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

ACC 10000|145|281 20900

MONUMENTS PROT. GENERAL MEASURES - PART I

DEC. 1943 - MAY 1945

ACC DK 344

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

NTS PROT. GENERAL MEASURES - PART I

Acc. DIN 344

1943 - MAY 1945

ACC

BT 344

(506 series)

Part I

20900 MFAA

to May 1945

(C)

MONUMENTS, PROT. GEN'L MEASURES

Dates	From	To
31 Dec	MFAA	G-1 Sec't
19 Sept	MFAA	SHAEF
11 Dec	—	CAS
~~11 Dec~~	~~CA~~	~~MFA~~ ✓
~~11 Jan~~	~~—~~	~~CA~~
~~11~~	~~—~~	~~MFA~~
~~11 Jan~~	~~—~~	~~CA~~
~~—~~	~~—~~	~~—~~

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declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785216

Date	From	To
31 Dec	TJFAA	Adm Staff
19 Sept	TJFAA	SAS -
[illegible]		
11 Dec	—	CAS
[illegible]	CA	MFA ✓
11 Jan	—	CA
[illegible]		
24 Nov		CA
[illegible]		

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM DEC 1943
TO May 1945
CATALOGUE

(1)

0 7 4 4 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Minute Sheet

20900/MFAA
Protection of Monuments
- General Measures -

1. To VP Civil Affairs Section
41 forwarded for information
Howard Kamm Major 11.12.44

(2)

To: MFAA

41 noted.

W.A.S. Holland, Major
C.A. Sec.

11 Dec. '44

(3)

44 TUCA Section

attention called -

E.T. Dewald
Lt Col.

[45 dealt with on file 20900/3 - already submitted Both. Pencilled c/sgt qc must etc]

TO: MFAA (4)

minute (3) noted.

W-A-S. Holland, Major
C.A. Sec.

1 Jan. '45

(5)

To: CA Section - May letter at folio 50 please be approved and signed.

23 March 45.

Ernest T. Dewald Lt Col.

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

W.A.S.) Holland, Major
C.A. Sec.

11 Dec. '44 (3)

44 TUCA Section

attention called -

E. T. Dewood
Lt Col.

[45 dealt with on file 20900/3 — already submitted B.M. Peebles S/Ldr qc WRAF qc]

TO: MFAA (4)

minute (3) noted.

W.G.S. Holland, Major
C.A. Sec.

1 Jan. '45

(5)

To: CA Section - May letter at folio 50 please be approved and signed.

23 March 45.

Ernest T. Dewood Lt Col.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

BY THE ALLIED COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

TO INVESTIGATE DAMAGE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN

CAUSED TO REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF

HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY.

5869

PART I : Loss and damage attributable to Allied forces in Campania.

PART II : Recommendations. p. 17

PART III : The problem in other parts of occupied Italy, including Sicily.

Appendix "A" : The record of evidence.

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TO INVESTIGATE DAMAGE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN
CAUSED TO REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF
HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY.

5989

PART I : Loss and damage attributable to Allied forces in Campania.

PART II : Recommendations. P. 17.

PART III : The problem in other parts of occupied Italy, including Sicily.

Appendix "A" : The record of evidence.

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ALLIED COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

(Damage to Historical etc. Monuments)

INTERIM REPORT

PART I : LOSS AND DAMAGE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ALLIED TROOPS IN CAMPANIA.

Introduction.

1. The Commission was set up on the directions of Allied Force Headquarters, in order :-

"(a) to enquire into and determine the responsibility for damage, other than war or combat damage, alleged to have been caused by members of the Allied forces, to real and personal property of historical and educational importance in Italy;

(b) to assess the extent of any such damage found to have been caused by Allied troops;

(c) if allegations are substantiated, to recommend what steps should be taken to prevent such recurrence in the future."

2. The Commission consisted of :-

President - Major-General A.L. Collier C.B.E., M.C., Commander No. 3 District, C.M.F.

Members - Colonel Harold E. Bullis, representing the Claims Service, U.S.Army.

Lieut. Colonel J. McQueston, representing the British Claims Commission.

Major Theodore Sizer, U.S. Army, representing the Allied Control Commission (Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section).

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Lieut. Colonel J. McQuesten, representing the British Claims Commission.

Major Theodore Sizer, U.S. Army, representing the Allied Control Commission (Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission).

Secretary - Capt. R. Murrell, Claims Commission (British), C.M.F.

Assistant Secretary - Capt. A. Wynn Jones, R.A.

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3. The Commission sat in Naples. They held their first meeting on 26th December 1945, and their 18th and last meeting on 21st January 1946.

4. In conducting their enquiry the Commission had particularly in mind the provisions of Article 56 of the International Convention concerning the Laws and Usages of War on Land as set out in the Hague Rules.

5. The Commission opened their enquiry by obtaining copies of a letter written on 7th December 1945 by Lt.Col. Sir Leonard Woolley, Archaeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, to the Chief of Civil Affairs Officer, H.Q. Allied Military Government, 15 Army Group, and of certain other correspondence connected therewith. Copies of these documents are annexed to the written record of evidence, which is attached to this report as Appendix "A".

6. It became evident to the Commission almost immediately that the task of investigating allegations against Allied forces in Campania alone, especially in and around Naples, was one of considerable magnitude. It was therefore decided to concentrate initially on this task, and thereafter to submit an interim report, which would include an indication on broad lines, of the scope of any further enquiries that, under the terms of reference to the Commission, would remain to be carried out in other parts of occupied Italy, including Sicily - see paragraphs 78 and 79 below.

7. The Commission, having taken evidence from Major Paul Gardner, U.S. Army, Head of the Division of Education and Fine Arts, Allied Military Government, Region III, and of Colonel Major Hume, General Staff Corps, U.S. Army, Chief of the Allied Military Government Section, Fifth Army, in order to obtain a more comprehensive view of the C.C.P. problem as presented by Campania, thereafter visited in succession the following places, and took evidence from the appropriate Italian directors, custodians, caretakers, etc :-

Museo Nazionale of Naples;

Palazzo Reale of Naples;

Biblioteca Nazionale in the Palazzo Reale of Naples;

Biblioteca della Società Napoletana di Storia Patria in the Castel Nuovo;

Castel Nuovo;

University of Naples;

Museo Nazionale di San Martino;

Museo d'Arte del Duca di Martina at the Villa Floridiana;

Regia Accademia di Belle Arti;

Regio Istituto d'Arte Industriale;

Palazzo di Capodimonte;

Piazza del Plebiscito;

Villa Nazionale;

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7. The Commission, having taken evidence from Major Paul Gerbner, U.S. Army, Head of the Division of Education and Fine Arts, Allied Military Government, Region III, and of Colonel Edgar Munn, General Staff Corps, U.S. Army, Chief of the Allied Military Government Section, Fifth Army, in order to obtain a more comprehensive view of the problem as presented by Campania, thereafter visited in succession the following places, and took evidence from the appropriate Italian directors, custodians, caretakers, etc :-

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Regio Istituto d'Arte Industriale;

Palazzo di Capodimonte;

Piazza del Plebiscito;

Villa Nazionale;

Palazzo Reale of Caserta;

Excavations of Pompeii.

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8. The Commission's findings as to loss or damage caused by Allied troops in these places are set out in paragraphs 10 to 13 below.

9. The total number of witnesses examined was 40. The evidence was taken on oath.

Museo Nazionale of Naples.

10. When deliberating the advisability of a British military unit being permitted to occupy as a medical store part of the National Museum of Naples, the Commission had in mind the following considerations :-

(a) The museum and its irreplaceable archaeological and cultural contents are not only world famous but are an international heritage. Reports of damage or loss attributed rightly or wrongly to the British forces would lower British prestige in the eyes of the world and would have a political effect out of all proportion to any actual damage or loss.

(b) By international usage such an institution may be used for military purposes only if it is a matter of military necessity (Manual of Military Law - Army Act Sec. 429).

(c) Neither the Germans nor the Italians used the museum for the housing of troops or stores. According to the Italian Superintendent of Antiquities he was asked by them to permit such use, but succeeded in resisting their requests.

11. The Commission, having visited the museum, are of the opinion that the proposal to use it as a medical stores depot is open to the following objections :-

(a) It would be difficult, now that Naples is no longer in the fighting zone, to make a convincing case that the museum should be occupied on grounds of military necessity i.e., that there is absolutely no other suitable accommodation available. Neither the Germans nor the Italians found it necessary to make military use of the building. 5555

(b) Although the majority of the antiquities in the part of the museum it is proposed to occupy are protected by sandbags etc., some are only semi-protected and some are not protected at all. Even if more protective work is carried out, it is almost inevitable that, however much care is taken, over a period of time some damage would be caused owing to the constant coming and going of bulky cases, and the presence of troops and civilian working parties.

(c) It is not practicable to isolate completely from the rest of the building the parts it is proposed to occupy. Although it is unlikely that the occupying troops would penetrate to other parts of the building and cause damage or loss, if such damage or loss were caused by other persons, the fact that British troop

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(b) Although the majority of the antiquities in the part of the museum it is proposed to occupy are protected by sandbags etc., some are only semi-protected and some are not protected at all. Even if more protective work is carried out, it is almost inevitable that, however much care is taken, over a period of time some damage would be caused owing to the constant coming and going of bulky cases, and the presence of troops and civilian working parties.

(c) It is not practicable to isolate completely from the rest of the building the parts it is proposed to occupy. Although it is unlikely that the occupying troops would penetrate to other parts of the building and cause damage or loss, if such damage or loss were caused by other persons, the fact that British troops had access to other parts of the building would almost certainly be used to fix the blame upon the occupying troops.

(d) Apart from the risk of minor damage or loss, or of undeserved blame for the same, the danger of fire and the destruction of part or even the whole of the museum and its contents cannot be ignored. Some of the medical stores are highly inflammable, and others are of such a nature that if subjected to extreme heat they are liable to explode. In peace time such stores are usually kept in special separate buildings in order to localise the effect of fire or explosion.

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11.(cont) This danger is by no means offset by the fact of there being seven trained firemen with fire-fighting equipment on the establishment of the medical stores depot.

(e) The military occupants have no control over the Genio Civile who at present occupy part of the museum. Not only may these themselves cause damage or loss, but other persons may gain access and cause damage or loss owing to laxity on the part of the Genio Civile. In either event any damage or loss would be liable to be attributed to the British troops.

(f) Although the R.A.M.C. proposes to employ as labour only personnel who are accustomed to working in the museum, this may not always prove possible. The troops will be responsible for any damage or loss caused by civilian labour employed by them.

12. In view of the considerations set out in paragraphs 10 and 11 above the Commission recommend:

(a) that the proposal to use the museum as a medical store be abandoned, and that other accommodation be found; and

(b) that the museum be left under the charge of the normal Italian museum staff which has been retained in service, and which in the opinion of the Superintendent of Antiquities, is adequate.

13. It should be noted that the Superintendent of Antiquities states that to date no damage has been done by British troops to the museum or its contents.

Palazzo Reale of Naples.

5865

14. The palace was bombed on 10th April and 10th August 1943, the second bombardment being the more severe. It was hit by 26 bombs altogether, and much damage was done to the roof, windows and doors in several parts of the building. Considerable damage was also done to the contents.

The palace was occupied by German troops for about three days some 48 hours before Allied troops occupied it on 1st October. During the German occupation the only member of the palace staff who remained on the premises was the custodian. There was no guard on the palace during the time that elapsed between the German and the Allied occupations, but the custodian stated in evidence that he did not see any Italian civilians enter the palace during that time.

15. American, British and French troops have been billeted in the palace continuously since 1st October. They have not always been the same units. The Commission, having investigated the points set out in paragraph 14 above, are of the opinion that Allied troops are responsible

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for any damage or loss caused by civilians [illegible] them.

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15. American, British and French troops have been billeted in the palace continuously since 1st October. They have not always been the same units. The Commission, having investigated the points set out in paragraph 14 above, are of the opinion that Allied troops are responsible for the following damage and losses, details of which are contained in the record of evidence :-

Approximately 1200 square metres of silk brocade, in 16 rooms, torn down and removed;

about 40 oil paintings removed;

about 7 or 8 oil paintings damaged; (See also paragraph 19)

about 100 chairs removed;

about 8 or 10 tables and desks removed;

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15.(cont)

about 10 clock[illegible] removed;
about 3 or 4 clocks damaged;
about 6 or 7 candlesticks removed;
about 15 or 20 ornaments removed.

16. The silk brocades are not more than 100 years old. In some rooms the brocade had been torn off at about the height to which a man could easily reach; in others it had been completely pulled down from the top. In one room a step ladder was found that had evidently been brought up from the ground floor for the purpose. No caretaker naturally saw the damage being done, but soldiers were seen taking the brocade from the palace. In some instances they were accompanied by Italian women. The process was a continuous one.

17. The brocades have perished with age, and are easily torn. Most of the brocaded rooms have suffered bomb damage. The Commission noted that in a number of rooms portions of the brocades were sucking in and other portions were flapping in tatters in the wind. It was established in evidence that, if nearly all the rooms, if the brocades were left exposed to the weather as at present for the rest of the winter, they will undoubtedly be destroyed beyond the possibility of repair; and further that, up to the time of the enquiry, the Allied occupation of the palace would not have prevented the Italian authorities from carrying out repairs to these rooms had they so wished. Future projects for repairing the roof of the palace, and later curtain windows and doors, were mentioned in evidence.

18. Without in any way condoning the action of the troops in removing these brocades, the Commission feel it is only fair to state that in their opinion, owing to the bomb damage suffered by the building and the protracted exposure of the brocades to the weather, it is extremely improbable that, even if the brocades had not been removed, it would ever have been possible to repair them save perhaps in a few rooms that have escaped serious bomb damage.

19. On the morning of 8th January 1944, a further 10 out of 15 large oil paintings of the 18th and 19th century, which had been stored in a corridor, were found to have had grabes and holes made in them during the preceding night. They were seen to have been intact the previous evening. The doors of the palace were guarded by Carabinieri and police, and the only persons sleeping in the palace in addition to the British and French troops were the director, two caretakers and the families of three caretakers. Evidence had previously been received by the Commission of French soldiers having been caught in different parts of the palace which were forbidden to them, on at least two occasions about the date of this incident. The presumption is, therefore, that the damage was done by French troops, but of this there is no proof.

In any case owing to the mixture of nationalities and the

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19. On the morning of 8th January 1944, a further 10 out of 13 large oil paintings of the mid 19th Century, which had been stored in a corridor, were found to have had gashes and holes made in them during the preceding night. They were seen to have been intact the previous evening. The gates of the palace were guarded by Carabinieri and police, and the only persons sleeping in the palace in addition to the British and French troops were the director, two caretakers and the families of three caretakers. Evidence had previously been received by the Commission of French soldiers having been caught in different parts of the palace which were forbidden to them, on at least two occasions about the date of this incident. The presumption is, therefore, that the damage was done by French troops, but of this there is no proof.

In any case owing to the mixture of nationalities and the consequent division of responsibility for avoidance of damage to the contents of the palace, it is recommended that the French troops be removed.

20. It was established in evidence that none of the pictures removed or damaged was of any great value, and that the same is true of the tables, chairs, clocks, candlesticks and ornaments, none of which was older than 19th Century.

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21. It was categorically stated in evidence that no really valuable antique had been removed or damaged by Allied troops. In fact the most valuable objects of art had been removed from the palace for safe-keeping elsewhere at the beginning of the war.

22. The director stated that it would take a long time to compile a detailed statement of all the articles alleged to have been removed or damaged by the troops. Nor could any such statement be entirely accurate because the catalogue contains a list of 23,000 objects, some of which have been removed for safe-keeping, others destroyed or damaged by bombing, and others removed or damaged either by German or Allied troops. It would be impossible to account accurately for every object.

23. Provided that suitable safeguards are instituted, the Italian authorities offer no objection to the continued occupation of the palace by Allied troops, and in this view the Commission concur. Paragraphs 69 and 70 of this report contain the Commission's recommendations as to suitable and practical safeguarding measures to be taken in historic buildings which it is essential for the troops to occupy. Some of these measures have already been instituted in the palace, but it is not practicable to erect barriers isolating from the rest of the palace the part occupied by the troops owing to the large number of entrances and staircases.

Bibliotoca Nazionale in the Palazzo Reale of Naples.

24. The Commission is satisfied that Allied troops broke into the National Library on more than one occasion, and in addition to ransacking offices and leaving them in a state of great disorder, forced open a safe from which they removed seven 19th Century gold medals.

The Director of the National Library and of the Libraries of Campania and Calabria was unable to say for certain whether any books had been damaged or removed from the National Library by Allied troops, because it would be a matter of checking the books against the catalogue - a very lengthy task.

5868

Referring generally to all the libraries for which she is responsible, the director said that she hoped to submit in about a month's time a list of books and historic documents alleged to have been removed or damaged by Allied troops with reasons for such allegations. To the question "Do you think that many books have been lost or damaged by the Allied troops" she replied "I can't tell, but I don't think many, and I hope not many".

Castel Nuovo, including the Biblioteca della Societa Napoletana di Storia Patria.

25. The library is housed in the Castel Nuovo. The building was bombed on 4th August 1943 and much damage was done to the contents of the library. Allied troops have been billetted in the Castel Nuovo since early in October. The director said that she thought that American troops had been billetted there. At the time of the Commission's visit there were British troops in occupation. From the evidence produced the Commission are satisfied that Allied troops broke into the library on several times, and that books and manuscripts were

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25.(cont)

He also said that the troops had taken away some 16th, 17th and 18th Century prints, but again could not specify numbers. The correspondent was unable to confirm these allegations. The director said he thought there were 140,000 to 150,000 books in the library, but that there has never been a proper inventory. He had started to make one. In general the evidence in this instance of damage or loss having been caused by Allied troops was inconclusive, although there is little doubt that troops broke into the library more than once and caused confusion.

26. Other damage in the Castel d'Ovo for which Allied forces were probably responsible was the violation of a 15th Century tomb in the floor of the Church of Santa Barbara. The tomb had been forcibly broken into and the stone slab of the tomb removed. The correspondent did not know whether the contents of the tomb had been looted. Vandalism had also occurred with four mummified bodies dating back to the 15th or 16th Century. These were preserved in glass-topped cases in the basement of the Castel d'Ovo. One glass had previously been smashed by bombing and the mummy stolen. On visiting the basement one day the correspondent found one head missing; the next day a second head was missing and on the third day the remaining two. The probability is that the looting was not done by troops billeted in the Castel d'Ovo but by casual visitors who came in from outside for sightseeing purposes. Although the correspondent could not be definite, he pointed to there having been sailors or mercantile marine, whether American or British.

/In connection

The University of Naples.

27. The University buildings have been damaged by bombing and all of the scientific departments have received direct hits. In others the windows have been blown out by blast. In addition, fortuna did serious damage to the University by fire on the 30th September. At the time of the Commission's visit about half the damage had been repaired. It was easy to distinguish between that due to fire and that due to bombing.

28. American troops took over occupation of parts of the University about 2nd or 3rd October 1943. They were billeted in buildings adjacent to a number of scientific departments. The relations between the public appears to have been excellent. The University, on the arrival of the German evacuation of Naples and the arrival of the troops in the University, generally speaking, the Commission was satisfied that most of the loss and damage attributed by the University authorities to the troops was, in fact, caused by them. The Commission were at pains to call evidence as to the condition of the various scientific departments and their contents when they were occupied by Allied troops. There is evidence that precautions

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26. Other damage in the Castel Nuovo for which Allied forces are probably responsible was the violation of a 15th century tomb in the floor of the Church of Santa Barbara. The tomb had been forcibly broken into and the stone slab of the tomb thrown back. The caretaker did not know whether the contents of the tomb had been touched. Vandalism had also occurred with four inscribed bronze tablets dating to the 15th or 16th century. These were preserved for exhibition purposes in glass-topped cases in the basement of the Castel Nuovo. One glass had previously been crudely beaten and the tablet broken. On visiting the basement one day the caretaker found one head missing; the next day a second head was missing, leaving only the remaining two. The responsibility for [illegible] damage was not done by troops billeted in the Castel Nuovo but by casual visitors who came in from the streets for sightseeing purposes, although the caretaker could not be definite. He gave the opinion that there having been sailors or merchant marine among them, either American or British.

/In connection

The University of Naples.

27. The university buildings have been damaged by fire. Offices of the scientific departments have suffered most. Windows have been blown out by blast. In addition various items belonging to the University have been destroyed by fire or looted. At the time of the Commission's visit almost nothing had been done in the way of repairs. It was impossible to distinguish damage due to fire.

28. American troops took over occupation of part of the University about 2nd or 3rd October 1943. They were billeted in buildings adjacent to a number of scientific departments. The Commission's visit to the University, generally speaking, showed that most of the loss and damage sustained by the University authorities to the troops was, in fact, caused by them. The Commission were at pains to call evidence as to the condition of the various scientific departments and their contents before they were occupied by Allied troops. There is no room for doubt that the occupying troops caused extensive damage to the following departments:-

Physiology and Histology;

Mineralogy;

Zoology;

Comparative Anatomy;

Anthropology;

Astronomy.

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29. The first troops to have occupied the University appear to have ransacked these departments. Witness after witness testified to having found his department in a state of the utmost confusion, and this was confirmed by what the Commission themselves saw. Practically every department was in a state of complete chaos, with scientific instruments (mostly broken), specimens, bottles, books and papers strewn in every direction. The most serious aspects of the situation of affairs disclosed are that a number of valuable scientific instruments, optical and otherwise, have either been removed altogether or damaged beyond repair, the lenses being almost invariably missing. Further, the value of the collections of natural history and other specimens has been largely frustrated. Many of the specimens are missing, others have been damaged, and others, e.g., collections of shells and larvæ, having lost their descriptive labels showing date and place of collection etc., are of little further scientific value.

30. The heads of the various scientific departments handed to the Commission written estimates of the extent and value of the damage suffered. They were careful to explain that these estimates were only approximate, as they had not yet had time or opportunity to check in full detail the contents of their departments, nor had they any means of determining accurately the value of the instruments etc, lost or damaged.

31. The rector was asked by the Commission to submit a consolidated list of all damage or loss which he alleged the University had suffered at the hands of Allied troops, with an estimate of the cost of such damage and loss. At the last minute he produced a statement covering not only the scientific departments about which the Commission had heard oral evidence, but also other departments, including chemistry, engineering, commerce and economics, architecture and agriculture. A copy of this statement is annexed to the record of the rector's evidence. In this statement it is alleged that Allied troops occupied and caused damage and loss in these other departments, which are not part of the main university building, but are situated at varying distances from it. The claim includes demands for compensation for such things as live stock, agricultural machinery, seed grain, etc.

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The Commission took the view that if they were to investigate this full claim they would be exceeding their duty as laid down in their terms of reference, i.e., to enquire into the responsibility for damage to real and personal property of historical and educational importance. In their view this is a matter to be dealt with by the Allied claims committee.

/properly

In the rector's statement the cost of the loss and damage to the scientific departments is estimated to be 7,545,720 Lire. The Commission view this statement with the gravest suspicion. They do

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In the rector's statement the cost of the loss and damage to the scientific departments is estimated to be 7,545,720 Lire. The Commission view this statement with the gravest suspicion. They do not accept the figure of cost as even approximately accurate, nor do they agree that all this loss and damage was caused by Allied troops. But the statement serves to show that when the true figure of Allied responsibility is arrived at it will be a large sum of money.

32. The situation is now under control so far as the scientific departments are concerned. Instruments, collections, etc., have, as far as possible, been stored away and the rooms barred so as to deny access to the troops. The rector, in his evidence, paid tribute to the assistance that has been rendered by the American troops now in occupation, and remarked, with considerable amount of justice, that if the measures now in force had been instituted from the outset none of this trouble need have occurred.

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Museo Nazionale di San Martino.

33. American and British troops have been billeted in the museum since early in October, and there are still some British troops in occupation. No damage has been done by Allied troops. The curator, however, volunteered the information that there are also Italian troops billeted in the museum, and he hoped that they would be removed "because they are breaking everything up".

The most important objects of art have been removed elsewhere for safe-keeping, and others have been collected together in special rooms and secured. The Commission can see no objection to Allied troops remaining in the museum. It would, however, be advisable to remove the Italian troops, lest, at a later date, damage or loss caused by them be attributed to the Allies.

Museo d'Arte del Duca di Martina at the Villa Floridiana.

34. The museum was first occupied about the middle of October by the Headquarters of the Peninsular Base Section. The more valuable part of the collection had been removed, but there remained in the basement 108 cases of porcelain, bronzes, ivories, etc., of lesser importance. As the Germans had previously occupied the museum, the Allied troops on entry caused these boxes to be opened, in order to satisfy themselves that they did not contain explosives or other dangerous material. This, in the opinion of the Commission, was an entirely justifiable precaution. In the process the only objects damaged were a Chinese bowl and a Chinese plate broken. The pieces are still there. It appears that the troops have also removed two small oil paintings. The curator was uncertain as to their date, but thought that they were 16th or 17th Century.

The museum is now occupied by an American field hospital, and the Commission can see no reason why it should not be allowed to remain in occupation.

Regia Academia di Belle Arti.

35. This institution consists partly of a gallery of modern art (19th Century) and partly of an art school. The Commission felt that the evidence as to damage was unreliable. The only Italian witness was the director, an old man who was obviously breaking up as a result of seeing his institution taken over by Allied troops. The Commission do not wish to imply that he deliberately tried to mislead them, but his memory was failing and he could not remember the most obvious incidents. He was quite unable to say what damage or loss had occurred. The Commission therefore examined the commanding officer and adjutant of the occupying unit. All that the Commission were able to establish was that the American hospital now in occupation of the institution had gone to an immense amount of trouble on their first arrival to help the director and his assistants either to remove [illegible] contents of the institution to another building,

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remove the Italian troops first, [illegible]
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Regia Accademia di Belle Arti.

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35.(cont)

It is of interest that the first troops to occupy this institution belonged to the 82nd Airborne Division, U.S. Army. The evidence goes to show that during their occupation there was no guard on the building. Soldiers and civilians were allowed to wander through it at will, and there were Italian families living in the building, at least one of which was unknown to the director.

Regio Istituto d'Arte Industriale.

36. This institution was, for a time, occupied by Allied troops, but at the time of their visit the Commission found no troops there, and part of it was in use as a civilian de-lousing station. The Commission did not take long to discover that there were no objects of historical interest in the place such as would fall within the scope of their enquiry. In any case there was no suggestion of any loss or damage having been caused by Allied troops.

Palazzo di Capodimonte.

37. Parts of the palace itself were at one time occupied by Allied troops, but they now occupy only a number of out-buildings and the grounds. The palace was severely damaged by bombs on 1st November 1943, and damage was also caused to windows, etc., by the explosion of a nearby ammunition dump on 26th December 1945. The following losses from the palace are attributable to Allied troops. The objects, which are of little historic or artistic importance, were probably taken away as souvenirs :-

One water colour picture (19th Century);

Five small porcelain vases) Part of the decoration
) of two clocks - early
Two small porcelain birds) 19th Century;

Two small bronze coats of arms prised off an ornament described as "not very important";

One valuable hunting knife with porcelain handle (16th Century);

Two flintlock pistols (17th Century).

38. More important is the loss of a silver communion plate from the Royal Chapel. It was an old piece that had been in the chapel for very many years. As soon as the loss was discovered it was reported to General Mark Clark who took steps to try and recover it, but without avail.

39. The Commission visited the Cappucino hermitage, adjoining a hunting lodge occupied by Italian civilians, in a far corner of the palace grounds. This 19th Century monastic church has not been used

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Five small porcelain vases } Part of the decoration
Two small porcelain birds } of two clocks - early 19th Century;

Two small bronze coats of arms prised off an ornament described as "not very important";

One valuable hunting knife with porcelain handle (18th Century);

Two flintlock pistols (17th Century).

38. More important is the loss of a silver communion plate from the Royal Chapel. It was an old piece that had been in the chapel for very many years. As soon as the loss was discovered it was reported to General Mark Clark who took steps to try and recover it, but without avail.

39. The Commission visited the Cappucino hermitage, adjoining a hunting lodge occupied by Italian civilians, in a far corner of the palace grounds. This 19th Century monastic church has not been used for religious purposes for many years. According to the curator of the palace the rooms above had been handed over as billets. At the time of the Commission's visit British troops were actually living in the church and had a petrol-tin fire there. The following damage is possibly attributable to troops, but not necessarily the present occupants :-

One chased brass door of the altar tabernacle removed (now in possession of the curator);

doors to the wall niches (oleria) removed;

two brass crucifixes, one large and one small, removed.

The curator also claimed damage to a carved wooden Madonna, producing an unglued arm.

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39.(cont)

The Commission recommends that the abandoned church, which is in a deplorable condition, be evacuated by the troops, cleaned up and closed. The enemy, with a little imagination, could make powerful propaganda capital out of its present use.

Piazza del Plebiscito.

40. It was suggested to the Commission that Allied troops were unnecessarily occupying the Piazza del Plebiscito, and might even have caused damage there. The only two statues are well protected by sandbags, and no damage has been done.

An American engineer unit occupies the Piazza as a place for assembling motor vehicles. It is the opinion of the Commission that it is perfectly reasonable that in time of war the Piazza should be used for an important military activity of this nature.

Villa Nazionale.

41. In the same way there was a suggestion that the gardens of the Villa Nazionale on the sea front had suffered and were suffering unnecessary damage. There again vehicles are being assembled by an American engineer unit.

In the gardens there is a large number of statues, some of which are copies of antiques, others modern neo-classical statues. Some of these have been damaged by bombing, but none is of historical value or of such a nature as to fall within the scope of this enquiry.

Apart from damage caused by bombing, the damage done to the gardens is of a minor and extent common to nearly all public parks in wartime. The Commission can see no reason why the gardens should not continue to be used for military purposes.

Palazzo di Caserta.

42. The director and the curator at the palace were both extremely cautious in giving their evidence, especially the latter. The palace had been bombed, and had been occupied successively by German, British and American troops, and the witnesses would not commit themselves to making any definite statement as to what might be missing, on the ground that they had not been able to check the present contents of the palace against the inventory which was compiled in 1935. All the Commission were able to ascertain was that :-

(a) eleven small pictures had been removed from their frames and taken away during the time of the British occupation. It is possible that more may be missing;

(b) British troops had access to the royal apartments. It may be that some minor objects of art are missing, but the curator could not, or would not, say that this is so;

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(c) both the British and Americans removed tables and chairs without giving receipts. Some of those taken by the Americans have already been returned.

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Excavations at Pompeii.

43. According to Doctor Maiuri, Superintendent of the Antiquities of Campania, and Director of the National Museum of Naples and of the Excavations at Pompeii, only minor damage has been done at Pompeii by troops. Soldiers visiting the excavations in the normal way do no harm, but the damage has been caused by soldiers climbing over the walls and entering the ruins, usually after they are closed to the public. The Commission's recommendations on this point are given in paragraph 76 (c) below.

Capua and Benevento.

44. The Commission did not visit either Capua or Benevento. Churches and other places of historical importance in both these places have been badly damaged by bombing and shell fire. These buildings are still open to entry by civilians and troops and so exposed to further damage, especially pilfering. It would be quite impossible to establish what further damage or loss, if any, has been caused by Allied troops.

Other parts of Campania.

45. Major Paul Gardner, Head of the Division of Education and Fine Arts, Allied Military Government, Region III; Professor Amadeo Maiuri, Superintendent of the Antiquities of Campania; and Doctor Bruno Molajoli, Superintendent of Galleries and Monuments in Campania, were examined as to any other reports of damage or loss alleged to have been caused by Allied forces in Campania. They all stated that they had received no such reports, although it was pointed out that, owing to difficulties of communication, the possibility could not be altogether excluded of such damage or loss having occurred, but not yet having reached the notice of the superintendents. The Commission took this evidence as concluding their investigations into damage and loss in Campania. 5857

Orders and Instructions Issued.

46. The Commission called witnesses from Advanced Administrative Echelon, Allied Force Headquarters; H.Q. 57 Area; and the Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, Peninsular Base Section, to speak as to any orders and instructions that might have been received by them from higher authority, or issued by them to lower formations, concerning :-

(a) the safeguarding of historical monuments and buildings and their contents;

(b) the occupation of such buildings by troops.

47. The A.D.A.C., Advanced Administrative Echelon, A.F.H.Q., produced copies of :-

(a) an order issued by General Alexander's H.Q. on 14th June 1943, when the invasion of Sicily was being planned. This order dealt with the preservation of ancient monuments and works of art, and laid it down that all museums, etc, would initially be

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(b) an order, dated 30th August 1943 (just before the invasion of the mainland of Italy), about looting and stealing. The emphasis in this instance was chiefly on the seriousness of looting articles of military equipment;

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47. (cont)

(a) two pamphlets entitled "The Soldier's Guide to Sicily" and the "Soldier's Guide to Italy" which, the witness understood, were supposed to be issued on the scale of one per officer.

The witness was unable to say what relevant orders or instructions had been issued to 10 Corps (British) before the Salerno landings, because this operation was mounted by A.F.H.Q. and not by 15 Army Group. The latter referred to in para. 47 (b) above did, however, go to 10 Corps (British).

48. Commander 57 Area stated that until 11th January 1944 he had not received any orders or instructions about the preservation of ancient monuments, historic buildings, etc., nor any list of such monuments, buildings, etc., in his area. On his own initiative he told his own staff and the Town Major of Naples that no public building was to be occupied without his personal permission. The principle he adopted was that no public building or building the occupation of which would materially affect the life of the civil community was to be taken over without the views of the Allied Military Government being obtained. The decision whether to sanction occupancy or not was made by the area commander after considering the views of A.M.G.

49. The Executive Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, Peninsular Base Section, stated that he had no knowledge of any orders or instructions having been received or issued about the preservation of ancient monuments, historical buildings, etc., until about mid-December, when his H.Q. received a telegram asking for certain information about the Royal Palace of Naples, the National Museum and the University of Naples. Later he received a circular letter from H.Q. Peninsular Base Section, dated 20th December 1943, concerning the protection and preservation of historical and cultural objects in Italy. On 11th January 1944 he received another letter from H.Q. Peninsular Base Section, quoting from a letter written by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, General Eisenhower, on the subject. Attached to this letter was a list of historical monuments and works of art.

So far as the Commission could ascertain no general instructions have ever been issued by the Real Estate Section about the occupation of historic buildings, museums and the like. This the witness attributed to the fact that no list of such places was received until 11th January 1944. The practice appeared to be that whenever a case was referred it was decided on its merits by the commanding general or the appropriate staff section. In some instances the Allied Military Government had been consulted.

Records of Occupancy by Troops.

50. In regard to records of occupancy of historic buildings, museums, etc., by troops, the Town Major of Naples said that on the whole the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force were pretty good about applying to him when they wanted a building requisitioned. However there were occasions when they had to requisition a building in a hurry. In that case they notified him and he regularised the matter as soon

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The Executive Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, stated that his records of occupancy were very incomplete, largely owing to the fact that his section had not been organised when the troops first occupied Naples. Attempts were being made to complete these records.

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Comments on Orders and Instructions Issued and on Records of Occupancy.

51. For the reasons explained earlier, the detailed investigations of the Commission have so far been confined to Campania. The Commission were unable to ascertain what orders, if any, were issued by A.F.H.Q. to Fifth Army before the Salerno landings about the protection of ancient monuments, historical buildings etc., nor do they know what orders may have been issued on the subject to the fighting troops by corps and lower formations. Fifth Army issued an order dated 9th December 1943 about the occupation of churches, musours, etc, but the Executive Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, did not know whether it was intended to apply to American and British forces in the Naples area, nor was this clear to the Commission. This much, however, can be said, that, apart from this order no instructions from above on these points reached the Executive Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, until towards the end of December; Commander 57 Area did not receive anything until 11th January 1944. Lists of ancient monuments, historic buildings etc, did not reach either of these officers until 11th January 1944. Yet these two officers were intimately concerned with accommodation problems.

The Commission were somewhat surprised at the apparent lack of liaison between local military commanders and staffs and the Allied Military Government in these matters. Commanders might have consulted A.M.G. more fully, and A.M.G. might not only have supplied commanders with lists of historic buildings, monuments etc, but might also have lent them officers with archeological and antiquarian knowledge and experience to advise them.

