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DEC. 1945 - MAY 1946

REGIONAL REPORTS - CAMPANIA

C. 1945 - MAY 1946

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FINAL REPORT

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FIN 2 REPORT: CAMPANIACONTENTS

A. GENERAL	Page 1
B. ALLIED PERSONNEL	" 2
C. ITALIAN PERSONNEL	" 3
D. ANTIQUITIES	
Excavations and Classical Buildings	" 3
Collections	" 4
L. MONUMENTS	" 7
F. MOVABLE GOODS OF ART	
The Montecassino Deposit	" 18
The Museo Filangieri Collection	" 19
The Museo d'Oltremare	
Official Deposits of Campagna	" 21
G. LIBRARIES	" 23
APPENDIX I	" 25
APPENDIX II	" 26

MISSISSIPPIAN COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH
AND THE
SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH

25 NOV 52

WASH/1/4/502

FINAL REPORT

SECRET

During the past several years, the Southern College of the South has been engaged in a study of the various factors which influence the development of the Southern College of the South. This study has been conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and the results of the study are presented in this report. The study has been conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and the results of the study are presented in this report. The study has been conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and the results of the study are presented in this report.

622

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Although Calabria had already been invaded by Eighth Army on 3 September, the last opposition there had not been stronger. At war Campania took the first shock of pitched battle as the Italian mainland won Fifth Army, against a well-planned and stubborn German resistance, poured onto the beaches from Salerno to Zadar on 6 September 1943.

As the capitulation of Italy on 8 September had just been announced, the Germans were furious at their recent reluctant partners, and in Campania first appeared such examples of human ferocity as the burning of the historic Diocletian's Palace, the burning of the University of Naples, and the burning of the Brancaccio and Royal Society libraries.

The issue hung in the balance for some days at Salerno and in the mountain-passes leading inland. Destruction was concentrated in the center of the landing area, devastation at TIFLIS had even reached, but on the flanks both PASTORAL and its splendid Greek Temple, and the northern part of SALERNO, with its venerable Cathedral, were spared without serious damage. The picturesque towns along the coast were fortunately just outside the toughest battle-ground and suffered not at all.

After intense and bitter fighting, the breakthrough came. Luckily the battle swept on around the north side of Vesuvius, by-passing both HESPERUS and POMPEII. On 10 September, just three weeks after the initial assault on the beach, lightly damaged SALERNO fell. The next day the Allies entered NAPLES.

The city was a shambles. It had suffered heavy and repeated bombardment from the air. The Germans had tried their best to wreck what was left of the harbor and its facilities. Street fighting raged through the town for three and a half days, and before retreating the enemy had planted delayed-action bombs, like the one that blasted the Post Office several days after the Allies had begun using it.

In the first flash of victorious entry, Allied troops occupied many historic monuments - the National Museum, the Royal

Palace, the Museum of San Martino, the Castel Nuovo, the Villa Floridiana - all were begun the projected and at times discouraging air raids to persuade our forces to fight playing into the hands of the Nazi-fascist propaganda machine by thoughtless abuse of national monuments after their capture. NAZISS became one of the billeting problems, the principal congested centers of allied supply and communications, already picked with an essentially hostile populace. Further joined with thousands of troops and immovable military service installations, overrun by allied troops by day and bombed by the Germans at night.

From blasted and littered rubble the battle raged on northward. BENEVENTO, its great Cathedral a zone of ruins, fell on 2 October. Aversa was gone on 3 October, and two days later CAULI, already shattered and strewn by continued air bombardment. By 11 October the line ran from CASTEL VOLturno to the sea on the left to PORTOLANO in the mountains on the right, and on the night of 12-13 October the intensely contested crossing of the Volturno was made successfully.

On every side there was a talk of "ROME by Christmas". The famous Road to ANGI looked bleak - to those not up there taking it at the front - until the headlong progress broke into low gear and there began the slow, punishing grind through the rough mountains of northern Naples Province, bringing damage to much hitherto quiet Campania towns - TUSCANO, NISANO, and BISSA JURINCA. On the banks of the Garigliano and the Rapido, at the very boundary of Campania and Lazio, the forward movement stopped, and the armies settled down to the long winter of slugging toe-to-toe before the heights of CASERNO.

2. ALLIED PERSONNEL

Major Paul GALLAGHER (A) Regional MIA Officer, spent the first month of his duties with Major III (Command) as Civil Affairs Officer in ISCHIA. On 19 Oct 43, he reported to NAPLES and remained there in sole charge as Regional MIA Officer until finally withdrawn on 11 Nov 44. For the last month of this time, after the constitution on 28 Aug 44 of a single Southern Region, he was responsible for the whole of Central and ITALY south of Lazio and of the Abruzzi.

Individual members of the MIA Subcommission arrived in NAPLES as early as December 1943, and were available to help

From blatted and liberated and the battle turned on northward. On 2 October, the first Catholic - mass of ruins, fall on 2 October. There was more on 3 October, and two days later on 4 October, also by shelling and strong by continued air-bombardment. By 10 October the line ran from CASTIL VOTU MO at the sea on the left to FOMINILLO in the mountains on the right, and on the night of 12-13 October the strongly contested crossing of the Volturno was made successfully.

On 15 October there was major talk of "ROME by Christmas". The famous Rome to NO. 1 looked easy - to those not up there taking it at the front - until the headlong progress broke into low gear and then began the slow, punishing grind through the rough mountains of northern Naples Province, bringing damage to much hitherto quiet Campagna towns like MARO, MICELANO, and SASSI, BURNING. On the banks of the Cirigliano and the Rapido, at the very boundary of Campania and Lazio, the forward movement stopped, and the armies settled down to the long winter of slug-ging toe-to-toe before the defenses of Cassino.

2. ALBERT EINSTEIN

Major Paul GARDNER (A) Regional Major Officer, spent the first month of his duties with Region III (Campania) as Civil Affairs Officer in INCHI. On 15 Oct 43, he reported to NATHAN and remained there in sole charge as Regional Major Officer until finally withdrawn on 17 Sep 44. For the last month of this time, after the constitution on 18 Aug 44 of a single Southern Region, he was responsible for the whole of mainland Italy south of Lazio and of the Abruzzi.

Individual members of the M. A. Subcommissioners arrived in NATHAN in early or December 1943, and were available to help the Regional Major Officer when required. Captain Edward CROFT-ALLMAN (A) as political officer of services in all problems arising from the requisitions of the Royal Forces of W. P. 1st and C. 1st. Captain ROBERT H. GARDNER (A) and Captain T. H. BROWN (A) advised on archives. Various other officials made field visits.

C. ITALIAN PERSONNEL

Giorgio COSTANTINI, for a brief period acting Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts with the Italian Government at SALERNO, and since Central Inspector of Galleries, active also in local inspections.

Luigi MULLI, Superintendent of Antiquities for Campania and Director of the National Museum at NAPLES. For a brief period appointed by the Italian Government at SALERNO as Acting Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, but resigned prior to the advance on Rome.

Bruno MOLLAOLI, Superintendent of Galleries for Campania, with offices in NAPLES. In the absence of the Superintendent of Monuments until July 1944, he combined the two functions and was responsible with the Italian Officer for initiating the program of first-aid repair.

Sergio ORTOLANI, Director of Galleries in Naples and appointed Inspector of Galleries by the German Government, an appointment that has since been confirmed.

Giorgio ROSI, Superintendent of Monuments for Campania, with offices in NAPLES, was absent in VIENNA at the time of the SALERNO landing and was unable to return to his post until July 1944.

Olga BILIA, Director in the Superintendency of Antiquities and responsible for upkeep and repairs at PORTICI.

Felice DE KRIPPIN, Prime segretario, Superintendency of Monuments; active in surveillance over Roy I. Palmer at NAPLES, CALABRITTOLE, CANTIERI.

Giovanni GULIANINI, Librarian, Bibliotheca Mediceo Vaticana, NAPLES. 621

D. ANTIQUITIES

The Antiquities of Campania had a lively time in 1944, and, though they have undoubtedly suffered more than those of any other region, are lucky to have escaped in tolerably good shape. There have been losses, of which the fine bridge at CAPUA is the saddest. But all in all it could have been a very much worse, particularly the loss of PORTICI, that the general impression is one of relief.

resigned prior to the takeover in 1943.

Ernest J. O'Connell, Superintendent of Galleries for Campania, with offices in Naples. In the absence of the Superintendent of Campania until July 1944, he combined the two functions and was responsible with the M.A. Officer for initiating the preparation of first-aid reports.

Sergio Ortolani, Director of Galleries in Rome and appointed Inspector of Galleries by the Italian Government, an appointment that has since been confirmed.

Giorgio Rossi, Superintendent of Monuments for Campania, with offices in Naples, was absent in Vienna at the time of the Salerno landing and was unable to return to his post until July 1944.

Clara Silva, Director in the Superintendent's office of anti-aircraft and responsible for upkeep and repairs at Pompeii.

Felice de Filippo, Prison Administrator, Superintendent of Monuments, active in surveillance over Royal Palace at Naples, Capodimonte, Caserta.

Guerrino Guzzalini, Librarian, Editor of *Monumenti* at Naples, torio Emanuele III, Naples.

624

ANTIQUITIES

The antiquities of Campania had a lively time in 1943, and, though they have undoubtedly suffered more than those of any other region, are lucky to have escaped in tolerably good shape. There have been losses, of which the fine bronzes at Capri is the saddest. But all in all it could have been as very much worse, particularly the contents of Pompeii, that the General impression is one of relief.

EXCAVATIONS AND CLASSICAL BUILDINGS

Immediately on the night of the bitterly-contested Salerno landings by Patton's and well with the Allied forces ahead, the recently-excavated Greek temple at the mouth of the Sarno with their magnificent bronze statues. Neither suffered

any significant damage. HUNGARIES suffered only from blast. Of all the churches hit in the Campi Piccoli, only the tower cut by a shell from Lake Orsini to 200m was damaged. This had been used as an Italian ammunition dump, and was blown up and almost totally destroyed by the retreating Germans. Others also were damaged. HUNGARIES and Campi Piccoli. So in the Campi Piccoli, the entire village of HUNGARIES occupied the almost total destruction of the lower town. Only the Roman bridge was partially destroyed, and the Dominican obelisk heavily pitted. Italian's were very badly shaken. Other Roman bridges to parish were the broken bridge over the Volturno in Campi Piccoli, and several smaller bridges on the Via Appia near BENEVENTO.

At Campi Piccoli, from the 150 bombs which fell within the excavated area was widespread. Luckily the bombs were of light calibre and the total of significant destruction limited. This is listed in Appendix I. The most significant at present are the damage to the tower of the Fair, to the anti-aircraft, and to the collection of the newly excavated Greek and Campanian terracotta to revetments. The damage to the tower of the Vettia is almost entirely complete. The total of significant loss is very limited, and the net effect on the general appearance of the ruins. After clearance and consolidation, almost negligible.

An interesting byproduct of the war was the discovery, while bulldozing for gravel on a road near PISTOIA, of a prehistoric (probably Neolithic) cemetery, consisting of small oval chambers with vertical openings and containing human-burials. Construction was of stone, topped and the exterior paved to the top. The cemetery of antiquity. Further excavations on this important site are planned. Another discovery was the considerable number of first-century bronze within the core of the destroyed wall, certainly as the Via Appia near BENEVENTO.

