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FINAL REGIONAL REPORTS - MARCHE

NOV. 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFD 394

SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

FINAL REPORT

LE MARCHÉ

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10 Nov 1945

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LE MARCHÉ

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

20345/6/NEAA

10 Nov 45

FINAL REPORT: LE MARCHE

A. GENERAL

Damage to monuments and antiquities in the Italian Marches - the four provinces of Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Ancona, and Pesaro - is astonishingly uneven, varying from almost untouched Macerata Province to heavy destruction in Pesaro Province, where the Germans had built eastern anchor of their formidable Gothic Line.

When ROME fell on 5 June 44, the enemy was compelled to pull out on the Adriatic flank; his retreat from ORTONA northward was indeed so precipitous that 2 Polish Corps, covering the entire Adriatic sector for Eighth Army, had difficulty maintaining contact. Thus through the northern provinces of the Abruzzi and on through the provinces of Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata, there was little damage except for the Germana! methodical demolition of bridges - notably all but one of those at ASCOLI-PICENO, which had little or no military value.

Immediately south of ANCONA the resistance became more determined, bringing a moderate degree of damage to a belt including such towns as OSIMO and OFFICINA. At LORLINO, on the night of 3-5 July, the enemy mounted a prolonged air raid, first dropping incendiaries on the cupola and roof of the Santuario della Santa Casa and then, by the light of its conflagration, continuing for several hours to bomb and strafe both the church and the vicinity. The ostensible target was a Polish Divisional HQ; the marksmanship was lamentably - and perhaps deliberately - inaccurate, with the result that the famous pilgrimage church was saved from destruction only by the prodigious efforts of the clergy, civilians, and individual soldiers, who fought the fire throughout the night.

ANCONA itself, the chief Adriatic port between Bari and Venice, and as such already the target for over a hundred

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When BOLLE fell on June 14, the enemy was compelled to pull out on the Adriatic flank; his retreat from ANCONA northward was indeed so precipitous that 2 Polish Corps, covering the entire Adriatic sector for Eighth Army, had difficulty maintaining contact. Thus through the northern provinces of the Abruzzi and on through the provinces of Ascoli-Piceno and Macerata, there was little damage except for the Germans' methodical demolition of bridges - notably all but one of those at ASCOLI-PICENO, which had little or no military value.

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ANCONA itself, the chief Adriatic port between RARI and VENICE, and as such already the target for over a hundred aerial bomb raids, finally fell to the Poles on 16 July. The destruction there was heavy; included among the casualties were the important National Museum and the Cathedral.

Farther to the west, FADRIANO, a center of road and rail communications, suffered some damage from bombing and shelling, but fortunately with no significant harm to any monument except the Capetale del Buon Gesù.

From this line the front again moved northward without conspicuous damage, except along the coastal railway, until it rested briefly in mid-August near the River Cesana, north of SENIGALLIA, below the outer defenses of the deep zone of emplacements and strong-points known as the Gothic Line.

This, however, was only the lull before the storm. On the night of 25 August 1944, having swiftly and secretly moved its forces across the Apennines, Eighth Army attacked on a three-corps front.

The enemy's defense-in-depth was skillful but savagely destructive. Leaving thinly manned rear guards to contest the advance, his main forces fell back slowly, demolishing as they went. He had already completely demolished whole belts of villages along the transverse roads. In FANO he had wantonly mined and blown every one of the six campanili of the churches and the Vanvitelli tower of the Palazzo della Ragione -- so cruelly that he failed utterly to create a single effective road-block, but with the preferred excuse that he wished to deny to the Allies the use of these city towers as observation posts (this in the face of the already established overwhelming Allied air supremacy!).

In its headquarters at PESO-BRONE a German engineer unit had whiled away its leisure time by devising an intricate maze of mines and booby traps. But when the final moment came they had to get out so fast that they could blow only the Bridge of Trajan, the Bridge of Disolation, the Marchionni Bridge, and the building containing the town's Museum, Pinacoteca, and Library. The destruction of the latter had absolutely no military effect; it even failed to encumber the road beside it.

On 26 August FANO fell to the Poles. On the same day Indians of 9 Corps entered URBINO, the birthplace of Raphael. Here, as though by tacit consent, there had been no fighting; damage was limited to some two hundred yards of the city wall, mined and demolished by the Germans to interrupt the main highway. The great Ducal Palace was jarred by the mine explosions but suffered no real injury.

PESARO, the eastern anchor of the Gothic Line, was defended, until it fell on 2 September, by the fanatical German

The enemy's defense-in-depth was skillful but savagely destructive. Leaving thinly manned rear guards to contest the advance, his main forces fell back slowly, demolishing as they went. He had already completely demolished whole belts of villages along the transverse roads. In PANCO he had wantonly mined and blown every one of the six campanili of the churches and the Venetian tower of the Palazzo della Regione - so crudely that he failed utterly to create a single effective road-block, but with the preferred excuse that he wished to deny to the Allies the use of these city towers as observation posts (this in the face of the already established overwhelming Allied air supremacy!).