52. The rules governing the requisitioning of property are laid down on the broadest lines in the Manual of Military Law, Chapter XIV, para. 429, so far as British forces are concerned, and in the Rules of Land Warfare, F.M. 27-10, para. 318, for American forces. These rules have been amplified in the pamphlet issued by Advanced Administrative Echelon, A.F.H.Q. entitled "Instructions with regard to requisitioning procedure in occupied enemy territory, 1943".

The Commission gained the impression that the American system for requisitioning buildings is weak in comparison with the British system, and that units of the U.S. Army are insufficiently instructed on the procedure to be followed in obtaining accommodation; further that there is little control over the occupation of buildings by units, and that such records as exist about the occupancy of buildings are very incomplete. But this is not to say that the British have room for complacency, or that their system appears to the Commission to be invariably faultless in execution, despite the issue of the pamphlet mentioned. Damage has occurred owing to avoidable damage resulting owing to the omission of a unit failing to obtain the sanction of the area commander or the town major before occupying a building.

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an order dated 9th December 19[illegible] about the occupation of churches, museums, etc, but the Executiv[illegible] Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, did not kn[illegible] whether it was intended to apply to American and British forces [illegible] the Naples area, nor was this clear to the Commission. Thi[illegible]uch, however, can be said, that, apart from this order no instr[illegible]ions from above on these points reached the Executive Officer, [illegible]l Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, until towards the end of [illegible]ecember; Commander 57 Area did not receive anything until 11t[illegible]ebruary 1944. Lists of ancient monuments, historic buildings etc, did not reach either of these officers until 11th Janu[illegible]ry 19[illegible] Yet these two officers were intimately concerned with acco[illegible]dation problems.

The Commission were somew[illegible] surprised at the apparent lack of liaison between local military [illegible]mmanders and staffs and the Allied Military Government in these m[illegible]ers. Commanders might have consulted A.M.G. more fully, a[illegible] A.M.G. might not only have supplied commanders with lists of histo[illegible] buildings, monuments etc, but might also have lent them officers w[illegible] archeological and antiquarian knowledge and experience to ad[illegible] them.

52. The rules governing the [illegible]upation of property are laid down on the broadest lines in the M[illegible]al of Military Law, Chapter XIV, para. 429, so far as British forces [illegible] concerned, and in the Rules of Land Warfare, F.M. [illegible]0, para. 318, for American forces. These rules have been amplified in the pamp[illegible]et issued by Advanced Administrative Echelon, A.F.H.Q. entitled "In[illegible]ctions with regard to requisitioning procedure in occupied enemy te[illegible]ory, 1943".

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Summarised assessment of [illegible] and damage in Campania.

53. As required by their ter[illegible] of reference the Commission have, in paragraphs [illegible] to 74, set ou[illegible] the damage and loss which they consider can fairly be attribu[illegible] to Allied forces in Campania, so far as they have been able to ascertain it. They have not conceived it their duty to attempt to as[illegible] the amount of such loss and damage in terms of actual cash [illegible] this being properly a function of the Allied Claims Committee.

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For convenience a summary of loss and damage is attached to this report as Annexure "J".

54. It can be said that the sum total of loss and damage definitely attributable to action by Allied forces in the places visited was less than, at the outset of their enquiry, having heard current reports, the Commission expected to find.

The most glaring examples are the wanton destruction in the University, and the wholesale removal of brocades from the Royal Palace of Naples. Otherwise the damage is of minor importance and caused for the most part, apparently, by souvenir hunters. Most incidents of this nature occurred where buildings and their contents had already suffered severe bomb damage and where troops may have been beguiled by a feeling that the removal of a tempting piece of loot would be neither here nor there in the midst of so much ruin, often exposed to the weather and to the depredations of other passers-by. In short these incidents were in the nature of the usual tourist vandalism, aggravated by the partially wrecked state of the buildings, the much greater freedom of movement enjoyed by troops than by tourists, the paucity and sometimes complete absence of custodians, and the diminished morale and authority of the custodians when dealing with troops in the prevailing conditions.

55. On the other hand, there was evidence in several places of more serious lack of discipline, where closed premises and rooms, even those marked "Out of Bounds" or "Off Limits", had been broken into not once but several times, and damage and loss caused.

56. Custodians frequently complained that furniture, such as tables and chairs, had been removed without proper authority, not only from one part of a building to another, but even to other parts of Naples. This was specially so at the Royal Palace of Naples and Caserta, from which a lot of 19th Century furniture is missing and cannot be traced. These things have obviously been removed for the purpose of equipping messes, offices and billets. The Commission's recommendations on these points are given in paragraphs 64 (a) and 76 (f) below.

57. The Commission wish to state emphatically that they found no evidence, nor was the suggestion made to them, that any historical monument or object of art of first importance had been damaged or lost by the action of Allied troops.

Determination of Responsibility.

58. Under their terms of reference the Commission are enjoinedd to determine the responsibility for loss and damage caused by Allied forces. They have been unable to collect sufficient evidence to fasten blame on individual units with any accuracy. [illegible]

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57. The Commission wish to state emphatically that they found no evidence, nor was the suggestion made to them, that any historical monument or object of art of first importance had been damaged or lost by the action of Allied troops.

Determination of Responsibility.

58. Under their terms of reference the Commission are enjoinedd to determine the responsibility for loss and damage caused by Allied forces. They have been unable to collect sufficient evidence to fasten blame on individual units, with one exception, for the following reasons :-

(a) witnesses practically never actually saw the damage being committed;

(b) they were invariably vague as to dates;

(c) they could seldom distinguish between American, British and French soldiers and sailors;

(d) the units in various occupied buildings changed from time to time, and there were, on occasions, American, British, and even French troops in different parts of the same building at the same time;

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58.(cont)

(e) the billeting authorities have no exact records of the earlier occupations of the various buildings;

(f) damage or loss was sometimes caused, not by the recognised occupants of a building, but by casual troops coming in from outside.

The evidence is almost entirely circumstantial, and where the Commission attribute responsibility to the troops it is usually on the ground that they were in occupation of the building at the time of damage or loss, and that they and no other persons had opportunity to cause damage or loss.

59. The Commission are in no doubt that responsibility for the destruction in the scientific departments of the University rests on the 82nd Airborne Division, U.S. Army. Otherwise they have not found it possible to assign responsibility to particular units, or to differentiate as to the relative culpability of the American and British forces.

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PART II : RECOMMENDATIONS.

Immediate action suggested in and around Naples.

60. Various recommendations as to immediate action that should be taken in and around Naples to prevent further loss and damage by Allied forces have been made in paragraphs 10 to 43 above. These recommendations are summarised in paragraph 76 below.

General recommendations for the prevention of the recurrence of loss or damage in the future.

61. Naples and the parts of the mainland of Italy so far occupied are much less rich in monuments of historical importance and art treasures than Rome, Florence and northern Italy generally. Moreover in the parts so far occupied nearly all the most valuable objects of art were removed to safe-keeping earlier in the war. It is thus to some extent a matter of luck that the loss and damage disclosed to the Commission is of relatively minor importance. This makes it all the more necessary that before Italy is further invaded all possible steps should be taken to minimise the risk of further regrettable incidents.

62. The Commission clearly recognise that so far as the protection of historical monuments etc, is concerned, there are two sharply defined stages in the occupation of enemy territory. When fighting is still going on military considerations must be paramount. All that matters is to win the battle with the smallest possible loss of life, though even at this stage any unnecessary destruction of historical monuments etc, should be avoided as far as possible. This aspect of the matter is clearly described in a letter already circulated by General Eisenhower.

The crucial time is when the battle has gone forward and reserve formations and administrative units begin to take over the newly won area. Everything is in a state of confusion, and that is the time when by far the most loss and damage is liable to occur. Everything depends on the control exercised by incoming formations and units, and on the discipline of the troops, during these early days.

63. Though much has been done to inculcate into commanders, staffs and the troops the necessity for preventing damage and loss to historic monuments, objects of art, etc, and for controlling the occupation of places where such things are to be found, the efforts have been sporadic and often belated, and there appears to the

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General recommendations for the prevention of the occurrence of loss or damage in the future.

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63. Though much has been done to inculcate into commanders, staffs and the troops the necessity for preventing damage and loss to historic monuments, objects of art, etc, and for controlling the occupation of places where such things are to be found, the efforts have been spasmodic and often belated, and there appears to the Commission to be little doubt that the forces generally still do not sufficiently appreciate the responsibility that rests upon them, and the deplorable effect on outside opinion of failure on their part to act up to their responsibility.

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64. It seems therefore to the Commission that the first thing to be done is to bring home to individuals in the ranks on the one hand, and to commanders and staffs on the other, without any possibility of misconception, their responsibility. To this end they recommend the issue of two letters :-

(a) A printed letter to be circulated down to lieutenant-colonels' and equivalent commands over the personal signature of the General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, 15 Army Group. It is suggested that this letter should be on the lines of General Eisenhower's letter, considerably expanded. Emphasis should be laid on the disciplinary aspect of the matter, and on the individual responsibility of every regimental officer, non-commissioned officer and man right down to the private soldier. The absolute necessity for commanding officers to bring this matter home to their units should be insisted on. Particular attention should again be directed to the habits of petty pilfering and the irregular removal of furniture for messes, offices and billets, which are the most common cause of complaint on the part of custodians. See paragraphs 54 to 56 above.

(b) A letter to commanders of armies, districts, Peninsular Base Section and equivalent formations, impressing on them the necessity for exercising rigid control over the occupancy of historical buildings, etc., from the earliest possible moment after fighting has ceased.

In this connection the Commission consider that it is neither necessary nor practical to impose on the Allied Commander-in-Chief the burden of deciding which historical buildings may or may not be occupied, as at present laid down in A.F.H.Q. General Order No. 68 dated 29th December 1943, nor even on the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15 Army Group. They recommend that this responsibility be delegated to army, district, Peninsular Base Section and equivalent commanders, not below the rank of major-general in the British Army or of brigadier-general in the U.S. Army.

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To enable these officers to fulfil their functions they must be furnished with classified lists of historical monuments, buildings, etc, in the areas in which they are territorially responsible, and with maps of their locations. See paragraph 66 below.

They should further be required to consult with the appropriate Allied Military Government representative before sanctioning occupation of any such building, but the final decision must rest with the military commander. As a safe-guard the Commission recommend that the A.M.G. representative, when he thinks that the decision of the military commander is likely to result in serious loss or damage to important historical or cultural objects, should have the right of

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private soldier. The absolute necessity for commanding officers to bring this matter home to their units should be insisted on. Particular attention should again be directed to the habits of petty pilfering and the irregular removal of furniture for messes, offices and billets, which are the most common cause of complaint on the part of custodians. See paragraphs 54 to 56 above.

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In this connection the Commission consider that it is neither necessary nor practical to impose on the Allied Commander-in-Chief the burden of deciding which historical buildings may or may not be occupied, as at present laid down in A.F.H.Q. General Order No. 60 dated 29th December 1943, nor even on the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15 Army Group. They recommend that this responsibility be delegated to army, district, Peninsular Base Section and equivalent commanders, not below the rank of major-general in the British Army or of brigadier-general in the U.S. Army.

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Apart from the lists of monuments, etc, referred to, the Commission consider that it would only cause confusion to attempt to set out the priority in which such buildings should be occupied. Nor do they consider that an embargo should be placed on the occupation of any particular type of building, except churches. This should be a matter for the military commander to decide in the light of the existing situation, the accommodation available in relation to the number of troops, the weather conditions and the advice of the A.M.G. representative concerned.

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64.(cont) In the United Kingdom, for example, historical buildings and buildings housing works of art of the highest importance have been occupied by troops since the outbreak of war, and the Commission can see no good reason why Italy should receive greater consideration than the home country in this respect.

65. It need hardly be said that when a new offensive operation is planned that involves the occupation of a large new tract of country, especially an operation carried out by troops which have not previously been in Italy, it is of the utmost importance that full orders and instructions be issued well beforehand on the lines of the preceding paragraph.

66. The Commission attach the highest importance to the issue of letters on the lines indicated above. Other measures recommended by the Commission for preventing future damage and loss are set out in paragraphs 67 to 75 below. Reference to some of these points might appropriately be made in the suggested letters.

67. It seems to the Commission that insufficient use has hitherto been made by commanders and staffs of the knowledge and experience of the archeologists, art historians and museum directors forming the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Allied Military Government. Not only are commanders to be encouraged to go to A.M.G. for advice but A.M.G. representatives, instead of waiting to be consulted, should go to commanders and advise them about the historical monuments, buildings, objects of art, etc, in their areas. There is in Italy a body of officers highly qualified in these matters, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be forward and ready to advise commanders, especially at the time when reserve formations and administrative troops are taking over an area which has lately ceased to be a battlefield. Indeed it is not too much to say that such an adviser should invariably take part in the planning of any such occupation, and should accompany the reconnaissance party.

It will usually be advisable to close historical buildings, museums etc, until adequate arrangements for their protection can be made.

68. Much time and labour has been spent on the preparation of classified lists of ancient monuments, historical buildings and the like, and of maps showing their locations. The essential feature of such lists is that they should indicate, by a number of stars, the relative importance of the various buildings and their contents. A wide distribution of these lists and maps should be made, so that commanders can be in no doubt as to what they are responsible for protecting, and can have adequate information to guide them in deciding whether or not to allow troops to occupy a particular building.

69. One of the most difficult problems found by the Commission

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69. One of the most difficult problems found by the Commission was that presented when a historical building has been partially requisitioned for occupation by troops. It often occurs that a small corner of a large building, such as a palace or a museum, is occupied by a small party of troops, e.g., an anti-aircraft detachment which has got to be tactically sited. Such partial occupations are to be avoided whenever possible. They immediately raise the question of responsibility for the other part of the building and its contents. The problem is simplified when there is only one entrance where the occupying troops can place a guard or a policeman to supervise entry, but generally there are several entrances through which other troops and civilians can enter without the occupying troops being able to exercise any control.

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69.(cont)

Moreover, there are almost invariably communicating doors leading from the requisitioned to the unrequisitioned parts of the building, and it is thus sel[dom] practicable to isolate the occupied part. In these circumstances damage or loss occurring in the unrequisitioned part of the building is almost invariably attributed to the occupying troops, though it may well have been done by other persons.

It is clear that troops occupying only a small part of a large building cannot be held responsible for the protection of the rest of the building and its contents. At the same time, if loss or damage occurs therein during their occupancy they will almost certainly be blamed, and some steps must be taken to prevent such loss or damage. The only solution that presents itself to the Commission, admittedly not an ideal one, is that every man of the occupying troops should be given a pass, and that the custodians, backed if possible by military or regimental police, should be required to refuse admittance to any member of the Allied forces not in possession of a pass. This scheme postulates the surveillance of the rest of the building by an adequate staff of custodians.

A further difficulty in partially occupied buildings is that the troops have a tendency to overflow into other rooms or parts of the building that have not been requisitioned. This can only be prevented by blocking other entrances and communicating doors where possible, putting up notices and enforcing a proper standard of discipline

70. Wherever possible a building should be occupied by troops of one nationality only, and the senior officer appointed to be responsible for it. When troops of two or more nationalities occupy the same building, the Italian director or custodian has several different officers to deal with. Where mixed billeting cannot be avoided an officer with authority over all the occupying troops should be appointed to act as camp commandant, so that the Italian director or custodian has only one officer to deal with.

71. It is important that town majors and real estate officers should be really competent officers with some previous knowledge of the work, and further that before taking up their appointments they should be furnished with full instructions on their duties, particularly in respect of billetting, and should be in possession of lists and maps of all ancient monuments, historical buildings, collections of objects of art etc., in their areas of responsibility. It is recommended that before an officer is appointed as a town major or real estate officer he should be attached to the office of another town major or real estate officer for instruction in the duties that will be expected of him.

72. It should be the responsibility of the Allied Military Government, having consulted with the military commander as to whether troops are to be permitted to enter, to place conspicuous notices on all ancient monuments, and on the doors of all historical buildings, drawing attention to their nature. A suitable wording might be :-

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loss or damage. The only solution that presents itself to the Commission, admittedly not an ideal one, is that every man of the occupying troops should be given a pass, and that the custodians, backed if possible by military or regimental police, should be required to refuse admittance to any member of the Allied forces not in possession of a pass. This in turn postulates the surveillance of the rest of the building by an adequate staff of custodians.

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72. It should be the responsibility of the Allied Military Government, having consulted with the military commander as to whether troops are to be permitted to enter, to place conspicuous notices on all ancient monuments, and on the doors of all historical buildings, drawing attention to their nature. A suitable wording might be :-

Where troops are permitted to enter;

"(Name of monument or building)"

"This monument (building) is historical. Respect it".

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73. The commission recommends that an AFCA pamphlet be produced as soon as possible outlining the history of civilisation and art in Italy; and point out that whereas the Germans look upon collections of objects of art belonging to other countries chiefly as lucrative fields for looting, the United Nations regard themselves as trustees for such possessions so long as they are in occupation of an enemy country.

Where troops are not permitted to enter;

"(Name of monument or building)"

"Out of Bounds"

"Off Limits"

It is further suggested that formation commanders should make a point of placing notices on the approaches to towns and villages enjoining the troops to respect ancient monuments, historical buildings, etc, and that in the towns and villages themselves they should put up slogans such as "LOOTING: STEALING: COURT-MARTIAL ! "

It is imperative that these notices should be posted as soon as the battle has passed.

74. When the new addition of the booklet "The Soldier's Guide to Italy" is printed it should contain a few strong passages somewhat on the lines suggested in the preceding paragraph, with particular reference to pilfering, souvenir hunting, carving and writing of names on monuments and similar thoughtless and vulgar damage.

75. It is important that all orders, instructions and propaganda issued on the aforementioned points should be made applicable to, and should reach, not merely the Allied land forces, but also all Allied sea and air forces operating in Italy.

Summary of Recommendations.

76. Immediate action suggested in and around Naples.

(a) The Museo Nazionale not to be occupied by Allied troops and to be handed back to the Italian authorities. Para.12.

(b) The French troops to be removed from the Palazzo Reale of Naples. Para.19.

(c) The Italian troops to be removed from the Museo Nazionale di San Martino. Para.33.

(d) British troops to be removed from the church in the Cappucino hermitage in the grounds of the Palazzo di Capodimonte, and the church cleaned up and closed. Para.39.

(e) A joint American and British military police post to be established at the excavations at Pompeii to reinforce the authority of the custodians and to patrol the excavations, particularly after they are closed to visitors. Para.43.

(f) An order to be sent out requiring all units to make lists of furnishings in their possession, wheresoever obtained, and to submit these lists to

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villages enjoining the troops to respect ancient monuments, historical buildings, etc, and that in the towns and villages themselves they should put up slogans such as "LOOTING: STEALING: COURT-MARTIAL ! "

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(f) An order to be sent out requiring all units to make lists of furnishings in their possession, wheresoever obtained, and to submit these lists to "Q" Branch in the case of the British Army and to the appropriate service in the case of the U.S. Army, in order that possession can be regularised. The lists should describe the furnishings and state where and when obtained, so far as this is known. This order should go to all formations and units in occupied Italy. Paras 56 and 64(a).

Copy Distg. Para 25.

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77. General recommendations for the prevention of the recurrence of loss and damage in the future.

(a) Letter to be issued over the personal signature of the General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, 15 Army Group, down to lieutenant-colonels' commands. Para.64(a).

(b) Letter to be issued to army, district, P.B.S. and equivalent commanders. Para.64(b).

(c) Adequate instructions to be issued when any new large scale offensive operation is being planned. Para.65.

(d) Liaison between commanders and A.M.G. to be improved. Advisers with archeological and antiquarian knowledge to be consulted when plans are being made for reserve formations and administrative troops to take over what has lately been the battlefield, and to accompany the reconnaissance party. Initial closing of historical buildings, museums etc. Para.67.

(e) A wide distribution to be made of classified lists of buildings and of maps showing their locations. Para.68.

(f) Partial occupations of buildings to be avoided. Where this is inevitable, special precautions to be taken including the issue of passes, blocking of other entrances and communicating doors where possible, and posting of notices. Para.69.

(g) Mixed billeting to be avoided. Where it cannot be avoided, an officer to be appointed having authority over all troops in the buildings. Para.70.

(h) Town majors and real estate officers to be trained in their duties and to be furnished with full instructions, and with classified lists and maps of historical buildings, etc, in their area. Para.71.

(j) Suitable notices to be posted at the earliest possible moment after fighting has ceased. Para.72.

(k) An A.B.C... pamphlet to be produced. Para.73.

(l) Appropriate passages to be inserted in the booklet "A Soldier's Guide to Italy" when it is re-printed. Para.74.

(m) All orders, instructions and propaganda to be

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5847

(c) Adequate instructions to be issued when large scale offensive operation is being planned. Para.67.

(d) Liaison between commanders and A.M.G. to be improved. Advisers with archaeological and antiquarian knowledge to be consulted when plans are being made for reserve formations and administrative troops to take over what has lately been the battlefield, and to accompany the reconnaissance party. Initial closing of historical buildings, museums etc.

(e) A wide distribution to be made of classified lists of buildings and of maps showing their locations. Para.68.

(f) Partial occupations of buildings to be avoided. Where this is inevitable, special precautions to be taken including the issue of passes, blocking of other entrances and communicating doors where possible, and posting of notices. Para.69.

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(l) Appropriate passages to be inserted in the booklet "A Soldier's Guide to Italy" when it is re-printed. Para.74.

(m) All orders, instructions and propaganda to be made applicable to, and to reach, the Allied sea and air forces as well as the land forces. Para.75.

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PART III : THE PROBLEM IN OTHER PARTS OF OCCUPIED ITALY, INCLUDING SICILY.

78. For the reasons set out in paragraph 6, the Commission have so far confined their investigations to Campania. The following witnesses were, however, called in order to enable the Commission to form some idea of the problem in the other parts of Italy, including Sicily.

Major Norman T. Newton, Air Corps, U.S.Army, Regional Adviser for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to Region II, Allied Military Government.

This officer stated that he had conferred with the Italian authorities responsible for monuments, galleries and antiquities in all other parts of the occupied mainland of Italy. These authorities could not speak as to the position in the then actual fighting zone, but elsewhere they had heard of no instance of damage or loss caused by Allied forces. Major Newton had personally carried out extensive tours and had come across no instance of such damage or loss.

Captain Mason Hammond, Air Corps, U.S.Army.

This officer stated that he had been Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments in Sicily until 24th October, 1943. All records about Sicily were still in Palermo, so the witness had to speak from memory. He said that works of art were largely stored in places of safe-keeping, and that to the best of his knowledge the occupying forces in Sicily had respected monuments, apart from names being written up and similar defacements made such as might be expected from tourists. Damage had been done by occupying troops to educational institutions in Palermo. Much damage was done to cultural institutions during the early days of the occupation by civilians, and other damage was caused by Italian prisoners of war.

79. On the foregoing evidence the Commission are inclined to think that detailed investigation into damage or loss caused by Allied forces on the occupied mainland of Italy, other than Campania, would reveal that little or nothing of the sort has occurred.

They are less sanguine about the position in Sicily, and beg leave to suggest that if it is still desired that a detailed investigation should be carried out there, another Commission, composed of officers at present stationed in Sicily, be appointed to carry out that investigation.

A. Coller Major-General, President.

Robert J. Burkle Colonel, Members.

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

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A. Coller Major-General, President.

Members.

Colonel,

Licut. Colonel,

Major.

NAPLES,

21st January, 1944.

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

ANNEXURE "A"

TO

INTERIM REPORT BY THE ALLIED COMMISSION ON ENQUIRY.

Summary of loss and damage to real and personal property of historical and educational importance in Campania attributable to Allied forces.

1. Museo Nazionale of Naples;

No damage. Para's 10 to 13.

2. Palazzo Reale of Naples;

Approximately 1,200 square metres of silk brocade in 16 rooms torn down and removed;
about 40 oil paintings removed;
about 7 oil paintings damaged;
about 100 chairs removed;
about 10 clocks removed;
about 3 or 4 clocks damaged;
about 6 or 7 candlesticks removed;
about 15 or 20 ornaments removed.

Also:
10 large oil paintings damaged, presumably by French troops.

The brocades were not more than 100 years old and easily torn. Most of them had been damaged by bombing and subsequent exposure to weather. It is doubtful whether it would ever have been possible to repair them save in a few rooms. None of the other objects was older than 19th Century. Para's 14 to 23.

3. Biblioteca Nazionale in the Palazzo Reale of Naples;

Troops broke into the library more than once, forced open a safe from which they removed seven 19th Century gold medals and caused confusion generally. The director is responsible not only for the National Library but also for the Libraries of Campania and Calabria. She had not been able to check all the books which would be a very lengthy task, but to the question "Do you think that many books have been lost or damaged by Allied troops", she replied "I cannot tell, but I don't think many, and I hope not many". Para. 24.

4. Castel Nuovo including the Biblioteca della Societa Napoletana di Storia Patria:

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2. Palazzo Reale of Naples;

Approximately 1,200 square metres of silk brocade in 16 rooms torn down and removed;
about 40 oil paintings removed;
about 7 oil paintings damaged;
about 100 chairs removed;
about 10 clocks removed;
about 3 or 4 clocks damaged;
about 6 or 7 candlesticks removed;
about 15 or 20 ornaments removed.

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10 large oil paintings damaged, presumably by French troops.

The brocades were not more than 100 years old and easily torn. Most of them had been damaged by bombing and subsequent exposure to weather. It is doubtful whether it would ever have been possible to repair them save in a few rooms. None of the other objects was older than 19th Century.

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Para. 24.

4. Castel Nuovo including the Biblioteca della Societa Napoletana di Storia Patria:

Troops broke into the library several times and caused confusion. The director alleged that some historical books of value had been removed; also some more modern books. He could not specify numbers. He also alleged that troops had removed some 16th, 17th and 18th Century prints but again could not say how many.

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4. (cont)

The caretaker was unable to confirm these allegations. Para. 25.

Troops or sailors or mercantile marine were probably responsible for breaking into a 15th Century tomb and for taking grisly relics from four mummified bodies dating back to the 15th or 16th Century which were preserved in the basement for exhibition purposes. Para. 26.

5. The University of Naples;

American troops did much damage in six of the scientific departments, removing or damaging valuable scientific instruments and impairing the value of various scientific collections. The rector estimates the cost of the damage in these departments as amounting to 7,545,720 Lire, a figure which the Commission had no means of checking and which it does not accept as even approximately accurate. But when the true figure of Allied responsibility is arrived at it will be a large sum of money. Para's 27 to 32.

6. Museo Nazionale di San Martino;

No damage. Para. 33.

7. Museo d'Arte del Duca di Martina at the Villa Floridiana;

One Chinese bowl broken } neither of any
one Chinese plate broken } great value
two small oil paintings removed, possibly 16th or 17th Century. Para. 34.

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8. Regia Accademia di Belle Arti;

Some damage, (extent not ascertainable owing to the objects being walled up) to plaster casts and student paintings. Para. 35.

9. Regio Instituto d'Arte Industriale;

No damage. Para. 36.

10. The Palazzo di Capodimonte;

Objects of little historic or artistic importance removed :-

one water colour painting, 19th Century;
five small porcelain vases } part of the decoration
two small porcelain birds } of two early 19th Century clocks;
two small bronze coats of arms prised off an ornament described as "[illegible] ware".

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two small oil paintings moved, possibly
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Some damage,(extent not ascertainable owing to the objects being walled in) to plaster casts and student paintings.

Para. 35.

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No damage.

Para. 36.

10. The Palazzo di Capodimonte;

Objects of little historic or artistic importance removed :-

one water colour painting, 19th Century;
five small porcelain vases) part of the decoration
two small porcelain birds) of two early 19th Century clocks;
two small bronze coats of arms prised off an ornament described as "not very important";
one valuable hunting knife with porcelain handle (18th Century);
two flint-lock pistols (19th Century).

More important is the loss of an old silver communion plate from the Royal Chapel.

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10.(cont)

The following damage in the church of the Cappucine hermitage in the grounds is also possibly attributable to troops :-

one chased bronze door of the altar tabernacle removed (now in possession of the curator);
two doors to wall niches (oleria) removed;
two bronze crucifixes, one large, one small, removed.

Para's 37 to 39.

11. Piazza del Plebiscito;

No damage.

Para. 40.

12. Ville Nazionale;

No damage.

Para. 41.

13. Palazzo of Caserta;

eleven small pictures were removed from their frames and taken away while British troops were in occupation;

British troops had access to the royal apartments. It may be that minor objects of art are missing but the curator could not, or would not, say that this is so.

Both British and Americans removed tables and chairs without giving receipts. Some of those taken by the Americans have already been returned.

Para. 42.

14. Excavations at Pompeii;

Minor damage only, mostly caused by troops who climb over the walls and enter the ruins, usually after they have been closed to the public.

Para. 43.

15. Capua and Benevento;

Not visited. Churches and historical buildings have been severely damaged by bombing and shell-fire, and are still open to casual visitors whether civilians or troops, so that it would be impossible to assess what further damage, if any, has been done by Allied forces.

Para. 44.

16. Other parts of Campania.

No report of any damage.

Para. 45.

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No damage. Para. 41.

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British troops had access to the royal apartments, It may be that minor objects of art are missing but the curator could not, or would not, say that this is so.

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16. Other parts of Campania.

No report of any damage. Para. 45.

The Commission wish to state emphatically that they found no evidence, nor was the suggestion made to them, that any historic monument or object of art of first importance had been damaged or lost by the action of Allied troops.

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

14 MAR 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

JB.2/ps

Ref: 20900/MFAA

13 May 1945

SUBJECT: Preservation of Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy.

TO : SCAO, AAI, 5 Army
SCAO, AAI, 8 Army
SCAO, 4 Corps
Regional Commissioners, TOSCANA Region
EMILIA Region
LIGURIA Region
PIEMONTE Region
LOMBARDIA Region
VENEZIA Region

1. Forwarded herewith for your use are additional copies of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 20 of 3 April 45, which supersedes AAI 5842 Administrative Instruction No. 10, 1944 and AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 54, 1944.

2. The provisions of the former AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 are not substantially altered within the Army Areas. In particular the responsibility for the requisition of a Listed Monument is delegated to Commanders not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status.

3. Your attention is however called to the conditions governing requisition of a Listed Monument in territory behind rear army boundaries. Responsibility is not here delegated, but rests with AFHQ in consultation with the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. Regional Commissioners are not therefore entitled to approve directly of the occupation of any Listed Monument in such territory. Advice should be addressed in such cases to this Headquarters for the attention of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

By Command of Rear Admiral STONE:

G R Lupton

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

SCAO, AAI, 8 Army
SCAO, 4 Corps
Regional Commissioners, TOSCANA Region
EMILIA Region
LIGURIA Region
PIEMONTE Region
LOMBARDIA Region
VENEZIE Region

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By Command of Rear Admiral STONE:

G R Upjohn

G.R. UPJOHN,
Brigadier,
V.P., CA Section.

Incls —
Copies of AFHQ Adm. Mem.
No. 20, as follows:
SCAO, AMG, Armies - 10 each
SCAO, 4 Corps - 10
Each RC - 5 plus 1
for each Prov. Coms.

20980
14 MAG 1945

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

0304

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

4 MAG. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

20900/MFAA

4 May 1945

Subject: Request for Publications.

To : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

May fifty (50) copies of AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 30, subject: Preservation of Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy, dated 3 April 45, please be forwarded for the use of this Headquarters, especially for that of the Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

G. S. Bonham-Carter 1/61

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
VP CA Sect

5841

Present. Copies of Memo. 30 ltd. reproduced here.

BMD

4 MAG. 1945

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

27 APR. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Ref. AC/5587/INL

27 April 1943

SUBJECT : Use of Industrial Facilities for Civil Requirements.

TO : Regional and Provincial Commissioners and Directors of Sub-Commissions.

1. This letter is written with reference to Administrative Memorandum No. 14 dated 7 March 1945 issued on the above subject by Allied Force Headquarters, a copy of which has previously been forwarded to you.

2. Attention is directed to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Administrative Memorandum No.14. It will be noted that cases presented under paragraph 4a to the responsible Area, District, Base Section or Army Commander, or other responsible military authority, whether presented by this Section, a Sub-Commission, a Regional or Provincial Commissioner, must be accompanied with a complete and factual justification. Likewise under paragraph 4c cases submitted by this Section to an investigating sub-committee appointed by the Industrial Co-ordination Committee of the Allied Force Local Resources (Italian) Board, through AFLRB must be accompanied with a complete and factual justification.

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3. There is attached hereto a form prepared for use by this Section in submitting cases under paragraph 4c. The form will serve to indicate the type of information which constitutes a complete and factual justification whether the case is to be submitted under paragraph 4c or 4c. Sub-Commissions, Regional and Provincial Commissioners will furnish all such information whether presenting a case directly to the responsible Area, District, Base

20900

27 APR. 1945

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

Section or Army Commander or other responsible military authority under paragraph 4a or transmitting information to this Section with a request that a case be presented under paragraph 4c or 4c.

4. A detailed technical instruction is being issued by the Director of the Industry Sub-Commission to AC/AMG Industry Officers for their guidance on this subject.

1 Encl.
Questionnaire

A. G. ANTOLINI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

Copy to:
File 5615

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

April 1945

CASE SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM NUMBER 14, DATED 7 MARCH 1945, ISSUED BY ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

TO : Industrial Co-ordination Committee, AFHQ(E) Board through AFHQ

1. Name of Firm.
2. Name of Executives.
3. Location of Plant.
4. Exact designation of military authority responsible for military occupancy.
5. Exact designation of military unit occupying premises or about to occupy premises.
6. Period of military occupancy.
7. Description of facility.
   a. Number of buildings.
   b. Dimension of each building.
   c. Use which has normally been made of each building.
   d. Diagram of building.
8. Statement as to the nature of the normal production.
9. General statement as to the importance to the Italian economy of the products manufactured.
10. Statement as to the requirements of the output.
    a. By the Allied armed forces.

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b. By the Italian armed forces.

c. By the civilian population.

11. Statement as to the availability in Italy of the product indicating the quantity now being imported from Allied sources.

12. Statement as to the present condition of premises and of the machinery and equipment.

13. Statement as to whether repairs, if necessary, can be effected and as to whether the machinery can be operated.

14. Statement as to quantities of materials required for re-building and quantities available locally.

15. Statement as to stocks of raw materials on hand.

16. Statement as to requirements of raw materials in addition to those available.

17. Statement as to availability of raw materials.

18. Statement as to requirements of power.

19. Statement as to availability of power.

20. Statement as to requirements of transports.

21. Statement as to availability of transport, proximity to rail transport, etc.

22. Statement as to present productive capacity of entire facility, giving due regard to feasibility of making repairs, availability of raw materials, power, transport and labor.

23. Statement as to productive capacity of the portion of facility and equipment which has been, or is about to be occupied by the military.

24. Statement as to availability of substitutes for products manufactured by the facility.

25. Statement as to the nature of the military occupancy

a. Number of men occupying premises.

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b. Use to which facility is being put by military authorities.

c. Statement as to portion of plant occupied or to be occupied and machinery and equipment being used, or to be used by the military.

d. Extent to which permanent damage is being done to the facility by the occupation.

26. Statement of particulars of previous cases submitted and results, together with copies of all papers.

27. General statement as to justification for submission of case.

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

RESTRICTED DCK/fs

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 20) 3 April 1945

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY

AFHQ Administrative Memorandum Number 54, 1944 and Headquarters, AAI (Admin. Echelon) Administrative Instruction Number 10, 1944, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Tactical considerations must obviously influence the occupation of historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives) and artistic treasures during actual fighting, however, a rigid control over such occupation will be imposed by Commanders as soon as fighting has ceased. In the Army Areas, the occupation by troops of any specific buildings is not forbidden except that churches will NOT be used for normal troop accommodation. In cases of extreme necessity churches may be used temporarily to shelter wounded personnel awaiting evacuation. This authority is not to be interpreted to allow their use as casualty clearing stations or hospitals. The responsibilities for decision as to whether an historical building is to be occupied or not within army areas may be delegated to Commanders not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status, except that during actual fighting, in cases of extreme operational necessity lower Commanders may act to meet emergencies.

2. Inasmuch as the greatest damage is likely to occur between the time the battle moves forward and the time reserve formations and administrative units assume full control, it will be the responsibility of commanders to place guards on all historical buildings during this phase, insofar as their resources allow, so that their eventual occupation will be planned and orderly.