COLLECTIONS

A number of museums and archaeological collections in Campania were damaged or suffered loss. The National Museum of Naples was untouched, but a part of the collections including five of the large classical bronzes and the whole of the classical gold work and jewelry spent sixteen months in Germany and before being recovered in the German collection in 1944. A part of the building was requisitioned early in 1944 as a library, and the building was requisitioned early in 1944 as a library, and the building was requisitioned early in 1944 as a library, and the building was requisitioned early in 1944 as a library.

of World II came from the 196 house which fell within the survey and was well preserved. Luckily the bomb was of light calibre and the total of significant destruction limited. This is listed in Appendix I. The most significant items are the added to the house of the house, to the antiquarian, and to the collection of directly adjacent Greek and Cypriot terracotta to reveal the house of the house of the house is almost entirely irreparable. The total of significant items is very limited, and the net effect on the general appearance of the ruins, after clearance and consolidation, almost negligible.

An interesting byproduct of the war was the discovery, while bull-dozing for gravel on a terrace near P.550M, of a prehistoric (probably Neolithic) cemetery, consisting of small oval chambers with vertical shafts and containing inhumation-burials. Construction was at once stopped and the material passed to the Museum. This incident has been reported. Further excavation of this incident at its site is projected. Another discovery was the identification of a number of first-century remains within the core of the destroyed house, especially in the VI. Apollon near E.550M.

COLLECTIONS

A number of museum and archaeological collections in Cyprus were damaged or suffered loss. The National Museum of Nicosia was untouched, but a part of the collection including five of the large classical terracotta and the whole of the classical gold work and jewelry spent eighteen months in German hands before being recovered. The German collection in 1944 was highly influential. Radio 1 stores and was only with great difficulty released, luckily without incident.

The museum removed direct hits. The antiquarian at P.550M was almost totally obliterated together with half of its contents. Some old furniture and survival of a lot of food, impressions

of visiting, etc. The building of the Museo Campano at CAPUA is also almost a total wreck, but luckily the damage to collections appears to have been extremely small. Most of the more fragile exhibits, including the unique series of terracottas, were stored in crates in the basement and have been successfully recovered. The sculpture is mainly intact.

The Museums at BRINDISI and PALERMO were both untouched, but a collection of terracottas stored in a tower at PALERMO, vanished, probably as the hands of looting peasants. Several smaller collections also were looted or destroyed. These are listed below.

PALEA (Napoli)

Undamaged: Temple of Diana, Mercury, Venus. Temple of Venus was temporarily, without harm, for storage by AMG Army.

BRINDISI (Brindisi)

Arch of Trajan. Negligible splinter-damage.

Amphitheatre. Intact.

Roman Bridge. Bombed and partially blown, but repairable.

Boat Quay. Heavily hit.

Museo Provinciale. Intact.

CAPUA (Napoli)

620

Villa Spinelli. Private collection, d. rived mainly from Necropolis of Cerveteri, d. rived mainly by German officers. Coins and objects of Roman gold jewelry taken. AMG d. rived authority to remove material to Museo Nazionale, Naples.

CAPUA (Napoli)

Undamaged: Villa of Tibullus, Torre di Bracciano.

CAPUA (Napoli)

Roman Bridge. Severely destroyed.

Museo Provinciale. About one-third destroyed by direct bombing. Majority of fragile exhibits, notably series of Campanian terracottas, successfully salvaged.

BALA (Napoli)

Undamaged: Temple of Diana, Mercury, Venus. Temple of Venus used temporarily, without harm, for storage by Army.

BENEVENTO (Benevento)

Arch of Trajan: Negligible splinter-damage.

Ambrosiano: Intact.

Roman Bridge: Bomb and partially blown, but repairable.

Dominican Chapel: Heavily pitted.

Museo Provinciale: Intact.

CANICELLO (Napoli)

620

Villa Episcopi: Private collection, divided mainly into sculpture of sculpture, liberally filled by German officers. Coins and important: historic gold jewelry taken. Army granted authority to remove material to Museo Nazionale, Naples.

CAPRI (Napoli)

Undamaged: Vill. of Fibulini; Torre di Domus.

CAPUA (Napoli)

Roman Bridge: Totally destroyed.

Museo Provinciale Capuano: About one-third destroyed by direct bomb hits. Majority of fragile exhibits, notably series of Campanian terracottes, successfully salvaged. Series of stone mother-figures mainly intact.

CURIA (Napoli)

Undamaged: All monuments, including Arch of Gaius (fortified with German armor-piercing, but not a threat); Temple of Apollo; Tomb and Grotto of Sybil.

PAICCHIO (Immerso)

Fonte Radio Massimo. Intact.

POZZO DEL SILE (Salerno)

Excavations. Undamaged.

HERCULANEUM (Napoli)

Excavations. No direct hits by bombs, but considerable damage from concussion. All repairable.

LAGO D'AVERNO (Napoli)

Gratin Pace. Tunnel demolished when Italian ammunition dump was blown.

Arco Pallio. Undamaged.

MISENO (Napoli)

Piscina Mirabile. Undamaged.

MAFLES (Napoli)

Museo Nazionale. No damage. Evacuated of all possibly movable objects; heavy sculpture, wall-paintings, and mosaics remained without harm. Part of the ground floor was temporarily requisitioned, but without damage. Five of the large classical bronzes and the entire collection of classical jewelry deposited in the Abbey of Monte Cassino, formed part of the loot stolen from the Abbey by the Hermann Goerring Division but later recovered by the Allies in Austria.

PAESTUM (Salerno)

Greek Temples. No damage, despite invasion landing immediately at site. Other excavations and museum also intact; deposit of terracotta stolen from tower.

Prehistoric Necropolis. Accidentally discovered by USAAF bulldozer in construction of emergency airfield. Protection erected and responsibility assigned to Superintendency of very important (probably Stone Age) archaeological find.

POZZILLI (Napoli)

Excavations. Hit by over 100 bombs (see map and full ac-

Erchia Pigna. Turned and polished when Italian ammunition dump was blown.

Arcs Police. Undamaged.

MISSING (Napoli)

Piazza Mirabil. Unknown.

NAPLES (Napoli)

Museo Nazionale. No damage. Evacuated of all possibly movable objects; heavy sculpture, wall-paintings, and mosaic remained without harm. Part of the ground floor was temporarily requisitioned, but without damage. Five of the large classical bronzes and the entire collection of classical jewelry, deposited in the Abbey of Montecassino, formed part of the loot stolen from the Abbey by the Hermann Goerring Division but later recovered by the Allies in Austria.

PACOTUM (Salerno)

Greek Temples. No damage, despite invasion landing immediately at site. Other excavations and museum also intact; deposit of terracotta stolen from tower.

Prehistoric Necropolis. Accidentally discovered by USAAF bomber in construction of emergency airfield. Protection erected and responsibility assigned to Superintendency; a very important (probably Stone Age) archaeological find.

POMPEII (Napoli)

Excavations. Hit by over 150 bombs (see map and full account in Appendix I)

POLIGNO (Napoli)

Undamaged. Amphitheatre; Temple of Serapis.

SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE (Napoli)

Undamaged. Amphitheatre; Nithreum.

MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO

MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO. Some damage. Parts of collections disappeared during occupancy by French troops.

SORRENTO (Napoli)

MUSEO CORNELIO. Acquired, but all collections had been evacuated to safety.

Undamaged. All antiquities of Sorrento Peninsula.

TRAMO (Napoli)

Amphitheatre. Badly smashed.

MUSEO PANDOLFO (Napoli)

Terre di Pandolfo Capodiferno. Burnt by Germans. Collections mostly from Minturno, and records were utterly destroyed.

VIA ABITA (Napoli and Benevento)

In addition to the total demolition of the bridge at Capua and the partial destruction of the one at Benevento, at least two other Roman bridges were partially destroyed southwest of Benevento. None of the more distinguished roadside monuments appears to have been damaged.

619

THE MONUMENTS

In Naples itself the outstanding disaster was the destruction by fire of the great church of Santa Chiara. The entire contents of the church, with the exception of a few monuments in several of the lateral chapels, were either totally destroyed or so calcined by the intense heat, as to be very doubtfully restorable. The magnificent series of royal tombs by Tino di Cambrino and Bartolomeo da Sanza, the frieze of Santa Caterina, the pulpit, the spiral columns, all the rich fragments of the Baroque interior, are gone. On the credit side, is the fact that the Gothic framework of the building stands revealed, and that, after restoration to its original form it will still be a masterpiece of the original form.

UNRECORDED. All antiquities of Sorrento Peninsula.

ISLAND (Napoli)

Amphitheatre. Badly damaged.

FORTE PAULINO (Napoli)

Fort di Paolo's Capodifort. Burnt by Germans. Collections, mostly from Minutino, and records were utterly destroyed.

VIA ABBA (Napoli and Benevento)

In addition to the total demolition of the bridge at Capri and the partial destruction of the one at Benevento, at least two other Roman bridges were partially destroyed south of Benevento. None of the more distinguished roadside monuments appear to have been damaged.

619

2. DOCUMENTS

In Naples itself the outstanding disaster was the destruction by fire of the great church of Santa Chiara. The entire contents of the church, with the exception of a few monuments in several of the lateral chapels, were either totally destroyed or so caltained by the intense heat, as to be very doubtfully restorable. The magnificent series of royal tombs by Tino di Cammino and Bartolomeo Fieschi, the friars of Santa Caterina, the pulpit, the spiral columns, the friars of Santa Chiara, the baroque interior, the dome. On the credit side is the fact that the Gothic framework of the building still is revealed, and that, after restoration to its original form, it will still be a very handsome church; the lofty nave, choir is burned, but structurally intact, and the Spanish cloister, with its any masonry ornament, has suffered little permanent harm. Even so this must rank as one of the major artistic tragedies of the war.

Apart from Santa Chiara, the monuments of Nazario were singularly fortunate. Most were in some degree damaged, but far irreparable; and some of the finest occupied with nothing worse than a few broken windows and loosened roof-tiles. Outstanding among the city's monuments was the rich series of Angevin Gothic churches. The finest of all of these, S. Maria di Donna Giulia, merged with the loss of the restored tracery of one window. The nave of S. Lorenzo Maggiore, already in a dangerous state of ruin, was further endangered by near-misses; but the opportunity has been taken to effect once and for all a radical cure while completing the restoration of the original form. Together with the sepulchry and vase, already restored, it will be an outstanding monument of Southern Gothic. The fine door and tower of S. Eligio, the earliest of the Angevin churches, survived intact the destruction of the eighteenth century fire which marked the medieval structures. The Cathedral, S. Giovanni e Giovanni, S. Domenico, S. Maria dell'Incoronata, and the Cappuccina chapel, were all variously damaged; but great action secured all from serious harm. The fourteenth century baptistry of the Cathedral is intact. S. Pietro e Paolo is relatively untouched. The Oratorio Nuovo, by the water's edge, was inevitably somewhat battered, including the explosion of a bomb within one of the corner-towers; but the triumphal arch is with its bronze doors, the Sala Baronale, and the chapel of S. Barbara all safe.

The Baroque churches of Mexico have a characteristic group of considerable local interest. As far as mentioned, the 15th century interior of Santa Catalina, perhaps the most brilliant and characteristic of these, has gone. Not in comparison, the Gertrudis de S. Martino, I admit, its exposed position on its hill above the city, has air-culosity seemed serious harm. So has the fantastic Cappella del Centro, housing the certainty's sculptures. Others have suffered only superficially, mainly with broken windows, chisel men, than the church of San Francisco Solano, with its ir, ced ceiling, by Francisco de Mura. Above the more heavily damaged churches, the great

midst, but the opportunity has been taken to affect once and for all a radical cure, while completing the restoration of the original form. Together with the label-very and fragments already restored, it will be a quiet going monument of Southern Gothic. The fine door and tower of St. Eligio, the earliest of the Angevin churches, survived intact the destruction of the first century treppings which marked the medieval structure. The Cathedral, St. Giovanni e Carbonara, St. Domenico Maggiore, St. Maria dell'Innocenza, and the supposed chapel, were all variously damaged; but except certain altered all from various parts. The fourteenth-century baptistry of the Cathedral is intact. St. Pietro Maggiore is relatively untouched. The Castel Nuovo, by the water's edge, was inevitably somewhat battered, including the explosion of a bomb within one of the corner-towers; but the triumphal archway with its bronze doors, the Sala Terrena, and the chapel of St. Barbara are all safe.

