roman Ruins, basilica, amphitheatre and temples
 ++ Arc of Marcabonio
 Gate of S. Lorenzo
 Mediaeval Towers
 House Quagliazzi

14. ARDEA (L) Rome

Remains of ancient walls

15. ARICCIA (L) Rome

Palazzo Chigi

16. ARPINO (L) Frosinone

Church of S. Michele arcangelo
 " S. Maria Assunta di Civita
 " S. Andrea

Castle

+ Pre-Roman walls, arch and gate (Civitavecchio)
 Palace Cesari

17. ARSOLI (L) Rome

Cappella di S. Rocco, 16th cen frescoes

++ S. Maria della Libera, 11th cen

Monuments

++ Roman Ruins, basilica, amphitheatre and temples
++ Arc of Marcellus
Gate of S. Lorenzo
Mediaeval Towers
House Quagliazzi

14. ARDEA (L) Rome

Remains of ancient walls

15. ARICCIA (L) Rome

Palazzo Chigi

16. ARPINO (L) Prosinone

Church of S. Michele arcangelo
" S. Maria Assunta di Civita
" S. Andrea
Castle
+ Pre-Roman walls, arch and gate (Civitavecchio)
Palace Cesari

17. ARSOLI (L) Rome

Cappella di S. Rocco, 16th cen frescoes
Castle, 11th cen

18. ASPRA (L) Rieti

Remains of polygonal walls
Roman remains near the town

19. ASSERGI (A) Aquila

Church of S. Maria Assunta, 12th - 14th cen

20. ATESSA (A) Chieti 3763

+ Church of S. Leucio, fine Renaissance silver and objects
in serigraphy

21. **ATINA** (L) Fresinone
 Roman walls and gate
 + Ducal palace
 Tombs with inscriptions
22. **ATRI** (A) Teramo
 + Cathedral; begun 1255; campanile
 Church of S. Agostino
 " S. Andrea; fine Romanesque portal
 " S. Nicolo da Bari
 Palazzo dei Duchi; founded 14th cen
23. **AUSONIA** (L) Fresinone
 + Church of S. Michele arcangelo, built on Roman temple,
 contains two Roman altars
 +++ " S. Maria del Piano (or delle Pratte)
 (near Ausonia)
24. **AVEZZANO** (A) Aquila
 (Environs, see also ALBE)
 Convento dei Cappuccini
 Old churchyard containing pre-Roman cemetery
 Castello Orsini, in ruins, founded late 15th cen
 Palazzo Torlonia, with museum
25. **BAGNAIA** (L) Viterbo
 Piazza di Centro; with fountain
 + Villa Lente with Cassian by Vignola and fountains (1477 -
 1583)
26. **BAGNOREGIO** (L) Viterbo
 (formerly Bagnorea)
 Archivo Comunale
 + Cathedral; bible of S. Bonaventura (born 1221)
27. **BALSORANO** (A) Aquila

- + Church of S. Michele arcangelo, built on Roman temple,
contains two Roman altars
+++ " S. Maria del Piano (or delle Pratte)
(near Ausonia)
24. AVEZZANO (A) Aquila
(Environs, see also ALBE)
Convento del Cappuccini
Old churchyard containing pre-Roman cemetery
Castello Orsini, in ruins, founded late 15th cen
Palazzo Torlonia, with museum
25. BAGNALA (L) Viterbo
Piazza di Centro; with fountain
+ Villa Lente with Cassina by Vignola and fountains (1477 -
1588)
26. BAGNOREGIO (L) Viterbo
(formerly Bagnorea)
Archivo Comunale
+ Cathedral; bible of S. Bonaventura (born 122L)
27. BALSORANO (A) Aquila
Castle
28. BASSANO SI SUTRI (L) Viterbo
Palazzo Anguillara
29. BARANELLO (A) Campobasso
+ Museo Civico, Greek and Roman antiquities; ivory, majolica and paintings
Monte Vairano, ruins of the ancient town of Vairanum 3762
30. BARBANANO (L) Viterbo
Nearby at S. Giuliano remains of Etruscan town Marturano

31. **BAZZANO** (A) Aquila
+ Church of S. Giusta, with catacombs, 13th cen
32. **BIEDA** (L) Aquila
Etruscan walls
Two Roman bridges over the Biedano
Etruscan tomb called "Grotta del Drago"
Cemetery
33. **BOLSENNA** (L) Viterbo
Remains of Roman amphitheatre
Castello, 13th cen
+ Church of Collegiata 9th - 10th cent ciborio
++ " S. Cristina, 11th and 16th cen. Contains Renai
ssance sculpture; museum with Etruscan monuments.
+ Palazzo Comunale
(Environs, south) substructure of temple on Via Cassis
34. **BOMARZO** (L) Viterbo
+ Collection of Etruscan objects in Palazzo Orsini
35. **BOMBA** (A) Chieti
(Environ)
36. **BOMINACO** (A)
+ Walls called Mura Palanine are on Monte Paliano. These
belonged to the ancient town of Pallanum
37. **BORGHETTO** (L) Viterbo
Church of S. Maria, 12th cen
+ Castello Savelli (ruins), 10th cen
38. **BORGO COLLETTAREGATO** (L)

- Castello, 13th cen
 + Church of Collegiata 9th - 10th cent ciborio
 " S. Cristina, 11th and 16th cen. Contains Renai
 ++ ssance sculpture; museum with Etruscan monuments.
 Catacombs of S. Cristina and her tomb.
 + Palazzo Comunale
 (Environs, south) substructure of temple on Via Cassis
 Viterbo
34. BOMARZO (L)
 + Collection of Etruscan objects in Palazzo Orsini
 Chieti
35. BOMBA (A)
 (Environ)
 + Walls called Mura Palanina are on Monte Paliano. These
 belonged to the ancient town of Pallanum
36. BOMINACO (A)
 Church of S. Maria, 12th cen
 Viterbo
37. BORGHETTO (L)
 + Castello Savelli (ruins), 10th cen
 Rieti
38. BORGO COLLEFEGATO (L)
 Church of S. Giovanni in Leopardobuilt on walls consisting
 of large blocks.
 Frosinone
39. BOVILLE ERNICA (L)
 Walls consisting of large blocks on hill called Le Murelle
 Frosinone
40. BUGNARA (A)
 Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks near town
 Aquila
41. BUSSE (A)
 Abbey of S. Maria di Cartignano; in ruins
 Pescara

3761

2. CAMALDOLI E SAN ERMO TUSCELANO (L) Rome
(see Tusco 10)
Church of San Romualdo and convent
43. CAMPLI (A) Teramo
Cathedral, 15th cen
City Hall
Church of S. Francesco, 14th cen; frescoes
44. CAMPOBASSO (A) Campobasso
Church of S. Giorio, 13th cen
" S. Bartholomeo, Romanesque
" S. Leonardo, 13th cen
Castello Monforte, 1549
Archivo di State, provincial records presumably 19th cen
Biblioteca Provinciale
Museo Provinciale Sannitico, local antiquities
45. CAMPO DI GIOVE (A) Aquila
Church of S. Eustachio, containing fine carved stalls, 16th cen
" S. Paolo
46. CANTALUPO IN SABINA (L) Rieti
In Palazzo Camuccini collection of art and antiquities
47. CAPENA (L) Rome
(formerly Leprignano)
+ Cemeteries (early) nearby; Civitucola, La Saliera, Le
Macchie, San Martino
+ Temple of Augustus on the hill of Castellaccio
48. CAPODIMENTE (L) Viterbo
Castello, 18th cen
Enviro ns; ruins of Visentium (at Bisenzio) including Roman
road and cemetery
49. CAPISTRELLO (A) Aquila
Roman drain from Lago Fucino

S. Bernardino, 13th cen

Castello Monforte, 1549
 Archivio di Stato, provincial records presumably 19th cen
 Biblioteca Provinciale
 Museo Provinciale Sannitico, local antiquities

45. CAMPO DI GIOVE (A) Aquila
 Church of S. Eustachio, containing fine carved stalls, 16th cen
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 Castello, 18th cen
 Environs; ruins of Visentium (at Bisenzio) including Roman
 road and cemetery
49. CAPISTRELLO (A) Aquila
 Roman drain from Lago Fucino
50. CAPOSTRANO (A) Aquila
 Parish church
 Near Capostrano:
 Church of S. Pietro, and oratorium, mediaeval sculpture
 and painting
51. CAPRANICA (L) Viterbo 3760
 Church of Madonna del Piano
 " S. Francesco, 18th cen tombs
 Hospital with Romanesque portal
52. CAPRAROLE (L) Viterbo
 + Farnese Palace 1547-59 by Vignola, Renaissance frescoes

53. CARPINETO (L) Frosino ne
54. CAPRANO (L) Prosinone
 Roman houses with mosaics at S. Angelo
55. CARAMANICO (A) Pescara
 Church of S. Maria Maggiore, 14th cen; interior, 18th cen
56. CARBOGNANO (L) Viterbo
 Environs:
 Etruscan tombs
 Ruins of a temple near S. Donato
57. CAROVILLI (A) Campobasso
 Pre-Roman walls on Monte Ferrante
58. CAROLI (A) Aquila
 + Church of S. Maria in Cellis, fine wooden doorway of 1132
 Castello, 13th cen
 Palazzo Orsini
 Fine old houses of 15th cen in the Via delle Spiagge
59. CASALBORDINO (A) Chieti
 Santuario della Madonna dei Miracoli; celebrated for pilgrimages and festivals of June 9 - 11
60. CASAMARI (near) (L) Prosinone
 ++ Abbey
61. CASOLI (Environs) (A) Chieti
 At Piana la Roma, ruins of an ancient city, perhaps Romanesque;
 Roman amphitheatre, mosaics and aqueduct
62. CASSINO (L) Prosinone

57. CAROVILLI (A) Campobasso
Ruins of a temple near S. Donato
Pre-Roman walls on Monte Ferrante
58. CAROLI (A) Aquila
+ Church of S. Maria in Cellis, fine wooden doorway of 1132
Castello, 13th cen
Palazzo Orsini
Fine old houses of 15th cen in the Via delle Spiagge
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Santuario della Madonna dei Miracoli; celebrated for
pilgrimages and festivals of June 9 - 11
60. CASAMARI (near) (L) Prosinone
++ Abbey
61. CASOLI (Enviro ns) (A) Chieti
At Piana la Roma, ruins of an ancient city, perhaps Romules;
Roman amphitheatre, mosaics and aqueduct
62. CASSINO (L) Prosinone
+++ Abbey of Montecassino; founded by S. Benedict in 529;
church of 17th - 18th cen, with 11th cen bronze doors;
Pinacoteca, Biblioteca, archivio. Frescoes in vault
by L. Giordano; paintings in the chapels by F. de Mura,
S. Conca and others, 18th cen.
+ Church of the Madonna (S. Maria delle Cinque Torre, or
del Riparo); built with Roman ruins in 8th cen; 14th
cen tomb slab; 16th cen wooden crucifix
Collegiata di S. Maria la Rosa; 13th cen pulpit
Cathedral, 13th cen pulpit

3759

(near Cassino)

- Belmonte Castello, Church of S. Nicola, 14th cen frescoes
- ++ S. Elia Fuimerapido, Church of S. Maria Maggiore, 12th cen
- S. Angelo in Theodice, Church of S. Nicola, 11th cen; frescoes of the Benedictine school
- S. Angelo in Theodice, Church of S. Michele, 16th cen frescoes of Christ
- ++ S. Angelo in Theodice, S. Maria d' Trocchio, frescoes of the Benedictine school
- ++ S. Vitto re del Lazio, S. Maria la Rosa
- " " S. Nicola, 12th and 14th cen frescoes

Monuments

Recca Janula, ruins of the Castle(found in 10th cen) Theatre; of Roman period

Amphitheatre; of the 1st cen A D

Villa di Marco Terenzio Varrone (Villa of Varro)

Cultural Institutions

- ++ Archivio e Biblioteca di Montecassino; rich archives of the monastery and of Benedictine monasteries under the jurisdiction of Montecassino; 80,000 documents; 400 registers and 90,000 volumes

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----------|
| 63. | CASTELFORTE | (L) | Littoria |
| | see Suio Terme | | |
| 64. | CASTEL GONDOLFO | (L) | Rome |
| | Church of S. Tommaso da Villanova, by Bernini (1661) | | |
| | Fountain by Bernini in the Piazza | | |
| | Palazzo Papale (Papal summer palace), by Maderna (1629) | | |
| | Remains of Villa of Domitian are in the garden | | |
| | Villa Barberini (Papal property containing ancient Roman Ruins) | | |
| 65. | CASTEL MADAMA | (L) | Rome |
| | Remains of Roman aqueduct | | |
| 66. | CASTEL DI SANGRO | (A) | Aquila |
| | Cathedral, 15th cen; Baptismal font, 15th cen | | |
| | Municipio, small museum of Roman antiquities | | |