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3. In all territory behind rear army boundaries, historical buildings will not be occupied when alternative accomodation is available, or without the express authority in writing of this headquarters which will, in such instances, consult the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission. In territory behind Rear Army boundaries Churches will NOT be occupied in any circumstances.

4. To avoid needless damage to works of art, Allied Commission has prepared lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives), and artistic treasures of ITALY, with the degree of their importance indicated. These lists are known as "Lists of Protected Monuments" and supersede the lists printed in the Zone Handbook of Italy, and AFHQ General Orders Number 68, 1943, insofar as it refers to the Zone Handbook. For easy reference these lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, and will be issued by the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of Allied Commission on demand.

5. Headquarters 15th Army Group will insure that Army Headquarters, independent formations and any static Headquarters which may be under their command, hold a complete set of the lists referred to above and that appropriate sections of these lists are issued to all concerned. Districts, Base Sections and other equivalent territorial commands of AFHQ/NTOUSA will insure that complete sets are maintained at their Headquarters and that the undermentioned keep a file of those sections which affect their areas of administrative control:

Please Destroy

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

Headquarters Areas
Headquarters Sub-Areas
Town Majors
Real Estate Officers

(Attached at Appendix A is an index showing the subdivision of lists by areas).

6. a. Whenever it is found essential for operational reasons to occupy any such buildings, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for notifying the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of Allied Commission at the earliest opportunity. Normally this will be done by reference to the AC/AMG Monuments and Fine Arts officer attached to the Army or lower formation. Every reasonable precaution will be taken to prevent careless or wilful damage and especially souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored separately from the parts occupied; communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, as will also unnecessary entrances from outside whether to the occupied parts or unoccupied parts. Notice boards will be erected, troops billeted in the building will be issued passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter.

b. A single officer will, in each instance, be made responsible for the observation of these precautions and arrangements will be made thereby responsible Italian officials may have access for purposes of inspection.

7. Partial occupation of a large historical building, i.e. the occupation of only a small corner, or occupation by troops of more than one Allied Nation will be avoided wherever possible. In the past buildings so occupied have suffered a high proportion of loss and damage, not necessarily attributable to the occupying unit(s).

8. AC/AMG has a staff of Monuments and Fine Arts officers with expert knowledge of such matters who are attached to Armies and in some cases to lower formations and who should be consulted in all cases of doubt. Where such officers rule that specific items e.g. of furniture should be included in those stored separately, their ruling will be binding subject to the right of appeal of the occupying unit to this headquarters through normal channels.

9. In addition to the historical monuments mentioned in the lists, there exist important repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. The sites of such repositories are, with a few exceptions included in the lists. There may, however, be other repositories not included in the lists. It is to be noted that repositories may be situated in the open country and that they may not on first impression appear to contain art treasures. Except in case of extreme operational necessity it is essential that they not be occupied, and that particular care be exercised to protect the sites and not to disturb or move the contents until examination can be made. Appropriate action for this purpose will be taken by commanders and the sites of repositories will immediately be reported to the appropriate AC/AMG Monuments and Fine Arts officer in order that inspections and examinations of the contents may be made.

10. In the case of organized collections and written papers (archivos), and of books, it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing information necessary for the war effort. Careless handling or dis-arrangement can be as harmful

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

AFHQ Administrative Memo # 20 (Cont'd)

as destruction. In the event of the occupation of buildings, or parts of buildings, containing such collections, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent damage or dispersal.

11. All operation and administrative orders involving the occupation of territory containing historical buildings will contain clear and specific instructions to troops on the lines indicated in this instruction.

BY COMMAND OF FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER:

C. W. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
C

APPENDIX "A"

LIST OF REGIONAL SECTIONS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS

1 and 2. Sardinia and Sicily; Apulia, Calabria, Campania and Lucania (revised edition).

3. Lazio and Abruzzi-Molise.

4. Tuscany, Umbria and Le Marche.

5. Liguria and Piedmont.

6. Emilia and Lombardia.

7. Le Tre Venezia.

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

20 APR. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

20900/MFAA 20 April 1945

Subject: Transmittal of Document.

To : SCAO, AMG, 5 Army, attn. MFAA Officer (Capt. Keller)
SCAO, AMG, 8 Army, attn. MFAA Officer (Maj. Newton)
RC, UMBRIA-MARCHE Region, attn. Capt. Marriott, c/o PC ANCONA ~~(with 2 copies of incl)~~
RC, TOSCANA Region, attn. MFAA Officer (Lt. Hartt), FLORENCE
RC, EMILIA Region, attn. MFAA Officer (Capt. Croft-Murray or Capt. Pinsent) (with 2 copies of incl)
RC, LIGURIA Region, attn. MFAA Officer (Lt.Col. Gardner)
RC, PIEMONTE Region, attn. MFAA Officer (Capt. Enthoven).

5837

Herewith, on the chance that none has reached you via Army or Regional channels, (a copy) (copies) for retention, of AFHQ Adm. Mem. No. 20, dated 3 Apr 45.

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Lt.Col., Spec.Res.
Director.

20 APR. 1945

0 8 1 4

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

3 APR. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

MFAA/ps

20900/MFAA

3 April 1945

Subject: Transmittal of Directives.

To : CA Section.

Forwarded herewith in sextuplicate, for onward transmission to IV Corps, in accordance with the instruction contained in para. 2(b), Minutes of VP's Meeting, CA Section (27 Mar 45), No. 91, are the directives detailed hereunder.

Signed by Col. DeWald

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Lt.Col., Spec.Res.
Director.

---

(1) CMO 123, dated 13 Feb 44.
(2) HQ. AAI Adm. Instr. No. 10, dated 30 Mar 44. (Printed in Lists of Protected Monuments - Italy. Section 7 of the Lists is supplied).
(3) Letter G-1-O, AAI, 2108/42, dated 15 Sep 44.
(4) Amendment No. 1 to (2) above, dated Dec 44.
(5) Letter AFHQ, AG 000.4/019 GOT-O, dated 7 Jan 45.
(6) HQ. MAAF Operations Instruction No. 97, dated 12 Jan 45.

5934

NOTE: Publication of a consolidated 15 Army Group, AFHQ Memorandum on the protection of historical monuments is expected daily.

3 APR. 1945

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

MON. FINE ARTS SIC
4345

HQMAAF/S.63/31/AIR. 1st Ind. ACT/JHF/ebw
HEADQUARTERS, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES, APO 650, U.S.ARMY,
31 MARCH, 1945.

31 MAR 1945

To: Commanding Officer, Allied Commission, APO 394, U.S.Army.
(Attn: Civil Affairs Section).

As requested in basic communication, one copy of MAAF Operations Instruction Number 97, dated 12 January 1945, subject, "Protection of Historical Monuments and Civilian Population" is attached hereto.

FOR THE AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

HEADQUARTERS
A. C.

for C. F. CAMELL,
Brigadier General, USA,
Director of Operations
and Intelligence.

1 Incl: as above.

5833

A C C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUB-SECTION
- 2 APR 1945
FILE No 20900

31 MAR 1945

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

461

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

20900/MFAA

24 March 1945

Subject: Protection of Historical Monuments and Artistic Treasures.

To : HQ. Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, APO 650 U.S. Army, attn. Office of Director of Operations.

1. Ref. your HQAAF/S.63/31/Air of 19 Mar 45, subject as above, copies to this HQ.

2. Since it appears that this HQ. has not received a copy of HQ. MAAF Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12 Jan 45, subject also as above, may a copy or copies please be forwarded. The Instruction in question is of great interest to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission, this HQ.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. A. S. Dollard, Major

for G.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
VP CA Sec

5832

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

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES
Office of the Director of Operations

APO 650, U.S.Army,
12 January 1945.

OPERATIONS INSTRUCTION)
NUMBER 97)

PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CIVILIAN POPULATION

1. The policy of this headquarters regarding the preservation of historical and cultural monuments and the protection of the civilian population within the areas of operations is as follows.

2. In all cases, military necessity is the over-riding consideration. However, it is the personal desire of the Supreme Allied Commander that, subject to the limitations imposed by military necessity, the civilian population, cities and historical and cultural monuments should be spared from bombardment or attack by our land, sea and air forces.

3. The locations of historical and cultural monuments both ahead of us and in territories occupied by us are known and published from time to time.

4. Steps will be taken by all commanders of units to ensure compliance by all concerned with the spirit of the desire of the Supreme Allied Commander in this matter.

By command of the Air Commander-in-Chief:

5831

C. P. CABELL,
Brigadier General, USA,
Director of Operations
and Intelligence.

DISTRIBUTION:
CG, NASAF - 2
CG, MATAF - 2
AOC, BAF - 2
AOC, MACAF - 2
File S.6/5/Air
File S.63/7 Air
D.Ops

Once # 1

RESTRICTED

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

(50)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

20900/MFAA

24 March 1945

Subject: Protection of Historical Monuments and Artistic Treasures.

To : HQ. Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, APO 650 U.S. Army, attn. Office of Director of Operations.

(49)

1. Ref. your MAAF/S.63/31/Air of 19 Mar 45, subject as above, copies to this HQ.

2. Since it appears that this HQ. has not received a copy of HQ. MAAF Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12 Jan 45, subject also as above, may a copy or copies please be forwarded. The instruction in question is of great interest to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission, this HQ.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W.G.S. Dobbs, Major

for C.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
VP CA Sec

COPY

(49)

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES
Office of the Director of Operations

ACT-GSFU-fw

Ref: HQAAF/S.63/31/Air.

APO 650, U.S. Army
19 March 1945

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Artistic Treasures.

TO : Mediterranean Allied Strategical Air Forces.
Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Forces.
Balkan Air Forces.
Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Forces.

1. Attention is drawn to this Headquarters Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12th January 1945, on the above subject.

2. Further to that Instruction, you should be aware of the existence of the PALAZZO BORROMEO on ISOLA BELLA, a small island in LAKE MAGGIORE, position 45° 54'N, 68° 32'E, grid reference D7615. It has recently become known that a deposit of art treasures has been organised on this island, and is located either in the PALAZZO BORROMEO itself, or in the Palace grounds.

3. The provisions of Operations Instruction No. 97 will therefore apply to this island.

BY COMMAND OF THE AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

5824

/s/ C.P. Cabell

/t/ C.P. CABELL,
Brigadier General, USA,
Director of Operations
and Intelligence.

Copy to: H.Q., Allied Commission, APO. 394,
Civil Affairs Section (your 20906/MFAA of 12th March 1945 refers).

NB This instruction has not reached our Mo. Gp.

0818

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

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Artistic Treasures.

TO : Mediterranean Allied Strategical Air Forces.
Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Forces.
Balkan Air Forces.
Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Forces.

1. Attention is drawn to this Headquarters Operations Instruction No. 97 of 12th January 1945, on the above subject.

2. Further to that Instruction, you should be aware of the existence of the PALAZZO BORROMEO on ISOLA BELLA, a small island in LAKE MAGGIORE, position 45° 54'N, 08° 32'E, grid reference D7615. It has recently become known that a deposit of art treasures has been organised on this island, and is located either in the PALAZZO BORROMEO itself, or in the Palace grounds.

3. The provisions of Operations Instruction No. 97 will therefore apply to this island.

BY COMMAND OF THE AIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

5829

/s/ C.P. Cabell

/t/ C.P. CABELL,
Brigadier General, USA,
Director of Operations
and Intelligence.

Copy to: H.Q., Allied Commission, APO. 394,
Civil Affairs Section (your 20906/MFAA of 12th March 1945 refers).

NB This instruction has not reached our Mfm. Br. A.P.

20906

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

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

24 FEB 1945

24th February

(48)

AIDE MEMOIRE FOR COMMUNICATION TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE CONTENTS OF THE NEW DIRECTIVE ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION

In file 20001

.....

4. The Allied Commission will limit its dealings with respect to territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to consultation with and advise to the Ministers of the Italian Government.

5. The advisory functions of the Sub-Commissions of Education, Monuments and Fine Arts, Local Government, Legal and Labour in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be performed only when requested by the Italian Government.

.....

7. It will no longer be necessary for the Italian Government to obtain approval of the Allied Commission for Italian appointments, whether to national or local offices, in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government except with regard to the attached list (Appendix "A") of positions having military significance. The Italian Government will have the right to alter appointments made previously by Allied authorities.

.....

5829

9. It is the desire of the Allies to encourage free trade in knowledge and learning with the Italian people. Arrangements will be facilitate for the flow between Italy and the United Nations of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical, and artistic nature, and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and the United Nations.

/s/ HAROLD MACMILLAN

20900

24 FEB 1945

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

18 FEB 1945

EXTRACT

(47)

GENERAL ROUTINE ORDERS

by

General Sir H. MAITLAND WILSON, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALLIED FORCES

MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE

Serial No. 7 — 18 February 1944

* * * * * *

PART III. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH

* * * * * *

123. Occupation of Land and Buildings in Italian Territory

* * * * * *

Selection of Property 5827

4. Places of worship, convents, buildings classified as historical monuments or containing collections of articles of artistic, archaeological or cultural interest, will not be selected for occupation ~~except~~ except on the personal authority of the District, Area, or Sub Area Commander.

5. Essential government buildings and premises necessary for the administration of the civil population will also be avoided, except in the case of urgent operational necessity.

6. A representative of AMG will be consulted before authority is given to requisition buildings of the nature set out in paras 4 and 5 above.

* * * * * *

(Applicable to all Troops, CMF).

6581/Q(Maint).

20900
18 FEB 1945

COPIA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI

DI ANCONA

(46)

Ancona, 27 Gennaio 1945

N. di Prot. 2370/1308
Posiz AN/O

Lt.Col. GUY KLWES
Comissario dell'A.M.G.
per la Provincia di
ANCONA

e.p.c. S.E. Il PREFETTO di
ANCONA

Al Ministero della Pubblica
Istruzione - Direzione Generale
delle Antichita' e Belle Arti
ROMA

Oggetto: Monumenti della Citta' di ANCONA.-

Alla Sottocommissione per i
Monumenti Belle Arti e Archivi
A.C. - A.M.G.
ROMA

La zona di Ancona prospicente il porto e' stata, come Le e' noto, duramente colpita nel corso degli avvenimenti bellici che hanno particolarmente convolto nelle operazioni guerresche questa citta'.

Sono ad attestar cio' il notevole numero di case crollate, di mura abbattute, di chiese distrutte in quello che fu il quartiere piu' antico dell'abitato.

Dal colle Guasco, sormontato dal Duomo, al mare si sviluppo' infatti la citta' nel corso dei secoli. A partire dal primo nucleo fondato dalla colonia dorica, sull'alto del colle, l'abitato venne estendendosi giu' per l'erta fino al mare e seguì' poi la curva naturale del porto, con nuove costruzioni susseguentesi e cinte sempre piu' vaste di mura.

Case modeste e dimore patrizie, chiese e pubblici edifici, vie sinuose e piazze raccolte vennero nel volger del tempo ad arricchire l'aggregato urbano dando ad esso quel volto che costituiva la fisonomia caratteristica di Ancona.

Tutte le epoche avevano lasciato la loro traccia con i monumenti che sono tangibile testimonianza di civilta': resti delle mura greche, reliquie romane insigni come ad es. l'anfiteatro e l'arco di Traiano, chiese e monumenti dell'epoca paleocristiana, romanica, gotica, del rinascimento. L'arte barocca e la neo lassica erano degnamente rappresentate con chiese, palazzi, teatro.

Principal file copy = 2005

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

N. di Prot. 2570/1508
Posiz AN/O

Lt.Col. GUY [illegible]
Commissario dell'A.M.G.
per la Provincia di
ANCONA

e.p.c. S.E. il PREFETTO di
ANCONA

Al Ministero della Pubblica
Istruzione - Direzione Generale
delle Antichita' e Belle Arti
ROMA

Oggetto: Monumenti della Citta' di ANCONA.-

Alla Sottocommissione per i
Monumenti Belle Arti e Archivi
A.C. - A.M.G.
ROMA

La zona di Ancona prospicente il porto e' stata, come Le e' noto, duramente colpita nel corso degli avvenimenti bellici che hanno particolarmente coinvolto nelle operazioni guerresche questa citta'.

5824

Sono ad attestar cio' il notevole numero di case crollate, di mura abbattute, di chiese distrutte in quello che fu il quartiere piu' antico dell'abitato.

Dal colle Guasco, sormontato dal Duomo, al mare si sviluppo' infatti la citta' nel corso dei secoli. A partire dal primo nucleo fondato dalla colonia dorica, sull'alto del colle, l'abitato venne estendendosi giu' per l'erta fino al mare e seguì poi la curva naturale del porto, con nuove costruzioni susseguentesi e cinte sempre piu' vaste di mura.

Case modeste e dimore patrizie, chiese e pubblici edifici, vie sinuose e piazze raccolte vennero nel volger del tempo ad arricchire l'aggregato urbano dando ad esso quel volto che costituiva la fisonomia caratteristica di Ancona.

Tutte le epoche avevano lasciato la loro traccia con i monumenti che sono tangibile testimonianza di civilta': resti delle mura greche, reliquie romane insigni come ad es. l'anfiteatro e l'arco di Traiano, chiese e monumenti dell'epoca paleocristiana, romanica, gotica, del rinascimento. L'arte barocca e la neo classica erano degnamente rappresentate con chiese, palazzi, teatro.

Principal file copy - 2005

0824
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785060

Tutta questa testimonianza tangibile di civilta', d'arte e di storia, ha purtroppo avuto la grande sciagura di essere stata colpita e mutilata in maniera gravissima per la sua eccessiva vicinanza agli obiettivi bellici del porto, ne' poteva essere diversamente per una citta' che sul mare aveva avuto la sua origine e dal mare aveva tratto le sue ragioni di vita.

Con quanto dolore noi abbiamo veduto via via, col progredire degli eventi l'accrescersi di queste ferite, con altrettanta fede ed affetto ci siamo ora posti al difficile compito di tentare di sanare queste ferite e di far si' che il danno non sia aggravato.

Il lavoro che la Soprintendenza ha compiuto, svolge e ha in programma per la conservazione e restauro dei monumenti, col valido aiuto e consiglio degli Ufficiali Alleati della Sotto Commissione per i Monumenti e le Belle Arti, Le e' noto. A noi e' nota la sua competente sensibilita', che, come Architetto, Le permette di apprezzare maggiormente il valore dei nostri monumenti; la sua appassionata cura, il suo valido interessamento.

E' perciо' che a Lei mi rivolgo per segnalarle il grave pericolo che queste insigni reliquie dell'arte e della storia del passato corrono con le demolizioni che si vanno effettuando nella zona interessata e specialmente nelle strade attorno al porto.

Torme di operai improvvisati o organizzati da private imprese e militari hanno invaso la zona delle rovine e spogliano gi edifici di tutto quanto e' asportabile. Armati di picconi, di seghe e di altri attrezzi essi prendono coppi e pianelle dai tetti; travi in legno, quasi sempre in ottimo stato di conservazione, che in parte segati finiranno nel fuoco, vengono tolti dai tetti e dai solai senza tener conto che, per le loro notev li dimensioni e lunghezza, non potranno venir sostituiti per chissa' quanto tempo; pavimenti vengono distrutti; infissi di porte e finestre scardinati prendono il volo, lasciando le nude mura e i tronconi di pietra in squallido abbandono finche' esse non si abbattono sotto le macchine militari ed i picconi demolitori per finire come riempimento delle buche stradali e delle banchine del porto.

Il vuoto e la distruzione avanzano con impressionante rapidita' da quella che fu la piazzetta di San Primiano, su per l'erta verso il Duomo e lungo il mare, a cavallo della via Saffi.

E' necessario a cio' porre un riparo e sospendere la distruzione.

Non e' piu' sufficente che il personale tecnico della Soprintendenza, come da mesi va facendo, segua giorno per giorno le vicende della distruzione tentando di far risparmiare quanto resta delle antiche costruzioni e sottraendo alla fusione di riempimento i frammenti architettonici e scultorei dei monumenti, ne' basta che la Soprintendenza fornisca, come ha fatto, agli Uffici militari addetti ai lavori, la pianta e l'elenco degli edifici monumentali.

Lo e' certo noto che il monumento trae gran parte del suo valore dall'ambiente che lo circonda e di esso non puo' fare a meno senza che resti gravemente offeso il rapporto delle misure, dei volumi, delle ombre e delle luci.

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

D'altra parte il volto monumentale della citta' e' dato anche dalle strade e dalle piazze con la successione di elementi generalmente modesti e senza pretese che con la loro cornice danno il tono agli edifici d'importanza maggiore e quasi sempre la ragione delle dimensioni spaziali, dell'ubicazione e del colore di questi.

I crolli inoltre hanno qua e la' quasi ovunque messo in luce resti di antiche ed importanti costruzioni, occultate anche da molti anni, di cui si era perduta la traccia per la sovrapposizione di successive fabbriche. Sono resti di mura e di volte, porte ed archi talvolta adorni d'importanti elementi decorativi, comunque di notevole e forse capitale importanza per lo studio dei problemi d'arte e di storia della nostra citta'.

Si e' ottenuto che fosse risparmiata l'antica Porta con arco a sesto acuto che dal porto per piazza San Prisciano immetteva in via Saffi e quindi in citta', ma essa e', ora, piccola reliquia in mezzo ad un gran vuoto, isolata e privata della sua significativa funzione di dar accesso all'abitato, e di inquadrare la prospettiva verso la piazza e verso la strada.

Occorre ora arginare validamente questa distruzione ed e' per cio' che io mi rivolgo al Rappresentante del Governo Alleato perche' vengano fermate le demolizioni, per poi riprenderle, se ed ove opportuno o necessario, con metodo che consenta di conservare quanto e' rimasto del volto monumentale della citta'. E' assolutamente necessario che ogni iniziativa di tal genere, anche militare, nell'ambito della vecchia citta' sia presa dopo aver interpellato la Soprintendenza competente.

E' necessario porre un freno anche alla spogliazione degli edifici da parte di privati, impresari, militari e disciplinare la raccolta dei materiali, ove e' conveniente e possibile, in modo che essi possano venir distribuiti pel loro criterio, secondo le necessita'. Perche' non accada, come e' accaduto, che la Soprintendenza non ebbe nonostante le ripetute richieste, l'autorizzazione di utilizzare ceppi e mattoni e travi delle case distrutte per riparare chiese e monumenti - dovette poi veder quello stesso materiale, che per la salvezza dei monumenti sarebbe stato prezioso, predato da ignoti per la mancanza di disciplina, di sorveglianza e di un piano organico di recupero e, riutilizzazione, o distrutte senza criterio come e' accaduto recentemente anche a Pesaro (caserma di artiglieria).

Sono sicuro che Ella vorra' prendere a cuore la cosa che riveste carattere della massima urgenza, con la premura che richiedono la conservazione ed il restauro dei nostri monumenti; ed evitare che ancor piu' si aggravi l'impoverimento di mezzi atti a risanare le ferite della citta'.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE

F.to Arch. Riccardo Pacini.

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

MFAA? 7520

FJS/jjr

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

45

8 January 1945

G-5: 619.3

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Civilian Population.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

44

1. Reference is made to letter this Headquarters, file AG 000.4/019 GCT-O, dated 7 January 1945.

2. It is requested that two complete sets of such location lists of historical and cultural monuments as are available be furnished this Headquarters at the earliest possible date.

3. All future location lists will be furnished this Headquarters in triplicate.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

HEADQUARTERS 9 JAN 1945 A. C.

F. J. SLAUGHTER 5823
Captain, A.G.D.

Dupl to 20900/3

Two sets of Lists + Pls
Sections 1-7 incl
10 Jan 45.

B M Peebles Lt Col GSC
c/c - MFAA Sec

being held
15 Jan 45.

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

7 GEN 1945

MFAA

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

AG 000.4/019 GCT-O 7 January 1945

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Civilian Population.

TO : All Commanders.

1. It is desired at this time to restate the policy of this headquarters with respect to the preservation of historical and cultural monuments and the protection of the civilian population within the areas of operations. In all cases, military necessity remains the over-riding consideration. However, it is the personal desire of the Supreme Allied Commander that, subject to the limitations imposed by military necessity, the civilian population, cities, and historical and cultural monuments should be spared from bombardment or attack by our land, sea and air forces.

2. The locations of historical and cultural monuments, both ahead of our front lines and in territories occupied by us, are known to Allied Military Government officers. It is the responsibility of Allied Military Government officers to keep higher commanders in the field informed of these locations. Similar information will be furnished to Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and Mediterranean Allied Air Force by G-5, this headquarters. 382

3. It is desired that all commanders comply with the spirit of this letter.

4. It is further desired that higher commanders pass this information to lower echelons.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

/s/ C. W. Christenberry
C. W. CHRISTENBERRY
Colonel, AGD
Acting Adjutant General

C&S
OBJECT
MFAA
PSAFETY
EST SECT
24 IS REPOT
HQ CANOT
ADJ

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

A. C. C.
DOCUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
SUBCOMMISSION
13 GEN 1945
FILE No. 20900
7 GEN 1945

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

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

AG 000.4 1st Ind. IEC/was
ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND, APO 794, US Army, 11 January 1945

TO: See Distribution.

For information and compliance.

By command of Brigadier General BROWN:

I. E. Cheek
I. E. CHEEK
Captain AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION
"R"

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

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

11 DEC 1944

JCS 1/D 43

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20900/MFAA

11 December 1944

Subject: Transmission of Documents.

To : SCAO, AMG 5 Army
SCAO, AMG 8 Army
HQ, AMG, TUSCANIA Region
HQ, AMG, EMILIA Region

Passed herewith is a copy of Amendment No. 1 to AAI. Admin. Instr. No. 10 (dated 30 Mar 44).

For the Director:

5821

J.B. HALL PFC AUS
Major, F.A.
Deputy Director.

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

6 DIC 1944

42

44

R E S T R I C T E D

DCK/ar

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 54)

6 December 1944

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY

1. The following instructions for the protection of property of historical and educational importance apply to all territories administered directly by AFHQ.

2. To avoid needless damage to works of art, Allied Commission have prepared lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archived), and artistic treasures of ITALY, with the degree of their importance indicated. These lists are known as "Lists of Protected Monuments" and supersede the lists printed in the Zone Handbook of Italy, and AFHQ General Order Number 68 of 29 December 1943 insofar as it refers to the Zone Handbook. For easy reference these lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, and will be issued on demand by the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission of Allied Commission.

3. a. Districts and Base Sections will insure that complete sets are maintained at their headquarters and that the undermentioned keep a file of those sections which affect their areas of administrative control:

Headquarters Areas
Headquarters Sub-Areas
Town Majors
Real Estate Officers.

42A

b. Attached as Appendix "A" is an index showing the subdivision of the lists by areas, which may be used as a guide in requesting them.

4. All buildings listed in the "Lists of Protected Monuments" will be deemed "historical buildings" and will not be occupied when alternative accommodation is available or without the express authority in writing of this headquarters, which will in such instances consult the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission of Allied Commission. Consent will, however, normally be given when occupation is considered necessary in furtherance of the cultural, educational or welfare requirements of the Allied Forces. Churches will NOT in any circumstances be occupied.

6 DIC 1944

20900

0532

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

AFHQ Adm Memo # 54 (cont'd)

5. a. Whenever it is found essential to occupy such buildings, the Commander of the occupying troops will be responsible that every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent careless or wilful damage and especially souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored separately from the parts occupied, communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, along with all unnecessary entrances from outside whether to the occupied or unoccupied parts. Notice boards will be erected, and all troops billetted in the building will be provided with passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter.

b. A single officer will in each instance be made responsible for the observation of these precautions and arrangements will be made whereby responsible Italian officials can have access for purposes of inspection.

6. Partial occupation of a large historical building, i.e. the occupation of only a small corner, or occupation by troops of more than one Allied Nation, will be avoided wherever possible. In the past buildings so occupied have suffered a high proportion of loss and damage, not necessarily attributable to the occupying units.

7. ALCOH has a staff of officers with expert knowledge of such matters who should be consulted in all cases of doubt. Where such officers rule that specific items e.g. of furniture should be included in those stored seperately, their ruling will be binding subject to the right of appeal of the occupying unit to this headquarters through the normal channels.

8. In addition to the historical monuments etc. mentioned in the lists, there exist important repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. The sites of such repositories are, with a few exceptions, included in the Lists, and these will on NO account be occupied.

9. In the case of organized collections, written papers (Archives) and of books it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing information necessary for the practical purposes of the war. Careless handling or disarrangement can moreover be as harmful as destruction. In the event of the occupation of buildings, or parts of buildings, containing such collections, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for seeing that all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent damage or dispersal.

By command of General WILSON:

C. W. CHRISTENBERRY,
Colonel, AGD,
Acting Adjutant General.

1 Incl - Appendix "A"

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"

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

424

43

RESTRICTED

APPENDIX "A" to AFHQ Adm Memo # 54

LIST OF REGIONAL SECTIONS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS

1 and 2. Sardinia and Sicily; Apulia, Calabria, Campania and Lucania (revised edition).

3. Lazio and Abruzzi-Molise.

4. Tuscany, Umbria and Le Marche.

5. Liguria and Piedmont.

6. Emilia and Lombardia.

7. Le Tre Venezie.

5815

RESTRICTED

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

M+FA. 10 copies 5219

AB 324.

ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

2030/18/42. 41

AMENDMENT NO.1 TO HQ AAI (ADM SCH)
ADM INSTR NO.10 DATED 30 [illegible] 44.

M+FA 1 copy 9 copies

1. Add new para.13:-

"There are possibilities of art treasure repositories as yet unknown to the Allied Armies, being discovered in the course of future operations. In order to safeguard such repositories, it is essential that the commanders of units and sub-units in the field should be aware of the procedure detailed below.

Whenever any unit or individual discovers what appears to be a collection of art treasures, privately or publicly stored for safeguarding, this repository will be reported at once through normal staff channels to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer with AAI at HQ Fifth or Eighth Army, whichever is applicable, and treated in accordance with para.10 above."

2. In all cases of reference to "AC/AI" this should be amended to read "AC/al".

3 This amendment will be brought to the attention of all holders of the AC "Lists of Protected Monuments Italy".

5819

[illegible] Lt Col

for Major-General,
Chief Administrative Officer.

[illegible], 44.

DISTRIBUTION:-

As per HQ AAI (Adm Sch) Adm Instr No.10.

10

A- Col

(Signature illegible) Lt Col.
for Maj-Gen

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

26

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

20900/MFAA 19 September 1944

Subject: Printing

To : HQ. Comdt.

Approval is requested for the immediate printing of 4000 notices 12" x 15" as follows:

BUILDING OF HISTORICAL OR ARTISTIC IMPORTANCE
OUT OF BOUNDS
OFF LIMITS
TO ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL

By Order:

GENERAL SIR HAROLD R.L.G. ALEXANDER
G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.C., M.C., A.D.C.,
Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in
Italy.

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

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

MFA 29 NOV 1944

Civil Affairs Section,
HQ Allied Armies in Italy
TEL: FILFOT 35

Subject:- Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

To:- Q Branch, HQ AAI

DCCAO/14/12.1
29 Nov 44

1. Attention recently has been brought to the possibility of art treasure repositories, as yet unknown to the Allied Armies, being discovered in the course of our future operations.

2. In order to properly safeguard such repositories, it is requested that the following text be published in such form as you desire to all formations within the jurisdiction of HQ AAI, including both the Armies.

a. "The attention of all ranks is drawn to HQ AAI (Admin Echelon) Administrative Instruction No. 10, dated 30 March 1944, with particular reference to Para 10 thereof.

b. Whenever any formation or individual discovers what appears to be a collection of art treasures, privately or publicly stored for safeguarding, this repository should be reported at once through command channels to the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer with AMG Fifth or Eighth Army, whichever is concerned."

NELSON W. MONFORT,
Colonel, A. U. S.
DCCAO

Copies to:
M, FA & A Sub-Commission, A.C.
~~HQ AAI~~
DCAO Fifth Army
DCAO Eighth Army

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
2 DEC 1944
FILE No 20900

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

Proprietà della Santa Sede

ESENTE

Eigentum des Heiligen Stuhles

Daher frei von jedweder Haussuchung und Beschlagnahme. *(l. Entscheidung der Regierung des Vatikanstaates vom 19 - X - 1943).*

Deutschen Wehrmachtsangehörigen ist jede Zuwiderhandlung auf das schärfste untersagt. *(Befehl des Bevollmächtigten Generals der Deutschen Wehrmacht in Italien v. 10 - 11 - 1943).*

0 4 3 8

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

Poster for use in ASSISI, printed by the ecclesiastical authorities there in agreement with the German Military Command. This Copy passed to Major Ward Perkins by the Padre Custode, P. Manzi, B.

0339

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

38

UN NEWS SERVICE - BASIC NEWS - 3 November 1944

KESSELRING ORDERS SHOOTING OF LOOTERS

HQ, AAI, November 2 - Immediate execution of all German soldiers caught looting in Italy was contained in a captured German infantry battalion order signed by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of the German Armies in Italy.

Pillaging has become so prevalent it amounts to "a dangerous disease," the order said.

Kesselring's order follows:

"My order of 8 July, 1944, which provided for immediate execution, without trial, of all pillagers caught in the act, was the last means at my disposal to counter-act the ever-increasing disease of pillaging.

"I remind each commander that it is his duty to counteract pillanging with the utmost energy, and if necessary, to enforce obedience with the weapon in his hand.

"This order will be read to the troops each pay day".

(PRO)

Copy to:

20900 (for comparison)

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

37

BI

0 8 4 1

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

BUILDING OF HISTORICAL OR ARTISTIC IMP

OUT OF BOUND

OFF LIMITS

TO ALL MILITARY PERSON

By order:

General SIR HAROLD R.
G. C. B., C. S. I., D. S. C
Commander-in-Chief, Allie

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

HISTORICAL OR ARTISTIC IMPORTANCE

T OF BOUNDS

OFF LIMITS

L MILITARY PERSONNEL

By order:

General SIR HAROLD R. L. G. ALEXANDER
G. C. B., C. S. I., D. S. C., M. C., A. D. C.
Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy

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

Mon & Fine Arts
8&A

Subject:- Property of Historical and Educational Importance.

35

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

Tel:- FIREPOT 209.

2108/92.

17 Sep 44.

28

AFHQ.

Reference your AG 000.4/031-0 dated 21 Aug., 44.

1. It is noted that in your letter under reference no mention is made of this HQ Administrative Instruction No.10 dated 30 Mar., 44. This instruction was issued in conjunction with the Allied Control Commission, and has received wide spread distribution since permission was given for it to be republished in the ACC "Lists of Protected Monuments". These lists have been distributed through formation HQ to all units.

2. In view of the fact that certain formations at present engaged in operations have only recently arrived in this country, and since it is expected current operations will lead to the occupation of country containing many important monuments and works of art, a letter has been addressed to both Armies calling their attention to this instruction and requesting them to ensure that the arrangements made for the distribution of the ACC lists are adequate.

5811

Harold R. L. G. Alexander Field Marshal

General,
Commander-in-Chief.

34

Copy to:- HQ ACC
G(Ops)
A
G.4
War Diary

Monuments + Fine Arts
8809
34

Subject:- Property of Historical and Educational Importance.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY.

Tel:- FILPOT 209.

2108/G2.

15 Sep 44.

CG, Fifth Army
Main HQ Eighth Army
Rear HQ Eighth Army

1. In the early part of this year I called the attention of all formation and unit commanders to the importance of preserving the many works of historical and educational importance which exist in Italy. This letter was followed up by Administrative Instruction No.10 dated 30 Mar., 44, which gave detailed instructions on the preservation of such works, and in addition referred to the "Lists of Protected Monuments" which have been prepared by the Allied Control Commission. I feel that it is advisable to call attention again to these instructions in view of the fact that certain formations and units now engaged in operations have only recently arrived in this theatre, and since it is expected that current operations will lead to the occupation of country containing many important Monuments and Works of Art.

2. My original letter and Administrative Instruction No.10 have been reprinted in the ACC "Lists of Protected Monuments". These lists have been forwarded by the Allied Control Commission to formations for distribution to units, and you are requested to ensure that adequate distribution of these lists has been made. If additional copies are required they may be obtained through the Civil Affairs Officers at your HQ, and these officers can obtain the assistance of Monuments and Fine Arts Officers of the ACC for further advice and information on any particular centre. The same officers can also be made available to give talks to your troops on suitable occasions.

