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

ACC 10000/145/301 20901 DAMAGE TO HISTORICAL ETC. MONUMENTS

June 1943 - Jan 1944

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AL ETC. MONUMENTS - RECORD OF EVIDENCE

944

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"TIRRENIA"

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA DI NAVIGAZIONE

Manifesto ~~Merci e~~ Pass

del P.fo/Mn. Reg

Linea 26 C Viaggio N. 6

del 25.1.1940

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Rev. S. Mod. 122.

~~Merci~~ e Passeggieri

Mn. Praga

Viaggio N. 32

del 25-1-1940

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del 25 · 1 · 1940

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

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EGGIERI COMUNI			MILITARI				IMPIEGATI, ecc.				OSSERVAZIONI
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THIS FOLDER CONTAINS PAPERS FROM JUNE 1963 TO JAN. 1964 CATALOGUE.

APPENDIX "A"

to the report by the
Allied Commission
appointed to investigate
damage and loss alleged
to have been caused by
Allied Forces to real
and personal property
of historical and
educational importance
in Italy.

THE RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

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

THE RECORD OF EVIDENCE.

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

ALLIED COMMISSION

(Damage to Historical etc., - Monuments)

in ITALY.

The Record of Evidence.

1. The Commission began their investigations by reading the following Documents :-

(a) Letter from Lt Col Sir Leonard WOOLLEY, Archeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, to the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, HQ Allied Military Government, 15th Army Group, CMT, dated 7 Dec '43 - Annexure 1.

(b) Letter from C.C.A.O. HQ A.M.G. 15th Army Group to G.O.C. in C, 15th Army Group, dated 9th December '43 - Annexure 2.

(c) Letter from Brigadier M. LUSH, A.M.G. 15th Army Group to the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Advanced Administrative Echelon, Allied Force Headquarters, CMT, dated 12th December '43 - Annexure 3

(d) Letter from D.C.A.O. Advanced Administrative Echelon A.F.H.Q. to Brigadier M. LUSH, dated 17 December '43 - Annexure 4

2. The Commission then proceeded to call as witnesses certain officers attached to the Allied Military Government, who were specially concerned with the protection of ancient Monuments, historical buildings, objects of Art etc, - , and certain Italian Superintendants of Antiquities, Monuments, and Galleries in order to obtain a wider view of the problem, and in order to begin their detailed investigation of the allegations.

3. They then visited the various Institutions mentioned in the following Record of Evidence, and examined various directors, custodians, caretakers etc., responsible for their departments and institutions.

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

6850

1st Witness.

Major Paul Gardner, U.S.A., Head of Division of Education and Fine Arts, A.M.G. Region 111, duly sworn, states :-

On Oct. 20th 1943 I assumed my present appointment. The R.C.A.O. of Region 111 reported to me that there had been certain allegations of vandalism and looting in certain historical or culturrl monuments occupied by Allied troops This was reported shortly after my arrival.

He mentioned specifically the National Library, and the Royal Palace in NAPLES. Immediately, I communicated with the Italian authorities in charge of these monuments and made a tour of inspection with them.

In the National Library the Director showed me a safe which had been forced open and from which, she claimed, seven (7) gold medals had been taken by the occupying troops. Several offices were in a state of disorder, drawers pulled out, the contents thrown on the floor and evidences of ransacking. I was also shown a small storage room separated from the library which had been forced open, and boxes containing valuable parchments also had been opened. It was not stated if any check had been made or if any of the parchments were missing. It was also alleged that this damage had been done by Allied Troops.

The National Library occupies the top floor of one of the wings of the Royal Palace of NAPLES. British troops were occupying the ground and mezzanine floors of the same section of the Palace.

This summarizes the complaints made on my first visit, but since then there have been several further allegations on the part of the Director that entry was forced into the library and books removed.

The Royal Palace of NAPLES was badly damaged by bombing but parts of it are intact, especially the ground and mezzanine floors which in various sections were occupied at this time by British and American troops, and are still so occupied.

There are several gates of entry to the Palace grounds, but I was told by Gnd Officers that only one (1) gate of the main facade was open and this was guarded at all times. The Custodian of the Palace showed me several spots in the building where it was claimed vandalism had occurred on the part of Allied troops. One was a series of store-rooms containing cases of decorative objects, bronzes, porcelains and so forth. The Custodian claimed that the door had been barred with a piece of wood nailed across and at the time of my visit the door was open and there seemed evidence of the use of force, as shown by two very distinct imprints of a rubber sole of a shoe on the door itself. The words "U.S. Army" could easily be read in the imprint. The Custodian claimed that many of the objects

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

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In some of the rooms of state on the main floor I was shown places where brocades had been torn from the walls, and the Custodian claimed this was done by the Allied troops.

Subsequent claims have been made by the Custodian that state owned furniture has been removed from the Palace in Allied trucks, and that no requisition "slip" had ever been given for it. The furniture referred to is listed by the Italians as objects of Art and is included in their inventory lists of the Palace furnishings.

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

1st Witness (contd)

The next place I visited was the Castel Nuovo. This building has been somewhat damaged by bombs. It was occupied at the time by British forces and there is only one (1) entrance possible to the Castel itself. The important library "Storia Patria" is housed in one wing and all books are still in situ. Here the Custodian claimed that there had been vandalism on the part of Allied forces in the earliest days of the occupation of NAPLES. This included the breaking into of a crypt and the dismembering of certain mummified bodies there and the carrying off of some paintings from a small chapel. The Director of the Storia Patria library claimed that the rooms occupied by the library had been broken into several times and books taken. This early vandalism, he claims, was done by the British Navy. Most of these books are of the archive type and are irreplaceable. Subsequent reports claim the continued breaking into of the library and the taking away of books.

On 17 Nov'43, I was informed by the National Museum authorities that the Museum had been requisitioned as a Medical Supply Depot (British) and for the billeting of troops. While part of the collection has been moved out of NAPLES for safety, more than 50% remains in situ or in storage in the building itself. Fearing some possible damage to the collection by this occupation every effort was made to have the requisition lifted; to date this has not been done. Since the material to be stored in the Museum has not yet arrived in NAPLES the building has not actually been occupied and there have been no complaints by the Italian authorities of any damage or vandalism here.

My first contact with the University was early in Nov. when the Rector, Dr CARDEO came to A.M.G. offices and requested that some of the laboratories now occupied by American troops be vacated as the University wanted to use them and feared some damage to the equipment. The Rector was asked to propose other space in the University buildings which could be made available in exchange for the laboratory space. The Rector claimed that there were no plans available to illustrate this and that they would be made and submitted to us. He did not return to the base as promised until 18 Nov. when he claimed that a great deal of damage was being done to laboratories and equipment. On 19 Nov. I visited the University with the Rector and several faculty heads.

In all sections shown me either actually occupied at that time by American troops or adjacent to their billets, there were evidences of an enormous amount of damage to collections of specimens, museum material, libraries, laboratory material and scientific instruments. Glass cases containing birds, other animals, mineral collections and samples of undersea life were broken open and the contents missing. Books and other library material had been pulled out of cases and thrown in heaps on the floor. Dozens of miscroscopes and other optical instruments had been wrenched apart, twisted, all lenses removed and thrown on the floor in various rooms. It

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

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To the best of my knowledge these are the main instances of reported vandalism to historical and cultural monuments in the NAPLES area. There may be other instances in the Province of CAMPANIA which have not been brought to my attention.

I now hand in to the Commission a Summary of the major complaints that I have received showing the Italian authorities from whom I have received and approximate dates.

Continued - 5.

It may be of interest to the Commission to know that General Clarkson, Inspector General, N.TOUSA, and General DILLON P.M. NATOUSA, visited NAPLES on 19th & 20th Dec. and investigated the various complaints of vandalism in the NAPLES area and visited all the institutions to which I have referred above.

Sd: Paul Gordon,
Maj. AMG.

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

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Q.1. Has any case been referred to you of a building used for education, science or Art, which the Military wish to occupy ?

A.1. No.

Sd: Paul Gardner.
Maj. AUS.

2nd Witness.

Col. Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U.S.A., Chief Allied Military Govt Sec., FIFTH ARMY, duly sworn, states :-

When I first came here I was Regional Civil Affairs Officer in CAMPANIA (that was on 1st Oct '43) in addition to my assignment as described above.

I was informed by Major HITCHCOCK, who was in charge of sequestrated property under Allied Military Govt., that complaints had been made that damage had been done to the Royal Palace by Allied troops therein, and that he had investigated such charges by visiting the Palace. I went to the Palace with Major Hitchcock and was shown a sort of iron ladder attached to the outside wall up which, it was claimed, one or more soldiers had climbed to gain access to the library on the second floor.

Inside the building I was shown large doors, giving access to the stairway to the upper floors. It was claimed by the Italian employees present that nightly one or more soldiers would enter the second floor in the manner stated and, opening the large doors from the inside, give access to the other soldiers. These Italian employees asserted that both British and American soldiers had done this.

I was shown by Major Hitchcock footprints in the dust in the library space in the Palace that we thought corresponded with the characteristic markings of soles of both British and American boots and shoes. In the library I was shown a broken cabinet and on the floor boxes of the type that are used to contain medals such as are given in recognition of exhibits at exhibitions. The librarian stated that these boxes had contained gold and silver-gilt medals, which had been stolen, presumably by soldiers after forcing open this cabinet. I was also shown a cabinet said to contain books of an erotic nature, some of which, it was claimed, had been carried away and others mutilated by the tearing out of pictures. I saw some such mutilated volumes.

I have also heard that valuable tapestries were destroyed and carried away and certain oil paintings mutilated.

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

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I have also heard that valuable tapestries were destroyed and carried away and certain oil paintings mutilated.

At the time of my visit I saw both the British and American Camp Officers and urged them to post adequate guards to prevent troops entering unauthorised parts of the Palace and they said that such would be done. I likewise recommended that they have the kits or personal effects of the soldiers inspected to see if any missing articles could be found. I have been told by many people in NAPLES that damage caused by Allied troops in the Palace was the subject of much adverse comment among people from all classes of society and that sometimes there was the statement that "even the Germans did not do that". H.R.H. The Prince of PIEDMONT was among those who told me of the adverse comments, he having been in residence at the Palace before the war.

I saw on the door leading up the stairs a notice that it was out of bounds.

I was asked by the Rector of the University to do what I could, either to have troops withdrawn from the University or, if this were not possible, to see that an adequate guard was posted to protect the University property. The Rector also appealed to General Clark for protection in this regard.

I was shown various laboratories where cases had been broken, and it was alleged that valuable apparatus and equipment had been removed. At the time of my visit I asked that an officer of the troops quartered in the University accompany me, and this was done. In one room in which soldiers were sleeping

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

2nd Witness (contd)

I saw a large nail driven into the back of a very large book and on this nail a soldier's overcoat was hanging. I saw gasoline or petrol cooking stoves in use inside the University buildings. The Professor of Chemistry told me that instruments of precision had been removed or damaged by soldiers; one instrument having cost one million lire before the war.

I recommended that troops be removed from the buildings or, if this were not possible, that they be kept out of those parts containing valuable material and that no cooking be permitted in the buildings. I made this recommendation in writing to the American Military authorities, and as far as I know nothing happened.

I was told by the Marquise Isabella Caracciolo di Torella, first Lady-in-Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess D'Aosta that soldiers had broken into the chapel in the Royal Palace at CAPODIMONTE and stolen gold plate from the altar; this was confirmed by a statement made to me by the Duchess herself.

I was told by representatives of the Museum of NAPLES that although material had been protected by sandbags and by packing in boxes it was still possible for soldiers to damage irreplaceable objects of art and archeology. I recommended that the troops be withdrawn from the museum, and was told that military necessity required their being there.

No application for the use of any of the buildings above named was ever made to the Allied Military Govt. in so far as my knowledge goes. More recently the matter of occupancy of public buildings has been discussed with the Allied Military Govt. prior to the taking of these buildings for such purposes. In some instances our recommendations have been acceded to, and in some they have not on the grounds of military necessity.

Sd: Edgar Erskine Hume.

6646

3rd Witness.

Prof. AMADEO MAIURI, Superintendent of Antiquities of CAMPANIA, duly sworn states :-

I am Prof. AMADEO MAIURI, Superintendent of Antiquities of CAMPANIA, and the Director of the National Museum of NAPLES and of the Excavations of POMPEII.

The Museum has not been up to now occupied by any sort of military personnel. I have been asked by Italian and German military authorities to permit the use of the Museum, but I have always refused, preferring to instal civilian personnel. When I was asked by the British Medical Corps to allow [illegible] the Museum, I explained the reasons why I objected as

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

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The Museum has not been up to now occupied by any sort of military personnel. I have been asked by Italian and German military authorities to permit the use of the Museum, but I have always refused, preferring to instal civilian personnel. When I was asked by the British Medical Corps to allow stores to be put inside the Museum, I explained the reasons why I objected as follows :-

(a) that once the Germans learned that stores were being placed in the Museum, it would become a military target;

(b) that I understood that some of the stores to be put in the Museum were of an inflammable nature and would thereby increase the risk of fire;

(c) that the staff might not be able to visit daily the parts of the Museum occupied by the troops to ensure that they had suffered no damage;

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

(d) that the civilian labour employed by the British, being of a casual nature and being required to load and offload goods at all times of the day and night might not only damage the contents of the Museum, but might afford opportunity for deliberate sabotage. Owing to the fact that some of the antiquities by their nature must be left in situ, either unprotected or only partially protected, it is almost inevitable that over a period of time they would be damaged by the constant carrying to and fro of cases;

(e) that owing to the fact that it is impossible to cut off from the rest of the Museum the part which it is proposed the British troops should occupy, there would be opportunity for ill-disposed soldiers to gain access to other parts of the Museum where they could effect damage.

Up to date no damage whatever has been done by the Allied troops to the Museum or its contents.

Q.2. Are there any irreplaceable antiquities either not protected or only partially protected in the part it is proposed to occupy ?

A.2. Yes

Q.3. In the event of it being a military necessity to occupy the Museum, how could the British Authorities help with the provision of protective material.

A.3. By the provision of wood, sandbags and sand.

Sd: A. MAURI

Note. A sketch of the parts of the Museum it is proposed to occupy is annexed. Annexure 6.

4th Witness.

Capt. F.H. Bounds, R.A.E., No.10 Base Depot Medical Stores, duly sworn, states :-

I am the Officer i/c Advanced Party of my unit. On or about 14 Nov I arrived in this Command to take over accommodation and receive stores. I was

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

partially protected in the part it is proposed to occupy ?

A.2. Yes

Q.3. In the event of it being a military necessity to occupy the Museum, how could the British authorities help with the provision of protective material.

A.3. By the provision of wood, sandbags and sand.

Sd: A. MAURI

Note. A sketch of the parts of the Museum it is proposed to occupy is annexed. Annexure 6.

884

4th Witness.

Capt. F.H. Bounds, RAMC, No.10 Base Depot Medical Stores, duly sworn, states :-

I am the Officer i/c Advanced Party of my unit. On or about 14 Nov I arrived in this Command to take over accommodation and receive stores. I was detailed by AMGS 57 Area to recce and report on the National Museum of NAPLES as suitable accommodation for a Base Depot Medical Stores. This was carried out and the building was found suitable, the requisite number of square feet being available (60,000).

Base Depot Medical Stores consist of medicines, drugs, field equipment, dressings, antiseptic furniture and rubber goods, certain of which are inflammable.

At the time of the inspection I found the building in a bad state of neglect, there being few windows in the part which it was proposed to occupy, and the place in a generally filthy condition.

After receiving approval to occupy the building from Comd 57 Area, I requested the RE to carry out all the necessary repairs to make the place habitable. This is now complete, with the exception of certain electrical installations. A party of about 14 RE had been working on the place for about 6 weeks. All repairs were carried out with the approval of Professor MAURI and at the expence of the British Government.

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

4th Witness (cont'd).

I myself employed 20 labourers for the purpose of clearing away large quantities of lava dust found in various sections of the Museum. There appeared to be no control over the exit and entry of the civil population and anybody could walk in and out.

The accommodation that it is proposed to take over is the whole of the ground floor, less certain parts required by the Museum authorities for the conservation of statues etc. which I have agreed by mutual arrangement with Professor MAIURI. In addition there is the Grand Hall on the first floor.

Forty (40) tons of stores have already been received and the balance of the stores may arrive at any time.

Q. 4. Where do you propose that your men should live and do their cooking.

A. 4. The strength of the unit is 2 officers and 35 ORs. Of these 7 belong to the Army Fire Service which are part of our establishment. The Museum authorities object to troops being billeted inside the Museum. Arrangements have therefore been made for certain numbers to be billeted in the house that has been allocated by the Museum. The remainder will be billeted a little distance away. All cooking will be done outside the Museum.

Q.5. What steps do you propose to take to guard your stores at night, and to prevent fire.

A.5. It is proposed to have one clerk on telephone duty and one fireman of the fire fighting Section. Arrangements will be made with the Museum authorities for the whole of the Museum to be patrolled by a joint British and Italian fire patrol. We have a complete fire fighting section with equipment including a motor pump.

Q.6. Do you propose to admit the Museum staff at intervals to see that no damage has been done to the antiquities.

A.6. Yes. I have no objection to them coming around once daily.

Q.7. To what extent can you prevent your troops from going into other parts of the Museum.

A.7. After duty all staff with the exception of those detailed for duty in the Museum will return to their billets.

Q.8. Will there be loading and offloading of stores during the night.

A.8. Yes, but not every night.

Q.9. What civil labour do you expect to employ and what control will you

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

will be done outside the Museum.

Q.5. What steps do you propose to take to guard your stores at night, and to prevent fire.

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A.7. After duty all staff with the exception of those detailed for duty in the Museum will return to their billets.

Q.8. Will there be loading and offloading of stores during the night.

A.8. Yes, but not every night.

Q.9. What civil labour do you expect to employ and what control will you exercise over it.

A.9. It may be necessary to employ some civilian labour working in the Museum. The personnel employed will be those previously employed by the Museum authorities. No outside labour has been or will be employed.

Q.10. How big are the cases which you would have to handle and is it proposed to carry them all by hand or by the use of trolleys or hand barrows.

A.10. The maximum weight of cases is 2 cwt. Most carting is done by hand.

Q.11. Have you any explosives in your stores.

A.11. We have oxygen cylinders which we propose to store in the garden.

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

Q.12. Do you propose to stack your stores in high piles which will be liable to fall down and cause damage.

A.12. Bales will not be packed high. This applies to boxes also. This is because there is plenty of space.

Sd: F.H. BOUNDS. Capt. RAMC.

5th Witness.

Major F.C. SAVORY, O.C., 10 Adv. Base Depot Medical Stores, duly sworn states :-

Q.13. Can you enumerate any stores of a dangerous or inflammable nature that are normally held by a Base Medical Stores Depot.

A.13. Yes, the following are classified as dangerous, that is to say they should only be handled by persons with knowledge of them. If the containers were broken they would cause damage to the floor; usually they are kept in a special store:-

(i) Acid Hydrocyanicum;
(ii) Acid Hydrochloricum;
(iii) Acid Nitricum;
(iv) Acid Sulphuricum;
(v) Acid Carbolicum.

The stores also include certain cylinders of Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide and Carbon Di-oxide; these are always stored as deck cargo because in the event of fire and their being subjected to extreme heat, they are liable to explode.

The following stores are classified as inflammable :-

(i) Aether Anaesthetica;
(ii) Aether Methylatus;
(iii) Methyl Chloride;
(iv) Alcohol;
(v) Benzene;
(vi) Chloroformum.

6842

These are always kept in special stores; in peace time invariably a separate room.

A Base Medical Stores Depot is normally required to hold sufficient stores to supply a number of other medical units such as General Hospitals, Advanced Base Medical Stores, etc.

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

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6842

These are always kept in special stores; in peace time invariably a separate room.

A Base Medical Stores Depot is normally required to hold sufficient stores to supply a number of other medical units such as General Hospitals, Advanced Base Medical Stores, etc.

Sd: F.C. SAVORY. Major.

6th Witness.

Dr. Bruno MONAJOLI, Superintendant of Galleries and Superintendant of Monuments in CAMPANIA, duly sworn states :-

Q.14. When was the Royal Palace first occupied by Allied troops.

A.14. Early in October.

Q.15. Were German or Italian troops in occupation of the Palace before that.

A.15. Some German but no Italians.

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

6th Witness (contd).

Q.16. Did the Germans do any damage or remove any valuable contents.

A.16. I do not know whether they took anything away but some damage was done.

Q.17. Are you absolutely certain that it is possible to distinguish between any damage or losses due to the German occupation and damage or losses alleged to have been caused by Allied troops.

A.17. My staff can point out the damage said to have been done by the Germans and that said to have been done by the Allied troops.

Q.18. Can you through your staff produce a detailed list of all damage or loss alleged to have been caused by Allied troops, and by them only.

A.18. Such a list can be produced approximately accurately.

Q.19. Has the building been bombed and damage done to its contents.

A.19. It was hit by 23 bombs and the building itself and contents damaged.

Q.20. Were personnel of your staff in the Palace the whole time.

A.20. When the Germans were in the Palace there were 2 or 3 days when there were none of the staff in the Palace.

Q.21. After the Germans left how long was it before members of the staff returned.

A.21. Only a few hours elapsed.

Q.22. How long was it between the time when the Germans left and the British troops came in.

A.22. I don't know. I think a few days.

6841

Q.23. Were the premises secured at all times during this gap.

A.23. Only one entrance to the Palace was open and it was guarded by my own staff and the Carabineri, but there was a gap of 2 or 3 hours before this guard was in position.

Q.24. Referring to the list of damage and loss which you are going to produce, may the Commission take it that it will only specify damage or loss which the staff have, with their own eyes, seen the Allied troops cause, and that details of the act or acts will be shown against each item.

A.24. It may not be possible to bring evidence of eye-witness of damage or loss of each item, but the list will refer only to items of loss or damage which

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

[illegible] by 25 bombs and the building itself and contents damaged.

Q.20. Were personnel of your staff in the Palace the whole time.

A.20. When the Germans were in the Palace there were 2 or 3 days when there were none of the staff in the Palace.

Q.21. After the Germans left how long was it before members of the staff returned.

A.21. Only a few hours elapsed.

Q.22. How long was it between the time when the Germans left and the British troops came in.

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A.24. It may not be possible to bring evidence of eye-witness of damage or loss of each item, but the list will refer only to items of loss or damage which definitely took place during the time the Allied troops were in occupation.

Q.25. Will you please give us a brief general description of the nature of the damage or loss.

A.25. Antique furniture either damaged or taken away (about 100 chairs); brocades in twelve (12) rooms removed; about ten paintings damaged; and about twenty framed engravings damaged.

Q.26. Have you any knowledge or suspicion as to the whereabouts of any of the missing articles.

A.26. I think that the troops have taken some of the furniture to the Convent of San Martino.

Q.27. Provided suitable safeguards are taken, is there any reason from your point of view why the Royal Palace should not continue to be used for military purposes.

A.27. There is no objection provided suitable safeguards are taken.

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

6th Witness (contd).

Q.28. What is the general nature of the safeguards you suggest.

A.28. To allow the troops only one entrance to the Palace and to define strictly the parts of the Palace into which troops are allowed, and to hand over the rest of the Palace to my staff.

Q.29. Would it be possible to brick off from the rest of the Palace the part allotted to the troops.

A.29. No, it would not be possible.

Q.30. Would it help if all the troops in the Palace were of the same nationality with one commander with whom the Palace staff could deal.

A.30. It would be preferable.

Q.31. Is it possible to remove to safe keeping any antiques now in the part of the building occupied by the troops and is there any way in which the Allied forces can help in the matter e.g. by the provision of transport.

A.31. The removal of the antiques from the places occupied by the troops is now in progress.

Sd: ENRICO MONTICELLI.

7th Witness.

Dr. Guerrieri Guerriera, Director of the National Library and of the Libraries of C.N.R.N.L. and C.A.N.R.L., duly sworn states :-

Q.32. When was the Royal Palace first occupied by Allied troops.

A.32. 4th or 5th October.

Q.33. Were German or Italian troops in occupation of the Palace before that.

A.33. By German troops for some days.

Q.34. Did the Germans do any damage to the library in the Palace or any other libraries for which you are responsible.

A.34. No damage was done to the Palace library by the Germans but the library of the Royal Society was almost totally burnt by the Germans and another library called Branca Oiana was partially burnt.

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

[illegible] by the provision of transport.

A.31. The removal of the antiques from the places occupied by the troops is now in progress.

30: BRUNO MOLLICOLI.

7th Witness.

Dr. Guerrieri Guerriera, Director of the National Library and of the Libraries of CAPRNIA and CALABRIA, duly sworn states :-

Q.32. When was the Royal Palace first occupied by Allied troops.

A.32. 4th or 5th October.

Q.33. Were German or Italian troops in occupation of the Palace before that.

A.33. By German troops for some days.

6810

Q.34. Did the Germans do any damage to the Library in the Palace or any other libraries for which you are responsible.

A.34. No damage was done to the Palace Library by the Germans but the library of the Royal Society was almost totally burnt by the Germans and another library called Branca Ciano was partially burnt.

Q.35. What damage do you allege was done to the library in the Royal Palace or any other library under your control by Allied troops.

A.35. In the Palace library seven gold medals are missing.

Q.36. How do you know they were taken by Allied troops.

A.36. At the time of the theft Allied troops were billeted in the Palace. On the day before the theft I visited the director's room where everything appeared to be in order, except that there were a few scratches on the safe. The safe was locked. The next day on going into the room with the caretaker and Miss Vitolo, I found the safe open, the contents of the safe scattered on the floor and seven medals missing.

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

7th Witness (contd).

Q.37. Can you describe these medals.

A.37. They were last century medals of solid gold, six dedicated to the Senator Matte Renato Imbriano and one to somebody else.

Q.38. Had the safe been broken open or opened by a key.

A.38. It had been forced open not with a key.

Q.39. Were there any civilians on the premises who could have done this.

A.39. Not to my knowledge. There was nobody there during the night.

Q.40. Do you allege that any other damage or loss to articles of historic value in the library of the Royal Palace is attributable to Allied troops.

A.40. I cannot say for certain. It would be a matter of checking the books against the catalogue.

Q.41. Is there a shelf list of books.

A.41. Such lists exist but they have been taken away for safe keeping and can be obtained.

Q.42. Apart from articles or books of historic value was any other damage or loss caused by the troops for which you propose to make a claim through the Allied Claims Commission.

A.42. Two typewriters, a cabinet full of stationery, one writing desk, three book racks etc.

Q.43. Have any steps since been taken to make access to the library by the troops more difficult.

A.43. All the windows have been secured by wooden bars; all the doors have been bricked up except four main entrances. The most valuable books are being taken down to the rooms on the first floor which are being bricked off, and arrangements are being made with the Allied military authorities for the library to be patrolled at night by Italian civil police.

Q.44. Are there any other places for which you are responsible in which you allege that Allied troops have caused damage or loss.

A.44. At CALVI RISORTA. There are Allied troops billeted there. Several hundred cases of books had been taken there for safe keeping from the [illegible] Library and two other libraries. I understand that soldiers have [illegible]

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

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Q.44. Are there any other places for which you are responsible in which you allege that Allied troops have caused damage or loss.

A.44. At CALVI RISORTA. There are Allied troops billeted there. Several hundred cases of books had been taken there for safe keeping from the Palace Library and two other libraries. I understand that soldiers have been using the cases to sleep on and that some have been broken open.

Q.45. Who can give us definite evidence about this.

A.45. Padre Basilio Cipolloni.

Q.46. Any other library.

A.46. The library of Belle Arti. This library has been turned into a hospital. The books have been removed from their normal place but I do not know whether any damage or loss has occurred; they were moved by the Allied troops. The name of the Director is Professor Netto.

Q.47. Any other places.

A.47. The library of Storia Patria. There are Allied troops billeted there; Professor Parente is in charge. I do not know whether any damage has been done there or not.

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

7th Witness (contd).

Q.48. Are you prepared to produce as soon as possible a list of books and documents of historic value alleged to have been lost or damaged through the action of the Allied troops, stating shortly in each case evidence to show that the loss or damage was due to the Allied troops and not to any other cause.

A.48. Yes. In about a month.

Q.49. Do you think that many books have been lost or damaged by the Allied troops.

A.49. I can't tell but I don't think many, and I hope not many.

Q.50. Did the Germans take away any books from the libraries for which you are responsible.

A.50. Yes. 659 cases of books, but not all of historic value. They took them from the Convent of St. Anthony at Teano. This included part of Benedetto Croce's library; it also included a number of cases of books brought from the library of the Royal Palace and from the library Oratoriano dei Gerolamini.

Q.51. Do you know exactly what books the Germans took away.

A.51. I know the number of books but it would be a matter of checking to know exactly what volumes were taken.

Q.52. Do you know exactly which cases the Germans removed and have you a list of what was in each case.

A.52. Yes.

Sd; GUERRIERI GUERRIERA.

8th Witness.

Roberto Perito, Conservator of the Royal Palace NAPLES, duly sworn states:-

Q.53. Has the Palace been bombed.

A.53. Yes, twice; in all 26 bombs.

Q.54. Can you describe the damage very shortly.

A.54. The roof was damaged by bombs in various places and windows, doors and

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

A.51. I know the number of books but it would be a matter of checking exactly what volumes were taken.