Amphitheatre; of the 1st cen A D
Villa di Marco Terenzio Varrone (Villa of Varro)

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see Suio Terme | (L) | Littoria |
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Church of S. Tommaso da Villanova, by Bernini (1661)
Fountain by Bernini in the Piazza
Palazzo Papale (Papal summer palace), by Maderna (1629)
Remains of Villa of Domitian are in the garden
Villa Barberini (Papal property containing ancient Roman Ruins) | (L) | Rome |
| 65. | CASTEL MADAMA

Remains of Roman aqueduct | (L) | Rome |
| 66. | CASTEL DI BANGRO

Cathedral, 15th cen; Baptismal font, 15th cen
Municipio, small museum of Roman antiquities
Castello in ruins | (A) | Aquila |
| 67. | CASTEL SANT'ANGELO

Remains of baths of ancient Aquae Cutiliae
Remains of Roman villa called Termo di Tito or Palazzo di
Vespasiano | (L) | Rieti |
| 68. | CASTEL SANT'ELIA

Church of S. Elia (1000) Romanesque pulpit & frescoes, 11th c | (L) | Viterbo |

3758

69. CASTELVECCHIO SUBEQUO (A) Aquila
Ruins in the ancient town of Subaequum nearby
70. CASTIGLIONE (A) Teramo
(Environs) ruins of Roman temple reputedly dedicated to Diana
71. CASTRO DEL VOLSOI (L) Rome
(near by) ruins of ancient Castriminium
72. CECCANO (L) Frosinone
Church of S. Maria a Fiume. Frescoes, ancient inscriptions built into the wall
73. CELANO (A) Aquila
Church of Carmine, Romanesque
" Santi Giovanni
" S. Francesco
Castello, 15th cen
74. CERCEMAGGIORE (A) Campobasso
Church of S. Maria della Croce; built on the ruins of the Temple of Mars
75. CERVETERI (L) Rome
Remains of city walls (mediaeval)
Large Etruscan cemetery, a city of the dead, with streets between the many tombs.
76. CESANO DI ROMA (L) Rome
Pavement of Roman road
Ruins of ancient Galeria nearby
77. CHIETI (A) Chieti

Churches

built into the wall

Aquila

73. CELANO

(A)

Church of Carmine, Romanesque
" Santi Giovanni
" S. Francesco
Castello, 15th cen

Campobasso

(A)

74. CERCEMAGGIORE

Church of S. Maria della Croce; built on the ruins of the
Temple of Mars

Rome

(L)

75. CERVETERI

Remains of city walls (mediaeval)
Large Etruscan cemetery, a city of the dead, with streets
between the many tombs.

Rome

(L)

76. CESANO DI ROMA

Pavement of Roman road
Ruins of ancient Galeria nearby

Chieti

(A)

77. CHIETI

Churches

Meraci Celestini alla Civitella, portal 1321
+ Cathedral, mediaeval, restored; fine tower, 15th cen;
treasury and library; library has 5 manuscripts
and many ancient charters. Cathedral dates from 57
9th cen
S. Paolo, with remains of a Roman temple incorporated
in walls

Palaces

Archiepiscopal Palace, tower of the 15th cen
Palazzo Municipale, paintings and antiquities

Cultural Institutions

Biblioteca Provinciale in Palazzo di Giustizia, 65,000

Chieti continued,

volumes, 288 MSS., charters
Museo di Arte Sacra, in Ricerche di Mendicita;
sculpture and paintings

78. CICALIANO (L) Rome

Ancient walls consisting of large blocks

79. CITTADUCALE (A) Rieti

Churches

S. Agostino
S. Maria del Popolo

Palaces

Municipio (formerly Palazzo della Rocca), mediaeval
castle, 15th cen tower

Monuments

Darsena Vecchia, remains of Roman port; 16th cen bronze
lions heads

Faro, 1616

+ Forte Michaelangelo, Renaissance fortification by
Bramante, Sangallo and Michaelangelo

+ Castello; old walls, Etruscan foundations, cylindrical
tower, old cistern and antique fragments

Terme Taurine, baths constructed by Hadrian, partially
excavated 1927-28

Cultural Institutions

Museo Vivico; prehistoric, Etruscan and Roman Art

80. CITTAREALE (L) Rieti

Church of S. Silvestro built on Roman temple

81. CITTA SANT'ANGELO (A) Pescara

S. Agostino
S. Maria del Popolo

Palaces

Municipio (formerly Palazzo della Rocca), mediaeval
castle, 15th cen tower

Monuments

Darsena Vecchia, remains of Roman port; 16th cen bronze
lions heads
Pare, 1616
+ Forte Michaelangelo, Renaissance fortification by
Bramante, Sangallo and Michaelangelo
+ Castello; old walls, Etruscan foundations, cylindrical
tower, old cistern and antique fragments
Terme Taurine, baths constructed by Hadrian, partially
excavated 1927-28

Cultural Institutions

Museo Civico; prehistoric, Etruscan and Roman Art

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---------|
| 80. | CITTAREALE | (L) | Rieti |
| | Church of S. Silvestro built on Roman temple | | |
| 81. | CITTA SANT'ANGELO | (A) | Pescara |
| | The Collegiata of S. Michele | | |
| 82. | CIVITA D'ANTINO | (A) | Aquila |
| | Pre-Roman walls; town gate called Porta Campanile | | |
| 83. | CIVITA CASTELLANA | (L) | Viterbo |
| | Temple of Juno | | 3756 |
| | Etruscan tombs | | |
| | + Duomo (S. Maria) 13th cen portal. Crypt with ancient columns | | |
| | Fortress, 15th-16th cen. Decorative paintings | | |

84. CIVITATAQUANA (A) Pescara
Two Roman cisterns
85. CIVITAVECCHIA (L) Rome
Terme Taurine (baths of Trajan)
Remains of the ancient Roman port
Two Roman bridges
Tombs
Museo Civico 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)
86. CIVITELLA DEL TRONTO (A) Teramo
Castle
87. COLLARMELE (A) Aquila
Ruins of ancient town of Cerfennia nearby
88. CORCHIANO (L) Viterbo
Collection of antiquities in possession of Crescenzi family
On road to Fabbrica di Roma; Etruscan inscriptions on the
rocks
On road to Vignanello; important Etruscan tomb, called Pun-
tone del Ponte
89. CORFINIO (Pentima) (A) Aquila
++ Basilica Valvense (S. Pelino) 12th-13th cen
Church of S. Alessandro, 11th cent
Museo Corfiniese, in church of San Alessio
antiquities from ancient Corfinium
Walls of ancient city
Roman aqueduct of Alfius Maximus
90. CORI (L) Littoria
++ Church of the Annunziata

86. CIVITELLA DEL TRONTO (A) Teramo
Castle
87. COLLARMELE (A) Aquila
Ruins of ancient town of Cerfennia nearby
88. CORCHIANO (L) Viterbo
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 Puntone del Ponte
89. CORFINIO (Pentima) (A) Aquila
++ Basilica Valvense (S. Pelino) 12th-13th cen
Church of S. Alessandro, 11th cen
Museo Corfiniese, in church of San Alessio
antiquities from ancient Corfinium
Walls of ancient city
Roman aqueduct of Alfinus Maximus
90. CORI (L) Littoria
++ Church of the Annunziata
" S. Oliva, built on temple of Janus; ceiling paintings and antique columns
" S. Salvatore erected on temple of Castor and Pollux
+++ Temple of Hercules and temple of Fortuna
+ Roman ruins, wall, temple and bridges
+ Castle of S. Pietre
91. CUGNOLA (A) Pesceara
Church of S. Stefano; has 12th cen pulpit

3758

92. **ESPERIA** (L)
Church
93. **VALERI** (L)
Viterbo
Ruins of Roman City of Valeria. City wall almost completely preserved; other remains inside Church of S. Maria di Valeri
94. **PARA IN SABINA** (L)
Rieti
Colossal walls of Sanine town (Cures?)
94. **PARFA** (L)
Rieti
Abbey with church containing paintings and frescoes. Library has some manuscripts
96. **FERENTINO** (L)
Prosinone
+ Church of S. Maria Maggiore
" S. Francesco
" S. Valentino
Duomo and Episcopal palace
Roman walls and gates
Town hall
97. **FERNESI** (L)
Viterbo
(Environs) ruins of Castro, mediaeval town
98. **FERRAZZANO** (A)
Campobasso
Parish church
99. **FILETINO** (L)
+ Church, mediaeval sanctuary
100. **FONDI** (L)
Litteria
++ Church of S. Pietro
" S. Maria Assunta (Collegiata)
" S. Demonica

Abbey with church containing paintings and frescoes.
Library has some manuscripts

96. FERENTINO (L) Prosinone
+ Church of S. Maria Maggiore
" S. Francesco
" S. Valentino
Duomo and Episcopal palace
Roman walls and gates
Town hall
97. FERNESE (L) Viterbo
(Environs) ruins of Castro, mediaeval town
98. FERRAZZANO (A) Campobasso
Parish church
99. FILETTINO (L)
+ Church, mediaeval sanctuary
100. FONDI (L) Litteria
++ Church of S. Pietro
" S. Maria Assunta (Collegiata)
" S. Dononica
" S. Francesco
Roman walls and gate
++ Palace of the Prince
Castle
101. FONTECCHIO (A) Aquila
Church of the Madonna della Vittoria, built on podium of
ancient temple
Church of S. Francesco
" Parrochiale
Fountain, 14th cen
102. FOSSA (A) Aquila
Church of S. Maria delle Grotte, 18th cen

3754

103. FOSSACESIA (environs) (A) Chieti

++ Church of S. Giovanni in Venere; erected in 8th cen on ruins of a temple to Venus. Remains of ancient building in the monastery

104. FORMIA (L) Littoria

Churches

S. Erasmo; built on Roman temple, restored 16th cen and later; 16th cen frescoes, late Baroque wooden altar

Palaces

+ Villa Rubino; contains remains of ~~Roma~~ Villa di Cicerone with stucco and fresco ornament, statues, bas reliefs and inscriptions
Villa di Fava; contains remains of Villa of Consul M. Cocceius Nerva, Roman piscina of the 3rd cen A.D.
Villa Comunale Umberto I; Roman foundations; large Roman piscina

Monuments

Roman fountain
Terre di Mola, 15th cen tower
+ Tomba di Cicerone; a large Roman tomb
Tomba di Tulliola; ruins of Roman tomb
Torre di S. Erasmo; mediaeval tower on foundation of a Roman cathedral; Roman inscriptions
Roman tombs
Amphitheatre; ruins
Tempio di Venere Formiana; ruins
Bases with inscriptions of the 2nd cen B.C.
Walls of Roman City
+ Villa Marina at Vendicchio with stucco cryptoportico; Villa Cinquanta de Mane with large decorated atrium; Villa Caracciolo with stucced vaults large court, walls and antique inscriptions

Cultural Institutions

Museum; collection of epigraphs, architectural

- + Villa Rubino; contains remains of Roman Villa di Cacerens with stucco and frescoes ornament, statues, bas reliefs and inscriptions
- Villa di Fava; contains remains of Villa of Consul M. Cocceius Nerva, Roman piscina of the 3rd cen A D
- Villa Comunale Umberto I; Roman foundations; large Roman piscina

Monuments

- Roman fountain
- Terre di Mola, 15th cen tower
- + Tomba di Cicerone; a large Roman tomb
- Tomba di Tulliola; ruins of Roman tomb
- Torre di S. Brasmo; mediaeval tower on foundation of a Roman cathedral; Roman inscriptions
- Roman tombs
- Amphitheatre; ruins
- Tempio di Venere Formiana; ruins
- Bases with inscriptions of the 2nd cen B C
- Walls of Roman City
- + Villa Marina at Vendicchio with stucco cryptoportico; Villa Cinquanta de Mane with large decorated atrium; Villa Caracciolo with stucced vaults large court, walls and antique inscriptions

Cultural Institutions

Antiquarium; collection of epigraphs, architectural fragments, statues, bronzes and mediaeval coins.

Between FORMIA & GAETA

Fontana romana (Roman fountain) on Via Appia 3753
 Roman tomb, called Tomba di Cicerone
 Roman tomb called Tomba di Tulliola
 Remains of ancient Via Appia with milestones
 Roman villas: Villa Marina at Vendicchio, Villa Cinquanta de Mane, Villa Caracciolo

Between FORMIA & CASSINO

Church of S. Maria del Piano e delle Frate 11th cen frescoes

Between FORMIA & MINTURNO

Mausoleum, called Torre Gianola (Tower of Janus)
Cistern, called Trentasei colonne, (Thirty six columns)
Ancient street leads to porticiuolo di Gianola with
piscina

105. FOSSANOVA

(L)

+++ Abbey

106. FRASCATI

(L)

Rome

Remains of ancient Tusculum above Frascati: amphitheatre, so called Villa of Cicero, Forum and theatre, Roman cistern.