H R Alexander
General,
Commander-in-Chief.

being - 6

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

CG, Fifth Army
Main HQ Eighth Army
Rear HQ Eighth Army

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H R Alexander
General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Copy to:- AFHQ
ACC
CG, Fifth Army (British Increment)
G(Ops)
A
G.4
War Diary
MA to CAO

Copies being sent to Land & Work.
BM Pickles.

HEADQUARTERS
18 SEP 1944
A. C. C.

(signed) H.R. Alexander

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

0246

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

CONFIDENTIAL

33

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 6614 478480)

20900/MFAA 5 September 1944

Subject: Attached Document.

To : R.C. & M.G. Section (with copy 27 of enclosure)
Archives, ACC, attn. Capt. Collins (with copy 28 of enclosure).

28

1. Passed for information and retention are numbered copies (as above) of letter AFHQ, AG 000.4/031 -0, subject: Protection of Historical Monuments and Works of Artistic Importance, dated 21 Aug 44.

2. Of five copies (Nos. 24-28) received by this HQ. and passed to MFAA the remaining three have been distributed as follows:

No. 24 - File 20900/MFAA
No. 25, 26 - Passed to Adm. Sec.; subsequently forwarded to ACC, 5 and 8 Armies.

58-0

24, 30

Ernest T. DeWald
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

Copy sent to "Archives", with its enclosure (No. 28) returned by "Archives" 19 Feb 45 — and burnt by Mrs S/C B. de Bebian S/Sgt

CONFIDENTIAL 19 Feb 45.

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

32

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394.
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. AB9081, extn. 442 & 664; 478430)

20900/MFAA 5 September 1944.

FROM: Major J.B. [illegible]

Dear ,

The attached letter was sent on the advice of Col. Newton, tendered to ourselves and to our boss, the V.P. Admin. Section. While I feel that the chance to contact fresh troops is a good idea (though goodness knows if the occasion will ever again arise), you will probably hold views of your own on the way it should be done. Personally I feel formal lectures can be a great mistake. Anyway the way you take it is entirely up to you, and I am writing to make quite sure that you appreciate the spirit in which the suggestion is offered.

Yours

Major. N.T. Newton
HQ. AMG, 5 Army.

---

and

Capt. E. Keller
HQ. AMG, 5 Army.

5790

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

ORAS

10 : MFA & A

31

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1 Sep 44

20900/24/MFAA

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of Monuments and Works of Art.

TO : HQ. AAI.

1. Referring to AFHQ's recent directive on the Protection of Historical Monuments and Works of Art (AG 000.4/031-0), 21 Aug 44 to AAI, Copy to ACC I would like to call attention to two points of detail.

2. I have recently written to SCAOs, AGs 5 and 8 Armies, calling attention to the fact that new units are likely to be unfamiliar with the work and aims of the Monuments and Fine Arts officers and with their own responsibilities in the matter, and suggesting that this could be met by arranging for talks by MFAA officers, who could also ensure the distribution of the necessary handbooks. I should be grateful if you could in any way facilitate this arrangement.

3. The AFHQ directive does not, curiously enough, refer to AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 of 30 Mar 44, which was prepared in collaboration with the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission of ACC and has proved in effect a most practical working instruction. It has not however been clear that in all cases this instruction has reached units concerned, and I would like to suggest that one of the most effective practical method of implementing the AFHQ directive would be to call attention once more to the existence of AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 and to the responsibilities which it imposes upon the unit-commander.

M. S. Lush Brig.
Executive Commissioner
For A/Chief Commissioner.

MSL/jwf

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

30

G-5 & MFA A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

20900/G/MFAA

1 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of Monuments and Works of Art.

TO : SCAO AAI 8 Army.

24

1. I am forwarding herewith information copies of a directive addressed from AFHQ to AAI on the subject of safeguarding of monuments and works of art. In general I do not feel that the MFAA officers attached to 8 Army could ask for better cooperation than they are already receiving. I would however like in this content to suggest two detailed matters for your consideration.

2. The MFAA officers should receive sufficient advance information on local tactical operations to enable them to plan in detail for the problems ahead. This may well in fact already be your practice.

3. With the number of troop-movements that take place and with the arrival of fresh troops in the fighting zone, some new units may be unfamiliar with the aims and methods of MFAA officers in the field and with the responsibilities in the matter imposed on themselves by AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 and other directives. I suggest that opportunity should be given to the MFAA officers to familiarise such units by means of talks on their work and by the distribution of the maps and pamphlets which have been prepared for this purpose.

5797

G. R. UPJOHN Brig,
V. P. Admin Section

Ext 525
GRU/jwf

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

Cy 5. MFAA 29

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AIC 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

28

20900/MFAA 1 Sep 44

SUBJECT: Safeguarding of Monuments and Works of Art.

TO : SCAD AAI 5 Army

1. I am forwarding herewith information copies of a directive affirmed from AFHQ to AAI on the subject of Safeguarding of monuments and works of art. In general I do not feel that the MFAA officers attached to 5 army could ask for better cooperation than they are already receiving. I would however like in this content to suggest two detailed matters for your consideration.

2. The MFAA officers should receive sufficient advance information on local tactical operations to enable them to plan in detail for the problems ahead. This may well in fact already be your practice.

3. With the number of troop-movements that take place and with the arrival of fresh troops in the fighting zone, some new units may be unfamiliar with the aims and methods of MFAA officers in the field and with the responsibilities in the matter imposed on themselves by AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 and other directives. I suggest that opportunity should be given to the MFAA officers to familiarise such units by means of talks on their work and by the distribution of the maps and pamphlets which have been prepared for this purpose.

5796

G. R. UPJOHN Brig.
V.P. Admin Section

Ext 525
(MFAA/Jwt

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

CONFIDENTIAL

24

MFAA TGF/rh
AP 343

(5 Copies)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

AG 000.4/031 -O

21 August 1944

SUBJECT: Protection of Historical Monuments and Works of Artistic Importance.

TO : Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, Main.

1. Favorable results have been obtained through the issuance of instructions by Allied Armies in Italy and the Fifth Army relative to the importance of protecting historic places and artistic works in Italy. Reference is made to the "Instructions for the Occupation of Rome", issued by Headquarters 15 Army Group, 36/0 (GPs) of 13 December 1943, and to the letter "Conduct of Fifth Army Troops in Rome", issued to Corps, Division and Separate Organization Commanders by Headquarters Fifth Army on 6 June 1944.

2. As the Allied Armies in Italy advance other historic places and works of artistic importance will come within their responsibility and protection. It is desired that instructions be issued drawing the attention of the forces to the significance of the historical monuments, works of art and other collections of cultural value in Italy, and enjoining the most exemplary conduct in that regard. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that such places and things are adequately safeguarded. It is also desired that in allocating accommodations to the forces care be taken not to imperil such monuments, works and collections.

25 - } Engineer Sec*
26 - }
28 - Archives, AFHQ
27 - Records Section

* Passed to Armies

By command of General WILSON:

J. A. H. GAIRELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - Commander-in-Chief, AAI
5 - Civil Affairs Division, Washington, D.C.
(Major General, J. H. Hilldring)
5 - Director Civil Affairs, London, SHAEF
(Major General, T. J. Hirby)
2 - Supreme Hqrs, Allied Expeditionary Forces
2 - Hqrs. Allied Control Commission ← 24-28
2 - CCS
2 - CAO
1 - G-1
1 - G-1 (T)
1 - G-2
1 - G-3
1 - G-5
2 - Mr. Murphy, U.S. Political Advisor
2 - Mr. Macmillan, British Resident Minister
1 - CNO, Mediterranean
1 - COMNAVNAW
2 - NAAF
5 - PAO
2 - CG, Seventh Army
2 - AG Records
1 - AG M & D
5 - PRO

HEADQUARTERS FILE ARTS & ARCHIVES
24 AUG 1944
FILE NO
HEADQUARTERS
24 AUG 1944
A. C. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Date: 4 Aug 44

File: 20900

Item: —

SEE FILE # 20900-5 /MFAA (Item #: _____)
for the following document:

DOCUMENT, Nature of (letter, clipping, etc.): Circular

SUBJECT : Instructions regarding handling of Dulcea documents

FROM : ACC

TO : —

REF.NO. : A/CC 312 DATE: 4 Aug 44

ENCLOSURES:

Remarks:

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

26

NOTICE COPIED AT PALESTRINA

by Major WARD PERKINS, 12 July 1944.

Ortskommandantur Palestrina — Palestrina 19.11.43.

Betrifft: Grundstück : Palazzo Baronale
Besitzer: Barberini.

Tägliches Beschlagnahmen, Hausdurchsuchen sowie Entnehmen von Gegenständen ist strängst verboten und wird kriegsgerichtlich gehandelt.

Lt. u. Ortskommandant

5793

29000

0854

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

10310

25

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

STDN/bmp

MFA 12 JUN 1944

20900/MFAA

10 June 1944.

Subject: Safeguarding Cultural Monuments, Italy - Documents.

To : Political Section, ACC.

(Ref. telephone conversation Mr Green - Major Ward Perkins.)

1. Herewith documents requested:

a. Brief statement of functions of MFAA Subcommission.
b. Directive by General Eisenhower with AFHQ General Order No. 68.
c. Directive by General Alexander) Incorporated within Lists of Protected Monuments, attached item c.
d. AAI Admin. Instr. No. 10)
e. Lists of Protected Monuments, Sections 1 - 4. (No. 6 is in press, Nos. 5 and 7 in preparation.)

2. I suggest that Hq. AAI letter of 27 May 44, subject: Occupation and Preservation of Vatican and other Religious Property, be included.

3. Major E.T. De Wald, Director of the Subcommission, is leaving shortly for Rome with General Macfarlane's party. I strongly recommend that the suggestion be made that he be invited to give a fuller account in person of this Subcommission's many activities.

4. For security reasons it is not possible to include documentary evidence of the collaboration with MAAF.

5732

J.B. WARD PERKINS
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.

Copy to:
Vice President, Admin. Section. (this material was requested urgently by Political Section, who have been asked to provide the Vatican with documentary evidence of MFAA activities) (by Washington)

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

G2 JUL 1944

20900

4 June 44

See 20905/A/1
for essential
extracts of AFHQ.
Intelligence Instruction
No 38, 4 June 44 (SECRET)
and secret letter of
G-2, AFHQ (28 Jul 44)
accompanying the
extracts.

5791

4 G2 JUL 1944

0854

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

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A.P.O. 782, c/o PM, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULAR)
: 22 May 1944
NUMBER 64)

PBS 37385
S-3676

ACQUISITION OF REAL ESTATE

1. Rescinded: Circular 21, this Headquarters, dated 23 November 1943, subject: "Acquisition and Allocation of Real Estate and Accomodations."
Circular 29, this Headquarters, dated 4 December 1943, same subject.
Circular 27, this Headquarters, dated 10 February 1944, same subject.

2. GENERAL:

a. The provisions of this circular are applicable to the acquisition of all real estate and accomodations within the boundaries of the Peninsular Base Section by all agencies of the Allied Governments. The requisitioning or occupation of real estate except as provided for herein is strictly prohibited.

b. The following facilities will not be requisitioned or occupied without the prior approval of the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section, or of the Commander of a subordinate Peninsular Base Section district or area to whom the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section, has specifically delegated this authority:

(1) Hospitals
(2) Schools
(3) Laundries
(4) Bakeries
(5) Cold storage facilities
(6) Industrial and commercial shops
(7) Premises containing stocks of Italian Army or Navy supplies and/or equipment
(8) Theaters
(9) Villas in Metropolitan Naples which are not included in areas assigned by higher authority to specific Allied agencies.
(10) Athletic stadia
(11) Public parks
(12) Property of historical or educational importance

c. Churches, cathedrals, shrines and other houses of worship will not be used for secular purposes except temporary shelter in emergencies only, for wounded personnel awaiting evacuation. Under no circumstances will they be used for aid stations, quarters, messes, storehouses or theaters. By local arrangement they may be used for religious services of the creed or faith to which they have been consecrated; that is, Roman Catholic services only may be held in Roman Catholic churches, etc., and then only with the consent of the appropriate local ecclesiastical authorities. (Circular no. 2, Hq. AFHQ, 4 January 1944)

d. Buildings of historical or educational importance, such as those housing historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives) and artistic treasures, will not be occupied when alternative accomodations are available or without the express authority, in writing, of the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section. Lists of such buildings have been prepared by AGO and are known as "Lists of Protected Monuments". In addition to the monuments mentioned in

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

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

these lists, there are known to exist repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. When such repositories are found, they will be regarded as protected monuments and their location reported to this headquarters. (Adm. Inst. No. 10, Hq. AAI, 30 March 1944)

e. Whenever authority is obtained to occupy premises of the type mentioned in paragraph d above, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible that every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent both careless and wilful damage, especially that which results from souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored seperately from the parts occuried, communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, as will also all unnecessary entrances from the outside to either the occupied parts. All troops working or billeting in the building will be issued passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter. In the case of written papers and books, it should be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but also as containing information necessary for the practical purposes of the war. Casual destruction or dispersal of such collections, wherever found, will not be permitted. Responsible Italian officials or appropriate ACC staff officers will, if available, be consulted in all cases of doubt as to the specific items which should be stored seperately and safe-guarded. (Adm. Inst. No. 20, Hq. AAI, 30 March 1944)

f. The occupancy of public buildings will be considered temporary only, pending approval of permanent occupancy by appropriate AMG or ACC authorities.

g. Uncultivated land will be utilized to the fullest extent practicable prior to occupying cultivated areas.

h. Where alternative accommodations are available, permission will not be granted for the use of hospitals, schools and other public buildings as billets for troops. As a general rule, troops should be accommodated in tents rather than in buildings.

i. The requisitioning of property will be held to a minimum consistent with military necessity.

j. Subject to the foregoing conditions and restrictions, facilities will be requisitioned in the following order of priority:

(1) Vacant buildings.
(2) Public buildings.
(3) Hotels.
(4) Commercial establishments.
(5) Schools and institutions.
(6) Private homes and apartments.

3. EVICTION OF CIVILIANS:

a. Eviction of tenants will be resorted to only in case of urgent military necessity and where no other premises suitable for the specific purpose can be obtained.

b. The physical eviction of tenants by military commanders is authorized only in those cases where military necessity makes immediate occupancy imperative. In all other cases, AMG or ACC assistance and the services of local Italian authorities will be solicited and utilized.

c. Military necessity and not military or personal convenience will be the criterion in each case where the eviction of tenants is involved. Responsible commanders will exercise discretion and avoid the use of ruthless measures merely because they result in the easiest solution of the problem. They will bear in mind the difficulties facing evicted civilians, particularly in heavily destroyed areas; the fact that other Allied agencies, such as ACC and AMG, may have to assume the responsibility for relocation of the evicted persons; and the obligation which rests with all personnel of the Allied Armies to exercise moderation and to be considerate of human rights.

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43 16 Corrected in PBS Circ. No. 67.

4. ACCOMODATIONS IN METROPOLITAN NAPLES. Within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Area of Naples (defined in PBS Circular 64, 3 April 1944) and the Port Area of Naples (defined in PBS Adm. Memo No. 2, 17 December 1943), full authority for control of the acquisition of real estate and accomodations, except for exercise of the authority mentioned in paragraph 2d above, is delegated to the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, Peninsular Base Section.

5. PROCEDURE FOR REQUISITIONING. a. Within the Metropolitan and Port Areas of Naples.

(1) Requests from all Allied agencies for the acquisition of real estate listed in paragraph 2b above, and requests from Peninsular Base Section agencies for the acquisition of all other real estate will be submitted to the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, for approval. In the case of Peninsular Base Section agencies, such requests will first be approved as follows:

(a) Facilities listed in paragraph 2d above; by the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section.

(b) Facilities for use as office space and billets; by the A.C. of S., G-1, P.B.S.

(c) Bivouac and training areas; by the A.C. of S., G-3, P.B.S.

(d) Facilities for use as shops, warehouses, other supply installations, and hospitals; by the A.C. of S., G-4, P.B.S.

(2) Real estate required by an agency of the Peninsular Base Section will be requisitioned by the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, and assigned by him to the agency concerned.

(3) All other Allied agencies will submit to the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, a record of all real estate acquired by them on their own authority or on the basis of requisitions approved by the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area.

(4) The Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, will maintain a record of all real estate requisitioned or approved for requisition by him.

b. Outside the Metropolitan and Port Areas of Naples.

(1) Requests from all Allied agencies for the acquisition of real estate will be submitted to the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, for approval. In all cases, the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, will first secure approval as follows:

(a) Facilities listed in paragraph 2b and 2d above; by the Commanding General, Peninsular Base Section.

(b) Facilities for use as office space and billets; by the A.C. of S., G-1, P.B.S.

(c) Bivouac and training areas; by the A.C. of S., G-3, P.B.S.

(d) Facilities for use as shops, warehouses, other supply installations, and hospitals; by the A.C. of S., G-4, P.B.S.

(2) Real estate required by an agency of the Peninsular Base Section will be requisitioned by the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, and assigned by him to the agency concerned.

(3) All other Allied agencies will submit to the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, a record of all real estate acquired by them on the basis of approved requisitions.

(4) The Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, will maintain a record of all real estate requisitioned or approved for requisition by him.

c. Requests for the acquisition of real estate and accomodations will be in writing and will include location by map reference or street number, a brief description of the property, a statement of the purpose for which occupancy is desired, and the desired date of occupancy.

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d. Requests for billets, apartments and villas by individuals other than general officers will be submitted by the headquarters to which the individuals are assigned.

6. OCCUPANCY AND VACATION OF REAL ESTATE.

a. The allocation of accommodations in premises acquired through approved requisition is the responsibility of the agency to which the premises are officially assigned.

b. Peninsular Base Section agencies to whom property is officially assigned will, jointly with the owner if practicable, make a complete inventory of the contents of any property occupied, upon initial occupation, whenever the property is vacated by one unit and reoccupied by another, and upon final vacation of the property. Whenever an inventory is made, two copies, signed by both the owner and the inventorying officer, will be made. One copy will be delivered to the owner and the other will be filed with the requisitioning agency (the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, or the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, as the case may be).

c. All Allied agencies to whom property is officially assigned will promptly notify the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, or the Engineer, Peninsular Base Section, of any accommodations finally vacated.

7. UTILITY SERVICE (applicable to P.B.S. agencies only).

a. The Italian government will settle with utility companies for the electric power, gas, and water consumed by the Allied Armies. No agency of the P.B.S. will make direct payment nor will any individuals make promise of payment for any electric power, gas, or water consumed in billets, offices, depots, shops or other installations.

b. P.B.S. units occupying facilities which receive electric power, gas or water from public utility companies will take meter readings as follows:

(1) Immediately upon occupancy of the premises.
(2) On the first of each month thereafter.
(3) Upon the final vacation of the premises.

c. Reports of consumption of utility services to include the kind of service, the unit making the report, the location of the premises served, the date of the meter reading, and the meter reading will be made as follows:

(1) To Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, for all premises within the Metropolitan and Port Areas of Naples.

(2) To the Engineer, P.B.S., for all premises outside Metropolitan area of Naples.

d. Chiefs of Sections, the Headquarters Commandant, and the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, will be responsible that units and installations under their control make and report meter readings as required. The Headquarters Commandant will be responsible that occupants of all villas, apartments, etc., which have been officially assigned to him, whether within or without Metropolitan Area, make and report meter readings through him to the Commanding General, Metropolitan Area, or the Engineer, P.B.S., as applicable.

e. In cases where there is joint use of a utility by more than one agency of P.B.S., only one report will be submitted and that by the largest consumer, as agreed upon by the joint occupants of the premises. In case of joint use of a utility by a P.B.S. agency and some other agency, either military or civilian, a remark to that effect will be entered on the report together with an estimate of percentage of consumption by each.

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3. UNAUTHORIZED CONVERSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

a. The wilful mutilation, destruction or removal of privately owned property by organizations or individuals occupying requisitioned real estate and accommodations will not be permitted or tolerated.

b. All Commanders will take immediate steps to cause the return of all misappropriated private property and to guard against recurrences of this nature. All violations will be severely dealt with under the appropriate Article of War.

(AG 601 BPENG)

By command of Major General WILSON:

FRANCIS H. OXX
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

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AFRC, PRO, NEWS, UNIT. No. 6 - APO 512

R. No. No. 150 11 May 1944.

20301/AFRA

RADIO NEWS TO QUOTE TO AFRICA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA 12N 12MS MAY 10

NOTE: The NEW YORK TIMES has made some enlightening announcements regarding the strange method by which American pilots are being trained for their mission, the annihilation of Germans. According to the paper, the American flyers receive lectures in which especially susceptible civilians are mingled with cats, two or three rats. Buildings with three stars should only be hit in emergency, but, as the "NEW YORK TIMES" adds mirkup sometimes occur. So far Arabance, the well known Brazilian Ambassador in Rome was destroyed in spite of the three stars and the fact that the pilot's life was not at stake. Ribbentrop's theory that the life of a single British or American soldier is more important than any cathedrals or monuments obviously still prevails.

Copies to:

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See 20370

PRESERVATION

OF

WORKS OF ART

IN ITALY

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FOREWORD

In war great damage to buildings, including churches and those of great historical value, has to be accepted when it is operationally unavoidable. To add to such destruction either by wanton action or through thoughtlessness is a crime against civilization.

The objects of this pamphlet are to:

a. Outline the history of Art in Italy.

b. Emphasize that whereas the Germans look upon collections of objects of Art belonging to occupied countries as fields for vandalism and lucrative looting, it is the duty of each member of the United Nations when in occupied territory to regard himself as a trustee for such possessions.

I wish all officers and men to study this little pamphlet which should help to give a true perspective of the importance of preserving all that is old and rare in any country which they may enter in the course of the war.

General.
Supreme Commander,
Allied Forces Mediterranean Theater.

Allied Force Headquarters
8 May 1944

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1. What Is a Work of Art?

Man is distinguished from the beasts by his power to reason and to frame abstract hopes and ideas. Art, like literature and science, is one of the supreme ways in which that power can be expressed in tangible and visible shape. We all have, in varying degrees, these ideas and feelings at the back of our minds, but most of us lack the power to express them. The artist is the man who, by his special skill, can put them for us into concrete shape, whether in stone or paint or words.

Art is not the mere copying of nature. If it were, the wax-works at Madame Tussaud's would be greater works of art than the sculptures of Michaelangelo. An artist needs technical skill, like any other craftsman. But only if he has also inspiration and vision will his product be a work of art, and the deeper that vision the greater the art. The work of an artist like Raphael or Botticelli ranks with that of the great thinkers, writers and scientists, among the supreme achievements of the human race.

2. What Is the Value of a Work of Art?

A work of art has a money value, often very large. The "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough, was sold for £130,000; and Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne" fetched £250,000. Even so, works of art are not like diamonds. However valuable a diamond may be, you can always get another like it. But the "Mona Lisa" or the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican are unique. Their creators are dead, and no money could ever replace them.

But, apart from the money value, what useful purpose does a work of art serve? Should we not be just as well off without any? The answer is best given by the fact that, whatever the reason may be, wherever men are, they do find themselves compelled to try to express the artistic sense within them, and their fellow-men do get inspiration and pleasure from their work. Some of the earliest known works of man are not "useful" at all, in the sense that tools and weapons are useful, but paintings of animals and ivory-carvings, such as are found in the famous Stone Age caves of the Pyrenees; and even the most primitive of present-day tribesmen have an art of their own, often surprisingly advanced both in ideas and in technique--for example, the wood-carvings of West Africa. We ourselves, quite unconsciously, every day enjoy the inherited artistic tradition of centuries in our homes, in our furniture, and in our cities. There have been a few nations completely without art or learning, like the Hun or the Vandal; but they perished swiftly, and their names remain only as a by-word for ignorant savagery.

3. Why Is Italy so Rich in Works of Art?

Of all European countries, Italy is the richest in art treasures. For over twenty-five centuries there has been an almost uninterrupted tradition of artistic creation; and in spite of a long and troubled

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history, Italy has succeeded to an astonishing degree in preserving its artistic heritage. Even today there is scarcely a town or village that does not boast at least one building of historical or artistic value.

The most powerful single influence has been the Church. Imperial Rome has been the center of the ancient civilized world, and the Roman Church inherited that position. Throughout the Middle Ages it was the great patron of the arts--architecture, painting, sculpture, music, literature. It was also their protector. Classical science and literature have survived because they were preserved in monastic libraries, while church treasuries were the great storehouses of ancient and medieval craftsmanship. The Vatican collections were the first museum as we know it in Europe.

While the Popes were making Rome a city of monuments, great ruling families such as the Medici in Florence, the Sforza in Milan, the d'Este in Ferrara were the patrons of the artists of their day and collectors of the art of the past. City-councils too employed architects and artists to build and adorn municipal palaces and other public buildings. All these influences of public as well as private patronage have gone to make Italy the home of many of the noblest achievements of the human spirit.

4. How Have the Germans Behaved?

The Nazis have systematically stripped large parts of Europe of their movable works of art. It is easy to see why:

a. In their opinion, Germany has to be supreme in Art collections as in everything else.

b. To destroy a nation utterly, as Germany has tried for example to destroy the Poles, you must also destroy its cultural heritage of science, literature, and art.

c. Works of art, like jewelry, are a good form of investment against the day of reckoning.

This organized looting is supervised by the Special Cultural Branch of the German Foreign Office under von Ribbentrop; some is done by open appropriation, some by fictitious sale, some by "exchange" for third-rate German works of art.

Much of the booty has passed into the hands of the Party Leaders. When Greece fell, Ribbentrop sent a special convoy of lorries to rob the museums of Athens. Goering has a fine collection of modern French art, while Goebbels is said to prefer the Flemish painters. The great central collection of all was to be at Linz, as a memorial to Hitler's mother. Here it was planned to bring together the greatest works of art in the world, the pick of the museums and galleries of Europe and America.

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Italy, until recently an ally, has so far fared better at German hands. But since the Italian armistice, there have been at least two cases of wanton and deliberate savagery. The library of the Royal Society of Naples they burned, together with its irreplaceable collection of manuscripts; and at Nola they deliberately destroyed the contents of the Filangieri museum and the six-hundred-year-old state archives of the Kingdom of Naples.

5. Is Art National or International?

This tale of organized robbery and senseless destruction makes it all the more important that we, by comparison, should ensure by our behavior in occupied territory that we cannot be accused of such crimes. It is inevitable that, in the actual fighting and in the bombing of military targets, historic buildings and works of art will suffer. That is only one of the many tragedies of war. But we can, and must, see that what is left is preserved from all further harm.

Art and science are not things that belong to any one nation. The Nazis do not agree. They tolerate an artist or a scientist only insofar as he works for Nazi ends--and as a result, the standard of both has deteriorated in Germany. We believe, on the other hand, that science and art are international, and that only if men are absolutely free to follow their own spirit can they produce and enjoy great work. Even the Nazis were beaten when it came to excluding Shakespeare from Germany; they had to call him "an essentially Germanic poet". And in turn, generations of Englishmen (Shelley, Byron, Browning, Ruskin, Sir Christopher Wren, the Adams brothers, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, to name only a few) have been inspired by the art of Italy and have passed that inspiration on to us. In the words of the notice in the park--"This is yours; look after it".

6. What You Can Do.

Most of the damage that is done to works of art in wartime is done by sheer thoughtlessness. Here are a few suggestions:

Don't carve your name, chip off "souvenirs", or cut out bits of pictures.

If you are billeted in a historic building, treat it as you would expect a stranger to treat your own home.

Books and libraries are going to be badly needed for the reeducation of the Italian people. Help to preserve them from damage.

The man who gave you your torch-battery was an Italian scientist, Volta. The research of Italian doctors has helped to save Allied lives. Treat the collections and laboratories, on which such work depends, with respect.

Have you thought who, in the long run, pays for the damage you do?

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Enclosed

H. R. Knickerbocker:

Hitler Out to Smash Allies in Italy And Discredit Us in Eyes of Stalin

By H. R. KNICKERBOCKER
(Copyright, 1944, by Chicago Sun and Field Publications)

bring from their fighting holes nigh up near the snowline [illegible] their shoes off for upwards of two weeks.

The most important group of Americans are those who have crawled and hacked and hand-grenaded their way to within a couple of hundred yards of the Benedictine Monastery on Abbey Hill overlooking Cassino. One could with some justice say that these comparatively few boys are among the most important Americans alive today. Because if they take Monastery Hill we will take Cassino soon thereafter.

Our Main Objective

Monastery Hill dominates not only Cassino but Highway No. 6, our main objective of the moment because it is the best road to Rome.

If we take Cassino we can debouch on Highway No. 6, and in theory, ride on into Rome. In practice, there are half a dozen more Cassinos between Cassino and Rome.

By now the monastery of Monte Cassino has become the most famous religious building in Italy, at least as far as the Allied troops are concerned.

Our refusal to shell it has set a precedent. It is believed to be the first time in this war that any belligerent has deliberately given up a military advantage in order to preserve a building for its religious or historical value.

PM (New York)
4 Feb 44.

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PM (New York)
11 Feb 44.

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SUBCOM
FOR MONUM
FINE ARTS

Maj. P.K. BAILLIE-RE
CAPT. E. CROFT-MURRAY
2nd LT GLANVILLE
S/SGT BERNARD
T/5 NICK J DE

Temp dy CAPT M
CAPT DEANE K
SALERNO REPRESENTAT
CAPT A.

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

PBS 31575

21 April 1944

CIRCULAR)
: NUMBER 48)

UNAUTHORIZED CONVERSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

1. The following directive of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, is republished for the guidance of all members of this command:

"ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

28 March 1944

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Conversion of Private Property.

TO : Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy.
Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean.
Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean.
General Officer Commanding, North African District.

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1. I have been informed that organizations and individuals of our armed forces have destroyed or removed, without authority, from billets and buildings in this theater, furniture and furnishings belonging to private individuals. The Caserta Palace is one building to which I refer. Many of the objects removed are irreplaceable and represent usefulness and sentimental value to the owner far beyond any monetary allowance or claim.

2. These offenses show a lack of discipline and bring into disrepute the honesty and integrity of our armed forces. Permitting or tolerating such acts is a dereliction of duty and constitute a reflection on the efficiency of Commanders.

3. There are authorized means by which civilian property of any kind necessary to the war effort can be procured. It is desired that immediate action be taken to return all misappropriated property and to guard against recurrences of this nature.

/s/ H. M. Wilson
/t/ H. M. WILSON
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater"

2. Wilful mutilation or destruction of or removal of privately owned property by personnel occupying billets or buildings under requisition will

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ALFRED C. BOWMAN
LT. COL. O 20 ( )

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not be tolerated.

3. Any misappropriated property in the possession of a member of this command will be returned not later than 30 April 1944. Subsequent to such date, all violations will be dealt with under the appropriate Article of War.

(AG 400.51 EPGAP)

By command of Major General WILSON:

FRANCIS H. OXX
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

L. F. Nickel

L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

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Copy of Translation

Also filed 20900/7

File No. 2178. 21

Salerno, 6 April 1944

Dear General:

There have not escaped your attention the damages inflicted upon Italian buildings and monuments of high artistic value during their occupation by Allied units and officers. To the solemn declarations of the responsible political heads of Great Britain and United States, there have followed the definite orders issued by General Eisenhower, and later by General Alexander for the respect to the artistic buildings which the Allied troops were obliged to use because of war necessity. Nevertheless, many irreparable damages have been inflicted and continue to be committed. . The frequent contacts between the officers of the Italian Government and the members of the Fine Arts Sub-Commission do not seem to have brought concrete results.

I shall limit myself to mention, among the most serious damages, those inflicted at the Palazzo Reale at Naples from which large quantities of furniture, paintings, books and tapestries have been carried away: similar fate has befallen the Palazzo Reale at Caserta and the Accademia di Belle Arti of Naples, to mention only the principal cases.

In order to obviate in the future such serious occurrences (and in the very near future we hope to find ourselves in cities such as Rome, Firenze, Siena, Assisi, etc.,) where the artistic treasures are innumerable), I have summed up in the enclosed Memorandum several measures which could be taken in common agreement between the A.C.C. and the Italian Government, and later made known to AFHQ in Italy for the execution of the consequent instructions.

If you are in agreement, in principle, with the proposals contained in the said Memorandum, contacts could be established between your appropriate representatives and officers of the Italian Government to determine the details.

I have no doubt that my proposals will find favorable consideration on your part, because I know how vivid and profound the concern is in British and North American public opinion to safeguard this common cultural patrimony of humanity.

In anticipation of your courteous reply, I beg of you to accept, my dear General, my best regards.

The Chief of Government,

's' BADOGLIO

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COPY OF TRANSLATION

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

Copy of Translation

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Enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter No. 2178 of 6 Apr. 44.

MEMORANDUM

1. Renewal of absolute prohibition to occpy and requisition for military use buildings of high monumental, archeological and artistic importance.

A list of such buildings (beginning with those of the region of Rome) shall be drawn up in agreement between the Sub-commission of Fine Arts and the R. Sopraintendenza Belle Arti of Naples.

Such buildings, gradually as the Italian cities become occupied, should be closed and watched over by the Military Police and by the Royal Carabinieri.

2. Always in agreement, compilation of a list of historical buildings which could be used only in case of absolute necessity, only with certain precaution.

In these the objects of art shall be removed and turned over to local Sopraintendenze delle Belle Arti or to the technical offices of the Communes. The furniture of artistic value shall be assembled in an enclosure which shall be walled. There will remain in effect the prohibition to carry away the tapestries and other accessories.

3. Representatives of the Subcommission of Fine Arts will supervise, along with the Allied Commands, to the closing of the buildings referred to in item 1, and to the eventual requisition of those mentioned in item 2.

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30 Mar 44.

HQ AAI (ADM ECHELON)

ADM INSTRUCTION NO.10

PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL OR EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY.

1. Attention is directed to the personal letter to all Commanders issued by the GOC-in-C dated 17 Feb 44 on the above subject. The following instructions are issued as a guide to Commanders and in amplification of the letter above referred to.

2. Tactical considerations must obviously influence the occupation of historical buildings etc. during actual fighting, but a rigid control over such occupation will be imposed by Commanders as soon as fighting has ceased.

3. It is not proposed to forbid the occupation by troops of any specific buildings except that churches will NOT be used for normal troop accommodation. In cases of extreme necessity churches may be used temporarily to shelter wounded personnel awaiting evacuation. This authority is not to be interpreted that they may be used as Casualty Clearing Stations or Hospitals. The responsibilities for decision as to whether an historical building is to be occupied or not is delegated to Commanders, not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status, except that during actual fighting, in cases of extreme operational urgency, lower Commanders may have to act.

4. To assist Commanders in their decisions ACC/AMG have prepared lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives), and artistic treasures of ITALY, with the degree of their importance indicated by stars. These lists will be known as "Lists of Protected Monuments" and will supersede the lists printed in the Zone Handbook of Italy, and AFHQ General Order No.68 of 29 Dec 43 insofar as it refers to the Zone Handbook. For easy reference these Lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, and will be issued by ACC/AMG on demand as follows:-

(a) HQ Armies, independent formations, Districts and Base sections will demand sufficient copies now to hold a complete set at their HQ and to issue to the undermentioned these sections which affect their areas of occupation or administrative control:-

HQ Corps	HQ Sub Areas
HQ Divisions	Town Majors
HQ Areas	Real Estate Officers.

(b) It will be the responsibility of Army, independent formations, District or Base section commanders when planning the capture or eventual occupation of territory to demand and distribute

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2. 2 Tactical considerations must obviously influence the occupation of historical buildings etc. during actual fighting, but a rigid control over such occupation will be imposed by Commanders as soon as fighting has ceased.

3. It is not proposed to forbid the occupation by troops of any specific buildings except that churches will NOT be used for normal troop accommodation. In cases of extreme necessity churches may be used temporarily to shelter wounded personnel awaiting evacuation. This authority is not to be interpreted that they may be used as Casualty Clearing Stations or Hospitals. The responsibilities for decision as to whether an historical building is to be occupied or not is delegated to Commanders, not below the rank of Divisional Commander or officer of equivalent status, except that during actual fighting, in cases of extreme operational urgency, lower Commanders may have to act.