Q.52. Do you know exactly which cases the Germans removed and have you a list of what was in each case.

A.52. Yes.

Sd; GUERRIERI GUERRIERA.

8th Witness.

Roberto Perito, Conservator of the Royal Palace NAPLES, duly sworn states:-

Q.53. Has the Palace been bombed.

A.53. Yes, twice; in all 26 bombs.

Q.54. Can you describe the damage very shortly.

A.54. The roof was damaged by bombs in various places, and windows, doors and balconies damaged by blast.

Q.55. Were any Germans ever billeted in the Palace.

A.55. It was occupied for about three days by German troops after the Armistice.

Q.56. How long ago did the bombing take place.

A.56. The first bombing took place on 10 April and the more severe bombing on 10 August.

Q.57. Were any steps taken at the time to preserve the contents of the Palace that were exposed to the weather.

A.57. No. No steps were taken.

Q.58. Have there been Allied troops billeted in the Palace.

A.58. Yes. Since 1 October.

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

8th Witness (contd).

Q.59. What nationality did they belong to

A.59. American, British and later French. There are only six Americans remaining.

Q.60. How many French and British troops are there in the Palace now.

A.60. About 150 French, 30 British and 6 Americans.

Q.61. Have the Allied troops in occupation been changed from time to time.

A.61. Yes, twice.

Q.62. What parts of the Palace do they occupy.

A.62. The French occupy the part Cortile delle Rimesse on the ground and first floors.

Q.63. Where are the British.

A.63. The east end on the ground floor and first floors. They are an anti-aircraft detachment.

Q.64. How long was it between the time the Germans went out and the Allies came in.

A.64. About 48 hours.

Q.65. Were members of the palace staff present between the time the Germans went out and the Allied troops came in.

A.65. Only myself. The remainder of the staff came in later after the arrival of the Allied troops.

Q.66. In this time gap, is there anything to show that damage or loss was caused by civilians entering the Palace.

A.66. I was there myself and did not see any Italians enter.

Q.67. During this gap, was there a guard on the Palace.

6837

A.67. No, there was not.

Q.68. In general, what damage was done by the Allied troops.

A.68. Large quantities of silk brocade in 16 rooms were torn down and removed by

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

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Q.67. During this gap, was there a guard on the Palace.

6837

A.67. No, there was not.

Q.68. In general, what damage was done by the Allied troops.

A.68. Large quantities of silk brocade in 16 rooms were torn down and removed by the troops; in all approximately 1200 square metres. About 40 paintings were removed or damaged, none of great value. About 100 chairs were removed without authority, also eight or ten tables and desks, and two pianos. About ten clocks were removed and three or four were damaged. A few ornaments and candlesticks were also removed.

Q.69. Can you in time produce a detailed list of all the articles alleged to have been damaged or removed.

A.69. It would take a very long time and even then it would not be entirely accurate.

Q.70. Why.

A.70. Because the catalogue contains a list of 23,000 articles, some of which had previously been moved elsewhere for safe custody.

Q.71. Do you know when the various acts were done, or were they going on all the time.

A.71. It was continuous.

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

8th Witness (contd).

Q.72. Do you know whether it was British, American or French troops that did the damage.

A.72. It was done by all three.

Q.73. How old were the brocades.

A.73. About 100 years old.

Q.74. In how many rooms were they damaged by the troops.

A.74. Sixteen, twelve of which are badly damaged.

Q.75. Had the brocades previously been damaged by bombing and weather.

A.75. About 4 or 5 rooms had been damaged by bombs and lately the brocade in some of the rooms had been damaged by wet and wind.

Q.76. Did you see the soldiers actually taking the stuff away.

A.76. I have not seen them actually taking it off the walls, but I have seen them carrying it out of the Palace.

Q.77. Only soldiers or Italian civilians with them.

A.77. I have seen Italian women with the soldiers.

Q.78. Did they take down the brocades from high up on the walls, and if so, how.

A.78. Some had been taken away from a height that a man could reach and some I think by a step ladder which appears to have been brought from the ground floor for that purpose.

Q.79. If the troops had not removed or damaged this brocade, would it have been possible to repair the brocade in any of the rooms.

A.79. Some yes, and some no.

Q.80. Is it not a fact that, even if the troops had not done any damage, the brocades in nearly all the rooms are now so exposed to wind and rain that in a short time they would have, in any case, become beyond repair.

A.80. If they are left like that all winter, the weather would undoubtedly make them beyond repair.

Q.81. You say that some tables and chairs have been taken away without authority.

6838

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

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A.79. Some yes, and some no.

Q.80. Is it not a fact that, even if the troops had not done any damage, the brocades in nearly all the rooms are now so exposed to wind and rain that in a short time they would have, in any case, become beyond repair.

A.80. If they are left like that all winter, the weather would undoubtably make them beyond repair.

Q.81. You say that some tables and chairs have been taken away without authority. Do you know where they have gone.

A.81. I don't know but I think some have been taken to San Martino.

Q.82. How were they taken away.

A.82. With lorries, one of which was American.

Q.83. Was the furniture antique.

A.83. It was 19th century furniture.

Q.84. Have you been asked to hand over any furniture against receipts.

A.84. Yes, and I hold the receipts.

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

8th Witness (contd)

Q.85. Was that furniture of the same nature as that taken away without authority.

A.85. It was of the same nature and not very valuable.

Q.86. Did you actually see the soldiers remove any clocks.

A.86. No, but my helpers did.

Q.87. Apart from taking away clocks, what other damage did they do.

A.87. No other damage except taking the works out of 3 or 4 others.

Q.88. Did you see the soldiers take away or damage any pictures.

A.88. Neither I nor my helpers have.

Q.89. What makes you think the soldiers are responsible.

A.89. Nobody else could have done it.

Q.90. Were the clocks and paintings still there and undamaged after the Germans left.

A.90. Yes. I know that they were there after the Germans left because I saw them.

Q.91. About how many paintings were altogether removed.

A.91. I estimate about 40.

Q.92. And about how many damaged.

A.92. Seven or eight.

Q.93. Were they of great value.

A.93. No.

6835

Q.94. About how many ornaments and candlesticks were taken away.

A.94. 6 or 7 candlesticks and 15 or 20 ornaments.

Q.95. Were they antique or of great value.

A.95. Some were antique and some were modern. The antiques were of the 19th century.

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

A.89. Nobody else could have done it.

Q.90. Were the clocks and paintings still there and undamaged after the Germans left.

A.90. Yes. I know that they were there after the Germans left because I saw them.

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6835

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Q.95. Were they antique or of great value.

A.95. Some were antique and some were modern. The antiques were of the 19th century.

Q.96. What has happened to the most valuable things that were in the Palace.

A.96. They were removed for safe custody elsewhere at the beginning of the war.

Q.97. Have any really valuable antiques been taken away or damaged by the troops.

A.97. No.

Q.98. Is there any reason why troops should not continue to occupy part of the Palace.

A.98. No reason provided there are safeguards.

Q.99. Is it possible to isolate the parts of the Palace to be occupied by the troops.

A.99. It is very difficult because there are too many entrances and 24 staircases.

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

8th Witness (contd).

Q.100. What practical steps could be taken to prevent further loss or damage.

A.100. I suggest a permanent mixed Italian and British patrol; that troops of only one nationality be billeted there so that I have only one commander to deal with, and so that the troops do not try to fix the blame on one another. It is possible to do a certain amount of bricking off and to have printed formal "OUT OF BOUNDS" notices posted.

Q.101. You stated that there was a gap of 2 or 3 days between the Germans leaving the Palace and the Allies going in when the Palace was without a guard. When did the guard take up their duties.

A.101. A few hours before the Allied troops entered the Palace.

Sd: PERITO ROBERTO.

9th Witness.

Capt. J.H. Myers Baby, R.A., Tp Comdr 37 LAA Bty, duly sworn states :-

Q.102. How long have your troop been billeted in the Palace.

A.102. Approx. 8 weeks.

Q.103. From whom did you take over.

A.103. We took over from "D" Tp, 37 LAA Bty.

Q.104. Were there any other British LAA units in the Palace before you took over.

A.104. Yes. I believe it was 100 LAA Bty, but I'm not absolutely certain.

Q.105. Do you know of any other British units, AA or otherwise, having been billeted in the Palace.

A.105. No.

Q.106. Have you signed for such furniture as you have in the men' billets.

A.106. Yes, but there are some chairs in the recreation room which so far as I know have not been signed for.

Q.107. Does any of the furniture appear to you to be antique or of historic value.

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

Q.102. How long have your troop been billeted in the Palace.

A.102. Approx. 8 weeks.

Q.103. From whom did you take over.

A.103. We took over from "B" Tp, 37 L.A. Bty.

Q.104. Were there any other British L.A. units in the Palace before you took over.

A.104. Yes. I believe it was 100 L.A. Bty, but I'm not absolutely certain.

Q.105. Do you know of any other British units, A.A. or otherwise, having been billeted in the Palace.

A.105. No.

Q.106. Have you signed for such furniture as you have in the mens' billets.

A.106. Yes, but there are some chairs in the recreation room which so far as I know have not been signed for.

Q.107. Does any of the furniture appear to you to be antique or of historic value.

A.107. No, not as far as I know. There is nothing that appears to me to be of any value.

Q.108. Have you seen any other soldier, British, American or French, taking furniture, pictures or brocade away from the Palace.

A.108. Yes, I have seen British soldiers, but not soldiers quartered in the Palace.

Q.109. Do you know what unit they belong to.

A.109. Yes, 52 L.A. Regt R.A.

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

9th Witness (contd)

Q.110. Do you know whether they had any authority to remove these articles.

A.110. Yes, they had authority but I cannot remember by whom it was given.

Q.111. Do you know whether they gave a receipt for the articles to the curator.

A.111. I don't know. I believe that a rest camp for All units was being formed somewhere in NAPLES and the furniture was required for that.

Q.112. Have you seen any troops other than British remove articles from the Palace.

A.112. I've seen the Navy take some.

Q.113. Do you know if they had any authority.

A.113. I saw no written authority, but I'm pretty certain the removals were authorised for I believe it had something to do with the formation of a Mess.

Q.114. Do you know of any All troops having removed the furniture without proper authority to San Martino, Castel Nuovo or any other place.

A.114. No.

SD: J.H. MURRAY, Capt. R.

10th Witness.

Engineer Roberto Siano, Director of the Supervision of Monuments, duly sworn states :-

Q.115. Would repairs to the Palace, in particular the rooms in which the brocades are, have been undertaken by this time but for the occupation by Allied troops.

6833

A.115. No.

Q.116. Has any project been put to the Allied authorities, by the Italian authorities for the repair of these rooms.

A.116. Not with regard to the rooms themselves, but with regard to the roof of the Palace generally in order to avoid further damage.

Q.117. What about the doors and windows of the rooms.

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

of a Mess.

Q.114. Do you know of any A. troops having removed the furniture without proper authority to San Martino, Castel Nuovo or any other place.

A.114. No.

Sd: J.H. MUERS RADY, Capt. R.A.

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6833

A.115. No.

Q.116. Has any project been put to the Allied authorities, by the Italian authorities for the repair of these rooms.

A.116. Not with regard to the rooms themselves, but with regard to the roof of the Palace generally in order to avoid further damage.

Q.117. What about the doors and windows of the rooms.

A.117. There will be a project concerning that later.

Q.118. When was the project concerning the roof submitted.

A.118. It will probably be given to Major Gardner today or tomorrow, that is 3rd or 4th Jan 44.

Sd: ROBERTO SIANO.

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

11th Witness.

Alfredo Parenti, Director of the Biblioteca della Societa Napolitana di Storia Patria, duly sworn, states :-

Q.119. Has the library been damaged by bombing.

A.119. Yes, on the 4th August.

Q.120. Was much damage done to the contents of the library.

A.120. Yes, there has been much damage.

Q.121. Apart from bomb damage do you allege that damage has been done by Allied troops in occupation of the Castel Nuovo.

A.121. Yes.

Q.122. Tell us shortly what the damage is.

A.122. The troops several times broke down the doors leading to the library; they took away some books that are of antique value and others which are more modern and of value because they form part of the collection. I cannot say how many books because of the damage done by bombing and because I think that some may have been taken away by Italian civilians. The troops also took away some prints of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Again I cannot say how much is missing until I have been able to make an inventory which cannot be completed for several years, because I cannot get anybody to work for me.

Q.123. How long have Allied troops been billeted in the Castel Nuovo.

A.123. From about the middle of October I think.

Q.124. How many approximately.

6832

A.124. I don't know.

Q.125. Are they American or British soldiers or are they Naval personnel.

A.125. I think they are American.

Q.126. Do you know the nationality of the troops now in the building.

A.126. I don't know.

Q.127. Was the damage done by troops quartered in the building.

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

A.122. The troops several times broke down the doors leading to the library; they took away some books that are of antique value and others which are more modern and of value because they form part of the collection. I cannot say how many books because of the damage done by bombing and because I think that some may have been taken away by Italian civilians. The troops also took away some prints of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Again I cannot say how much is missing until I have been able to make an inventory which cannot be completed for several years, because I cannot get anybody to work for me.

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A.124. I don't know.

Q.125. Are they American or British soldiers or are they Naval personnel.

A.125. I think they are American.

Q.126. Do you know the nationality of the troops now in the building.

A.126. I don't know.

Q.127. Was the damage done by troops quartered in the building.

A.127. It is difficult to say but in general I think it was done by troops coming in from outside. The breaking down of the doors and windows took place at night when there were no caretakers in the library, but those who came in from outside did so in the daytime. I and my caretaker tried to stop troops entering and on one occasion I was threatened by an American sailor who threatened to carry me away. He took nothing away.

Q.128. Did you personally ever see Allied troops take anything away.

A.128. I haven't seen it myself but my caretaker can speak as to this.

Q.129. What steps do you recommend to prevent further damage or loss of this nature.

A.129. I suggest that the troops stationed here should not allow other troops to enter the Castel for sight-seeing purposes. I don't think it is possible to do anything more regarding the blocking up of doors.

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

11th Witness (contd).

Q.130. Were the most important books and objects of art removed at an earlier date for safe-keeping elsewhere.

A.130. The most valuable objects and manuscripts were taken to the ground floor in a particular tower; the tower was bombed. We are now digging out the objects and manuscripts and one very valuable document is missing, but I have no reason to suppose that it was or was not removed by Allied troops. It was an engrossed parchment signed by Pandolfo Capo di Ferro and about 900 years old.

Q.131. How many books and manuscripts are there in the library.

A.131. It is difficult to say; there has never been a proper inventory made, and I've started to make one. The number is approximately 140 to 150 thousand.

Sd: ALFREDO PARENTE.

12th Witness.

Ernesto Durrattini, caretaker to the library at the Castel Nuovo, duly sworn states :-

Q.132. Were the premises ever repaired after the bombs.

A.132. A few windows have been repaired.

Q.133. Were the Germans ever in occupation of the building.

A.133. No, never.

Q.134. Have the premises ever been left without a guard or caretaker.

A.134. I have always been present in the library every day until 1 p.m. 28.9.4 (1300 hrs) except for 2 or 3 days about the 27th, 28th and 29th Oct- when the Germans were looting the city and it was forbidden to civilians to circulate.

Q.135. Do you think that the Germans took anything away from the building.

A.135. From the library, nothing.

Q.136. Could anything have been taken away by Italian civilians at any time

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

12th Witness.

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A.134. I have always been present in the library every day until 1 p.m. (1300 hrs) except for 2 or 3 days about the 27th, 28th and 29th Oct- when the Germans were looting the city and it was forbidden to civilians to circulate.

Q.135. Do you think that the Germans took anything away from the building.

A.135. From the library, nothing.

Q.136. Could anything have been taken away by Italian civilians at any time.

A.136. It is impossible to say because it has not been possible to check the contents of the library.

Q.137. Do you allege that anything has been taken away from the library or damaged by Allied troops.

A.137. A capt (American) borrowed a book against receipt but has not yet returned it. It was a book of value to the collection. I can't actually say whether any antique books or prints have been taken away. I have not seen soldiers removing them but from time to time I find doors broken open and books in confusion on the floor.

Sd: DURRATTINI ERNESTO.

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

13th Witness.

Giovanni Moretti, caretaker of the Monuments in the Castel Nuovo, duly sworn states :-

Q.138. Has the Castel Nuovo been damaged much by bombing.

A.138. Yes, on 4 August.

Q.139. Has the Castel and its contents been guarded the whole time since the bombing.

A.139. It has except for eight days when the coastal area had to be evacuated by order of the Germans.

Q.140. When was that.

A.140. I don't remember.

Q.141. Do you know whether the Germans or Italian civilians caused any damage or loss to the building or its contents.

A.141. When I and the other caretaker came back after the evacuation of the coastal area we found several hundred Italian civilians in the Castel. They were removing chairs and other articles of furniture and we tried to prevent them taking anything else away. I don't know whether they took away any books. Before the evacuation of the coastal area, the Germans set fire to a room on the first floor. A lot of clothing on shelves was burnt and the roof was damaged.

Q.142. What damage or loss do you allege has been caused by Allied troops.

A.142. They took away a few chairs, pictures and a writing table, but none of them were antiques.

Q.143. Any other damage.

6830

A.143. I always go off duty at 4 p.m.(1600 hrs). About a month ago when I came back the next morning I found that a 15th century tomb in the floor of the Church of Santa Barbara had been broken into, the marble covering of the tomb being broken. There were two small Italian signal lights still smouldering in the tomb. I do not know whether any damage was done to the contents of the tomb.

Q.144. What makes you think this was done by Allied troops.

A.144. There were British troops billeted in the Castel at that time, but they were not billeted in the Church itself.

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

A.141. When I and the other caretaker came back after the evacuation of the coastal area we found several hundred Italian civilians in the Castel. They were removing chairs and other articles of furniture and we tried to prevent them taking anything else away. I don't know whether they took away any books. Before the evacuation of the coastal area, the Germans set fire to a room on the first floor. A lot of clothing on shelves was burnt and the roof was damaged.

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Q.144. What makes you think this was done by Allied troops.

A.144. There were British troops billeted in the Castel at that time, but they were not billeted in the Church itself.

Q.145. Have you ever seen any American soldiers about the place.

A.145. I have seen troops from outside come in from time to time but I cannot say whether they were British or American. Most of these were I think persons who work in the port and wore blue trousers and round white hats.

Q.146. Is there a British guard on the gate at night.

A.146. A guard was put on about a week ago at night and it is still mounted each night.

Q.147. Why do you say that the damage was done by troops. Could it not have been done by Italian civilians getting in at night.

A.147. It might be so, but I am not there at night.

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

Q.148. Any other damage.

A.148. In the basement there were 4 mummified bodies dating back to the 15th or 16th Century; they had remains of small rags on them and they were preserved in glass topped cases. One glass was slightly cracked, one was broken and the other two were completely destroyed. One day when I went down I found one head missing, the next day a second head and the third day the remaining two were missing. This happened about 4 or 5 days before the damage to the tomb in the church.

Q.149. Why do you allege that this was done by Allied troops.

A.149. I have no direct proof of this. The soldiers billeted in the Castel don't go into the church and basement. But on one occasion two soldiers came in and challenged me in my porter's lodge and eventually took away an old Italian rifle, not an antique. These soldiers came from outside.

Q.150. Have you ever seen or heard of members of the British Navy being in the Castel.

A.150. The only people who looked like sailors when I have any knowledge of being in the Castel are those I have already described. I do not know whether they were British sailors, or American sailors, or even if they were sailors at all.

Q.151. Were any people of that sort ever billeted in the Castel.

A.151. No, never.

14th Witness. Sd. MORETTI GIOVANNI.

Enzo de Liguoro, Deputy Engineering Commissioner for the city of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.152. Are you in any way responsible for the Piazza Plebiscito.

A.152. I am indirectly responsible.

Q.153. You know that troops are using the Piazza as an assembly area for vehicles.

A.153. Yes, in fact the square is cut off by barbed wire entanglements.

Q.154. Do you know whether the Allied troops have done any damage to ancient monuments there.

A.154. So far as I know no damage has been committed. The only two monuments are two bronze equestrian statues and these are protected by sandbags.

Q.155. Can you say anything as to possible [illegible]

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

A.150. The only people who looked like sailors which I have any knowledge of being in the Castel are those I have already described. I do not know whether they were British sailors, or American sailors, or even if they were sailors at all.

Q.151. Were any people of that sort ever billeted in the Castel.

A.151. No, never.

Sd. MORETTI GIOVANNI.

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A.154. So far as I know no damage has been committed. The only two monuments are two bronze equestrian statues and these are protected by sandbags.

Q.155. Can you say anything as to possible damage to la Villa Nazionale.

A.155. I can't say, as I haven't been inside for two months. In any case, I am not an expert and the only person who could say as to the historical value of the monuments in the gardens is Prof. Maiuri.

Sd: ENZO DE LIGUORO.

15th Witness.

Capt. Mason Hanson, Air Corps, US., duly sworn, stated :-

I was AMGOT Advisor in Fine Arts and Monuments in Sicily until AMGOT was absorbed into AMG on 24 Oct 43. Since the records of Sicily remain in AMG HQ Region 1 (Palermo) and I am in Naples, what I am about to state must depend on my memory solely. I am informed that there is a detailed file on the subject of damage by occupying troops in the Public Safety Division of Region 1 (Sicily).

I might add that in Sicily the occupying forces respected monuments such as the Temples at Segesta and Agrigento, the Norman Churches of Palermo, Monreale, Cefalu etc. Naturally, there were cases of names being written or similar defacements, but no more than might be expected from tourists.

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

I might add that works of art are largely stored in places of safe-keeping which do not appear to have been violated by occupying troops. As an example, in the Municipal Museum of Catania, in the Castello Ursino, the contents were stored in four corner towers. Troops occupied the Castello for several weeks and prised open the door of one of the towers, but the only object reported missing was a relatively unimportant mediaeval weapon which had been left on the wall.

I might also add that much damage was done to cultural institutions during the first days of occupation in various cities by civilians, who looted freely.

The chief damage reported to me from occupying troops was to educational institutions at Palermo. The Botanical Gardens were occupied by US troops who stole lenses from some twenty microscopes and who damaged valuable plants in the garden and strewed the contents of the herbarium (dried plants in big books) all about the store-room. The scientific buildings of the University of Palermo were similarly occupied with some, though less damage. The big medical centre was occupied by US hospital units and the contents stored, but it was reported that soldiers took pieces of instruments if they needed them.

There was some trouble in the Royal Palace because furniture was removed from the memorial room where Garibaldi slept in 1860. On the whole, however, the presence of a General meant the maintenance of reasonable discipline. Some of the pieces were recovered.

Italian prisoners under US control did some damage to the Cuba, a Norman Palace in the Cassema where the prisoners were quartered. Co-operation to remedy this was, however, received from the CO.

In general it may be said that in Palermo troops were ready to co-operate in conserving monuments and works of art when the problem was called to their attention, and that most of the damage was due to ignorance, or to the first flush of victorious occupation.

My information is not sufficiently accurate to permit specific instances in other parts of Sicily. A plan to collect a dossier in the Sub-Commission for MFA. and A. was given up when we were informed that a dossier had already been collected by Public Safety. This dossier remains, as was said, in Palermo.

Though the damage was slight compared to what I have been told has occurred in Naples, it was the conviction of all concerned that more stringent measures should be taken :-

(a) to control civilian and military looting during the early stages of occupation; by the issuance of orders which would reach the lowest commanders; by the early presence of a competent MFA. and A. officer; and by the provision of adequate guards and patrols to enforce orders and notices protecting monuments and cultural institutions:

(b) To control billeting; by using monuments and cultural institutes only as a last resort; by moving that valuable contents may stand

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

[illegible] problem in the Royal Palace because furniture was removed from the memorial room where Garibaldi slept in 1860. On the whole, however, the presence of a General meant the maintenance of reasonable discipline. Some of the pieces were recovered.

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(a) to control civilian and military looting during the early stages of occupation; by the issuance of orders which would reach the lowest commanders; by the early presence of a competent MFA and A officer; and by the provision of adequate guards and patrols to enforce orders and notices protecting monuments and cultured institutions:

(b) To control billeting; by using monuments and cultural institutes only as a last resort; by seeing that valuable contents were stored and protected before troops occupied a building; and by frequent inspections to see that the buildings were respected;

(c) To close monuments and cultural institutions as far as possible to casual visits by troops. The Italian custodians have great difficulty in receiving respect from occupying troops and cannot be depended upon adequately to police buildings against visitors and pilfering by troops.

Sd: ELSON MACKONOCHIE, Capt. A.C.

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

16th Witness.

Professor Adolfo Quedeo, Rector of the University of Naples, duly sworn, states :-

Q.156. Has the University been damaged by bombing.

A.156. Various buildings in the University have been damaged.

Q.157. Was bomb damage done to the part of the University in which it is alleged that further damage or loss has been caused by Allied troops.

A.157. The Mineralogy department had been damaged by bombs, and the windows in the Zoological Dept had been blown out by blast. The glasses of some of the specimen cases had also been damaged.

Q.158. Were the Germans ever in occupation of the University.

A.158. As far as I know it was never occupied by the Germans.

Q.159. Apart from occupation, did the Germans cause any damage or loss to the University or its contents.

A.159. Very serious damage was done to the University by fire on 12 Sept 43. It is easy to distinguish this damage from other damage because there are evidences of fire.

Q.160. Did the Germans do any damage in the parts of the building where it is alleged troops have caused damage or loss.

A.160. I entered the University on 3 Oct and made a tour of inspection; after that, the various heads of departments reported to me that everything was in order in the parts of the building for which they were responsible. These reports were made verbally.

Q.161. When did the first American troops take occupation of the University.

A.161. I cannot swear as to actual dates, but some British sailors came about 4 Oct and I sent them to another institute that does not belong to the University. Two or three days later, some American troops occupied the building.

Q.162. Had the inspections been completed prior to the occupation by Allied troops.

A.162. Yes.

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

Q.159. Apart from occupation, did the Germans cause any damage or loss to the University or its contents.

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A.161. I cannot swear as to actual dates, but some British sailors came about 4 Oct and I sent them to another institute that does not belong to the University. Two or three days later, some American troops occupied the building.

Q.162. Had the inspections been completed prior to the occupation by Allied troops.

A.162. Yes.

Q.163. After the occupation by the troops were you and your professors allowed to have access to the parts of the University where the damage is alleged.

A.163. For many days we were not allowed to enter those particular parts and there are still some parts of the University which are forbidden to us.

Q.164. When you were allowed back into those particular parts, what did you find.

A.164. I asked that an assistant in each department should be given a permit to enter his department. Permission was given about in the early part of Nov. The assistants and caretakers having made their inspection complained to me that a number of instruments such as microscopes had been damaged and that specially serious damage had been done to the collections of stuffed natural history specimens, to the mineralogical collections and in the physiological and istological depts, Also in the anthropological section. Damage has also been done in an annex to the University as Portici.

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

16th Witness (contd).

Q.165. Will you now name the persons who can speak as to the conditions of the various departments before the troops went in and the damage or loss said to have been caused by them.

A.165.

(1)	Dr. de Lerma.	Zoology (assistant)
(2)	Prof. Vittorio Nobile.	Astronomy.
(3)	Prof. Vincenzo Diamare.	Physiology and istology.
(4)	Prof. Vittorio Palmiere.	Legal medicine.
(5)	Dr. Parascandolo	Mineralogy (assistant)

Q.166. Had any Italian civilians access to the occupied part of the University during the time the troops were in occupation.

A.166. The University was partially opened to the public on 25 Oct, when they had access to the Rector's room and certain other parts. Except for people with passes, nobody could enter the occupied parts in which are the rooms where damage is alleged to have occurred.

Q.127. Are you satisfied with the measures that are now being taken with a view to preventing further loss or damage.

A.167. I am satisfied and most grateful to the American troops for the assistance they have given. If these measures had been enforced from the outset, much trouble might have been avoided.

Q.168. When do you think you can submit a complete list of the loss or damage you claim has been done by Allied troops.

A.168. In 3 or 4 days. This would cover only the departments which I am now able to enter but not those departments from which the University staff is still excluded, nor the annex at Portici.

Q.169. Will you please submit it to the Commission when ready.

A.169. Yes, as soon as I can.

Sd: ADOLFO GIODEO. 6827

Note : The Rector later handed to the Commission an estimate of the damage and loss he attributed to Allied forces. Annexure 7.

17th Witness.

Prof. Gennaro Arpino, Assistant in Physiology and Istology, duly sworn, states :-

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

a view to preventing further loss or damage.

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A.169. Yes, as soon as I can.

SD: ADOLFO CHODEO. 6827

Note : The Rector later handed to the Commission an estimate of the damage and loss he attributed to Allied forces. Annexure 7.

17th Witness.

Prof. Gennaro Arpino, Assistant in Physiology and Istology, duly sworn, states :-

Q.170. When did you last see the contents of your department in proper order.

A.170. In the beginning of August, 1943.

Q.171. Did any other person see it in proper order at a later date.

A.171. Yes, a caretaker named Teodoro Pellico.

Q.172. Can you produce him as a witness also the person who later made a report to the Rector as to damage.

A.172. Yes.

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

Q.173. Can you yourself speak as to the alleged damage done in your department by the Allied troops.