Citadel of Tusculum

Etruscan well

Paved streets and room

Cathedral (S. Pietro) 1700

Church of Jesus, paintings by Adel Pozzo

Many historic villas of the 16th - 17th cen distinguished for their architecture, parks and gardens

Villa Aldebrandini, 1598-1603 Fine park

Villa Felconieri: by Borromini (1643)

Villa Lancellotti

Villa Mondragone (now Jesuit school)

107. GASTA

(L)

Litteria

Churches

- + Annunziata; 1321, rebuilt 1621; Baroque paintings
S. Francesco; 13th cen restored; 14th cen cloisters, fragments of frescoes
- ++ Duomo and campanile; campanile 1180, mediaeval church reconstructed in 19th cen. Easter candlesticks, treasury containing manuscripts, liturgical objects. Museum of religion.
- + S. Giovanni a Mare (S. Giuseppe); 12th cen; 12th and late 15th cen frescoes
- + S. Lucia; 16th cen; Roman columns, fragments of ~~3rd~~ 4th? mosaic pavement, 13th cen transepts. Paintings

theatre, Roman cistern.

Citadel of Tusculum

Etruscan well

Paved streets and room

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107. GABTA

(L)

Litteria

Churches

- + Annunziata; 1321, rebuilt 1621; Baroque paintings
- S. Francesco; 13th cen restored; 14th cen cloisters, fragments of frescoes
- ++ Duomo and campanile; campanile 1180, mediaeval church reconstructed in 19th cen. Easter candlesticks, treasury co-taining manuscripts, liturgical objects. Museum of religion.
- + S. Giovanni a Mare (S. Giuseppe); 12th cen; 12th and late 15th cen frescoes
- + S. Lucia; 16th cen; Roman columns, fragments of ~~ant~~ mosaic pavement, 13th cen transenne. Paintings of 1456
- S. Caterina; 13th cen, restored 1842; Baroque paintings; adjacent Caserma Cavour with cloister and tower of 1255.
- + S. Domenico; 13th cen; Renaissance frescoes and fragments of grave slabs.
- Church and Convent of the Trinity; monastery of 11th cen, altar, enameled crucifix

In Elena S. Giacomo, ancient paintings

S. Como, ancient paintings

GAETA continued,

Palaces

Palazzo Caetari
Palazzo Guastaferrri
Palace of the King Ladislao, 15th cen

Monuments

+ Torre d' Orlando; circular tomb structure c. 100 feet high, of Lucius Munatius Plancus
+ Castello; 8th cen, enlarged and altered in 1222-34, 1436 and 1536
+ Tomb of Sempromio Atratinio, Roman

108. GALLICANO (L) Rome

Claudian aqueduct
Remains of Roman street
(Environs) Ruins of ancient Scaptise

109. GARIGLIANO (L)

+ Tower of Capodiferro (museum)

110. GENAZZANO (L) Rome

Cappella della Madonna del Buon Consiglio which attracts crowds of devotees on festival of the Virgin (April 25 and Sept 8)

Church of S. Croce

" S. Nicola

In the suburbs: remains of ancient buildings called "Tempio della Dea Ragione". Roman bridge; aqueduct

111. GORIANO SICOLI (A) Aquila

Ruins of ancient town of Statulae

112. GRADOLI (L) Viterbo

Palazzo Farnese

108. GALLICANO (L) Rome
Claudian aqueduct
Remains of Roman street
(Enviros) Ruins of ancient Scaptise
109. GARIGLIANO (L)
+ Tower of Capodiferro (museum)
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crowds of devotees on festival of the Virgin
(April 25 and Sept 8)
Church of S. Croce
" S. Nicola
In the suburbs: remains of ancient buildings called
"Tempio della Dea Ragione". Roman bridge;
aqueduct
111. GORIANO SICOLI (A) Aquila
Ruins of ancient town of Statulae
112. GRADOLI (L) Viterbo
Palazzo Farnese
113. GROTTAFERRATA (L) Rome
Abbey founded 1004; fortified by Pope Julius II, 1484.
Renaissance fortifications; church, founded
11th cen and largely rebuilt in 1754; mosaics
and frescoes. Small museum. Library containing
12,000 books, 369 manuscripts including famous
collection of early Greek and Byzantine music
and liturgy. State property.
114. GROTTO DI CASTRO (L) Viterbo
~~Remains of Roman street~~
Etruscan tombs
115. GUARCINO (L) Prosinone
Remains of Roman bath and aqueduct

116. GUARDALFIERA (A) Campobasso
Roman bridge
117. GUARDIGRELE (A) Chieti
Church of S. Francesco
+ " S. Maria Maggiore; tower of the 12th cen; portal
14th cen; frescoes 15th cen. Reputed to have
been founded in 5th cen; contains Renaissance
painting and sculpture; has fine processional
cross of silver of the 15th cen
" S. Silvestro; built on a temple of Diana
118. GIULIANOVA (A) Teramo
+ Church of S. Maria a Mare; 12th - 14th cen with fine
portal
119. IELSI (A) Campobasso
Collection of antiquities in a house called the casa d'
Amicom
120. ISERNIA (A) Campobasso
Antiquarium (Museum)
Remains of pre-Roman walls
Two Roman bridges
Church of the Assumption
" S. Francesco
Fontana Fraterna; ancient fountain built of Roman material
(Environs) Quadrella - Church of SS. Cosma and Damian
built on ancient temple
Castel Romane, ancient walls
121. ISOLA DEL LINI (L) Frosinone
+ Church of S. Domenico, 12th cen, much restoration
Roman bridge, called Ponte Marmone
122. ISTONIO (A)
Cathedral, 13th and 14th cen

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+ Church of S. Maria a Mare; 12th - 14th cen with fine portal
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Roman bridge, called Ponte Marmono
122. ISTONIO (A)
Cathedral, 13th and 14th cen
Church of S. Pietro; portal 14th cen
Palace Davalos, 16th cen
Town museum
123. ITRI (L)
Church of S. Maria
" Annunziata
" S. Michele arcangelo
(near) + " S. Maria della Civita
Castle
124. LABICO (L) Rome
Cisterne romana (Roman cistern), called Grotta Mamosa

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125. LANCIANO (A) Chieti
- Cathedral, 18th cen
Church of S. Lucia, 13th cen
" S. Maria Maggiore, important 13th cen
Cistercian church
" S. Agostino, 13th cen
Cassadi Torio, 14th cen
Gothic House, 1434
126. LANUVIO (A) Rome
- Museum in Palazzo Comunale (city hall)
Remains of the walls of ancient (pre-Roman) Lanuvium
Remains of the temple of Hercules
Church of Grace
La collegiata (church) containing paintings and tombs
Palazzo Colonna
127. LARINO (A) Campobasso
- Between station and town: the so-called "ara frentana"
(alter of Frentano) collection of remains of ancient town
of Larinum; Roman amphitheatre and baths in Larine itself
128. LICENZA (A) Rome
- Villa of Horace
Museo Graziano
129. LORETO ABRUTINO (A) Pescara
- Church of S. Maria in Piano, 13th cen. fresco es, 14th cen
" S. Francesco
" S. Pietro
130. LETINO (A) Campobasso
- Remains of vancient walls
131. LUCO NEI MARSI (A) Aquile
- Church of S. Maria
131. MARANO (I) Rome

Remains of the temple of Hercules

Church of Grace

Ia collegiata (church) containing paintings and tombs

Palazzo Colonna

127. LARINO (A) Campobasso

Between station and town: the so-called "ara frentana"
(altar of Frentano) collection of remains of ancient town
of Larinum; Roman amphitheatre and baths in Larine itself

128. LICENZA (A) Rome

Villa of Horace

Museo Grazieno

129. LORETO APRUTINO (A) Pescara

Church of S. Maria in Piano, 13th cen. fresco es, 14th cen

" S. Francesco

" S. Pietro

130. LETINO (A) Campobasso

Remains of vancient walls

131. LUCO NEI MARSI (A) Aquila

Church of S. Maria

131. MARANO (L) Rome

Remains of aqueduct

132. MARINO (L) Rome

In the vicinity are numerous remains of Roman villas

133. MARTA (L) Viterbo

Castello dell' Araldo: ruins

134. MARGUIGNANO (L) Viterbo

Near Grotte S. Stefano people live in Etruscan tombs

3749

5. MAGLIANA (L) Ro me
- Grove of the Arvaies(brotherhood o f ancient Latin origin)
with remains of the sacred buildings and of a tomb
Catacombs of S. Generosa
136. MAGLIANO SABINA (L) Rieti
- Roman remains
Roman bridge called Ponte Felice
137. MANOPPELLO (A) Pescara
- + Church of S. Maria Arabone, 13th cen of 13th cen
Tabernacle & candelabra
138. MINTURNO (L) Littoria
- ++ Church of S. Pietro (cathedral) 13th cen. Pulpit and
Easter candelabrum with mosaic inlay
- + " of the Annunciation
Castle
+ Roman Forum: excavations of the University of Penn.
+ Ruins of the Temple of Dea Marica
Town Hall
House Carafa
139. MONTALTO DI CASTRO (L) Viterbo
- Ponte dell' Abbazia (Etruscan-Roman) bridge near city
(Environs) Remains of the Etruscan city of Vulci, including
walls, temple, baths and tombs
140. MONTE SANT'ANGELO Foggia
- Cathedral
Tomb o f Rotari, 1200
Bronze doors 1076, bishop's chair
141. MONTEFALCONE (A) Campobasso
- Old buildings belonging to the ancient town of Maronea
142. MONTECAELIO (L) Rome
- Remains of Roman temple

Bitteria

(L)

138. MINTURNO

++ Church of S. Pietro (cathedral) 13th cen. Pulpit and
Easter candelabrum with mosaic inlay

+ " of the Annunciation

Castle

+ Roman Forum: excavations of the University of Penn.

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Town Hall

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Cathedral

Tomb of Rotari, 1200

Bronze doors 1076, bishop's chair

141. MONTEFALCONE (A) Campobasso

Old buildings belonging to the ancient town of Maronea

142. MONTECAELIO (L) Rome

Citadel of ancient Corniculum with remains of Roman temple

143. MONTELEONE SABINE (L) Rieti

Church of S. Vittoria with ancient remains

3748

144. MONTEFIASCONE (L) Viterbo

Church of S. Flaviano, 1030 and 1262, on building of 5th-
6th cen. 14th cen frescoes: unusual capitols
to columns

Duomo (S. Margherita) 1483-1519, by Sannicheli and C. Fontana

145. ~~MONTELEONE SABINE~~

~~Viterbo~~

Church of

145. MONTE S. BIAGIO (L) Rome
Church
Milestone of the Via Appia
(near by) ruins of Roman villa or mausoleum
146. MONTEODERISIO (A) Chieti
Roman walls
147. MONTEROTONDO (L) Rome
Remains of the walls of the ancient city
148. MONTORIO AL VOLANO (A) Teramo
Remains of the temple of Hercules
149. MOSCUFO (A) Pescara
Church of S. Maria del Lago, 12th cen, pulpit 1153 done
by Nicodemus. Frescoes of the 13th-14th cen
150. NAZZANO (L) Rome
Church of S. Antimo; mediaeval mosaics and 11th cen pulpit
151. NEME (L) Rome
Remains of the temple of Diana
Museum with the famous "Two ships" of the Emperor Caligula
recovered from the lake
152. NEPI (L) Viterbo
Etruscan walls, remains
Amphitheatre
Cathedral, 11th cen with older crypt
Church of S. Biagio
Palazzo Municipale contains Roman sculpture and inscriptions
(Environs) Castello: ruins 15th cen
153. NETARESCO (environs) (A) Teramo
Church of S. Clemente al Vomano - on high altar is wooden
statue of S. Clement set under a valuable ciborium

Remains of the temple of Hercules

149. MOSCUFO (A) Pescara
Church of S. Maria del Lagi, 12th cen, pulpit 1158 done by Nicodemo. Frescoes of the 13th-14th cen
150. NAZZANO (L) Rome
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(Environs) Castello: ruins 15th cen
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Church of S. Clemente al Vomano - on high altar is wooden statue of S. Clement set under a valuable ciborium
Church of S. Maria di Propezzano
154. NETTUNO (L) Rome
+ Fortress
155. NINFA (L) Litteria
+++ Ruins of a mediaeval city, mainly 12--13th cen. Includes castle of Caetane, two churches and a monastery

3747

155. OFENA (A) Aquila
Remains of ancient mosaics on square in front of the
Romanesque church of S. Pietro
157. OLEVANO ROMANO (L) Rome
Walls consisting of large blocks
(Environs) Remains of Roman villa called Villa Magna
158. ORTE (L) Viterbo
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 of Cappuccini
159. ORTENA A MARE (A) Chieti
Cathedral, portal 14th cen
Pizzio palace
160. ORTUCCHIO (A) Aquila
Pre-Roman walls
161. OSTIA ANTICA (L) Rome
Excavations of Roman city
(Environs) The ancient cemetery of Isola Sacra (well
preserved), belonged to the other port of Rome
162. ORTONA DEI MARSI (A) Aquila
Walls belonging to the ancient town of Milonia at Melogna
163. PAGANICA (A)
Church of S. Giustino, 13th cen
164. PAGLIETA (A) Rome *Chieti*
Torre della Patria, erected on ancient pre-Roman walls
165. PALESTRINA (L) Rome
~~Ensignone~~