4. To assist Commanders in their decisions ACC/AMG have prepared lists of the principal historical monuments, deposits of important documents (archives), and artistic treasures of ITALY, with the degree of their importance indicated by stars. These lists will be known as "Lists of Protected Monuments" and will supersede the lists printed in the Zone Handbook of Italy, and AFHQ General Order No.68 of 29 Dec 43 insofar as it refers to the Zone Handbook. For easy reference these Lists are printed in sections on a regional basis, and will be issued by ACC/AMG on demand as follows:-

(a) HQ Armies, independent formations, Districts and Base sections will demand sufficient copies now to hold a complete set at their HQ and to issue to the undermentioned those sections which affect their areas of occupation or administrative control:-

HQ Corps	HQ Sub Areas
HQ Divisions	Town Majors
HQ Areas	Real Estate Officers.

(b) It will be the responsibility of Army, independent formations, District or Base section commanders when planning the capture or eventual occupation of territory to demand and distribute the relative sections down to all battalion or equivalent Units.

Attached as Appendix A to this Instruction, as a guide for demanding, is an index showing the subdivision of the Lists by areas.

...../5.

duplicates

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

5. All buildings listed in the "Lists of Protected Monuments" will be deemed "historical buildings" and will not be occupied when alternative accommodation is available or without the express authority in writing of the appropriate commander as laid down in paragraph 3 above.

6. As by far the greater part of the damage is likely to occur between the time the battle moves forward and the time reserve formations and administrative units assume full control, it will be the responsibility of commanders to place guards on all historical buildings during this phase, in-so-far as their resources allow, so that their eventual occupation will be planned and orderly.

7. Whenever it is found essential for operational reasons to occupy any such buildings, the commander of the occupying troops will be responsible for seeing that ACC/AMG are informed at the earliest opportunity and that every reasonable precaution is taken to prevent careless or wilful damage and especially souvenir hunting. In the case of museums, galleries, libraries, repositories of documents and other cultural institutions, the contents will be stored separately from the parts occupied, communicating doors between the occupied and unoccupied parts of the building will be blocked, as will also all unnecessary entrances from outside whether to the occupied or unoccupied parts. Notice boards will be erected, and all troops billeted in the building will be issued with passes and will be the only troops permitted to enter.

Responsible Italian officials will, if available, be consulted when such measures are being considered.

8. Partial occupation of a large historical building, i.e. the occupation of only a small corner, or occupation by troops of more than one Allied Nation will be avoided wherever possible. In the past buildings so occupied have suffered a high proportion of loss and damage, not necessarily attributable to the occupying unit(s).

9. ACC/AMG has a staff of officers with expert knowledge of such matters who should be consulted in all cases of doubt. Where such officers rule that specific items e.g. of furniture should be included in those stored separately, their ruling will be binding subject to the right of appeal of the occupying unit to this HQ through the normal channels.

10. In addition to the monuments etc. mentioned in the lists, there are known to exist repositories to which the more valuable treasures of museums and galleries have been removed for safety. The sites of such repositories are not at present known: when found they are to be regarded as starred monuments, and their location reported.

11. In the case of written papers and books it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing information necessary for the practical purposes of the war. Casual destruction or dispersal of such collections, wherever found, will not be permitted.

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

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12. All Operation and Administrative Orders involving the occupation of territory containing historical buildings will contain clear and specific instructions to troops on the lines indicated in this instruction.

B.H. Robertson

Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer.

...../DISTRIBUTION.

B. H. Robertson

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

DISTRIBUTION:-

FIFTH ARMY
FIFTH ARMY (RR. INCREMENT)
MAIN EIGHTH ARMY
REAR EIGHTH ARMY
5 CORPS
NO.1 DISTRICT
NO.2 DISTRICT
NO.3 DISTRICT
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
AFHQ
C-IN-C MED.
FOWIT
FOTALI
NOIC COMBINED HQ NAPLES
MAAF
MATAF
DAF
MACAF
AATS/MTC
ACC
G(OPS) AAI
LIST "A" PLANES
WAR DIARY (2)
FILE

APPENDIX "A" TO HQ AAI (ADM ECHELON)
ADM INSTRUCTION NO.1C DATED 30 MAR 44

LIST OF REGIONAL SECTIONS.

1. Sardinia and Sicily
2. Apulia, Calabria, Campania, Lucania
3. Abruzzi and Lazio
4. Le Marche, Toscana, Umbria
5. Liguria and Piedmont
6. Emilia and Lombardia
7. Le tre Venezie

3778

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

COPY

— As example of G.O. 68 in action. B.M. Peeler Sgt.

Also filed in 20905.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS
PROVINCE OF BENEVENTO

File Ref. BE/11/BP.

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments.

TO : Officer Commanding, Allied Troops PONTELANDOLFO. (Prov Benev N5803

1. I am informed that Allied Troops have taken over and are occupying the building of Signor Giuseppe RUBINO, located in the Rione S. Donato, PONTELANDOLFO.

2. This building houses the library and archives of the Acquarium of Naples, which comprise one of the most important biological libraries in the world. These are listed as historical monuments and come under the provisions of A.F.H.Q. General Order No 68 of 29 Dec 43.

3. The fact that your troops are occupying this building is being reported to my headquarters. Meanwhile I am sending one of my officers to contact you, hand you this letter and explain the position. He is authorized to show you the documents on the subject.

4. It is my duty to advise you, pending instructions from my Headquarters, that you will be held personally responsible for the safe custody and preservation of the valuable contents of this building so long as your troops occupy it.

577

Major.
F.J. ARMSTRONG.
Provincial Commissioner.

10 Mar 44
Benevento

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

ETD/bmp

20900/MFAA

3 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Attached Letter.

TO : Lt. Col. J.R. Pollock, AMG 5th Army,
care of Hq. Reg. 3, Prefettura, Naples.

Enclosed herewith are 20 copies of the letter of the Commander-in-Chief re the Preservation of Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy requested by you.

ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, AUS
Director.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

JBWP/bmp

20900/MFAA

2 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Attched Correspondence.

TO : Chief Staff Officer, Administrative Section, ACC.

Herewith a duplicate of correspondence forwarded yesterday which you inform me has not arrived.

J.B. WARD PERKINS
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.

5775

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

G 2-90 3

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
Liaison Division
APO 394

28 February 1944

Subject: Memo., HQ, A.C.M.F. "Preserv. of Prop. of Historical & Educe. Importance in Italy." dtd 17th Feb/44.

To : Education and Fine Arts Sub-commission.

20 copies secured from PBS. B.H. Peebles 23 Feb 44.

1. A matter of interest to your sub-commission.

ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Lt. Col.
Chief, Liaison Division.

5774

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

EXTRACT

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
A. P. O. 782

AXIS BROADCASTS

February 27

RADIO ROME ITALIAN 1700 FEB. 26

"A NATION OF BRUTES" : The London "Daily Sketch" had the impudence to crown the civic decadence and egotism of the British by publishing a photograph of the Colyseum in Rome, with the following heading: "Is all this worth the life of a British soldier?"
"Republica Fascista" stresses the criminal inspiration of this legend as follows: " A degenerated race, the British, have never had any appreciation for beauty. These mongrels with Jewish blood in their veins - even the Royal Family has Jewish forefathers cannot experience the fascination of beauty; they cannot be expected to understand that one of the stones of the Colyseum is worth more than several divisions of the brutes that pass themselves out as heroes. Any nation as utilitarian as the British, any nation that upholds a Queen Elizabeth as a great figure, she who had truck with pirates and who after sharing in their profits, would have real orgies with them. A nation that was responsible for the horrors of the Transwaal war and for the sufferings of India has not and cannot have any appreciation of beauty. It is a nation of brutes".

5772

(also in 20907 (Enemy Propaganda)

20900 (for confirmation with orders of Gens. Eisenhower and Alexander).

14 hrs

DB #23, Rear Hq, ACC, dtd 27 Feb 44.

O F F I C I A L (Cont'd)

6. PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS:

The following directive of 17 Feb 44 from H. R. ALEXANDER, General Commander-in-Chief, AMMF is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Concern has been caused at home by reports of damage done to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

When I received these reports I ordered a commission to be set up to ascertain the truth in this matter. The results of the commission's investigations show that these reports of damage have been exaggerated, but at the same time establishes that a certain amount of damage has been done by thoughtlessness or carelessness, and even by a few wilfully destructive individuals.

I wish to impress on all officers how vitally necessary it is that the troops under their command behave in a manner which safeguards the good name of our armies and brings credit to their race.

As we advance further north we shall enter a part of the country where art treasures and monuments are more numerous. I therefore direct that every officer brings continually to the notice of those serving under him our responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect those objects to the greatest extent that is possible under operational conditions."

By Command of Lieutenant General MACFARLANE:

E. J. CHIOCCA
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

E. J. Chiocca

E. J. CHIOCCA
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

5771

U N O F F I C I A L

1. MOVIES FOR TONIGHT: Free Movie, "The Gentle Sex" with Joan Gates and Jean Gillie, at "ENSA GARRISON THEATER".

"I Married a Witch" with Veronica Lake, at "ODEON THEATER".

2. OFFICER'S DANCE: There will be a dance Monday 28 Feb 44 at 2000 hrs at Velia Restaurant. All Officers of this Headquarters Mess are invited to attend. Invitations to guests have been issued by the Council by ticket - Services only.

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

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E. J. CHIOCCA
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

E J Chiocca
E. J. CHIOCCA
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

5771

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E.J.C.

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

Over

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

DAILY BULLETIN)
:
NUMBER 23)

27 February 1944

1. NIGHT STAFF DUTY: Capt W. RENNIE will perform Night Staff Duty Officer commencing 1730 hrs tonight, 27 Feb 44, and may be located in Room 29.

L/Cpl S. Peters will perform Charge of Quarters commencing 1730 hrs tonight, 27 Feb 44, and may be located in Room 30.

Sgt Walter C. White will perform Night Duty Stenographer commencing 1730 hrs tonight, 27 Feb 44.

2. EFM CABLE SERVICE: Direct radio communication has been established for US troops in Italy to USA through RCA. EFM Cables will be accepted by EFM Censor Chief Warrant Officer Viarengo in his office by the "Information Desk" no later than 1200 hrs each day. This enables these messages to be placed on the 2 o'clock courier to Naples for onward transmission. Blank EFM cables are available in Mr Viarengo's Office and in the "Mail Room" in the Palace of Justice. The price for each message is $.60 payable in cash to CWO Viarengo. In the space provided for code cable address the words SANS ORIGINE will be entered. (Adj)

3. RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY (OFFICERS): W.D. letter AG 210.85 (30 Dec 43) PO-A-M, dated 12 January 1944, Subject: Relief from Active Duty of officers for whom no suitable assignment exists, is digested herewith for the information of American Officers concerned:

a. There are considerable number of officers within the army for whom no suitable assignments are available or in prospect. This condition is occasioned in part by the completion of duties for which they were called to active duty or appointed from civilian life, reduction in overhead, or changes as a result of reorganization which eliminated the officer's specific assignment. It is imperative that the relief of such officers from active duty be accomplished without prejudice to the officers concerned.

b. Any officer over 38 years of age who has served honorably, whose retention on active duty is not essential to the war effort, and who desires relief from active duty for any reason consistent with current policy, may request relief from active duty and may be relieved if his request is approved by Commanding General, NATOUSA.

c. Action will be initiated by the immediate commander concerned by submitting a report through channels. The report will contain a complete statement of the case covering specifically the situation in para a above, the date on which officer became surplus, a description of the position to which assigned immediately prior to that day, a statement as to whether the position has been eliminated, and if the reason for which the officer became surplus are other than elimination of his position, a statement in detail of these reasons. A copy of W.D. AGO Form 66-1 will accompany the report. (Adj)

4. PURCHASES & REQUISITIONS: Securing of any item by purchase, rental or requisition involving expenditure of other than personal funds, is authorized only for members of the G-4 Section and the Headquarters Commandant's Section. Such arrangements made by other officers of this Headquarters will not be honored, and any cost involved will be assessed to their own personal account. Applications

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

Sgt Walter C. White will perform Night Duty [illegible]
1730 hrs tonight, 27 Feb 44.

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3. RELIEF FROM ACTIVE DUTY (OFFICERS): W.D. letter AG 210.85 (30 Dec 43) PO-A-A, dated 12 January 1944, Subject: Relief from Active Duty of officers for whom no suitable assignment exists, is digested herewith for the information of American Officers concerned:

a. There are considerable number of officers within the army for whom no suitable assignments are available or in prospect. This condition is occasioned in part by the completion of duties for which they were called to active duty or appointed from civilian life, reduction in overhead, or changes as a result of reorganization which eliminated the officer's specific assignment. It is imperative that the relief of such officers from active duty be accomplished without prejudice to the officers concerned.

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5. PHONE NUMBERS OF DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL: For the information of all concerned, Capt FRANK SLAUGHTER'S telephone numbers are listed:

Quarters — Salerno 2277
Office — Fatima 45

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

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

17.

Subject: PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY — PRESERVATION OF.

HEADQUARTERS.
A.C.M.F.
17*th Feb.* 44

To:
Commanders of all Formations and Units.

Concern has been caused at home by reports of damage done to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

When I received these reports I ordered a commission to be set up to ascertain the truth in this matter. The results of the commission's investigations show that these reports of damage have been exaggerated, but at the same time establishes that a certain amount of damage has been done by thoughtlessness or carelessness, and even by a few wilfully destructive individuals.

I wish to impress on all officers how vitally necessary it is that the troops under their command behave in a manner which safeguards the good name of our armies and brings credit to their race.

As we advance further north we shall enter a part of the country where art treasures and monuments are more numerous. I therefore direct that every officer brings continually to the notice of those serving under him our responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect these objects to the greatest extent that is possible under operational conditions.

5770

H.R. Alexander

GENERAL,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

AG 000.4 BPPCG (17 Feb 44) 1st Ind.
HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION, APO 782, 26 February 1944.

TO: See Distribution.

1. Attention is invited to the personal letter of General Alexander concerning damage to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

2. Commanding officers of units assigned or attached to Peninsular Base Section will bring the contents of this letter to the attention of their commands and instruct them to be on the alert to protect and preserve art treasures and property of historical or educational importance.

A. W. PENCE
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" and "B"

Returned Civil Affairs Report 13

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Protection of Monuments from Military damage. 28.2.44.

TO : Vice-president, Administrative Section.

Ref : 20900/MFAA.

1; As a result of the issue of AFHQ General Order 68 of 29th December 1943, the Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives has received from military formations a number of requests for lists of monuments from the Zone Handbooks, and for Auxiliary lists of monuments to be protected from military use if possible. The latest request has come from the MFAA Officer attached to AMG 5th Army on instructions from Brig.Gen.Hume.

2. Such requests have hitherto been met ad hoc by distribution of such material as was available in type with carbon copies. The value of such lists however is chiefly that they should reach lower commanders who are directly concerned with the military use of buildings, and the requests have been for several copies of such lists, which the Subcommission has been unable to supply. In the case of Region 3 the lists were mimeographed by P.B.S., and it is understood that the lists for Region 4 have been similarly mimeographed, but copies have not yet reached the Subcommission.

3. It is now proposed to prepare lists for the whole of Italy, combining the Zone Handbook lists and the Auxiliary lists, with appropriate differentiation of monuments in the Zone Handbooks. The lists will be prepared by Regions from South to North, and divided into three sections:- South, including the (Italian) Regions of Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Lucania, Apulia and Campania: Central, including the Regions of Lazio, Abruzzi-Molise, Umbria, Marche and Tuscany: and North, including the Regions of Emilia, Liguria, Piedmont, Lombardy, and the three Venetias. This arrangement from south to north will enable the advancing armies to follow the monuments in reasonable conformity to their own movements, though within the Regions the monuments will be arranged alphabetically by towns, not in advance from south to north. The division into three main parts will allow of the distribution of the relevant part to the troops in any one general area without burdening them with the material with which they are not concerned. It will also result in economy of paper. It is not considered advisable to subdivide further and to print each region separate-

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

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4. Permission is requested to print this material. It is uncertain at present what the total bulk would be, but by use of small type and light paper it should not be great. It is felt that the distribution and utility of the booklets will be greatly increased if they are printed in pocket size format, say 12 cm x 18 cm, which is the size of "The Soldier's Guide to Italy".

5. Permission is requested for the distribution of such a list to military units. It is felt that distribution should be more particularly to lower commanders, on whom will fall the actual decision as to which buildings they should or should not occupy

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

for military purposes. The number of copies to be printed will of course depend upon how low in the chain of command the distribution can be made.

6. Attached is a draft of the Preface which it is proposed should accompany the list, and a specimen of the suggested format of the list itself.

7. This memorandum has been written and the scheme for the printed list of monuments drawn up on the basis that AFHQ General Order 68 is the only general order applicable to the problem of monuments and Fine Arts. Attention is invited however to the "Report by the Allied Commission of Enquiry appointed to investigate damage etc.", of which a copy just received is appended. In Part II, Recommendations, para.54 (b) (p.19) it is suggested that the standard of the Zone Handbook lists laid down in the order should be modified, and also that maps should be included in the lists of monuments provided by ACC/AMG. These recommendations, if implemented by orders, may affect the proposals here made, and necessitate the re-drafting of the Preface and the re-casting of the list, by cutting out the Zone Handbook distinction. The inclusion of maps also would increase the time and labour and cost of production, although sketch maps can be provided by the Subcommission. The inclusion of the grid map reference might be held to be sufficient.

8. Attention is further drawn to para.67 (p.19). The duties there envisaged for the MFA&A Officers are exactly those which the subcommission has always urged that its officers should be called upon to fulfil. But they have been unable to perform those duties in the past and will equally be unable in the future without transport at their command. This will apply whether or not fresh orders are issued by Higher Authority on the subject of Monuments.

9. The preparation of the actual lists is being proceeded with, but the final form of both lists and preface will be conditioned by whether any further orders are issued as a result of the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry. It would be unfortunate if lists were printed and distributed and immediately became out of date through the issue of further orders.

10. May the Commission's Report be returned please.

P.K. Baillie Reynolds

P.K.Baillie Reynolds.
Major R.A.

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

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P.K.Baillie Reynolds.
Major R.A.
Director, Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission.

22 Feb. 44.

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

DRAFT ONLY.

PREFACE.

1. General Order 68 of Allied Force Headquarters, dated 29th December 1943, prescribes that certain Monuments in Italy shall be protected so far as possible from military use. This order, and the accompanying letter from General Eisenhower are printed after this preface..

2. The order differentiates between monuments which appear in the Zone Handbooks for Italy, issued by the British P.W.E., and those which may appear on auxiliary lists prepared by the Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives of the Allied Control Commission /Allied Military Government. The following list, issued by the Sub-commission in response to the demand resulting from the order, combine the monuments from the Zone Handbooks and the Auxiliary lists.

3. The monuments are listed under the towns in which they lie. The towns are listed alphabetically under the Italian Regions(which do not coincide with the AMG/ACC or other Allied military regions). The Regions are arranged geographically from south to north, and from west to east, and the lists are divided into three sections, for Southern, Central and Northern Italy. Thus troops on any given front will find within a relatively small compass the monuments within their neighbourhood, and troops occupying any given area can readily find the towns in their area. An alphabetical index of towns is provided, and an alphabetical index of Provinces, indicating in which Region each Province lies.

The name of the town is followed by the abbreviated name of the Province in which it lies, and by the grid map reference to the 1:200,000 maps.

Monuments which are printed in *italics* are those which are mentioned in the Zone Handbooks. One, two or three asterisks indicate the degree of importance of the monument.

4. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives of the Allied Control Commission is provided with, and can in some cases distribute on application material which is considerably more detailed and explicit than the present list, which contains only the more important monuments. Buildings not listed, because not of primary importance, may nevertheless suffer damage unjustified by military needs if regarded as open to the casual user.

Smaller archives or libraries should be respected as far as possible, since the destruction or disturbance of their contents may cause the loss of documents affecting the legal status of individu-

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Smaller archives or libraries should be respected as far as possible, since the destruction or disturbance of their contents may cause the loss of documents affecting the legal status of individuals, and the civic life of the community, or of material of importance to political officers.

The uncontrolled use of educational and scientific establishments has caused great and unnecessary harm to scientific instruments of great value and to irreplaceable scientific collections.

Buildings damaged by war may suffer further serious deterioration if put to military use: on the other hand, certain buildings in the list may under proper supervision and in default of other accommodation be put to reasonable military use without undue harm.

5. It is therefore recommended that

a) No building in the following list be used without permission of appropriate higher authority.

b) That no church in ecclesiastical use be occupied in any circumstances without the permission of the ecclesiastical authority.

c) That libraries and archives should not be occupied save in

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cases of genuine necessity.

6. It is further recommended that if such buildings have to be occupied, the following precautions should be taken:

a) Inventories should be made of the principal contents before or immediately upon occupation.

b) All valuable equipment, such as scientific instruments, books, collections, records, etc. which are of non-military use should be stored and locked up before occupation. So far as possible furniture should be similarly treated.

c) Nothing should be allowed to be removed from the building either by individuals or by occupying units.

d) The advice of the nearest MFA&A Officer of AMG/ACC should be secured if possible before occupation, and any recommendations made by such officers after occupation should be acted upon.

e) Every effort should be made to co-operate with the responsible Italian officials and caretakers, and they should be allowed, so far as possible, to inspect and control the use of such buildings, and the storage, moving and use of the contents. They should not be evicted from their own offices.

f) A report on the conditions necessitating the occupation, and on its method should be rendered by the responsible officer to his superiors.

There follow AFHQ General Order 52 of 29 Dec 43 and the letter from General Eisenhower.

22 Feb 44.

P.C. Baillie Reynolds
Brig RA.

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

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

Copy p[illegible] ced in 20200 (Qm) - for para. 4

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS
AND ARCHIVES.

This original returned by via Capt. [illegible]

MEMORANDUM.
SUBJECT: Requisitioned Monuments.
TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

1.a) On 18 Nov.1943 Major P.Gardner, MFA&A Officer for Region 3 reported to Col.Hume on the requisition of the Museo Nazionale, Naples, which is in the Zone Handbook list of Monuments.

On 13 Dec 1943 he reported similarly on the requisition of the Palazzo Reale at Caserta which is also on that list.

On 20 Dec 1943 the same officer rendered a report to Brig.Gen.Pence of P.B.S. of seven monuments and cultural institutions in Naples and area which had been requisitioned; five of these are in the Zone Handbook list, the other two are parts of the University.

b) On 29 Dec 1943 a general letter was issued "to all Commanders" by General Eisenhower on the importance of preserving monuments and cultural institutions. This was followed by AFHQ General Order No.68 of the same date, which ordered

That no buildings listed in the sections "Works of Art" in the Zone Handbooks of Italy should be used for military purposes without explicit permission from the C.in C.

That AMG officers would furnish commanders with lists of historic buildings other than those listed in the Zone Handbooks, which may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary".

That commanders were reminded that buildings containing art collections and scientific objects should not be occupied when alternative accommodation was available.

c) Evidence of the occupation of the buildings referred to in para.a) and of damage caused by their occupation was given before the Commission appointed by AFHQ to enquire into requisitions, which sat during January 1944.

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d) The Commission has reported to AFHQ, but so far as the Director is aware no action has as yet been taken on its recommendations.

e) All the buildings mentioned in Major Gardner's reports of Nov. and Dec; are still in some military occupation. The Sikh guards who have until recently been on duty in the Palazzo Reale at Naples have recently been withdrawn.

2.a) As a result of the order referred to in Para.1;b) the Subcommission for Monuments etc. has been asked to supply lists both of monuments listed in the Zone Handbooks (since these are not generally available) and also of further monuments not in these lists.

b) Lists of the monuments mentioned in the Zone Handbooks have been made for all Italy (except for Piedmont, Lombardy, Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia, for which no Zone Handbooks have been seen. The Handbooks for Sardinia and Lucania include no such lists.).

c) The Zone Handbook lists have been forwarded to:-

i) HQ 2 Dist. CMF.

ii) HQ 3 Dist. CMF.

iii) HQ US Army Air Force Engineer Command MTO (rear).

iv) FBS (Regions 2 and 3 only).

v) Regional MFAA Advisers for Regions 1,2,3,4 and 5, for the appropriate region only.

d) Auxiliary lists of further monuments of importance have been sent to:-

i),ii),iii) as above.

iv) FBS. It is understood that FBS has mimeographed both the Zone Handbook lists and the auxiliary lists for Region 3 only, and has distributed them further, but the Subcommission has received no record of the distribution.

v) As v) above: it is understood that the auxiliary list for Region 4 has been mimeographed by Region 4 and distributed further, but the Subcommission has received no record of the distribution.

e) The work of preparation of these lists has been con-

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siderably handicapped by the fact that the Subcommission remained in Palermo when the rest of MQACC moved to the mainland. Its files were consequently not available in Naples. These files were only received by the Subcommission on 20th February.

3. The Director, since his arrival in Naples has personally inspected the Palazzo Reale at Caserta, the Palazzo Reale at Naples, the Castel Nuovo, and the Museo Nazionale. Major Gardner has made frequent inspections, and so has Capt.Hammond

4. The officers at present with the Subcommission are as follows:-

Maj.F.K.Baillie Reynolds.(B)		Director.
Lieut(USNR)R.B.Catt	(A)	Adviser Region 1;
Capt;F.H.J.Maxse	(B)	Adviser Region 1; under orders for another theatre.
Maj.N.T.Newton	(A)	Adviser Region 2.
Maj.F.Gardner	(A)	Adviser Region 3;
Maj.E.T.Dewald	(A)	Adviser Region 4 (destined for Rome)
Capt.S.Waugh	(A)	Adviser Region 4;
Capt.D.Keller	(A)	Adviser Region 5.
Maj.J.B.Ward-Perkins	(B)	Adviser HQ 8th army.
Capt.B.Croft-Murray	(B)	in special charge of Palace at Caserta, inventorying furniture etc.which has been removed or requisitioned.
Capt.A.S.Fennoyer	(A)	Representative of Subcommission at Salerno.

F.K.Baillie Reynolds
Major R.A.
Director, Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

21 Feb 1944.

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

Fonce. & Line Arts (2)

11/13F
25 Feb

20900

Subject: PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN ITALY — PRESERVATION OF.

HEADQUARTERS,
A.C.M.F.
17th Feb, 44

To:
Commanders of all Formations and Units.

Concern has been caused at home by reports of damage done to property of historical and educational importance in Italy.

When I received these reports I ordered a commission to be set up to ascertain the truth in this matter. The results of the commission's investigations show that these reports of damage have been exaggerated, but at the same time establishes that a certain amount of damage has been done by thoughtlessness or carelessness, and even by a few wilfully destructive individuals.

I wish to impress on all officers how vitally necessary it is that the troops under their command behave in a manner which safeguards the good name of our armies and brings credit to their race.

As we advance further north we shall enter a part of the country where art treasures and monuments are more numerous. I therefore direct that every officer brings continually to the notice of those serving under him our responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect these objects to the greatest extent that is possible under operational conditions.

H.R. Alexander

GENERAL,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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EXTRACT

UNION JACK dated Thursday, February 17, 1944. No 88.

LIVES MORE IMPORTANT

GENERAL EISENHOWER issued orders last December for the protection of historic monuments provided there was no detriment to Allied forces, President Roosevelt revealed on Tuesday.

He quoted Genral Eisenhower as sayin that "nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity" and if a choice had to be made "our men's lives count infinitely more, and the buildings must go."

The General warned his commanders that the phrase "military necessity" should not be interpreted as military or personal convenience.

Lord Lang, former Archbishop of Canterbury, will raise the question of the Government's attitude towards historical or cultural buildings in war areas, in the House of Lords shortly, and Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor, will give the Government's view.

original clipping in 20380

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

20900

2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

In reply refer to:
20215/MFAA

16 February 1944.

SUBJECT: List of Monuments to be Protected from Military Use.

TO : Regional Control and Military Government Section, ACC.

1. Attention is called to the correspondence of which two copies are attached, as follows:

a. Letter from Hq US Army Air Force Engineer Command, MTO (Prov), APO 528, dated 5 Feb. 1944 and requesting 25 copies of the Lists from Military Use may be considered in accordance with AFHQ General Order Handbooks for Italy in order that the lists of Monuments to be protected 68 dated 29 December 1943.

b. 1st Ind. from Hqs. XII Air Force Service Command, APO 650, dated 8 February 1944.

c. 2nd Ind. Hq. US AAF Service Command MTO, APO 523, dated 11 February 1944.

d. 3rd Ind. Hq. NATOUSA, APO 534, dated 12 February 1944, and forwarding copies enclosed to the Deputy President, Allied Control Commission. AMG 391 US Army.

2. As a reply there are submitted herewith in a single copies the following documents:

a. A covering memorandum, subject: Lists of Monuments to be protected from military use, dated 16 February 1944.

b. A covering index and eleven Lists of Monuments from Rome Handbooks for Italy.

c. A covering index and seven auxiliary lists (or parts of lists) of monuments.

3. It is requested that these be forwarded through the channels indicated in the correspondence to the originator. Copies are not available for publication at this intermediate HQ.

4. Copies of this covering letter are being transmitted, for information, to the Deputy President (Chief Commissioner), ACC and to the Chief Staff Officer, Administrative Section, ACC.

F. K. HALL II KEENEY
Major, F. A.
Director

Copies to: Deputy President (Chief Commissioner), ACC
Chief Staff Officer, Adm. Sect., ACC
File 20900.

HEAD WARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20215/MFA 16 February 194

SUBJECT: Lists of Monuments to be Protected from Military Use.

1. Under AFHQ General Order 68, dated 29 December 1943, no monument listed in the Zone Handbooks of Italy will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15 Army Group in each individual case. Furthermore, auxiliary lists of other monuments to be occupied only when no alternative accommodations are available are to be furnished to commanders by Allied Military Government Officers.

2. Copies of the Zone Handbooks are not available for general distribution. The lists of Monuments so far as available have therefore been extracted.

3. Auxiliary Lists have been or are being prepared for distribution.

4. In view of the limited facilities for reproduction available to the Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, single copies only of the various lists be provided in response to requests.

5. Submitted herewith are the following lists, each in single copy:

a. Eleven Zone Handbook lists, with covering index.
b. Seven Auxiliary Lists or parts thereof, with covering index.
c. Further lists will be forwarded as they become available.

} Complete collection cumulative 16-2-44 as in 10500, South V.

6. Attention is called to the fact that lists, such as these, prepared in advance of examination of the buildings by competent authority are unsatisfactory as standards of reference for the use or non-use of such buildings for military purposes. A building not listed in the Zone Handbook list may have suffered damage such that military use will lead to further deterioration. A building listed in the Zone Handbook may be available in part or in whole under proper safeguards for the fabric. Other special factors may affect the question of use or non-use.

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7. It is therefore recommended that so far as possible the officers attached to the Allied Control Commission/Allied Military Government for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives be consulted before such buildings are used or that their representations as to the use of such buildings be given due consideration.

8. Such Officers are available at the Subcommission Offices in Naples and Salerno and at the various Regional AGC/AMG Hqs. as follows: Region 1 (Sicily) at Palermo, and Catania, Region 2 (Southern Italy) at Bari, Region 3 (Campania) at Naples, Region 4 (Rome, Latium, Umbria)

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

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8. Such Officers are available at the Subcommission offices in Naples and Palermo and at the various Regional AMG/AMG Hqs. as follows: Region 1 (Sicily) at Palermo, and Catania, Region 2 (Southern Italy) at Matera, Region 3 (Campania) at Naples, Region 4 (Rome, Latium, Umbria) at AMG Hq. 5 Army Rear Hqs, Region 5 (Abruzzi and Molise) at Foggia, and at AMG Hq. 8 Army.

P. K. MILLER KITSON
Major, R. A.
Director

Copy to:
File 20900.

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

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

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

4 February 1944.

SUBJECT: Lists of Protected Monuments.

TO : Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives has received several requests for lists of monuments to be protected from military use in accordance of the Letter and General Order No. 68 issued by General Eisenhower on 29 March 1944.

2. The Order specified as Monuments of primary importance those listed in the so-called Zone Handbooks. It also stated that each Officer may provide Commanders with auxiliary lists of monuments of secondary importance to be protected if possible from military use.

3. A list prepared by the Chief of The Division of MFA for Region 3 and monographed by G-5 is attached to illustrate the Zone Handbook and Auxiliary Lists. It also contains extracts from the Letter and the Order.

4. It is requested that in order to coordinate the dissemination of information for the protection of Monuments, all Regional Officers forward to the Subcommission one or more copies of any lists which they have prepared, unless such copies have already been forwarded, and that they indicate the purpose for which each list was prepared.

5. The Subcommission has been able to secure copies of the Zone Handbook lists for Sicily, Calabria, Campania, Lazio+. The Handbooks for Lucania and Sardinia contain no lists. It is requested that any Officer having access to Handbooks other than those mentioned copy the list of Monuments for the Subcommission, giving the name and number of the Handbook and the numbers of the appendix or chapter and pages on which the list appears. The Subcommission will on request supply copies of the Zone Handbook lists to Regional Officers. Since the copies must be typed, not more than one of each can be issued except for definite purposes.

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+ Also Apulia, Abruzzi and Molise, Tuscany, Marche and Umbria, Liguria, Venezia Euganea.

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6. It is requested that Regional Officers who have not already done so prepare auxiliary lists of further communes in their areas which they think should be protected from military use. These lists may improve the Annexes in the Army Handbook (indicated by more appropriate signs) or, as in the Region 5 list, exclude them. The lists may be alphabetical, as in the Region 5 list, or according to geographical scheme (west coast to east, etc.).

7. If map references are given, the standard map of reference shall be the Italy road map 1/200,000, Army Map Service (___, __) 1951 (1st ed. 1943). References shall be by the grid coordinates of that map, not by geographical coordinates.

8. The Officer attached to AC of S G-5 may be requested to prepare material for the Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, and such others as fall within the new Region 5. The Officer for Region 5 is requested to prepare the material for the Provinces of Belluno, Udine, Gorizia, Trieste as well as for them in his region.

9. It is requested that no subsidiary lists of any sort, since publication in Army of that Italian provinces are removed, be used for publication which may arise from the shift of provinces among the regions until the Headquarters to which each region is assigned has indicated its areas of responsibility.

10. Hereafter, requests for information or lists concerning airfield regions only will be referred to or answered by the appropriate Regional Officer. It is requested that a copy of information officer's communication covering the information and documents be furnished to the Subcommission to prevent duplication. In responding to requests made to persons who have not known, enquiries for information covering one or more Regions or territory under the Italian Government will be referred to or handled by the Subcommission.

Hans Hammond

HANS HAMMOND
Captain, AC
Air War Documents

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

9 February 1944.

Subject: Receipt of documents

To : AFHQ, MGS, Attention Major Henry T. HOWELL

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of an original and two copies of the Zone Handbook Lists of Monuments for Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, Campania, Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Tuscany, Marche, Umbria, Emelia, Liguria.

2. These will be of value to the Subcommission and it is hoped that a file of the Handbooks themselves can be secured.

3. Capt. H[illegible] of the MFAA Subcommission would like to thank Major HOWELL of MGS for his remarks on his recent visit to NAPLES and to express pleasure at having had the opportunity to be associated with Major HOWELL in his visits of inspection, both archaeological and conventual.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
For the Director.

Hq Y Force 5752

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6 4

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

HTR/alc
6 February 1944

MGS: 619.3

SUBJECT: Zone Handbooks of Italy

TO : ACC, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission
Attention: Capt. Hammond

1. Reference is made your letter of 27 January 1944.

2. With regard to the complete sets of Zone Handbooks which you request, this Section has been informed by the Director of Studies of Tizi Ouzou where spare copies have been kept, that all available spare copies have already been packed for shipment to the ACC Library at Salerno.

3. As this shipment may take some time to arrive, we attach hereto for your immediate use, three copies of the "Works of Art" sections of all the Handbooks which have appeared to date.

4. MGS would like to thank Captain Hammond of the MFAA Sub-Commission for the courtesies shown to Major Rowell of this Section on his recent visit to Naples. Major Rowell particularly appreciated the visit to the fine old Convent of the Immaculate Conception in Naples and the opportunity to take personal note of the exemplary behavior of the American soldiers who were there in regard to the inmates.

For the Chief of Section:

Henry T. Powell
HENRY T. POWELL
Major, C.M.P.

Incls: as above

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

3 February 1944.

Memorandum to Lt. Col. Cripps. Sx. Off. Adm. Dir.

Subject : Attached Documents.

