

785016

ACC 100001145/302 20901/1 COMMISSION OF ENQUIRIES
NOV. 1943 - MAR. 1944

⑨ Brig. Lush requests a copy of Collier report for transmission to London. 10.iii.44. Will take this up with Adv. AFHQ, also one for Washington.

1. Via Civil Affairs W. Dept. to American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Historic Monuments in Europe
2. Advise Monuments office Act, CAB. War Office, London

Done. 10.3.44.

Personnel at Adv. Admin. Ech. AFHQ:

Brig. Paton	A	
Brig. Ritchie	Q	
Majr. Field	DAQMG 2	Plamban 165
Lt. Col. Hoare	165	

10.iii.44. Lt. Col. Hoare will enquire into forwarding of above documents and has promised a copy of covering note. ~~done~~

17.3.44 Signal sent to AFHQ by Plamban requesting forwarding to Woolley & Washington of copies of reports.

46.0

46.0

785016

C.A. Br
CONFIDENTIAL

S-1147

SUBJECT :- Property of Historical and Educational Importance
in ITALY - Preservation of.

HEADQUARTERS

1 APR 1944

A.C.C.

HQ, AAI (ADM BHL),

CMF.

AAI/5060/A(P3).

30 Mar '44.

Executive Commissioner,
A.C.C.

4608

1. With reference to the report of the Allied Commission of Enquiry on the above subject, the following recommendations were included :

- (a) That an ABCA pamphlet be prepared as soon as possible outlining the history of civilisation and art in ITALY and pointing out that whereas the Germans look upon collections of objects of art belonging to other countries chiefly as lucrative fields for looting, the United Nations regard themselves as trustees for such possessions so long as they are in occupation of an enemy country.
- (b) When the new edition of the booklet "The Soldier's Guide to ITALY" is printed it should contain a few strong passages somewhat on the lines suggested in (a) above, with particular reference to pilfering, souvenir hunting, carving and writing of names on monuments and similar thoughtless and vulgar damage.

2. ABCA have stated that a pamphlet on the lines of ABCA bulletin is now under preparation and will be distributed on a generous scale. It is not, however, proposed to reprint the Soldier's Guide to ITALY.

CMF/AI.

Copy to :- '0'.

C.O. Paton.
Brigadier,
D.A.C.

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

EJDM/bmp

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20901/1FAA

25 March 1944.

Subject: Commission of Enquiry, Particular Recommendations.

To : Executive Commissioner.

1. The present situation with regard to the particular recommendations of the Collier Report (para. 76, a-f) is as follows:

4607

- a. Museo Nazionale. Recommendations accepted.
- b. Pompeii. Recommendation for a permanent police-picket amended to flying visits by C.M.P.
- c. Capodimonte, Capuccino Hermitage. Recommendation accepted.
- d. Royal Palace, Naples. Recommendation turned down at the instance of P.B.S.
- e. San Martino. Recommendation turned down at the instance of P.B.S.
- f. Lists of Furniture etc. Recommendation turned down by A.A.I. on grounds of administrative complexity.

2. Subject to the reservation set out below, I am inclined to accept all these decisions with the exception of 5.b (Pompeii) upon which I will report separately.

3. San Martino. The building is intrinsically important and contains, in addition, (in the chapel and storage-wings), important artistic and historical material which cannot be moved. Nevertheless the Italian troops have not so far done any serious damage and appear to be aware of their responsibility. Under the particular circumstances I would recommend that

785016

- b. Pompeii. Recommendation for a permanent police picket amended to flying visits by C.M.P.
- c. Capodimonte, Cappuccino Hermitage. Recommendation accepted.
- d. Royal Palace, Naples. Recommendation turned down at the instance of P.B.S. *File 200-411*
- e. San Martino. Recommendation turned down at the instance of P.B.S. *File 21*
- f. Lists of Furniture etc. Recommendation turned down by A.A.I. on grounds of administrative complexity.
2. Subject to the reservation set out below, I am inclined to accept all these decisions with the exception of 5.b (Pompeii) upon which I will report separately.