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On 28 August PANCO fell to the Poles. On the same day Italians of 5 Corps entered URBINO, the birthplace of Raphael. Here, as though by tacit consent, there had been no fighting; damage was limited to some two hundred yards of the city wall, mined and demolished by the Germans to interrupt the main highway. The great Ducal Palace was jarred by the mine explosions but suffered no real injury.

PESARO, the eastern anchor of the Gothic Line, was defended, until it fell on 2 September, by the fanatical German paratroopers. They lived up to their reputation by systematically wrecking the town. Two demolition squads went about, sacking, mining, and demolishing houses indiscriminately. North and west of the town every structure and every tree was razed

to the ground for a considerable distance. In the midst of the destruction caused by these tactics and by sharp Allied bombing, it was amazing to find the damage to the monuments of PLSARG so relatively light.

In the hills west and north of PLSARG the fighting reached the pinnacle of ferocity. With the sudden rains of September reducing the roads to rivers of mud, the advance of guns and armor through the mountains became an all but impossible task. In the center, Canadian Corps took the high ground at Pesaro fortress, captured the Castle of Gambellara, and pushed on into the southern end of Brillo to face the bitter and protracted slogging match that was to continue for weeks throughout the autumn and winter.

B. ALLIED PERSONNEL

Major NORMAN T. NEWTON (A), M.L.A. Officer AMG Eighth Army. Because of commitments on left flank of Eighth Army front in Tuscany and Umbria, could not accompany Polish Corps through Macerata into Ancona in July 44. Shifted over from FLORENCE with Main HQ Eighth Army in August to a point north of ANCONA, and followed advance from there northward.

Capt F. H. J. MAXSE (B), M.L.A. Officer Abruzzi-Marche Region. Called forward at request of M.L.A. Officer AMG Eighth Army to take charge of M.L.A. work at ANCONA in August 44. From there northward, as Regional M.L.A. Officer for Abruzzi-Marche, he assumed responsibility in accordance with formal hand-over of territory to Region by AMG Eighth Army. All of Le Marche was his responsibility from 1 Nov 44, when Pesaro Province was transferred to Region, until 10 May 45, when the entire Region was handed over to the Italian Government.

Capt BASILE MARSHALL (B), M.L.A. Officer Venetia Region. While awaiting liberation of his assigned territory, he aided Capt Maxse from November 44 until early May 45 and was in full charge much of this time while Capt Maxse was in hospital.

C. ITALIAN PERSONNEL

Arch. Dott. RICCARDO PACINI, Superintendent of Monuments for Le Marche (Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, and also Pesaro), with offices in ANCONA.

B. ADDED PERSONNEL

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C. ITALIAN PERSONNEL

Arch Dott RIGOLANDO PACINI, Superintendent of Monuments for Le Marche (Ascoli-Picena, Macerata, and so, Pesaro), with offices in ANCONA.

Dott Prof PASQUALE ROTONDI, Superintendent of Galleries for Le Marche (Ascoli-Picena, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro), with offices in URBINO.

Dott Prof EDONARDO GALLI, Superintendent of Antiquities for Le Marche (and for Umbria east of River Tiber), with offices in ANCONA.

D. ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

The outstanding archeological casualty in the Marches, indeed in Italy as a whole, has been the obliteration of a large section of the rich museum of antiquities in ANCONA. Although it lay within two hundred yards of the harbor, only a very small selection of the exhibits had been removed to safety, and the important prehistoric collections are an almost total loss. The classical collections suffered considerably, but not irreparable loss. By contrast the Arch of Trajan, on the harbor-mule itself, escaped miraculously unhurt. Outside ANCONA there is little damage to antiquities to record, with the inevitable exception of bridges, of which those at FOSCOMBONE and the pictur squa Ponte di Cecco at ASCOLI-PICENO were the best known.

ANCONA (Ancona)

Museo Nazionale delle Marche (ex-convent di S. Francesco).

Severely damaged. Only a very small percentage of outstanding archeological collections had been put in safety in strong-room at base of campanile. Two-thirds of building, together with campanile, demolished by direct bomb hits. Contents of strong-room successfully evacuated and housed temporarily in weatherproofed rooms of Fiascottoes and in other safe storage in Ancona. Almost entire contents of rich Sala di Preistoria Picena are destroyed. Financed by M.G. 600,000 lire.

Roman Amphitheatre. Remains under debris of destroyed penitentiary.

Arch of Trajan. Undamaged.

ASCOLI-PICENO (Ascoli Piceno)

Archeological Museum. No war damage, but administratively in poor condition. Material was ejected from quarters by Fascists and remains stacked in confusion below Piazza.

Ponte di Selesta. Intact.

Ponte di Cecco (in part Roman). Blown by Germans.

PERNO (Pesaro)

Arch of Augusto. Unknown.

Corte Malatestiana. Museum undamaged; entry to cortilo

these at POSSUMBERONE and the picture square in the diocese of
ASCOLI-PICENO were the best known.