1. The Attached file of Documents is submitted for ~~approval~~ approval before dispatch.

2. They are forwarded in response to a letter whose contents are summarized in the reply and which is not therefore submitted.

3. It is hoped that pars. 4 and 5 are in good taste for another Hqs. and that I did properly in addressing the letter as from me to it.

4. If approved, the documents may be dispatched in the attached envelope without return to me.

5. For information it is noted that ~~ATOUSA~~ has not approved removing me from the famous list. Nevertheless on either Saturday or Monday, in accordance with your instructions and subject to available transport, I will move what little office we have to Salerno.

6. For information it is noted that Major Reynolds is not on the final movement order from Palermo. A letter from him dated 26 Jan. indicated that he was about to leave. It is to be hoped that he is en route.

7. Apologies are presented for discussing more than one subject in one memo. This memo is not for File.

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

3 February 1944.

Subject: Lists of Monuments

To : Hq. No. 2 District CMF
Attention: Lt. Col. R.D. Foster

6¹

1. Attention is called to your letter, 1597/22, re-quoting~~x~~ lists of Monuments in 2nd District which are:

a) Designated as "Works of Art" in the Zone Handbooks of Italy

b) Buildings of secondary importance which might be used for military purposes.

2. Attached hereto are three groups of documents as follows:

a) A covering letter and ten (10) lists from the Zone Handbooks at present available to this Hq.

b) A covering letter and 5 Auxiliary Lists prepared by Region 4.

c) A mimeographed Memorandum by PBS, dated 9 Jan., including extracts from a letter of Gen. EISENHOWER, the Zone Handbook List for Campania (no. 6), the Auxiliary List for Region 3, AFHQ Gen. Order 58 dated 29 Dec. 1943.

3. These documents are submitted in single copies because the number of typed copies at present available are limited. Further copies will be provided if requested.

4. Attention is called to the fact that lists prepared as are these in advance of examination of the buildings themselves are often unsatisfactory as standards of reference for the military use or non use of such buildings. Buildings listed might, with proper care, be used after competent examination. Others, damaged by warfare, may be not be suitable for use without risk of further damage. Other factors also may effect the question of use or non-use.

5. It is hoped that an effort will be made to consult the Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives who are posted in the various Regional Hqs of AMG before the use of such buildings or to need the representations of such officers with respect to the use of the buildings.

Mason Hammond, Capt. AC
for the Director.

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6-B

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES.

3 February 1944.

Attached hereto are typed copies for the Lists of Monuments in the Italy Zone Handbooks as hereunder listed. These are all that have to date been found.

The Zone Handbooks are classified as SECRET - Br. MOST SECRET. It is not, however, felt that the copying of these lists or their proper military use will constitute a violation of that classification at this late date.

No.	Name	Reference (in each case to Part I)
No no.	Sardinia	No list
1	Sicily	Appendix I p. 43
2.		Not found
3.	Calabria	Appendix I p. 39
4.	Lucania	No list
5.	Apulia	Appendix p. 39
6.	Campania	Appendix p. 51
7.	Abruzzi & Molise	Appendix p. 50
8.	Lazio	Appendix p. 55
9.	Tuscany	Appendix pp. 53-55
10.	Marche & Umbria	Chapter XVIII pp. 61-63
11.	Liguria	Chapter XVIII p. 48
12.		Not found
13.	Venezia Eugenea	Chapter XVIII pp. 55-57
14 etc.		Not found

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

3 February 1944.

Attached hereto are copies of Auxiliary Lists of Monuments prepared by Major DEWALD, Chief of Division of Monuments and Fine Arts for Region 4, AMG, to supplement the Zone Handbook Lists and to indicate further monuments which should if possible be protected from military use under the terms of AFHQ. General Order 68 dated 29 Dec. 1944.

These lists will, it is expected, eventually be mimeographed as were the lists for Region 3.

The lists are as follows:

1. Index to lists of monuments above and below Rome but not including the list of monuments in Rome.
2. List of monuments below Rome (between the front lines and Rome).
3. List of monuments above and beyond Rome (to the borders of Lazio).
4. List of monuments etc. in Rome City.
5. List of monuments in the eastern section of AMG Region 4.

It should be remarked that since these lists were completed, the eastern section has been removed from Region 4 and attached to Region 5. Umbria has been added to Region 4. No Auxiliary List is yet prepared for Umbria.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

29 January 1944.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Cripps, Ex. Off. Adm. Dir.

Subject : Memorandum to Regional MFA&A Officers.

1. Submitted herewith in duplicate is a draft memorandum for Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives. ~~[illegible]~~

2. The distribution of this Memorandum would be:

Capt. F.H.G. Maxse, Region 1, AMG Provincial Hqs., Catania
Lt. P.B. Cott, Region 1 AMG Region 1 Hqs., Palermo
Major N.T. Newton, Region 2, AMG Region 2 Hqs., Matera.
Major P Gardner, Region 3, AMG Region 3 Hqs., Naples
Major E.T. DeWald, Region 4, AMG Region 4 Hqs., Naples.
Major J.B.W. Perkins, AMG 8 Army, AMG Region 4 Adv. Hq., Foggia.

3. Advice or approval is requested on the following points:
a) May I send this out in the absence of the Director ?
b) Is the new organization effective so that AMG/ACC Hq. can communicate with Regions 3,4 and 8 Army ?
c) Should I or some higher authority sign it ?
d) Should it be distributed from here or by you ? It would simplify distribution to have copies made here with the appendix (of which we have copies - I forbear to submit them with the Draft) - the PBS Region 3 Mimeographed List.

4. Any criticisms, comments, or improvements will be welcome.

5. If you would be good enough to return the original with your comments and instructions as to procedure, I will have the requisite number of final copies made up, the PBS List attached, and the copies distributed as you advise.

3753

6. For information it is noted that we are hanging on by the skin of our teeth against assaults by Legal, Public Health, 15 Army Group (ex), weather and colds. The enemy have already captured our salient Room no. 2 by infiltrating with the Education Office and then relieving this with Law. They seem to have captured our hardly acquired furniture in the process. We are entrenching ourselves firmly in Room 1 but are dubious of our ability to hold out. Should we be dispossessed Nick and I will become the "lost battalion" (or the "more than at present lost" subcommission).

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC.

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62A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

4 February ~~January~~ 1944.

Subject
To : Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

Subject: Lists of Protected Monuments.

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives has received several requests for lists of Monuments to be protected from military use in consequence of the Letter and General Order no. 68 issued by General EISENHOWER on 29 December 1943.

2. The Order recognized as Monuments of primary importance those listed in the so-called Zone handbooks. It also states/ ~~provides~~ that AMG MFA&A Officers may provide commanders with auxiliary lists of monuments of secondary importance to be protected if possible from military use.

3. A list prepared by the Chief of Division of M&FA for Region 3 and mimeographed by PBS is attached to illustrate the Zone Handbook and Auxiliary Lists. It also contains extracts from the Letter and the Order.

4. It is requested that in order to coordinate the dissemination of information for the protection of Monuments, all Regional Officers forward to the Subcommission one or more copies of any lists which they have prepared, unless such copies have already been forwarded, and that they indicate the purpose for which each list was prepared.

5. The Subcommission has been able to secure copies of the Zone Handbook lists for Sicily, Calabria, Campania; and Lazio only. The Handbooks for Lucania and Sardinia contain no lists. It is requested that any Officer having access to Handbooks other than those mentioned copy the list of Monuments for and forward the copy to the Subcommission, with appropriate giving ~~xxxx

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xR.
Map 1/200,000, Army Map Service (A.M.S.) M592 (1st ed. 1943). References shall be by the grid coordinates of that map, not by geographical coordinates.

8. The Officer attached to AMG Hq 8 Army is requested to prepare material for the Provinces of Chieti, Campobello, Foggia, Bari, and such others as fall within ~~his sphere~~ Re new Region 5. The Officer for Region 2 is requested to prepare the material for the Provinces of Brindisi, Lecce, and Taranto as well as for those in his region.

9. It is requested that in submitting lists of any sort, clear indication be given of what Italian provinces are covered, to avoid the confusion which may arise from the shift of provinces among AMG Regions and to permit the Subcommission to ensure complete coverage.

10. Hereafter, requests for information or lists concerning single regions only will be referred to or answered by the appropriate regional Officer. It is requested that a copy of information afforded, or a memorandum covering the information and destination, be forwarded to the Subcommission to prevent duplication in responding to requests sent to several AMG Hqs at once. Requests for information covering two or more Regions or territory under the Italian Government will be referred to or handled by the Subcommission.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
For the Director.

5750

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C-B

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

4 February 1944.

SUBJECT: Lists of Protected Monuments.

TO : Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives has received several requests for lists of Monuments to be protected from military use in consequence of the Letter and General Order no. 68 issued by General EISENHOWER on 29 December 1943.

2. The Order recognized as Monuments of primary importance those listed in the so-called Zone Handbooks. It also stat s that Area MFA&A Officers may provide commanders with auxiliary lists of monuments of secondary importance to be protected if possible from military use.

3. A list prepared by the Chief of The Division of MFA for Region 3 and mimeographed by PBS is attached to illustrate the Zone Handbook and Auxiliary Lists. It also contains extracts from the Letter and the Order.

4. It is requested that in order to coordinate the dissemination of information for the protection of Monuments, all Regional Officers forward to the Subcommission one or more copies of any lists which they have prepared, unless such copies have already been forwarded, and that they indicate the purpose for which each list was prepared.

5749

5. The Subcommission has been able to secure copies of the Zone Handbook lists for Sicily, Calabria, Campania, Lazio.+ The Handbooks for Lucania and Sardinia contain no lists. It is requested that any Officer having access to Handbooks other than those mentioned copy the list of Monuments for the Subcommission, giving the name and number of the Handbook and the numbers of the appendix or chapter and pages on which the list appears. The Subcommission will on request supply copies of the Zone Handbook lists to Regional Officers. Since the copies must be typed, not more than one of each can be issued except for definite purpose.

+ Also Apulia, Abruzzi and Molise, Tuscany, Marche and Umbria, Liguria, Venezia Euganea.

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6. It is requested that Regional Officers who have not already done so prepare auxiliary lists of further monuments in their areas which they think should be protected from military use. These lists may include the Monuments in the Zone Handbook (indicated by some appropriate sign) or, as in the Region 3 list, exclude them. The lists may be alphabetical, as in the Region 3 list, or according to geographical advance from south to north.

7. If map references are given, the standard map of reference shall be the Italy Road Map 1/200,000, Army Map Service (A.M.S.) M592 (1st ed. 1943). References shall be by the grid coordinates of that map, not by geographical coordinates.

8. The Officer attached to AMG Hq 8 Army is requested to prepare material for the Provinces of Chieti, Campobello, Foggia, Bari, and such others as fall within the new Region 5. The Officer for Region 2 is requested to prepare the material for the Provinces of Brindisi, Lecce, and Taranto as well as for those in his region.

9. It is requested that in submitting lists of any sort, clear indication be given of what Italian provinces are covered, to avoid the confusion which may arise from the shift of provinces among AMG Regions and to permit the Subcommission to ensure complete coverage.

10. Hereafter, requests for information or lists concerning single regions only will be referred to or answered by the appropriate regional Officer. It is requested that a copy of information afforded, or a memorandum covering the information and destination, be forwarded to the Subcommission to prevent duplication in responding to requests sent to several AMG Hqs at once. Requests for information covering two or more Regions or territory under the Italian Government will be referred to or handled by the Subcommission.

MASON HAMMOND
Captain, AC
For the Director.

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

Sub 30 Q7 Box 1044 G-1

SUBJECT :- Historical Monuments.

HQ No 2 District CMF.
Ext 12903.
1597/Q2. 18 Jan 44.

Allied Control Commission.
AMG 15 Army Gp.
AMG Region II.
AMG Region III.

Reference G.O.68 dated 29 Dec 43.

In 2 Dist.

Will you kindly forward to this HQ, a list of buildings within your respective districts, which are :-

(a) Designated as "Works of Art" in the Zone Handbooks of ITALY issued by PWB to AMG Officers.

(b) Buildings of secondary importance, which, although historical, may be required for military purposes when deemed necessary.

R. D. Foote
Lt Col.
for Major-General.
General Officer Commanding.
No 2 District.

TOO 15/5 A.

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTION SHEET

3 Jan
Date

Subject _____

FROM:	TO
C.G., A.M.G.	
C. of Staff	
D.C. of Staff for (G-5 SI)	
D.C. of Staff Admin.	
Industrial Plan	
Mil. Sec.	
Pol. Sec.	
Econ. & Admin Sec.	
Communications Sec.	
Economic Director	
Admin. Executive Dir.	
Executive Off. Admin.	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant Genera.	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply officer	
Billeting officer	
Transportation Off.	
Hq Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Reserve Center	
Sub-Commission in,	
M.F.U.S.M.A.	

For: Signature _____
Recommendation _____
Information _____
Approval or Disapp. _____
Appropriate Action _____
Investig. & Rep. _____
File _____
Return to Cont. files _____
Transmission _____ 57½

Remarks:

Request that 25 copies each of letter AG 000.4-1 and G.O. 68, AFHQ be reproduced and returned to this office. Do

2. Herewith

H. Fearn Capt for A.D

5-1-44

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

3 Jan. 1944.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Cripps, Exec. Offi, Adm. Dir.

Subject : Copies of AFHq Order and Communication.

1. There have been distributed copies of:
AFHq. General Order 68, dated 29 Dec., entitled Historical Monuments
AFHq. Communication from Gen. Eisenhower to All Commanders, Subject: Historical Monuments, dated 29 Dec.

2. It would be most useful for this Office to have copies enough of this order for distribution to all Officers connected and for possible use in other connections.

3. The AG AFHQ Hq does not have further copies for distribution and the AFHQ Liaison Officer at AFHq. Adv. Hq. states that copies can be secured only from AFHq. Algiers.

4. It is requested that copies up to two dozen (24) be requested for the use of the Subcommission and Regional Officers for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives from AFHq.

5. Alternatively it is requested that permission be asked to reproduce as required for distribution.

6. Sample copies are submitted herewith for information. Their return is requested.

Mason Hammond

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC

5745

849.

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U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 68)

29 December 1943.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the sections "Works of ART" in the "Zone Hand-Books" of ITALY issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Book" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel.

(AG 000.4-1 GCT-A) 574

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"D"

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(Equals British RESTRICTED)

G-3, Item 14 344
M.H.Q. + A.
S.6.

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ZONE IHB (4B)

LISTS

WORKS OF ART LISTED IN ZONE HANDBOOK ON ITALY

1	SICILY	Page 1
3	CALABRIA	1
5	APULIA	3
6	CAMPANIA	5
8	LAZIO	7
7	ABRUZZO	13
	MOLISE	15
9	TUSCANY	16
10	MARCHE	25
	UMBRIA	30
12	EMILIA	36
11	LIGURIA	41
13	VENEZIA EUGANEA	44
14	VENIZIA TRIDENTINA	52

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WORKS OF ART LISTED IN ZONE HANDBOOK ON ITALY.

SICILY

Palermo.

(i) Capella Palatina, built before 1132 by the Norman King Roger II.
(ii) La Martorana. 1143.
(iii) Cathedral (S. Maria Assunta). 1169-85.
(iv) Church of San Giovanni Eremitta. Founded in 1132.

Monreale.

Cathedral — 12th century.

Cefalu.

Cathedral — 13th century.

Agrigento.

Important Greek remains:
Temple of Hera Lacinia.
Temple of Concord.
Temple of Hercules.
Temple of Zeus.

Siracusa.

Excavated remains of an entire Greek city.

Taormina.

Greek theatre.

Segesta. (between Alcamo and Caltafimi)

5th century Greek Temple.

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CALABRIA

Rossano.

San Marco.
Evangelario Purpureo in the Archiepiscopal Library.

Stilo.

La Cattolica.

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Calabria (cont'd)

Cosenza.

Cathedral:
Croce Imperiale in enamels.
Musco Civico.

Crotone.

Museum.

Catanzaro.

Museum.

Catanzaro Marina.

Church of the Roccellatte.

Reggio.

Museum.

Altomonte.

S. Maria della Consolazione:
Tomb of Sanquineto.

Gerace. (formerly Gerace Superiore)

S. Giovanello.

Gerace Marina. (re-named Locri)

Museum.

Santa Severina.

Baptistery.

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Scalea.

S. Nicola:
Tomb of Ademaro Romano.

Caulonia.

Parish Church:
Tomb of Vincenzo Carafa.

Morano.

S. Bernardino:
Polyptych by Bartolomeo Vivarini.

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APULIA

Balsignano.

Church of S. Pietro.

Bari.

Cathedral.
S. Nicola — The Treasury.
S. Gregorio.
Castle.
Museum.

Barletta.

Cathedral (S. Maria Maggiore).
Il Colosso — the bronze statue of an Emperor — before the church of S. Sepolcro).
S. Andrea — Madonna by Bart. Vivarini in the Sacristy.

Bitonto.

Cathedral (S. Valentino).

Brindisi.

Column.
S. Benedetto
S. Giovanni.

Canosa.

Triumphal Arch.
S. Sabino and Tomb of Bohamond.

Castel del Monte.

Castle.

Foggia.

Cathedral.

Galantina.

S. Caterina — frescoes.

Gallipoli.

Cathedral.
Museum.

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Apulia (Cont'd)

Gioja del Colle.

Castle.

Lecce.

Cathedral and Seminary.
S. Maria del Rosario.
S. Irene.
The Sedile in Piazza S. Oronzo
S. Chiara.
S. Marco.
S. Croce and the Convent, now the Prefettura.
SS. Nicola and Cataldo.
Museum.

Lucera.

Cathedral.
Castle.

Metaponto.

Greek Temple.

Molfetta.

S. Corato.
S. Maria dei Martiri.

Otranto.

Cathedral (Pavement).

Ruvo.

Cathedral.

Siponto.

Cathedral.

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Taranto.

Cathedral.

Trani.

Cathedral.
SS. Annunziata (Ognisanti).
S. Francesco.

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Apulia (Cont'd)

Troja.

Cathedral (Treasury, Bronze Doors in Western Facade and in South Side).
S. Basilio.

CAMPANIA

Amalfi.

Cathedral -- Bronze doors, cloisters.
S. Maria Dolorata -- Ancient columns.
Capucin Convent (now hotel).

Aversa.

Cathedral (12th century).

Benevento.

Triumphal arch.
Castle with Museum.
Santa Sofia (8th century) -- Cloister and Museum.
Cathedral (9th century) -- Bronze doors.
Ambones -- Paschal Candelabrum, Treasury.

Capua.

Museo Campano.
Cathedral -- Paschal Candelabrum.

Capua Vetere (S. Maria).

Amphitheatre.
S. Maria Maggiore.

Caserta.

Royal Palace. 5738
Cathedral (S. Michele), 12th century, at Caserta Vecchia.

Gaeta.

Campanile.
Cathedral -- Paschal Candelabrum.

La Cava Dei Tirreni.

Abbey and its Library.

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Montecassino.

Abbey and its Library, Treasury.

Montevergine.

Convent and Church -- Loreto -- Archive.
S. Guglielmo.

Naples.

Museo Nazionale.
Museo Civico Filangieri (Palazzo Cuomo).
Castel S. Elmo -- Castel Nuovo or Angioino, Castel dell'Ovo.
San Martino -- Church -- Treasury ("Descent from Cross," by Ribera).
San Martino Museum.
Villa Floridiano.
Aquarium.
Palazzo Reale and National Library.
Capodimonte.
San Carlo Opera House.

Churches:
Cathedral.
S. Chiara.
S. Domenico.
Carmine.
Mont'Oliveto.
S. Paolo Maggiore.
S. Severino -- Cloisters -- State Archives.
S. Giovanni a Carbonara.
Incoronata.
S. Lorenzo -- Painting by Simone Martini.
S. Restituta -- Mosaics.

Paestum.

Three Greek Temples.

Pompeii.

Museum Excavations.

Herculaneum.

Excavations.

Ravello.

Cathedral -- Pulpit.
Campanile.
Palazzo Rufolo.
S. Giovanni del Toro -- Pulpit -- Frescoes.

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Salerno.

Cathedral — Ambones -- Candelabrum.
Sacristy -- Altar frontal of ivory (9th century).

Sant'Agata Dei Goti.

Cathedral.

Sant'Angelo in Formis (nr. Capua).

Frescoes (11th century).

LAZIO

Alatri.

Walls.
Cathedral (Cosmati work).
S. Maria Maggiore.

Anagni.

Cathedral and Campanile.
Episcopal Museum.

Bagnaia (near Viterbo)

Villa Lante.

Bolsena.

S. Cristina (altarpiece by Sano di Pietro).

Bracciano.

Castle (1470)

Capodimonte (near Montefiascone)

Palazzo (Antonio da Sangallo).

Caprarola.

Palazzo Farnese (Vignola).

Castelgandolfo.

Papal Summer Palace.
S. Tommaso da Villanova (Bernini).

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Lazio (Cont'd)

Ceccano.

S. Maria a Fiume.

Civita Castellana.

Cathedral (Cosmati work).
Citadel.

Ferentino.

Cathedral (Ciborium and Candelabrum).
S. Maria Maggiore.

Frascati.

Villa Falconieri.
Villa Aldobrandini.
Villa Tusculana.
Villa Mondragone.

Gaeta.

Cathedral with Campanile.

Grottaferrata.

Abbey of Greek Basilian Monks (frescoes).
Museum and Library.

La Quercia (near Viterbo)

Madonna della Quercia.

Montefiascone.

Cathedral.
S. Flaviano (frescoes)

Palestrina.

Cathedral.
Seminary.
Palazzo Barberini, with Museum.

Priverno.

Abbey of Fossanova.

Subiaco.

Monastery of S. Scolastica.
Sacro Speco.

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Lazio (Cont'd)

Tarquinia.

Etruscan Tombs (most important Necropolis; frescoes).
Palazzo Vitelleschi. Museum.
Cathedral (frescoes).
S. Maria di Castello (Cosmati work).

Terragina.

Cathedral with Campanile.

Tivoli.

Villa d'Este.
Temple of Sibyl.
Waterfalls.
Palaces.
Cathedral.
S. Silvestro.
S. Maria Maggiore (Pictures).
Hadrian's Villa.

Tuscania.

Etruscan Tombs.
S. Pietro (eighth to tenth centuries).
S. Maria Maggiore (eleventh to thirteenth centuries, frescoes).

Veroli (near)

Abbey of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

Viterbo.

Palazzo Municipio (Library - Archives.)
Palazzo Chigi.
Palazzo Farnese.
Palazzo Papale.
S. Maria della Salute.
S. Elisabetta.
S. Maria della Porta.
S. Angelo.
Cathedral (S. Lorenzo).
S. Maria Nuova.
S. Sisto (ninth to twelfth centuries).
S. Giovanni Zoccoli.
S. Rosa.
S. Francesco (Papal and other tombs).
The Quarter of S. Pellegrino (Mediaeva houses).
Fountains (especially Fontana Grande).
Museo Civico outside Porta della Verita.
S. Maria della Verita.

Note: The whole city of Viterbo should rank as an important work of art.

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Rome.

The whole city of Rome must rank as a Work of Art of the first importance. It is impossible to catalogue here individual Monuments, which include the Great Basilicas and ancient Churches, Obelisks, Palaces, Villas, Fountains, Museums and Galleries. The following must suffice:-

The ZONA MONUMENTALE covers most of Ancient Rome -- the FORUMS and TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, the COLOSSEUM, the CAPITOLINE and PALATINE HILLS and so forth. The BATHS OF CARACALLA, the PANTHEON, the CASTEL SANT'ANGELO and, of course, the CATACOMBS of Christian Rome must not be omitted from any list however short.

The GREAT BASILICAS are:-
St. Peter's (in Vatican City).
St. John Lateran and Palace and Museum.
S. Maria Maggiore.
S. Croce in Gerusalemme.
S. Paolo outside the walls.
S. Lorenzo outside the walls.
S. Agnese outside the walls.
S. Sebastiano outside the walls.
Note: Many of these Basilicas have, since the conclusion of the Lateran Treaty, become Papal Property.

The CHIEF MUSEUMS NOT IN VATICAN CITY are:
LATERAN MUSEUM (now Papal Property).
MUSEO NAZIONALE, in the Baths of Diocletian.
GALLERIA BORGHESE, in the Villa Borghese.
CAPITOLINE MUSEUM on the Capitol.
ETRUSCAN MUSEUM.

The following Churches have Mosaics, and are also MOST IMPORTANT MONUMENTS in themselves:
S. Constanza (Mausoleum of Constantina).
S. Pudenziana.
S. Sabina.
SS. Cosma and Damiano.
S. Teodoro.
Santo Stefano Rotondo.
S. Pietro in Vincoli.
S. Maria in Cosmedin.
SS. Nereo ed Achilleo.
S. Maria in Domnica.
S. Prassede.
S. Cecilia in Trastevere.
S. Marco.
S. Francesca Romana.
S. Maria in Trastevere.
S. Clemente.
Cappella "Sancta Sanctorum".

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Rome.

S. Tommaso in Formis.
S. Crisogono.
S. Maria in Aracoeli.
S. Maria sopra Minerva.
S. Maria del Popolo.

Obelisks: The Egyptian obelisks are among the most important monuments in Rome. They are as follows:
Before St. Peter's (Papal Property).
Before the Lateran (Papal Property).
On Monte Cavallo.
On Monte Citorio.
Before the Pantheon.
Before Santa Maria sopra Minerva.
In Piazza Navona.
In Piazza del Popolo.
Before the Trinita dei Monti.

Palaces: These are for the most part monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and are too numerous to catalogue. The most important are:
Palazzo Altemps (Peruzzi).
Palazzo Altieri.
Palazzo Barberini (Maderna).
Palazzo Borghese.
Palazzetto Bramante.
Palazzo Braschi.
Palazzo della Cancelleria.
Palazzo del Campidoglio.
Palazzo dei Conservatori.
Palazzo Chigi.
Palazzo Colonna.
Palazzo della Consulta.
Palazzo Corsini.
Palazzo Doria-Pamphili.
Palazzo Farnese (Sangallo and Michelangelo).
Palazzo Laterano (Papal Property).
Palazzo Massimi (Peruzzi).
Palazzo Mattei (Maderna).
Palazzo Nicolini (Sansovino).
Palazzo Ossoli (Peruzzi).
Palazzo del Quirinale (Royal Palace).
Palazzo Rospigliosi.
Palazzo Sacchetti (Sangallo).
Palazzo della Sapienza.
Palazzo Sforza Cesarini.
Palazzo Spada.
Palazzo Strozzi.
Palazzo Venezia.

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Lazio (Cont'd)

Rome.

Villas.
Villa Albani.
Villa Borghese.
Villa Cesi.
Villa Farnesina.
Villa Lante.
Villa Ludovisi.
Villa Madama.
Villa Massimi.
Villa Mattei.
Villa Medici.

Fountains.
Fontana di Trevi.
3 in Piazza Navona.
Fontana delle Tartarughe.
Fontana del Tritone.
and many others.

ABRUZZO

Anversa.

S. Marcello.

Aquila.

Museo Communale.
Cathedral (S. Massimo): Silver Cross, 1434.
Badia di Collemaggio.
S. Bernardino.

Atessa.

S. Leucio: Ostensorio in Silver, 1418.

Atri.

Cathedral.

Avezzano (near).

S. Maria in Valle Porclaneta.

Capistrano.

S. Francesco: Picture of S. Bernardine by Sano di Pietro.

Caramanico.

S. Maria Maggiore: Ostensorio in Silver.

5731

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Celano.

Castle, Church of SS. Giovanni: Frescoes.

Chieti.

Cathedral: Silver Cross; Silver Bust of S. Giustino, 1455.

Collepietro.

S. Giovanni Battista: Silver Processional Cross.

Fossa (near Monticchio).

Parish Church: Silver Processional Cross, 1557.

Francavilla Alta.

S. Franco: Silver Ostensorio, 1413, and Silver Censer.

Guardiagrele.

S. Maria Maggiore: Silver Processional Cross, 1431.

Giulianova.

Cathedral (S. Flaviano): Silver Reliquary of S. Biagio.

Lanciano.

Cathedral, 1610: Silver Processional Cross, 1422.
S. Maria Maggiore (11th Century).

Monteccio.

Parish Church: Silver Cross, 1431.

Monte Pagano.

Parish Church: Silver Cross, 1487.

Moscufo (Chieti).

S. Maria Maggiore.

Ortona.

Cathedral.

Penne.

S. Giovanni Evangelista: Silver Processional Cross.

5730

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Pescocostanza.

S. Felice.

Sulmona.

Cathedral Treasury: Silver Pastoral Staff; Silver Chalice and Bust of S. Panfilo, both of Silver on Copper.
SS. Annunziata: Coffer; Reliquary of Silver, 1430.
Processional Cross in Silver and Enamel.
S. Maria della Tomba.

Teramo.

Cathedral: Silver Altar Font, 1448.

Torre de'Passeri.

Abbey Church of S. Clemante a Casauria.

Note: There are in the region a remarkable number of small or medium-sized churches (in addition to the greater churches mentioned here individually) which have great historical and architectural interest.

MOLISE

Agnone.

S. Emidio: Silver Tabernacle of Church of S.

Larino.

Cathedral, 14th century.

Matrice.

S. Maria della Strada: sculpture 12th century.

Petrella Tifernina.

Parish Church: sculpture 13th century.

Termoli.

Cathedral, 12th century.

Venefro (near).

Convent of S. Nicandro: Silver Reliquary, 1340.

5729

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Florence.

The whole city of Florence must rank as a Work of Art of the first importance. It is impossible to catalogue here individual monuments.
For Florence environs see below.

Siena.

The whole city of Siena must rank as a Work of Art of the first importance. It is impossible to catalogue here individual monuments.
For Siena environs see below.

Pisa.

The Cathedral Group — Cathedral, Leaning Tower, Baptistery and Campo Santo — is a Work of Art of the first importance.
Other monuments are:
Museo Civico.
S. Caterina.
S. Francesco.
S. Sisto.
S. Stefano de'Cavalieri.
S. Frediano.
S. Nicola.
S. Maria della Spina.
S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno.
La Citadella and Torre Guelfa.
Palazzo Giornata.
Palazzo dell'Universita.
Palazzo del Comune.
Palazzo Agostini.
Palazzo dell'Orologio.
Palazzo dei Cavalieri di S. Stefano.
Environs of Pisa —
S. Piero a Grado.

5728

Arezzo.

Museo Civico.
Cathedral.
S. Domenico.
S. Francesco.
S. Maria della Pieve.
SS. Annunziata.
Palazzo della Fraternita dei Laici.
Environs of Arezzo —
S. Maria della Grazie.

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Asciano.

S. Agostino.
Collegiata.
SS. Fabriano e Sebastiano.
S. Francesco.
Environs of Asciano —
Badia a Rugeno — Parish Church.

Badia a Isola (Colle di Val d'Elsa) Pictures.

Badia a Settimo (Florence) Badia.

Bibbiena (Casentino) Badia.

Borgo S. Sepolcro.

Pinacoteca.
Cathedral.
I Servi.

Buonconvento.

Museum.
Parish Church.

Cercaldoli.

Convent.

Castel Fiorentino (Empoli)

S. Francesco (Daddi).

Castiglione D'Orcia.

S. Maria Maddalena (Pictures).
Pieve (Pictures.)
S. Simeone (Pictures).

Castiglione Fiorentino.

Pinacoteca.
S. Giuliano.

Chiusi.

Cathedral (Pictures).

Chiusura (Monte Oliveto).

S. Michele (Pictures).

5727

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Tuscany (Cont'd)

Citta di Castello.

Pinacoteca.
Municipio.

Colle di val d'Elsa.

Palazzo del Comune.
S. Pietro.
See Badia a Isola.

Cortona.

Museo.
Palazzo Comunale.
Palazzo Pretorio.
Cathedral (Pictures).
S. Domenico (Pictures).
S. Michele (Pictures).
S. Niccolo (Pictures).
S. Maria Nuovo (Pictures).
Outside the city: S. Maria delle Grazie del Calcinaio.

Empoli.

Collegiata.
Baptistery.
S. Stefano.

Fiesole.

Museo Bandini.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
S. Maria Primerana.

Environs.

S. Domenico.
Villa Medici.

Florence.

Cercina, S. Andrea (Ghirlandajo).
Montici, S. Margherita (Pictures).
Mosciano, Parish Church (Pictures).
Paterno, S. Stefano (Cimabue).
Passignano, Badia (Ghirlandajo).
Ponte a Mensola, S. Martino (Pictures).
La Quiete, Parish Church (Botticelli).
S. Brigida, Parish Church (Daddi).
S. Giorgio a Ruballa, Parish Church (Daddi, Taddeo Gaddi).

5726

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Tuscany (Cont'd)

Florence.

S. Lorenzo alle Rose, Parish Church (Taddeo Gaddi).
S. Marino alla Palma, Parish Church (Daddi).
Le Sieci, S. Giovanni a Remola (Botticelli).
Settignano, Villa Itatti (Berenson Collection of Pictures).
Signano, S. Giusto (Daddi).

There are many magnificent villas in the environs of Florence.
The following must be mentioned:

Villa Cafaggiuolo.
Villa Castel Pulci.
Villa Campi.
Villa di Castello.
Villa Capponi.
Villa Corsini.
Villa le Corte.
Villa Ferdinanda a Artimino.
Villa Gamberaja.
Villa Medici a Careggi.
Villa Dardi.
Villa Mont'Albano.
Villa Palmieri.
Villa Lappeggi.
Villa della Petraja.
Villa Poggio a Cajano.
Villa Ponte all'Erta.
Villa Pratolino.
Villa di Rusciano.
Villa ai Collazzi (Bombicci).
Villa Salviati.
Villa Poggio Imperiale.

Grosseto.

Museo.
Cathedral.
Misericordia.

5725

Lastra Signa (Florence).

S. Romolo.
S. Martino a Gangalandi.

Leghorn. (Livorno).

Museo.

Lucca.

Pinacoteca.
Cathedral.

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Lucca (Cont'd)

Arcivescovado.
S. Frediano.
S. Giovanni.
S. Michele.
S. Cristoforo.
S. Pietro.
S. Salvatore.
S. Maria Forisportam.
Palazzo Pretorio.
Palazzo Provinciale.
Palazzo Micheletti.
Palazzo Mansi (with Picture Gallery).
Palazzo Controni.
Porta S. Pietro.

Environs of Lucca:

Villa Torrigiani.

Lucignano

Pinacoteca.
S. Francesco (Pictures).

Magliano (Maremma)

Church of the Madonna (Neroccio).

Massa Marittima

Municipio (A. Lorenzetti).
Cathedral.

Montalcino

Municipio.
Seminario.
S. Agostino.
S. Caterina.
Osservanza.

Environs of Montalcino:

Badia di S. Antimo.
Pieve del Poggio alla Mura.

Montecarlo (Valdarno)

Pieve Fra Angelino.

5724

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Tuscany (Cont'd)

Montefollonico

S. Sigismondo (Beroccio).

Montelupo (Valdarno)

S. Giovanni (Botticelli).
Villa dell'Ambrogiana.

Montemarciano (Valdarno)

Oratorio (Masaccio).

Monteoliveto (Siena)

Convent.

Montepertuso (Siena)

S. Michele Arcangelo.

Montepescali (Grosseto)

Pieve.

Montepulciano

Museo
Cathedral.
S. Agostino.
S. Lucia.
Palazzo Comunale.
Palazzo Contucci.
Palazzo Tarugi.
Palazzo Ricci.

5723

Just outside Pienza Gate: Madonna di S. Biagio.

Monterchi (Borgo S. Sepolcro)

Cappella del Campo Santo (Piero della Francesca).

Montichiello (Nr. Pienza)

Pieve (P. Lorenzetti).

Montisi (Nr. Trequanda, Siena)

Pieve (Beroccio).

PACIANICO (Grosseto)

Parish Church (Pictures).

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Tuscany (Cont'd)

Pescia

Museo

Pienza

Museo.
Palazzo Pubblico.
Palazzo Piccolomini.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
Seminario.

Pistoia

Museo.
Palazzo Pretorio.
Palazzo Comunale.
Cathedral.
Baptistery.
S. Andrea.
S. Francesco.
S. Giovanni Fuorcivitas.
Madonna dell'Umilta.
Ospedale del Ceppo.

Pogribonsi

Cathedral.
S. Lucchese.