A.173. I first returned to my department about 11 or 12 Nov 43; I found the place in a state of great disorder; troops were actually living in my department. I wasn't able to go into all the rooms but in those which I was able to enter, the furniture had been broken, about 30 miscroscopes had been damaged and the lenses removed, instruments for cutting the tissues into small slices for examination had been twisted and the blades removed, two pairs of scales had been damaged, and book cases had been moved and books damaged.

Q.174. Can you give an approximate estimate of the goods damaged.

A.174. As a rough estimate the value of the damage is about 1½ million lire; it might be more, it might be less. I hand in a rough estimate of the damage. Annexure 8.

Sd: GENNARO ARPINO.

18th Witness.

Archangelo Morelli, technician in the department of general physiology duly sworn, states :-

Q.175. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.175. Between 15th and 20th Sep.

Q.176. When did the American troops take over.

A.176. When I visited the department again early in October they were in occupation.

Q.177. Were they actually living in your department.

A.177. Yes, they actually lived there.

6826

Q.178. Do you know whether, between your visits of Sept and Oct, the Germans had access to your department.

A.178. I went to the University as I have said before, between 15th and 20th Sep - that was after the Germans had damaged the University by fire. I found some doors broken open but no other damage and I had the entrance doors repaired.

Q.179. Are you absolutely sure you visited your department after the Germans

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

10th witness.

Archangelo Morelli, technician in the department of general physiology duly sworn, states :-

Q.175. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.175. Between 15th and 20th Sep.

Q.176. When did the American troops take over.

A.176. When I visited the department again early in October they were in occupation.

Q.177. Were they actually living in your department.

A.177. Yes, they actually lived there.

5829

Q.178. Do you know whether, between your visits of Sept and Oct, the Germans had access to your department.

A.178. I went to the University as I have said before, between 15th and 20th Sep - that was after the Germans had damaged the University by fire. I found some doors broken open but no other damage and I had the entrance doors repaired.

Q.179. Are you absolutely sure you visited your department after the Germans left and before the Allied troops came in.

A.179. No, I was not in Naples.

Q.180. It has been alleged that damage was done in your department by Allied troops; could it not have been the Germans that did this damage.

A.180. The Germans were still in Naples when I had the outer door closed up. Before doing so, I noticed that the department was in order. A few days later I returned and the door was still intact. I think the Germans were still in Naples.

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

Q.181. Do you think yourself that the Allied troops did any damage to the contents of your department.

A.181. I have never seen them doing any damage myself but I have seen my department since the Allies took over occupation and I noticed that it was in a state of great disorder, scientific instruments being broken and missing etc. When I went in, in early Oct. the Allies were already in occupation and the department was in fairly good order. There were no soldiers sleeping there and I had the door barred. I went there a few days later and found the troops living there. This was the time I found the disorder and damage.

Q.182. Were there civilians going in and out of the University at this time.

A.182. The University was generally open to civilians but the troops would not allow them into the departments occupied by them.

Sd: ARCHENGELO MORELLI.

19th Witness.

Prof. Antonio Parascandola, assistant in mineralogy at the University of Naples, duly sworn, states :-

Q.183. When did you last see the contents of your department in proper order.

A.183. Early in Sep. 43.

Q.184. Did any other person see it in proper order at a later date.

A.184. Yes, four different people, amongst them, the caretaker named Prisco Cieffo and the technician Eugenio Smedile.

Q.185. Can you produce either of these as a witness.

A.185. Yes.

6325

Q.186. Can you yourself speak as to the alleged damage done in your department by Allied troops.

A.186. I cannot remember the date I returned to my department but when I did there were troops occupying it. The miscropes were missing, four valuable ones and some others of less value. I could only find the remains of one and that had no lenses. Scientific instruments for measuring crystals were broken, four important scales were badly damaged and other optical instruments had been irreparably broken. The Rector has a list of the damage. Some crucibles of platinum

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

Prof. Antonio Parascandola

Prof. Antonio Parascandola, assistant in mineralogy at the University of Naples, duly sworn, states :-

Q.183. When did you last see the contents of your department in proper order.

A.183. Early in Sep. 43.

Q.184. Did any other person see it in proper order at a later date.

A.184. Yes, four different people, amongst them, the caretaker named Prisco Cioffe and the technician Eugenio Smedile.

Q.185. Can you produce either of these as a witness.

A.185. Yes.

6825

Q.186. Can you yourself speak as to the alleged damage done in your department by Allied troops.

A.186. I cannot remember the date I returned to my department but when I did there were troops occupying it. The microscopes were missing, four valuable ones and some others of less value. I could only find the remains of one and that had no lenses. Scientific instruments for measuring crystals were broken, four important scales were badly damaged and other optical instruments had been irreparably broken.
The Rector has a list of the damage. Some crucibles of platinum were missing. In the important collection of lava, some pieces are missing and others have been detached from their labels thereby rendering them unindentifiable and so useless. In general I found the whole institute in a state of chaos and I think some books as well may be missing. I estimate the total cost of the damage to my department as being somewhere about 2 million lire at today's prices.

Q.187. Was your department ever bombed.

A.187. Yes, it was damaged on 4 Aug. The classroom of the mineralogical department and the roof of the museum was damaged. Some of the windows were broken and some of the cases flew open and others had the glass broken.

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

Q.188. Had any repairs been started before the troops came in.

A.188. We had started clearing out the debris from the classroom with a view to repairing the roof, but when the Armistice came the work was stopped.

Sd: ANTONIO PARASCANDOLA.

20th Witness.

Eugenio Snedile, technician of the department of minerology duly sworn, states :-

Q.189. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.189. After the Germans had left the University.

Q.190. When did you see your department next.

A.190. I went to the University one morning but I couldn't get into my department because it was occupied by American troops. About 10 days later I was allowed to visit it with the caretaker and I noticed that it was in disorder. The glass windows of some of the minerological specimen cases were broken and pieces of the cabinet had been used to bar the windows. The instruments had all been reduced to a heap of iron work lenses removed etc.

Sd: EUGENIO SNEDILE.

21st Witness.

Prof. Baldassarre de Lerma, assistant in Zoology at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.191. When did you last see the contents of your department in proper order.

A.191. Either the 2nd or 3rd Oct.

Q.192. Did you make any report as to this to the Rector.

A.192. No.

Q.193. Do you allege that any damage has been done to your department by Allied troops.

A.193. Yes, damage has been done to scientific instruments such as microscopes, instruments for slicing tissue and a pair of scales; also to laboratory equipment such as test tubes etc. I hand in an approximate list of the damage with

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

6793

[illegible] to visit it with the caretaker and I noticed that it was in disorder. The glass windows of some of the mineralogical specimen cases were broken and pieces of the cabinet had been used to bar the windows. The instruments had all been reduced to a heap of iron work lenses removed etc.

Sd: EUGENIO SEGDILE.

21st Witness.

Prof. Baldassarre de Lerma, assistant in Zoology at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.191. When did you last see the contents of your department in proper order.

A.191. Either the 2nd or 3rd Oct.

Q.192. Did you make any report as to this to the Rector.

A.192. No.

Q.193. Do you allege that any damage has been done to your department by Allied troops.

A.193. Yes, damage has been done to scientific instruments such as microscopes, instruments for slicing tissue and a pair of scales; also to laboratory equipment such as test tubes etc. I hand in an approximate list of the damage with an estimate of the cost of the damage at today's prices, i.e. about 1½ million lire. Annexure. 6797 6829.

Q.194. Did you take away against a receipt issued to the troops any instruments or scientific equipment.

A.194. There were two occupations by the troops. On the second occupation, I went round with a non-commissioned officer and made a list of instruments and pieces of INSTRUMENTS that had been collected by the troops. The non-commissioned officer kept the list. So far as I know, these instruments are now locked up in cupboards in my department. These instruments are included in the list I have just handed in because they have been damaged or broken.

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

21st Witness (contd).

Q.195. Why do you allege that this damage was done by Allied troops.

A.195. Because immediately before the troops arrived everything was in order; after that I was not allowed in for 15 or 20 days. When I then went in accompanied by a N.C.O. of the American Military Police, I found the damage I have already described. The military policeman said he was very glad to see me so that they could get the place tidied up.

Q.196. Apart from damage done by bombing, do you allege that serious damage to the Zoological collection was done by Allied troops.

A.196. Yes.

Q.197. When you visited your department on 2nd or 3rd Oct what was the state of the Zoological Museum.

A.197. The specimens were in their places. The glasses of the cases that had been broken by bombing had been mended but some of the windows were broken.

Q.198. What was the state of the museum the next time you saw it.

A.198. The museum is in two parts, one containing the invertibrate animals and the other mammals and stuffed birds. I noticed in the room where the stuffed birds are that there was great disorder, some of the birds were on the floor, and some were missing including some rare specimens. In some instances the glasses of the cases were missing and in others they were broken. In the museum of invertibrates there were cases in the middle of the room containing a large collection of shells. These cases had been moved to one end of the room and in the process the shells had become mixed up, many of them losing their identification labels and therefore being now of little scientific value, there being no means of identifying the dates and places where they were found.

Q.199. When the Commission entered these rooms yesterday they were told that work of repair was going on or had been recently carried out. Yet, many of the birds were still lying about the floor, some exposed to the weather. Why, if the collection was so valuable, had they not been removed to a place of safety.

A.199. No work of repair has been carried out since the occupation by the Allies.

6797

Q.200. How old was this collection of birds.

A.200. It dates from about 1860.

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

Q.198. What was the state of the museum the next time you saw it.

A.198. The museum is in two parts, one containing the invertibrate animals and the other mammals and stuffed birds. I noticed in the room where the stuffed birds are that there was great disorder, some of the birds were on the floor, and some were missing including some rare specimens. In some instances the glasses of the cases were missing and in others they were broken. In the museum of invertibrates there were cases in the middle of the room containing a large collection of shells. These cases had been moved to one end of the room and in the process the shells had become mixed up, many of them losing their identification labels and therefore being now of little scientific value, there being no means of identifying the dates and places where they were found.

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A.199. No work of repair has been carried out since the occupation by the Allies.

6797

Q.200. How old was this collection of birds.

A.200. It dates from about 1860.

6798

Sd: [illegible] de [illegible].

22nd Witness.

Giorgio Dunzo, assistant in the department of Comparative Anatomy, duly sworn, states :-

Q.201. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.201. It was nearly in perfect order when I saw it early in Oct. At that time troops were in occupation of the University but not of my department.

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

22nd Witness (contd).

Q.202. Did the troops ever actually occupy your department.

A.202. I was not allowed into my department for about 20 days but when I came back after that I saw troops walking about in it.

Q.203. How did the condition of your department then compare with the condition when you saw it early in Oct.

A.203. I found it in a state of great disorder. Scientific instruments were missing and broken. Cupboards had been removed and the contents of the cupboards were scattered on the floor. Some of the microscopes were missing, others were broken and lacking their lenses. Of the instruments used for cutting tissue, some are missing and others have parts missing. I now hand in a general list of the equipment lost and damaged. I cannot guarantee that this is a complete list because I have not yet been able to check it with the inventory. I estimate the total cost of the damage at 812,000 lire at present day replacement prices. This list of damage refers only to that done between about 2nd Oct and the time when I next saw my own department about 3 weeks later. Annexure 10.

Q.204. Do you know who did the earlier damage.

A.204. I have been told that the Germans came in there on one occasion.

Q.205. Do troops still have access to your department.

A.205. It has been locked up for nearly a month and the troops have not entered during that time.

Sgt GIORGIO MUNZO.

23rd Witness.

Prof. Antonio de Rosa, Director of Anthropology at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.206. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.206. On 9 Aug.

Q.207. Where were you after that.

6797

6829

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

I have not yet been able to check it with the inventory. I estimate the total cost of the damage at 812,000 lire at present day replacement prices. This list of damage refers only to that done between about 2nd Oct and the time when I next saw my own department about 3 weeks later.

Annexure 10.

Q.204. Do you know who did the earlier damage.

A.204. I have been told that the Germans came in there on one occasion.

Q.205. Do troops still have access to your department.

A.205. It has been locked up for nearly a month and the troops have not entered during that time.

SA: GIORGIO BUNZO.

23rd Witness.

Prof. Antonio de Rosa, Director of Anthropology at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.206. When did you last see your department in proper order. 6797

A.206. On 5 Aug.

Q.207. Where were you after that. 6829

A.207. In AREZZO.

Q.208. Did any of your assistants see your department in proper order at a later date.

A.208. Yes, the caretaker, ALFONSO MELLILLI.

Q.209. When did you next see your department.

A.209. About the middle of October after the Allies had taken occupation.

Q.210. Did you see any Allied troops in your department.

A.211. They had offices in my department but they did not actually live there.

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

23rd Witness (contd)

Q.211. What was the condition of your department when you saw it.

A.211. The place was in confusion and a number of instruments were missing and various things were broken. As time went on, more and more things disappeared. I now hand in a list of the damage with an estimated cost of the damage to the instruments; also an estimate of the value of the damage done to the collections which is a very difficult estimate to make because the items came from all over the world. I estimate the total damage at 635,000 lire. Annexure 11.

Q.212. What damage do you allege to the collections.

A.212. Plaster casts of prehistoric bones were broken or missing, and specimens of primitive weapons such as arrowheads and boomerangs were missing. The damage to the anthropological section is very serious but that to the ethnological and palethnological sections is not so serious.

Q.213. Was any of the damage done by bombing.

A.213. No, that part of the building was never hit by bombs.

Q.214. Did the Germans ever try to set fire to your department

A.214. No.

Q.215. Have any steps been taken to prevent any further damage or loss.

A.215. As the troops no longer occupy my department, I have had a door walled up and can now only enter it through the main door.

Q.216. Why do you say the Allied troops did the damage.

A.216. I have never actually seen Allied troops doing any damage, but I attribute it to them because they were in occupation when it occurred.

Sd: ANTONIO de ROSA.

24th Witness.

Alfonso Belliazi, caretaker in the department of general anthropology in the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :- 6321

Q.217. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.217. Two days after the occupation of NAPLES by Allied troops about 3 Oct.

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

Q.214. Did the Germans ever try to set fire to your department

A.214. No.

Q.215. Have any steps been taken to prevent any further damage or loss.

A.215. As the troops no longer occupy my department, I have had a door walled up and can now only enter it through the main door.

Q.216. Why do you say the Allied troops did the damage.

A.216. I have never actually seen Allied troops doing any damage, but I attribute it to them because they were in occupation when it occurred.

SD: ANGELO de ROSA.

24th Witness.

Alfonso Delliazi, caretaker in the department of general anthropology in the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :- 6322

Q.217. When did you last see your department in proper order.

A.217. Two days after the occupation of NAPLES by Allied troops about 3 Oct.

Q.218. When was your department occupied by Allied troops.

A.218. About 5 days after the arrival of the Allies in Naples.

Q.219. What was the condition of your department when the Allies took it over.

A.219. It was in perfect order; I saw it myself.

Q.220. After the occupation were you allowed free access to it at all times.

A.220. No, not to begin with. After 10 days I was allowed in for one visit. I was later given a permit.

Q.221. What was the condition of your department when you next saw it.

A.221. The department was in great disorder. Instruments were either broken or missing; the scientific collection of bones, skulls and plaster casts of such was very much disturbed and partially destroyed. I know that certain books are missing and it may be that others are missing but I have not yet been able to find this out.

SD: ALFONSO DELLIAZI.

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

25th Witness.

Prof. Vittorio Nobile, Director of the department of Astronomy and Geodesy at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.222. When did you last see your department in good order.

A.222. In August.

Q.223. Are there any assistants or caretakers who can say that it was in good order at a later date.

A.223. Yes, there are two caretakers who told me that my department was in proper order at the end of September.

Q.224. When did the Allies occupy your department.

A.224. Early in October.

Q.225. Did you see the department after it had been occupied by the Allies.

A.225. Yes, three times.

Q.226. What condition was it in.

A.226. On my first visit, everything was in great disorder and papers were out of their cupboards but there was nothing missing, and on my next visit I found a wireless receiving apparatus missing also a typewriter. I did not look to see if anything else was missing and I had the door nailed up. On visiting the department a third time, I found the following additional damage and loss. The main damage or loss was as follows :- two chronometers were missing, a six-valve wireless receiving set was missing, and one altimeter ~~thermometer~~ was missing. Some furniture was also broken.
I hand in a list of the loss and damage so far as I have been able to ascertain it, but the list may be very incomplete. At a very rough estimate the cost of the damage may be somewhere about 100,000 lire but it may be more or it may be less. Annexure 12.

Q.227. Is your department now secured against entry by troops.

A.227. I don't know because I can't go in.

Q.228. Was any of the damage in your department due to bombing.

A.228. Only some windows were broken. The most valuable apparatus in my department was packed up about a year ago and taken down to the basement for safe-keeping. It is still there intact.

6697

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

Q.226. What condition was it in.

A.226. On my first visit, everything was in great disorder and papers were out of their cupboards but there was nothing missing, and on my next visit I found a wireless receiving apparatus missing also a typewriter. I did not look to see if anything else was missing and I had the door nailed up. On visiting the department a third time, I found the following additional damage and loss. The main damage or loss was as follows :- two chronometers were missing, a six-valve wireless receiving set was missing, and one altimeter ~~barometer~~ was missing. Some furniture was also broken.

A.227. I hand in a list of the loss and damage so far as I have been able to ascertain it, but the list may be very incomplete. At a very rough estimate the cost of the damage may be somewhere about 100,000 lire but it may be more or it may be less. Annexure 12.

Q.227. Is your department now secured against entry by troops.

A.227. I don't know because I can't go in.

6397

Q.228. Was any of the damage in your department due to bombing.

A.228. Only some windows were broken. The most valuable apparatus in my department was packed up about a year ago and taken down to the basement for safe-keeping. It is still there intact.

S1: VITTORIO NOBILE.

26th Witness.

Prof. Vincenzo Mario Palmieri, Director of the Department of Legal Medicine and Criminology at the University of NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.229. What sort of condition was your department in immediately before the Allies occupied it.

A.229. It had already been damaged by bombing.

Q.230. When did the Allies take it over.

A.230. It has never been occupied by Allied troops.

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

Q.231. While the troops have been in occupation of the University have you had free access to your department all the time.

A.231. Yes, always.

Q.232. Do you allege that the Allied troops have caused any damage or loss therein.

A.231. No, all the damage was caused by bombing.

Sd: V.M. PALMIERI.

6th Witness (re-called)

Dr. Bruno Molajoli, recalled, and on his former oath states :-

Q.233. In addition to the places mentioned in your original evidence, are there any other places in CAMPANIA where you believe that damage or loss has been caused to ancient monuments or antiques for which you are responsible.

A.233. At the Museo d'Arte del Duca di Martino, Villa Floridiano. The occupying troops (American) asked that some 90 cases containing some antique porcelain should be opened in order that the nature of their contents be ascertained. The curator was present when they were opened. Owing to the speed at which the military authorities insisted on this being done, some of the contents were broken.

Soon after the troops arrived in the NAPLES area, some were billeted in the museum of the Royal Palace at Capodimonte. They were moved out after a few days. The curator alleges that damage was done to a number of antique objects of art.

In the Royal Palace at Caserta about 13 old pictures have been cut out of their frames. There was a certain amount of antique furniture there, some of which had been brought from the Royal Palace at NAPLES. This furniture had been moved from one room to another and some appears to have been taken away. Some of the brocades had also been taken from the Royal Palace at NAPLES to CASERTA for safe-keeping. These are now missing; these are different from the brocades which the troops destroyed or took away from the Palace in NAPLES.

The Cathedral and Museum at CAPUA which contains many ancient and mediaeval objects of art have been damaged by bombing. We are trying to recover these things but the places are completely open and the troops go through souvenir hunting.

Q.234. Any other damage.

6319

A.234. There are two places. Regia Accademia di Belle Arti and Regio Institute d'Arte where I have reason to suppose damage and loss have occurred owing to occupation by troops. I am not responsible for these two places but their directors could give evidence. Prof. Emilio Notte

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

insisted on this being done, and [illegible]

Soon after the troops arrived in the NAPLES area, some were billeted in the museum of the Royal Palace at Capodimonte. They were moved out after a few days. The curator alleges that damage was done to a number of antique objects of art.

In the Royal Palace at Caserta about 13 old pictures have been cut out of their frames. There was a certain amount of antique furniture there, some of which had been brought from the Royal Palace at NAPLES. This furniture had been moved from one room to another and some appears to have been taken away. Some of the brocades had also been taken from the Royal Palace at NAPLES to CASERTA for safe-keeping. These are now missing; these are different from the brocades which the troops destroyed or took away from the Palace in NAPLES.

The Cathedral and Museum at CAPUA which contains many ancient and mediaeval objects of art have been damaged by bombing. We are trying to recover these things but the places are completely open and the troops go through souvenir hunting.

Q.234. Any other damage.

6819

A.234. There are two places. Regia Accademia di Belle Arti and Regio Instituto d'Arte where I have reason to suppose damage and loss have occurred owing to occupation by troops. I am not responsible for these two places but their directors could give evidence. Prof. Emilio Notte is the director of the former and Prof. Angelini the latter; their offices are now at the Conservatorio di Musica.

I would like to add that owing to present day difficulties of communication there may be instances of other damage to ancient monuments and objects of art for which I am responsible, news of which has not yet reached me.

Sd: BRUNO MOLAJOLI.

Note. A copy of the above witness's letter dated 7 Jan 44, to the Commission is annexed. Annexure. 15.

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

3rd Witness (re-called).

Prof. Amadeo Maiuri, recalled and on his former oath states :-

Q.235. In addition to the places you mentioned in your original evidence, do you know of any other places in CAMPANIA where damage to ancient monuments etc. is alleged to have been done by Allied troops.

A.235. Only at POMPEII where visiting soldiers have done minor damage. I have asked that a patrol of either American or British Police be put on.

Q.236. Are there any antique statues in the Villa Nazionale.

A.236. Some of the statues there are copies of antiques, others are neo-classical statues of no historical value.

Q.237. Does the Piazzo del Plebiscito come under you.

A.237. No.

Q.238. If the British military authorities decide not to occupy any part of the Naples Museum do you wish the Genio Civile to remain in partial occupancy.

A.238. While the war continues I have no objection to their remaining.

Q.239. Are the normal museum guards still engaged on guard duties at the museum, and could they properly carry out the duty of protecting the museum and its contents if British troops do not occupy any part of the museum.

A.239. There are the normal caretakers and, since the war, fire-fighters, It is their normal duty to protect the museum and they are capable of doing so, both by day and by night.

Sd: A. MAIURI.

1st Witness (re-called).

Major Gardner recalled and on his former oath states :-

6819

Q.240. In your original evidence you mentioned certain places in Campania in which Allied troops were alleged to have caused loss or damage. Are there any other places in Campania that you know of where similar damage is alleged.

6797

A.240. It has been reported to me by the local custodians and others that a

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

A.238. While the war continues I have no objection to their remaining.

Q.239. Are the normal museum guards still engaged on guard duties at the museum, and could they properly carry out the duty of protecting the museum and its contents if British troops do not occupy any part of the museum.

A.239. There are the normal caretakers and, since the war, fire-fighters. It is their normal duty to protect the museum and they are capable of doing so, both by day and by night.

SI: A. MUNRO.

1st Witness (re-called).

Major Gardner recalled and on his former oath states :-

Q.240. In your original evidence you mentioned certain places in Campania in which Allied troops were alleged to have caused loss or damage. Are there any other places in Campania that you know of where similar damage is alleged. 6819 6797

A.240. It has been reported to me by the local custodians and others that a great deal of furniture has been carried away from the Royal Palace at CASERTA. When I first arrived it was reported that some damage was being done to frescos and sculptures at POMPEII by Allied forces visiting the excavations. The damage proved to be very small and the authorities were ordered to place an additional 20 guards in the grounds. Another difficulty has developed at POMPEII on the part of Allied soldiers entering the excavations by climbing over walls and so not being part of organised parties. It is claimed that they are causing some damage and it is being recommended that the local military police make several rounds at the end of the day when this trouble seems most evident.

CAPUA and BENEVENTO have both suffered severely from bombing and shell-fire and in both instances the famous cathedrals are almost levelled to the ground and so would be open to vandalism by civilians or soldiers. As far as I know personally, no reports of vandalism by Allied troops have been made concerning the cathedrals or museums of CAPUA and BENEVENTO.

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

1st Witness. (contd)

To date, I know of no other instances of damage done to historical monuments, or vandalism in Campania attributable to Allied forces.

Sd: PAUL GARDNER, Major.

27th Witness.

Renato Parrare, curator of Museo Nazionale di San Martino, duly sworn, states :-

Q.241. Are there any Allied troops billeted in the Museum.

A.241. Yes, some British troops.

Q.242. How long have they been there.

A12A2. There have been different British troops and some Americans from the time of the occupation of NAPLES in the beginning of Oct.

Q.243. Are there any Italian troops billeted in the Museum.

A.243. Yes, there are. It would be a good thing to send them away because they are breaking everything up.

Q.244. Have the British or American troops done any damage.

A.244. No, none at all.

Q.245. Are there still objects of great historical value in the museum.

A.245. Yes.

Q.246. Have the objects of art been protected in any way against damage, if so how.

A.246. Yes. As many as possible have been taken away and others have been collected together into special rooms.

Q.247. Do you know whether the troops have brought any furniture here from the Royal Palace.

A.247. I have seen some chairs which I think come from the Royal Palace; some have been damaged.

Sd: RENATO PARRARE.

28th Witness.

Alessandro Guerri, curator of the Museo Marbo del Duca di Martina at the Villa [illegible]

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

A.243. Yes, there are. It would be a good thing to send them away because they are breaking everything up.

Q.244. Have the British or American troops done any damage.

A.244. No, none at all.

Q.245. Are there still objects of great historical value in the museum.

A.245. Yes.

Q.246. Have the objects of art been protected in any way against damage, if so how.

A.246. Yes. As many as possible have been taken away and others have been collected together into special rooms.

Q.247. Do you know whether the troops have brought any furniture here from the Royal Palace.

A.247. I have seen some chairs which I think came from the Royal Palace; some have been damaged.

Sd: RENATO PARRINI.

28th Witness.

Alessandro Guerci, curator of the Museo d'Arte del Duca di Martina at the Villa Floridiana, duly sworn, states :-

Q.248. When did Allied troops first come to be billeted in the Museum.

A.248. About the middle of October.

Q.249. Have there been different parties of troops billeted here.

A.249. Yes, there have been various relieffs.

Q.250. Are they American or British.

A.250. There were some British troops for the first few days and since then they have all been Americans.

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

Q.251. Do you allege that any damage has been done by the troops.

A.251. There are 108 cases of antique porcelain, bronzes, ivories etc., in the basement. As there had been Germans billeted here before, when the Americans first came they insisted on the cases being opened because there was a possibility that they might contain explosives. In the process, a Chinese bowl and a Chinese plate were broken; the pieces are still here. While the troops were in occupation two small oil paintings disappeared. I am uncertain as to their exact date but I think they were 16th or 17th century.

Q.252. Are you satisfied with the steps that have since been taken to prevent any further loss or damage.

A.252. I am satisfied so long as the troops do not interfere with the objects stored in the basement and the objects stored in the special room upstairs.

Q.253. Have there been any recent attempts to break into either of those cases.

A.253. Not since the loss of the two pictures.

Sd: GUERCI ALESSANDRO

29th Witness.

Prof. Emilio Notte, Director of Regia Accademia di Belle Arti, duly sworn, states :-

Q.254. How long has your Museum been occupied by troops.

A.254. Since a few days after the occupation of NAPLES.

Q.255. Are they British or Americans.

A.255. Always American.

Q.256. Have any of the most valuable contents of the Museum been moved elsewhere for safe-keeping.

A.256. They were taken to Cava dei Tirreni about two years ago. 6816

Q.257. What happened to the other objects of art in the Museum.

A.257. They were shut up in one room. 6797

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

29th Witness.

Prof. Emilio Notte, Director of Regia Accademia di Belle Arti, duly sworn, states :-

Q.254. How long has your Museum been occupied by troops.

A.254. Since a few days after the occupation of NAPLES.

Q.255. Are they British or American.

A.255. Always American.

Q.256. Have any of the most valuable contents of the Museum been moved elsewhere for safe-keeping.

A.256. They were taken to Cava dei Tirreni about two years ago. 6816

Q.257. What happened to the other objects of art in the Museum.

A.257. They were shut up in one room. 6797

Q.258. Are they still there intact.

A.258. We got 2 or 3 days warning of the arrival of the advancing troops .. a hospital. As we had no means of moving elsewhere the objects of art remaining in the Museum, they were taken down to a room on the ground floor which had been prepared as an air-raid shelter; there they were walled up.

Q.259. Are they still there.

A.259. One day on passing the building, I noticed from the street that this wall was being taken down and an officer told me that they were taking the contents of the room elsewhere.

Q.260. Were you present while all this stuff was being moved.

A.260. No, the soldiers said I could not come in but I did see bundles of the office papers being passed from one soldier to another to another part of the building.

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

29th Witness (contd).

Sheet 35.

Q.261. Do you allege that the occupying troops have caused any loss or damage to objects of art or historical interest.

A.261. I am unable to say because I haven't seen the things.

Q.262. Do you know that they have been walled up in another part of the building together with other objects belonging to the Museum.

A.262. No, if they have not been walled up, I hope they will be.

Q.263. Is there an inventory of the objects that have been left behind.

A.263. There is an inventory but I don't know where it is because it is with the other papers.

Q.264. Is this a State Museum.