3. San Martino. The building is intrinsically important and contains, in addition, (in the chapel and storage-wings), important artistic and historical material which cannot be moved. Nevertheless the Italian troops have not so far done any serious damage and appear to be aware of their responsibility. Under the particular circumstances I would recommend that they be allowed to remain.

4. Royal Palace, Naples. As was to be feared and despite the most cordial promises of cooperation from the A.Q.M.G. and the D.D.W. at A.A.I., a lot of senseless damage has already been done in the process of "renovation". I append a draft letter for your signature, which should afford reasonable safeguards against further such damage. As you know, we have all along found "gentlemen's agreements", however cordial, very unsatisfactory in practice.

5. Lists of furniture etc. I am personally very doubtful whether the enforcement of this recommendation would have been of much practical value to the IFA&A Subcommittee.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETDW/cap

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20901/MFAA

17 March 1944.

Subject: Collier Report.

To : Executive Commissioner.

4606

1. I visited Adv. Admin. Echelon AFHQ again this morning in connection with the Collier Report and the position is as follows:

2. General Recommendations of Report (issue of orders etc.) Brig. Ritchie is today drafting these with our recommendations in front of him. As soon as it is complete he is going to give me a fuller opportunity to discuss his final draft before submitting it.

3. Recommendations particular to Naples district. I will submit a separate report shortly, but would like first to be able to talk them over with Brig. Ritchie, who was in great haste this morning.

4. Copies of Collier Report. Main AFHQ have already been signalled requesting them to forward copies to Advisor on Monuments and Fine Arts, C.A.E., War Office, and to the corresponding organisation in Washington.

5. ABCA Pamphlet. I have also been asked by the A.E.C. to produce an ABCA pamphlet, no doubt as a result of the Report. It has to be in by 1 April. Do you wish to see this before submission?

J. B. Ward Perkins

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

Yes please

WAL

Good. Thank you

17/3/44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INFORMATION DIVISION

TO : Director Monuments
& Fine Arts
Sub - Commission

2167/INFO
9 March 44

SUBJECT: Interior Report by the Allied Commission of
Enquiry

Reference attached copy memo: from MGS - AFHQ

1. It is thought that the Sub-Commission is in possession of a copy of the a/m report.
2. May confirmation of this please be given to this HQ.



F.E. GILLETT
Capt 5 Innis D.G.
Deputy Director
Information Div

4805

Report given by me on
phone promptly on
receipt of this
request. B.H.P.

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

TEJ/cag
5th March 1944

MGS: 619.3

SUBJECT: Damage to Historical Monuments

TO : H.Q., A.C.C.

1. One copy of the Interim Report by the Allied Commission of Enquiry into alleged damage to historical and educational property in Italy has been received here from G-1(B).

2. Have you seen a copy of the report? If not this Section's copy can be made available on loan. Certain of the recommendations made in the report are of particular interest to A.C.C.



T. B. JACKSON,
Major

785016

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

Ref/341/23/CA

9 March 1944

SUBJECT: AFHQ Commission of Enquiry on Requisitioned
Monuments Report.

TO : Administrative Section. (For Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives).

4653

1. Reference 20901/MFA&A of 21 February appropriate acknowledge-
ment has been made to HQ ACMP (Adm Ech) in respect of Copy No 4232
and record of evidence.

2. HQ ACMP (Adm Ech) have informed this Headquarters that they
have no further supplies of this report which they can spare.

3. For your information they had 12 copies with the record of
evidence and these were distributed as follows:

- 6 copies to AFHQ
- 1 copy to HQ ACC (No 4252).
- 1 copy held in Flambo file
- 4 copies held in reserve for probable use
by London and Washington.

[Signature]
NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel, Cavalry,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS
FORWARD ENZELON
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

21 February 1944.

In reply refer to:
20901/AFMAA

SUBJECT: AFHQ Commission of Inquiry Report.

TO : Executive Commissioner, RMG Section.