ANCONA (Ancona)

Museo Nazionale delle Marche (ex-convent di S. Francesco).

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Roman Amphitheatre. Remains under debris of destroyed penitentiary.

Arch of Trajan. Undamaged.

ASCOLI PICENO (Ascoli Piceno)

Archaeological Museum. No war damage, but administratively in poor condition. Material was ejected from quarters by fascists and remains stacked in confusion below Pinacoteca.

Ponte di Salaria. Intact.

Ponte di Cocco (in port Ancona). Blown by Germans.

RAVENNA (Ravenna)

Area d'Arduato. Unharmed.

Corteo Melatostiana. Museum undamaged; entry to portile is controlled.

FOSSOMBRONE (Pesaro)

Roman Bridges. Blown by Germans.

OSIMO (Ancona)

Palazzo Municipale. Collection of Roman sculptures and inscriptions is unharmed.

PESARO (Pesaro)

Antico Pesarese. Roman inscriptions in cortile and stairwell are intact.

E. MONUMENTS

The picturesque old town of ANCONA lay entirely within a few hundred yards of the waterfront, and it has suffered damage comparable in scale to CIVITAVECCHIA or LIVORNO. On the whole the major monuments were lucky to escape as they did. Thanks to a thorough protective programme Santa Maria della Piazza and the facade of S. Francesco escaped intact, and the image to the handsome cruciform cathedral of S. Ciriaco is more spectacular than irreparable. The real loss is to the hundreds of individually insignificant buildings that comprised the picturesque complex of the medieval city. 695

At PESARO the savage liquidation of all the city's campanili left a gap that can never be filled. Otherwise this attractive city escaped very lightly. FABRIANO and PESARO were both considerably damaged, but without major loss to their monuments. URBINO escaped almost untouched. The castles and fortresses of the Marche, so important for the history of the development of military architecture in the later Middle Ages and the early Renaissance, have suffered very little.

The outstanding loss undoubtedly lies in the ruthless destruction of farmhouses, hamlets, and whole villages throughout the length of the northern Marche. Here, as in the Romagna and in Northern Tuscany, the ravages of war cannot be measured in terms of individual buildings damaged or destroyed. It lies in the disappearance of whole stretches of that Italian scene which is at once the complement and the essential expression of the spirit that produced Italy's great monuments and works of art.

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Thanks in large part to the energy and competence of the Superintendent of Monuments, the programme of first-aid repairs instituted by AMG is already well advanced. In ANCONA itself, in FANO, and elsewhere the initial phase is already complete, and it can be stated with confidence that no important monuments in the Marche will suffer during the forthcoming winter for lack of the necessary attention.

In the following list, monuments for which repair projects were authorized are marked with a cross (+).

ANCONA (Ancona)

- + Cathedral. Very badly damaged by several direct bomb hits, but restorable without grave loss of character. In south transept, entire end wall collapsed into crypt and side walls were seriously shattered. All other walls and entire roof severely shaken. Valuable sculptural antiquities were excavated from crypt (12th century plutei considerably damaged); walls and roof of south transept being rebuilt; roof of rest of church completed. Financed by AMG: 3,144,972 lire.
- + Chiesa del Gesù. Minor damage to roof and Vanvitelli facade; repaired. Financed by AMG: 323,000 lire.
- S. Anna. Destroyed; remains of iconostasis salvaged.
- + S. Domenico. Direct bomb hit on nave brought down fourth cross-vault; remainder intact. Rubble cleared; walls consolidated; roof rebuilt and repaired. Financed by AMG: 545,550 lire. Ministry of Public Works propose to repair vault for about 2,000,000 lire.
- S. Francesco delle Scale. Campanile destroyed, leaving gap in right flank. Facade protected and uninjured. Used as Italian military storage. Repairs under way.
- S. Maria della Misericordia. Destroyed. Early medieval pulpit recovered and placed in Museo Nazi nale.
- + S. Maria della Piazza. Slight damage to roof; facade damaged under protective covering. Repairs completed: 280,000 lire.
- S. Pietro. Destroyed. Fragments of portal collected.
- + SS. Sacramento. Roof damaged; repaired by Parrocchia and Genio Civile.
- + Palazzo del Comune. Facade almost intact; less important interior badly smashed. First-aid repairs completed: 1,589,664 lire.
- + Palazzo degli Anziani (del Governo). West wing badly damaged; remainder intact. Corner required dismantling. First-aid repairs finished except roof: 1,822,873 lire.
- + Palazzo del Senato. Only facade is of importance; one