A.264. Yes, it is a gallery of Modern Art (19th Century) and belongs to the State.

Q.265. Were the Germans ever in occupation of this building.

A.265. No.

Q.266. Is this a Museum or a school.

A.266. It is a school of art and in part a picture gallery.

Sd: EMILIO MOTTE.

30th Witness.

Lt-Col. George C. Pratt, O.C., 70th Station Hospital, U.S.A., duly sworn, states :-

Q.267. Was yours the first unit to occupy the Museum.

A.267. No. When we arrived here in NAPLES we were brought to this building by Major Stein of P.B.S. Surgeons' Office and found here a Bn of 82 Airborne Div who had been bivouacked in the building for some time.

Q.268. Were there any objects of art or historical interest in the building when you took it over.

A.268. Yes.

Q.269. What did you [illegible]

6797

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

A.265. No.

Q.266. Is this a Museum or a school.

A.266. It is a school of art and in part a picture gallery.

Sd: EMILIO NOTTE.

30th Witness.

Lt-Col. George O. Pratt, O.C., 70th Station Hospital, U.S.A., duly sworn, states :-

Q.267. Was yours the first unit to occupy the Museum.

A.267. No. When we arrived here in NAPLES we were brought to this building by Major Stein of P.B.S. Surgeons' Office and found here a Bn of 82 Airborne Div who had been bivouacked in the building for some time.

Q.268. Were there any objects of art or historical interest in the building when you took it over.

6797

A.268. Yes.

Q.269. What did you do with them.

A.269. We immediately made arrangements with the Prof. who was in charge of the Art College for the removal and safe-keeping of the objects of art. These arrangements consisted of giving the Prof. and his assistant who was termed the Registrar written passes signed by myself, giving them permission to bring into the area any Italians for whom they could personally vouch. The purpose of bringing in these Italians was to move to the National Museum of Art, a building approximately 300 yards from this block, any statues, furnishings, pictures or any other article that the Prof. or his assistant might select and wish to save from possible damage due to operational necessity.

The strength of this command was given to the Prof. to aid him in his object and the enlisted men of this organisation were left under the command of their own officers with the Prof. or his representative working directly with the officer concerned. This occupied the time of the unit for approx. 3 weeks starting 28 Oct 45. When it became obvious that all the objects could not be carried away for safe-keeping, Italian civilian masons were hired to seal certain rooms within the building that were allotted for storage for the objects of art and furnishings. When all of this had been completed, the Prof. was given authority to enter the grounds of the hospital at any time he so desired to inspect or safe-guard any articles left in the building.

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

This permission was also given in writing and signed by myself.

Starting with the first day of occupancy 28th Oct, armed guards have been stationed at both the front and rear entrances to the hospital; included in their special orders are instructions to search anyone whom they may suspect of carrying from the building either property of the US Army or the Royal College of Art.

In the establishment of the hospital it became necessary to use some of the space previously allotted for the storage of objects of art; the wall sealing this area was removed, the art objects carried further back into the area and sealed by masonry as before.

Q.270. Do you think that any damage or loss has occurred.

A.270. Yes, there has been occasional damage to plaster casts through operational necessity but it is my belief that there never has been any vandalism or actual carelessness involved.

Q.271. Has the Director visited these premises regularly and if so, have you received any complaints of any loss or damage.

A.271. He has been here about 15 times and has made no complaint to me.

Q.272. What state were the premises in when you first arrived.

A.272. They were occupied by troops of 82 Airborne Div and as far as we could ascertain there were no guards. Several Italian families were living in the premises, at least one of whom was unknown to the Prof. Miscellaneous civilians and soldiers wandered through the building without supervision at their own discretion. All the contents of the building including furniture, pictures, statues, sketches, and all the paraphernalia of an art school were lying about in much the manner that they would have been were the school functioning. I have at no time seen any piece of marble statuary broken.

Sd: GEORGE C. PRATT,
Lt-Col. M.C., U.S.A.

31st Witness.

2/Lt. Carl F. Moeschen, Adjutant of 70th Station Hospital, U.S.A., duly sworn, states :-

Q.273. What was your profession in civil life.

A.273. I was an Art teacher.

Q.274. When your unit took over the building, did you see many valuable pictures and other objects of art lying about.

6815
6797

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

the premises in which you first arrived.

A.272. They were occupied by troops of 82 Airborne Div and as far as we could ascertain there were no guards. Several Italian families were living in the premises, at least one of which was unknown to the Prof. Miscellaneous civilians and soldiers wandered through the building without supervision at their own discretion. All the contents of the building including furniture, pictures, statues, sketches, and all the paraphernalia of an art school were lying about in much the manner that they would have been were the school functioning. I have at no time seen any piece of marble statuary broken.

Sd: GEORGE C. PRATT,
Lt-Col. M.C., U.S.A.

31st Witness.

2/Lt. Carl F. Hetschen, Adjutant of 70th Station Hospital, U.S.A., duly sworn, states :-

Q.273. What was your profession in civil life.

A.273. I was an Art teacher.

Q.274. When your unit took over the building, did you see many valuable pictures and other objects of art lying about.

A.274. The bulk of the paintings and sculpture I saw were plaster reproductions of famous statues, and students painting and sculpture. I saw one large painting that in my opinion could be considered a valuable work of Art, and I saw one Piranesi print which I thought was an original. All the art objects which the Prof. desired to have kept safe were moved out of the building under his supervision or placed in a sealed room. This unit co-operated with the Prof. in every possible way.

Q.275. Did you see or do you know of any damage or loss to what you consider to be real objects of art.

A.275. No, the only damage I saw done was to plaster casts.

Q.276. Had the building been damaged by bombing in any way.

A.276. As far as I know, it has not received a direct hit but like other buildings in the neighbourhood it has been badly shaken. Windows have been blown out, doors are hanging from their hinges and so on.

Sd: CARL F. HETSCHEN.
2/Lt. M.A.C. Adjutant.

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

32nd Witness.

Ulderico Grazioli, Curator of the Palace, Capodimonte, duly sworn, states :-

Q.277. Have the Palace and its contents been damaged by bombs.

A.277. Yes, it was seriously damaged by bombing on 1st November. Damage was also caused to windows etc., when some ammunition exploded nearby on 26 Dec.

Q.278. Were the Germans ever in occupation of the Palace.

A.278. The Germans occupied part of the ground floor of the Palace on 28 Sep and remained there for about 3 days. They did a lot of damage; they damaged and took away furnishings. Generally speaking they also took away some jewellery and money from various houses. I cannot really say whether they took away any objects of art or of historical interest until I have been able to make a complete check of everything. I do know that they took away a diamond which was the sight on an old weapon.

Q.279. How long was it between the time when the Germans went away and Allied troops took over occupation.

A.279. About 3 days.

Q.280. Were the Palace and its contents guarded during this time or could Italian civilians have got in and caused damage or loss.

A.280. There were no guards and Italian civilians could have got in. During this intervening period certain furnishings which the Germans had left scattered about the grounds disappeared and this could only have been done, in my opinion, by civilians.

Q.281. When did the Allied troops occupy the Palace.

A.281. As far as I remember about 3 days after the Germans left, that would be about 2nd or 3rd October.

Q.282. Were they American or British.

A.282. Both.

Q.283. Did they occupy the Palace itself.

A.283. They occupied the ground floor for troops, the mezzanine floor for officers' quarters and the museum for offices; There were also troops

6814

6797

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

troops took over occupation.

A.279. About 3 days.

Q.280. Were the Palace and its contents guarded during this time or could Italian civilians have got in and caused damage or loss.

A.280. There were no guards and Italian civilians could have got in. During this intervening period certain furnishings which the Germans had left scattered about the grounds disappeared and this could only have been done, in my opinion, by civilians.

Q.281. When did the Allied troops occupy the Palace.

A.281. As far as I remember about 3 days after the Germans left, that would be about 2nd or 3rd October.

Q.282. Were they American or British.

A.282. Both.

6814

Q.283. Did they occupy the Palace itself.

6797

A.283. They occupied the ground floor for troops, the mezzanine floor for officers' quarters and the Museum for Offices; there were also troops camped in the grounds. Troops no longer occupy the Palace itself, or Museum, but they still occupy the grounds and outbuildings such as stables etc.

Q.284. Has it always been the same troops or have they been relieved from time to time.

A.284. They have changed a good many times.

Q.285. Do you allege that any damage or loss to objects of art or objects of historic interest have been caused by Allied troops.

A.285. Yes, the following articles are missing:-
a water colour painting (modern 19th Century) ; five porcelain vases and two porcelain birds which were part of the decoration of two clocks- these were 18th Century. They were in a place which was afterwards bombed so they would have been destroyed anyhow; two small coats of arms of the Bourbons and of the Pope - not very important; a valuable hunting knife with a handle of porcelain (18th Century); two flint-lock pistols (17th Century).

+ Actually early 19th Century.

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

32nd Witness. (contd).

No articles of historical interest have been damaged by troops. I cannot say that the list of articles removed is a complete one because I have not been able to check the inventory.

Q.286. Did you actually see the troops remove any of these things.

A.286. No.

Q.287. Why then do you attribute these losses to the troops.

A.287. Because it happened during the time the troops were in occupation.

Q.288. Have any losses occurred recently.

A.288. No, there have been none since 10 Dec 43.

Q.289. Are you satisfied with the precautions now taken by the troops to prevent further loss or damage.

A.289. I am satisfied as regards the Palace and its contents.

Sd: ULDERICO GRAZIOLI.

32nd Witness (contd).

Recalled and on his former oath states :-

When Allied troops occupied rooms over the Church dell Erome they did certain damage. Two brass doors of the tabernacles on various alters of the Church were removed and one was broken. They were 18th Century. One large and one small crucifix also of brass were removed. I think these were also of the 18th Century. A wooden figure of the Madonna was also damaged. The Church had not been used for many years and was shut up; the locks were old and it was quite easy to push open the door. The people housed upstairs were prisoners, i.e. it was used as a sort of guard room but they were not put in the Church itself.

Sd: ULDERICO GRAZIOLI.

33rd Witness.

6813

Marchesa Isabella Carracciolo di Torello, first lady-in-waiting to the Duchess D'Aosta, duly sworn, states :-

6797

At the time when British and American troops were in occupation of the Palace there was an old silver communion plate in the Royal Chapel. I saw it there myself one day after the troops had left

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

A.289. I am satisfied as regards the Palace and its contents.

Sd: UBDERICO GRAZIOLI.

32nd Witness (contd).

Recalled and on his former oath states :-

When Allied troops occupied rooms over the Church dell Erome they did certain damage. Two brass doors of the tabernacles on various altars of the Church were removed and one was broken. They were 18th Century. One large and one small crucifix also of brass were removed. I think these were also of the 18th Century. A wooden figure of the Madonna was also damaged. The Church had not been used for many years and was shut up; the locks were old and it was quite easy to push open the door. The people housed upstairs were prisoners, i.e. it was used as a sort of guard room but they were not put in the Church itself.

Sd: UBDERICO GRAZIOLI.

33rd Witness.

6796

Marchesa Isabella Caracciolo di Torella, first lady-in-waiting to the Duchess D'Aosta, duly sworn, states :-

6797

At the time when British and American troops were in occupation of the Palace there was an old silver communion plate in the Royal Chapel. I saw it there myself one day after the troops had taken over occupation. It was an old piece which had been in the Chapel for several centuries. One morning it was discovered that it had gone. General Clark was told about this shortly afterwards and took all possible steps to recover the plate but without avail.

Sd: ISABELLA CARACCIOLO di TORELLA.

34th Witness.

Francesco Noce, Director of the Royal Palace at CASERTA, duly sworn, states :-

Q.290. Has the Palace ever been damaged by bombing.

A.290. Yes, 4 or 5 times. Damage was done to the Chapel and its contents; otherwise the bomb damage injured the fabric of the Palace but not its contents. The last bombing was I think in September. The Americans have started to repair the damage.

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

34th Witness (contd).

Q.291. Were the Germans ever in occupation of the Palace.

A.291. They were billeted here for a couple of years.

Q.292. When did they leave.

A.292. Two days before the British troops arrived to occupy the Palace.

Q.293. Did the Germans cause any loss or damage when they were here.

A.293. Up to the Armistice, no damage; after the Armistice they behaved disgracefully. They removed and damaged objects of art but the curator will be able to tell you more about this.

Q.294. Was the Palace guarded between the departure of the Germans and the arrival of the British.

A.294. Yes, by myself, the curators and the caretakers.

Q.295. How far were the contents of the Palace intact when the Allied troops came in, and had there been any check when the Germans left.

A.295. The Germans were chiefly concerned with taking away things like food and clothing, though they did remove some objects of art and damage others. In the short interval between the two occupations, a quick examination was made of the contents of the Palace but it was not possible to say exactly what the Germans took.

Q.296. How many British troops occupied the place and how long were they here.

A.296. A lot of troops. It was a H.Q. of some sort. They were here for several weeks and were immediately followed by H.Q. Fifth Army.

Q.297. Please describe the damage and loss you say was caused by the troops.

A.297. Pictures, bronzes and clocks, and other objects were removed by the British troops. I can't specify any numbers but the curator would know more about this.

Q.298. Was any damage or loss caused by American troops.

A.298. Some furniture and china has been removed from the Royal apartments and other parts of the Palace but the Americans have promised to return them. Some has already been returned. Apart from removing objects, the British also did minor damage to furniture but nothing of great importance.

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

car in, and had there been any chaos when the Germans left.

A.295. The Germans were chiefly concerned with taking away things like food and clothing, though they did remove some objects of art and damage others. In the short interval between the two occupations, a quick examination was made of the contents of the Palace but it was not possible to say exactly what the Germans took.

Q.296. How many British troops occupied the place and how long were they here.

A.296. A lot of troops. It was a H.Q. of some sort. They were here for several weeks and were immediately followed by H.Q. Fifth Army.

Q.297. Please describe the damage and loss you say was caused by the troops.

A.297. Pictures, bronzes and clocks, and other objects were removed by the British troops. I can't specify any numbers but the curator would know more about this.

6312

Q.298. Was any damage or loss caused by American troops.

A.298. Some furniture and china has been removed from the Royal apartments and other parts of the Palace but the Americans have promised to return these. Some has already been returned. Apart from removing objects, the British also did minor damage to furniture but nothing of great importance.

Q.299. Was there an Italian Aviation College in the Palace.

A.299. Yes, they occupied two thirds of the Palace. This College was in the Palace at the same time as the Germans were here but they departed about 3 months before the Allied occupation. There were nearly a thousand students at the college.

Q.300. Did they ever do any harm to the Palace and its contents.

A.300. No.

Q.301. In view of the fact that the Palace has been damaged by bombing and has been occupied by the Germans and also an Italian Aviation College, how do you know that the damage and loss you attribute to the Allied troops was really done by them.

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

A.301. The Italian College did not have access to the Palace outside their own quarters. We noticed that things disappeared while the British were in actual occupation; they would be there one day and gone the next. As far as I know, nobody ever saw troops actually taking the stuff, but caretakers would come to me in the mornings and say that things were missing.

Q.302. How many rooms are there in the Palace which have objects of art in them.

A.302. The Palace contains 1,200 rooms of which two thirds were handed over to the Aviation College. The remaining one third (i.e. about 400) contain objects of art.

Q.303. At that time was a check of the contents of those rooms made every day.

A.303. No, there was too much confusion to make this possible. With so many articles to be watched it is impossible to say that they were checked every day but whenever it was noticed that anything was missing the matter was reported to me.

Q.304. Do the troops occupy the same two thirds exactly as the Aviation College.

A.304. No, the troops occupy that and a bit more. They also occupy some of the Royal Apartments.

Q.305. Have any objects of art or furniture been brought here from the Royal Palace of NAPLES.

A.305. Yes, a lot.

Q.306. Is there any record of what was brought up.

A.306. Yes, the curator has a list.

Q.307. Are any of those objects amongst those which you say are now missing.

A.307. Yes.

Q.308. Is it the case that a good deal of furniture has been taken away from this Palace.

A.308. Yes.

Q.309. Were any receipts given for it.

A.309. No, not as far as I know.

6511
6797

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

many articles to be watched it is impossible to say that they were checked every day but whenever it was noticed that anything was missing the matter was reported to me.

Q.304. Do the troops occupy the same two thirds exactly as the Aviation College.

A.304. No, the troops occupy that and a bit more. They also occupy some of the Royal Apartments.

Q.305. Have any objects of art or furniture been brought here from the Royal Palace of NAPLES.

A.305. Yes, a lot.

Q.306. Is there any record of what was brought up.

A.306. Yes, the curator has a list.

Q.307. Are any of those objects amongst those which you say are now missing.

A.307. Yes.

Q.308. Is it the case that a good deal of furniture has been taken away from this Palace.

A.308. Yes.

Q.309. Were any receipts given for it.

A.309. No, not as far as I knew.

Q.310. Were receipts asked for.

A.310. Yes, the curator asked several times.

Q.311. Was it British or Americans who took this furniture.

A.311. The British have not returned what they took. The Americans have returned some of what they took and have promised to return the rest.

Q.312. When it was reported to you from time to time that objects were missing, did you keep a list of the objects missing with dates.

A.312. No, it is possible that the curator kept one.

Sd: FRANCESCO NOCE.

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

6797

35th Witness.

Salvatore Lattaglia, Curator of the Palace at CASERTA, duly sworn, states :-

Q.313. Were the Germans ever in occupation of the Palace.

A.313. They were billeted in the part where the Aviation College was.

Q.314. Did the Germans cause any loss or damage when they were here.

A.314. They did take away some things from the Palace, but as I have been unable to check the inventory I cannot say whether they took away any objects of art or not. They broke open a store-room but I cannot say whether they took anything away.

Q.315. Was the Palace guarded between the departure of the Germans and the arrival of the British.

A.315. Yes, I went round the apartments myself; I also had one caretaker with me. The Director was also here.

Q.316. Were there curators and caretakers about other parts of the building apart from where objects of art are kept.

A.316. The gates are shut, the Carabinieri guarded them and nobody was allowed in. The Germans went away about 3rd or 4th October.

Q.317. How far were the contents of the Palace intact when the Allied troops came in and had there been any check when the Germans left.

A.317. The Germans opened the store-room but they never went into the Royal apartments, and these were intact when the Germans left. During the German occupation the doors were opened twice. I cannot say whether any objects of art were missing from the store-room when they left.

Q.318. How many British troops occupied the Palace and how long were they there.

A.318. Quite a lot of troops. They arrived 7th October, and were here for quite a long time.

Q.319. When did the Americans come.

A.319. They arrived before the British left.

Q.320. Please describe the damage and loss you say was caused by the Allied troops.

68797

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

Q.316. Were there curators and caretakers about other parts of the building apart from where objects of art are kept.

A.316. The gates are shut, the Carabinieri guarded them and nobody was allowed in. The Germans went away about 3rd or 4th October.

Q.317. How far were the contents of the Palace intact when the Allied troops came in and had there been any check when the Germans left.

A.317. The Germans opened the store-room but they never went into the Royal apartments, and these were intact when the Germans left. During the German occupation the doors were opened twice. I cannot say whether any objects of art were missing from the store-room when they left.

Q.318. How many British troops occupied the Palace and how long were they there.

A.318. Quite a lot of troops. They arrived 7th October, and were here for quite a long time.

Q.319. When did the Americans come.

68797

A.319. They arrived before the British left.

Q.320. Please describe the damage and loss you say was caused by the Allied troops.

A.320. When the British arrived on the 7th October, they opened four (4) doors leading into the Royal apartments in order to find somewhere to sleep. Only 3 or 4 people actually slept there but other troops went all around the apartments.

Q.321. You say that when the Germans left, the Royal apartments were intact. Do you allege that further losses have occurred or that damage has been done while Allied troops have been in occupation.

A.321. Some small pictures are missing from their frames. Caretakers have never reported to me that such things as bronzes or clocks are missing but my own inventory shows some 11,000 objects of art belonging to the Palace and other things that have been brought from the Royal Palace at NAPLES. It is therefore quite impossible for me to say definitely now that nothing else has disappeared.

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

35th Witness (contd).

Q.322. Who do you think took the pictures, British or American troops.

A.322. They were missing when the British troops were in occupation. The number of empty frames found is eleven (11). I cannot say whether the pictures were of any particular value. They came from the Royal Palace at NAPLES.

Q.323. Was any damage or loss caused by American troops.

A.323. I don't know of any damage. They have taken a certain amount of furniture and I have a list of it but hold no receipts.

Q.324. Do you know whether the British took away any furniture.

A.324. I don't know. I am the person responsible for these things. The doors having been opened to the Royal apartments and there being so much stuff in them, I simply can't say whether anything has been taken or not.

Q.325. Are troops still in occupation of any part of the Royal apartments.

A.325. There are three rooms that are still occupied in the Royal apartments; they are cut off from the rest of the Royal apartments and the doors are nailed.

Q.326. Are there any other measures which you think might be taken to prevent the troops causing damage or loss.

A.326. The doors leading to the Royal apartments are nailed up but troops wanting to go from one part of the Palace to another sometimes break them open. They should not do this.

Q.327. Apart from the pictures, do you know of any other object of art which you say definitely is missing since the troops came in.

A.327. I really can't say any more. If I say that a particular thing is missing, it may be that it is somewhere else in the Palace. I shall not be able to say whether anything else is missing until I can make a full check with the inventory.

Sd: BATTAGLIA SALVATORE.

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

6797

36th Witness.

Major Norman T. Newton, Regional Advisor for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to Region 2, A.M.G, duly sworn, states :-

Q.325. Are troops still in occupation of any part of the Royal apartments.

A.325. There are three rooms that are still occupied in the Royal apartments; they are cut off from the rest of the Royal apartments and the doors are nailed.

Q.326. Are there any other measures which you think might be taken to prevent the troops causing damage or loss.

A.326. The doors leading to the Royal apartments are nailed up but troops wanting to go from one part of the Palace to another sometimes break them open. They should not do this.

Q.327. Apart from the pictures, do you know of any other object of art which you say definitely is missing since the troops came in.

A.327. I really can't say any more. If I say that a particular thing is missing, it may be that it is somewhere else in the Palace. I shall not be able to say whether anything else is missing until I can make a full check with the inventory.

Sd: MATTEGLIA SALVATORE.

36th Witness.

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Major Norman T. Newton, Regional Advisor for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives to Region 2, A.M.G, duly sworn, states :-

Q.328. Are there any allegations that Allied troops have caused loss or damage to real and personal property of historical and educational importance in the Region for which you are responsible.

A.328. In Region 2, I know of no such allegations.

Q.329. You have read the terms of reference to this inquiry. Are you quite sure that in Region 2 there is no loss or damage of this nature for the Commission to investigate.

A.329. Region 2 consists of the 6 Provinces, MATERA, POTENZA, SALERNO, COSENZA, CATANZARO, REGGIO CALABRIA. I have personally visited each of these Provinces, except the Province of SALERNO. I have also conferred with the Italian authorities responsible for monuments, galleries and antiquities in all of these provinces except SALERNO.

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

36th Witness (contd).

Neither through personal observation nor through reports given to me by the Italian or other authorities have I any knowledge of damage or loss such as described by the terms of reference.

Q.330. When was SALERNO transferred from Region 3 to Region 2.

A.330. On or about 3rd December 43; prior to that date SALERNO province was in Region 3 for which I understand Major Paul Gardner was and is Monuments and Fine Arts Officer.

Q.331. Do you know anything about conditions on the mainland of Italy other than Region 2.

A.331. I have had conferences with the 2 Royal Superintendents responsible respectively for monuments and galleries and for antiquities in the Provinces of PUGLIA. The Superintendent for Monuments and Galleries of PUGLIA and LUCANIA is in BARI, while the Royal Superintendent for antiquities of PUGLIA and of MATERA Province is in TARANTO. Each of these said to me that he had no knowledge of any war damage to monuments under his jurisdiction. By war damage I mean actual combat damage as well as any subsequent depredation by Allied troops.

Arch. Schettini, the Royal Superintendent for Monuments and Galleries, pointed out that lack of transport had prevented him from getting about for personal inspections but that he felt quite sure he would have been notified by various local persons in his province if there had been any damage or loss. Dr. Ciro Drago, the Royal Superintendent for Antiquities, spoke in a much less qualified way, stating simply that he was quite sure he had no cases of damage to report.

Sd: NORMAN T. NEWTON.

37th Witness.

Col. W.G. Pidsley, A.D.A.G., A.F.H.Q. Adv. Adm. Echl., duly sworn, states :-

From the 7th June I was A.D.A.G. on Gen. Alexander's Staff at H.Q. 141 Force, which afterwards became H.Q. 15 Army Group. As part of my responsibility for "A" Staff Planning, I issued two orders on

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(a) Civil Relations, dated 14 June,
(b) Wilful Damage and Looting, on 30 Aug 43.

Appendices 14 and 15.

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

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(a) Civil Relations, dated 14 June,
(b) Wilful Damage and Looting, on 30 Aug 43.

I produce two copies of these orders. Annexures 14 and 15.

These orders were intended to be read in conjunction with the two pamphlets entitles "Soldiers Guide to Sicily" and "Soldiers Guide to Italy" and with the DIGOT leaflet entitles "DO's and DON'Ts" copies of which I also produce. - These documents were issued to formations as shown on the distribution lists. I cannot say what action was taken by them or lower formations. I understand that the pamphlets which were issued by A.F.H.Q. were on the scale of one per officer.

Q.332. Can you say what instructions about prevention of damage to ancient monuments etc., were issued to 10 Corps before the SICILY landings.

A.332. I do not know because the mounting authority was A.F.H.Q, but a copy of (b) above (the letter 15.C/3112/.2 dated 30 August 43) was sent to 10 Corps which was the main British formation taking part in this operation. Referring to DIGOT MOST SECRET 141F/3073/A dated 14 June 43, Force 343 was in fact Seventh Army (American) and Twelfth Army was a temporary name for Eighth Army.. Fifth Army was not under command of 15 Army Group at the times when these documents were issued.

≠ Note. "DO's and DONT's" are attached to Annexure 14.
Copies of the two pamphlets are NOT annexed.

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

37th Witness (contd).

Q.333. Troops and stores may be housed in places like Churches, Museums, Libraries and the like only if it is a military necessity. Were any orders issued by you on this point.

A.333. I issued no orders altering this, or emphasising this.

Sd: W. PIDSLEY.
Colonel.

38th Witness.

Major G.H.Huggan, R.S.L.I., Town Major, NAPLES, duly sworn, states :-

Q.334. Have you a list of the Museums, Libraries, Churches, etc., in NAPLES, and can you say whether they are at present or have at any time been occupied by British troops.

A.334. No, I have never been given any such list until I was handed one by a member of the Commission about a fortnight ago. Taking the places on that list one by one, the following is the position as far as I know it :-

(i) The National Museum.

On the 25th November, part of the Museum was requisitioned as a Base Depot Medical Stores on instructions from A.Q.M.G., 57 Area.

(ii) Museo Civico Filangieri - Palazzo Cuomo.

To the best of my knowledge, this is not in my area and I do not even know where it is.

(iii) Castel S. Elmo.

It is at present occupied by units of the R.N., U.S. Navy and R.A.F. It is a State controlled building and therefore no requisition form is required. Occupancy should be notified to Claims and Hirings. I do not know whether such notification has been made.

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(iv) Castel Nuovo.

The whole building is requisitioned. It was requisitioned in two stages. There are some British [illegible] troops there, the Royal Navy

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

by a member of the Commission about a fortnight ago. Taking the places on that list one by one, the following is the position as far as I know it :-

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It is at present occupied by units of the R.N., U.S. Navy and R.A.F. It is a State controlled building and therefore no requisition form is required. Occupancy should be notified to Claims and Hirings. I do not know whether such notification has been made.

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(iv) Castel Nuovo.

The whole building is requisitioned. It was requisitioned in two stages. There are some British L.of.C. troops there; the Royal Navy also use it as a store. It was partially requisitioned on 2nd October and completely requisitioned on 13th December 43.

(v) San Martino Museum.

One small room and the courtyard were requisitioned on 2nd October for the use of a L.of.C. detachment.

(vi) Villa Floridiana

I think there are Americans there.

(vii) Aquarium.

It is not occupied by British troops.

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

38th Witness (contd).

(viii) Castel dell'Ovo

I believe the Royal Navy occupy it, but I have never taken any action in this matter

(ix) The Royal Palace of NAPLES and the National Library therein.

The only British troops in the Palace are an L.A.A. Tp. who occupy the librarians quarters in the library wing. This was requisitioned on 2nd October.

(x) The Royal Palace of Capodimonte.

Part of it was requisitioned on 6th November for L of C Sigs. The lodge and part of the grounds were requisitioned as a Transit Camp on 11th November.

(xi) S. Carlo Opera House.

There are no troops billeted in the Opera House but the Casino attached to it is in use as an Officers' Club. We have carried out considerable repairs to the Casino, e.g. to the ceiling and roof in particular, which were in a bad state of repair. We also repaired the floor.

To the best of my knowledge no troops are billeted in any Churches in NAPLES.

Q.335. Do you know of any cases of buildings that have been requisitioned having been vacated by the troops and left unprotected without being handed back to you.

...335. I do not think I have a specific case but I cannot say that it did not happen before my time.

Q.336. Have you ever had any instances of buildings been requisitioned and then not occupied and left unprotected.