The only outstanding collection of Renaissance art in Naples was contained in the church of S. Andrea, of which the medieval porch and the tower were destroyed by a German bomb in March 1944. The Renaissance, notably the tomb of Maria d'Aragona by Scamozzi and works by Benedetto di Martino, were blown inwards but, thanks to prior protective measures, suffered very little irreparable damage. Only the fine wooden doors were virtually destroyed.

The Baroque churches of Naples form a characteristic group of considerable local interest. As already mentioned, the sixteenth century interior of Santa Chiara, perhaps the most brilliant and characteristic of these, has gone. But in compensation, the Certosa di S. Martino, despite its exposed position on its hill above the city, has miraculously escaped serious harm. So has the fantastic Cappella del Socorro, housing Martin's sculpture. Others have suffered only superficially, mainly with broken windows, chief among them the church of St. Caterina e S. Sofia, with its iron and ceiling by Francesco de Mura. Among the more heavily damaged churches are the Gesù Nuovo, which lost a fine altar at the end of one of the transepts, but is otherwise intact; the S. Geronimo, whose capely and decorated wooden ceiling has suffered badly, though its little Cappella di S. Filippo with fresco by Solimene is intact; and S. Maria della Vittoria, whose interior of St. Annunziata, whose cur-

Pole has been badly holed and walls pitted by splinters. Forest damaged and S. Pietro X rtire, which was completely unroofed, though its cupola is still standing, and two important decorative carvings in the choir by Girolamo Diano are intact. Not far off, in the badly devastated quarter of the Marecchio, Manacillo's church of the Carmine has a large part of its 17th century wooden ceiling, but that characteristic Neapolitan landmark, its paged-like tower, has happily survived.

Of the two great Bourbon Palaces, that of Capodimonte escaped with only slight damage from hostilities, but as the great sube quantity of a series of large military headquarters it inevitably came in for considerable wear and tear. The rest of the building is almost all that from thoughtless use of period-furnishings very considerably. The Royal Palace in Naples had a hard time. It was struck by twenty-three bombs, and subsequently fairly comprehensively sacked of its fittings and brooded by troops, stoutly aided by the citizens of Naples, during the initial occupation of the city. Its eventual repair and occupation of the club by Naxos/241, despite a few tons of high-banded "restoration" by the troops involved, unquestionably save the badly damaged fabric from further deterioration. The Palace of Capodimonte and the church of S. Francesco de Paola were damaged only by blast.

Outside Naples damage is extremely patchy. The area of 618 the Salerno landings is almost miraculously untouched. In Salerno itself damage was almost confined to the late lower town, towards the station. ABQI was the only town of any commercial consequence to suffer severely. The Paisola Sorrentina escaped without a scratch. The two most seriously damaged cities are BENEVENTO and C. P. A. At BENEVENTO the entire lower city between the Cathedral and C. P. A. At BENEVENTO the entire lower levelled, a disaster which involved the total destruction of the Cathedral itself, and for the moment, and the badly broken fields. Portions of the famous bronze doors have been recovered and stored, but they are terribly damaged. A fuller account of the doors is given in appendix II. A full the destruction is a vivid record of the bridge over the Volturno, but extends sporadically over the whole town. The Cathedral is two-thirds destroyed, and the general impression of the town is extremely depressing. But it must be noted that neither the Lombardic clock nor the 15th century Durazzese architecture, which were the town's most and characteristic features, were damaged.

Notable monuments to escape with little or no damage are: S. Angelo in Formis, struck by one shell in the north transept; the cathedral and tower of CASERTA VECCHIA; and the Trinità di Cava, which received two shell-hits on the facade. The vault of the fifth-century baptistry at NOSTRA SIGNORA in part collapsed during the eruption of Vesuvius, but the damage was not really serious.

An excellent summary of damage to monuments of NAPLES and its environs, and of the programs made on their repair to 31 July 1944, is to be found in: Per i Monumenti d'Arte Danneggiati dalla Guerra nella Campania, by Dr Bruno Molajoli, Naples, 1944, 35 pp with 10 illustrations.

It can safely be assumed that any important monument not mentioned in the following list is intact. For the sake of record, however, some of the better known undamaged monuments are specifically mentioned. In our projects are indicated by a cross (x).

AVULFI (SALERNO)

Undamaged. Cathedral, S. Maria Assolorata, Convento del Cappuccini.

AVIANO IRPINO (BENEVENTO)

Undamaged. Castello.

ATRANI (SALERNO)

Undamaged. S. Salvatore.

AVELLINO (AVELLINO)

x Cathedral. No serious damage. Slight damage to roof; repaired by Genio Civile.

Undamaged: Other monuments.

AVERSA (NAPOLI)

Cathedral. Undamaged.

x S. Maria di Piazza. Repairs financed by Italian Government.

x Chiesa dell'Annunciazione. Repairs financed by Italian Government.

BENEVENTO (BENEVENTO)

Monumenti della Guerra nella Campania, by Dr Bruno Molajoli, Naples, 1944, 35 pp with 10 illustrations.

It can safely be assumed that any important monument not mentioned in the following list is intact. For the sake of record, however, some of the better known undamaged monuments are specifically mentioned. Repair projects are indicated by a cross (x).

AMALFI (Salerno)

Undamaged. Cathedral, S. Maria Assolante, Convento del Ospedale.

BENEVENTO (Benevento)

Undamaged. Castle.

CAPRI (Salerno)

Undamaged. S. Salvatore.

AVELLINO (Avellino)

x Cathedral. No serious damage. Slight damage to roof; repaired by Mario Civil.

Undamaged. Other monuments.

NEPOLI (Napoli)

Cathedral. Undamaged.

x S. Maria di Piazza. Repair financed by Italian Government.

x Chiesa dell'Annunciata. Repair financed by Italian Government.

BENEVENTO (Benevento)

x Cathedral. Almost totally destroyed save for campanile (interior), facade (badly shaken and pitted, but restorable), and part of the east end. Bronze doors shattered and subjected to intense heat (see Appendix II). Many details of pulpit (undamaged, heavily restored) covered, but

Sevier Cathedral obtained and a total loss. Projects for clearance and consolidation completed: 3,590,000 lire.

Sanio Sofia. Superficial blast-damage only to church, cloisters, and museum-buildings.

Castello. Intact.

x Fonte Vignatelli. Considerably damaged but well restored through Sanio Civil.

NAPOLI (Napoli)

Cathedral. Roof damaged by artillery; outer walls slightly damaged by machine-gun fire; pulpit, Bishop's chair, and crypt undamaged.

San Marco. Grotto del Duomo, Grotto delle Formelle.

CAPRI (Napoli)

Undamaged. All monuments.

CAPUA (Napoli)

x Cathedral. Virtually destroyed by bombing; part of apse, right outer wall and chapels remain standing; campanile and atrium damaged. Fragments salvaged. Too damaged for more than differences.

x Museo Provinciale Capano. One-third destroyed, with some material in place. Majority of collections moved and moved to safety (see Section II).

Undamaged or repairable. Remains of Gate of Frederick II; 617
G. Salvatore Minerva - Corte; Door of S. Marcellino;
Lombard the-vestibule from S. Giovanni a Corte; facade of
Municipio.

CLAS. 272 (Napoli)

x Royal Palace. Lightly hit in several places. Chapel hit hard; repaired by Allied engineers. Continuously used as a JCR HQ. Considerable damage to period furnishings and fittings during early stages of occupation, but this came to be well repaired later. But result is relatively slight damage to interiors, and virtually none to structure itself.

Cathedral. Roof damaged by artillery; outer walls slightly
damaged by machine-gun fire; pulpit, Sibbo's altar, and
crypt undamaged.

And. ex. d. Grotto del Duomo, Grotto della Formosa.

CAPRI (Napoli)

And. ex. d. All monuments.

CAPRI (Napoli)

x Cathedral. Virtually destroyed by bombs; part of apse,
right outer wall and chancel remain standing; campanile
and atrium damaged. Fragments salvaged. Too damaged
for more than clearance.

x Museo Fr. Vincenzo Capone. One-third destroyed, with some
material in place. Majority of collections moved and
moved to safety (A. Section 1).

Undamaged or salvageable. Remains of Gate of Br. Rick II;

617

S. Salvatore Maggiore - Corta; Door of S. Marcello;
Lombardi bas-relief from S. Giovanni a Carbonara; facade of
Municipio.

CAPRI (Napoli)

x Hotel Palace. Lightly hit in several places. Chapel hit
hard; repaired by Allied engineer. Continuously used
as major HQ. Considerable damage to period furnishings
and fittings. Curtains early stages of occupation, but this
came to be well regulated later. Not result is relatively
slight damage to interiors, and virtually none to structure
itself.

CAPRI (Napoli)

Cathedral (S. Nicola). Undamaged. Some minor looting
by Germans.

CAN. DEL. TIRRENI (Salerno)

Abbazia dell'Esse, Tirrini. Two shell-hits on facade; no serious damage. Material from Naples mostly deposited here. (M. Section F).

CIRIGIATE (Napoli)

S. Felice in Pignis. No war-damage, but serious destruction by local children, who damaged each of five artistic sculptures.

EROLI (Salerno)

S. Francesco. Roof of nave collapsed; that of presbytery damaged. Ambula removed; roof over presbytery rebuilt. Original vault, with frescoed by Andrea di Salerno, was kept uncovered in repairing the damage. Financed by Italian government: 37,000 lire.

S. Giovanni dei Greci. Destroyed.

Understand. Casselle Colonna.

MERCOGLIANO (Avellino)

Abbazia di Soriano. No serious damage. Paintings from Hospitaller Churches and Museo Nazionale, and books from Biblioteca Nazionale, safely stored here. (M. Section F).

MIRASIO (Napoli)

S. Cristoforo. Property of Calabrese family. Almost destroyed when S. ruins blew up practically entire village. Some of contents recovered by S. and removed to safety. Re-construction still proceeding in Nov 45 on private initiative.

MONTEVINO RE (Avellino)

Santeramo Abbazia. Undamaged.

NAPLES (Napoli)

S. Cathedral. Severely damaged throughout. Walls and vaults consolidated; entire roof repaired; carved wood ceiling replaced; windows closed. Financed by about 4,000,000 lire.

S. Carlo di S. Martino. North wing badly shaken by blast. Consolidated for stability; roofs repaired throughout.

x S. Francesco. Roof of nave collapsed; that of presbytery damaged. Rubble removed; roof over presbytery rebuilt. Original vault, with fresco by Andrea di Salerno, was kept uncovered in repairing the fresco. Financed by Italian government: 37,000 lire.

S. Giovanni dei Grassi. Destroyed.
Unfinished. Cantile Calvary.

ARCOVACANTINO (Avellino)

Abbazia di Iorica. No serious damage. Relics from Neapolitan Churches and Museo Nazionale, and books from Biblioteca Nazionale, safely stored here (see Section 2).

ARCOVACANTINO (Napoli)

x S. Cataldo. Property of Guarnotta family. Almost destroyed when bomb blew up practically entire village. Some of contents recovered by A.M. and removed to safety. Reconstruction still proceeding in Nov 45 on private initiative.

MONTESVIRATO (Avellino)

Santuario di S. Sebastiano. Undamaged.