Etruscan tombs near Church of Cappuccini

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Cathedral, portal 14th cen
Pizzio palace
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Torre della Patria, erected on ancient pre-Roman walls
165. PALESTRINA (L) Rome
Prenezone
+ Shurch of Agapito (cathedral); Roman temple converted into
church, enlarged 12th cen, 12th cen campanile;
Roman and early christian remains and inscrip-
tions.
+ Palazzo Baronale; 11th cen, rebuilt 1493. Contains Museo ³⁷⁴⁶
Preneston Barberiniano. See chapel of S.
Rosalia.
+ Museo Preneston Barberiniano; Etruscan ~~paintings~~ collection
and famous Roman mosaics with scenes of the Nile
valley.
Temple of Fortuna Primigenia, main monument of Palestrina

166. PALLIANO (L) Frosinone
La Collegiata (church) with tombs of the Colonna family
167. PATRICA (L) Frosinone
Ruins of aqueduct and other remains
168. PENNE (A) Pescara
Cathedral, 17th cen
Church of S. Giovanni Evangelista, apse of 13th cen. Contains a fine 15th cen processional cross.
" San Maria della Colonna, 13th cen portal
Palazzo Aliprande contains collection of Abruzzi majolica
169. PENTINA (Corfinio) (A) Aquila
Basilica Valvense o di S. Pelino, fine Romanesque church with 12th cen pulpit
Ruins of ancient Corfinio
170. PERETO (A) Aquila
Church of S. Maria dei Bisognosi contains a miraculous crucifix which is visited by many pilgrimages.
Ruins of Roman buildings nearby
171. PEScina (A) Aquila
Pre-Roman walls
172. PESCARA (A) Pescara
Nothing of artistic interest
173. PESCOLOSTANZO (A) Aquila
College, 15th cen; portal 13th cen
Orphanage, 18th cen (Cosimo Panzago)
Church of S. Maria del Colle, 11th cen with later additions
174. PETTORANO SUL GIZIO (A) Aquila

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Nothing of artistic interest
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College, 15th cen; portal 13th cen
Orphanage, 18th cen (Cosimo Fanzago)
Church of S. Maria del Colle, 11th cen with later additions
174. PETTORANO SUL GIZIO (A) Aquila
Church of S. Dionisio, contains large old wooden crucifix
175. PIANELLA (A) Pescara
Church of S. Angelo, 12th cen; frescoes of the 13th cen
176. PIETRABONDANTE (A) Campobasso³⁷⁴⁵
Ruins of ancient town of Bovianum Vetus; Samnite temple,
walls, theatre
177. PIGNATORO INTERAMNO (L) Frosinone
Walls and aqueduct

18. POGGIO CATINO (L) Rieti
Litteria
To east: remains of Roman bath called Terme di Silla
179. POGGIO MIRTESE (L) Rieti
Litteria
Numerous ruins of villas in the environs
180. POGGIO MOLANO (L) Rieti
Litteria
In neighborhood: Osteria Nuovam built on large tomb
called Grotta dei Massocci
181. POGGIO S. LORENZO (L) Rieti
Litteria
Remains of Roman bath, called Terme di Tito
182. PONTECORVO (near) (L) FEROSINONE
Church of S. Giovanni Battista
183. PONZA (Principal Isle of (L) Litteria
group)
Near village of Ponza, four galleries
At S. Maria, ruins of Roman villas, one with amphitheatre
Imperial villa in the south; Piscina Marittima
184. POPOLI (A) Pescara
Inscriptions and antiquities in the Giardino Cantelmo
Taverna Ducale, 14th cen
Taverna dell' Università
Church of S. Francesco, 15th cen
Ruins of Castello
185. PORTO (ancient Rome port) (L) Rome
Partly excavated, on the land belonging to the Prince
Torlonia
186. PRATA D'ANSIDONIA (A) Aquila
Church parrocchiale di S. Nicola, fine pulpit of 1240
" of S. Paolo, 13th cen
Remains of ancient city of Peltuinum

- Remains of Roman bath, called Terme di Tito
182. PONTECORVO (near) (L) FROSINONE
- Church of S. Giovanni Battista
183. PONZA (Principal Isle of (L) Litteria
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186. PRATA D'ANSIDONIA (A) Aquila
- Church parrocchiale di S. Nicola, fine pulpit of 1240
" of S. Paolo, 13th cen
Remains of ancient city of Pelutium
187. PRATICA DI MARE (L) Rome
- Remains of ancient walls
Environs: Roman villa in Castel Forziano
188. PRATOLA PELIGNA (A) Aquila
- Municipio has collection of ancient inscriptions
Sanctuary of the Madonna della Libera
189. PRIMA PORTA (on Via Flaminia) (L) Rome
- Villa of Livia, wife of Augustus, famous wall paintings
Castle Mal Borghette (farmhouse in remains of monument erected
by Constantine the Great to celebrate his victory of
Saxa Rubra, 312 AD) - 22-

190. PRIVERNO (formerly Piperno) (L) Litteria
- Cathedral, 13th cen
Church of S. Lorenzo
Palazzo Comunale, Gothic
(In the neighborhood)
So called villa of Sejanus
Temple of Cere (?) and Roman bath
Ruins of ancient Privernum
Church of the Madonna di Mezz'Agosto, on ruins of ancient temple
- Abbazia di Fossanova, 12th - 13th cen cloister with monastic buildings where Thomas Aquinas died, -1274
191. PROCENO (L) Viterbo
- Etruscan tombs
192. QUADRI (A) Chieti
- Church of the Madonna dello Spineto, built on ancient Roman temple
Ruins of ancient town of Trebula
193. RAIANO (A) Aquila
- Roman aqueduct of Alpius Maximus
194. RAPINO (A) Chieti
- Pre-Roman walls
195. RENCIGLIONE (L) Viterbo
- Church of S. Andrea
Chiesetta di S. Maria della Provvidenza
Mediaeval houses
196. RICCIA (A) Campobasso
- Church of the Madonna delle Grazie
Castello (a cylindrical tower)
197. RIETI (A) Rieti

191. PROCENO (L) Viterbo
- Etruscan tombs
192. QUADRI (A) Chieti
- Church of the Madonna dello Spineto, built on ancient Roman temple
- Ruins of ancient town of Trebula
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- Chiesetta di S. Maria della Provvidenza
- Mediaeval houses
196. RICCIA (A) Campobasso
- Church of the Madonna delle Grazie
- Castello (a cylindrical tower)
- 3743
197. RIETI (A) Rieti
- Church of S. Pietro Martire; 17th cen decorated interior with gilded wood ceiling.
- + Cathedral; Romanesque with portico of 1453, campanile of the 13th cen. Restored present crypt of the 12th cen, upper church of the 14th cen and later. Fine Romanesque doorways, paintings and statues of 15th cen Silver cross, chapter archives with manuscripts. Figure of S. Barbara designed by Bernini
- + Church of S. Agostino; 13th cen with doorway of the 14th cen, Campanile; tabernacle of 1570. In adjoining convent is Biblioteca Comunale with 11th-15th cen manuscripts and city documents.
- + " S. Giovanale (Madonna della Scala) rebuilt 18th cen. Tomb of Isabella Alfani with relief by Thorwaldsen.

ETI continued

- Church of SS. Camillo e Ruffo, 12th cen finished in the 16th cen. Decorated interior
- " S. Pietro Apostolo, 12th cen with doorway of the 13th cen. Carved wooden door c. 1450
- " S. Francesco, 13th cen with Romanesque doorway, Gothic altar and fresco remains.
- Convento di Fonte Colombo; convent in which S. Francis gave out his rules of his order in 1223. Frescoes paintings and statues, relics of S. Francis
- Convento la Foresta (Convento di S. Maria della Foresta) 1225-1232; connected with the life of S. Francis
- Convento di S. Giacomo; said to have been founded by S. Francis in 1217. Frescoes of the 15th cen in cloister
- + Santuario di Greccio; monastery in which occurred Christmas miracle of 1223; 13th cen miraculous portrait of "S. Francis, relics of S. Francis and other Francisca saints.
- Palazzo del Podesta, 14th cen
- Palazzo del Governo (gia Palazzo Vincentini) rebuilt 16th cen - 17th cen
- + Old city walls (Mura) 13th cen
- Biblioteca ed Archivio Comunale; 40,000 volumes, manuscripts and documents.
- Museo Civico; Baroque facade 1748, side wall of 14th cen. Paintings and antiquities
198. RIGNANO FLAMINO (L) Rome
- Church of S. Abbondio founded on Roman temple
- Catacomb in church of Martiri
199. RIOFREDDO (L) Rome
- Roman bridge
- Church of the Annunciazione
200. ROCCACASALE (Pratola) (A) Aquila
- Pre-Roman walls

3742

cloister

+ Santuario di Greccio; monastery in which occurred Christmas miracle of 1223; 13th cen miraculous portrait of "S. Francis, relics of S. Francis and other Francisca saints.

Palazzo del Podesta, 14th cen
Palazzo del Governo (gia Palazzo Vincentini) rebuilt 16th cen - 17th cen

+ Old city walls (Mura) 13th cen

Biblioteca ed Archivio Comunale; 40,000 volumes, manuscripts and documents.

Museo Civico; Baroque facade 1748, side wall of 14th cen. Paintings and antiquities

198. RIGNANO FLAMINO (L) Rome

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Catacomb in church of Martiri

199. RIOFREDDO (L) Rome

Roman bridge
Church of the Annunciazione

200. ROCCACASALE (Pratola) (A) Aquila

Pre-Roman walls

201. ROCCARASO (A) Aquila

Parrochial church with fine wooden Renaissance pulpit
Theatre, 1698

202. ROCCA D'ARCE (L) Frosinone

Walls consisting of large blocks

203. ROCCA DI PAPA (L) Rome

Monte Cavo; well preserved Roman road leading to top
Palazzo (Convent) on the east side of Lago Albano, in the garden the tomb of a Roman consul

204. ROCCASECCA (L) Frosinone
 Church of the Annunciation
 " S. Tomaso
 Casa di S. Tomaso
 Ruins of Castle where S. Thomas Aquinas was born 1227
205. RONZANO (A) Pescara
 Church of S. Maria di Ronzano, frescoes of 1171
206. ROSCIOLO (near Avezzano) ()
 Church of S. Maria delle Grazie, 15th cen
 " S. Maria in Valle Porcianeta, 11th cen
207. ROVIANO (L) Rome
 Environs: Ruins of Roman villa
208. SABAUDIA (L) Litteria
 Museo archeologico dell'agro Pontino a del Circeo
 Villa of Domitian
 Ruins of ancient Circeo
209. SACROFINO (L) Rome
 On the top of Mt. Musino: remains of a circular building
 perhaps the Arae Mutiae
210. SAN FELICE CIRCEO (L) Litteria
 Polygonal masonry walls of ancient Circeii near lighthouse
 Remains of the temple of Circe, on top of Mt Circe
 Remains of Roman villa in the sea near the shore
 Fossa Augusta: Roman canal
211. SAN GIOVANNI INCARICO (L) Frosinone
 Church of S. Maria della Forma
 Remains of temple of Fabrateria Nova. Mosaics
 Walls
212. SAN GIULIANO DEL SANNIO (L) Campobasso

207. ROVIANO
Environs: Ruins of Roman villa
(L) Litteria
208. SABAUDIA
Museo archeologico dell'agro Pontino a del Circeo
Villa of Domitian
Ruins of ancient Circeo (L) Rome
SACROFINO
209.
On the top of Mt. Musino: remains of a circular building
perhaps the Arae Mutiae
210. SAN FELICE CIRCEO (L) Litteria
Polygonal masonry walls of ancient Circeii near lighthouse
Remains of the temple of Circe, on top of Mt Circe
Remains of Roman villa in the sea near the shore
Fossa Augusta: Roman canal
211. SAN GIOVANNI INCARICO (L) Frosinone
Church of S. Maria della Forma
Remains of temple of Fabrateria Nova. Mosaics
Walls
212. SAN GIULIANO DEL SANNIO (L) Campobasso 3741
Pre-Roman ruins
214. SAN MARTINO AL CIMINO (L) Viterbo
Church of S. Martino, 13th-14th cen
215. SAN PIETRO AVELLANA (A) Campobasso
Ancient walls on top of Monte Miglio
216. SAN TOMMASO (A) Pescara
Church of S. Tommaso with 13th cen frescoes and 12th cen
portal
217. SAN VALENTINO IN ABRUZZO CITERIORE (A) Pescara
Environs: ruins of ancient city of Interpromium