...336. I do not quite know what you mean by unprotected. In order to cope with demands I sometimes have to requisition buildings in advance but they are kept locked if there are no troops there and I control the keys.

...337. Is it the case that Town Majors are normally required to refer to the

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

There are no troops billeted in the Opera House but the Casino attached to it is in use as an Officers' Club. We have carried out considerable repairs to the Casino, e.g. to the ceiling and roof in particular, which were in a bad state of repair. We also repaired the floor.

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A.336. I do not quite know what you mean by unprotected. In order to cope with demands I sometimes have to requisition buildings in advance but they are kept locked if there are no troops there and I control the keys.

Q.337. Is it the case that Town Majors are normally required to refer to the local Area H.Q. any demands for a building which might be classed as an ancient monument.

A.337. Yes.

Q.338. How are you expected to know what buildings are national monuments etc.

A.338. Unless I or any other Town Major are given such a list by higher authority, we have to get the information as best we can out of any local guid. book we can find.

Q.339. Have you a copy of the British Zone Hand Book for Campania.

A.339. I have never seen this publication.

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

38th Witness (contd).

Q.340. Are you the officer to whom R.N. and the R.A.F. as well as the British Army should come for billets.

A.340. Yes, I am the only requisitioning authority.

Q.341. Are the Navy, Army and Air Force scrupulous in coming to you for authority before they take over billets.

A.341. They are pretty good about this but it does happen sometimes that when a formation or unit wants accommodation in a hurry they serve upon the occupants a temporary requisition order which I afterwards have to regularise. They notify me when they have done this but there are isolated cases which I have to ferret out for myself from time to time. An example of the sort of thing that occurs is that when I have officially requisitioned a certain number of rooms in a building, the occupying unit overflows into rooms which have not been requisitioned.

Q.342. Do you have any list in which the priority in which buildings should be requisitioned is set out.

A.342. There are various regulations which govern this very tricky question. Apart from the embargo on Churches, Museums and the like, it is largely a matter of using common sense and interfering as little as possible with the lives of the people.

Sd: G.H. HUGHES, Major.
22 Town Major.

39th Witness.

Brig. J.S. Lancaster-Kendall, Cmdt. 57 Area, duly sworn, states :-

Q.343. Did you get any orders from higher authority concerning Churches, Museums and ancient monuments generally in regard to 6806

(a) protecting them and their contents against loss or damage,

(b) their occupation.

A.343. I am not suggesting for a moment that we did not all know that Italy is full of monuments and antiquities of the highest importance but no orders were received by us drawing specific attention to the necessity for ensuring that they were not damaged by the troops. I did not receive any instructions either about the occupation of such buildings. [illegible] 6797

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

Q.342. Do you have any list in which the priority in which buildings should be requisitioned is set out.

A.342. There are various regulations which govern this very tricky question. Apart from the embargo on Churches, Museums and the like, it is largely a matter of using common sense and interfering as little as possible with the lives of the people.

SD: G.H. HYDEN, Major.
22 Town Major.

39th Witness.

Brig. J.G. Trumper-Randall, Cond. 57 Area, duly sworn, states :-

Q.343. Did you get any orders from higher authority concerning Churches, Museums and ancient monuments generally in regard to 6816

(a) protecting them and their contents against loss or damage,

(b) their occupation.

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A.343. I am not suggesting for a moment that we did not all know that Italy is full of monuments and antiquities of the highest importance but no orders were received by me drawing specific attention to the necessity for ensuring that they were not damaged by the troops. I did not receive any instructions either about the occupation of such buildings. The first definite instruction I had on this matter arrived this morning.

Q.344. Were you given any list of such places.

A.344. No; it might have been a great help to have had a list of this sort given to me 2 or 3 weeks before my arrival in NAPLES.

Q.345. Did you yourself issue any orders as to the protection of such places or as to their occupation.

A.345. Yes; I told my Town Major and my Staff that no public buildings were to be occupied without my personal permission and, in fact, none has been. In no building that I recognised as an ancient monument or as a public building has this order been disobeyed.

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

Q.346. What was the procedure when you arrived about taking over historic buildings, buildings of public importance, etc.

A.346. Historic buildings have never been specifically mentioned but the principle was that all public buildings or buildings likely materially to effect the civil life of the populance were put in one category and they were referred to AMGOT for their views. The decision after hearing those views was the Military Commander's.

Q.347. Does the billeting of French troops come under you.

A.347. No; P.B.S does this.

Sd: J.G. BRUXNER-RANDALL
Brigadier.
Comd. 57 Area.

1st Witness (re-called).

Major Gardner recalled and on his former oath, states :-

Q.348. Did your previous evidence cover alleged loss or damage in the province of SALERNO which it is understood was handed over to 2 Region in December.

A.348. No; I have had reports from Superintendants and from Fine Arts advisors of Region 4 who visited the province that the majority of monuments were very little damaged by bombing in SALERNO province. I have had no reports or indications that there has been any damage or vandalism on the part of Allied forces.

Q.349. Do you know anything about damage or loss said to have been caused recently by the French in the Royal Palace of NAPLES.

A.349. In consequence of a report I received, I visited the Palace on 11th January 44 and I was shown 10 pictures that had recently been slashed. These are large monumental paintings of the early and middle 19th Century. Some time ago the question was raised of removing these pictures from the corridor and the Italian authorities claimed they were too large to take through the doorways, and that is why they have been left there when most of the furnishings of the Palace were removed to CASERTA. Less than a week ago I myself saw the pictures intact. I cannot say who caused the damage.

For some time, and definitely at the time of this vandalism, an iron grill door which leads from this corridor into S. Carlo Theatre had been broken open; therefore

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

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For some time, and definitely at the time of this vandalism, an iron grill door which leads from this corridor into S. Carlo Theatre had been broken open; therefore anyone attending the performances at the theatre would have access to this section of the Palace. I have also noticed recently that a large number of Italian workmen are employed in the Palace cleaning up the bomb wreckage. I have seen them wandering about various parts of the Palace.

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Sd: PAUL GARDNER.

15th Witness (re-called).

Captain Mason Hammond, recalled and on his former oath, states :-

Certain incidents have come to my attention in the Palazzo Reale of Naples in virtue of my residence at the moment in that Palazzo. I have not personally witnessed any of these incidents but they have been brought to my attention by the Italian personnel and others, and I have no reason to doubt the reports.

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

15th Witness (contd).

About ten days ago, on my return to my apartment after dinner, I was stopped on the stairs by a Lady from the apartment beneath and asked if I had sent three soldiers to examine her apartment. I said that I had not. She then stated that she, her daughter, and her young grandson lived in the apartment and that about 1600 hrs., while she was alone with her grandchild, three soldiers had knocked at her door and, when she opened it, pushed her aside on the ground that they were "police" and examined the whole apartment. They did not take anything though they remarked on an electric heater which might do for "the commandante" upstairs. One asked for wine. The lady stated that earlier their storeroom on the ground floor had been broken into and much linen and other furnishings taken. She could not identify the nationality of the soldiers who molested her.

Four mornings ago, the custodian who looks after my room reported to me that on the previous day he had caught two French soldiers entering my apartment from the balcony which runs along the front of the Palace and which is accessible at several points. He turned the soldiers over to another custodian to take to the Director but they ran away. He was positive they were French. A door opening from the rear of the apartment has been so often broken open that it has now been walled up.

Yesterday morning I interviewed Cav. Ferito, the Director, and he stated that within a few days, he and a General, Aide-de-Camp to the Principe di Piemonte, had gone down into a storeroom and found three French soldiers looking about with flash lights. They had not taken anything.

Cav. Ferito further reported two days ago to the Superintendent and yesterday to me that on the preceding day, one of his patrolmen found that ten of thirteen very large pictures in the passage leading from the Palace to the San Carlo Opera House had been mutilated. I personally visited these pictures about three weeks ago with Cav. Ferito and the Superintendent, Dr. Molajoli, in response to a request from the Captain in charge of the US troops then billeted in the Palace that they be removed to storage. I found on enquiry that the Captain had no intention of using the space but in view of the stir that was then being made about damage in the Palace he wanted them put in safety. As they were too large to move, I recommended that they be stacked together. This was not done. At that time, one had suffered heavy tearing from bomb explosion, but the others were in good condition, with perhaps minor rents in one or two. Yesterday I saw that almost all had been pierced and torn. Some of the rents were clearly made with a knife or bayonet, others might have been made by fists or sticks. There is no evidence of who did this.

On Saturday last, I was taking a friend through the Palace and found some of the personnel moving books into a storeroom. They showed me how when this room was found locked, troops had [illegible]

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

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On Saturday last, I was taking a friend through the Palace and found some of the personnel moving books into a storeroom. They showed me how when this room was found locked, troops had climbed up to an inside window and let themselves down inside with ropes. Marks of their sliding feet still showed on the walls. They asserted that these were troops, not civilians. They could not assert that anything had been taken.

At present, the US troops have almost wholly left the Palace. There are only five or six in residence. There are said to be some twelve to fifteen British and over two hundred French, though several days ago it was reported to Major Gardner that the French were leaving.

I have consulted again with Cav. Ferito and am quite prepared to accept his, and incidentally Dr. Molajoli's, statement that it is impossible without great expence so to wall off the various internal sections of the Palace that part could be used for billets without leaving access to other parts. I do not feel that great initiative has been shown in coping with the situation; e.g. on my previous visit we found that the iron gate leading to the stairs to the Opera had had its padlock smashed. Dr. Molajoli instructed that the entrance be walled.

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

15th Witness (contd).

Nothing has been done and Cav. Perito stated that workmen have not been sent from the engineer's office. We went down the stairs to a door at the foot which has been nailed up but, as I pointed out to Cav. Perito, it could be thoroughly closed by taking a piece of beam, much of which is lying about, and bracing it against the opposite wall. Nevertheless, the only real assurance is to empty the Palace of troops and secure the relatively few main entrances.

Sd: MASON HAMMOND.
Capt. AC.

40th Witness.

Lt-Col. Edward D. McCall, Infantry, Executive Officer, Real Estate Section, Metropolitan Area, Peninsular Base Section, duly sworn, states :-

Q.350. Can you tell us what orders were issued by A.F.H.Q. to Fifth Army or were issued by Fifth Army about the protection of ancient monuments, historic buildings, etc., and their contents.

A.350. To my knowledge there were no instructions issued naming historical monuments or buildings as such, prior to sometime about the middle of December, when a secret telegram or cable was received from Adv. Adm. Echl., Allied Force H.Q., asking for information on three buildings which were referred to as National Monuments, namely the Royal Palace of NAPLES, the University of NAPLES, and the Museum.

We later received Circular No.37 H.Q. Peninsular Base Section, dated 20th December 43. Para. 3 directed the protection and prevention of damage to historical and cultural objects in Italy. I hand in copy.

On 11th January 44, a letter from H.Q. Peninsular Base Section, dated 9 Jan 44 referring to and naming historical monuments and works of art in Italy was received, of which I hand in a copy. At the same time the G.O. No. 68 A.F.H.Q. dated 29 Dec 43 was received. Annexures 16, 17 and 18.

Q.351. Have you received or issued any instructions about the occupation by troops of such buildings.

A.351. There have been no general instructions received or issued on this subject except so far as contained in the documents I have just handed in. Each case of such occupancy when referred to my H.Q. is treated on its own individual merits.

Q.352. Have you seen Adm. Instruction No. 19, Fifth Army, dated 9 Dec 43, dealing with the acquisition of bivouacs and billets.

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

[illegible] or damage as such, prior to sometime about the middle of December, when a secret telegram or cable was received from Adv. Adm. Echl., Allied Force H.Q., asking for information on three buildings which were referred to as National Monuments, namely the Royal Palace of NAPLES, the University of NAPLES, and the Museum.

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On 11th January 44, a letter from H.Q. Peninsular Base Section, dated 9 Jan 44 referring to and naming historical monuments and works of art in Italy was received, of which I hand in a copy. At the same time the G.O. No. 60 A.F.H.Q. dated 29 Dec 43 was received.

Annexures 16, 17 and 18.

Q.351. Have you received or issued any instructions about the occupation by troops of such buildings.

A.351. There have been no general instructions received or issued on this subject except so far as contained in the documents I have just handed in. Each case of such occupancy when referred to my H.Q. is treated on its own individual merits.

Q.352. Have you seen Adm. Instruction No. 19, Fifth Army, dated 9 Dec 45, dealing with the acquisition of bivouacs and billets.

A.352. Yes, I have seen it and I produce a copy, but the acquisition of bivouacs and billets under this instruction applies more to forward units rather than in this area. Annexure. 19.

Q.353. Has any action been taken by you so far as historic buildings, etc., are concerned on this letter.

A.353. There are some instructions issued to comply with the order but I am not familiar with the detail. Until receipt of the letter Peninsular Base Section dated 9 Jan, no historical monuments had been named as such.

Q.354. Have you in your office records of what buildings of this nature are occupied by American troops and when.

A.354. We have records which are very incomplete, the reason being some of these buildings were occupied by troops which first occupied the city early in Oct., before our Section was organised, and it has been impossible to complete these records.

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

40th Witness (contd).

Q.355. Are you now taking steps to regularise these occupancies in the light of the later instructions received.

A.355. Yes; we attempt to complete our records in all cases where we find there has been any discrepancy or question as to occupancy of any building or bivouac.

Q.356. When the question of occupancy of a historic or similar building arises, is it referred to the Commanding General.

A.356. Whenever there is a question as to whether a building should be occupied or not, it is always referred to the Commander or the appropriate Staff Section for a decision.

Q.357. Is the occupancy of historic buildings etc., such as museums and Palaces referred to AMGOT for advice.

A.357. As previously stated we had no list of historical monuments in this area until 11 Jan 44, naming them as such, but we have conferred with officers of AMGOT as to the occupancy of certain buildings which are included now as National Monuments.

Q.358. Can you tell us which of the following buildings are now occupied or have been occupied by American troops.

A.358. The National Museum.

So far as I know, none.

Museo Civico Filangieri - Palazzo Cuomo.

I have no information.

Castel S. Elmo.

I have no information but I do not believe it was occupied.

Castel Nuovo.

I have no information. I believe that a portion of it was occupied by either an American or British A.A. unit for a short period.

Castel dell'Ovo.

That is in the British Navy zone and I have no record.

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

Civil Affairs or AMGOT as to the occupancy of certain buildings which are included now as National Monuments.

Q.355. Can you tell us which of the following buildings are now occupied or have been occupied by American troops.

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I have no information. I believe that a portion of it was occupied by either an American or British ..... unit for a short period.

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Castel dell'Ovo.

That is in the British Navy zone and I have no record.

San Martino Museum

We have a requisition dated 11 Oct. for North African Air Force. I don't know the name of the occupying unit or whether it was occupied.

Villa Floridiana.

It has been occupied or partially occupied since 5th Oct, first by U.S. Peninsular Base Section and at present by 103 Station Hospital.

Aquarium.

This was partially occupied by an engineer unit from about 4 Oct to sometime about the middle of Nov.

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

40th Witness (contd).

The Royal Palace at NAPLES including the National Library.

The part housing the National Library to my knowledge has not been occupied. The other portion has been occupied by units of 82 Airborne Div from about 4 Oct, and subsequently occupied by H.Q. Company, Metropolitan Area and H.Q. Company of the French troops. Also a British L.A.A. unit, the date of their occupancy is not known. The H.Q. Company, Metropolitan Area, was moved from the Palace to other accommodation after receipt of the telegram mentioned earlier in this statement. At present other accommodation is being sought for the H.Q. Company of the French unit.

The Palace of Capodimonte.

Not known but believed to have been partially occupied by units of the Fifth Army H.Q. for a few days during the early part of Oct. I understand that instructions were then issued by the Commanding General, Fifth Army, that it would not be occupied by any other units.

S. Carlo Opera House.

In this area we have no records.

Q.359. Have you got troops in any churches.

A.359. So far as I know there have never been troops billeted in any church.

Q.360. Can you give us any information as to what units occupied the University and when.

A.360. I know that at present there are some Military Police billeted in one of the University buildings, and that 82 Airborne Div did occupy some buildings, but it is not known which ones they were.

Sd: EDMUND D. McGILL.
Lt-Col., Inf.

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6801

40th Witness (re-called).

Roberto Ferito, recalled, and on his former oath, states :-

Q.361. Has any loss or damage been caused at the Royal Palace since you

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

then issued by the Commanding General, Fifth Army, that it would not be occupied by any other units.

S. Carlo Opera House.

In this area we have no records.

Q.359. Have you got troops in any churches.

A.359. So far as I know there have never been troops billeted in any church.

Q.360. Can you give us any information as to what units occupied the University and when.

A.360. I know that at present there are some Military Police billeted in one of the University buildings, and that 82 Airborne Div did occupy some buildings, but it is not known which ones they were.

Sd: EDWARD D. McCALL.
Lt-Col., Inf.

6797
6801

6th Witness (re-called).

Roberto Perito, recalled, and on his former oath, states :-

Q.361. Has any loss or damage been caused at the Royal Palace since you gave your last evidence.

A.361. Yes; ten pictures have been damaged. There are thirteen of them altogether in the corridor leading from the Palace to the S. Carlo Theatre. They are standing on the ground and not hanging up. They are very big and to have got them through the doors we should have had to take them out of their frames. In any case, we had nowhere to put them. They are oil paintings of the end of the 19th Century. In some cases they have slashes in them and in other cases holes.

Q.362. Have you any idea who did this.

A.362. I cannot say.

Q.363. How could soldiers or other people have got at them.

A.363. There are a lot of open doors all around. The grill door leading from the S. Carlo Theatre was shut but there are other ways of getting to where the pictures are stored from the S. Carlo Theatre.

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

Q.364. Are the British or French troops billeted anywhere near where the pictures are.

A.364. No.

Q.365. Has the grill door been broken open on any occasion.

A.365. Yes; it has, but not about the time that this happened. It would not really be any use walling up that one door because there are so many other ways of getting into the Palace.

Q.366. Have you any idea whether the damage was done by people from outside, say from the S. Carlo Theatre, or by people inside the building either soldiers or civilians.

A.366. My caretakers go round before dark, i.e. after the S. Carlo Theatre is shut, and again in the morning. The damage having taken place during the night, was found in the morning. The civilians working in the Palace go home at night; the procedure is that my caretakers go round first and then ask if the men can go home. Two caretakers and myself sleep in the Palace during the night.

The Carabinieri and Police are on duty on the gates and in the garden of the Palace during the night. Also living in the Palace are the families of 3 caretakers. Otherwise there is nobody in the Palace at night except the troops billeted there.

Q.367. Has any further damage been done.

A.367. No.

Q.368. When did the damage to the pictures occur.

A.368. On the night 7th/8th Jan. 44.

Sd: PEUTO ROBERTO.

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

COPY.

ANNEXURE 1.

HEADQUARTERS.
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
15 ARMY GROUP.

SUBJECT :- The Commandeering of the Naples Museum for Military purposes.

Dec 7. 43.

TO: C.C.A.O.

1. On my arrival in Naples on December 1st I found that Major Gardner MFA Officer, Region II, was much perturbed by the fact that the Naples Museum was to be used as a store for British Army medical supplies, and that the soldiers in charge, 30 or 40 in number, were to sleep in the galleries and use the General Courtyard for cooking. I went over the Museum, and arranged an interview with Major-General Ponce, who told me that as the Museum was within the area of British Control, the final decision lay with Brigadier Buxton-Randell. On December 3rd I saw the Brigadier, who held firmly to his view that the Museum must be occupied, but agreed to meet Major Gardner and myself there the following morning. I inspected the Museum again and saw the Director, Professor Maiuri, and on December 4th met there Brigadier Buxton-Randell and the RAMC Colonel in charge. The Brigadier would not alter his main decision, but readily agreed to take over as quarters for the men a house belonging to, and communicating with, the Museum which the Museum authorities were willing to hand over. Thus the only soldiers in the Museum at night would be those on guard over the stores. He also undertook to erect barricades where necessary. With this I had to be temporarily content.

2. The position is as follows :-

The greater part of the ground floor is to be utilised for storage and as the galleries are communicating, there is really no section of the ground floor that can be shut off. A large part of the first floor is also to be taken over. A number of the more portable objects, especially the bronze figures, have been removed to places of safety outside Naples. But all the marble sculptures remain in situ in the ground floor galleries. Many of these sculptures have been completely sandbagged; others have their lower parts protected by sandbags resting on wooden scaffolding; but their lower parts are exposed; a number of smaller sculptures, either standing free or fixed in the walls are entirely exposed. Pompeian frescoes affixed to the walls of the first floor are protected by coverings of millboard; the majority are stacked without covers, in one gallery, which is accessible. All the smaller objects including the collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, are in packing cases in the basement, the access to which is from one of the galleries to be occupied by the troops, and the two locked doors to the basement, opening out of an air-raid shelter, could easily be broken open. To wall-[illegible] a number of the objects would [illegible]

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

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6799

3. Brigadier Buxton-Randell's arguments are these :-

(a) The occupation of the Museum is a matter of urgent military necessity. The building is required for the storage of 1000 tons of medical supplies essential to the care of the sick and wounded; for whom the lack of proper facilities is already becoming a scandal.

(b) There is no other building which would suit the purpose. (I admit that the Museum is temptingly convenient and that owing to the bombing of Naples convenient buildings are not easily found; but had the Museum been destroyed another building would certainly have been discovered).

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

(c) The RAMC unit consists of intelligent and well behaved men, accustomed to being responsible for valuable material, who would certainly not do wanton damage.

(d) Now that the unit can be housed in the quarters which I had found for them, the opportunity for looting by night is virtually eliminated.

(e) The presence of a military guard over the stores constituted a protection rather than a danger for the Museum collections.

(f) The fact that the unit possesses its own fire-fighting equipment would supplement the efforts of the seven Italian fire-watchers, constitutes a further safeguard in the event of the Museum being hit by incendiary bombs.

(g) The Museum galleries had been in a filthy condition and had been cleaned by the RAMC and would be much better looked after by them.

(h) Part of the Museum had, before our arrival, been taken over by the Genio Civile. These have offices in the galleries, both on the ground and on the first floors, and could not be evicted because their work was essential to the running of the city and no other quarters were available. Some of them even live on the premises.

(i) The Genio Civile engage casual labour in an office in the Museum; consequently the building is virtually open to the public and is regularly invaded by hundreds of low-class Neapolitans whose presence is much more dangerous than that of British troops.

4. The directives issued from London and Washington to the CA officers insist that museums not emptied of their contents must not be used for Military purposes, but should be declared out of bounds for troops or closed, and if necessary put under armed guard.

N.B. Brigadier Buxton-Randall said that he had never heard of such directives, and in any case had no men who could be spared for guard duties.

In view of the widespread interest in the preservation of arts monuments and of the peculiar importance attached by the public to the Naples Museum, its military occupation will give rise to agitation, the political results of which are likely to be very serious. I am quite certain that the interests of the Secretary of State for War are

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

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In view of the widespread interest in the preservation of arts monuments and of the peculiar importance attached by the public to the Naples Museum, its military occupation will give rise to agitation, the political results of which are likely to be very serious. I am quite certain that the interests of the Secretary of State for War are deeply involved, and am equally certain that the President of the USA, who is particularly keen on this subject, will require more justification for our action than is given by Brigadier Buxton-Randall's arguments.

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On the other hand, I feel that his arguments (h) and (i) above are perfectly valid in the present circumstances; they do not, however, justify our occupation of the Museum but rather emphasize our failure to act up to the responsibilities imposed by the general directives. It would not be right to forbid the use of the buildings to our own armed forces and to leave it exposed (as it is) to the dangers of looting and damage by Italians. The proper course would be to remove the Genio Civile, to close the Museum altogether, and to leave it under the charge of the Italian guards, who have been retained in the service. I consider that only by such a step can we wholly ensure ourselves against a serious scandal.

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

5. The incident has brought to light the weakness of the position of the CA Officers; at present they can appeal to no ruling which applies to the combatant forces, and can merely oppose their own opinions regarding the treatment of historic monuments to the opinions of the billeting officer, or COs. I suggest that the position would be best regularised by a General Order to the effect that no buildings registered as a historic monument in the short lists printed in the Zone Handbook may be used for military purposes without the special permission of the C in C granted in each individual case.

Whether such an exception to the general rule should be made in the present case of the Naples Museum must depend upon a balance on the local difficulties, which are very real, against the political considerations, which I feel to be most serious. But I would again urge that half-measures would not serve any purpose and that we must either accept responsibility for the present deplorable condition or carry out our directives literally by clearing and closing the building, granting access only to the Museum Staff.

(Signed) LEONARD WOOLEY

Lt-Colonel SS.
Archaeological
Adviser to the
DCA.

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ANNEXURE 2.

SUBJECT : Requisitioning of Naples Museum.

HQ A.M.G.
15 Army Group.
C.M.F.

General Officer Commanding in Chief,
Headquarters.
15 Army Group.

AMG/610/24.

9 Dec 43.

I attach a minute from Lieut-Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley Archeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs at the War Office, on the requisitioning of the Naples Museum for military purposes.

This question is one of considerable importance as the matter of principle in view of what may occur in Rome. As you are aware, both HM Government and the US Government have strong views on the preservation of monuments and the immunity of museums from requisition. The original directions received by AMG on this subject were in the form of a direction from the President of the US to the effect that, on the occupation of towns, museums would be closed and placed out of bounds to troops. The Secretary of State for War in London has been questioned on the subject of monuments and fine arts in the House of Commons and he has committed himself to assuring that everything possible is being done.

I am referring Lieut. Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley's note to you, not so much in connection with the Naples Museum itself, as to raise the question of principle. In view of the strong feeling which I believe exists on the subject, I submit for your consideration that the General Officers Commanding Fifth and Eighth Armies receive instructions to ensure that, except in the case of really vital operational necessity, museums and ancient monuments are not to be used for billeting troops and are to be placed out of bounds.

The case of Naples Museum presents some difficulties in that an Italian Department (civil engineering branch) is also in occupation, but from the point of view of propaganda and good repute it is obviously more important that any damage done in the museum should not be attributable to Allied troops, however deplorable such damage might be even if committed by Italians. But the joint occupation of Naples Museum by an Italian Department and by a British unit, will undoubtedly expose us to accusation, if damage is done, that British troops were in occupation at the time and I have no doubt that the damage would be

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

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6796

I feel that the only safe course is to follow the strict line which I have suggested above which, in turn, will involve appropriate orders being issued by the Armies concerned and by District etc., Commanders.

(Signed) KENNEDY
Major General
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

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ANNEXURE 3.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
15 ARMY GROUP CMF.

AMG/601/47.

12th December 1943.

My Dear General.

I think you should see copies of letters sent by Major General Lord Rennell to the C.O.C. in C, 15 Army Group. I was frankly shocked at the attitude of the P.B.S. and the Area towards museums and ancient monuments in Naples, and I know that Lord Rennell has felt himself frustrated by the invariable and unanswerable reply that the action has been taken because of military necessity. In this connection, incidentally, the general open market has been taken by troops, disorganising the sale of vegetables and food to the civilian population to a considerable degree. Again, on the cultural side the possession of the square opposite the Palace for purposes of some Ordnance or Transfer unit, however necessary, has given to the Italians the impression that our efficiency in prosecuting the war is tinged with a disregard for the cultural side of life, which we profess publicly so strongly to uphold. The uncompromising attitude with regard to fine arts shown by commanders, and the inevitable damage once troops are permitted to occupy such buildings, has left an even more painful impression.

I am wondering whether an opportunity may present itself for the reconsideration of some of the decisions made and referred to in Sir Leonard Woolley's report.

I think you know how fully I realise the paramount importance of operations. But I am as anxious for the good name of the Allied Armies which, in Naples, is in danger of being tarnished.

Yours sincerely

Sd; Maurice Lush.

Major-General Sir Brian H. Robertson Bt.
C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

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

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Yours sincerely

Sd; Maurice Lush.

Major-General Sir Brian H. Robertson Bt.
C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
A.F.H.Q. Adv. Adm. Echelon.
C.M.F.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 4.

Major-General Sir Brian Robertson, Bart.
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer.
AFHQ MAV Adm Echelon
C.M.F. 1119/DCAO.

Dear

17 Dec 43.

Thank you for your letter of 12 December.

General Alexander has already passed to me Major-General Lord Rennell's letter of 9 December for my comments. I am sending you a copy of those comments.

As you know, I personally am entirely in sympathy with your desire to ensure the preservation of museums and ancient monuments. I hope that the order which I drafted for RGET, and which is now being issued by the CCS will have a good effect in that city.

On the other hand, I feel that Sir Leonard Woolley's criticisms of the behaviour of the Allied troops are quite unjustified.

I am afraid, moreover, that I am not with you in your attitude towards the military activities in the Market Place and the square opposite the Palace. These activities will leave no permanent mark behind them. I agree that they make the place unsightly at present, but how many beautiful squares and parks in England and South Africa are being similarly disfigured for military purposes at the present time. NAPLES is the main base of this Army. It is still within 40 miles of the enemy. It is in a terrible mess anyway, and I cannot see that it is being unreasonably treated over these two matters.

As regards the NAPLES Museum, I have advised General Alexander :-

(a) that it is possible to move the Army Base Medical Stores, although we shall not get an equally good place elsewhere, and the Service will suffer some inconvenience by the move.

(b) that I am against moving the Medical Stores Depot unless the Genio Civile is moved out first. If we move first they will cause damage which will be attributed to us.