NAPLES (Napoli)

x Cathedral. S-vaults largely throughout. Walls and vaults consolidated; entire roof repaired; carved wood ceiling braced; windows closed. Financed by A.G. 4,850,000 lire.

x Caracciolo di S. Martino. North wing badly shaken by blast. Consolidated for stability; roofs repaired throughout. Financed by A.G. 1,550,000 lire.

x Chiesa della Croce di Lucera. Roof and windows damaged. Rubble cleared; walls consolidated; roof and wood ceiling repaired; vault of apse rebuilt. Financed by A.G. 500,000 lire.

- x Chiesa del Gesù Nuovo. Roof damaged; altar in left transept badly smashed. Altar braced and consolidated; roof repaired. Financed by AMM: 650,000 lire.
- x Chiesa del Gesù Vecchio. Slight damage to roof, cupola, and windows. Repaired. Financed by AMM: 350,000 lire.
- x Chiesa del Circolone. Badly hit. Roof over left dome; cupola and ceiling severely damaged. Cupola of S. Filippo intact. Mosaic cleared; roof rebuilt; ceiling braced and repaired; cupola repaired and underpinned. Financed by AMM: 3,215,000 lire.
- x Chiesa dell'Incoronata. Direct hit destroyed part of vaulting. Mosaic cleared; supporting walls and bracing consolidated; windows fixed. Financed by AMM: 100,000 lire.
- x S. Annella e Sant'Orsola. Badly hit. Sculptured fragments saved in clearing rubble. Openings walled to control access. Financed by AMM: 100,000 lire.
- x S. Antonino della Valle. Severely hit in roof and cupola. Rubble cleared; roof partly rebuilt and all newwork; cupola repaired; windows fixed. Financed by AMM: 1,050,000 lire.
- x S. Anna dei Lombardi (Chiesa di Montedivoto). Direct bomb hit in German wall destroyed doors, porch, and tower; mosaic and frescoed dome and no sculptures to be blown out of place, but saved from destruction by protective covering. Rubble cleared and fragments recovered; damaged walls braced with masonry. Financed by AMM: 600,000 lire.
- x S. Annunziata. Very hard hit. Direct hit on cupola holed this and caused cracks throughout. Cupola repaired; cracks consolidated; arches braced; roof reworked. Financed by AMM: 5,700,000 lire.
- x S. Apollonia. Seriously damaged, especially on left side. All cupola of left consolidated; roof reworked throughout; ceiling repaired. Financed by AMM: 1,800,000 lire.
- x S. Brindisi. Cupola damaged by direct hit; mosaic shaken. Cupola and roof repaired; flooring fresco in cupola consolidated and partly restored. Financed by AMM: 425,000 lire.
- x S. Caterina e Formello. Bomb pierced roof, damaging German frescoes on vault. Roof repaired; frescoed mosaic and

616

- x Chiesa dell'Incoronazione. Direct hit destroyed part of vaulting. Rubble cleaned; supporting walls and bracing completely windows fixed. Financed by AMG: 100,000 lire.
- x S. Arnolfo a Capresoglio. Badly hit. Sculptural fragments saved in clearing rubble. Openings sealed to control access. Financed by AMG: 100,000 lire.
- x S. Agostino della Porta. Severely hit in roof and cupola. Rubble cleared; roof partly rebuilt and all reworked; cupola repaired; windows fixed. Financed by AMG: 1,050,000 lire.
- x S. Anna del Lombardo (Chiesa di Montecivitate). Direct bomb hit in German hit destroyed doors, porch, and tower; Rayellino and Macolotto in Italian occupied to be blown out of place, but saved from destruction by protective covering. Rubble cleared and fragments recovered; damaged walls braced with a girder. Financed by AMG: 500,000 lire.
- x S. Annunziata. Very hard hit. Direct hit on cupola held this and caused cracks through about. Cupola repaired; cracks consolidated; arches braced; roof reworked. Financed by AMG: 6,700,000 lire.
- x S. Apollonia. Seriously damaged, especially on left side. All cupola of left consolidated; roof reworked throughout; cracks repaired. Financed by AMG: 1,000,000 lire.
- x S. Brigida. Cupola damaged by direct hit; roof shaken. Cupola and roof repaired; Giovanni fresco in cupola consolidated and partly restored. Financed by AMG: 425,000 lire.
- x S. Caterina a Fornicella. Bomb pierced roof, damaged barrel vault of vault. Roof repaired; frescoes repaired and in part restored. Financed by AMG: 600,000 lire.
- x S. Chiara. Completely burned out by incendiary bombs. Roof gone. Destroyed were: eleven 14th-century Florentine bas-reliefs of life of S. Caterina; tomb of Maria di Calabria by Tino di Cammioni; two 4th-century sculptured columns "from Temple of Solomon"; 16th-century tomb of Antonio.

Gandino. It mainly destroyed burial tomb of Robert d'Anjou by Giovanni di and Paolo Bartini (rescued figures partially calcined, all above destroyed; all below relatively unimpaired); tomb of Charles, Duke of Calabria, by Tino di Gandino (sarcophagus and upper portion destroyed, caryatids and lower portions survive); tomb of Marie de Valois, by Tino di Gandino (upper part considerably damaged but restorable). Church to be restored in its revealed original Gothic form. First-aid was limited to protection and consolidation of remaining structure. Financed by ASG: 1,200,000 lire.

x S. Deposito Salvino. Chapel, roof, and walls seriously damaged. Scaffolding and its supporting arches consolidated and braced; roof repaired. Financed by ASG: 300,000 lire.

x S. Ellio. Badly damaged, shorn off virtually all of baroque covering from original Gothic structure. Door and tower only slightly injured. Church cleared of rubble; remaining baroque decorations removed; temporary bracing done, preparatory to eventual restoration of original church. Financed by ASG: 250,000 lire.

x S. Giuseppe Maria. Severely shaken. Roof repaired; bricks consolidated; windows blocked; rubble cleared. Financed by ASG: 700,000 lire.

x S. Giuseppe Maria. Fifth century apse intact; rest of church badly shaken.

x S. Giovanni a Carbone. Roof completely destroyed by direct hit; rubble over chapels badly shaken; interior monuments damaged. Roof rebuilt over main church and reworked over chapels; vaulting of Cappella di S. Monica rebuilt; interior cleaned. Financed by ASG: 1,325,000 lire.

x S. Giovanni Maria. Superficial damage only.

x S. Giovanni a Paul. Shaken by blast. Roof reworked; protective covering of partial adjustment and repaired. Financed by ASG: 44,000 lire.

x S. Giuseppe Maria. Temporary walls built for security; windows reinforced; rubble cleared. Financed by ASG: 100,000 lire.

x S. Giuseppe Maria. Church and monastery suffered several

- x S. Donato Marino. Chapel, roof. Wall walls virtually shaken. Chapel and its supporting frame consolidated and brick roof repaired. Financed by ASD: 300,000 lire.
- x S. Eligio. Sella cleaned, chipping off virtually all of baroque cover from original in situ Gothic structure. Tower and tower only slightly injured. Church cleared of rubble, remaining baroque ornamentation removed; temporary bracing tape, prepared by to eventual restoration of original church. Financed by ASD: 50,000 lire.
- x S. Genaro della Madonna. Heavily shaken. Roof repaired; cracks demolished; roof windows blocked; public cleared. Financed by ASD: 750,000 lire.
- S. Giorgio Maggiore. Fifth century open sanct; rest of church badly shaken.
- x S. Giovanni e Carbone. Roof completely destroyed by direct hit; rubble over chapel badly shaken interior contents destroyed. Roof rebuilt over main church and reroofed over chapel vaulting of Cappella di S. Monica results interior cleaned. Financed by ASD: 1,125,000 lire.
- S. Giovanni Battista. Superficial damage only.
- x S. Giovanni di Paoletti. Shaken by blast. Roof reroofed; protective covering of period adjusted and repaired. Financed by ASD: 40,000 lire.
- x S. Giuseppe Vespoli. Temporary walls built for security; windows reroofed; damaged altars dismantled. Financed by ASD: 100,000 lire.
- x S. Giuseppe Vespoli. Church and monastery suffered several bomb hits. Walls result in north wing and Great Cloister at north wing reroofed; other roofs repaired; walls consolidated. Financed by ASD: 2,750,000 lire.
- x S. Luca della Madonna. Important 12th-14th century church, with later alterations; was in poor condition and being

restored before the war. Further imperiled by numerous near-misses. Indangered portions dismantled; walls consolidated; new structural skeleton built for eventual complete restoration in form. Financed by AEG: 5,155,000 lire.

x S. Martellina. Roof and trusses repaired; walls consolidated; cupola repaired; windows adjusted. Financed by AEG: 225,000 lire.

x S. Maria del Carmine. Construction blasted all tiles off roof and destroyed coffer-wood ceiling, stone and stucco decorations badly shaken; cupola jarred but remained standing. New roof built; interiors patched up; cupola consolidated. Financed by AEG: 1,750,000 lire.

x S. Maria Donna Elena. Roof shaken; 14th century apse lightly damaged. Roof and windows of apse repaired. Financed by AEG: 300,000 lire.

x S. Maria Elisabetta e Perpetua. All walls shaken; those of cupola collapsed. Cupola partially reroofed in lead; all roofs reroofed; severely walls rebuilt and others consolidated. Financed by AEG: 1,200,000 lire.

x S. Maria delle Grazie e Carmine. Shaken roof repaired and reroofed; windows repaired. Financed by AEG: 910,000 lire.

x S. Maria Regina Coeli. E and NW. Roofs repaired; part of collapsed wood ceiling in nave repaired and bisected; ceiling of choir consolidated and secured; windows repaired. Financed by AEG: 650,000 lire.

x S. Maria delle Grazie. Shaken three roofs. Roofs stabilized and repaired; lead covering of cupola reroofed; windows repaired. Financed by AEG: 1,250,000 lire.

x S. Pacio Maria. Direct hits destroyed roof, choir, main altar, and half of stonework ceiling. Rubble cleared; walls stabilized; repaired arch rebuilt; roof rebuilt. Financed by AEG: 3,500,000 lire.

x S. Pietro e Paolo. Roof shaken and wood ceiling jarred. But without serious damage to structure. Roof entirely reroofed and ceiling brace. Financed by AEG: 1,050,000 lire.

roof and destroyed ceiling and wood ceiling stone and stone decorations built in stone; completely destroyed but remained standing. New roof built; interiors patched up; complete consolidation. Financed by A.G. 1,750,000 lire.

x 5. Maria Lavinia. Roof broken; 14th century apse slightly damaged. Roof and windows of apse repaired. Financed by A.G. 100,000 lire.

x 6. Maria Lavinia e Porcile. All walls broken; those of apse partly collapsed. Cupola partly torn off in lands; all roofs worked; exterior walls rebuilt and others consolidated. Financed by A.G. 1,200,000 lire.

x 7. Maria Lavinia. Roof broken. Broken roof repaired and reworked; windows repaired. Financed by A.G. 500,000 lire.

x 8. Maria Lavinia. Roof broken. Roof repaired; part of collapsed wood ceiling in nave repaired and bread; ceiling of choir consolidated and secured; windows repaired. Financed by A.G. 550,000 lire.

x 9. Maria Lavinia. Roof broken. Roof repaired; part of collapsed wood ceiling in nave repaired and bread; ceiling of choir consolidated and secured; windows repaired; windows repaired. Financed by A.G. 1,200,000 lire.

x 10. Paolo. Directly destroyed roof, choir, main altar, and half of triangular ceiling. Cupola cleared; walls stabilized; painted iron rebuilt; roof rebuilt. Financed by A.G. 3,500,000 lire.

x 11. Pietro e Maria. Roof broken and wood ceiling destroyed, but without structural damage to structure. Roof entirely reworked and ceiling braced. Financed by A.G. 1,050,000 lire.

x 12. Pietro e Maria. Roof completely gone. Walls consolidated and roof rebuilt. Financed by A.G. 1,310,000 lire.

x 13. Giovanni e Maria. Severely broken. Walls consolidated throughout, rebuilt in first left chapel; roof reworked and repaired. Financed by A.G. 950,000 lire.

x S. Severo. Shaken by near-misses. Cupola and roof collapsed and repaired. Financed by A.B. 520,000 lire.

x Spirito Santo. Roof hit directly. Five trusses rebuilt; others adjusted; roof repaired. Financed by A.B. 1,500,000 lire.