218. SAN VINCENZO AL VOLTURNO (A). Campobasso
Ruins of the ancient abbey of S. Francesco al Volturno founded in 705-7. In nearby chapel of S. Lorenzo 9th cen, are important frescoes of the 9th cen
219. SAN ORESTE (L) Rome ~~Littoria~~
Church of S. Silvestro on M. Soracte, built on foundation of Temple of Apollo
220. SCAURI (L) Littoria
Walls consisting of large blocks
Villa of Scaurus
221. SCHIAVI D'ABRUZZO (A) Chieti
Environes: On the Colle della Torre are remains of a Roman town with foundation of a temple
222. SCURCOLA (A) Aquila
Church of S. Maria della Vittoria with wooden statue of the Madonna and child, 14th cen, on the high altar Castello of the Orsini; 13th cen
223. SEGUI (L) Rome
Walls consisting of large polygonal blocks with gates: Porta Saracena and Porto in Lucino
Citadel of ancient Signia
Temple, the middle cell now occupied by the church of S. Pietro
Roman cistern
224. SEPINO (A) Campobasso
Walls of ancient town of Saepinum nearby Collegiata with campanile
At a distance of two miles: ruins of the ancient town of Altilia with city walls, northern gate, forum, temples and tombs

221. SCHIATTI D'ABRUZZO (A) Chieti
 Environs: On the Colle della Torre are remains of a Roman town with foundation of a temple
222. SCURCOLO (A) Aquila
 Church of S. Maria della Vittoria with wooden statue of the Madonna and child, 14th cen, on the high altar
 Castello of the Orsini; 13th cen
223. SEGUI (L) Rome
 Walls consisting of large polygonal blocks with gates: Porta Saracena and Porto in Lucino
 Citadel of ancient Signia
 Temple, the middle call now occupied by the church of S. Pietro
 Roman cistern
224. SEPINO (A) Campobasso
 Walls of ancient town of Saepinum nearby
 Collegiata with campanile
 At a distance of two miles: ruins of the ancient town of Altilia with city walls, northern gate, forum, temples and tombs
225. SERRONE (L) Frosinone
 Remains of walls consisting of large blocks
226. SEZZE (L) Littoria
 Remains of Ancient Suessa Pometia, mural walls, amphitheatre, bath, bridge, so called villas of Maccenas and Marc Anthony
227. SCOPPITO (A) Aquila
 Ruins of ancient town of Foruli; part of pavement of a Roman road called the via Caecilia, ponte Nascoso (Roman bridge)

228. SIPIOCIANO (L) Viterbo
Remains of the Etruscan town of Meonia; chiefly consisting of walls and tombs, among them Grotta Dipinta and Grotta della Colonna
- ++++ 229. SORA (L) Frosinone
↓
Walls of the citadel of ancient Sora Cathedral, 13th cen. Rests on ancient substructure
230. SORIANO NEL CIMINO (L) Viterbo ~~Latina~~
Torre di S. Maria di Luco, ancient temple transformed into church
Etruscan cemetery and catacombs of the 3rd cen
Palazzo Chigi with Baroque fountains and parks
On Mt. Cimino Sasso Monicante, famous balanced rock, mentioned by Varro and Pliny
231. SPERLONGA (L) Littoria
Grotta di Tiberio, remains of Villa of Tiberius
232. SUBIACO (L) Rome
+++ No monastery of Sacro Speco
++ " Santa Scolastica
+ Church of S. Francesco
Castle, 11th cen
Remains of the Villa of Nero
233. SULMONA (A) Aquila
Church of S. Francesco della Scarpa, 13th cen
Cathedral, mediaeval, with important treasury
Church of S. Maria della Tomba, (or di Loreto)
Church of Badia Morronese, (or di S. Spirato)
- Monuments:
Fontana del Vecchio, 15th cen
Porta Napoli, mediaeval city gate
- Cultural Institutions
++ Annunziata, containing Museo Civico, church of the Annunciation and hospital; museum contains ancient

On Mt. Cimino Sasso Montigante, remains mentioned by Varro and Pliny

231; SPERLONGA (L) Littoria

Grotta di Tiberio, remains of Villa of Tiberius

232. SUBLACO (L) Rome

+++ Mo mastery of Sacro Speco
++ " Santa Scolastica

+ Church of S. Francesco

Castle, 11th cen

Remains of the Villa of Nero

233. SULMONA (A) Aquila

Church of S. Francesco della Scarpa, 13th cen

Cathedral, mediaeval, with important treasury

Church of S. Maria della Tomba, (or di Loreto)

Church of Badia Morronese, (or di S. Spirito)

Monuments:

Fontana del Vecchio, 15th cen

Porta Napoli, mediaeval city gate

379

Cultural Institutions

++ Annunziata, containing Museo Civico, church of the

Annunciation and hospital; museum contains ancient and mediaeval Abruzzese art, including fine examples of metal work

234. SUTRI (L) Viterbo

Porta Vecchia, Porta Furia, ancient city gates

Roman amphitheatre

Madonna del Parto, Etruscan tomb transferred into church

Cathedral, Romanesque campanile and crypt

Palazzo Comunale, contains Etruscan, mediaeval antiquities

++++ SORA continued,

+ Church of S. Domenico, S. Restituta and S. Bartolomeo
(separate churches)

235. SUIO TERME (near Castelforte) (L) Littoria

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

236. TAGLIACCOZZO (A) Aquila

Church of the Annunciation

Church of S. Francesco

Palazzo Argoli

Palazzo Ducale; built by the Orsini in 14th cen

Palazzo dell'Obelisco; fine fountain and obelis

238. TARQUINIA (L) Viterbo

Churches

+ S. Maria di Castello; 18 - 13th cen; early pulpit,

font, caboriul

+ Cathedral (S. Margherita); destroyed; rebuilt after 1643; 16th cen frescoes.

S. Pancrazio; Romanesque; mosaic decoration

S. Francesco; 13th cen with later campanile; Renais-

sance sculpture and paintings and Baroque stucco decorations

S. Giovanni; Romanesque, 13th cen

S. Martion; Romanesque

Palaces

+ Palazzo dei Priori; remains of early towers; mediaeval houses nearby.

Palazzo Comunale; Romanesque with later changes. 17th cen frescoes, well head in courtyard, contains

Archivo Comunale

+ Palazzo Vitelleschi; 15th cen; contains Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese

Monuments

Torre del Seminario; mediaeval tower surrounded by mediaeval houses.

Tarquiniia antica; ruins of the ancient Etruscan and Roman city.

Cultural Institutions

Archivo Comunale; in Palazzo Comunale; early charters

Palazzo Vitelleschi; in Palazzo Vitelleschi;

Churches

- + S. Maria di Castello; 12 - 13th cen; early pulpit, font, caboriul
- + Cathedral (S. Margherita); destroyed; rebuilt after 1643; 16th cen frescoes.
- S. Pancrazio; Romanesque; mosaic decoration
- S. Francesch; 13th cen with later campanile; Renaissance sculpture and paintings and Baroque stucco decorations
- S. Giovanni; Romanesque, 13th cen
- S. Martion; Romanesque

Palaces

- + Palazzo dei Priori; remains of early towers; mediaeval houses nearby.
- Palazzo Comunale; Romanesque with later changes. 17th cen frescoes, well head in courtyard, contains Archivio Comunale
- + Palazzo Vitelleschi; 15th cen; contains Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese

Monuments

- Torre del Seminario; mediaeval tower surrounded by mediaeval houses.
- Tarquinia antica; ruins of the ancient Etruscan and Roman city.

Cultural Institutions

- Archivio Comunale; in Palazzo Comunale; early charters
- + Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese; in Palazzo Vitelleschi; important Etruscan collection; also Greek ceramics and other paintings.

TARQUINIA (Environs)

- +++ Necropolis; Etruscan cemetery with numerous tombs containing wall paintings. 2738

239. TERAMO

(A)

Pescara

Churches

- S. Agostino, paintings, contains painting by Jacobello del Fiore

TERAMO churches continued

- + Cathedral; begun in 12th cen; 14th cen portal; has magnificent silver altarpiece of the 15th cen
- S. Getulio (S. Anna), remnant of early mediaeval cathedral
- S. Francesco, 13th cen and 14th cen with Romanesque portal
- Madonna delle Garzie; founded 12th cen; wooden Madonna and Child on high altar; adjacent museum contains Romanesque capitals

Monuments

- Remains of Roman Theatre
- Fine mosaic in Roman House beneath old Palace called Palazzo Francesco Savini
- Casa dei Melatini, mediaeval house (1372)

Cultural Institutions

- Museo Civico and picture gallery
- Archivio Provinciale di Stato

240. TERMOLI (A) Campobasso

- Cathedral with fine 12th cen facade
- Castello erected by Frederic II

241. TERRACINA (L) Littoria

- ++ Cathedral (S. Cesario) 12th cen with campanile; mosaics 13th cen on floor, pulpit and easter candle sticks. Built on Temple of Apollo

Church of S. Domenico

" the Annunciation

- ++ Temple of Giova
- Roman ruins (Capitoline, amphitheatre etc)

Villa Domitian

(near) Ruins of S. Antonio

Taglio Piscio Monteno, rock over the Via Appia cut by Trajan in making road

Temple of Jupiter, the chief sanctuary of Terracina

242. TIONE (A) Aquila

Cultural Institutions

Museo Civico and picture gallery
Archivio Provinciale di Stato

Campobasso

(A)

240. TERMOLI

Cathedral with fine 12th cen facade
Castello erected by Frederic II

Littoria

(L)

241. TERRACINA

++ Cathedral SS. Cesario) 12th cen with campanile; mosaics
13th cen on floor, pulpit and easter candle
sticks. Built on Temple of Apollo

Church of S. Doménico

" the Annunciation

++ Temple of Giove

Roman ruins (Capitoline, amphitheatre etc)

Villa Domitian

(near) Ruins of S. Antonio

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

Temple of Jupiter, the chief sanctuary of Terracina

Aquila

(A)

242. TIONE

Church of S. Maria del Ponte

Rome

(L)

242. TIVOLI

Churches

+ S. Silvestro; Romanesque, restored 1917; 12th cen relief,
12-13th cen frescoes

+++ Cathedral (S. Lorenzo) 12th cen campanile; 16th cen
portico; 12-13th cen triptych; paintings and
sculpture of 15-16th cen; wood sculpture of
the 12th cen "Deposizione"

TIVOLI churches continued,

- + S. Maria Maggiore (or S. Francesco); Romanesque, Gothic Rose window and portal; 13th cen frescoes; 14th and 16th cen triptychs, one restored in 1916
- + S. Giovanni Evangelista; signed and dated vault frescoes of 1475 by Melozzo da Forlì
- Carita, altered 12th cen, Madonna by Giulio Romano
- S. Biagio, 11th-13th cen. Renaissance portal

Monuments

- Temple of Hercules Victor(called Villa of Maecenas); beneath and within paper factory
- ++ Villa d'Este; palace of 1550 by Pirro Ligorio, later redecorated; (+) garden with fountains, grottoes, loggie and sculpture
- Campanile of former Chiesetta di S. Michele, Romanesque
- Mensa Ponderaria; office of regulations of weights and measures
- Rocca Pia; 15th cen fortress on ruins of amphitheatre
- +++ Tempio di Vesta (or della Sibilla) well preserved Roman republican temple; also ruins of another temple nearby
- Villa Gregoriana, various grottoes, cascades etc., and (+) ruins of Roman villas
- Sepolcro dei Plauti; well preserved ruins of tombs of Ist cen A D
- +++ Villa Adriana and Villa of Hadrian, the most imposing of Roman Imperial Villas
- ++ Tempio della Tosse, Roman nymphaeum
- Palazzo Torlonia, court
- (near) Church of S. Maria in Volturella, Romanesque

243. TOCCO CASHURIA (A) Pescara

244. TOFFIA (L) Rieti

Castello

245. TORRE DE' PASSERI (A) Pescara

Campanile of former Chiesetta di S. Michele, Romanesque
Mensa Ponderaria; office of regulations of weights and mea-
sures

Rocca Pia; 15th cen fortress on ruins of amphitheatre

+++ Tempio di Vesta (or della Sibilla) well preserved Roman
republican temple; also ruins of another temple
nearby

Villa Gregoriana, various grottoes, cascades etc., and
(+) ruins of Roman villas

Sepolo-ro dei Plauzi; well preserved ruins of tombs of
1st cen A D

+++ Villa Adriana and Villa of Hadrian, the most imposing of
Roman Imperial Villas

++ Tempio della Tosse, Roman nymphaeum

Palazzo Torlonia, court

(near) Church of S. Maria in Volturella, Romanesque

243. TOCCO CASSURIA (A) Pescara

244. TOFFIA (L) Rieti

Castello

245. TORRE DE'PASSERI (A) Pescara

Abbey of S. Clemente and Cassauria; mediaeval sculpture
and bronze doors. A fine crypt and 9th cen

pulpit with fragments of Roman columns. Small museum
Museo Cassuria

246. TORNARECCIO (A) Chieti 373?

On the far side of the Monte Pallano from Bomba

247. TORINO DI SANGRO (A) Chieti

Remains of ancient town of Sarno

248. TORRI IN SABINA (L) Rieti
Church of S. Maria in Vescovo erected on building of
ancient Forum Novum. Crypt in part ancient

249. TREVI NEL LAZIO (L) Frosinone
Walls of the citadel of ancient Treba
250. TREVIGNANO ROMANO (L) Rome
Remains of Roman buildings in the church of S. Caterina Cathedral
251. TRIVENTO (A) Campobasso
Mosaics of a Roman villa near Badia S. Maria di Cannete
252. TROIA Foggia
Cathedral with bronze doors
Church of S. Basilio
253. TRICALLE (A)
Church of S. Maria, 15th cen
254. TRISULTI (L)
(near) Abbey
255. TURRICALLIGLIANI (A) Pescara
256. TUSCANIA (L) Viterbo
Eleven sarcophagi in front of the Palazzo Campanari
Church of S. Maria Maggiore: 14th cen frescoes
Church of S. Pietro, 11th cen frescoes
" Roas
" in via della Pace with 14th cen frescoes
Mediaeval house at No. 26, via della Valle
257. TUSCULO (Tusculum) (L) Rome
Site of ancient Tusculum, favorite residence of Cicero
Amphitheatre (sometimes called school of Cicero)
So-called Villa of Cicero
Remains of Forum

Cathedral with
Church of S. Basilio

(A)

TRICALLE

253.