Poppi (Casentino)

Castello.

Prato

5722

Palazzo Communale (with Picture Gallery).
Cathedral.
Tabernacle N.E. of Cathedral in Via S. Margherita.
S. Francesco.
Madonna delle Carceri.

Roccalbenga (Grosseto)

Parish Church (A. Lorenzetti).

San Casciano (near Florence).

Misericordia (Simone Martini).

San Galgano (near Siena).

Badia.
Pieve (Pictures).

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San Gimignano

Towers.
Walls.
Gates.
Museo Civico.
Museo d'Arte Sacro.
Palazzo Comunale.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Palazzo Pratellesi.
Collegiata.
S. Agostino.
Oratorio di S. Giovanni.
S. Pietro.

San Ulrico D'Orcia

Collegiata (XII century).

Sant'Angelo in Colle (near Monalcino).

S. Michele (P. Lorenzetti).

Sant'Anseno in Dofana (Siena)

Parish Church (P. Lorenzetti).

Siena environs

S. Columba.
S. Eugenio.
S. Leonardo al Lago.
Osservanza.
Villa Balsano.
Villa Vicobello.
Villa Chigi Cetinale.
Villa Gori (la Palazzina).

Sinalunga

Collegiata (Pictures).
S. Bernardino (Pictures).
S. Croce (Pictures).
S. Lucia (Pictures).

5721

Staggia (Siena)

S. Maria Assunta (Pallajuolo).

Torrita

S. Flora.

Vallombrosa

Convent.

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La Verna

Convent.

Volterra

Walls.
Gates.
Municipio (with Museo)
Palazzo dei Priori.
Palazzo Pretorio.
Cathedral.
Seminario.
S. Agostino.
S. Girolamo.
S. Giusto.

5729

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WORKS OF ART LISTED IN ZONE HANDBOOK ON ITALY

MARCHS

Ancona:

Arch of Trajan.
Palazzo del Comune.
Palazzo Bernicana.
Loggia del Mercanti.
Museo Nazionale.
Cathedral.
S. Domenico.
S. Maria della Piazza.
S. Maria Maggiore.
S. Maria della Misericordia.
S. Francesco della Scala.

Ancona Environs:

S. Maria in Porto Nuovo.

Apiro (Macerata):

Municipio (A. Muzi).

Arcevia (Ancona):

S. Medardo.

Ascoli Piceno:

Museo.
Cathedral (Crivelli).
SS. Vincenzo e Anastasio.
S. Francesco.
Palazzo del Popolo.
Palazzo Bonaparte.
Casa longobarda.
Porta Gemina and Roman wall.

Ascoli Environs

Poggio Di Bretta:

Parish Church (Crivelli).

Belforte (Tolentino):

S. Eustachio (Boccatis).

5719

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Marche (Cont'd).

Cagli:

S. Francesco.
S. Angelo.
S. Domenico (C. Santi).
Torrione della Rocca.
Ponte Manlio.

Caldarola (Tolentino):

Madonna del Monte (Lorenzo di S. Severino).

Camerino

Museo Civico.
Palazzo Arcivescovile.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.

Camerino Environs

BOLOGNOLA:
Villa Malveszi.

Castel Raimondo (Camerino):

S. Maria (Boccatis).

Cingoli (Macerata):

Palazzo Comunale.
Cathedral.
S. Domenico (Lotto).
S. Esuperanzio (Lorenzo di S. Severino).

Fabriano:

Museo Civico.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Palazzo Vescovile.
Ospedale del Buon Gesu.
Cathedral.
S. Lucia.
S. Agostino.
S. Domenico.

Fano:

Pinacoteca.
Rocco Malatestiano.
Palazzo Malatestiano.

5718

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Karche (Cont'd.)

Fano (Cont'd.):

Palazzo della Ragione.
Palazzo del Cassero.
Arco d'Augusto.
Fontana della Fortuna.
S. Domenico (Ottaviano Nelli).
S. Maria Nuova (Perugino; Santi).
Confraternita di S. Michele.

Fermo:

Museo Civico.
Cathedral.
S. Angelo.
Monte di Pieta.

Fossombrone:

Ponte di Traiano.
Rocca Malatestiano with Chapel (frescoes) of S. Aldebrandio.
Museo.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.

Gradara (Pesaro):

La Rocca.
Municipio (G. Santi).

Jesi:

Pinacoteca.
Palazzo della Signoria.
S. Marco (Baronzio).
S. Maria delle Grazie.

5717

Loreto:

The Basilica with Santa Casa within.
Palazzo Apostolico (with museum).
Bronze Statue of Sixtus V (1589).
Porta Romana.

Macerata:

Pinacoteca.
S. Maria della Porta.
Loggia dei Mercanti.
S. Maria delle Vergini (Bramante) (Tintoretto).

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Marche (Cont'd).

Macca Fermana (Ascoli):

Municipio (Crivelli).

Matelica:

Palazzo Piersanti.
Museo Piersanti.
Palazzo degli Ottoni.
Torre and Portico degli Ottoni.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
S. Giovanni.
S. Teresa.

Mercatello (Urbino):

S. Francesco (Baronzio; Luca di Tomme).

Mogliano (Macerata):

Parish Church (Lotto).

Monte San Martino (Macerata):

Madonna del Pozzo (pictures).

Osimo:

Palazzo Communale.
Cathedral.
S. Matteo.

Pausula (Macerata):

S. Agostino (Crivelli).
S. Francesco (Sassetta).
SS. Pietro e Paolo (Antonio and Bartolomeo Vivarini).

Pesaro:

Palazzo Ducale (with Museum).
Palazzo Almerico (with library).
Liceo Rossini (music library).
Palazzo Mosca (pictures).
S. Francesco.
S. Domenico.
Castello Imperiale.
Villa Albani.

5716

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Pioraco (Macerta):

S. Maria di Seppio (Boccatis).

Recanati:

Municipio (Lotto).
Palazzo Leopardi (with collections).
Cathedral (monument of Gregory XII (XVth century)and altarpiece in Sacristy).
S. Agostino.
S. Domenico (Lotto).
S. Maria Sopra Mercanti (Lotto).

Sanginesio (Macerata):

Municipio (Ghirlandajo).

San Severino:

Pinacoteca (Pinturicchio).
Cathedral.
Old Cathedral.
S. Lorenzo in Doliolo.
S. Domenico.)
S. Maria del Mercato) All with pictures by
S. Maria della Pieve.) Lorenzo da S. Severino.
Misericordia.)
Collection Servanzi-Collio (Giovanni di Paolo).

San Vittore Di Chiusi (Ancona):

Romanesque Church.

Senigallia:

La Rocca.
Palazzo Municipale.
S. Maria dello Granio (Perugino).

Tolentino:

Museo Civico.
Cathedral.
S. Niccolo (Baronzio).
S. Francesco (Boccatis).

Tolentino Environs

5715

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Marche (Cont'd).

Belforte Del Chienti:

S. Eustachio (Boccatis).

Urbino:

Palazzo Ducale.
Casa di Raffaele (Santi).
Cathedral.
S. Croce.
S. Giovanni (Lorenzo di S. Severino).
S. Bernardino.

UMBRIA

Amelia:

Pinacoteca.

Assisi:

(The whole city is a monument of Art of the first importance.)
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
S. Chiara.
Temple of Minerva — Portico — in Piazza.

Assisi Environs

S. Maria degli Angeli.
S. Damiano.

Baschi (Orvieto):

S. Andrea (Giovanni di Paolo).

Cannara (Perugia):

S. Giovanni Battista (Niccolo da Foligna).

Cerqueto (Perugia):

Parish Church (Perugino).
Tabernacle (Perugino).

Citta Della Pieve:

Duomo (Perugino).
S. Maria dei Servi (Perugino).

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Umbria (Cont'd).

Citta Della Pieve (Cont'd.):

S. Pietro (Perugino).

Citta Di Castello:

Pinacoteca.
Campanile del Municipio.
Fraternita (Signorelli).

Deruta (Perugia):

Municipio (Niccolo da Foligna).
S. Antonio (Caporali).
S. Francesco (Fiorenmo di Lorenzo).

Deruta Environs

La Fanciullata (Caporali).

Foligno:

Pinacoteca.
Palazzo Trinci.
Palazzo delle Canoniche.
Cathedral.
SS. Annunziata (Perugino).
S. Bartolomeo.
S. Maria infra Portas.
S. Maria in Campos.
S. Niccolo.
S. Giovanni Profiamma.

Foligno Environs

Badia di Sassovivo.
Montefalco.

5712

Frontignano (Perugia):

Parish Church (Perugino).

Gravelli (Spoleto):

S. Michele (Lo Spagna).

Gualdo Tadino:

Pinacoteca.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
S. Rocco.

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Gubbio:

Pinacoteca.
Palazzo Ducale.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Palazzo Beni.
Cathedral.
S. Agostino.
S. Domenico.
S. Maria Nuova.
S. Maria dei Laici.
S. Maria della Raggiola.

Montefalco (Foligno):

Museo (S. Francesco).
S. Agostino.
S. Domenico.
S. Fortunato.

Montone (Perugia):

S. Francesco (Caporali).

Morra (Citta Di Castello):

S. Crescenziano (Signorelli).

Narni:

Municipio.
Cathedral.
S. Francesco.
S. Domenico.

Nocera Umbra:

Cathedral (Niccolo da Foligno).
S. Francesco (Matteo da Gualdo).

Norcia:

Municipio (Reliquary 1450).
La Castellina.
S. Benedetto.

Orvieto:

(Note: The whole city is a Monument of Art of the first importance.)
Cathedral.
Cathedral.Museum.
S. Andrea.

5712

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Umbria (Cont'd).

Orvieto (Cont'd):

S. Giovenale.
S. Rocco.
S. Domenico (Tomb by Arnolfo di Cambio).
SS. Trinita.
Palazzo dei Papi.
Palazzo del Popolo.
Palazzo Communale.
Palazzo Marsciano.
Palazzo Pietrangeli.

Orvieto Environs

Badia di S. Severo (XIth century.)

Panicale (Perugia):

S. Sebastiano (Peragino).

Perugia:

(Note: The whole cite is a Monument of Art of the first importence.)
Pinacoteca and Library in Palazzo Comunale.
Etruscan Museum in the Univereity.
Prehistoric Museum in Palazzo Gallenga.
Palazzo Comunale.
Collegio del Cambio.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Fountain in Piazza del Municipio.
Arch of Augustus (Porta Marzia).
Cathedral.
Cathedral Museum.
Bronze Statue of Julius III (1555).
S. Domenico (Tomb of Pope Benedict XI, XIV century).
S. Pietro in Cassinese.
S. Bernardino.
S. Severo.
S. Angelo.
S. Ercolano.
S. Maria Nuova.

Perugia Environs

Bettona:
Museum.

Civitella:
Benozzono (Bonfigli).

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Perugia Environs (Cont'd.)

Corciano:
S. Maria (Perugino).
Chiesa del Borgo (Bonfigli).

Ponte S. Giovanni:

Etruscan tomb of the Volumnii.

Spello:

Porta Venere.
Porta Consolare.
Porta Urbana.
S. Maria Maggiore (Collegiata).
S. Maria Maggiore Museum and Sacristy.
S. Andrea.
Oratorio di S. Bernardino.

Spoleto:

La Rocca.
Viaduct (Ponte delle Torri).
Porta della Fuga.
Porta S. Luca.
Porta S. Matteo.
Palazzo Municipale.
Palazzo della Signoria.
Pinacoteca.
Museo Civico.
Palazzo Arroni.
Cathedral (Frescoes in Choir by Fra Filippo Lippi).
SS. Giovanni e Paolo (frescoes with portrait of S. Francis).
S. Pietro.
S. Gulliano.
I Cappuccini.
S. Paolo.
Madonna di Loreto.
S. Salvatore (crucifix).
S. Pontiano.

Spoleto Environs

Temple of Clitumnus.
San Giacomo (Lo Spagna).

Terni:

Municipio (library; pictures).
Palazzo Alberici (courtyard.)

5710

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Umbria (Cont'd).

Terni (Cont'd):

Cathedral.
S. Francesco.

Todi:

Porta Romana.
Porta Marzia.
Museum.
Palazzo del Popolo.
Palazzo del Capitano.
Cathedral.
S. Fortunato.
S. Maria della Consolazione.

Trasimeno Lake:

Isola Maggiore—S. Angelo. S. Francesco.

Trevi:

Municipio (Pinacoteca).
S. Maria delle Lagrime.
S. Martino.
S. Emiliano (portal).

Umbertide (Perugia):

S. Croce (Signorelli).

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Alseno (near).

Chiaravalle della Colomba (Cistercian monastery and cloister).

Bobbio.

Basilica di S. Colombano.

Bologna.

Accademia delle Belle Arti.
Archeginnasio and Biblioteca Comunale.
Basilica of S. Petronio, doors, frescoes, paintings.
Basilica of S. Stefano, comprising a group of buildings:
  Church of the Crocefisso.
  Calvario or Santo Sepolcro.
  Church of SS. Pietro e Paolo.
  Cortile di Pilato.
  Cloisters (Chiostro).
  Museo, Byzantine and early Renaissance paintings.
Cathedral or La Metropolitana.
Churches:
  Chiesa del Barracano.
  Madonna di Calliera.
  S. Domenico, Tomb of S. Dominic.
  S. Francesco.
  S. Giacomo Maggiore.
  S. Giovanni Battista.
  S. Giovanni in Monte.
  S. Maria dei Servi.
Fountains:
  Fontana del Nettuno.
  Fontana Vecchia.
Museo Civico.
Museo del Risorgimento.
Palazzi and Case:
  Palazzo Bentivoglio.
  Palazzo Bevilacqua.
  Palazzo Bolognini-Amorini.
Palazzo Comunale or del Gigante, frescoes, statues.
Palazzo dei Banchi.
Palazzo dei Notari or Registro.
Palazzo dell'Universita (Celesi).
Palazzo del Podesta.
Palazzo di Giustizia.
Palazzo di Re Enzo.
Casa dei Drappieri.
Casa Ferretti.
Casa Filippetti.
Casa Garlandi.
and many others, especially in Via Mazzini.

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Piazze and Vie -- Note the great number of arcaded streets.
Piazza Galileo gives access to Church of S. Domenico and the tombs of Egidio Foscherari and Rolandino de Passageri.
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele gives access to a group of important buildings, Archeginnasio, S. Petronio, Fountain of Nettuno, Palazzi Comunale, dei Banchi, dei Notari, del Podesta, di Re Enzo.
Piazza Malpighi, with access to S. Francesco and Tombs of the Glossators.
Piazza Santo Stefano, with access to Basilica of S. Stefano.
Via Mazzini, formerly Strada Maggiore, with houses and palaces.
R. Pinacoteca -- important picture gallery.
Tombs:
Egidio Foscherari.
Rolandino de' Passageri.
The Glossators Odofredo, Accursio, Rolandino de' Romanzi.
Towers:
Asinelli.
Azzoguida.
Carisenda.
Prendiparte.

Bologna, neighbourhood.

Cemetery of the Certosa.

Cesena.

Bibliotaca Malatestiania, manuscripts.
Cathedral -- Campanile, Tombs, Statues.
Rocca (Castle).
Pinacoteca Comunale (Picture Gallery).
(Francia, Guercino).

Faenza.

Cathedral.
Museo Internazionale delle Ceramiche.
Palazzo del Municipio.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Pinacoteca e Museo Civico.

Ferrara.

Castello Estense.
Cathedral (early twelfth century). Paintings of Guercia, Francia, Tura; sculpture.
Churches:
Basilica di S. Maria in Vado (twelfth to sixteenth century).
Certosa, monuments.
S. Maria della Rosa.
S. Francesco.
S. Paolo.

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Emilia.(Cont'd)

Palaces and Houses:
Palazzo Comunale.
Palazzo dell'Universita.
Palazzo dei Diamanti.
Palazzo Ludovico il Moro or Costabili.
Palazzo Massari.
Palazzo Roverella.
Palazzo Schifanoia, paintings by Cossa, Tura.
Various houses.
Pinacoteca in Palazzo dei Diamanti.
Porta dei Sacrati.

Ferrara, neighbourhood.

Abbey church of S. Maria di Pomposa.

Fidenza (Borgo San Donnino)

Cathedral.

Forli.

Cathedral — largely rebuilt.
Churches:
S. Biagio.
S. Mercuriale, with Campanile.
Palazzo dell'Ex-Ospedale, with the Biblioteca Comunale Aurelio Saffi, historical MSS. and Dante collection.
Pinacoteca Comunale — works of Forli school.
Rocca di Ravaldino.

Forlimpopoli.

Church of S. Ruffillo.
Rocca.

Imola.

5706

Cathedral of S. Cassiano.
Church of S. Domenico.
Museo and Pinacoteca Comunale in the Ex-monastery of S. Francesco.
Palazzo Paterlini, now della Pretura.
Rocca.

Modena.

Cathedral, eleventh to thirteenth century, of greatest importance for sculpture, also Torre della Ghirlandina.
Ex-Convento Domenicani, with Istituto di Belle Arti "Adolfo Venturi".
Archivio di Stato with Este Archives.
Palazzo dei Musei, with
Archivio Storico Municipale.
Biblioteca Estense.

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Emilia, (Modena) (Cont'd).

Museo Civico.
Museo del Risorgimento.
Museo Lapidario Modenese.
R. Galleria Estense, among the most important picture galleries of Italy.
Palazzo dell'Universita.
Palazzo Reale, formerly Ducale.
Piazza Maggiore.

Modena, neighbourhood.

Abbey of Nonantola.

Parma.

Baptistery, twelfth century.
Camera del Correggio, paintings.
Cathedral, eleventh to thirteenth century -- fittings and pictures.
Churches.
Madonna della Steccata, sculpture, frescoes, pictures.
S. Giovanni Evangelistica, frescoes of Correggio.
S. Maria del Quartiere.
SS. Annunziata.
Citadel.
La Pilotta, Palace of the Farnesi with
Biblioteca Palatina.
R. Galleria, important collection of paintings.
R. Museo di Antichita.
Teatro Farnese.

Piacenza.

Basilica di S. Antonino, atrium.
Basilica di S. Savino, tenth to seventeenth century.
Cathedral, twelfth to thirteenth century frescoes, fittings.
Churches.
S. Agostino (Lomazzo).
S. Francesco.
S. Maria di Campagna.
S. Sisto.
Museo Civico.
Palazzo del Comune.
Palazzo dei Tribunali.
Palazzo Farnese.

Ravenna.

Accademia delle Belle Arti, picture gallery.
Archbishop's Palace, ivory throne of sixth century, archives.
Baptistery.
Baptistery of the Arians.
Biblioteca Classense, MSS., Incunabula.
Calchi (so-called Palace of Theodoric).

5705

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Emilia (Cont'd).

Cathedral — eighteenth century, but with fittings of sixth century,
Campanile tenth century.
Churches:
S. Francesco.
S. Giovanni Battista.
S. Giovanni Evangelista.
S.S Giovanni e Paolo.
Sant'Andrea.
Sant'Apollinare Nuovo, sixth century.
S. Vitale, sixth century.
Mausoleum of Galla Placidia.
Museo Nazionale DiAntichita.
Palazzo Spreti, with Archivio Notarile.
Porta Aurea.
Rocca Brancaleone.
Tomb of Dante.

Ravenna, neighbourhood.

Basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe Fuori.
S. Maria in Porto Fuori.
Tomb of Theodoric.

Reggio Emilia.

Basilia di S. Prospero, paintings, tombs.
Cathedral, ninth to thirteenth century, tombs, statues.
Churches — Madonna della Ghiara, paintings.
Ex-convent of the Jesuits, with
Archivio di Stato.
Biblioteca Civica.
Musei Civici, sculptures, paintings.
Palazzo Comunale.
Teatro Municipale.
Torre del Bordello.
Torre dell'Orologio.

Rimini.

5704

Arco d'Augusto.
Biblioteca Gambalunga.
Castello Sigismondo.
Ponte d'Augusto.
Tempio Malatestiano (S. Francesco), sculpture.

Republic of San Marino.

San Marino.

Bibliotoca.
Museo.
Palazzo Pubblico or del Governo.

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Albenga.

Baptistery (fifth century mosaic).

Albenga (near).

SS. Maria e Martino di Calliaura.

Diano San Pietro.

Baptistery (fifth century).

Dolceacqua.

Castello.

Finalborgo.

Castel Govina.

Finale.

Castello.

Genoa.

Accademia di Belle Arti.
Ambrogio Doria Collection.
Castellaccio.
Churches:
Cathedral — Treasury — (Barocci Crucifixion).
S. Agostino
S. Ambrogio (Rubens).
SS. Annunziata.
SS. Cosma e Damiano.
S. Donato (Joos van Cleve)
S. Giorgio (Cambiaso).
S. Giovanni Battista di Pre (thirteenth century).
S. Maria in Castello (Lorenzatti).
S. Maria di Carignano (Cambiaso).
S. Maria di Consolazione Pierin del Vaga.
S. Maria della Vigne.
S. Matteo (Cambiaso).
S. Siro.
S. Stefano (Benedetto da Rovezzano.)
Palazzi:
Palazzo Adorno (Rubens).
Palazzo Balbi.
Palazzo Balbi-Senarega (VanDyck, Titian).
Palazzo Bianco (Pinacoteca).
Palazzo Cambiaso.

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Liguria (Cont'd)

Palazzo Cambiaso - Cambaro.
Palazzo della Casa Spinola.
Palazzo Cataldi - Caroggo.
Palazzo Centurione (Alessi).
Palazzo Doria in Piazza S. Matteo.
Palazzo Doria a Fassolo.
Palazzo Ducale (Museum).
Palazzo Durazzo.
Palazzo Durazzo - Pallavicini. (Staircase, Rubens, Titian, Tintoretto, Van Dyck).
Palazzo Grillo - Serra.
Palazzo Imperiali.
Palazzo Ludovico Stefano Pallavicini.
Palazzo della Meridiana (Cambiaso).
Palazzo Municipale (Violin of Paganini).
Palazzo Pagano Doria.
Palazzo Parodi.
Palazzo del Podesta.
Palazzo Reale (P. Bordone, Tintoretto).
Palazzo Rosso (Picture Gallery, Van Dyck).
Palazzo S. Giorgio.
Palazzo Serra.
Palazzo Spinola.
Palazzo dell'Universita (Court, Staircase, Library).
Porta Soprano.
Porta dei Vacca.
Torre degli Embriaci.
Torre dei Piccamigli.
Villa Podenan.
Villa Rolla Rosazza.

Genoa Environs.

S. Fruttuoso
Santuario del Monte (Pictures).

Isolabona.

Castello.

Lavagna.

Basilica di S. Salvatore.

Montalto.

Parish Church (Brea).

Noli.

Cappella del Vescovado (Foppa).

Sampierdarena.

Villa Scassi.

5702

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Liguria (Cont'd)

San Remo.

Baptistery (fifth century).

Savona (near).

Santuario della Madonna di Misericordia.

Taggia.

S. Domenico (Brea).

Tairano (near).

S. Pietro di Varatella.

Triora.

Parish Church (Taddeo di Bartolo, 1398).

Ventimiglia.

Cathedral (Barnato di Modena).
Baptistery (Romanesque Sculptures).
San Michele.
Castel d'Appio.

5761

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VENEZIA EUGANEA

Venice

Basilica and Campanile of San Marco.
Loggetta dei Cavalieri.
Liberia Vecchia di San Marco.
Palazzo Ducale.
Ponte dei Sospiri.
Accademia di Belle Arti.
Museo Civico.
Ponte Rialto.
Campo San Zanipolo with statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni.

Churches

San Sebastiano.
Santa Maria della Salute.
Madonna dell'Orto.
Santa Maria dei Miracoli.
SS. Giovanni e Paolo (San Zanipolo).
Santa Maria del Carminie.
San Giorgio Maggiore.
(Santa Maria Gloriosa dei) Frari.

Palazzi

Palazzo Corner Spinelli.
Ca'Grande
Palazzo Rezzonico.
Palazzo Foscarii
Ca'd'Oro.
Palazzo Vendiramin Calergi.

57

Asiago

Parish Church (Bassano, Lotto, Lorenzo Bastiani).
Canonica (Bacchiacca).
Castello

Bassano

Old Cathedral (pictures).
Treasury Silver Cross, 1449
Chiesa della B. Giovanna (Giambono)
Torre di Ezzelino.

Belfiore D'Adige
(Verona)

Parish Church (Farinata)

Belluno

Museum (pictures) -44

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(Cont. Belluno)

Belluno

Old Cathedral (pictures)
S. Stefano (Montagna).
Palazzo dei Rettori (1496).

Biancade
(Treviso)

Parish Church (Paris Bordone).

Prionda di Visegna (Verona)

Parish Church (Caroto)

Borso del Graffa
(Treviso)

Parish Church (J. Bassano).

Campo S. Piero
(Padua)

Oratorio di S. Antonio (Bonifazio).

Castigliano
(Bassano)

Parish Church (Montagna).

5699

Castelfranco

Town Walls.
S. Liberale (Giorgione, P. Veronese).

Cattajo (Padua)

Castello (Zelotti).

Ceneda (see Vittorio Veneto

Chiggia

Municipio (Jacobello del Fiore).
S. Domenico (Carpaccio).
S. Martino (P. Veronese).
Cathedral and Campanile.

Cittadella

Parish Church (J. Bassano).

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Cologna Veneta

Pieve (Montagna).
Museo Civico.

Corbolone (Treviso)

S. Maria (Pordenone).

Conegliano

Pieve (Cima).

Conegliano, Environs

S. Fiore di Sopra, Parish Church (Cima.)

Cornedo (Vicenza)

Parish Church (Buonconsiglio).

Este

Museo Nazionale.
Castello Carrarese.
S. Tecla (Tiepolo).

Franzolo (Treviso)

S. Floriano in Campagna. (Bissolo). 5658

Feltre

Cathedral (Tullio Lombardi).
Arcivescovado (pictures)
Baptistery (L. Bassano).
S. Maria degli Angeli (J. Bassano.)
SS. Vittore e Cornona (XII cent.)
Palaces.
Theatre (Palladio)

Gleris (S. Vito)

Parish Church (Pordenone)

Goggio

Parish Church (Bissolo)

Lendinara (Rovigo)

Santuario della Madonna (P. Veronese).

0758

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Lonigo (Vicenza)

SS. Fermo e Rustico (Moretto).

Moser

Villa Barbaro--Giacomelli (P. Veronese).

Monteforte d'Alpi (Verona)

Parish Church (Girolamo dei Libri).

Moriago (Treviso)

Parish Church (Pordennone).

Orgiano (Vicenza)

Parish Church (Montagna).

Padua

Museo Civico (pictures)
University (1552)
Pallazzo del Municipio
Palazzo della Ragione.
Loggio del Consiglio and Column.
Palazzo del Capitano (Sanla dei Giganti).
Arena Chapel (Giotto, Gio, Pisano).
Arcivescorvado (Montagna).
Casa del Clero (P. Veneziano).
Il Santo (Donatello, Montagna).
Biblioteca Antoniano.
Scuola del Santo (Manotagna, Titian).
Piazza del Santo (Equestrian Statue in Bronze by Donatello)
Cathedral (Treasury)
Baptistery (XIII cento.)
Eremitani (Mantegna, Ant. Vivarini)
S. Giustina (P. Veronese).
S. Maria in Vanzo (Montagna).
S. Sofia (XII cents.)
Scuola del Carmine (Titian).

5697

Paese (Treviso)

Parish Church (Girolamo da Treviso).

Palazzo Pisani (Padua)

Villa Nazionale (Tiepolo).

Piazzola (Padua)

Villa Camerini (Bart. Veneto. Morone).

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Podenone

Cathedral (Pordenone)
Palazzo del Municipio (Bordennne).

Pozzale di Cadore

Parish Church (Carpaccio).

Praglia (Padua)

Badia (Montagna).

Quinto di Valpane (Verona)

Parish Church (Morone).

Roncada (Treviso)

Parish Church (Paris Bordone).

Rovigo

Pinacoteca
Palazzo Roncali (Sammichele).
S. Francesco.

San Giovanni Ilariono (Vicenza)

Chiesa del Castello (Montagna).

Sarmego (Vicenza)

Parish Church (Montagana).

Serravalle (see Vittorio Veneto.)

Soave (Verona)

Parish Church (Morone)

Torre (Pordenone)

Parish Church (Pordenone).

Treviso

City Walls (XV cent.).
Pinacoteca.
Museum.
Palazzo Provinciale.
Palazzo dei Trecento.
Mone di Pieta (Giorgione).
Cathedral (Titian and others).
S. Niccolo (Frescoes).
S. Maria Maddalena (P. Veronese).

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(Cont. Treviso)

Treviso

S. Andrea (Bissolo).
S. Francesco (T. Da Moderna).
S. Leonardo (Girolamo da Treviso).
S. Lucia (T. Da Moderna).

Treviso (Environs)

S. Christina (lotto).

Vallada (Belluno)

S. Simenone (P. Bordone).

Verona

Piazza Erbe with Fountain and marble Column.
Palazzo Trezza.
Torre del Gardello
Casa Mazzanti.
Casa dei Mercanti.
Torre del Commune.
Piazza Dante.
Domus Nova.
Palazzo della Ragione.
Palazzo del Capitano.
Prefeturra.
Loggio del Consiglio.
Tombs of the Scaligers.
Palazzo dei canonici with Library.
Palazzo della Gran Guardia (P. Veronese).
Palazzo Miniscolchi.
Palazzo Franchini.
Palazzo Carlotti.
Palazzo Scannagatti (Banca d'Italia).
Palazzo Pozzoni.
Palazzo Devilacqua.
Palazzo Canossa (Tiepolo).
Palazzo Malfatti.
Palazzo Pompei (Natural History museum).
Castel Vicchio (Museo Civico).
Museo Lapidario Maffeiano.
Roman Amphitheatre.
Roman Theatre.
Museo Romano (in S. Girolamo).
Arco dei Leoni.
Biblioteca Comunale (adjoining S. Sevastiano, now a cinema)
Porta dei Borsari.
Porta Nuova.
Porta del Palio.
Porta S. Zeno.
Cathedral (Titian and others) and Campanile.
S. Giovanni in Fone (XII cent.)

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(Cont. Verona)

Verona

Vescovado.
S. Anastasia (Pisanello and others).
S. Eufemia (frescoes).
SS. Apostoli.
SS. Tenteria e Tosca (IX cent.)
S. Lorenzo (XII cent.) (Pictures)
S. Bernardino with Library (Bonconsigli, F. Morone)
S. Zeno Maggiore (Mantegna) and Campanile and Tower.
and Cloisters.
S. Fermao Maggirore (Pisanello and others).
S. Paolo di Campo Marzo (P. Veronese, Bonsignori).
SS. Nazzaro e Celse (Montagna, Bonsignoir, Gir. dei Libri)
S. Tommaso (Gir. dei Libri).
S. Maria in Organo (Morone).
S. Giovanni in Valle (XII cent.).
S. Stefano.
S. Giorgio in Braida (P. Veronese and others).
S. Chiara (Michele da Verona, F. Morone).

Vicenza

Porta di Castello.
Porta S. CROCE.
Palazzo Chiericati (Palladio)
Museo Civico with picture gallery.
Palazzo Porto--Breganze (Palladio).
Palazzo Porin (Scamozzi).
Palazzo Zileri del Verme.
Palazzo Thieme.
Palazzo Breschi.
Palazzo del Municipio (Scamozzi)
Basilica Palladiana (Palladio)
Loggia del Capitanio (Palladio).
Palazzo Schio.
Casa di Palladio.
Teatro Olimpico (Palladio).
Casa Thiene.
Palazzo Thiene (Palladio).
Palazzo Porto Barbarano. (Palladio).
Palazzo Porto.
2 Palazzi Colleoni.
Palazzo Folco.
Palazzo dalle Ore.
Palazzo Cordellina.
Palazzo Tecchiol
Palazzo Repeta.
Palazzo Valmarana (Palladio).
Palazzo Malespina
Loggia in Giardini Salvi (Palladio)
Torre dell'Orologeo.
Biblioteca Bertliana.
Cathedral (Montagna, Buonconsiglio).

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(Cont. Vicenza)

Vescovado.
S. Corona (Montagna, Gio, Bellini, P. Veronese).
S. Stefano. (Palma Vecchio).
S. Lorenzo (Montagna, Buonconsiglio, Bonsignore).
SS. Felice e Fortunata (XII cent.).
Madonna del Monte (Montagna, P. Veronese with Portici di Monte Berico//
Villa Valmarana (Tiepolo).
Rotonda (Palladio).

Vicenza (Environs)

Monte Berico Santuario (Montagna, P. Veronese).

Villanuova

Parish Church (Pordenone).

Vittorio Veneto

Cathedral (Serravalle) (Titian)
Ospedale Biblioteca (Gir. da Treviso Jacobello del Fiore).

Serrean

S. Elena

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4B, Item 19
+5

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 69)

29 December 1943.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the section "Works of Art" of the "Zone Hand-Books" of Italy issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government Officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

(4B)

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Books", that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government Officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used as would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

5692

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel.

(AG 000.4-1 GCT-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

s/ T. J. Davis
t/ T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

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HQ AMG, 5 Jan 194

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Hand-Books" of Italy issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government Officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

(4B)

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Books", that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government Officers are proposed to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

5692

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel.

(AG 000.7-1 OCT-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, USA, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

s/ T. J. Davis
t/ T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

25 January 1944

Attached hereto are the following documents relative to the Protection of Monuments during the Sicilian and Italian Campaigns:

1. Extract from US FM 27-10, Rules of Land Warfare no date (1 sheeet)
2. Extracts from Br. Manual of Military Law and the Hague Convention no date (1 sheet)
3. Extract from the Soldiers Guide to Italy (1 sheet) no date
4. Extract from the Soldiers Guide to Sicily, no date (1 sheet)
5. Adm. Planning Instructions no. 12 14 June 43 (2 sheets)
6. Appendix A to Adm. Planning Instrs. no. 12 14 June 43 (2 sheets)
7. Order on wilful damage and looting, 30 Aug. 43, (1 sheet)
8. Extract from AMGOT Plan Sept. 43 (1 sheet).
9. Extract from Adm. Instructions 19, 9 Dec. 43 (1 sheet)
10. Extract from General Routine Orders 46/665, 10 Dec. 43 (1 sheet)
11. PBS Circular no. 37, 20 Dec. 43 (1 sheet)
12. Letter of Gen. Eisenhower on Monuments, 29 Dec. 43 (1 sheet)
13. PBS Memeorandum on Monuments, 9 Jan. 44 (3 sheets)
14. General Order no. 68, 29 Dec. 43(1 sheet)
15. German Notice against plundering, Sept. 43. (1 sheet)

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It will be noted that General Order 68 is out of its chronological place because stapled to PBS Memorandum. The German Notice against Plundering is attached as a curiosity.

Attention should be called to a leaflet gotten out by the Military Government Section of AFHq on protection of Monuments of which no copy is available. It was issued for distribution to troops.

Attention should also be called to the various directives issued by AMGOT to CAOs and others regarding the care of monuments, copies of which have already been included in these gatherings.

Significant in the attached series of documents is the fact tht though the original planning instructions for the Sicilian Operations (doc. 5) on 14 June contained a statement on the protection of monuments works of art and on looting or export of works of art, the first order on the subject were not published until December (docs 9-14). No control has yet been imposed on the purchase and export of works of art, though this is discussed in the Notes on the History Art and Culture of Sicily published by the AMGOT Advisors on Fine Arts and Monuments in October, and the AFHq/ACC Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives have in preparation a draft memorandum and order for submission to higher Hqs. Significant also is the fact that to date notices other than out-of-bounds notices have not generaly been posted on Monuments or Cultural Institutions. The preparation and use of such notices has often been discussed, and notices have been posted in North Africa and the 8th Army front in Italy but not in Sicily or on the 5th Army front in Italy.

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

Following paragraphs are copied from the Basic Field Manual FM 27-10 "Rules of Land Warfare" a book published by the U.S. War Department

Page 75

Paragraph 282

ADMINISTRATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Duty to restore law and order.---The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all measures in his power to restore, and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.(H.R. art. 43.)

Page 81-82

Paragraph 318

Property of municipalities, etc.---The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizures of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art, science, is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings (H.R., art 56).

Page 82.