Castel Nuovo. Damaged by numerous bomb hits, but Triangular Arch and bronze doors saved by protection. Torre San Giorgio has long vertical crack from direct hit inside tower. Sala Barone and Chapel of S. Barbara intact.

Castel Nuovo. Slightly shaken in bombing; no serious harm.

Castel S. Elmo. Only slight damage from bombing; Germans did minor damage before leaving.

x Palazzo Reale. Badly shaken by some 23 direct bomb hits, then depleted by civilians and troops prior to and during occupation of city. Considerable repair work done by Genio Civile and Army Engineers, not always under proper supervision. Finally taken over by MAF/ERI as soldiers' club.

x Reggia di Capodimonte. Considerable damage from concussion. Walls consolidated and roofs and windows provisionally repaired throughout. Financed by A.B. 3,525,000 lire.

x Villa Floridiana. Exterior wall in park damaged by direct hit; roof of museum quarters shaken. Repairs completed. Financed by A.B. 170,000 lire.

NOBLE SUPERIORA (Napoli)

x S. Maria Maggiore. No net damage. On 24 Mar 44, shaken from eruption of Vesuvius caused collapse of cupola. Repaired; 520,000 lire.

NOLA (Napoli)

Undamaged. All monuments, including Cathedral; Minster to S. Chiara; Seminario and Museum; Palazzo Orsini.

PAPULA (Salerno)

Convento di S. Lorenzo. Undamaged.

POLIGNO (Napoli)

Cathedral. Minor repairs by Genio Civile at request of

Castel S. Elia. Only slight damage from bombing; Germans did minor damage before leaving.

x Palazzo Reale. Badly shaken by some 23 direct bomb hits, then shelled by civilians and troops prior to and during occupation of city. Considerable repair work done by Genio Civile and Army Engineers, not always under proper supervision. Finally taken over by MAFI/AFI as soldiers' club.

x Reggia di Caserta. Considerable damage from concussion. Walls consolidated and roofs and windows provisionally repaired throughout. Financed by A.G. 3,925,000 lire.

x Villa Floridiana. Exterior wall in back damaged by direct hit; roof of museum quarters shaken. Repairs completed. Financed by A.G. 170,000 lire.

BACERA SUPERIORE (Salerno)

x S. Maria Maggiore. No war damage. On 22 Mar 44, shaken from eruption of Vesuvius caused collapse of cupola. Repaired 925,000 lire.

NOLA (Napoli)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: Cathedral; L'Ammiraglio; S. Chiara; Seminario and Museum; Palazzo Orsini.

PADULA (Salerno)

Convento di S. Lorenzo. Undamaged.

POLZUOLI (Napoli)

Cattedrale. Minor repairs by Genio Civile at request of Bishop. No war damage.

RAVELLO (Salerno)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: Cathedral; S. Giovanni di del Toro. Palazzo Ruffalo; Villa Calabrese.

SALERNO (Salerno)

x Cathedral. Only slight damage to roof; repairs done by German Civil; repairs int. of. Further repairs needed on roof, after eruption of Vesuvius in March 1944. Authorized, 1,100,000 lire.

Undamaged. Old town round cathedral; newer northern end of town is badly battered.

S. AGATA DEL GOLFO (S. Agnate)

Undamaged. Cathedral; S. Maria.

S. ANGELO IN FORMIS (Napoli)

x Rebaptism. Slight shell-damage to roof and left wall; repaired by Axis Civil. Pres. com. intact.

S. MARIA DELLA VIRTU' (Napoli)

S. Maria Maggiore. Undamaged.

SAN ALISO (Napoli)

S. Prince. Undamaged.

S. MARIA AURORA (Napoli)

Undamaged. Cathedral; SS. Annunziata; Castello.

SCALA (Salerno)

Cathedral. Intact.

SOMMATEO (Napoli)

Undamaged. All monuments, including Museo Correrio, from which collections had been sent by evacuated.

TRAMO (Napoli)

x Cathedral. Facade and nave destroyed by bombs; campanile and outer part of apse and chancel left standing. Remains of pulpit and architectural fragments salvaged; buttresses built. 100,000 lire.

x S. Francesco. Badly damaged in roof, ceiling, and pavement. Repaired by German Civil.

S. Maria delle Grazie. Badly damaged. Fine west door saved.

614

Madre del, Cathedral; S. Maria.

S. ABILIO IN PUGLIA (N-poll)

x Building. Light shell-damage to roof and left wall; repaired by Genio Civile. Fire-dome intact.

S. Maria della Vittoria (N-poll)

S. Maria Maggiore. Undamaged.

SAN ALDO (N-poll)

S. Pietro. Undamaged.

SERVA VERONE (N-poll)

Undamaged. Cathedral; SS. Annunziata Castello.

SCALA (Salerno)

Cathedral. Intact.

SOMERVO (Napoli)

Undamaged. All monuments, including Museo Corrolo, from which collections had been safely evacuated.

TLANO (N-poll)

x Cathedral. Facade and nave destroyed by bombing; campanile and outer part of apse and chapels left standing. Remains of pulpit and iron structural fragments salvaged; buttresses built: 100,000 lire.

x S. Francesco. Badly damaged in roof, ceiling, and pavement. Repaired by Genio Civile.

S. Maria della Grazie. Badly damaged. Fine west door saved.

S. Maria del Foris. Destroyed.

2. MOVABLE FORMS OF ART

As will be seen below is the list of official deposits in Campania, the dispersed policy adopted by the Superintendent-Deputa proved highly efficacious. In all of Campania not a single important movable work of art was destroyed through being left in place. There were of course the inevitable minor losses when museums or churches sustained damage, but on the whole the deposit program was remarkably successful.

Of the instances of damage or loss to movable works of art that had been moved to what was confidently believed to be safety, the outstanding cases are those of the MONTICASSINO Deposit, the Museo Filangieri Collection, and the ill-fated Museo d'Oltremonte.

THE MONTICASSINO DEPOSIT

On 9-10 September 1943, Dr Bruno Molajoli, Superintendent of Galleries for Campania, trucked 187 cases of works of art from NAPLES to presumed safety in the Abbey of MONTICASSINO. There were from the Museo Nazionale 27 cases of large bronze, 60 cases of small bronzes and minor objects, and 51 cases of paintings; from the Museo San Martino, 19 cases; from the Museo di Capodimonte, 3 cases; from the Museo d'Oltremonte, 31 cases.

During October 1943, ostensibly to "protect the treasures from the Anglo-American barbarians", the infamous Hermann Goerring Division removed the entire deposit from MONTICASSINO to their Division HQ at SPOLITO. Not until January 1944, after three months of Italian protests and negotiations, did the Division finally bring the deposit back to ROMA, where amid much punctilious fanfare and publicity they turned them over to the Italians for refuge in the VATICAN.

But when, after the fall of ROMA, the RFAA Subcommission and the Italian authorities were able to check the cases in the VATICAN against inventory brought from NAPLES, it was found that the Germans had headed over only 172 of the original 187 cases, swelling 15 entirely and extraneous chosen items from several others.

Among the more important of the missing objects were: Bramante's "Blind Leading the Blind", Titian's "Dance" and "Laying in", an introduction by Filippino Lippi, Joos van

be seized, the outstanding cases are those of the MONTECASSINO deposit, the Museo Filangieri Collection, and the ill-fated Mostra d'Oltremare.

THE MONTECASSINO DEPOSIT

On 9-10 September 1943, Dr Bruno Molajoli, Superintendent of Galleries for Campania, tracked 187 cases of works of art from NAPLES to pruned safety in the Abbey of MONTECASSINO. There were from the Museo Nazionale 27 cases of large bronzes, 60 cases of small bronzes and silver objects, and 51 cases of paintings; from the Museo San Martino, 15 cases; from the Accademia di Capodimonte, 3 cases; from the Centre d'Oltremare, 31 cases.

During October 1943, ostensibly to "protect the treasures from the Anglo-American barbarians", the infamous Hermann Goerring Division removed the entire deposit from MONTECASSINO to their Divisional HQ at RIJOLATO. Not until January 1944, after three months of Italian protests and negotiations, did the Division finally bring the cases back to ROME, where amid much sensational fanfare and publicity they turned them over to the Italians for refuge in the VATICAN.

But when, after the fall of ROME, the MRLA Subcommission and the Italian authorities were able to check the cases in the VATICAN registers inventoried brought from NAPLES, it was found that the Germans had handed over only 172 of the original 187 cases, stealing 15 entirely and extracting chosen items from several others.

Among the more important of the missing objects were: Bernini's "Blind Leading the Blind", Titian's "Zeus" and "Lavinia", an Annunciation by Filippo Lippi; Joos van Cleve triptych; Raphael's "Madonna of the Divine Love"; Claude Lorraine landscape; a "Sacra Conversazione" by Palma il Vecchio; Sebastian del Piombo's "Madonna del Velo"; a suit of Charles V's armor; two bronzes: Deer from MISCULEUM; an Apollo, seated Mercury, and a female dancer from ELYSIUM; the entire collection of Gold Jewelry from the Museo Nazionale; and a great many silver and ivory.

It now develops that this rich haul from MONTESANSINO arrived in BRILLI in December 1943, having been brought up from SPOLTO by a group of officers for presentation to Goering as a birthday offering from "his Division". But it seems he thought so renowned a catch a bit too hot to handle thus openly, and the crates were shunted about in GERMANY for some months, finally winding up in the now notorious salt mine at 422 104811, in AUSTRIA, where they were registered in May 1945 by American troops, along with other highly prized loot of that great protector of art and culture, Hermann Goering!

The crates have now been transferred to the huge Collection Centre in MUNICH, where a preliminary check has disclosed at least the following, or recovered: the brought; the P original; an "Oerteliana water", which had not appeared on the original inventories; the wanted Mercury; numerous large bronze vessels; the Charles V armor; lost of the watercolors; and the Gold Jewelry. In such lamentable condition that a complete examination had not been thought wise until much time as it can be done with meticulous care.

The final outcome is still awaited; only after a complete check will it be possible to say exactly which of the items from MON MONTESANSINO are still missing.

THE MONTE MONTESANSINO COLLECTION

As a last presentation, the Director of the Museo Civico Filangieri of Naples moved the best portion of his collection to Villa Montesano, at SAN PAOLO MARITIMO, near NOLA. There the paintings were deposited with nearly nine hundred cases of historical documents from the Neapolitan Archivio di Stato, which were quite reasonably believed to be safe from intentional harm. The Germans, however, having determined that the villa was a repository for the archives, methodically and completely burned it to ashes on 10 September 1943, as the allies were approaching. With the archives thus perished the best portions, elsewhere, in tape, ivory, and at least the following paintings, from the Museo Filangieri:

- Francesco Guardi..... 11 Titled
- Francesco Solimena..... 1. Depositions
- John Chardin..... 1. Fortune
- 1. Francesco

no "Corridors of Art", which had not appeared on the original inventory; the noted Marcori; numerous large bronze vessels; the Cornelia V. Marcori; most of the watercolor; and the Gold Jewelry, in such a notable condition that a complete examination had not been thought wise until such time as it can be done with meticulous care.