- + Chiesa del Gesù. Minor damage to roof and Vanvitelli facade; being rebuilt; roof of rest of church completed. Financed by AMG: 3,144,972 lire.
- + S. Anna. Destroyed; remains of iconostasis salvaged.
- + S. Domenico. Direct bomb hit on nave brought down fourth cross-vault; remainder intact. Vault elevated; walls consolidated; roof rebuilt and repaired. Financed by AMG: 545,550 lire. Ministry of Public Works proposed repair vault for about 2,000,000 lire.
- + S. Francesco della Scala. Campanile destroyed, leaving gap in right flank. Facade protected and uninjured. Used as Italian military storage. Repairs under way.
- + S. Maria della Misericordia. Destroyed. Early medieval pulpit recovered and placed in Musei Nazionali.
- + S. Maria della Piazza. Slight damage to roof; facade damaged under protective covering. Repairs completed: 280,000 lire.
- + S. Pietro. Destroyed. Fragments of portal collected.
- + SS. Sacramento. Roof damaged; repaired by Paresce and Genio Civile.
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- + Palazzo degli Anziani (del Governo). West wing badly damaged; remainder intact. Corner required dismantling. First-aid repairs finished except roof: 1,822,873 lire.
- + Palazzo del Senato. Only facade is of importance; one corner of this was in danger of collapse. Bracing completed: 27,865 lire.
- + Loggia dei Mercanti. Upper part of facade damaged; interior wrecked. Repairs finished: 199,910 lire.

Lazaretto di Vanvitelli. Extensive superficial damage.

Undamaged: S. Agostino; Palazzo Giannelli-Benincosa;
Palazzo Ferretti.

ANCONA (Ancona)

Cathedral. Undamaged.

ASCOLI PICENO (Ascoli Piceno)

Ponte di Cecco. Ponte Maggiore. Ponte di Santa Chiara.
All mines and demolished by Germans.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Cathedral,
Baptistry; S. Francesco; Ss. Vincenzo e Anastasio; S.
Pietro Martire; S. Agostino; Palazzo Bonaparte; Palazzo
Malaspina; Casa Longobardi.

CHIAVARELLA (Ancona)

+ Abbey. Roof and walls of church shaken by bombs. Adjacent
ex-convent, now tobacco factory, hit in cloister, not
severely. Roof and walls of church repaired and con-
solidated: 200,000 lire.

FABRIANO (Ancona)

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+ Cathedral. Slight damage to roof repaired by Chapter.

S. Agostino. Church unharmed. Cloister of adjacent ex-con-
vent badly damaged but no present action possible.
Gothic chapels, with frescoes, unscarred.

+ S. Biagio. Slight damage to roof of church, repaired by
friars. Adjacent Caballotti convent damaged. Repairs
authorized to cloister, wall, and two bays of vaulting:
40,722 lire.

S. Caterina. Slight damage to facade and roof.

+ S. Domenico (S. Lucia). Church unharmed. Roof of adjacent
ex-convent slightly damaged; repairs authorized, 2040
lire. Frescoes intact.

+ S. Maria del Popolo. Damage to roof, endangering frescoes.
Repair completed: 26,000 lire.

+ Palazzo del Podestà. Slight damage to roof; repaired local-
ly before arrival of allies.

+ Palazzo Arcivescovile. Slight damage to roof, the shell

Uninjured. All other monuments, including Cathedral, Baptistery; S. Francesco, Ss. Vincenzo e Anastasio; S. Pietro Martire; S. Agostino; Palazzo Bonaparte; Palazzo Melaspina; Casa Longobardi.

CHIARAMONTE (Ancona)

- + Abbey. Roof and walls of church shaken by bombs. Adjacent ex-convent, now tobacco factory, hit in cloister, not severely. Roof and walls of church repaired and consolidated: 250,000 lire.

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FABRIANO (Ancona)

- + Cathedral. Slight damage to roof repaired by Chapter.
- + S. Agostino. Church unharmed. Cloister of adjacent ex-convent badly damaged but no present action possible. Gothic chapels, with frescoes, unscathed.
- + S. Biagio. Slight damage to roof of church, repaired by friars. Adjacent Camaldulosei convent damaged. Repairs authorized to cloister, wall, and two bays of vaulting: 40,722 lir.
- + S. Caterina. Slight damage to facade and roof.
- + S. Domenico (S. Lucia). Church unharmed. Roof of adjacent ex-convent slightly damaged; repairs authorized, 2040 lire. Frescoes intact.
- + S. Maria del Popolo. Damage to roof, endangering frescoes. Repair completed: 26,000 lire.
- + Palazzo del Podesta. Slight damage to roof; repaired locally before arrival of Allies.
- + Palazzo Arcivescovile. Slight damage to roof, one shell hole in wall. Repaired.
- + Oratorio della Carità. Used as Biblioteca Comunale. Roof slightly shaken; repaired by commune.
- + Ospedale del Buon Gesù. Central bay of log is destroyed by direct shell hit. Consolidation, bracing, and repair of roof under way: 210,000 lire.

Locustate S. Francesco. No damage, although bomb struck Post Office immediately behind Locustate.

FANO (Pesaro)

+ Cathedral. Germans mined campanile, which fell partly into crossing and left transept of church. Facade, Noli-Chapel, and pulpit intact. Repair and re-roofing of damaged portions completed: 768,962 lire, plus financing of roof by Gentile Civile.