1. Ref. 20901/AFMAA dated 21 February 1944, subject: AFHQ Commission of Inquiry on Requisitioned Monuments, to: Executive Commissioner.

2. Since the dispatch of the above-mentioned letter, the Subcommission has received a copy of the Report of the Commission appointed by AFHQ to enquire into damage done by Allied Troops of Occupation to Monuments etc. This report comprises:

- a) Covering Letter dated 19 February 1944, this copy no. 4232
- b) Report, "confidential", comprising three parts and Appendix A totalling 26 legal size pages, mimeographed.
- c) Record of Evidence (also labeled Appendix A) totalling approximately 83 (numbered) legal size pages, mimeographed, and one plan.

3. It is requested that appropriate acknowledgment be made to AFHQ Adv. Adm. Section, GAF.

4. At the same time it is requested that further copies be requested for the following purposes:

a) Four copies of both the Report and the Evidence for the "gatherings" which the Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives prepares monthly. These contain matter of all sorts relative to the work of the Subcommission and are distributed as follows:

- 1) For file. It is desirable to have a complete "gathering" on file as well as the copies of the documents included which are filed separately in their appropriate places.
- 2) For AFHQ for file, as requested.
- 3) For transmission through channels to the SS Co. Station on the Salvage and Protection of Historic Monuments etc., Washington, DC
- 4) For transmission through channels to the Adviser on Monuments and Fine Arts, Civil Affairs Branch, War Office, London.

b) Four copies for the Civil Affairs Training Center, Shrinvenham, Eng. If received in time these can be dispatched by an officer leaving this Hq. for that theatre.

c) One copy for dispatch to the ~~AFHQ~~ Civil Affairs Branch of the Middle East Forces.

- 2 -

5. It is felt that the detailed examination given of the report and the evidence are sufficient to justify the above distribution of nine complete copies despite the bulk of paper involved.

6. Should an ample supply of copies, particularly of the Report, be available, the Subcommittee feels that in view of the importance of its contents and recommendations and the fact that it is classified only as "confidential" further distribution might well be made to the various Schools of Military Government and Civil Affairs Training Centers in the US and Britain. Copies should also be circulated, at least for temporary examination, among the various Officers of the Subcommittee in the Regions. The Subcommittee could profitably dispose of at least 12 copies of the Report alone.

7. In sum, it is requested that if the supply justifies, there be secured for the Subcommittee

9 Copies of the Report and the Record of Evidence
12 Copies of the Report alone.

4601

P.A. WILLIAM HENRIKSSON
Major, P.A.
Director.

Copy to 20215.

Subject:- Commission of Enquiry.

APHQ ADV ADM ECHELON

CTF.

A.P.H.Q.

=====

108/02. 4232

19 Feb 44.

2. An interim report by the Commission dated 21 Jan 1943 has now been received. Two copies are enclosed. Further copies follow.

3. The Commission's recommendations are summarised in paras 76 and 77 and Action is being taken to implement them all, except 76(f) which requires that all units in ITALY should be called upon to make lists of furnishings in their possession, wheresoever obtained. This would necessitate all units making inventories and involve the staffs at this and lower formation HQs in a considerable amount of work, which would not be justified by the practical results achieved.

Where the assistance of your HQ is required, e.g. under para 77(k), a separate communication will be addressed to you.

4. In his letter dated 5 Feb forwarding the report the President stated :-

"The Commission's recommendations in the report are confined strictly to measures for the prevention of further loss and damage. The Commission wish, however, to recommend in addition that the scientific departments in the University of Naples should be vacated by troops as soon as may be practicable, so that these departments can be restored to order and their studies resumed".

This recommendation is agreed and is being communicated to G.C. Peninsular Base Section.

5. This HQ concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commission in the first sub-para of para 79 that detailed investigation into the position in the occupied mainland of ITALY other than CALABRIA is unnecessary. It is therefore recommended that the enclosed report should be accepted as final as to the mainland of ITALY and that the Commission should be disbanded.