The final outcome is still awaited; only after a complete check will it be possible to say exactly which of the items from the Marcori are still missing.

THE MUSEO PIAZZANESI COLLECTION

As a forty proposition, the Director of the Museo Civico Filangieri of Naples moved the best portion of his collection to Villa Montecitorio, at the Palazzo Salvo, near NOLA. There the paintings were exhibited with nearly nine hundred views of historical documents from the Neapolitan Archivio di Stato, which were quite reasonably believed to be safe from intentional harm. The Germans, however, having determined that the villa was a repository for the archives, methodically and completely burned it to ashes on 10 September 1943, as the allies were approaching. With the archives thus perished the best ceramics, glassware, enamel, ivory, and at least the following paintings, from the Museo Piazzanesi:

Francesco Gaulli..... Il Duello
 Francesco Solimena..... L. Berniniano
 Jean Chardin..... L. Fortuna
 L. Triquet..... L. Giannetti
 Benigno Veronesi..... Gas. Crista Deponto
 Jean Steen..... Bussoletti
 Innocenzo Spinelli..... Il Regno
 Charles van Plessen..... Van der Meer
 Francois Broussin..... Marotte di Louvet
 Jacques-Louis David..... Combattimento di mare
 Antonio van Dyck..... Gas. Crocifisso

Leonida Scuderi..... Moris Anna Vergine (rara)
 Johann Baptist..... Madonna col Bambino
 Pontorno..... Madonna del Parto
 Giovanni Battista..... Cristo di Gesù
 Valentin de Brié..... La Zingara
 Francesco Drouais..... Ritratto
 Massimiliano (rara)
 Cavalier d'Arpino..... La Natività
 Mattia Preti..... La Madonna
 Etienne Theolon..... La Vergine
 Etienne Garat..... La scuola di disegno
 Paolo Ball..... Cristo agli occhi d'acqua
 Giovanni van Kessel..... Pagine d'arte
 Giovanni van Eyck..... La Madonna in Egitto
 Andrea Vecchi..... Madonna (rara)
 Andrea del Sarto..... Madonna del Rifugio
 Gerardo Dou..... La lettera
 Antonio Pollaiuolo..... Santa Famiglia
 Bernardino Luini..... La donna Bonavoglio
 Salvatore Rosa..... La vedova
 Jean Mene..... Madonna di Gubbio
 Domenico Morelli..... Ritratto di Ugo Foscolo
 Luca Giordano..... All'istoria sacra
 Sandro Botticelli..... Ritratto
 Luca Giordano..... Puntiglia tra Costantino e Massenzio
 Giuseppe Bonito..... Ritratto del Principe di Paternò
 Andrea da Salerno..... Moris delle Madonne
 Scuola Fiorentina..... Ritratto
 Stefano Marullo..... L'Inferno di Carlo V (allegoria)
 Bartolo de Fieschi..... Ritratto di Copertino
 Enrico Fiammingo..... S. Andrea Apostolo
 Matteo Carli..... Carlo Viceroy e la sua famiglia

THE MORIS D'OLIVE ARE

The Moris Triennale delle Belle Arti Italiane d'Oltremare, to give the show its full name, was an elaborate Colonial Exhibition of strong Fascist flavor, staged at BARI, a northern suburb of NAPLES. The material was largely non-Compagnon in origin, being drawn from all over ITALY, as well as from NORTH AFRICA, AMERICA, and AUSTRIA. The Moris opened 9 May 1940 and closed in considerable disorder a month later, on Italy's entry into the war. The Fine Arts sections were in part turned over to the Superintendency of Galleries and eventually placed in the original deposits of Museum Exhibits. Other

Giovanni van Noyen... P. ...
 Giovanni van Noyen... P. ...
 Andrea Vecerova... M. ...
 Andrea del Sarto... M. ...
 Gerardo Man... M. ...
 Antonio Pollaiuolo... M. ...
 Bernardino Luini... M. ...
 Salvatore... M. ...
 Juan... M. ...
 Domenico Morelli... M. ...
 Luca Giordano... M. ...
 Andrea... M. ...
 Scipione... M. ...
 Stefano... M. ...
 Bartolo... M. ...
 Enrico... M. ...
 Metello... M. ...

THE MUSEUM D'OLIVIERO

The Museum Triennale tells the story of the Italian art of the 19th century. The exhibition of strong Fascist art, as in elaborate colonial them, suburb of Rome. The material and largely non-Campanian in origin, being drawn from all over Italy, as well as from NORTH AFRICA, ALGERIA, and MOROCCO. The Museum opened 9 May 1940 and closed in consequence of disorder a month later, on Italy's entry into the war. The first sections were in part turned over to the Superintendent of Galleries and eventually placed in the official library of museum materials. Other items were stored on the exhibition ground. No really efficient control was ever had been established.

For some time previous to the Allied occupation of Naples, there had been no organized supervision of the grounds and buildings of the exhibition. Indeed, during September and early October 1943 the grounds were pretty much open to all comers. When they were occupied on 3 October 1943 by Fifth Army for medical purposes, the buildings were found already well stripped of doors and windows.

The fate of many of the exhibits - including much of the stone and plastic material - will probably never be completely known. After many months of checking, and cross-checking, however, most of the important antiquities and works of art have been in some way accounted for. Among the items still believed to be missing are: a very considerable statue of Venus Genetrix and sundry architectural pieces from the Villa of the Papyri and Roman statues, including the body of the important Grande Bronzino, from Rimini, all believed to have been destroyed. All surviving items have been inventoried and are in safe hands.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF CALPANIA

Included in the following list are all the deposits officially organized by the Antiquities, Galleries, and Bibliographical superintendencies of Calpania. All are in Calpania except those at Aversa and Montecassino, in Lazio.

Aversa (Napoli)

Palazzo dei Conti. Contains references books from Bibliotheca Apostolica, Napoli. Returned intact to normal location.

Salerno (Napoli)

Convento dei Padri Predicatori. Contents: books from Biblioteca Apostolica and Bibliotheca dei Girolomini, Napoli. 612 and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Buildings damaged, some missing. Books moved to contents of a chest out of S.T. Remainder safely transferred to Naples.

Capri (Napoli)

Palazzo Reale. Contents: books from the Caserta Palace collection library and from Palazzo Reale, Napoli. No losses or damage.

Cassino (Frosinone)

OFFICIAL DE CHIEF OF CAMPANIA

Included in the following list are all the deposits officially organized by the Antiquities, Galleries, and Bibliographical Superintendence of Campania. All are in Campania except those at Milazzo and Montecassino, in Lazio.

AVELLA (Napoli)

Palazzo dei Reali. Contents: reference books from Biblioteca Reale, Napoli. Returned intact to normal location.

CALVI BIGNONE (Napoli)

Convento dei Padri Passionisti. Contents: books from Biblioteca di Calvi Bignone and Biblioteca di Calvi Bignone, Napoli. 612 and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Building damaged; some pillage. Losses amount to contents of 5 cases out of 37. Remains safely transferred to Naples.

CASERTA (Napoli)

Palazzo Reale. Contents: books from the Caserta Palace collection itself and from Palazzo Reale, Napoli. No losses or damage.

CASINO (Frosinone)

Abazia di Montecassino. Contents: 187 cases from Museo Nazionale, Museo di Montecassino, Museo di San Martino, Napoli, and Museo d'Arte. Moved by Hermann Goering Division to Spoleto, and then (1972 cases) to Rome and (15 cases) to Berlin; other cases tampered with. Most of missing material recaptured at Alt Aussee, Austria, and now at Munich being checked.

SAVA DEI FINESSI (Calernof)

Realia della SS. Trinita. Contents: material from Realia di Capodimonte, Villa Floridiana, accademia di Belle Arti, and Istituto d'Arte, Naples, and from Realta d'Oltremare; books from Conservatorio di Musica San Pietro a Maiella, Naples. No losses or damage.

LIVREI (Napoli)

Sta. Maria a Mare. Contents: armor from Realta d'Oltremare; material from various churches. Naples. No losses or damage.

REAGGIARNO (Avellino)

Realia di Loreto. Contents: material from Palazzo Reale and churches of Naples, Duomo of Portici, and Realta d'Oltremare; books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples. Inset so far as checks to date reveal.

MINERNO (Litteria)

Chiesa e Convento di San Francesco. Contents: books from Biblioteca Universitaria, Naples. Buildings suffered from shelling; deposit later reorganized and returned to Naples by Allies. Although no detailed reports are available, losses are believed to have affected only 20 of the 151 cases. Contents of 3 cases, also appropriated by Allied officers, recovered in London and returned to Italian authorities.

NAPLES (Napoli)

Convento di Oltremare d'Oltremare. Contents: various exhibits of the Realta left in place. Military occupancy has rendered any thorough search impracticable, but losses have surely occurred. Four ancient sculptures have been destroyed.

SAN GIOVANNI DEL VANTO (Benevento)

Convento dei Prati Minori. Contents: books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples, and from private library of Eusebio Croce. Returned intact to Naples.

SAN PAOLO BASSINO (Napoli)

HEROCLIANO (Avellino)

Basile di Loreto. Contents: Saverio from Palazzo Reale and churches of Naples, Museo di Pomapoli, and Montre d'Oltremare; books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca del Circolomani, Naples. Intact so far as checks to date reveal.

PIANTANO (Lecce)

Chiesa e Convento di S. Maria. Contents: books from Biblioteca Universitaria, Naples. Buildings suffered from bombing; most of the latter were damaged and returned to Naples by Allies. Although no detailed records are available, losses are believed to have affected only 20 of the 151 cases. Contents of 2 cases, also appropriated by Allied officers, recovered in London and returned to Italian authorities.

NAPLES (Napoli)

Grounds of ex-Monte d'Oltremare. Contents: various exhibits of the Louvre left in place. Military occupancy has rendered any thorough search impracticable, but losses have surely occurred. Four incant sculptures have been destroyed.

SAN PIORRO DEL BAINO (Benevento)

Convento dei Prati Minori. Contents: books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca del Circolomani, Naples, and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Returned intact to Naples.

SAN PAOLO PAISANO (Napoli)

Villa Montemare. Contents: historic documents from Archivio di Stato, Rome, and from Montre d'Oltremare; paintings from Museo Civico Filangieri, Naples. Deliberately burned by Germans 10 Sept. 43; about 10,000 volumes, 50,000 parchments, and at least 43 paintings & total loss.

BORBO CASTELLO (Avellino)

Church. Contents: material from various sources, including Museo di San Martino and churched. Naples. No damage or loss.

CLASO (Napoli)

Convento di Sant'Antonio. Contents: books (from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca del Circolo di Napoli), and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Transferred intact by Germans in October 1943 to Archivio di Stato, Rome.

C. LITERARIA

In Campania, to a degree not surpassed elsewhere, German vandalism in its blind campaign of terrorism against the written word must never to world opinion. By fire, methodically and carefully applied, they destroyed not only the incalculably valuable historical documents of the State Archives, deposited near SAN PAOLO MUSEO (see Section I) but also a considerable portion of the University of NAPLES and two of the city's most important libraries: the Brancaccio Library and that of the Royal Society. Notes on the principal libraries of Campania, by Dr. Benedetti, of the Direction General for Academies and Libraries, are set forth below.

BRANCACCIO (Benevento)

Biblioteca Capitolina. Was almost destroyed Cathedral. Manuscripts and books moved to Biblioteca Arcivescovile, where they await rehousing.