+ S. Agostino. Germans mined destroyed campanile, apse, and right chapel. Guercia painting previously removed to safety. Closure of breaches under way; repair of roof completed: 541,540 lire.

+ S. Arcangelo. Germans mined destroyed campanile. No damage to church proper.

+ S. Domenico. Germans mined campanile, which fell partly into choir. Altarpiece by Palma il Giovane previously removed to safety. Bubble cleared; roof repaired; open end of choir being closed off with walls: 342,973 lire.

+ S. Francesco. Facade and tombs undamaged (remainder had been removed in demolition of 1931).

+ S. Maria Nuova. Germans mined campanile, tearing out apse. Reconstruction of walls, vault, and roof completed: 332,108 lire.

+ S. Paterniano. Germans mined campanile, destroying also choir, apse, and Chapel of the Saints. Choir rebuilt: 198,123 lire.

+ Palazzo della Ragione. Germans twice mined Vanvitelli tower, destroying also corner of building; roof of interior Sala Verri damaged. Fragments recovered; arches braced; breaches walled; roof of Sala Verri repaired: 95,230 lire. Will eventually be restored in original medieval form.

Undamaged: Palazzo Malatestiano (Museum); Arco di Augusto; S. Michele; Palazzo del Cassaro.

PERANO (Ascoli Piceno)

Undamaged. Entire picturesque town and all its monuments, Palazzo S. Maria della Spina, Palazzo S. Maria della Spina with

right chapel. German painting previously removed to safety. Closure of breaches under way; repair of roof completed; 511,540 lire.

S. Arcangelo. Germans mined destroyed campanile. No damage to church proper.

+ S. Domenico. Germans mined campanile, which fell partly into choir. Altarpiece by Palma il Giovane previously removed to safety. Rubble cleared; roof repaired; open end of choir being closed off with walls; 342,973 lire.

S. Francesco. Facade and tombs undamaged (remainder had been removed in demolition of 1934).

+ S. Maria Nuova. Germans mined campanile, tearing out apse. Reconstruction of walls, vault, and roof completed; 332,108 lire.

+ S. Paterniano. Germans mined campanile, destroying also choir, apse, and Chapel of the Saints. Choir rebuilt; 198,123 lire.

+ Palazzo della Ragione. Germans twice mined Vanvitelli tower, destroying also corner of building; roof of interior Sala Verli damaged. Fragments recovered; arches braced; breaches walled; roof of Sala Verli repaired; 95,230 lire. Will eventually be restored in original medieval form.

Undamaged: Palazzo Malatestiano (Museum); Arco di Augusto; S. Michele; Palazzo del Cassero.

PERMO (Ascoli Piceno)

Undamaged. Entire picturesque town and all its monuments, including: Cathedral; S. Anacleto; Palazzo degli Studi with Museum, Pinacoteca, and Library; Monte di Pietà.

FOSSOMBRONE (Pesaro)

+ S. Costantino. Roof shaken by German mining; repaired by Permo.

+ S. Filippone. Roof shaken, windows out. Repaired by community.

+ S. Francesco. Roof damaged; repaired by friars. Windows out and vaulting shaken.

Palazzo delle Scuole. Contained town's museum and library (see Sections F, H). Half destroyed by German mines.

Rocca Malatestiana. Damage to left corner; no immediate action called for. Was later acquired by commune and used as storage for material from damaged Museo Vernacorecci.

Ponte di Fraiano. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

Ponte di Diocleziano. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

Ponte di Marchionni. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

CECCA (Ancona)

S. Vittoria dei Chiusi. Undamaged.

GRADARA (Pesaro)

+ Castello di Gradara. Exterior severely damaged by shellfire. Della Robbia in chapel intact. Roofs repaired, exterior breaches closed; battlements repaired. Financed by A.G. 369,600 lire.

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ELSI (Ancona)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: S. Marco; S. Maria delle Grazie; Palazzo della Signoria; medieval walls.

LOSTO (Ancona)

+ Basilica della Santa Casa. Bombard by Germans. Parts of roof and cupola burned. Repaired collaboratively by Vatican and Supt of Monuments.

Undamaged: Palazzo Apostolico; Roman gate; medieval walls.

MACERATA (Macerata)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: S. Maria della Porta; S. Maria delle Vergini; Abbey of Piastre; University and Library; Loggia dei Mercanti.

MOIE (Ancona)

Ponte di Ireliano. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

Ponte di Diocleziano. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

Ponte di Marchionni. Blown and destroyed by Germans.

GENOA (Ancona)

S. Vittoria dei Chiusi. Undamaged.

GRADARA (Pesaro)

+ Castello di Gradara. Exterior severely damaged by shellfire. Della Robbia in chapel intact. Roofs repaired, exterior breaches closed, battlements repaired. Financed by A.G. 369,600 lire.

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ILSI (Ancona)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: S. Marco; S. Maria delle Grazie; Palazzo della Signoria; medieval walls.