Church of S. Maria, 15th cen

(L)

TRISULTI

254.

(near) Abbey

(A)

Pescara

TURRIALIGLIANI

255.

Viterbo

(L)

TUSCANIA

256.

Eleven sarcophagi in front of the Palazzo Campanari

Church of S. Maria Maggiore: 14th cen frescoes

Church of S. Pietro, 11th cen frescoes

" Roas

" in via della Pace with 14th cen frescoes

Mediaeval house at No. 26, via della Valle

Rome

(L)

TUSCULO (Tusculum)

257.

Site of ancient Tusculum, favorite residence of Cicero

Amphitheatre (sometimes called school of Cicero)

So-called Villa of Cicero

Remains of Forum

Theatre

Ancient Well House

Viterbo

(L)

3736

VALLERANO

258.

(near Vignarello)

Palazzo Comunale containing archives

Environs: Grotte di S. Salvatore, 9-10th cen frescoes

Church of the Madonna del Ruscello

Rome

(L)

VALLEPIETRA

259.

Santuario Santissima Trinita built on Roman ruins

259. VALMONTONE (L) Rome
Church delle Vingino delle Grazie
La Collegiata
++ Palace of Doria
260. VALVIESCICLO (L)
(near)
+++ Abbey
261. VASTO (A) Aquila
Large Roman cistern near the Church O S. Maria Maggiore
Church del Carmine
" of S. Maria Maggiore; founded in 11th cen, has Venetian paintings
Cathedral dating from the 13th cen
Ruins of castel built in 13th cen
Museo Civico; in the former Sottoprefettura; contains antiquities
262. VEIO (L) Rome
Il Portonaccio; arch with part of Roman Road
++ Tomba Capana; Etruscan tomb
+ Ponte So do; an Etruscan tunnel over 225 ft long
++ Temple of Apollo; Etruscan
+ Necropolis; tombs
Colombario Romano; Roman cubiculum
+ Tumulo di Vaccareccia; Etruscan tomb
Ruderi di Bagni Romani e di un ponte; ruins of a Roman bath and bridge
+ Acropolis; ancient citadel and walls
263. VELLETRI (L) Rome
Museo Civico in Palazzo Comunale
Numerous ruins of Roman Villas in the vicinity
Cathedral, crypt with antique columns
Cathedral museum, paintings and manuscripts
Church of S. Maria del Trivio
Palazzo Ginnetti (formerly Lancelotti) Baroque staircase
Torre del Trivio(mediaeval tower)

262. VERO (L) Rome
- Church of S. Maria Maggiore; founded in 11th cen, has Venetian paintings
- Cathedral dating from the 13th cen
- Ruins of castle built in 13th cen
- Museo Civico; in the former Sottoprefettura; contains antiquities
- Il Portonaccio; arch with part of Roman Road
- ++ Tomba Capana; Etruscan tomb
- + Ponte Sodo; an Etruscan tunnel over 225 ft long
- ++ Temple of Apollo; Etruscan
- + Necropolis; tombs
- Colombario Romano; Roman cubiculum
- + Tumulo di Vaccareccia; Etruscan tomb
- Euderi di Bagni Romani e di un ponte; ruins of a Roman bath and bridge
- + Acropolis; ancient citadel and walls
263. VELLETRI (L) Rome
- Museo Civico in Palazzo Comunale
- Numerous ruins of Roman Villas in the vicinity
- Cathedral, crypt with antique columns
- Cathedral museum, paintings and manuscripts
- Church of S. Maria del Trivio
- Palazzo Ginnetti (formerly Lancellotte) Baroque staircase
- Torre del Trivio (mediaeval tower)
264. VENERO (A) Cam pobasso
- Museo Civico
- Ancient walls, amphitheatre
- Church of the Annunciation
- Palazzo Caracciolo
265. VEROLI (L) Frosinone 3738
- Pre-Roman walls consisting of large blocks. Roman walls
- Church of S. Erasmo with library
- Abbey of Casanari, early 13th cen. Gothic of rare type for Italy

Viterbo

(L)

VETRALLA

266.

Cathedral

Church of S. Francesco, 13th cen

Palazzo Comunale containing small museum

Environs:

Important Etruscan necropolis of Norchia

Ruins of the Etruscan town of Crole

Rome

(L)

VICARELLO

267.

(on Lago Bracciano)

Ruins of Roman Bath

Rome

(L)

VICOVARO

268.

Churches

S. Giacomo (S. James) c. 1450, with sculptured portals

Walls and Roman road of ancient Varia near Palazzo

Bolognetti

Orsini Palazzo, 13th cen

Viterbo

(L)

VITERBO

269.

Churches

SS. Trinita, rebuilt 1727; cloister 1514; sculpture and paintings of the 14-17th cen

Cathedral (S. Lorenzo), 12th cen; facade 1560-70; campanile second half 14th cen; sculpture and paintings of

14-19th cen; mss. in chapter library

S. Maria della Salute, small Gothic church; doorway of

c. 1320 with bas-reliefs

+ S. Francesco, 1236; partially rebuilt in 1373; tomb of

Adrian V probably by Arnolfo di Cambio. Sculpture of the 13-15th cen

+ S. Giovanni in Zoccoli, 11th cen; facade restored 1881;

early Episcopala throne; 15th cen paintings

S. Angelo in Spata; traces of original Romanesque structure

Roman sarcophagus; panel from 15th cen polyptych

S. Rosa, 1453, destroyed 1632, rebuilt in 1839-49; mummy

of S. Rosa of Viterbo; 15th cen and later paintings

+ S. Maria della Verita, begun 12th cen, enlarged and

decorated 14-15th cen; Museo Civico.

S. Sisto and Campanile; 9th cen Romanesque built on Roman

Churches

S. Giacomo (S. James) c. 1450, with sculptured portals

Walls and Roman road of ancient Varia near Palazzo Bolognetti

Orsini Palazzo, 13th cen

Viterbo

(L)

269. VITERBO

Churches

SS. Trinita, rebuilt 1727; cloister 1514; sculpture and paintings of the 14-17th cen

++ Cathedral (S. Lorenzo), 12th cen; facade 1560-70; campanile second half 14th cen; sculpture and paintings of 14-19th cen; mss. in chapter library

S. Maria della Salute, small Gothic church; doorway of c. 1320 with bas-reliefs

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+ S. Giovanni in Zoccoli, 11th cen; facade restored 1881; early Episcopala throne; 15th cen paintings

S. Angelo in Spata; traces of original Romanesque structure Roman sarcophagus; panel from 15th cen polyptych

S. Rosa, 1453, destroyed 1632, rebuilt in 1839-49; mummy of S. Rosa of Viterbo; 15th cen and later paintings

+ S. Maria della Verita, begun 12th cen, enlarged and decorated 14-15th cen; Museo Civico.

S. Sisto and Campanile; 9th cen Romanesque built on Roman temple, enlarged in 12th cen; altar and font of Roman fragments; paintings

S. Maria in Gradi, 1244, rebuilt in 1738; portico 1466; adjacent Convent (now a penitentiary) has cloister marble columns; fountain of 1480 in second cloister

Convento di S. Maria del Paradiso (now a barracks), old convent with 13th cen Romanesque-Gothic cloister

+ S. Maria della Quercia, 15th-early 16th cen; two cloisters with fountains and frescoes; paintings; marble tabernacle by Andrea Bregna (1490)

Palaces and Houses

+ Palazzo Papale and Loggia, 1257-66, restored 1897-1919

VITERBO Palaces and Houses continued,

- + Palazzo Comunale, 1460- 1st half 16th cen; 15th-16th cen fresco es; painted ceiling (1582) in Sala Regia; Etruscan and Roman remains, and 17th cen fountain in courtyard.
- Palazzo Farnese, early 15th cen
- Palazzo Chigi, 15th cen
- Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo (Palazzo del Podesta) 13th cen, rebuilt; tower 1487.
- + Piazza S. Pellegrino with Palazzo degli Alessandri and other mediaeval houses; complete 13th cen city square, well preserved

Monuments

- Mediaeval fountain
- + Fontana Garnde, 1206-79, restored 1424
- Bagno delle Bussete, remains of Roman baths and villa and of Roman Via Cassia
- Ponte Camillario and Ponte S. Nicolao, Roman bridges, the second built by Claudius, restored by Vespasian both part of highway, Via Cassia
- Ferento; ruins of Etruscan Ferentium; theatre, bath, hippodrome, ancient street, cemetery
- Torre di S. Biele (or S. Miele of S. Michele); remains of fortification of 1270
- Castel'd Asso; remains of Etruscan Castellum Axia; walls, city gate, street, cemetery

Cultural Institutions

- Museo Civico; frescoes, paintings; Roman antiquities; Etruscan urns; sculpture
- Biblioteca Comunale; over 50,000 volumes, incunabula, mes., autographs; Archivio Storico Comunale (or Viterbese)
- Archivo Notarile

- | | | | |
|------|--|-----|---------|
| 270. | VIGNANOLLO | (L) | Viterbo |
| | Remains of Etruscan city of Necropolis
Castello Ruspoli (mediaeval) | | |
| 271. | VITORCHIANO | 619 | Viterbo |

Bagno delle Bussete, remains of Roman baths and of Roman Via Cassia
 Ponte Camillario and Ponte S. Nicolao, Roman bridges, the second built by Claudius, restored by Vespasian
 both part of highway, Via Cassia
 Ferento; ruins of Etruscan Ferentium; theatre, bath, hippodrome, ancient street, cemetery
 Torre di S. Biele (or S. Miele of S. Michele); remains of fortification of 1270
 Castel'd Asso; remains of Etruscan Castellum Axia; walls, city gate, street, cemetery

Cultural Institutions

Museo Civico; frescoes, paintings; Roman antiquities; Etruscan urns; sculpture
 Biblioteca Comunale; over 50,000 volumes, incunabula, mes., autographs; Archivio Storico Comunale (or Viterbese)

Archivio Notarile

Viterbo

(L)

270. VIGNANOLLO

Remains of Etruscan city of Necropolis
 Castello Ruspoli (mediaeval

Viterbo

619

271. VITORCHIANO

Palazzo Comunale containing Archivio

Viterbo

(L)

272. VULCI

See above under Montalto di Castro

3739

4A

DIV OF MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS

AMG REGION 4 MAIN

Alphabetical listing of towns in
the Regions of

<u>ABRUZZI</u>	<u>LAZIO</u>
Provinces	
AQUILA	FROSINONE
CAMPORASSO	LITTORLA
CHIETI	RIETI
PESCARA	ROME
TERAMO	VITERBO

DIVISION OF MONUMENTS & PINE ARTS
REGION 4 AMG MAIN

Alphabetical listing of names of towns, by Region and Province, in the Region 4 of the Allied Military Government.