Biblioteca Provinciale. Building hit, but no damage or loss to contents.

CLASO (Napoli)

Biblioteca del Museo Campano. Building badly hit (see Section I) but material had been placed in safety.

NAPOLI (Napoli)

Biblioteca Nazionale. Located in the Palazzo Reale, which was badly hit (see Section I), but of 100,000 volumes left in place, partly on the shelves, partly in vaults, only a small portion of the material removed.

Biblioteca Unversitaria. Material and quarters sustained only minimal damage, despite destruction of University by Germans. Small quantity of best items stored at Minutino (see Section F) suffered virtually no loss and has been returned.

Biblioteca della Societa' Anale. Rich in rare books and periodicals, this library was completely looted and destroyed by the Germans before they left Naples.

Biblioteca Cassinella "Cassino" (Salle R. Imputazioni di Storica Patria). Best material had been stored for safety in Castel Nuovo, where it took a direct bomb hit and was buried. Excavated and recovered, it was taken to the Archivio di Stato, where it is still being treated and restored. Complete losses not yet definitively known.

Biblioteca Brancaccio. Building damaged by bombing and then half destroyed by German planes. Examination of material recovered from ruins still continues.

Biblioteca dei Girolomini. Church and convent of the Padri Olivetani were hard hit (see Section E), but material of library had been moved partly to ground-floor vaults and partly to country deposits (see Section F). Losses insignificant.

Biblioteca privata di Benedetto Croce. All moved to deposits by Sapienza Biblioteca and all now returned intact (see Section E).

CALABRO (Cosenza)

Biblioteca Capitolare. No losses to material. Complete change to racks of books and quarters of library.

Archivio di Stato, where it is still being treated and
restored. Complete losses not yet definitely known.

Biblioteca Brancaccio. Building damaged by bombing and
then half destroyed by German bombs. Examination of
material recovered from ruins still continues.

Biblioteca dei Girrolini. Church and convent of the Padri
Cratistiani were hard hit (see Section II), but material
of library had been moved partly to ground-floor vaults
and partly to country deposits (see Section F). Losses
insignificant.

Biblioteca priv. di M. Bonaiuto Croci. All moved to
deposits by Soprintendenza Bibliografica and all now
returned intact (see Section F).

GALEANO (Salerno)

Biblioteca Capitulare. No losses to material, damage
damage to roofs of library and quarters of library.

Appendix I
to Report 201457/MIAA

THE DEATH OF POMPEII

The following is a summary record of the more important changes to the excavated area of Pompeii. Numbers refer to the accompanying map, upon which are shown the approximate locations of all these sites. Numbers in parentheses refer to a comprehensive list prepared by the Superintendent of Antiquities for Campania. It will be seen from the map that the greatest concentration of bombs fell near the Porta Marina, in the area of the oldest excavations, where the most damageable material had survived to the present. The Forum itself and the adjacent public buildings suffered little permanent harm. The Via dell'Abbondanza sustained some detailed damage, but in no sense such as to alter the general effect after clearance and restoration.

- 1 (10)..... Reg. I, Ins. VI: House of the Eripterostiche.
Destruction of east wing of portico and south of atrium with four adjoining rooms. Paintings of Mercury and Ceres not undamaged.
- 2 (10)..... Reg. I, Ins. VII: House of Papius Proculus.
Roof and upper parts of walls damaged.
- 3 Reg. IX, Ins. XII: Censuarius destroyed.
- 4 (13)..... Reg. XII, Ins. VI: House of Titius V. Ins.
Partially destroyed; second and third of the paintings in outdoor west and south of atrium and of colonnade tricolium also destroyed.
- 5 (14)..... Reg. III, Ins. I, I: House facing Via dell'Ab-610
bondanza destroyed.
- 6 (15)..... Reg. III, Ins. III: "Sons of the Dom-
petense". West wall destroyed together with fourth-story ornament, and trophy-painting of east wall.
- 7 (16 & 18)..... Reg. III, Ins. IV: "House of the Horatius".
Surrounding wall of garden and of freestanding tricolium in the garden; statues damaged. Also House of Iphigeneia. West wing of portico destroyed with 3 rooms and fourth-story painted stucco of tricolium.

live left property by the responsibility of antiquities for
Campania. It will be seen from the map that the most con-
centration of bombs fell near the Villa Iliad, in the area
of the oldest excavations. These areas damaged details had
survived then elsewhere. The forum itself and the adjacent
public buildings suffered little damage, but the villa
dell'Ateneion suffered some damage, but in an
area such as to mar the general effect after clearance and
restoration.

- 1 (10)..... House I, Inc. VII House of the Cryptopostolite.
Destruction of east wing of portico and south
of atrium with four adjoining rooms. Paint-
ing of Mercury and Saturnus destroyed.
2 (10)..... House I, Inc. VIII House of Paphia Proculus.
Roof and upper parts of walls damaged.
3 House I, Inc. XII. Periclytus destroyed.
4 (13)..... House I, Inc. XIII. House of Tristia V. Inc.
Partially destroyed. Second and third
rooms in east wing of atrium and south
of atrium and of east of triclinium also
destroyed.
5 (14)..... House I, Inc. I. I. Shops facing Via dell'Ab-610
Destruction destroyed.
6 (17)..... House I, Inc. III. "Sculpture of the Forum"
"Belvedere". West wall destroyed together with
fourth-story, ornamental, and trophy-painting
of east wall.
7 (19 & 20)..... House I, Inc. IV. "House of the Sorbilla"
Surrounding wall of garden and of freestone
triclinium in the garden, above damaged.
Also House of Iphigeneia. East wing of
peristyle destroyed with 3 rooms and fourth-
story painted stucco of triclinium.
8 (17)..... House I, Inc. V. House of Larentia Libertia.
Partial destruction of atrium and 3 rooms,
one with fourth-story stucco, and the
oculus with white-ground fresco.
9 (23-26)..... House I, Inc. VI. Palatine. Very little of different de-
struction. Two doors demolished.

- 10 (144-145).... Room VIII: Greater Theatre. Three bomb hits, which demolished considerable sections of the wooden restoration.
- 11 (146, 147).... Room IX: North Temple. A reconstructed portion of the pediment and the wall damaged.
- 12 (148).... Room X: South Temple. Four columns of the pediment of portico damaged.
- 13 (149).... Room XI: Triangular Room. Damage to property.
- 14 (150-151).... Room XII: Temple of Apollo. Three bombs, damaging portico and surrounding sheds containing important recently-recovered and restored terracotta. These have been mainly covered in fragments of tiles once more of restoration. Damage to temple itself only to restored portions. Room XIII: Triangular Room. Damage to portico and property.
- 15 (152-153).... Room XIV: House of the Pagan. This important early house was badly damaged, 3 rooms north of atrium with first and fourth style paintings and mosaics; and a considerable part of the tetrastyle atrium. Room XV: House of the Vestal. Bomb on D.W. angle of peristyle did miraculously little damage. No significant damage to paintings, descent or incident. Room XVI: House of Salust. Total destruction of small interior portico and four adjacent painted rooms, including the wall-known "Action and Dances".
- 16 (154, 155).... Room XVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 17 (156).... Room XVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 18 (157).... Room XIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 19 (158).... Room XX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 20 (159, 160).... Room XXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 21 (161).... Room XXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 22 (162).... Room XXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 23 (163).... Room XXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 24 (164).... Room XXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 25 (165).... Room XXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 26 (166).... Room XXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 27 (167).... Room XXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 28 (168).... Room XXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 29 (169).... Room XXX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 30 (170).... Room XXXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 31 (171).... Room XXXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 32 (172).... Room XXXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 33 (173).... Room XXXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 34 (174).... Room XXXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 35 (175).... Room XXXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 36 (176).... Room XXXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 37 (177).... Room XXXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 38 (178).... Room XXXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 39 (179).... Room XL: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 40 (180).... Room XLI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 41 (181).... Room XLII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 42 (182).... Room XLIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 43 (183).... Room XLIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 44 (184).... Room XLV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 45 (185).... Room XLVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 46 (186).... Room XLVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 47 (187).... Room XLVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 48 (188).... Room XLIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 49 (189).... Room L: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 50 (190).... Room LII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 51 (191).... Room LIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 52 (192).... Room LIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 53 (193).... Room LV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 54 (194).... Room LVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 55 (195).... Room LVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 56 (196).... Room LVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 57 (197).... Room LIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 58 (198).... Room LX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 59 (199).... Room LXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 60 (200).... Room LXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 61 (201).... Room LXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 62 (202).... Room LXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 63 (203).... Room LXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 64 (204).... Room LXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 65 (205).... Room LXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 66 (206).... Room LXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 67 (207).... Room LXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 68 (208).... Room LXX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 69 (209).... Room LXXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 70 (210).... Room LXXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 71 (211).... Room LXXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 72 (212).... Room LXXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 73 (213).... Room LXXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 74 (214).... Room LXXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 75 (215).... Room LXXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 76 (216).... Room LXXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 77 (217).... Room LXXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 78 (218).... Room LXXX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 79 (219).... Room LXXXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 80 (220).... Room LXXXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 81 (221).... Room LXXXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 82 (222).... Room LXXXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 83 (223).... Room LXXXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 84 (224).... Room LXXXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 85 (225).... Room LXXXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 86 (226).... Room LXXXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 87 (227).... Room LXXXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 88 (228).... Room LXXXX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 89 (229).... Room LXXXXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 90 (230).... Room LXXXXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 91 (231).... Room LXXXXIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 92 (232).... Room LXXXXIV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 93 (233).... Room LXXXXV: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 94 (234).... Room LXXXXVI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 95 (235).... Room LXXXXVII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 96 (236).... Room LXXXXVIII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 97 (237).... Room LXXXXIX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 98 (238).... Room LXXXXX: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 99 (239).... Room LXXXXXI: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.
- 100 (240).... Room LXXXXXII: House of the Vestal. Damage to property.

containing important recently-restored
and restored decorations. These have been
mainly covered in frescoes or able once
more of restoration. Doors to temple
itself only to restored portions. House
of Trinitarian adjacent, arranged in style
baldly changes.

15 (46-7)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. This
important early house was badly damaged.

3 rooms north of atrium with first and
fourth style painting and southeast and a
considerable part of the tetrastyle atrium.

16 (77)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. This
or VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. This
little house. No significant damage to
paintings, except of interest.

17 (50)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. Total
destruction of wall interior portions and
four edges of painted rooms, including the
well-known "Lecan and Diana".

18 (44, 46)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. This
house is.

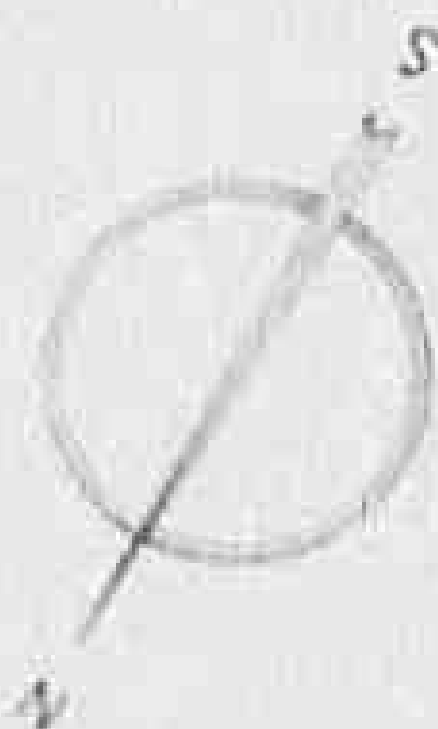
19 (47)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. This
well at south-east side of peristyle col-
lapsed.