General Alexander said that, before asking me to move the Depot, he would like to see the place himself, and he intends taking an early opportunity to do so. Meanwhile, I am issuing warning orders.

6794

Yours

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

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H.R. ROBERTSON.

Brigadier M. Lush.
A.M.G.
HQ 15 Army Group.

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

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ANNEXURE 5.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS-REGION III
DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS.

29 December 1943

SUBJECT : Summary of Alleged Vandalism by Allied Forces Billeted in Historical Monuments in Naples.

TO : Allied Commission of Enquiry.

1. The director, Dott, Guerrieri-Guerriera, of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted in the Palazzo Reale of Naples :-

a. 9 November 1943; a strongly locked and barred door of library forced open and library ransacked.
b. 17 November 1943: an outside door on a service stairway forced open and library ransacked.
c. 17 November 1943: an attempt made to force open a door leading from appartment of Director, then occupied by English officers, into library proper.
d. 17 November 1943; an attempt made to force open a door leading to Lucchesi Palli section of library.
e. 21 December 1943; access to the library gained by means of balcony and unglazed window and furniture removed.

2. The Head Custodian, Dr. Roberto Perito, of the Palazzo Reale of Naples has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted there, up to his chief, Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Superintendant of Monuments of Campania :

a. 26 November 1943: that in spite of all precautions, Anglo-American Forces continue to force open doors of storerooms and depositories and carry away anything that pleases them.
b. 5 December 1943: that Anglo-American Forces continue to carry away furniture from the Palazzo Reale and the protests of the custodians are of no avail.
c. 17 December 1943; that on a visit to the Museo San Martino on 16 December 1943, the Custodian found marked furniture from the Palazzo Reale in a recreation room of English troops who are claimed to have admitted taking it from the Palazzo Reale.
d. 20 December 1943: that the moving away of furniture from the Palazzo Reale [illegible]

6793

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

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6793

c. 17 December 1943; that on a visit to the Museo San Martino on 16 December 1943, the Custodian found marked furniture from the Palazzo Reale in a recreation room of English troops who are claimed to have admitted taking it from the Palazzo Reale.

d. 20 December 1943: that the moving away of furniture from the Palazzo Reale by the Anglo-American Forces continues; that the Forces entertain women who leave with packages which the custodian is not permitted to examine; that other gates of the Palace grounds are forced open by the Anglo-American forces and furniture moved out through them.

3. The Director, Prof. Alfredo Parente, of the Storia Patria Library housed in the Castel Nuovo has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted in the Castel Nuovo ;

a. 9 December 1943; that hours when the Library is closed, the doors have been forced open innumerable times and the Library ransacked; that his custodian has no force or authority to prevent Allied Forces' entering and taking books and engravings at will; that Allied officers take books and leave inadequate receipts.

Signed PAUL GILLNER,
Maj. AUS.
Division of Fine Arts.

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

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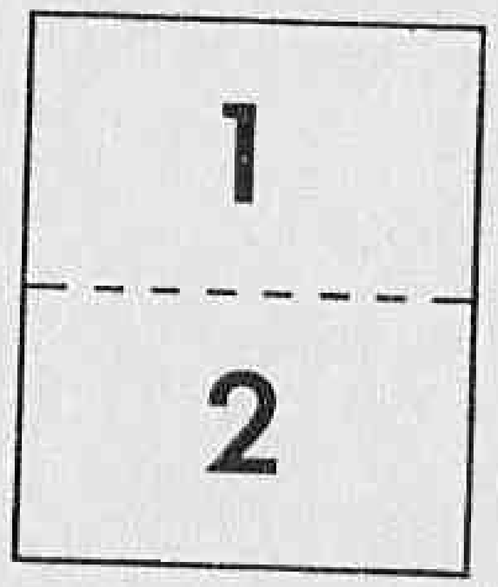
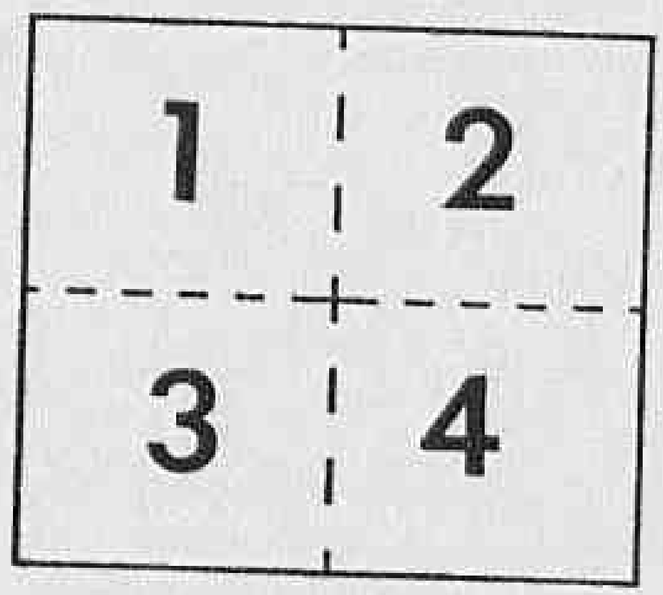
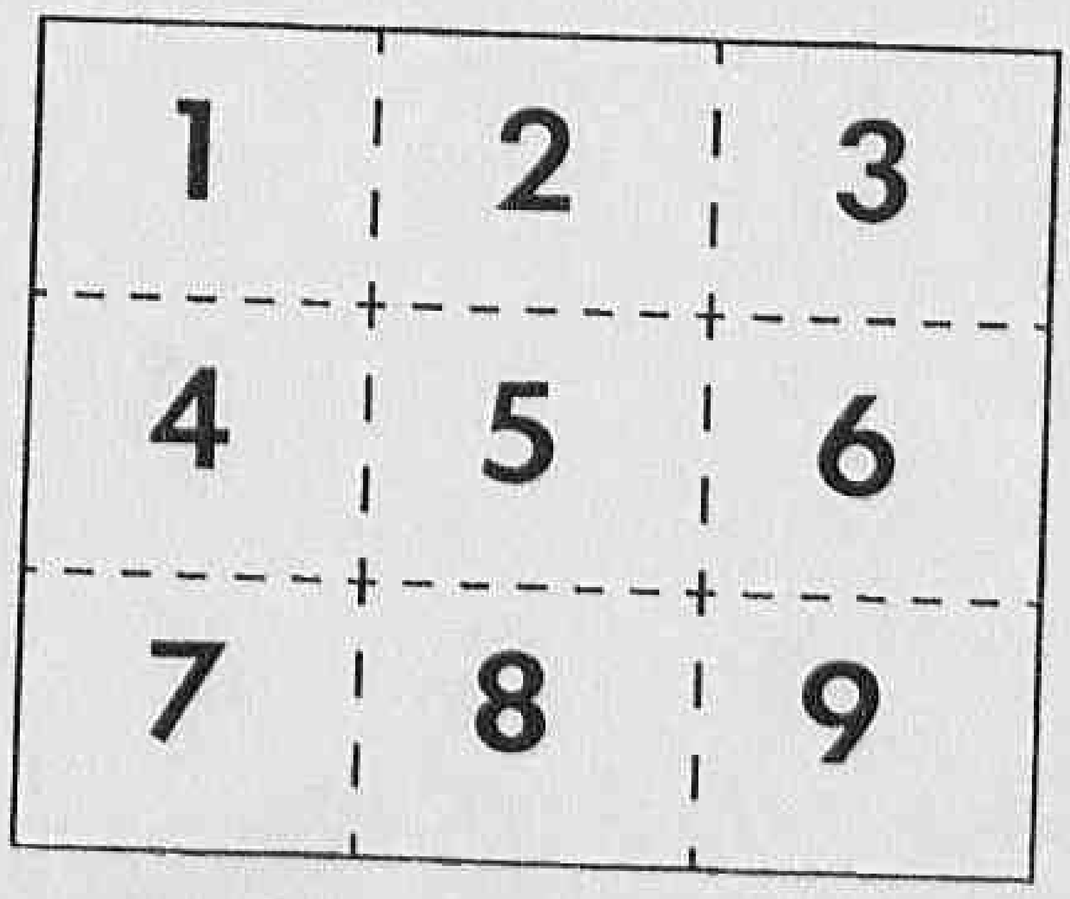
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER, LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.

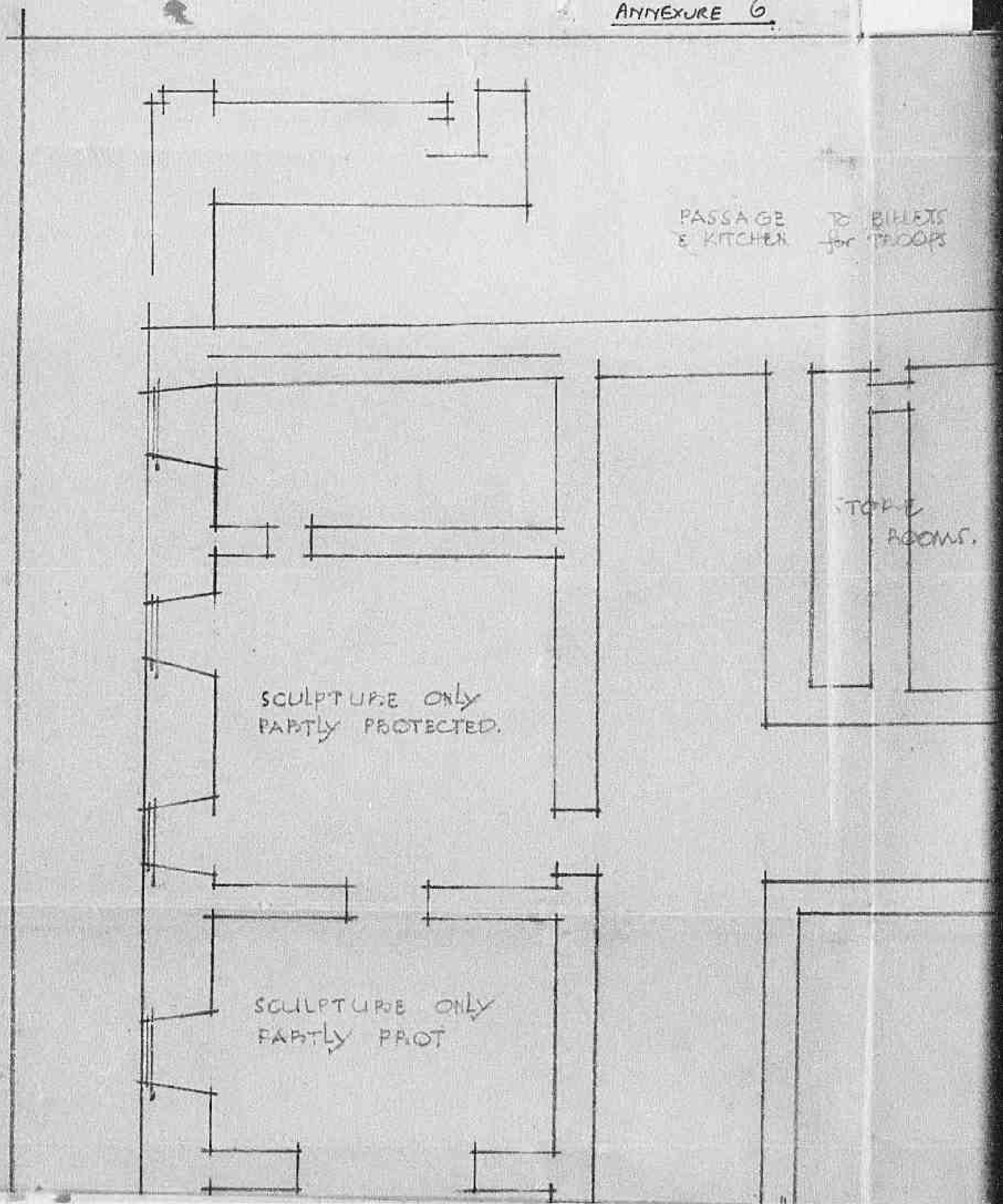






Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ANNEXURE 6



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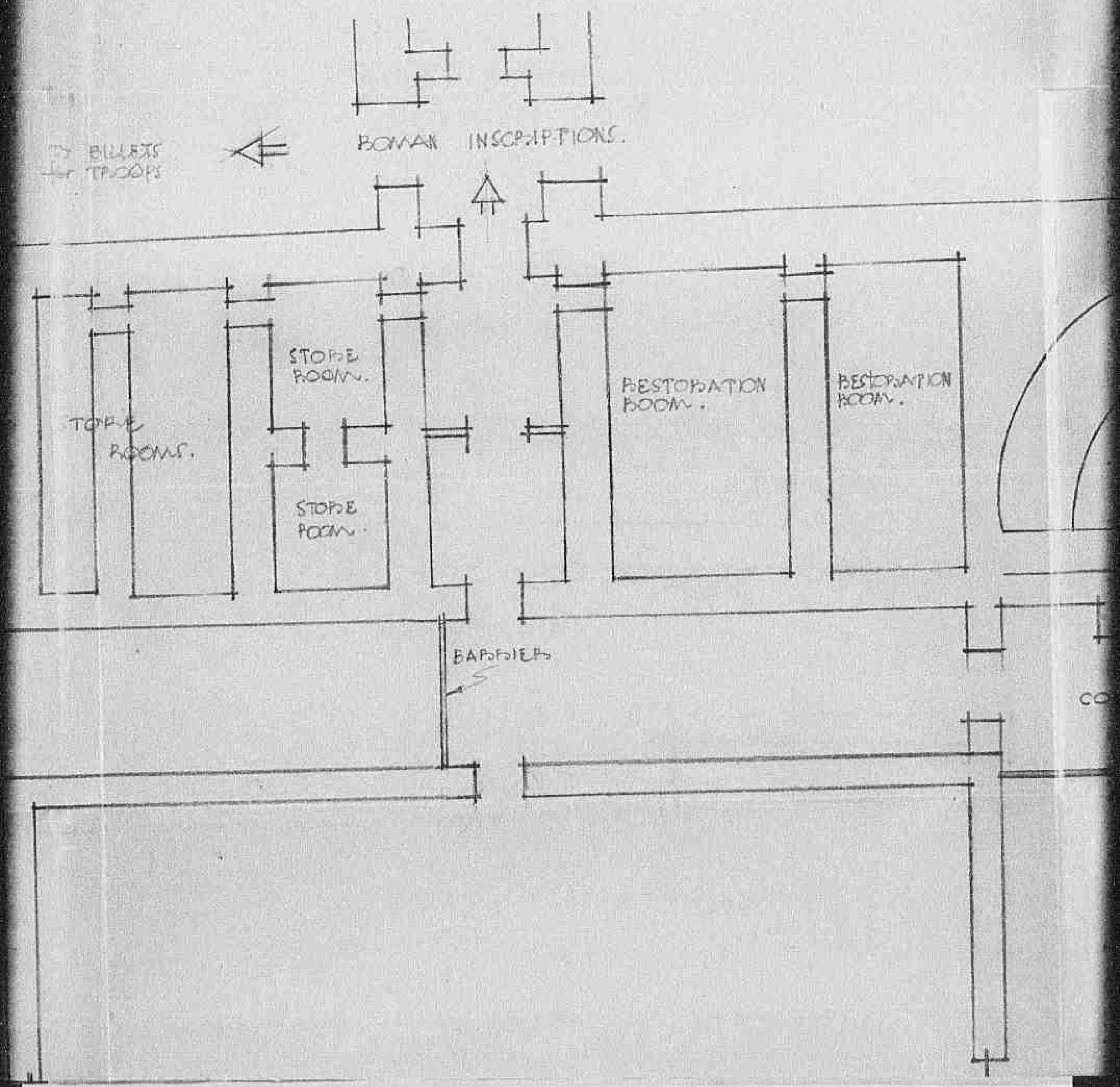

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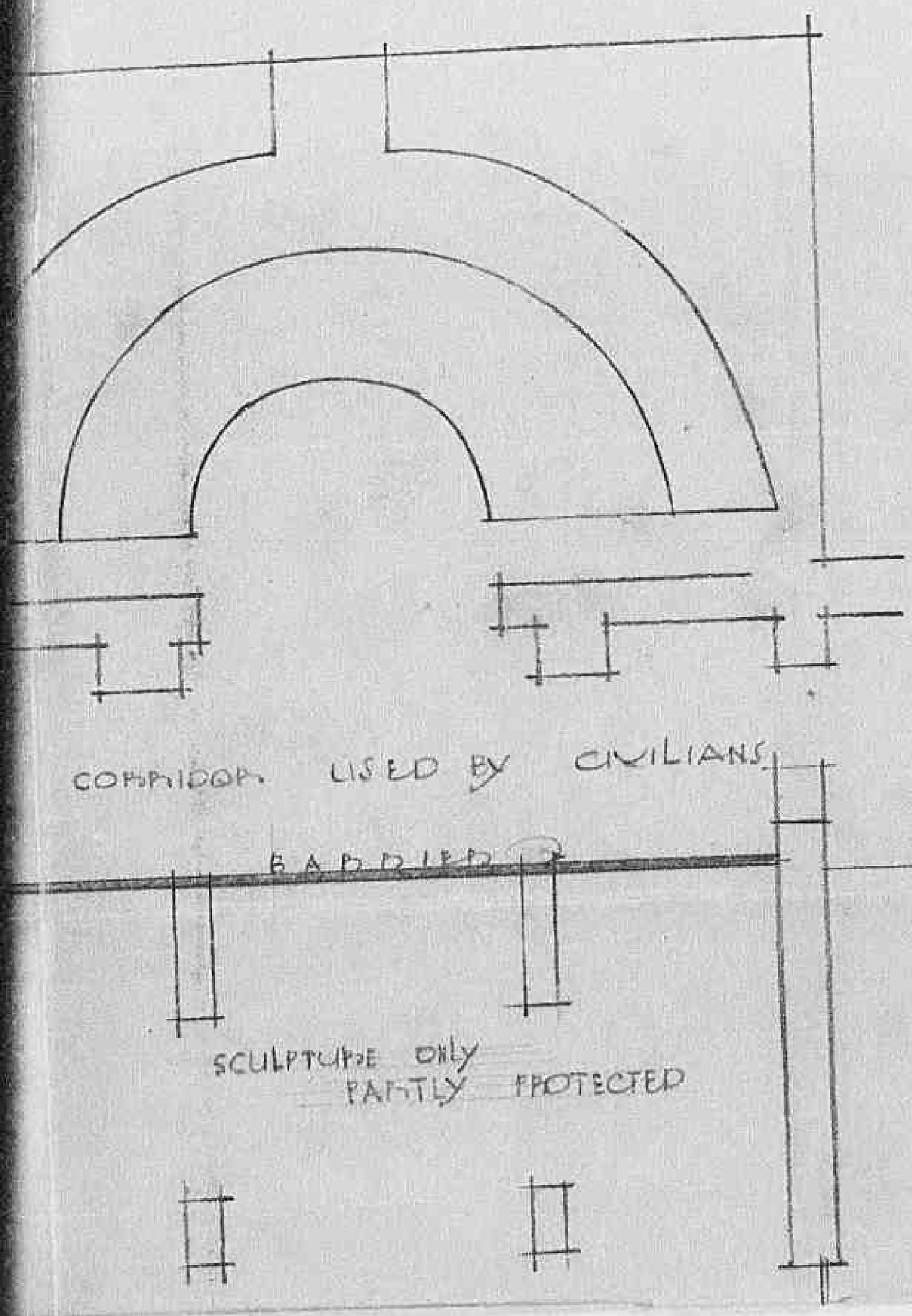

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GE OF POMPEIAN & HERCULANEAN
GS - ALL UNPROTECTED.

Note:—
Staircase here g
access to Train
Rooms, where th
collection is k

8723

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BCULANEAN

Note:—
Stairs here give
access to main storage
rooms, where bulk of
collection is stored

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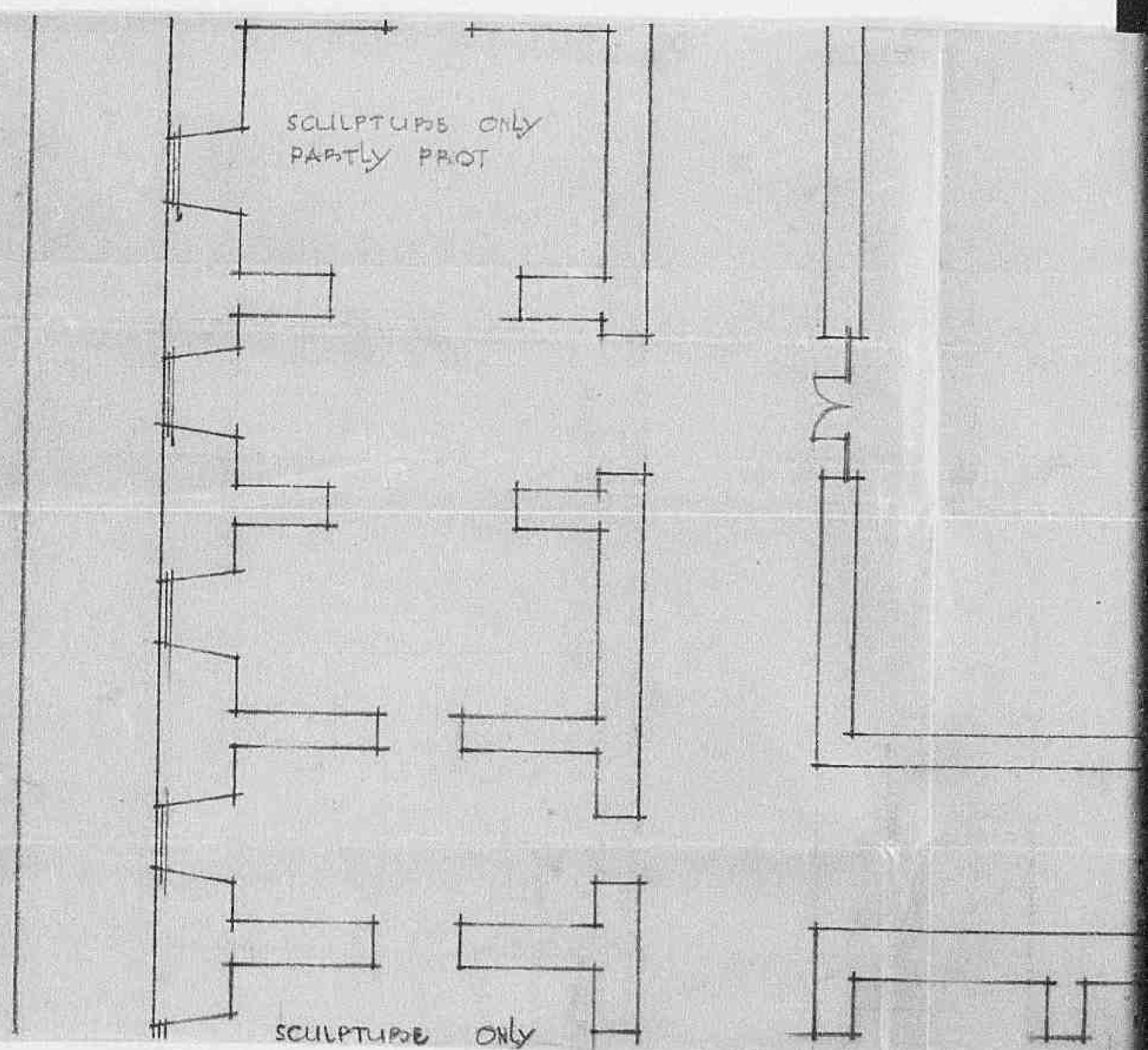

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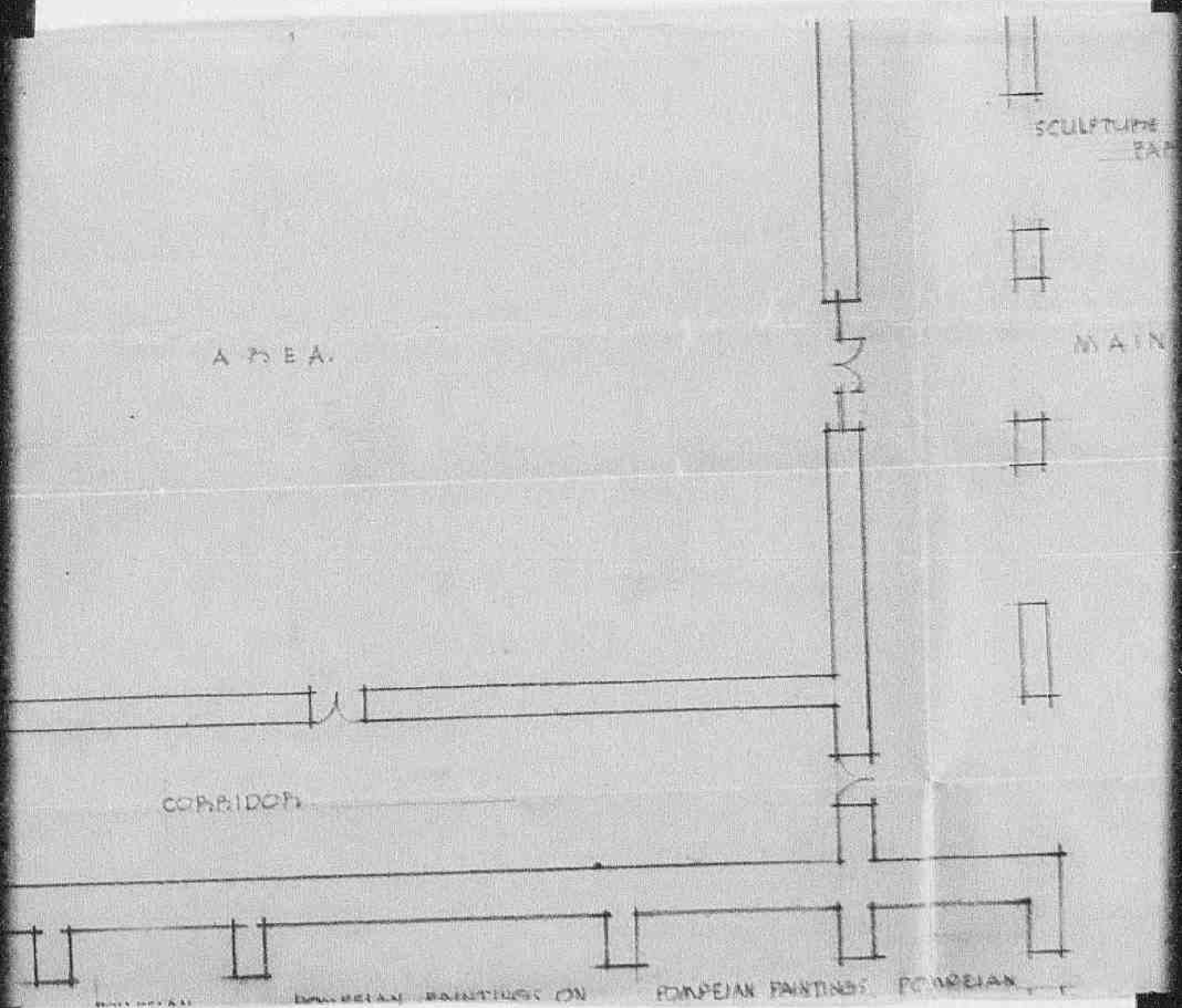

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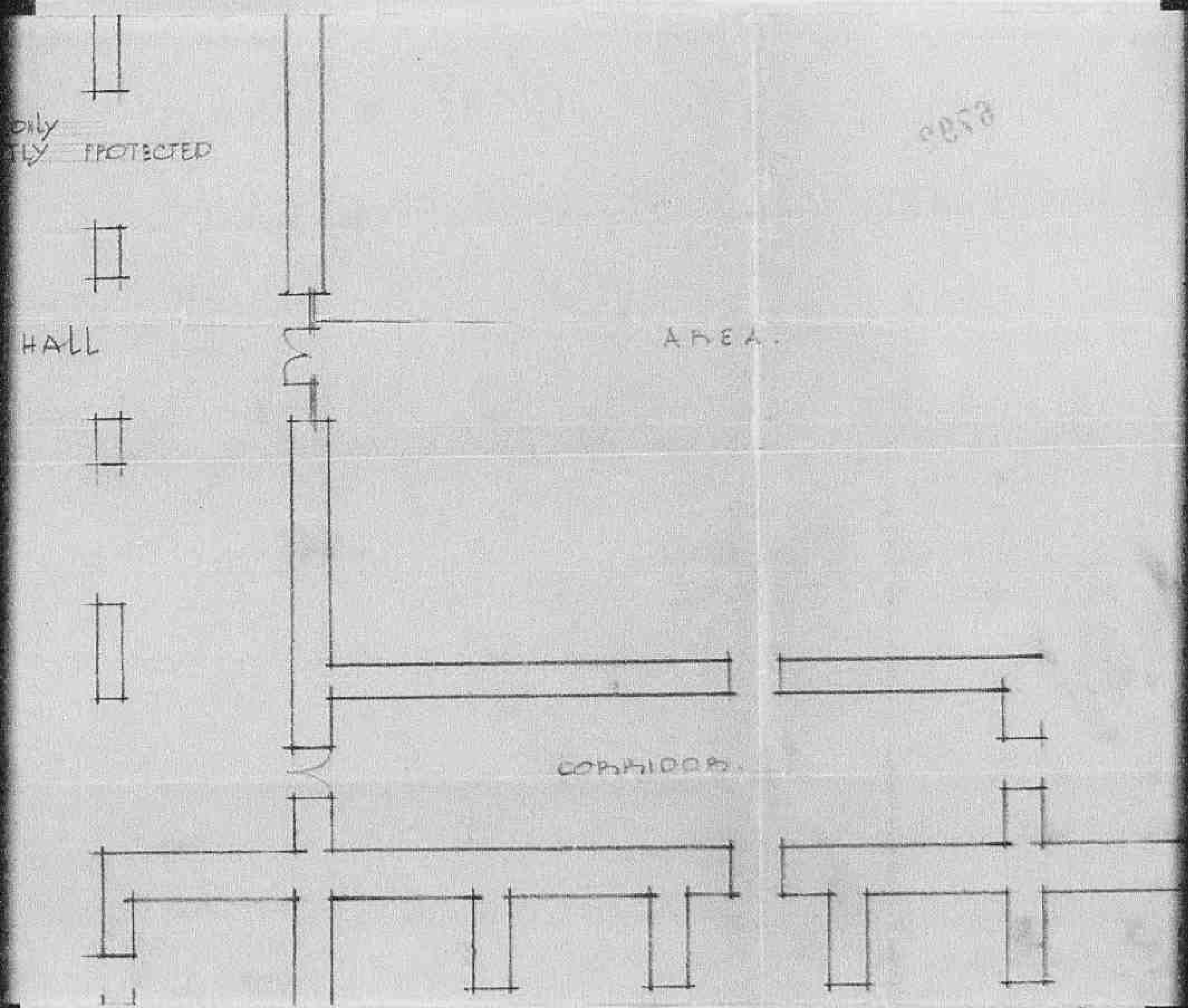

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PLAN OF GALLERY
IMMEDIATELY ABOVE
MAIN HALL

NOTE:
This table gives access to
all second floor museum
cases under the collections
support table.