LOSTO (Ancona)

+ Basilica della Santa Casa. Bombed by Germans. Parts of roof and cupola burned. Repaired collaboratively by Vatican and Supt of Monuments.

Undamaged: Palazzo Apostolico; Roman gate; medieval walls.

MACERATA (Macerata)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: S. Maria della Porta; S. Maria delle Vergini; Abbey of Piastres; University and Library; Loggia dei Mercanti.

MOIE (Ancona)

Chiesa delle Moie. Undamaged.

MONTE CONERO (Ancona)

Badia di S. Pietro. Some shell damage to walls and roof. Repairs authorized: 91,000 lire.

NUMANA (Ancona)

S. Maria di Portonovo. Undamaged.

OFFAGNA (Ancona)

Rocca. Somewhat marred by shellfire; not serious.

+ Villa Montanello. Severely marred by shellfire; owner doing repairs.

OSIMO (Ancona)

+ Cathedral. Some shell hits on roof; repairs completed.

+ Palazzo Municipale. Some shell damage to roof; repaired by commune.

PESARO (Pesaro)

Cathedral. Facade slightly scarred.

S. Agostino. Roof slightly shaken by blast; not serious.

S. Antonio. Completely gutted. Paintings had previously been removed to Seminario and are safe.

S. Domenico. Only facade existed before war. This is undamaged.

+ S. Francesco. Direct bomb hit destroyed roof and top of facade; doorway saved by protective covering; tombs within intact. Roof rebuilt; facade buttressed 584,500 lire.

Palazzo Ducale. Facade slightly scarred by shell fragments. Garage looted interior.

Palazzo Teschi-Mocen. Housed communal museum (see Section F). Rear corner of building destroyed by German mining.

+ Antico Pesarese. Contained collections of antiquities and Biblioteca Olivieri (see Sections F and H). Roof damaged; now repaired.

Liceo Rossini. Only blast damage. Not architecturally important. Rossini manuscripts safe in deposit.

Birthplace of Rossini. No damage; collections removed to safe storage.

Rocca Costanzi. Slight scarring of walls; not serious.

Villa Imperiale. Portions badly damaged by shelling. Repairs by owner with aid of Superintendent.

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PESARO (Pesaro)

- Cathedral. Facade slightly scorred.
- S. Costantino. Roof slightly shaken by blast; not serious.
- S. Antonio. Completely gutted. Paintings had previously been removed to Seminario and are safe.
- S. Domenico. Only facade existed before war. This is undamaged.
- + S. Francesco. Direct bomb hit destroyed roof and top of facade; doorway saved by protective covering; tombs within intact. Roof rebuilt; facade buttressed: 584,500 lire.
- Palazzo Ducale. Facade slightly scorred by shell fragments. Germans looted interior.
- Palazzo Toschi-Moser. Housed communal museum (see Section F). Rear corner of building destroyed by German mining.
- + Ateneo Pesarese. Contained collections of antiquities and Biblioteca Oliviana (see Sections F and H). Roof damaged, now repaired.
- Liceo Rossini. Only blast damage. Not architecturally important. Rossini manuscripts safe in deposit.
- Birthplace of Rossini. No damage; collections removed to safe storage.
- Rocca Costanza. Slight scorring of walls; not serious.
- Villa Imperiale. Portions badly damaged by shelling. Repairs in process by owner with aid of Superintendent.
- Villa Mirafiori. Somewhat damaged by German occupation.

RECANATI (Macerata)

Undamaged. All monuments including: Cathedral; S. Agostino; S. Domenico; S. Maria dei Mercanti; Palazzo Leopardi; Palazzo Municipale.

SABOTERRATO (Ancona)

S. Croce. Undamaged.

Palazzo Municipale. Small shell hole in unimportant wall; contains museum (see Section F).

Roman Bridges. Destroyed by German mines.

SENIGALLIA (Ancona)

S. Maria della Grazie. Slight mortar damage to roof; repaired by commune. Pirucino panel intact.

Portici Broglani. Substantially intact.

Undamaged. S. Croce; Rocca; Palazzo Raviera.

TOLENTINO (Macerata)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: Cathedral; S. Nicola da Tolentino; Medieval houses.

URBINO (Pesaro)

S. Maria del Riscatto. Almost completely destroyed along with adjacent bridge mined by Germans.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Duomo; Chiesa dei Morti; S. Francesco; Corpus Domini; Crocifisso; S. Caterina; Palazzo Ducale.

URBINO (Pesaro)

692

City walls. Mined by Germans, but only about 200 meters blown. Other mines removed by Allies.

Palazzo Ducale. Undamaged except for slight shoring from blast. Repairs completed to certain rooms and to cornice in cortile; 150,000 lire.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Cathedral;

S. Bernardino; S. Croce; S. Domenico; S. Francesco; Oratorio di S. Giovanni; S. Maria dell'Olmio; University

contains museum (see Section F).

Roman Bridges. Destroyed by German mines.