Paragraph 321

Two classes of movable property.---All movable property belonging to the State directly susceptible of military use may be taken possession of as booty and utilized for the benefit of the invader's government. Other movable property, not directly susceptible of military use, must be respected and cannot be appropriated.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Page 82.

Paragraph 323

Must be respected--Private property. . . must be respected (H.R., art. 46, par. 1)

EXTRACTS
from
MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW

429. Special exception, however, is made in favour of property belonging to local, that is to say, provincial, county, municipal and parochial authorities. This, as well as the property of institutions dedicated to public worship, charity, education, science, and art, such as churches, chapels, synagogues, mosques, almshouses, hospitals, schools, museums, libraries, and the like, must be treated as private property. Troops, sick and wounded, horses, and stores may therefore be housed in buildings of the above character, but such use is only justifiable if it is a military necessity. Any seizure, destruction, or wilful damage to the property of such institutions, or to historic monuments, or works of science and art, is forbidden. Thus, it would not be improper to place sick and wounded in a church if no accommodation could immediately be found elsewhere, but a consecrated building should not be used for the purpose of barracks, stables, or stores, unless it is absolutely necessary.

56. The property of local authorities, as well as that of institutions dedicated to public worship, charity, education, and to science and art, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.
Any seizure or destruction of, or wilful damage to, institutions of this character, historic monuments and works of science and art, is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

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Certified, that the above paragraphs are, respectively, true excerpts from the Manual of Military Law, 1929 Amendments (No. 12), Chapter XIV, and the International Convention Covering the Laws and Customs of War on Land, signed at The Hague, 18th October, 1904.

A Farrell, Capt.

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

museums, libraries, and [illegible]
property. Troops, sick and wounded, horses, and stores may therefore be housed in buildings of the above character, but such use is only justifiable if it is a military necessity. Any seizure, destruction, or wilful damage to the property of such institutions, or to historic monuments, or works of science and art, is forbidden. Thus, it would not be improper to place sick and wounded in a church if no accommodation could immediately be found elsewhere, but a consecrated building should not be used for the purpose of barracks, stables, or stores, unless it is absolutely necessary.

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Harold Bell.
H.Q. No. 4 Claims Commission,
B.A.V.,
12 Jan. '44.

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Extract from the "SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO ITALY"

Pages 26-27

ART

Italian towns, even quite small ones, are often full of fine old buildings, pictures and sculpture, of which the inhabitants are rightly proud. It should be among your first cares to watch over them. A fanatical Fascist may well attempt to injure or even destroy them, so that the injury or destruction may be laid at the door of the British or American armies.

Italy has such a long history that you will frequently come across the remains of several layers of civilisation: Greek and Roman monuments and ruins; medieval castles and churches; Renaissance palaces, town halls and fountains. Italian Renaissance art has inspired architects throughout the world.

If you are interested in art, you will have a wonderful chance for study; if you are not, there will still be plenty to look at and enjoy. Italy is so rich in art treasures that she is herself like a huge art gallery. In any case, you will have a great opportunity to learn something about Italians at their best.

A true copy.

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EXTRACT FROM "SOLDIER'S GUIDE TO SICILY" (forward by Gen. Eisenhower C-in-C)

Antiquities.

SICILY reached the height of its civilization under the Ancient Greeks and many places on the island are associated with classical mythology. The finest monuments are at SYRACUSE, the ancient capital of the Island, which has a temple , an ampitheatre, a theatre, a castle, etc. The rival city of AGRIGENTO also has many antique ruins.

In many places the hillsides are honeycombed with caves, some of which were prehistoric cities.

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Copy

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO 12

CIVIL AFFAIRS

HQ AFHQ
AFHQ/307/3
14 June 43

Copy No. 112

1. General

It is essential to the success of future operations, as well as to the present one, that all ranks should realise and adopt the correct attitude to be taken with regard to the Italian people, their institutions and their property. While direct responsibility for military government is in the hands of a staff (A.M.G.O.T.), specially appointed for that purpose, there must inevitably be, in certain cases, direct contact between the armed forces and the civil population.

Sufficient copies of the pamphlet "Do's and Don'ts", attached as Appendix "A" are therefore being printed and will be issued to Task Force Commanders (and to G.H.Q. Canadian Div.) for distribution to section leaders and their equivalents in accordance with Security Instructions which are being issued with them.

2. It is the duty of Task Force commanders to issue such orders as may consider necessary to make the pamphlet authoritative and exact obedience to it.

3. The following additional factors should be remembered when issuing orders on this subject.

(a) Ancient Monuments and works of Art.

Both the British and American governments have set great store on the preservation and security of ancient monuments in [illegible]. By ancient monuments is meant all such as the proper sort as Greek temples, churches, museums, etc., as well as works of art like pictures etc. From the artistic and architectural point of view [illegible] is particularly rich in all monuments ranging from Greek, through Romanesque, Roman, Gothic to 18th Century examples. The two governments desire to use the protection of monuments by the Allies as counter propaganda to German looting, official and otherwise, of works of art in occupied countries. C.M.L. officers have been instructed to close all museums etc, and monuments whose damage may be done by troops and may at a later stage re-open them for properly conducted parties under supervision. Such monuments will therefore remain closed till further notice and, in consultation with C.M.L. officers, are to be placed out of bounds to troops.
It is further very important to prevent trafficking in works of art, and the acquisition of souvenirs of artistic value, the export of which is in any event prohibited. Any infraction of this rule should be made a serious disciplinary offence. Port authorities and subordination officers should be warned accordingly.

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(b) Excavations.

Over and above this the acquisition of any form of a domain either by theft, gift or purchase is a source of potential trouble and should be prevented by every means possible. Not only does it, in the case of work

Sufficient copies of the pamphlet "Do's and Don'ts", attached as Appendix "A" are therefore being printed and will be issued to Task Force Commanders (and to G.O.C. Canadian Div.) for distribution to section leaders and their equivalents in accordance with Security Instructions which are being issued with them.

2. It is the duty of Task Force commanders to issue such orders as they consider necessary to make the pamphlet authoritative and ensure obedience to it.

3. The following additional points should be remembered when issuing orders on this subject.

(a) Ancient Monuments and works of Art.

Both the British and American governments have set great store on the preservation and security of ancient monuments in [redacted]. By ancient monuments is meant all constructions proper such as Greek temples, churches, museums, etc., as well as works of art like pictures etc. From the artistic and architectural point of view [redacted] is particularly rich in all monuments ranging from Greek, through Saracen, Roman, Angevin to 19th Century examples. The two governments desire to see the protection of monuments by the Allies as counter propaganda to German looting, official and otherwise, of works of art in occupied countries. C.M.L. officers have been instructed to close all museums etc. and documents where damage may be done by troops and may at a later stage reopen them for properly conducted parties under supervision. Such museums will therefore remain closed till further notice and, in consultation with C.M.L. officers, are to be placed out of bounds to troops.
It is further very important to prevent looting in works of art, and the acquisition of souvenirs of artistic value, the export of which is in any event prohibited. Any infraction of this rule should be made a serious disciplinary offence. Port authorities and embarkation officers should be warned accordingly.

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(b) Souvenirs.

Over and above this the acquisition of any form of souvenir either by theft, gift or purchase is a cause of potential trouble and should be prevented by every means possible. Not only does it, in the case of theft or looting, render those concerned liable to court martial, but it also opens the way to dishonest practices, and the creation of embarrassing situations. The creation of a souvenir market is a source of potential inflation and should therefore be avoided; the possession and trans-port of unnecessary loads is also an extra strain on our resources. Gifts, and replacement at a tendency to excessive hospitality are to be discouraged in the early stages, as any rule until we are certain that there is no ulterior motive behind them.

(c) Plant and Machinery.

It should be impressed on all ranks that the unnecessary destruction, damage or loss of machinery or plant may ultimately make our own task the more difficult. After operations are ended we shall probably have to maintain the country; suitable orders should therefore be given to prevent the unauthorized removal of, or damage to, anything essential to this purpose.

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

AIR MINISTRY DESPATCH NO 2n. (cont)

4. The C-in-C directs that the attention of all ranks be drawn to the importance he attaches to the way they conduct themselves in occupied territory, and that he relies on each individual at all times to uphold the good name of their country by correct and exemplary behaviour.

(Sgd) W. Pinney, Colonel,

for Major-General,
Major-General i/c Administration,
Air Force.

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ANNEXURE "A" to AGA Planning Instruction No. 12 dated 14 Jun 43.

DO's and DON'Ts.

DO's.

1. Remember that the Italians are not Germans and many of them dislike the Germans almost as much as we do.

2. Remember that the Italians have millions of relatives in U.S.A. where they have learned to value the liberty they have lost in Italy; and that the British fought to help Italy gain her unity and independence.

3. Remember that the Allies don't want to destroy Italy but to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which let them into the war.

4. Remember that the Italians who don't know U.S.A. or Britain will judge Your country by your behaviour and that of your troops.

5. Be firm and correct. Bad manners are not a sign of toughness.

6. Respect private and public property as you would your own. Plant and machinery is necessary for the Allied war effort and must not be damaged.

DO BEFORE A TOWN.

7. Post Guards on power stations, wireless, telephone and telegraph stations, banks, warehouses, goods, post offices, museums, etc, to prevent looting. Remember that when there is disorder the local population may try to break out looting. Bank and treasury safes and buildings with public records, are to be locked up. The bank staff must not have access to remove valuables. Take the keys and give them to the nearest Civil Affairs Officer or to the Provost Marshal, or Military Police.

8. Let shops and markets re-open as soon as possible. The population must eat, and if they can't get food, we shall have to issue some of ours.

9. Remember that all the people who will offer their assistance are not necessarily disinterested. The best people are not the turncoats and the exiles.

10. See civil services and the local machinery of government must be kept going. Don't make this more difficult. Certain officials will be arrested or interned; it is not your business to decide which.

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fought to help Italy

3. Remember that the Allies don't want to destroy Italy but to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which let them into the war.

4. Remember that the Italians who don't know U.S.A. or Britain will judge your country by your behaviour and that of your troops.

5. Be firm and correct, but manners are not a sign of toughness.

6. Respect private and public property as you would your own. Plant and machinery is necessary for the Allied war effort and must not be damaged.

IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

7. Post guards on power stations, wireless, telephone and telegraph stations, banks, munitions and goods, post offices, museums, etc, to prevent looting. Remember that when there is disorder the local population may try to lend a hand at looting. Bank and treasury safes and buildings with public records, are to be locked up. The bank staff must not have access to these valuables. Take the keys and give them to the nearest Civil Affairs Officer or to the Provost Marshal, or Military Police.

8. Let shops and markets re-open as soon as possible. The population must eat, and if they can't get food, we shall have to issue some of ours.

9. Remember that all the people who will offer their assistance are not necessarily disinterested. The best people are not the turncoats and the traitors.

10. No critical services and the local machinery of government must be kept going. Don't make this more difficult. Certain officials will be arrested on internment: it is not your business to decide which.

11. Consult your nearest Civil Affairs officer about buying or requisitioning.

DON'TS

1. Don't fraternise with the population, male or female. The Italian Army is still fighting ours.

2. Don't talk politics or religion.

3. Don't believe all the stories you will hear from Italians about their undying friendship for the Allies.

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4. Don't allow, or close your eyes to looting, theft or trafficking in money, works of art, or valuables.

5. Don't destroy or allow to be destroyed or removed any archives, documents or books in any premises you may enter. They will be needed for the Allied Government of the country.

6. Don't occupy any government office if you can avoid it. The Allied govern-

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DO's and DONT's

DO

1. **REMEMBER** that the Italians are not Germans and many of them dislike the Germans almost as much as we do.
2. **REMEMBER** that the Italians have millions of relatives in U.S.A. where they have learned to value the liberty they have lost in Italy; and that the British fought to help Italy gain her unity and independence.
3. **REMEMBER** that the Allies don't want to destroy Italy but to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war.
4. **REMEMBER** that the Italians who don't know U.S.A. or Britain will judge **Your** country by **Your** behaviour and that of **Your** troops.
5. **BE FIRM AND CORRECT**: bad manners are not a sign of toughness.
6. **RESPECT PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY** as you would your own. Plant and machinery are necessary for the Allied War Effort and must not be damaged.
7. **POST GUARDS** on power stations, wireless telephone and telegraph stations, warehoused goods, banks, post offices, museums, etc., to prevent looting. Remember that when there is disorder the local population may try its hand at looting. Bank and treasury safes and buildings with public records, are to be locked up. The bank staff must not have access to remove valuables. Take the keys and give them to the nearest Civil Affairs officer or to the Provost Marshal or Military Police.
8. **LET SHOPS AND MARKETS REOPEN** as soon as possible. The population must eat, and if they can't get their food, we shall have to issue them some of ours.
9. **REMEMBER** that all the people who will offer their assistance are not necessarily disinterested. The best people are not the turncoats and the traitors.
10. **MAINTAIN** essential services and the local machinery of government which must be kept going. Don't make this more difficult. Certain officials will be arrested or interned : it is not Your business to decide which.
11. **CONSULT** your nearest Civil Affairs Officer about buying or requisitioning.

On entering a Town

DON'T

1. Don't fraternize with the population, male or female. The Italian Army is still fighting you.
2. Don't talk politics or religion.
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10. **MAINTAIN** essential services and the local machinery of government which must be kept going. Don't make this more difficult. Certain officials will be arrested or interned : it is not Your business to decide which.
11. **CONSULT** your nearest Civil Affairs Officer about buying or requisitioning.

On entering a Town

DON'T

1. Don't fraternize with the population, male or female. The Italian Army is still fighting you.
2. Don't talk politics or religion.
3. Don't believe all the stories you will hear from Italians about their undying friendship for the Allies.
4. Don't allow, or close your eyes to looting, theft or trafficking in money, works of art, or valuables.
5. Don't destroy or allow to be destroyed or removed any archives, documents or books in any premises you may enter. They will be needed for the Allied Government of the country.
6. Don't occupy any government office if you can avoid it. The Allied government of the country will need the offices to govern from. Use as offices hotels, business premises, apartment houses, etc.
7. Don't requisition goods unnecessarily «just because they might come in useful». Don't remove bits of machinery or loose tools, if it can be avoided ; we may need the equipment as a whole and the removal of one piece or certain tools, may destroy its utility.
8. Don't allow favouritism to individuals. Don't let them try to bribe you by presents, entertainments, or «bargains». Don't accept presents from anyone.
9. Don't take or use motor transport without higher authority. If you take all the trucks, food can't be brought into the markets.
10. DON'T FORGET WE ARE FIGHTING FASCISM IN ALL ITS FORMS.

PSS/NA/6/43/80,000—AFHQP/286.

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COPY

Subject :- Wilful Damage and Looting.

SECRET.

15 A/5112/A.2
30 Aug. 43.

7Army
8Army
10 Corps.

---

1. The seriousness of the crimes of looting, stealing and causing wilful damage to lives and property whether British or Allied, civil or military, does not yet seem to be fully realised.

2. Orders and regulations on the subject are perfectly clear but are often disregarded and breaches in this respect are not always treated as seriously as they should be. It is the duty of officers and N.C.Os. to prevent, report or punish such offences and those who fail to do so or who condone or countenance even the slightest breach are themselves guilty and should be punished.

3. In addition to the legal and moral obligations of acting correctly with regard to the acquisition of articles for military purposes, there is an operational reason for preventing the misuse of available material.

During recent operations numerous instances have occurred of looting, pilfering and souvenir hunting in regard to enemy equipment. This has resulted in the loss of valuable information which might have been the means of saving many Allied lives, and shortening the war.

Court Martial action is being taken in the case of an officer who removed spare parts from an enemy tank set in order to make good deficiencies. All those taking part in any forthcoming operations are to be warned that it is their bounden duty to ensure that all enemy equipment including aircraft, electrify instruments, radar equipment, documents, etc., is properly safeguarded and dealt with only by authorised members of Allied Capture Intelligence personnel.

4. Formation commanders are to ensure that the seriousness of this is fully realised by all ranks and that energetic and stern action is taken against all guilty of misdemeanour or neglect of duty in this matter.

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(Sgd) W. SIDELY, Colonel,
For General,
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
15 Army Group.

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

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

Following paragraph is an Extract from the "A.M.G.O.T. PLAN, PROCLAMATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS" 2nd edition September 1943

Page 17

Paragraph (68)

MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

It is the policy of AMGOT to insure by every means at its disposal that local archives, historical and classical monuments. and objects of art shall be preserved.

(a) the C.C.A.O. will be advised by one or more officers on the preservation of antiquities and fine arts. Steps will be taken to prohibit completely the purchase and export of classical objects of art by members of the Allied Forces or others.
(b) C.A.O.s will be responsible at as early a date as practicable for advising the tactical commanders as to which areas should be placed out of bounds to troops in order to avoid damage to historical and classical monuments and objects.
(c) Museums and the public galleries will be closed immediately on occupation. They will be reopened only after the consent of AMGOT has been obtained and after the necessary arrangements have been completed for their security.

Attention should also be called to GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 8 MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS also in "A.M.G.O.T. PLAN, PROCLAMATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS" 2nd edition September 1943, Page 134-135.

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

These instructions apply to U. S. Troops only except as otherwise noted.

U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British Restricted)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. #464, U. S. Army

EMR/RHT/vhp
9 December 1943.

E-X-T-R-A-C-T

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 19

I. Acquisition of Bivouacs, Billets and Storage Space.

* * * * *

I. ACQUISITION OF BIVOUACS, BILLETS AND STORAGE SPACE, (All Allied Troops)

* * * * * * * *

3. Restricted Premises.

a. Under no circumstances will the following premises be occupied by troops or individuals for billets, bivouacs, dumps, shops, etc., except on special authority of the Commanding General, Fifth Army.

(1) Churches, convents, or other religious institutions.

(2) Museums or national shrines.

b. Prior to the occupancy of military, naval or airforce barracks, depots or dumps a most thorough search will be made for booby traps, mines, time bombs and concealed explosives. In cases of doubt, the next higher headquarters may be requested to furnish personnel trained in searching for and removing such hazards.

* * * * * * * *

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OFFICIAL:

/s/ Tate
/t/ TATE
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A TRUE EXTRACT COPY

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

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGIONAL MARCHES
DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

27 Dec. 1943.

Extract from General Routine Orders by Lt. Gen. Sir Humphry H. GALE Chief Administrative Officer issued under the instructions of General D.D. EISENHOWER, Commander in Chief, Allied Forces. Serial No. 46, 10 December 1943, p. 7

Order 46/663. Billeting in Italian Territory
par. 3. Selection of Billets
(a) Troops will not be billeted in places of worship, convents, or buildings classified as historical monuments, or on women living alone.

A true copy, Attest
Mason Hammond
Capt. AC

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

Fin Off 14

HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

20 December 1943

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 37)

Photographic Service for Public Relations and Historical Activities.....I
Conservation of Printed Matter.....II
Protection and Preservation of Historical and Cultural Objects in Italy..III
Attachments for Echelon Maintenance of Motor Vehicles.....IV

I -- PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS AND HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

1. A Signal Photographic Unit is available to a limited extent for public relations and historical pictures of this Base Section.

2. All requests for the services of this unit for such work will be submitted in triplicate to the Public Relations Officer and Historian for approval.

3. The scarcity of photographic materials requires the strictest economy in the taking of pictures and prohibits the furnishing of more than one print of each picture for purposes of historical record. However, all sections and units are urged to consult with the Public Relations Officer and Historian so that the best possible use can be made of the materials available. (AG 486.96 BPCOS)

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II - CONSERVATION OF PRINTED MATTER

1. Limited printing facilities available and short supply of paper demand conservation in printed matter.

2. All concerned are requested to screen carefully requisitions for printed matter before presenting them to the Quartermaster for action.

3. When unusual demands are made on PBS units or services for printed matter, they should request necessary printed forms of the headquarters so demanding. (AG 400.8 BPCOS)

III - PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL OBJECTS IN ITALY

1. Italy is a land of monuments, statues, works of art and objects of cultural and historical interest.

2. Germans have drawn the censure of the world by their gross theft and wanton mutilation of such things. The Allied Command has directed their preservation.

3. Due to the disturbance and damage of war, it is often found that statues, books, paintings and other valuable objects are abandoned or left un-

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guarded in partially ruined buildings where they may be further damaged or lost by subsequent activities. Often damage is done by souvenir hunters and others who do not recognize the true value or irreplacable nature of the objects taken or diverted to every day use.

h. Unit commanders will caution their men and take the initiative in protecting and preserving such objects encountered in their activities and will report situations where assistance is needed by this headquarters.
(AG 600.3 EPPCG)

IV - ATTACHMENTS FOR ECHELON MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1. Reference: Section II, Circular No. 34, this Headquarters, dated 16 December 1943, same subject.

2. Paragraph 5 of the reference cited is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

5. Units not provided second echelon maintenance facilities for the servicing of their vehicles will request in writing on the Ordnance Officer, PES, necessary instructions as to attachment for such service.
(AG 451 EPGDS)

By command of Brigadier General PEYCE:

FRANCIS H. CYX
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

L. F. Nickel

L. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" plus "B" -

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TODAY

Cav. Ultra (Armored
(Arty not Cavalry)
Cavalry (coming, not yet ready)
Assigned to Panzer Corps

Get into attack Command
Same form as Sig Inst
Load Statement - Report
by return.

~~Telephoned~~ Instructions to Lieut Becker
Forward ~~to~~ Sec Regiment
Brigade Commander
with Brigade Report

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of The Commander-in-Chief

2213

AG 000.4-1 29 December 1943

SUBJECT : Historical Monuments

TO : All Commanders

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference.

It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through A.M.G. Officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all Commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General, U. S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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"C"

567

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

AG 000.4-1 29 December 1943

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments

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5675

s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

t/ DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General, U.S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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"C"

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(Reproduced by
AMG HQ) 5 Jan 1944

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HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

AG 000.4 BPPOG (29 Dec 43) PBS 2836 9 January 1944

Subject: Historical Monuments and Works of Art in Italy.

To : Commanding Officers, All Assigned and Attached Units.

1. The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter received from the Commander-in-Chief:

"Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference."

2. Your attention is directed to Section III of Peninsular Base Section Circular 37, dated 20 December 1943. For your information and guidance the attached three inclosures are reproduced.

A. W. PEIRCE
Brigadier General, AUS
Commanding

3 Incls:
#1 - Appendix, Works of Art in Italy, Zone Handbook No. 6 Campania.
#2 - Auxiliary List of Historical Monumerts in Region III, Naples Area.
#3 - General Orders No. 68, AFHQ, 29 Dec 1943.

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4 January 1944

APPENDIX
WORKS OF ART IN ITALY
ZONE HANDBOOK NO. 6 CAMPANIA

AMALFI:
CAPUCIN CONVENT (NOW HOTEL)
CATHEDRAL, BRONZE DOORS, CLOISTERS
S. MARIA DOLORATA, ANCIENT COLUMNS

AVERSA:
CATHEDRAL (12TH CENTURY)

BENEVENTO:
TRIUMPHAL ARCH (TROJAN)
CASTLE WITH MUSEUM
SANTA SOFIA (8TH CENTURY) CLOISTER AND MUSEUM
CATHEDRAL (9TH CENTURY), BRONZE DOORS
AMBONES, PASCAL CANDELABRUM, TREASURY

CAPUA:
MUSEO CAMPANO
CATHEDRAL, PASCAL CANDELABRUM

CAPUA VETERE (S. MARIA):
AMPHITHEATER
S. MARIA MAGGIORE

CASERTA:
ROYAL PALACE
CATHEDRAL (S. MICHELL), 12TH CENTURY,
AT CASERTA VECCHIA

CAVA DEI TIRRENI:
ABBEY AND ITS LIBRARY

GAETA:
CAMPANICE
CATHEDRAL, PASCAL CANDELABRUM

MONTECASSINO:
ABBEY AND ITS LIBRARY, TREASURY

MONTEVERGINE:
CONVENT AND CHURCH, LORETO, ARCHIVES
S. GUGIELMO

NAPLES:
MUSEO NAZIONALE
MUSEO CIVICO FILANGIERI (PALAZZO CUORO)
CASTEL S. ELMO, CASTEL NUOVO OR ANGIOINO,
CASTEL DELL'OVO

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NAPLES: (cont'd).
SAN MARTINO, CHURCH, TREASURY ("DESCENT FROM CROSS" BY RIBERA)
SAN MARTINO MUSEUM
VILLA FLORIDIANO
AQUARIUM
PALAZZO REALE AND NATIONAL LIBRARY
CAPODIMONTE
SAN CARLO OPERA HOUSE

CHURCHES:
CATHEDRAL
S. CHIARA
S. DOMENICO
CARMINE
MONT'OLIVETO
S. PAOLO MAGGIORE
S. SEVERINO CLOISTERS, STATE ARCHIVES
S. GIOVANNI A CARBONARA
INCORONATA
S. LORENZO
S. RESTITUTA, MOSAICS

PAESTUM:
THREE GREEK TEMPLES

POMPEII:
MUSEUM, EXCAVATIONS

HERCULANEUM:
EXCAVATIONS

RAVIELLO:
CATHEDRAL, PULPIT, CAMPANICE
PALAZZO RUFOLO
S. GIOVANNI DEL TORO, PULPIT, FRESCOES

SALERNO:
CATHEDRAL, AMBONES, CANDELABRUM
SACRISTY, ALTAR FRONTAL OF IVORY (19TH CENTURY)

SANT'AGATA DE'GOTI:
CATHEDRAL

SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS (NEAR CAPUA):
FRESCOES (11TH CENTURY)

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AUXILIARY LIST OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN REGION III

Naples Province

Acerra
Cathedral
Ruins of Roman Bath

Aversa
Convent of St. Lawrence
Sanfelice Palace

Baia
Temple of Diana
Temple of Mercury
Temple of Venus

Calvi Risorta
Cathedral
Grotto of Saints
Grotto delle Fornelle
Castle

Cancello
Villa Spinelli

Capri
Roman Villa of Torre di Damecuta
Roman Villa of Tiberius
Palazzo Cerio

Capua
Archepiscopal Seminary
Palazzo del Municipio

Castellamare di Stabia
Museo Stabiano
Palace of the Lyceum

Carinola
Casa Aceti
Casa Mertulo
Casa Novelli
Casa Parascandole

Casaluce
Castle

Cuma
Walls of Ancient Citadel
Grotto of the Sibyl
Temple of Apollo
Tomb of the Sibyl

Gallucci
Ducal Palace

Ischia
Castello

Marechiaro
Temple of Fortune
Villa Pausilypon

Miseno
Ancient Roman Theatre
Villa of Lucullus

Nola
Seminary, containing Museum
Palazzo Orsini

Portici
Royal Palace

Pozzuoli
Two Roman Amphitheatres
Temple of Serapide
Capuchin Convent

Santa Maria Capua Vetere
Museo Civico
Roman Amphitheatre

5672

Sessa Aurunca
Castle

Sorrento
Casa Correale
Casa Veniero
Palazzo Sersale

Teano
Roman Amphitheatre
Palazzo Pendi

Benevento Province

Benevento
Roman Theatre
Provincial Library

Alife
Roman Tomb of the Clabriones
Covered Roman Gallery

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

U.S. R E S T R I C T E D
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NUMBER 68)

29 December 1943.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the sections "Works of ART" in the "Zone Hand-Books" of ITALY issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Book" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

5671

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel. (AG 000.4-1 GCT-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ T. J. Davis
T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

Reproduced, HQ Peninsular Base Section,
APO 782, 9 January 1944 S.R. .

Incl. #3.

U.S. R E S T R I C T E D
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

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Clean Copy 15

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

28 January 1944.

Copy of a proclamation by the German Commander of Naples against unauthorized looting found by Capt. [illegible] on a notice board near the "Royal Palace, Naples. Its notice is reported here but the text seems complete save that the first number of the date is partially gone.

This is the only official notice against looting which has been seen, apart from OWI or Psych Warfare, usually translation and signed by local anti commanders, the only notice of any sort relating to [illegible] which [illegible] has been seen since leaving North Africa, where a notice was put out for the protection of [illegible] by the Grand Marshall General of [illegible] at the request of [illegible] Department of Antiquities.

[illegible]

In Neapel gilt [illegible]

Jedes eigenmächtige Beutenehmen, "Organisieren" für die Männer und Offizieren wird sofort und auf den Hörtesten bestraft.

Kommandant von Neapel

7 (?).1.43.

[illegible]

Chief

Translation

To German Soldiers

In Naples, military law is valid

Any arbitrary organizing of looting for individuals or plunder will [illegible] be punished strictly and severely.

Commander of Naples
Harold
Colonel

7(?).1.43.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION IX

15 December 1943.

Suggestions for Guidance of C.A.O's and C.A.P.O's in Dealing with Historic Monuments and Works of Art.

Reference: AMGOT Plan, Proclamations and Instructions (2d ed., Sept 1943), General Administrative Instruction No. 8, p. 134-135. Instructions given there are not repeated in this place.

I Importance of Protection.

1. Protection of the historic monuments and art collections of Italy is a matter of prime importance for both the Italians and the Allied Nations. Plans for such protection were made expressly by high British and American officials who are keenly interested in the work.

2. Italy was the cradle of Western Civilisation, and art in Italy has become part of the common intellectual heritage of the world. It is therefore to our interest to preserve this art, as well as to the interest of the Italians.

3. Before the war, monuments and art collections were the principal attraction for the tourist trade in Italy, which was one of the major Italian industries, bringing into the country large sums of foreign exchange. The revival of this trade after the war will play a major part in the economic rehabilitation of Italy. The Italians realise this, and protection of the monuments on our part will heighten their morale and increase their co-operativeness. In addition, Italians of all classes have an intense pride in their history and their artistic achievements, and respect for and appreciation of these things will be a good investment on the part of the occupying forces.

5669

II Measures.

1. Roofs. Where roofs are damaged or destroyed, construct temporary roof. Covering is necessary when buildings contain frescoes (wall-paintings on plaster), paintings, wood sculpture, tapestry, all of which could be ruined by rain. When temporary roof cannot be built, cover perishable objects with tarpaulins, old awnings, sheet metal or wood. If no covering is possible, move objects to shelter. Use scaffolding where necessary to save sagging roofs.

2. Windows. Broken windows should be boarded up to keep out the elements and thieves. Holes in wall should be closed for same reason.

3. Damaged buildings should be closed and locked, and guards posted in addition if necessary.

4. Totally ruined buildings which contain valuable objects buried in ruins. Post guards or build a fence around the area or use both measures in case of a very large and important building. Debris should be cleared away only under supervision of a person who is familiar with such work or realises its importance. Fragments of architectural pieces, inscribed stones, fragments of sculpture, wall-painting and mosaic should not be carted away but should be preserved under shelter.

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

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5. Tottering walls, sagging roofs and loose architectural pieces should be taken down only under professional supervision (Genio Civile, military engineers, local architects, archaeologists or engineers), and significant fragments should be saved.

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6. Wherever possible, the responsible authorities (e.g., priests in charge, museum directors) should be consulted in planning protective measures, and if possible they should be placed in charge of the work and made responsible for it. They will often be able to make valuable suggestions but they may also attempt to have more extensive work done than is necessary for temporary protection. Restoration of non-military damage cannot be undertaken.

7. Libraries. Italian libraries often contain valuable art collections in addition to books. Sometimes the most important parts of their collections consist of local archives and manuscripts. Books, manuscripts and prints which have been soaked by water (from rain or fire-fighting) must be spread out and dried.

8. A.R.P. In cities in which enemy air attack is expected, the air raid precautions measures taken by museum directors and other similar authorities should be examined (e.g., check use of sand-bags around important buildings and around fountains and free standing sculpture.)

9. Protect any inscribed stones or architectural pieces found in demolition of old city walls, towers, old fortifications. Ancient Latin inscriptions are often historical documents of importance.

III Points to be avoided:

1. Troops

(a) Troops should never be quartered in archaeological excavations; no matter how much care is taken, some damage is bound to result.
(b) Ancient buildings should not be used for troop installations except in cases of urgent necessity.
(c) Museums and libraries may be used for other purposes (offices, warehouses, etc.) only if they have been completely emptied. If part of the contents is allowed to remain, serious losses may occur.
(d) Building blocks are not to be removed from archaeological sites for use in military installations. Stones may be used for fortifications in cases of extreme necessity.
(e) C.M.O's will see that commanders of troops in their areas are informed of these points.

2. Repairs. Repairs must be kept to the minimum consistent with the safety and protection of the monuments. Extensive or definitive restorations must not be undertaken except in the most unusual cases.

3. Do not believe local popular descriptions of monuments, especially archaeological remains. Peasants and villagers have fantastic beliefs as to the antiquity and nature of ancient buildings, and attach bizarre names to them.

4. Do not allow local artists or architects to undertake to restore damaged paintings or monuments. Much damage can be done by enthusiastic amateurs.

5. If an ancient site (tomb, foundation of a building, etc.) is accidentally discovered, do not allow further excavations to be made. Have the area guarded or closed until a report is made and the work can be carried on under competent supervision.

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

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6. Verify reports of the location of objects or collections which have been removed for safe-keeping. Such reports may be false, perhaps deliberately falsified, and traces of the objects may easily be lost.

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IV Situations to be expected:

1. Private and public collections will have been removed for safe-keeping from large cities and hidden in villages and in the country-side (e.g., in houses, barns or caves, or buried). On discovery, these should be placed in safety and reported to R.C.A.O.

2. Objects will have been removed for safe-keeping by our own troops and records of them may be lost or misleid when combat troops leave the area.

3. Antiquities (tombs, foundations of buildings, etc.) are sometimes uncovered by troops in the course of military operations or in construction of troop installations. These should be reported at once.

4. Watch for any indications, in local municipal records, of removal or displacement of collections and objects.

5. Watch for stolen objects in captured enemy baggage and for indications of theft of art objects in captured enemy documents.

V Black Market:

1. Black market will deal in:
   (a) Art objects stolen from museums and private collections. Objects of secondary value from smaller museums and private collections could change hands many times without being recognised.
   (b) Forgeries of art objects, sometimes offered as objects stolen from museums and private collections. Forgeries include genuine objects retouched or altered in order to increase their value or disguise their origin. Conversely, a celebrated painting, for example, might be temporarily painted over to look like a mediocre picture in order to facilitate its shipment.
   (c) Very valuable objects (especially paintings) stolen from museums, which are so well-known that they cannot be offered for sale immediately or indiscriminately. Plans may be made to conceal them for a long while before sale is attempted. Efforts may be made to smuggle them out of the country.
   (d) Antiquities (coins, vases, sculptures) discovered by peasants accidentally or in surreptitious excavations (of tombs, houses, etc.) in rural districts. These are State property and by law should be reported to competent authority on discovery. Generally, peasants try to sell them either directly to tourists (i.e. occupational forces) or dealers.
   (e) There will be a lively black market in rare books disguised by changing bindings, trimming edges, altering title-pages, etc. Forgeries will appear.

2. Methods of surveillance.

   (a) Information from police on dealers known to be disreputable,

5668

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

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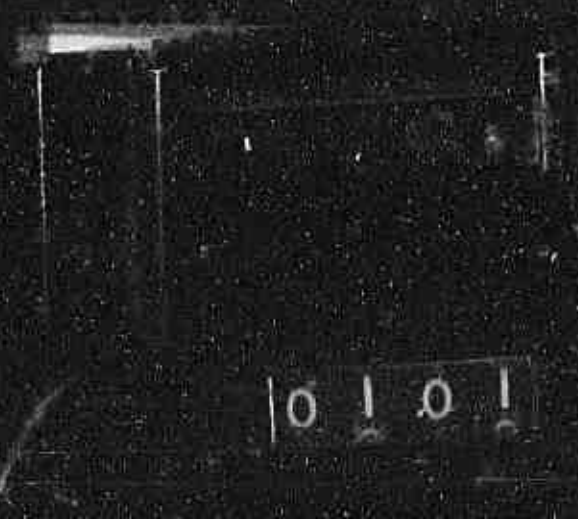
2. Methods of surveillance.

   (a) Information from police on dealers known to be disreputable, and on forgers.
   (b) Information from local museum authorities on mine persons and on Italian private collectors who might be inclined to make purchases on the Black Market.
   (c) Watch for activities of international organisations of smugglers.

(S.d) Glanville Downey 2/Lt

GLANVILLE DOWNEY
2/Lt Sig C.
Advisor on Fine Arts.

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


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