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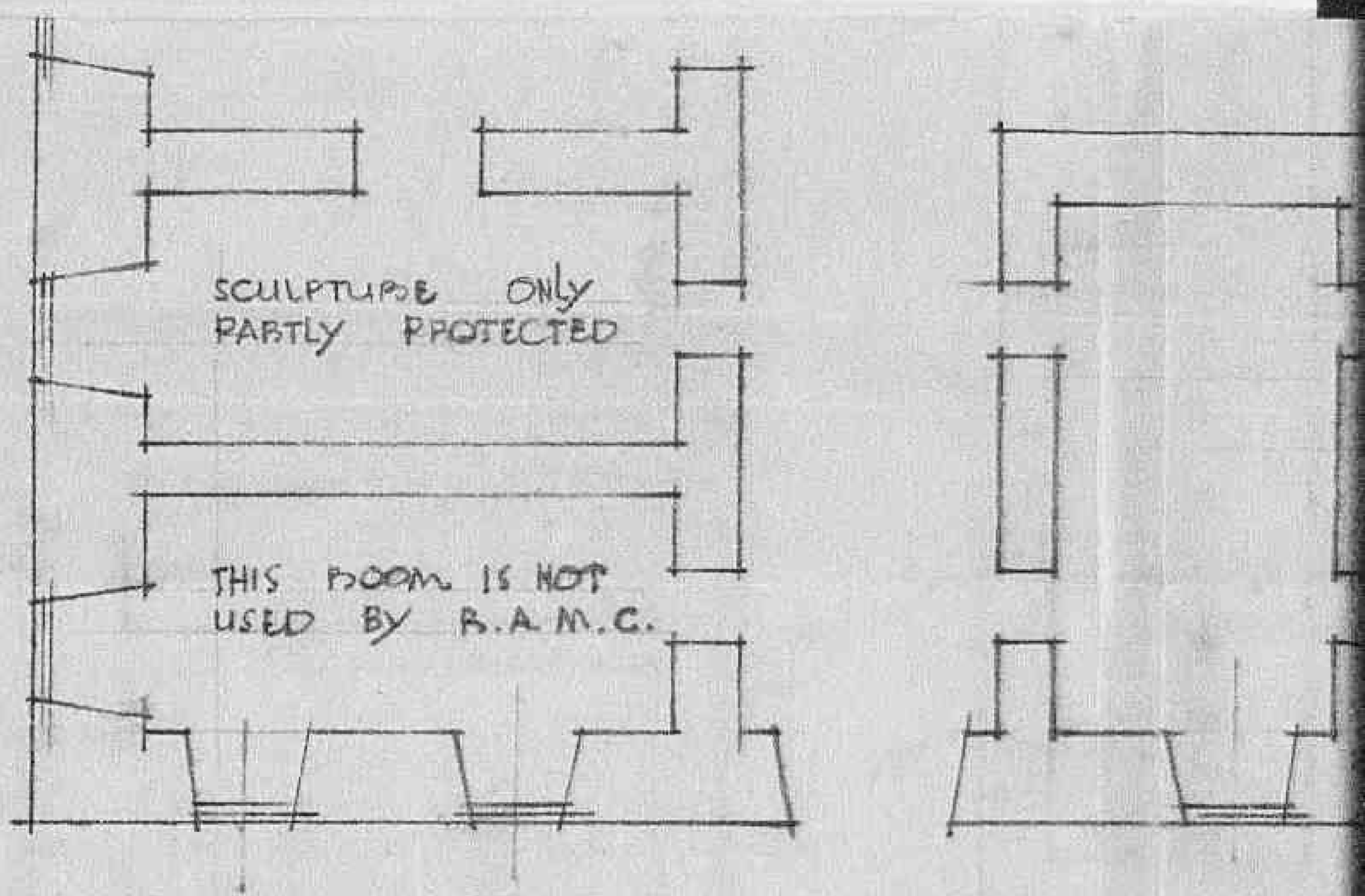

SCALE: APPROX. 16 FEET to 1 INCH

D.D.W.
ADV. ADMIN. ECH.
A.F.H.Q. C.M.F.

PART PLAN

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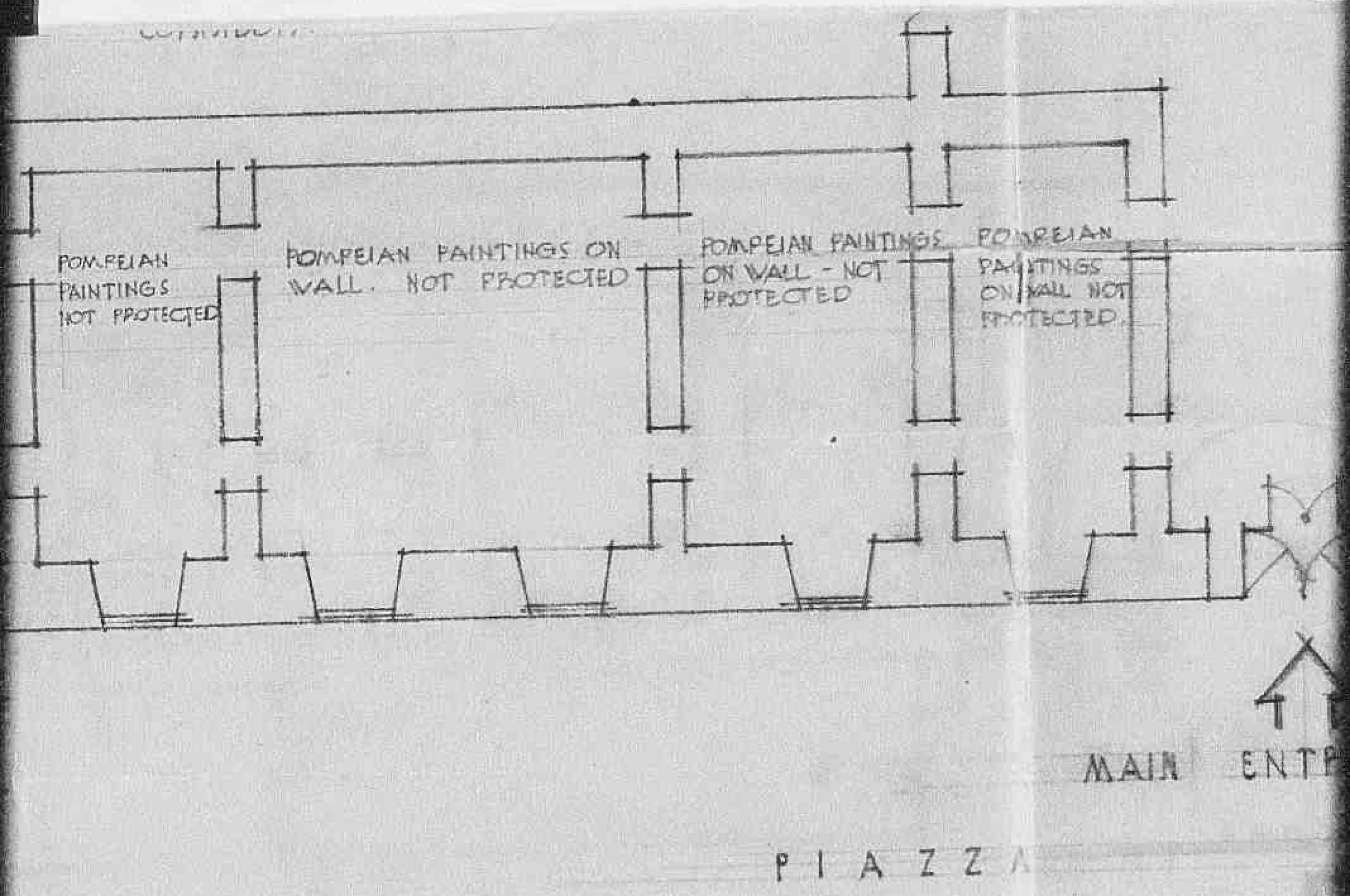
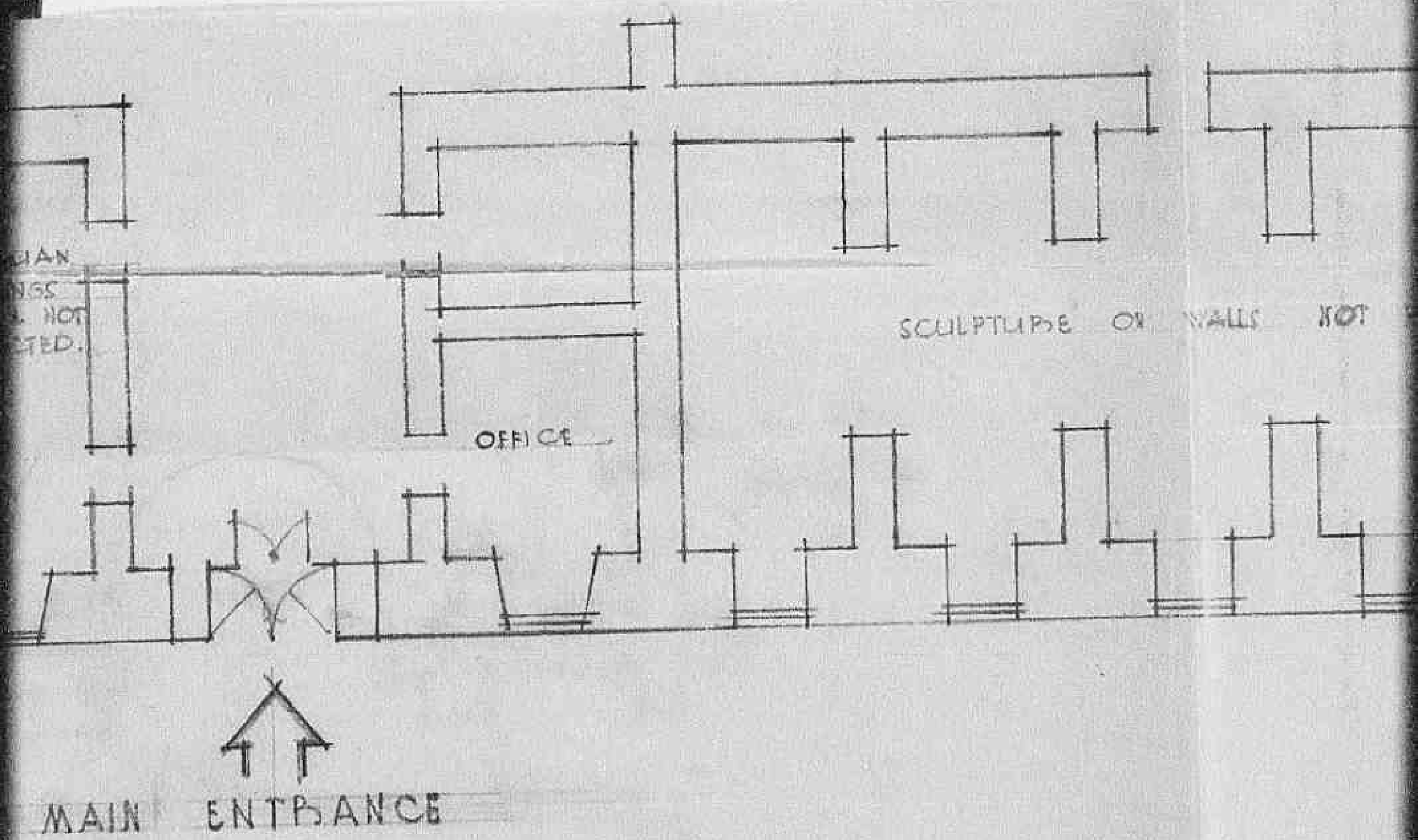


OF NATIONAL MUSEUM · NAPLES · A

from rough, paced survey.

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



CAVOUR

ES . AREA OCCUPIED BY B.A.M.C.

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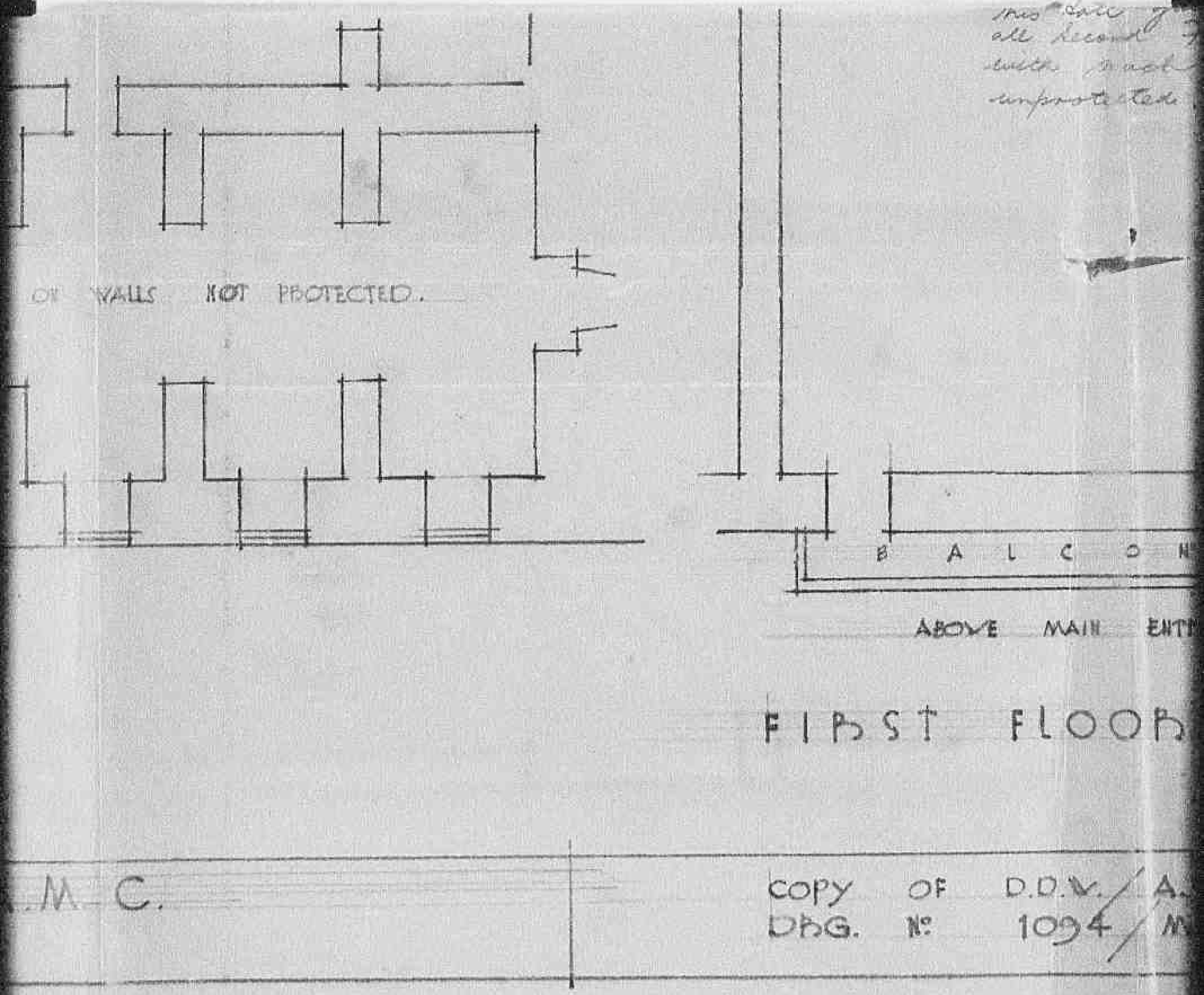

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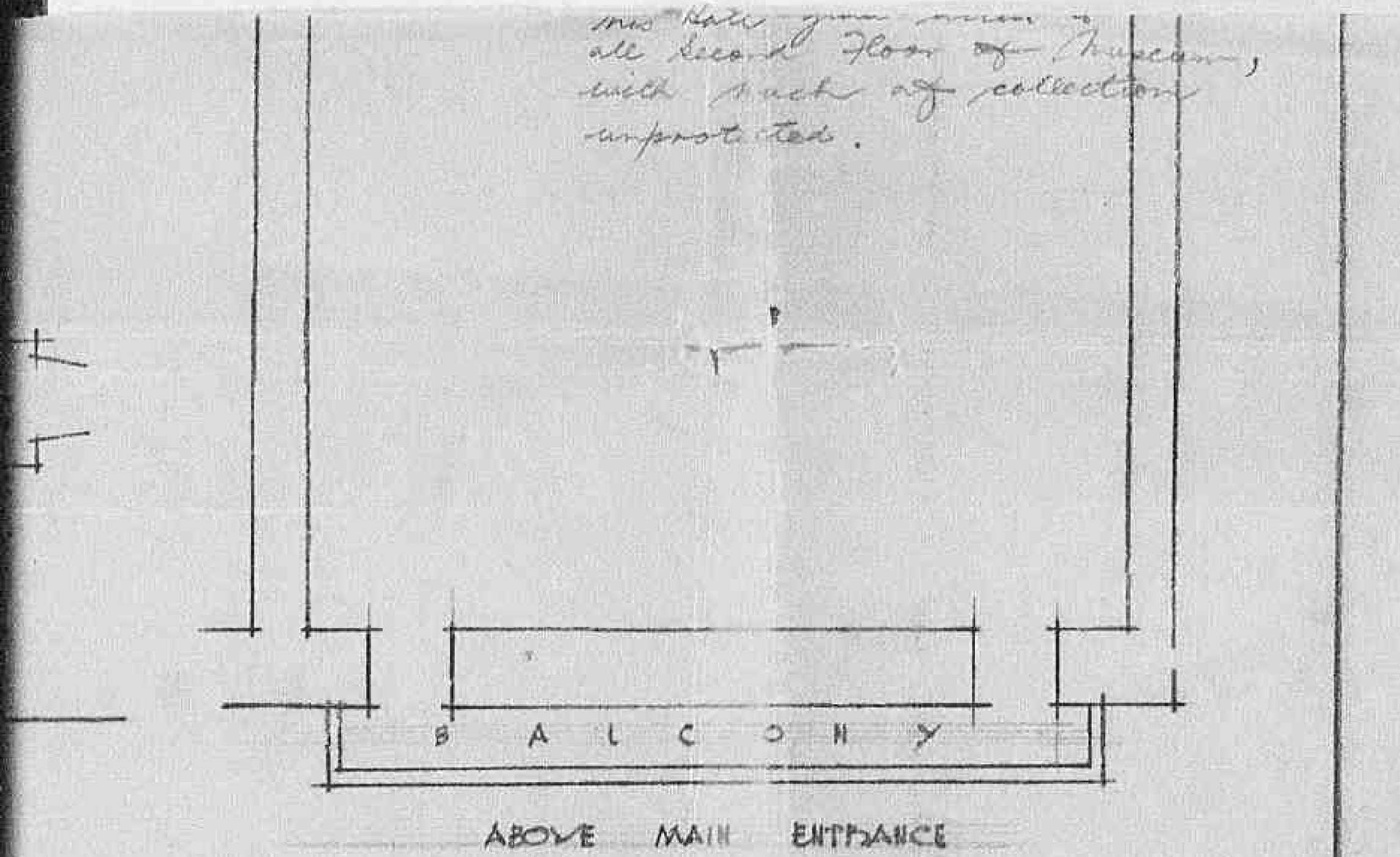

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COPY OF D.D.V. / A.E.E.Q.
DRG. No. 1094 / MISC.

COPY.

ANNEXURE 7.

January 12th 1944.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
NAPLES.

Together with the present letter we send to you a first list of the damages which some scientifical Institutes of this University have suffered because the occupation of Allied troops.

The list, of course, cannot be complete and exact as most rooms are still occupied by the troops and entrance in them is forbidden for our persons. Therefore it is impossible for us to proceed to an exact recognition of missing and damaged materials.

However we inform you that, in the limits of our possibilities, we are accomplishing this research; at present we can give to you the date reported in our united list.

As soon as possible we shall inform you of the definitive results of our researches.

Our valuation has been based on the esteem of materials; scientifical apparatus, furniture etc... at their actual value, which in a next future might be increased in a measure that cannot be fixed to-day, not even with the largest approximation.

With regard to the collections, gathered together by the efforts of several generations of learned men, their value cannot be translated in money; unhappily these irreparable losses in no manner can be in the future restored

About the scientifical apparatus which are missing or destroyed, we beg this Allied Military Government to examinate the possibility of their substitution; at least for those things strictly necessary to the scientifical life of each Research Laboratory.

As a great deal of the Institutes of this University are still occupied by the troops, the present valuation of damage is referred to the to-day conditions and not, of course, to the conditions at the age of the release of rooms. Therefore we think it will be useful that, as soon as you will release the Institutes, a Committee of your and our delegates, should be charged of esteeming the definitive damages.

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

date reported in our united list.

As soon as possible we shall inform you of the definitive results of our researches.

Our valuation has been based on the esteem of materials; scientifical apparatus, furniture etc... at their actual value, which in a next future might be increased in a measure that cannot be fixed to-day, not even with the largest approximation.

With regard to the collections, gathered together by the efforts of several generations of learned men, their value cannot be translated in money; unhappily these irreparable losses in no manner can be in the future restored

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IL RETTORE.

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

COPY. LIST ATTACHED TO ANNEXURE 7

UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES.

ESTIMATE OF THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE OCCUPATION BY ALLIED TROOPS.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

1.	Department of Geodesy and Astronomy	L. 100,000
2.	Department of Mineralogy.	L. 2,953,720
3.	Department of General Physiology	L. 1,500,000
4.	Department of Zoology.	L. 1,545,000
5.	Department of Anthropology	L. 635,000.
6.	Department of Comparative Anatomy	L. 812,000
7.	Department of Experimental Psychology	
8.	Department of Mathematics	
	Total.	L. 7,545,720.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

9.	Department of General Chemistry.	L. 50,100.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

10.	Various Departments.	L. 2,000,000.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY AND FORAGINGS.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE.

BUILDINGS OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE (PORTICI).

6790

11.	Department of Agronomy and Horticulture	L. 374,568.50
12.	Department of Vegetal Pathology.	L. 50,800
13.	Department of Agricultural Industries.	

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

5.	Department of Anthropology	L. 635,000.
6.	Department of Comparative Anatomy	L. 812,000
7.	Department of Experimental Psychology	
8.	Department of Mathematics	
	Total.	L.7.3[illegible]5,720.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

9.	Department of General Chemistry.	L. 50,100.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

10.	Various Departments.	L. 2,000,000.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

BUILDING OF THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE.

BUILDINGS OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE (FORNIOI).

6790

11.	Department of Agronomy and Horticulture	L. 374,368.50
12.	Department of Vegetal Pathology.	L. 50,800
13.	Department of Agricultural Industries.	
14.	Department of Agricultural Chemistry.	
15.	Department of Veterinary.	L. 57,000.
16.	Department of Apiculture and Silkworm Breeding	L. 10,580.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 8.

R. UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES - GENERAL PHISIOLOGY INSTITUTE.

Inventory of the educational and technical apparatus which we have found unable to be utilised.

1.	small balance.	Liros.	2.500
2	Epidiaxopic projectors		20.000
1	big fine adjustment balance.		30.000
9	Hand sliding Microtomi		50.000
1	Ultraviolet apparatus		20.000
26	microscopes (without the optical apparatus)		260.000
2	electrical thermostats		15.000
1	polarmeter		8.000
1	big "Dubosh" apparatus.		10.000
1	electrical resistance		12.000
1	big camera		30.000
2	dessicators		6.000
1	Projection apparatus (magica lantern)		30.000
1	Electrolytic contact breaker with platinum points (interrupter)		100.000
1	"Sartorius" microtom owned by Prof. Arpino		20.000
4	Freezing microtoms		40.000
Various apparatus. - for distilling.			10.000
1	Autoclave (sterilising box)		50.000.
		TOTAL.	753.500.

and many other glass objects of the chemical laboratory could be [illegible]

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

1	polarmeter	8.000
1	big "Debosh" apparatus.	10.000
1	electrical resistance	12.000
1	big camera	30.000
2	dessicators	6.000
1	Projection apparatus (magica lantern)	30.000
1	Electrolytic contact breaker with platinum points (interruptor)	100.000
1	"Sartorius" microtom owned by Prof. Arpino	30.000
4	Freezing microtoms	40.000
Various apparatus. - for distilling.		10.000
1	Autoclave (sterilising box)	50.000.
	TOTAL.	753.500.

and many other glass objects of the chemical laboratory owned by the above named Institute and some owned by Prof. Diamore: reagent preparation metallic tables, metallic cupboards, vivisection tables, surgical tables, surgical furniture and instruments, wooden cupboards, book cases, working tables, writing desks, wooden and metallic chairs.

Many books of educational, scientific value and importance have been damaged. Also numerous and valuable preparations of scientific importance for histologic use have been damaged.

What is above mentioned was intact before the English-American occupation.

The damages for the loss of all above mentioned amount to Lit. 1.500.000 =

Naples Dec 10th 1943.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 9.

Zoological Institute.

R. University of Naples.

The Zoological Institute is still occupied by M.P. so that it is rather difficult to ascertain damages, specially with regards to scientific instruments.

Beforehand it is to state that when the Germans, on September last, set fire to the "Royal Society Library" situated in the University building they limited their action passing through the Zoological premises to taking away only a photographic camera and a wireless set. Consequently the damages here under showed have been caused exclusively by American soldiers.

List of damaged instruments :-

Seven microscopes (for practice use) Zeiss and Koriska, of which all lenses are missing.	Lit.	62.000
One (bright) "camera" with looking glass for microscope drawings; lens and looking glass missing.	"	8.000
Big binocular microscope Siebert for microphotography; condensor, 3 object lens and photographic camera for the microphotography missing.	"	35.000
One dozen dissection lens; object lens missing	"	30.000
Three big binocular for dissection, of which remains only a few pieces of no use.	"	95.000
Four big microtoms of recent model (reichert); trolleys; blade holders missing.	"	35.000
More than 30 blades of a special type for microtome, useless because used by soldiers as ordinary razors	"	15.000
Precise scale of which is also missing the box of balance weights.	"	22.000
A big "autoclave" for bacteriology, seriously damaged	"	25.000
Two stoves for drying bacteriological use, and three submerged water ones.	"	35.000
Over one hundred surgical instruments for microsurgery	"	32.000
Photographic material destroyed or damaged, chemical reagent and glasses for chemical and microbiological research.	"	

6789

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.1/NND No. 785016

List of damaged instruments :-

Seven microscopes (for practice use) Zeiss and Koriska, of which all lenses are missing.	Lit.	62.000
One (bright) "camera" with looking glass for microscope, drawings; lens and looking glass missing.	"	8.000
Big binocular microscope Siebert for microphotography; condensor, 3 object lens and photographic camera for the microphotography missing.	"	35.000
One dozen dissection lens; object lens missing	"	30.000
Three big binocular for dissection, of which remains only a few pieces of no use.	"	95.000
Four big microtoms of recent model (reichert); trolleys; blade holders missing.	"	85.000
More than 30 blades of a special type for microtome, useless because used by soldiers as ordinary razors	"	15.000
Precise scale of which is also missing the box of balance weights.	"	22.000
A big "autoclave" for bacteriology, seriously damaged	"	25.000
Two stoves for drying bacteriological use, and three submerged water ones.	"	35.000
Over one hundred surgical instruments for microsurgery	"	32.000
Photographic material destroyed or damaged, chemical reagent and glasses for chemical and microbiological research.	"	25.000
Stationery.	"	10.000
School collections.		
One collection of over 1.000 microscopical apparatus almost destroyed.	"	58.000
Collection of many hundreds of large charts, mostly tracing the work of the Institute during 100 years of research	"	43.000
	lit.	585.000.