SENIGALLIA (Ancona)

S. Maria della Grada. Slight mortar damage to roof; repaired by commune. Paragino panel intact.

Portici Ercolani. Substantially intact.

Undamaged. S. Croce; Rocca; Palazzetto Bevilera.

TOLENTINO (Macerata)

Undamaged. All monuments, including: Cathedral; S. Nicola da Tolentino; Medieval houses.

URBANIA (Pesaro)

S. Maria del Riscatto. Almost completely destroyed along with adjacent bridge mined by Germans.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Duomo; Chiesa del Morti; S. Francesco; Corpus Domini; Crocifisso; S. Caterina; Palazzo Ducale.

URBINO (Pesaro)

692

City walls. Mined by Germans, but only about 200 meters blown. Other mines removed by Allies.

Palazzo Ducale. Undamaged except for slight shelling from blast. Repairs completed to certain rooms and to cornice in cortile; 190,000 lire.

Undamaged. All other monuments, including: Cathedral; S. Bernardino; S. Croce; S. Domenico; S. Francesco; Oratorio di S. Giovanni; S. Maria dell'Olmo; University Library.

F. GALLERIES AND MOVABLE WORKS OF ART

ANCONA (Ancona)

Pinacoteca Comunale. Housed with Museo Nazionale delle Marche. Badly damaged. Best works had been removed

to Urbino and Lereto and are safe. Rooms of Pinacoteca made water-proof and used for storage pending preparation of new quarters for Museum and Pinacoteca. Lorenzo Lotto's notorious assumption was seriously damaged.

ASCOLI PICENO (Ascoli Piceno)

Pinacoteca Comunale. No damage. Reopened to public Nov 44.

CARPIGNANO (Pesaro)

Castello. One of main deposits for works of art, instituted by Superintendency of Galleries, Urbino. Was cleared by Superintendent during winter of 1943-44 and material moved to Vatican (see Section C).

FABRIANO (Ancona)

Pinacoteca Fabrianese. No damage. Best pictures and tapestries consigned to Urbino Superintendency. Remainder intact in place.

FANO (Pesaro)

Corte Malatestiana. Intact.

FERMO (Ascoli Piceno)

Museo e Pinacoteca Comunale. Intact.

FOSSOLIBRONE (Pesaro)

Museo Vernacoli. Housed in Palazzo delle Scuole, half destroyed by German mines. All pictures previously stored in vaults of Duomo and Canonica. Material to be reorganized in Rocca Malatestiana by comune.

ILSI (Ancona)

Pinacoteca Comunale. Intact.

MACERATA (Macerata)

CARPESANA (Pesaro)

Castello. One of main depositories for works of art, instituted by Superintendency of Gallarate, Urbino. Was cleared by Superintendent during winter of 1943-44 and material moved to Vatican (see Section G).

FABRIANO (Ancona)

Pinacoteca Fabrianese. No damage. Best pictures and tapestries consigned to Urbino Superintendency. Remainder intact in place.

FANO (Pesaro)

Corte Malatestiana. Intact.

FERMO (Ascoli Piceno)

Museo e Pinacoteca Comunale. Intact.

FOSSOLIBRONE (Pesaro)

Museo Vernacolo. Housed in Palazzo delle Scuole, half destroyed by German mines. All pictures previously stored in vaults of Duomo and Sanonico. Material to be reorganized in Rocca Malatestiana by commune.

ILSI (Ancona)

Pinacoteca Comunale. Intact.

MACERATA (Macerata)

Pinacoteca Comunale. Intact. Small number of most important items had been consigned to Superintendency of Urbino.

MONTE SAN VITO (Ancona)

Municipal. Slightly damaged by shells, without damage to small group of mediocre paintings.

PESARO (Pesaro)

Palazzo Musea. Contains Museo Civico. Rear corner blown and walls shaken by German mines, with slight loss of material. Most valuable items, including ceramic collection, had been safely consigned to Superintendency of Urbino.

PERUGINA (Macerata)

Pinnacoteca Comunale. Intact.

SASSOCORVARO (Pesaro)

Castello. One of major deposits for works of art, instituted by Superintendent of Galleries, Urbino. Most valuable items (about half) were transferred to Urbino and Vatican by Superintendent in winter 1943-44. Material was then added from various towns of Le Marche. Completely isolated by blown bridges. No damage; deposits intact. (See Section G).

SASSOFERRATO (Ancona)

Palazzo Comunale. One shell hole in wall; collections of Museum intact.

TOLLENTINO (Macerata)

Museo Municipale. Intact.

URBINO (Pesaro)

Palazzo Ducale. Slightly jarred when Germans blew portion of city wall. Best items of collections sent to Rome for safety; remainder intact.