Legend: Abruzzi (A) Lazio (L)

Name of Town	Region	Province
Acquapendente	L	Viterbo
Agnone	A	Campobasso
Alatri	L	Frosinone
Alban Laziale	L	Rome
Albe (AlbaFucense)	A	Aquila
Alfredena	A	Aquila
Amaseno	L	Frosinone
Amatrice	L	Rieti
Anagni	L	Frosinone
Antrodiceo	L	Rieti
Ansonia	L	Frosinone
Anzio	L	Rome
Aquila	L	Aquila
Aquino	L	Frosinone
Ardea	L	Rome
Ariccia	L	Rome
Arpino	L	Frosinone
Arsoli	L	Rome
Aspra	L	Rieti
Assergi	A	Aquila
Atesca	A	Chieti
Atina	L	Frosinone
Atina	A	Frosinone

Alban Laziale		Aquila
Albe (AlbaFucense)	A	Aquila
Alfredena	A	Frosinone
Amaseno	L	Rieti
Amatrice	L	Frosinone
Anagni	L	Rieti
Antrodoceo	L	Frosinone
Ansonia	L	Rome
Anzio	L	Aquila
Aquila	L	Frosinone
Aquino	L	Rome
Ardea	L	Rome
Ariccia	L	Frosinone
Arpino	L	Rome
Arsoli	L	Rieti
Aspra	A	Aquila
Assergi	A	Chieti
Atesca	L	Frosinone
Atina	A	Teramo
Atri	A	Aquila
Avezzano		Viterbo
Bagnaia	L	Viterbo
Bagnoregio	L	Aquila
Balsorano	A	Viterbo
Bassano di Sutri	L	Campobasso
Paranello	A	Viterbo
Barbanano	L	Aquila
Pazzano	A	

Bieda	L	Aquila	
Bolsena	L	Viterbo	
Bomarzo	L	Viterbo	
Bomba	A	Chieti	
Bominaca	A	Viterbo	
Borghetto	L	Rieti	
Borgo Callegato	L	Frosinone	
BORRIONE	L	Frosinone	
Boville Ernica	A	Aquila	
Bugnara			
Camaldoli e San Eremo	L	Rome	
Tuscolano	A	Teramo	
Campili	A	Campobasso	
Campobasso	A	Aquila	
Campo di Giove	A	Rieti	
Cantalupo in Sabina	L	Rome	
Capena	L	Viterbo	
Capodamente	A	Aquila	
Capistrello	A	Aquila	
Capostrano	L	Viterbo	
Capranica	L	Viterbo	
Caprarola	E	Frosinone	
Carpinetto	L	Frosinone	
Caprano	A	Pescara	
Caramanica	L	Viterbo	
Carbognano	A	Campobasso	
Carovilli	A	Aquila	
Carsoli	A	Chieti	
Casalbordino	A	Frosinone	
Casamari	L	Chieti	
Casoli	A	Frosinone	
Quasino	L	Tuttoria	

Camaldoli e San Eremo Tuscolano	L	Rome
Campili	A	Teramo
Campobasso	A	Campobasso
Campo di Giove	A	Aquila
Cantalupo in Sabina	L	Rieti
Capena Capodamente	L	Rome Viterbo
Capistrello	A	Aquila
Capostrano	A	Aquila
Capranica	L	Viterbo
Caprarola	L	Viterbo
Carpinetto	E	Frosinone
Caprano	L	Frosinone
Caramanica	A	Pescara
Carbognano	L	Viterbo
Carovilli	A	Campobasso
Carsoli	A	Aquila
Casalbordino	A	Chieti
Casamari	L	Frosinone
Casoli	A	Chieti
Cassino	L	Frosinone
Castel Forte	L	Littoria
Castel Gandolfo	L	Rome
Castel Madama	L	Rome
Castel del Sangro	A	Aquila
Castel Sant' Angelo	L	Rieti
Castel Sant' Elia	L	Viterbo
Castelveccchio Subequo	A	Aquila
Castiglione	A	Teramo
Castro del Volsci	L	Rome
Ceccano	A L	Frosinone

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Celano	A	Aquila
Ceremaggiore	A	Campobasso
Cerveteri	L	Rome
Cesano di Roma	A	Chieti
Chieti	A	Chieti
Civita	L	Rome
Ciciliano	A	Rieti
Cittaducale	L	
Cittareale	A	Pescara
Citta Sant' Angelo	A	Aquila
Civita d' Antonio	L	Viterbo
Civita Castellana	A	Pescara
Civitaquana	L	Rome
Civitavecchia	A	Terramo
Civitella del Tronto	A	Aquila
Collarmeli	L	Viterbo
Corchiano	A	Aquila
Corfinio	L	Littoria
Cori	A	Pescara
Cugnola	L	
Esperia	L	
Faleri	L	Viterbo
Fara in Sabina	L	Rieti
Farfa	L	Rieti
Ferentino	L	Frosinone
Fernese	L	Viterbo
Ferrazzone	A	Campobasso
Filettino	L	Frosinone
Fondi	L	Littoria

Civita Castellana	L	Viterbo
Civitaquana	A	Pescara
Civitavecchia	L	Rome
Civitella del Tronto	A	Terrano
Collarmeli	A	Aquila
Corchiano	L	Viterbo
Corfinio	A	Aquila
Cori	L	Littoria
Cugnola	A	Pescara
Esperia	L	
Faleri	L	Viterbo
Fara in Sabina	L	Rieti
Farfa	L	Rieti
Ferentino	L	Frosinone
Fernese	L	Viterbo
Ferrazzone	A	Campobasso
Filettino	L	Foggia
Foggia	L	Littoria
Fondi	L	Aquila
Fontecchio	A	Aquila
Fossa	A	Chieti
Fossacesia	A	Littoria
Formia	L	
Fossanova	L	
Frascati	L	Rome
Gaeta	L	Littoria
Galliano	L	Rome
Garigliano	L	

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Genazzano	L	Rome
Joriano Sicoli	A	Aquila
Gradoli	L	Viterbo
Grottaferrata	L	Rome
Grotto di Castro	L	Viterbo
Guarcino	L	Frosinone
Guardalfiera	A	Campobasso
Guardigrele	A	Chieti
Guilianova	A	Teramo
Ielsi	A	Campobasso
Isernia	A	Campobasso
Isola del Lini	L	Frosinone
Istonio	A	
TR	L	
Labico	L	Rome
Lanciano	A	Chieti
Lanuvio	A	Rome
Larino	A	Campobasso
Licenza	A	Rome
Loreto Aprutino	A	Pescara
Luco nei Marsi	A	Aquila
Marano Equo	L	Rome
Marino	L	Rome
<i>Marygnano</i>	L	<i>Viterbo</i>
Marta	L	<i>Viterbo</i>
Magliana	L	Rome
Magliano Sabino	L	Rieti
Manoppello	A	Pescara
Minturno	L	Litteria
	L	Viterbo

Ielsi	A	Campobasso
Isernia	A	Prosinone
Isola del Lini	L	
Istonio	A	
IRI	L	
Labico	L	Rome
Lanciano	A	Chieti
Lanuvio	A	Rome
Larino	A	Campobasso
Licenza	A	Rome
Loreto Aprutino	A	Pescara
Luco nei Marsi	A	Aquila
Marano Equo	L	Rome
Marino	L	Rome
<i>Marguagnano</i>	L	<i>Viterbo</i>
Marta	L	<i>Viterbo</i>
Magliana	L	Rome
Magliano Sabina	L	Rieti
Manoppello	A	Pescara
Minturno	L	Litteria
Montalto di Castro	L	Viterbo
<i>Monte Sant'Angelo</i>	A	<i>Frosinone</i>
Montefalcone	A	Campobasso
Montecaelio	L	Rome
Monteleone Sabino	L	Rieti
Montifiascone	L	Viterbo
Monte S. Biagio	L	Rome
Monteoderisio	A	Chieti
Monterotondo	L	Rome
Montorco al Vomano	A	Teramo
<i>Moscutto</i>	A	

3727

Vazzano	L	Rome
Nemi	L	Rome
Nepi	L	Viterbo
Netaresco	A	Teramo
Nettuno	L	Rome
Ninfa	L	Litteria
Norma	L	Litteria
Ofena	A	Aquila
Olevano Romano	L	Rome
Orte	L	Viterbo
Ortena a Mare	A	Chieti
Ortucchio	A	Aquila
Ostia Antica	L	Rome
Ottoma dei Marsi	A	Aquila
Paganica	A	Chieti
Paglieta	A	Rome
Palestrina	L	Frosinone
Paliano	L	Frosinone
Patrica	L	Pescara
Penne	A	Aquila
Pentina	A	Aquila
Pereto	A	Aquila
Pescina	A	Aquila
Pescostanzo	A	Aquila
Pettorano sul Gizio	A	Aquila
Pianella	A	Pescara
Pietrabbondante	A	Campobasso
Pignaturo Interamo	L	Frosinone

Ortena a Mare	A	Chieti
Ortucchio	A	Aquila
Ostia Antica	L	Rome
Ottona dei Marsi	A	Aquila
Paganica	A	Chieti
Paglieta	A	Rome
Paestrina	L	Frosinone
Paliano	L	Frosinone
Patrica	L	Pescara
Penne	A	Aquila
Pentina	A	Aquila
Pereto	A	Aquila
Pescina	A	Aquila
Pescostanzo	A	Aquila
Pettorano sul Gizio	A	Aquila
Pianella	A	Pescara
Pietrabbondante	A	Campobasso
Pignaturo Interamo	L	Frosinone
Poggio Catino	L	Litteria
Poggio Mirtete	L	Litteria
Poggio Moiano	L	Litteria
Poggio S. Lorenzo	L	Litteria
Ponte carvo	L	Litteria
Ponza	L	Litteria
Popili	A	Pescara
Porto	L	Rome
Prata d' Ansidonia	A	Aquila
Pratica di Mara	L	Rome

3726

Matola Peligna	A	Aquila
Prima Porta	L	Rome
Priverno	L	Litteria
Proceno	L	Viterbo
Quadri	A	Chieti
Raiano	A	Aquila
Rapino	A	Chieti
Renciglione	L	Viterbo
Riccio	A	Campobasso
Rieti	A	Rieti
Rignano Flaminio	L	Rome
Riofreddo	L	Rome
Roccacasale	A	Aquila
Rocca d'Arce	L	Frosinone
Rocca di Papa	L	Rome
Roccasecca	L	Frosinone
Roccaraso	A	Aquila
Ronzano	A	Pescara
Roviano	L	Rome
Sabaudia	L	Litteria
Sacrofino	L	Rome
San Felice Circeo	L	Litteria
" Giovanni Incarico	L	Frosinone
" Giuliano del Sanno	A	Campobasso
" Martino al Cimino	L	Viterbo
" Pietro Avellana	A	Campobasso
		Pescara

Riccia			
Rieti	A	Rieti	A
Rignano Flaminio	L	Rome	L
Riofreddo	L	Rome	L
Roccacassale	A	Aquila	A
Roccacassale	L	Frosinone	L
Rocca d' Arce	L	Rome	L
Rocca di Papa	L	Frosinone	L
Roccasecca	A	Aquila	A
Roccaraso	A	Pescara	A
Ronzano	L	Rome	L
Roviano			
Roviano			
Sabaudia	L	Litteria	
Sacrofino	L	Rome	
San Felice Circeo	L	Litteria	
" Giovanni Incarico	L	Frosinone	
" Giuliano del Sanno	A	Campobasso	
" Martino al Cimino	L	Viterbo	
" Pietro Avellana	A	Campobasso	
" Tommaso	A	Pescara	
" Valentino in Abruzzo			3725
Citerione	A	Pescara	
" Vincenzo al Volturne	A	Campobasso	
Sant' Angelo Romano	L	Rome	
" Oreste	L	Rome	
Scauri	L	Litteria	
Schiavi d' Abruzzo	A	Chieti	
Scurfola	A	Aquila	

Segni	L	Rome
Sepino	A	Campobasso
Serrone	L	Frosinone
Sezze	L	Litteria
Scoppito	A	Aquila
Sipicciano	L	Viterbo
Sora	L	Frosinone
Soriano nel Cimino	L	Viterbo
Sperlonga	L	Litteria
Subiaco	L	Rome
Sulmona	A	Aquila
Sutri	L	Viterbo
Suio terme	L	Litteria
Tagliacozzo	A	Aquila
Tarquinia	L	Viterbo
Teramo	A	Pescara
Termoli	A	Campobasso
Terracina	L	Litteria
Tione	A	Aquila
Tivoli	L	Rome
Tocco Casearia	A	Pescara
Toffia	L	Rieti
Torre de Passeri	A	Pescara
Tornareccio	A	Chieti
Torino di Sangro	A	Chieti
Torri in Sabina	L	Rieti
Trevi nel Lazio	L	Frosinone
Trevignano Romano	L	Rome
Treviso	L	Campobasso

Suelli	L	Viterbo
Sufo terme	L	Litteria
Tagliacozzo	A	Aquila
Tarquinia	L	Viterbo
Teramo	A	Pescara
Termoli	A	Campobasso
Terracine	L	Litteria
Tione	A	Aquila
Tivoli	L	Rome
Tocco Casauria	A	Pescara
Toffia	L	Rieti
Torre de Passeri	A	Pescara
Tornareccio	A	Chieti
Torino di Sangro	A	Chieti
Torri in Sabina	L	Rieti
Trevi nel Lazio	L	Frosinone
Trevignano Romano	L	Rome
<i>Treviso</i>	A	Campobasso
<i>Treviso</i>	A	Pescara
Turricalligiani	L	Viterbo
Tuscania	L	Rome
Tusculo		
Vallerano	L	Viterbo
Vallopietra	L	Rome
Valmontone	L	Rome
Valvisciola	L	Aquila
Vasto	A	Rome
Veio	L	