6789

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Copy.

ANNEXURE 9 (contd).

Zoological Museum Collections.

1.	"Schettino"'s Collection of Italian birds N.5 Royal Eagles missing.	Lit.	30.000
	N.40 woodpigeons and turkey-cocks missing	"	20.000
11.	Conchiliological collection. Over one thousand shell displaced. This destroys any scientific value.	"	35.000
111.	Great collection of exotic birds. This is a very large collection of many thousands specimens, many of which belong to a very rare species and some of them almost extinct. The collection has suffered severe damage as the soldiers, drawn by the gaudy colours of many specimens have taken away a lot, placing them as ornaments on lorries-mudguards. By first examination there appears to be missing the following exemplaries :-		
	1. Parrots group: 50 big exotic specimens.	"	150.000
	11. Migratory Columbia, very rare exemplary almost extinct.	"	120.000
	111. "Fly" birds of Southern America, 500 exemplaries missing.	"	100.000
	1V. Turkey-cocks group. About 30 exemplaries of "Gallus", "Pharaon" etc missing.	"	25.000
	V. Over 100 exemplaries of eagles, falcons, goshhawk, missing.	"	180.000
	V1. Ostriches group. A big ostrich exemplary damaged	"	20.000
	" " " " "Casuarius" damaged	"	10.000
	V11 Tucan group. Over 50 exemplaries missing.	"	200.000
	Mammal collection. Many exemplaries of monkeys and other big mammals damaged.	"	70.000
		Lit.	1.505.000

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specimens have taken away [illegible]
as ornaments on lorries-mudguards. By first
examination there appears to be missing the
following exemplaries :-

1. Parrots group: 50 big exotic specimens.	"	150.000
11. Migratory Columbia, very rare exemplary almost extinct.	"	120.000
111. "Fly" birds of Southern America, 500 exemplaries missing.	"	100.000
1V. Turkey-cocks group. About 30 exemplaries of "Gallus", "Pharaon" etc missing.	"	25.000
V. Over 100 exemplaries of eagles, falcons, goshhawk, missing.	"	180.000
V1. Ostrichs group. A big ostrich exemplary damaged	"	20.000
" " " " "Casuari" damaged	"	10.000
V11 Tucan group. Over 50 exemplaries missing.	"	200.000
Mammal collection. Many exemplaries of monkeys and other big mammals damaged.	"	70.000
	Lit.	1.545.000.

P.S. The assessment of damages suffered by the various collections of Museums cannot be, so far, definitive owing to permanence of occupation.
An instance :- Collection "Schettino" which is well known all over the world by scientists, has lost, owing to disappearance of some exemplaries, its light motif, which was to offer a complete representation of fauna of Italian birds. Some consideration apply to the others collections.
Conchiliological collection has been arranged by, at least three generations of experts.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 10.

List of missing and damaged educational and technical apparatus and articles which were in the R. University Anatomical Institute of Naples.

Missing apparatus and articles.

PARTICULARS OF OBJECTS.		Price for each.	Total price.
1.	About 100 microscopes objectives.	Lit. 2.000	200.000
2.	About 100 " eyepieces	500	50.000
3.	10 practice microscopes	5.000	50.000
4.	5 Binoculars for dissection.	6.000	30.000
5.	10 microscopes for research.	10.000	100.000
6.	1 big "Reichert" microscope	30.000	30.000
7.	1 microscope for examination of opaque objects	50.000	50.000
8.	2 microscopes for microphotographic camera	50.000	50.000
9.	2 typewriters	10.000	20.000
10.	20 microtor blades	500	2.000
11.	6 cupboards	3.000	18.000
12.	3 writing desks	2.000	6.000
13.	1 photographic apparatus	5.000	5.000
14.	4 objectives for this photographic apparatus	3.000	12.000
15.	500 Photographic plates	50.	25.000
			662.000

DAMAGED APPARATUS AND ARTICLES.

PARTICULARS OF OBJECTS.		Amount of damage.
1.	10 microscopes for research.	100.000
2.	3 writing desks.	5.000
3.	Institute premises.	20.000
4.	5 microtons	25.000
		150.000
	Missing apparatus and articles.	662.000

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10.	10 [illegible]	3.000	[illegible]
11.	6 cupboards	2.000	6.000
12.	3 writing desks	5.000	5.000
13.	1 photographic apparatus	3.000	12.000
14.	4 objectives for this photographic apparatus	50.	25.000
15.	500 Photographic plates		
			662.000

DAMAGED APPARATUS AND ARTICLES.

PARTICULARS OF OBJECTS.	Amount of damage.
1. 10 microscopes for research.	100.000
2. 3 writing desks.	5.000
3. Institute premises.	20.000
4. 5 microtons	25.000
	150.000
Missing apparatus and articles.	662.000
	812.000.

In addition to the above mentioned damages there have been caused important damages to an important collection of preparations for microscopes and to a collection of Paruya mummies ; the total of these damages cannot be valued in figures.

Naples Jan 5th 1944.

Signed.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 11.

R. University of Naples.

General Anthropology and Ethnology Institute.

List of damages caused to the Institute owing to occupation by troops :-

N.2 microscopes Leitz (Wetzlar) with 6 object lens and 6 eye pieces.	Lit.	60.000
One precise scale (to milligramme)	"	25.000
Box of weights for same.	"	3.000
One scale with two cups and box of weights	"	5.000
Typewriting machine "Underwood"	"	20.000
One American oak desk, with drawers.	"	2.000
Scientific instrumentary in complete collections of compasses "osteometrici-cefalometrici-goniometri of Broca-goniometer, cranioford, cefalometri of Virchow, Diapason series etc.	"	100.000
Apparatus in glass, laboratory glasses, stove, thermometers, alcoholmeters, cylinder, crystal ware, porcelain capsules and basins, histological colours etc.	"	20.000
Counterdrawings and rare models collection coming from France, Scandinavia, England, North and South America, Germany and Spain has been damaged in a severe and irreparable manner, and it is not possible to give the actual value. When the war will be finished it would be possible to get necessary pieces by the approximate expences of	"	200.000
A tropical photographic camera 9 x 12 with Zeiss lens F;1.4,5,	"	10.000
30 geographic linen charts of Italy, by Livi, for the wall.	"	30.000
Collection of scientifical dispositives for projection.	"	15.000
Albums and photographic collections of all the racial types in the world.	"	20.000
A big geographic Atlas, by De Agostini, and ethnologic Atlas.	"	10.000
4 electric stoves for large saloons of 5 Kw.	"	20.000
Collection of over 3.000 pamphlets destroyed.	"	15.000
24 chairs.	"	5.000
Furniture broken, damaged windows, glasses broken, electric installation removed; gown and skull-cap trimmed with ermine, carpets, stove and other damages. Books destroyed.	"	25.000

8785

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Apparatus in glass, laboratory glasses, stove, thermometers, alcoholmeters, cylinder, crystal ware, porcelain capsules and basins, histological colours etc.	"	20.000
Counterdrawings and rare models collection coming from France, Scandinavia, England, North and South America, Germany and Spain has been damaged in a severe and irreparable manner, and it is not possible to give the actual value. When the war will be finished it would be possible to get necessary pieces by the approximate expences of	"	200.000
A tropical photographic camera 9 x 12 with Zeiss lens F;1.4,5,	"	10.000
30 geographic linen charts of Italy, by Livi, for the wall.	"	30.000
Collection of scientifical dispositives for projection.	"	15.000
Albums and photographic collections of all the racial types in the world.	"	20.000
A big geographic Atlas, by De Agostini, and ethnologic Atlas.	"	10.000
4 electric stoves for large saloons of 5 Kw.	"	20.000
Collection of over 3.000 pamphlets destroyed.	"	15.000
24 chairs.	"	5.000
Furniture broken, damaged windows, glasses broken, electric installation removed; gown and skull-cap trimmed with ermine, carpets, stove and other damages. Books destroyed.	"	25.000
Anthropological, paletnological and ethnological collections have not suffered very much, but some weapons and tools coming from African and Australasian tribes.	"	50.000
	Lit.	635.000

P.S. The value and estimate of damage is only approximate for collection pieces as they cannot be found in any shop. They have been found or researched all over the world since about 200 years ago. For apparatus, instruments etc, prices have been given at actual rate, should it be possible to find them.

Naples January 4th 1944.

6785

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 12.

Partial list of apparatus and furniture missing from the Institute of Astronomy and Geodesy of Naples University.

N.B. This list is based on what the writer can remember after two brief visits to the premises of the Instituto.

It would be imperative to form a complete list to go with an assistant once or more times to the above mentioned premises to ascertain whether there are omissions from the list and further missing articles or if any of the articles here stated have been replaced.

APPARATUS.

1. 2 chronometres in original boxes and "cardanic" suspension; (Frodsham and Hausmann)

2. 1 radio receiver set with 6 valves (Allocchio e Bacchini)

3. 1 Barometer-altimeter "Salmoiraghi's".

4. 1 Quadrant for electric pendulum (Hipp-Haverger)

5. 1 Typewriter with table and accessories (Olivetti)

6. 1 electric transformer "O.G.E." for charging accumulators for Hipp pendulum (missing probably, also accumulators)

7. Some thermometers and (perhaps) some barometers "Martin."

FURNITURE.

8. 1 divan and 2 arm-chairs.

9. 1 hallstand walnut, with mirror.

10. 1 wardrobe (also containing papers, books and other articles which are probably left in the premises of the Institute, also the scholastic gown of the writer which, is also, missing).

11. 1 cupboard containing working tools (files, hammer, pincers, saw, screwdriver etc).

12. 2 electric heaters.

13. Some tables and writing desks, of which we cannot ascertain the

6786

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

3. 1 Barometer-altimeter "Schneirughi's".

4. 1 Quadrant for electric pendulum (Hipp-Favarger)

5. 1 Typewriter with table and accessories (Olivetti)

6. 1 electric transformer "C.G.E." for charging accumulators for Hipp pendulum (missing probably, also accumulators)

7. Some thermometers and (perhaps) some barometers "Porti."

FURNITURE.

8. 1 divan and 2 arm-chairs.

9. 1 hallstand walnut, with mirror.

10. 1 wardrobe (also containing papers, books and other articles which are probably left in the premises of the Institute, also the scholastic gown of the writer which, is also, missing).

11. 1 cupboard containing working tools (files, hammer, pincers, saw, screwdriver etc).

12. 2 electric heaters.

13. Some tables and writing desks, of which we cannot ascertain the quantity for the reasons stated above.

Naples Jan. 8th 1944

Signed : Prof. Vittorio Nobile.

6786

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

COPY.

ANNEXURE 13.

The und rsigned Dr. BRUNO MOLLICH, R. Superintendant to Gallories and historical Monuments of Campania, brings to the attention of the ALLIED MILITARY COMMISSION for the ascertainment of damages caused by the Allied troops to real or personal property of historic and educational importance, the following statements, in order to have them included and incorporated in the documents and special statements formerly produced or to be eventually produced at request of the above mentioned Commission on particular cases :

1. Historical buildings directly administrated by both the Offices under my management at present partially or totally occupied by the Allied troops are the following :-

a) Museo Nazionale "Duca di Martina" alla Floridiana.
b) Museo Nazionale di S. Martino.
c) Castel Nuovo
d) Palazzo Reale di Napoli
e) Palazzo Reale di Capodimonte (dependences and park)
f) Palazzo Reale di Caserta.

That is, most of the Institutes of which I am directly responsible as Superintendent of both offices.

2. No authority has yet authorised, by a regular declaration of requisition, the occupation of such buildings on the part of the Allied Troops.

3. Being but buildings generally used as Museums or residence of the Royal Family or Superintendent offices, they include not only personal property which are generally consid red as antiquities, but also furniture, books, documents and everything of general use of which keeping and protection the Superintendent is entrusted by Italian law, as they are strictly connected with the life and history of such palaces, museums etc., being also State property.

4. Many of the above mentioned objects (furniture, damasks, carpets, decorations, etc.) have often a peculiar historical importance of their own or not having it, they acquire it as being an important and indispensable part of the historical ambien where they are placed and whence they can not be removed by loss or damage, without damaging or impairing the historical importance of the ancient building and the possibility of restoring in due time its normal functioning.

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5. As a consequence of the [illegible]

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

f) Palazzo Reale di Caserta (dependences and park)

That is, most of the Institutes of which I am directly responsible as Superintendent of both offices.

2. No authority has yet authorised, by a regular declaration of requisition, the occupation of such buildings on the part of the Allied Troops.

3. Being but buildings generally used as museums or residence of the Royal Family or Superintendent offices, they include not only personal property which are generally consid red as antiquities, but also furniture, books, documents and everything of general use of which keeping and protection the Superintendent is entrusted by Italian law, as they are strictly connected with the life and history of such palaces, museums etc., being also State property.

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5. As a consequence of the occupation of the Allied Troops, the above mentioned material was removed and heavily damaged. Some of it has been taken away on a requisition order with no specification of the objects to be removed, which prevented any further identification of them. Some of it has been removed with no written orders, to places which are still unknown to us. A part of it was damaged or taken away by single soldiers or by people they were entertaining in such buildings. During the period of the occupation of the Allied Troops we have found many times forced both locks and doors of store premises and apartments not occupied by the troops.

6. As a consequence of the occupation of the Allied Troops, the staff of the Superintendence offices were deprived of its main task: vigilence and keeping of the most part of the above mentioned material of which, by law, it is responsible. Further it has not been possible to ascertain the real extent of damages and losses because of the prohibition of admittance to many premises occupied by the troops and of the disorder caused by the numerous removals and appropriations on the part of the Allied troops.

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

ANNEXURE 13 (contd).

The same difficulty of admittance and lack of vigilance is not a security for the stores of art treasures situated in the occupied buildings, since they are exposed to both removals and eventual dangers such as fires, water penetration or other occasional accidents which undermine the integrity and maintenance of the stored objects. - In the places where parks and gardens are to be found (which for their historical and monumental character are committed to the care of the Superintendence office by the law June 29th 1939, n. 1497, about the protection of Natural Beauties) the damage caused to plants and cultivations by means of abusive cuts or occasional ravages by mechanical means, are aggravated by the impossibility of carrying out the usual maintenance on the part of the competent employees of the Superintendence. - It is further to be noticed that the occupation on the part of the Allied troops of buildings damaged by bombs prevents the quick and urgent starting and the normal carrying out of repairing Works - which have been promoted and financed by the Allied Military Government - in order to avoid further damage to the monumental buildings.

7. For the above stated reasons, in my opinion the ascertainment of damages shall not be limited to the only objects generally considered as antiquities, but is to be extended to the serious general condition of all Institutes depending on the Superintendence office, after the occupation of the Allied troops.

8. Till now I have sincerely wished to collaborate with the Allied Military Commands in lodging the troops, deeming it was but a temporary short lasting occupation. But if such occupations are meant to last a long time, I hold it my duty to request a general supervision of the situation, as to establish once for all the guarantee connected with the serious responsibilities of my office, and with the statements of the Allied Government promising protection and respect of Museums and artistic Monuments.

9. I state, with utmost gratitude, that through the numerous interviews I had with the aim of limiting the extension of damages and possibly conciliating the necessities of the Allied Troops with the duties of my office, I have always found the most complete understanding and the deepest interest on the part of the Allied Officers of the Division for Monuments and Fine Arts of A.M.G., Reg. 3d. Naples. I am sincerely persuaded of the difficulties which have prevented more efficacious results in their kind intervention.

10. It is my opinion that because of the complex structure of the above mentioned buildings, it is not possible to isolate entirely the premises reserved as lodgings for the troops from those destined as repositories for historical objects and other State properties which have been committed to the care of the Superintendence office.

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

occupation of the Allied troops.

8. Till now I have sincerely wished to collaborate with the Allied Military Commands in lodging the troops, deeming it was but a temporary short lasting occupation. But if such occupations are meant to last a long time, I hold it my duty to request a general supervision of the situation, as to establish once for all the guarantee connected with the serious responsibilities of my office, and with the statements of the Allied Government promising protection and respect of Museums and artistic Monuments.

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11. I am sure that as long as the above mentioned buildings will not be evacuated and given back to the Superintendence offices, it will be impossible to ascertain the damages and losses occurred, or prevent their occurring again, or re-establish the order and the controls which are so necessary to the restoration of the full administrative responsibility conferred by Italian law to the members of the Superintendence offices.

12. I hope the Commission will extend to its competence the supervision of such general situation as to obtain from the competent Commands a decisive measure, in conformity with the importance of the matter under any point of view.

Translated.

Naples 7 Jan 1944.

Signed. Bruno Molajoli.
Il Soprintendente
alle Gallerie e ai Monumenti.

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

COPY.

ANNEXURE 14

AIM PLANNING INSTRUCTION NO 12.

DIGOT
MOST SECRET.

141F/3073/A
14 June 1943.

CIVIL RELATIONS.

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 entitled "Do's and Dont's", 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 authoritive and ensure 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 HONRIFIED. By ancient monuments is meant all monuments proper such as Greek temples, churches, museums, etc., as well as works of art like pictures etc. From the artistic and architectual point of view HONRIFIED is particularly rich in all monuments ranging from Greek, through Saracen, Norman, Angevin to 18th Century examples. The two governments desire to use the protection of monuments by the Allies as counter propoganda to German looting, official and otherwise, of works of art in occupied countries. C.A.. officers have been instructed to close all museums etc. and monuments where 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 Civil officers [illegible]

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

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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 transport of unnecessary loads is also an extra strain on our resources. Gifts, entertainment and a tendency to excessive hospitality are to be discouraged in the early stages, at any rate until we are certain that there is no ulterior motive behind them

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

(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 have ended, we shall probably have to maintain the country; suitable orders should therefore be given to prevent the unauthorised removal of, or damage to, anything essential to this purpose.

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.

Signed. W. Midsley Colonel
for Major-General.
Major-General i/c Administration.
141 Force.

DISTRIBUTION. :-

	Copy Nos.		Copy Nos.
Force 343	1-30	G.S.I.	90
12th Army	31-60	G (SD)	91
A.C. in C., Mediterranean	61	G (Trg)	92.
A.C. of S., G-3 AFHQ	62	M.G.	93
A.C. of S. G-4 AFHQ	63	S.A.O. (A)	94
C.A.O. AFHQ	64	D.Q.M.G.	95
War Office, M.O.4	65	A.G.	96
A.C. of S, G.P.D., War Dept WASHINGTON	67-68	'A'	97
C in C, MIDEAST	69-73	'Q'	98
C.C.S., War Dept WASHINGTON	74	Q (Plans)	99
C.O.S., AFHQ	75	Q (Log)	100
G-1(Br) AFHQ	76	Q (Mov)	101
AMGOT	77	RE	102
1 Canadian Division	78	Wks	103
C.G.S.	79	Medical	104
D.C.G.S.	80	Float	105
B.G.S. (Ops)	81	War diary	106-107
		File	108
		File 3150/	[illegible]

6782

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A.C. of S., G-3 AFHQ	62	M.G...	93
A.C. of S. G-4 AFHQ	63	S...O. (A)	94
C.A.O. AFHQ	64	D.Q.M.G.	95
War Office, M.O.4	65	A.G.	96
A.C. of S, O.P.D., War Dept		'A'	97
WASHINGTON	67-68	'Q'	98
C in C, MIDEAST	69-73	Q (Plans)	99
C.C.S., War Dept		Q (Log)	100
WASHINGTON	74	Q (Mov)	101
C.O.S., AFHQ	75	RE	102
G-1(Dr) AFHQ	76	Wks	103
AMGOT	77	Medical	104
1 Canadian Division	78	Float	105
C.G.S.	79	War diary	106-107
D.C.G.S.	80	File	108
D.G.S. (Ops)	81	File 3152/4	109
R.N.	82-84	Spare	110-120
R.A.F.	85-89		
War Office G,S. (P)	66		

6782

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

COPY. ANNEXURE 14 (cont.) APPENDIX "A" to Adm Planning Instruction No.12 dated 14 Jun 43.

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 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.

ON ENTERING A TOWN.

7. Post Guards on power stations, wireless, telephone and telegraph stations, banks, warehoused goods, 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 Marshall or Military Police.

8. Let shops and markets re-open 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. Essential 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.

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

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.

ON ENTERING A TOWN.

7. Post Guards on power stations, wireless, telephone and telegraph stations, tanks, warehoused goods, 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 Marshall or Military Police.

8. Let shops and markets re-open 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. Essential 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.

11. Consult your nearest Civil Affairs Officer about buying or requisitioning.

6789

DON'T.

1. Don't fraternise 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.

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

ANNEXURE 14 (contd).

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, entertainment, 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.

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RE FORWARDING FOREIGN INTELL. ON ATOMIC ENERGY

COPY.

ANNEXURE 15.

Subject : Wilful Damage and looting.

URGENT.

15AG/3112/A.2.
30 Aug 43.

7 Army
8 Army
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 of discipline in this respect are not always treated as seriously as they should be. It is the duty of officers and N.C.O's 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 obligation 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 Radar 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, aircraft 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.

Signed. W. Pideley, Colonel
For General
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

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

3. In addition to the legal and moral obligation 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.

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Signed. W. Pidsley, Colonel
For General
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
15 Army Group.

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 16.

RESTRICTED.

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 436.96 HPCOS)

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 DRGDS)

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 cultured 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

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

than one print of each [illegible] all sections and units are urged to consult with the [illegible] and Historian so that the best possible use can be made of the materials available. (AG 436.96 HPCOS)

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 PRS units or services for printed matter, they should request necessary printed forms of the headquarters so demanding. (AG 400.3 HPCDS)

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 unguarded 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 of irreplaceable nature of the objects taken or diverted to every day use.

4. 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 HPPCG)

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 :

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

ANNEXURE 16 (contd).

5. Units not provided second echelon maintenance facilities for the servicing of their vehicles will request in writing on the Ordnance Officer, FHS, necessary instructions as to attachment for such service.

(LG 451 DPGDS)

By command of Brigadier General PENCE.

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

OFFICIAL :

Signed L.F. Nickel.

Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

Distribution :

"A" "C" "P".

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

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

OFFICIAL :

Signed L.F. Nickol.

Lt. Col., A.G.D.
Adjutant General.

Distribution :

"L" "G" "P".

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COPY.

ANNEXURE 17.

CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782.

AG 000.4 (REPOS
(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 building 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.

Signed. A.W. Bence.
Brigadier General, AUS.
Commanding.

3 Incls :

#1 Appendix, Works of Art in Italy,
Zone Handbook No 6 Campania.
#2 Auxiliary List of Historical

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

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 building 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.

Signed. A.W. Pence.
Brigadier General, AUS.
Commanding.

3 Incls :

ø1 Appendix, Works of Art in Italy,
Zone Handbook No 6 Campania.
ø2 Auxiliary List of Historical
Monuments in Region III, Naples Area.
ø3 General Orders No 68, AFHQ, 29 Dec 1943.

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

COPY.

ANNEXURE 17 (contd).

CONFIDENTIAL.

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 (TRAJAN)
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.
MONEVERGINE :
CONVENT AND CHURCH, LORENTO, ARCHIVES S. GUGIELMO.
NAPLES : MUSEO NAZIONALE
MUSEO CIVICO FILANGIERI (PALAZZO CUORO)
CASTEL S. ELMO, CASTEL NUO OR ANGIOINO, CASTEL DELL'OVO.
SAN MARTINO, CHURCH, TREASURY ("DESCENT FROM CROSS" BY RIBERA).
SAN MARTINO MUSEUM, VILLA FLORIDIANO, ACQUARIUM,
PALAZZO REALE AND NATIONAL LIBRARY.
CAPODIMONTE, SAN CARLO OPERA HOUSE.
CHURCHES.
CATHEDRAL. S.CHIARA. S. DOMENICA. 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
RAVELLO: CATHEDRAL, PULPIT, CAMPANICE. PALAZZO RUFULO.
S. GIOVANNI DEL TORO, PULPIT, FRESCOES.
SALERNO. : CATHEDRAL, AMBONES, CANDELABRUM. SACRISTY.

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CATHEDRAL (S. MICHELE), 12th CENTURY, AT CASTEL VECCHIO.

CAVA DEI TIRRENI :
ABBEY AND ITS LIBRARY

GAETA : CAMPANILE
CATHEDRAL, PASCAL CANDELABRUM

MONTECASSINO:
ABBEY AND ITS LIBRARY, TREASURY.

MONEVERGINE :
CONVENT AND CHURCH, LORENTO, ARCHIVES S. GUGIELMO.

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. ACQUARIUM,
PALAZZO REALE AND NATIONAL LIBRARY.
CAPODIMONTE, SAN CARLO OPERA HOUSE.
CHURCHES.
CATHEDRAL. S.CHIARA. S. DOMENICA. CARMINE.
MONT'OLIVETO. S. PAOLO LAGGIORE.
S. SEVERINO CLOISTERS, STATE ARCHIVES.
S. GIOVANNI A CARBONARA. INCORONATA. S. LORENZO.
S. RESTITUTA, MOSAICS

PAESTUM : THREE GREEK TEMPLES.

POMPEII : MUSEUM, EXCAVATIONS.

HERCULANEUM : EXCAVATIONS

RAVELLO: CATHEDRAL, PULPIT, CAMPANILE. PALAZZO RUFULO.

S. GIOVANNI DEL TORO, PULPIT, FRESCOES.

SALERNO. : CATHEDRAL, ARCHES, CANDELABRUM. SACRISTY.
ALTAR FRONTAL OF IVORY (19th CENTURY).

SANT'AGATA DEI GOTI : CATHEDRAL.

SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS (NEAR CAPUA) : FRESCOES (11th CENTURY).

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ANNEXURE 17 (contd).

CONFIDENTIAL.

AUXILIARY LIST OF
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN REGION II.

Naples Province.

Acerra : Cathedral.
Ruins of Roman Bath.
Aversa : Convent of St. Lawrence.
Anfelice Palace.
Baia : Temple of Diana.
Temple of Mercury.
Temple of Venus.
Calvi Risorta: Cathedral.
Grotto of Saints.
Grotto della Formello.
Castle.
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.
Cerinola : Casa Aosti.
Casa Martulo
Casa Novelli
Casa Paracanolo.
Casaluce : Castle.
Cuma : Walls of Ancient Citadel.
Grotto of the Sibyl
Temple of apollo
Tomb of the Sibyl.
Galluccio : 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.
Sessa Aurunca : Castle.
Sorrento : Casa Correale.
Casa Veniero
Palazzo Porsale.
Teano : Roman Amphitheatre
Palazzo Fondi.

Benevento Province.

Benevento : Roman Theatre.
Provincial Library.
Piedimonte d'Alife :
Municipal Museum
Palazzo Cantani d'Aragona
Telese : Ancient Walls.
Roman Circus and Amphitheatre.
Alife : Roman Tomb of the Glabriones
Cainazzo : Roman Forum.
Castello
Sant'Agata dei Goti : Castello
Santa Croce del Sannio :
Baronal Palace.

Avellino Province.

Avellino : Dogana Palace
Caracciolo Palace
Provincial Library.
Solofra : Orsini Palace.
Montemiletto : Castle.
Baronal Palace.

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Museo Stazione.
Palace of the Lyceum.

Carinola : Casa Aceti.
Casa Martulo
Casa Novelli
Casa Parascandolo.

Casaluce : Castle.

Cuma : Walls of Ancient Citadel.
Grotto of the Sibyl
Temple of apollo
Tomb of the Sibyl.

Sorrento : Casa Veniero
Palazzo Sersale.

Teano : Roman Amphitheatre
Palazzo Fondi.

Benevento Province.

Benevento : Roman Theatre.
Provincial Library.

Piedimonte d'Alife :
Municipal Museum
Palazzo Gaetani d'Aragona

Telese : Ancient Walls.
Roman Circus and Amphitheatre.

Alife : Roman Tomb of the Glabriones

Cerreto : Roman Forum.
Castello

Sant'Agata dei Goti : Castello

Santa Croce del Sannio :
Baronal Palace.

Avellino Province.

Avellino : Dogana Palace
Carracciolo Palace
Provincial Library.

Gesualdo : Castle and Chapel.

Montemarano: Castle.

Monticchio : Castle.

S. Guglielmo al Goleto : Abbey.

Calitri : Gesualdo Palace.

Teora : Castle

Zungoli : Castle.

Montecalvo Irpino : Pignatelli Castle.

Solofra : Orsini Palace.

Montemiletto : Castle.
Baronal Palace.

Torella Dei Lombardi : Castle.

Lagnoli Irpino :
Town Hall.
Monastery of S. Francesco a Folloni

Bisaccia : Castle.

Ariano Irpino : Castle.

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ANNEXURE 10.

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U.S. R E S T R I C T E D.

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 authorised, 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 offence 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.

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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.

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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.

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ANNEXURE 19.

U.S. RESTRICTED.

These instructions apply
to U.S. Troops only except
as otherwise noted.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY.
APO 464, U. S. Army

EMR/RHT/wrp
9 December 1943.

E-X-T-R-A-C-T.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS No. 19.

1. Acquisition of Bivouacs, Billets and Storage Space.

1. 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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Comdg.

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/s/ Tate
/t/ Tate

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3. Restricted Premises.

4. 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.

5. 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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