G. OFFICIAL DEPOSITS

691

At the outbreak of the war, two huge deposits were established at the Palazzo dei Principi di CAMERINO and the Rocca di SASSOCORVARO under the custody of the Superintendency of Galleries for Le Marche. Included were several hundred works of the highest order from MILAN, VERONA, and ROME, in addition to the best movable items from the galleries and

SASSOCORVARO (Pesaro)

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URBINO (Pesaro)

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691

G. OFFICIAL DEPOSITS

At the outbreak of the war, two huge deposits were established at the Palazzo dei Principi di CARRARA and the Rocca di SASSOCORVARO under the custody of the Superintendency of Galleries for Le Marche. Included were several hundred works of the highest order from MILAN, VENICE, and ROME, in addition to the best movable items from the galleries and churches of Le Marche. Here were such masterpieces as Giotto's Tempest, the fabulous Palazzo d'Oro of St. Mark's, and Raphael's Marriage of the Virgin. Still other highly important works were gathered in the vaults of the Palazzo Ducale in URBINO, seat of the Superintendency.

After the armistice of 8 Sept 43 and the beginning of the Allied land campaign in Italy, the dangers from ground-fighting

and from German reprisals were clearly evident to Supt Rotondi. He determined, therefore, to remove as much as possible of the deposits to safety in the VATICAN. To put it lightly, his thoughts were not shared by the Germans and by the Republican Fascist "government" of PADOVA.

The story of the rescue of these treasures is a thrilling one, set forth in detail by Supt Rotondi in his Conciliatori d'Arte. Sottoratti di Piccolli della Guerra ed. 1111. Guerra ed. 1111. Tedeschi, Urbino, R. Accademia Raffaello, 1945.

Suffice it to say in this summary that, with the aid of a few trusted colleagues, Supt Rotondi was able, during the winter of 1943-44, to hoodwink the Germans and the fascists, and to remove to ROME all the works from CARFAGNA, the better half from SASSOCORVARO, and the most valuable items from URBINO. No losses whatever were incurred, and the remaining material at SASSOCORVARO, to which were later added secondary works from Le Marche, came through the fighting unscathed, thanks (for once) to the German blowing of all bridges and thus rendering SASSOCORVARO inaccessible.

H. LIBRARIES

ANCONA (Ancona)

Biblioteca Comunale. Housed together with museum; badly hit. Material buried under debris. Much work done on recovery and re-ordering. Extent of losses not yet precisely known.

FABRIANO (Ancona)

Biblioteca Comunale. In Oratorio della Carità. Lucky roof repaired by comune. No damage to contents.

FANO (Pesaro)

Biblioteca Federiciana. Roof damaged at less important end of building; repairs completed. Most important works safely removed to deposits and now returned. Final check of inventory not received.

PIACENZA (Ascoli Piceno)

winter of 1943-44, to headquarter the German forces and to remove to Rome all the works from CARPESANA, the better half from SASSOCORVARO, and the most valuable items from URBINO. No losses whatever were incurred, and the remaining material at SASSOCORVARO, to which were later added secondary works from La Marche, came through the fighting unscathed, thanks (for once) to the German blowing of all bridges and thus rendering SASSOCORVARO inaccessible.

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FANO (Pesaro)

Biblioteca Federiciana. Roof damaged at less important end of building, repairs completed. Most important works safely removed to deposits and now returned. Final check of inventory not received.

FIANO (Ascoli Piceno)

Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.

FOSSOMBRONE (Pesaro)

Biblioteca Passionale. In badly damaged Palazzo delle Scuole, mined by Germans. Half of material recovered from debris.

ILSI (Ancona)Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.Codex Assinus. Famous Tacitus manuscript still mysteriously missing. After a brief sojourn in Rome, it was reconsigned in 1939 to Conte Baldeschi-Balleani at Villa Ponte Dura.

near Jesi. Germans had made attempts to take it to Germany. Villa Ponte Dura is intact, and Conte Baldeschi-Balleani insists Codex is safe, but has refused to state definitely where it is. Entire matter referred to Italian Ministry of Public Instruction in October 1945.

LORETO (Ancona)

Biblioteca del Santuario. Roof burned by incendiaries during German air-raid. Repaired; no losses.

MACERATA (Macerata)Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.OSIMO (Ancona)Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.PESARO (Pesaro)

Biblioteca Oliveriana. In Ateneo Pesarese. Shell hits on walls and roof; windows blasted; roof shaken throughout. Some volumes of minor importance stolen by Germans and civilians. Roof repaired December 1944; library reopened to public February 1945.

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RECANATI (Macerata)Biblioteca Leonardi. Intact.SENIGALLIA (Ancona)

Biblioteca Antonelliana. No physical damage. A few volumes of slight importance taken by Germans or civilians.

URBANIA (Pesaro)Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.

LORETO (Ancona)

Biblioteca del Santuario. Roof burned by incendiaries during German air-raid. Repaired; no losses.

MACERATA (Macerata)

Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.

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Biblioteca Leopardi. Intact.

SENIGALLIA (Ancona)

Biblioteca Antonelliana. No physical damage. A few volumes of slight importance taken by Germans or civilians.

URBANIA (Pesaro)

Biblioteca Comunale. Intact.

URBINO (Pesaro)

Biblioteca dell'Università. Intact.

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