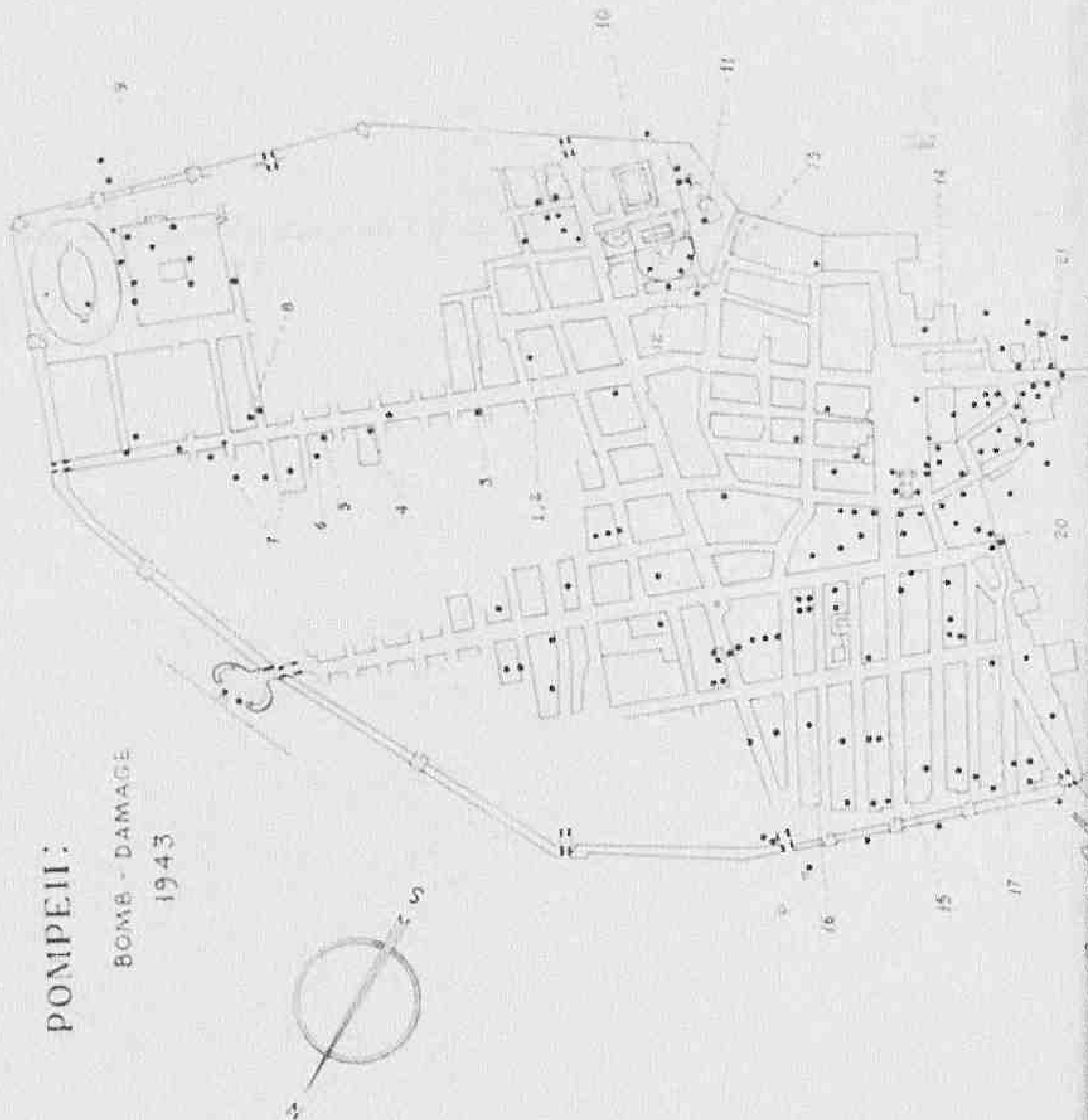
20 (125, 126)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. House of the Pann.
Atrium. Part of atrium and rooms with fourth-
style painting destroyed.

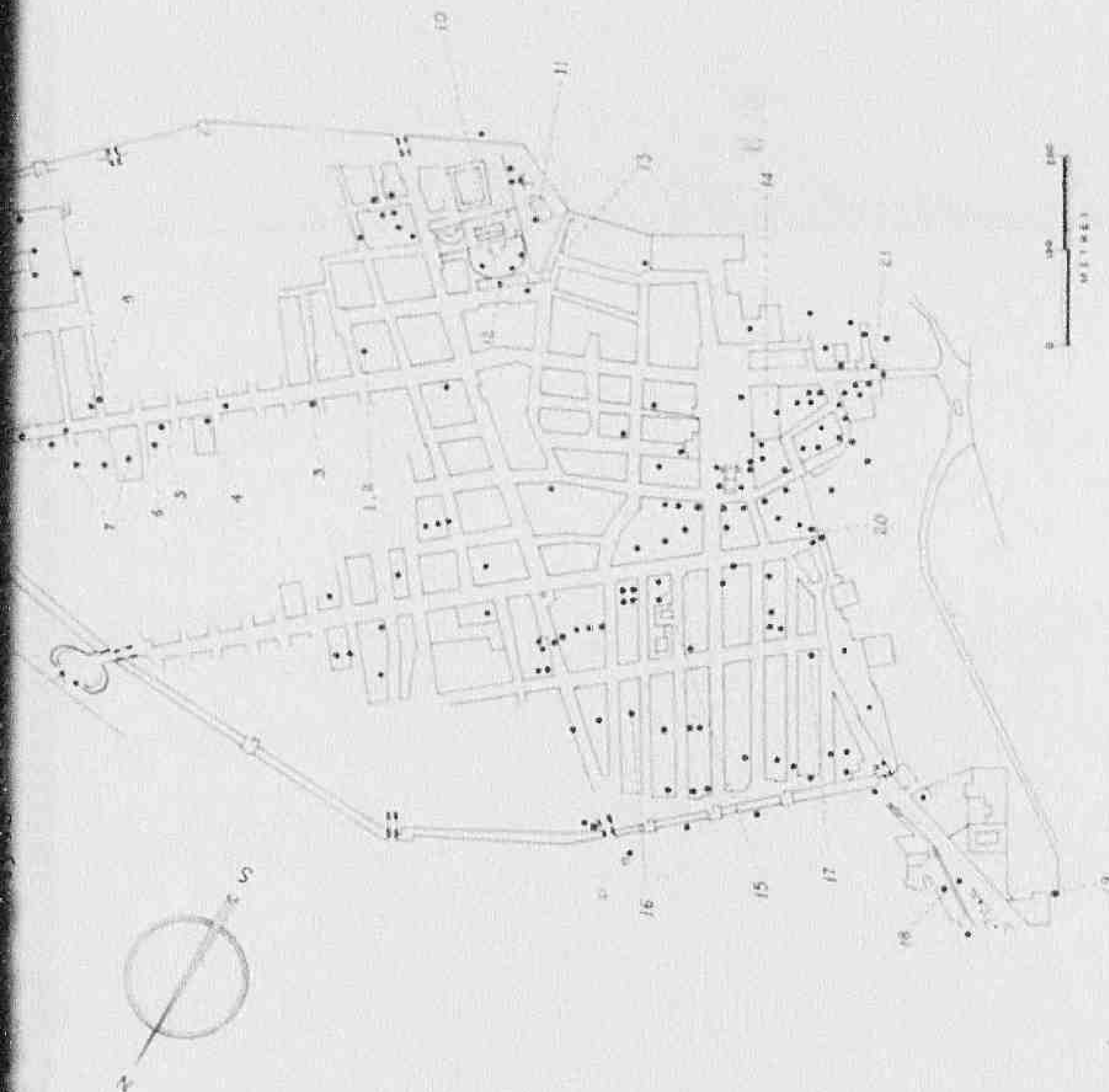
21 (156)..... VI. 1st. Villa: House of the Pann. Half
annexed and various rooms to collections.

639

1943







THE WALL ROOMS OF CATHEDRAL AT BLENHEIM

Summary of present state of panels, numbered serially from left to right, rows from top to bottom.

1. The following panels are lost or have for superficial chemical change and, in some cases, binding:
 - 3 (Maggi pointing to Stone), 15 (Carm Wedding), 25 (Catherine); 41 and 45 (Bishops); 46 (Ascension, heavily discolored but complete); 48 (Bishop); 49 (Christ on the cross), 50 and 51 (Bishops); 52 (Lion-headed); 55, 56 and 58 (Bishops); 61-64 and 66-70 (Bishops).
2. The following panels are entirely missing:
 - 4 (Annunciation to Elizabeth), 5 (Angel appearing to Joseph), 11 (Presentation at Temple), 20 (Christ before Caiaphas, fragments of scenes may remain); 36 (Simon of Cyrene); 53 (Lion's head), 71 and 72 (Bishops).

3. The following panels have suffered losses only to the background:
 - 1 (Annunciation), 6 (Maggi before Herod); 13 (Orator-child in Temple); 16 (Calling of Peter and Andrew); 17 (Calling of Sons of Zebedee); 18 (Miracle of loaves); 19 (Cross of Jerusalem, fragment of tower scene); 21 (Miracle of Lazarus); 22 (Healing of Blind Man); 24 (Washing of Feet); 25 (Wise of Judges); 37 (Washing of Feet); 38 (Denial of Peter); 39 (Peter's washing his hands); 40 (Woman at Tomb); 44 (Bishop); 47 (Bishop enthroned, the scene); 55 (Orator before the tower, the scene back).

4. The following panels are damaged:
 - 2 (Visitation); 12 (Stone, the scene); 13 (Orator-child in Temple); 14 (Miracle of loaves); 15 (Cross of Jerusalem, fragment of tower scene); 16 (Calling of Peter and Andrew); 17 (Calling of Sons of Zebedee); 18 (Miracle of Lazarus); 19 (Cross of Jerusalem, fragment of tower scene); 20 (Christ before Caiaphas, fragments of scenes may remain); 21 (Miracle of Lazarus); 22 (Healing of Blind Man); 24 (Washing of Feet); 25 (Wise of Judges); 37 (Washing of Feet); 38 (Denial of Peter); 39 (Peter's washing his hands); 40 (Woman at Tomb); 44 (Bishop); 47 (Bishop enthroned, the scene); 55 (Orator before the tower, the scene back).

5 (Regi pointing to 5190), 15 (Cane Ridge), 25 (Gathesstone), 41 and 43 (Blahop), 45 (Lacandon), heavily eroded but somewhat; 46 (Blahop); 49 (Griffin-Russell), 50 and 51 (Blahop); 52 (Liam-Russell); 53, 58 and 59 (Blahop); 51-54 and 56-70 (Blahop).

D. The following points are particularly significant:

4. The following pencils are available:

the panel apostles): top of apostles remain, but badly fused.
27 (Arrest): fragments of soldiers only remain. 30 (Jesus
returns silver): three pieces, Jesus head and head missing.
34 (Flagellation): torso damaged, otherwise figures intact.
35 (Christ mocked): only two right-hand figures intact.
(Crucifixion): figures of John and Virgin remain. 36 (Anthon-
y): dome, body of Christ, and sarcophagus fragment missing.
38 (Descent to Hell): tower of Hell only missing. 42 (Emmaus):
upper left and lower right corners only remain. 43 (Doubting
Thomas): complete but badly damaged. 44 (Bishop): complete
but badly damaged. 47 (Bishop): lower left of figure damaged.
48 (Bishop): lower half of figure gone. 50 (Bishop): figure
survives, lower right arm.

But badly calcined. 27 (Bishop's lower left of figure 1) figure
20 (Bishop's lower right of figure 1) figure
survived, lower right side.