3726

Rome
Campobasso
Frosinone
Rome
Rome
Sergio Vilella
V. Vilella

L
A
L
L
L
(S)

Alletri
Venafrè
Veroli
~~Vetralla~~ 114
Vicarelli
Vicovaro
V. Terbo
Vignarullo
V. Torchiano
Vulci

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DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS
AND REGION 4 APO 394

PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS WITHIN PROSINONE PROVINCE

ALATRI

Church of S. Maria Maggiore, 12th cen painted wood sculpture
The Cathedral

ANAGNI

The Cathedral, library, museum and treasury
Palazzo Comunale

ANASERO

Church of S. Lorenzo

AUSONIA

Church of S. Michele
(near) Church of S. Maria del Piano (delle Pratte)

AQUINO

Church of S. Maria della Libera
Roman Arch, called arco di Marcantonio
Roman basilica, now church of SS. Filippo e Giacomo
Church of S. Tommaso, incorporated into Roman Temple
Casa Quilicini
Church of S. Pietre Vetere and the church of the Maddalena,
both built on the sites of Roman Temples

ARPINO

Church of S. Michele Arcangelo
" S. Maria Assunta in Civita
" S. Andrea
The Castello
Palazzo Cesari

ATINA

The Ducal Palace

CARPINETO

Palace of Leo XVIII

CASAMARI

The Cistercian Abbey

AUSONIA

Church of S. Michele
(near) Church of S. Maria del Piano (delle Fratte)

AQUINO

Church of S. Maria della Libera
Roman Arch, called arco di Mercantonio
Roman basilica, now church of SS. Filippo e Giacomo
Church of S. Tommaso, incorporated into Roman Temple
Casa Quasiana
Church of S. Pietre Vetere and the church of the Maddalena,
both built on the sites of Roman Temples

ARPINO

Church of S. Michele Arcangelo
" S. Maria Assunta in Civita
" S. Andrea
The Castello
Palazzo Cesari

ATINA

The Ducal Palace

CARPINETO

Palace of Leo XVIII

CASAMARI

The Cistercian Abbey

CASSINO

The Monastery of S. Benedict at Monte Cassino

3721

CECCANO

Church of S. Maria e Fiore, frescoes and Roman inscriptions
on walls

ESPERIA (Roccaguglielma)

Church

FERENTINO

Church of S. Maria Maggiore
The Cathedral, contains church furniture by Cesmatti
Tomb of Aulus Quintilius Prisco (Roman) with his will inscribed
Several ancient City-gates
Roman Theatre

CROSINONE Province continued,

ISOLA DEL LIHI

Church of S. Domenico

PALLANO

The Collegiate, containing the Colonna Tombs

PONTECORVO (near)

Church of S. Giovanni Battista

ROCCASECCA

Church of the Annunziata

" S. Tommaso

SAN GIOVANNI INCARICO

Church of S. Maria della Fama

SORA

The Cathedral

VALVISCIOLLO

The Abbey

VEROLI

The Cathedral, containing famous treasury
Giovardiana Library

DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS
AND REGION 4 APO 394

PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS WITHIN LITTORIA PROVINCE

COEL

Castle of S. Pietro
Church of the Collegiate (S. Maria della Pietà), contains
paschal candlestick and Renaissance sculpture.
Church of S. Salvatore
" S. Oliva
" S. Pietro, temple of Hercules and its altar incorper-
ated into the church.

FONDI

Church of S. Pietro
" S. Maria Assunta (Collegiate)
" S. Domenico
" S. Francesco
Palazzo del Principe

FORMIA

Church of S. Erasmo
Villa Rubino
Villa di Pava
Temple of Cicero
Torre di Mela
Torre di S. Erasmo
The Antiquarium
Environments:
Villa Marina at Vendicchio
Villa Cinquante a Mare
Villa Caracciolo

GAIETA

The Cathedral, with campanile, treasury and museum.
Church and Oratory of the Annunziata
Churches:
S. Francesco
S. Giovanni a Mare
S. Lucia
S. Caterina
S. Domenico
Trinity, with monastery
Torre d'Orlando

3719

" S. Domenico
" S. Francesco
Palazzo del Principe

PERugia

Church of S. Erasmo
Villa Rubino
Villa di Fava
Tomb of Cicero
Torre di Nels
Torre di S. Erasmo
The Antiquarium
Environments:
Villa Marina at Vendicchio
Villa Cinquanta e Mare
Villa Cerrociolo

GAETA

The Cathedral, with campanile, treasury and museum.
Church and Oratory of the Annunziata
Churches:

S. Francesco
S. Giovanni a Mare
S. Lucia
S. Caterina
S. Domenico
Trinità, with monastery

Terre d'Orlando
Castello
Palazzo Ladielene
" Gastani
" Guastaferrri

Environments: ELENA
Church of S. Giacomo
" S. Cosmo
Tomb of Semprenius Atratinus

MINTURNO

Church of S. Pietre
" Annunziata
Casa Cerefa
Excavations of the Ancient City.

OTTORIA Province continued,

MINPA and MORNA
Ancient and Medieval ruins

PRIVERNO
The Cathedral
Church of S. Lorenzo

RAVIRENSI: near Fossanova
The Cistercian Abbey

SABAUDIA
Museo Archeologico in the Palazzo Comunale

SESTO
The Cathedral

SERNONESE
The Cathedral

TERRACINA
The Cathedral
Church of S. Domenico
" the Annunziata
Temple of Giove Anxur

DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS
AND REGION 4 APO 394

PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS IN THE PROVINCE OF VITERBO

ACQUAFEDERNE

Church of S. Sepolero

BAGNIA

Villa Lante

BAGNOREGIO

Archive Comunale
The Cathedral

BASSANO DI TUTRI

Palazzo Anguillara

BISDA

Etruscan tombs

BOLSENA

Collezione di S. Cristina, with various Della Robbia pieces
The Collegiate
Castello
Museum in Palazzo Comunale

BOMARZO

Etruscan collection in the Palazzo Orsini

BORGHESE

Castello Satelli

CAPODIMONTE

Castello

CAPRANICA

Church of the Madonna del Pieno
" S. Francesco
Anguillara tombs
The Ospedale

CAPRAROLA

Palazzo Farnese, by Vignola

BASSANO DI SUTRI
Palazzo Anguillara

BISDA
Etruscan tombs

BOLENA
Collegiate di S. Cristina, with various bells Robbia pieces
The Collegiate
Castello
Museum in Palazzo Comunale

BOMARZO
Etruscan collection in the Palazzo Orsini

BORGHETTO
Castello Satelli

CAPODIMONTE
Castello

CAPRANICA
Church of the Madonna del Piano
" S. Francesco
Anguillara tombs
The Ospedale

CAPRAROLA
Palazzo Farnese, by Vignola

CARROGGIANO
Etruscan tombs

CASTEL SANT' ELIA
Basilica of S. Elia (very important frescoes)

CIVITA CASTELLANA
The Cathedral

CORCHIANO
Collection of antiquities owned by the Crescenzi family
"Fontane del Ponte" Etruscan tomb on the road to Vignanello

FALERI
Church of S. Maria di Paleril

VITERBO Province continued,

GRADOLI

Palazzo Parnese

MONTALTO DI CASTRO

Etruscan bridge

Environing

Remains of the Etruscan City of VULCI

MONTEFASCONI

The Cathedral (S. Margherita)

Church of S. Flaviano

NEPI

The Cathedral

Small church of S. Biagio

Palazzo Comunale containing collection of sculpture

ORTA

Church of S. Silvestro

RONCIGLIONE

Church of S. Andrea

" S. Maria della Provvidenza

SANT'ORSO

Church of S. Silvestro

S. MARTINO AL CIMINO

The Abbey (Badia)

SIPICCIANO

Etruscan tombs

SOMIANO NEL CIMINO

The Tower of S. Maria di Luca

13th century catacombs

Palazzo Chigi

SUTRI

Church of the Madonna del Porto

The Cathedral

Palazzo Comunale with its collection of antiquities

Etruscan tombs on the road leading to Bassano di Sutri

ORTA

Church of S. Silvestro

RONCIGLIONE

Church of S. Andrea

" S. Maria della Provvidenza

SANT'ORSO

Church of S. Silvestro

S. MARTINO AL CIMINO

The Abbey (Basilica)

SIPICCIANO

Etruscan tombs

SORIANO NEL CIMINO

The Tower of S. Maria di Luce

13th century castles

Palazzo Chigi

SUTRI

Church of the Madonna del Parto

The Cathedral

Palazzo Comunale with its collection of antiquities
Etruscan tombs on the road leading to Bassano di Sutri

TARQUINIA

Churches:

S. Francesco

S. Maria di Castello

S. Pancrazio

The Cathedral

Palazzo Vitelleschi, contains Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese
with famous Etruscan collection.

Palazzo dei Priori

Torre del Seminario

San Vito: East and southeast of city is famous Etruscan
acropolis containing many tombs with frescoes.

Church of S. Giovanni

" S. Martino

3716

VITERBO Province continued,

FUSCANIA

Church of S. Maria Maggiore

" S. Pietro

Chiesa della Rossa

The church in the Via della Pace

"Grotta della Regina", Etruscan tomb beneath the Madonna dell'Olivo

Many Etruscan tombs

VALLERANO

Archive in the Palazzo Comunale

Enviroms:

The Grotte di S. Salvatore

Church of the Madonna del Ruscello

VETRALLA

The Cathedral

Church of S. Francesco

Museum in the Palazzo Comunale

Enviroms:

Etruscan necropolis at NORCHIA

VIGANELLO

Castello Ruspoli

VITORCHIANO

Archives in the Palazzo Comunale

VITERBO

The Cathedral of S. Lorenzo
Churches:

S. Maria della Salute

S. Francesco

S. Giovanni in Zoccoli

S. Angelo in Spata

S. ROSA

S. Elisabetta

S. Maria delle Verità
S. Sisto, and its campanile
S. Maria in Gradi
S. Maria del Paradiso
(now a barracks)

S. Maria Nuvo

S. Maria della Porta

S. Maria della Quercia

Palazzo Papale, and its Loggia

Palazzo Comunale

Palazzo Farnese

Palazzo Chigi

Palazzo del Podestà

VETRALLA

The Cathedral
Church of S. Francesco
Museum in the Palazzo Comunale
Environments:

Etruscan necropolis at NORCHIA

VICANELLO

Castello Ruspoli

VITORCHIANO

Archives in the Palazzo Comunale

VITERBO

The Cathedral of S. Lorenzo
Churches:

S. Maria della Salute
S. Francesco
S. Giovanni in Boccoli
S. Angelo in Spata
S. ROSA
S. Elisabetta

S. Maria della Verità
S. Sisto, and its campanile
S. Maria in Gradi
S. Maria del Paradiso
(now a barracks)

S. Maria Nuvo
S. Maria della Porta
S. Maria della Querchia

Palazzo Papale, and its Loggia
Palazzo Comunale
Palazzo Farnese
Palazzo Chigi
Palazzo del Podestà
Casa Poceis
Museo Civico
Biblioteca Comunale
Archivio Storico Comunale
Archivio Metertele
Fontaine (Fontana)

3715

DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS
AND REGION 4 APO 394

PROTECTED MONUMENTS AND BUILDINGS WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF Rieti

ANTRODICO

Church of S. Maria; its baptistry and campanile

ANATRICE

Church of S. Agostino

BORGIO COLLETTATO

Church of S. Giovanni in Leopardo

CANTALUPO IN SABINA

Collection of antiquities in the Palazzo Comunale

ZANPA

The Abbey, church and library

MONTETRONI SADILO

Church of S. Vittoria

Rieti

Churches:

- S. Agostino
- SS. Camillo e Ruffo
- S. Francesco
- S. Giovanni (ex S. Maria della Scala)
- S. Pietro Apostolo
- S. Pietro Martire

The Cathedral

Palazzo Comunale with its museum

Palazzo Vincentini

Biblioteca Comunale, in the Convento di S. Agostino

Environing:

Monastery of Santa Colomba

" " Greccio

" " Foresta

" " S. Ciriaco

TOFFIA

The Castello

CAPRANO IN SABINA
Collection of antiquities in the Palazzo Camuccini

PAUSA
The Abbey, church and library

MONTESONE SABINO
Church of S. Vittoria

RIMINI
Churches:
S. Agostino
SS. Camillo e Rufa
S. Francesco
S. Giovanni (or S. Maria della Scala)
S. Pietro Apostolo
S. Pietro Martire
The Cathedral
Palazzo Comunale with its museum
Palazzo Vincentini
Biblioteca Comunale, in the Convento di S. Agostino

Environs:
Monastery of Ponte Colombe
" " Gracchio
" " Veresta
" " S. Giacomo

TOPPIA
The Castello

TORRI IN SABINA
Church of S. Maria in Vescovo

3714