6. In regard to SICILY, your attention is invited to the Commission's views expressed in the last paragraph of the report.

If it is desired that

only copy
* one
rec'd from
R. M. Butler
21 Feb 44

48.0

Where the assistance of your HQ is required, e.g. under para 77(k), a separate communication will be addressed to you.

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6. In regard to SICILY, your attention is invited to the Commission's views expressed in the last paragraph of the report.

If it is desired that detailed investigation should be carried out in SICILY, it is requested that a new Commission to undertake the task may be appointed by your HQ. The present Commission have been fully employed on their investigations for a month. The members of it all hold other appointments and the President is C.O.C. No. 3 District which was established on 9 Feb 44.

Copy to:- ACUT.

ACC.

No. 3 District (without copy of report).

PBS.

Major-General Collier (without copy of report).

G-4.

A (without copy of report).

for *W. G. Collier*
Major-General, *King*
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer.

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Extra Copies

341/18/CA

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PKBR/njd

Subcommission Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

In reply refer to:
20901/MFAA

21 February 1944.

SUBJECT: AFHQ Commission of Enquiry on Requisitioned Monuments.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

4598

1. The Director has been informed by Major General Collier, who was president of the Commission of Enquiry on Requisitioned Buildings in the Naples area, that the Commission has rendered its report to AFHQ, and that a copy of the report was sent to Major T. Sizer, who represented the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission of ACC on the Commission of Enquiry.

2. Major Sizer has left for another theatre, and apparently his copy of the report has been forwarded to him.

3. This Subcommission thus has no copy of that report for its file. May application be made please to AFHQ for a copy of this report to replace that sent to Major Sizer.

Signed by
Major
P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS *Bailie*
Major, R.A.
Director *B&D*

Copy to:
GEO Adm. Section

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

12 January 1944

Evidence submitted by Capt. Mason HAMMOND, Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer to AMG Hq., 15 Army Group, to the Commission of Enquiry into damage done by Allied Occupation Forces to Monuments in Naples.

1. You have asked me to place on record certain incidents which 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.

2. 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, perhaps me if they had seen the notice on my door, and one asked for wine. The lady stated that earlier their storeroom on the ground floor had been broken into and much linen and other furnishing taken. She could not identify the nationality of the soldiers who molested her.

3. 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 that 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.

4. Yesterday morning I interviewed Cav. Perito, 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 flashlights. They had not taken anything.

5. Cav. Perito 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. Perito 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.

-2-

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 a 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.

4597

6. 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 and 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.

7. 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.

8. I have consulted again with Cav. Perito and am quite prepared to accept his, and incidentally Dr. Molajoli's, statement that it is impossible without great expense 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. Nothing has been done and Cav. Perito states 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.

Submitted under oath by

MASON HAMMOND
Capt. AC

-2-

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

31 Dec. 1943.

Memorandum to: Major HARRY AMO/ACC representative on the
Commission of Inquiry into damage done by
occupying troops.

Subject : Forceful entry of three soldiers into a
private apartment in the Palazzo Reale.

4595

1. This memorandum is addressed to you not in the hope that anything can be done about the incident reported but to serve as a small example for the Commission of Enquiry as to the problems raised by the uncontrolled billeting of troops in such Monuments as the Palazzo Reale. A copy will be submitted to Region 3 Hqs., through Major Gardner, Chief of Division of Monuments and Fine Arts.

2. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent of Monuments for Campania and the Director of the Royal Palace, I have been permitted to occupy two rooms of an apartment of an absent court official in the Royal Palace, Naples.

3. This evening, on my return, two ladies from the apartment below stopped me on the stairs and asked me if I had sent three soldiers to enter and examine their apartment. I replied that I had not and that any dealings I had with the Palace would be through the Director. They then related the following:

4. The apartment belongs to Oreste MARIA, the Chief Inspector of the Palace Police for the Prince of Piedmont. He has been cut off at Rome and the apartment is occupied by his elderly widow, her daughter, and the daughter's son, a small boy. The daughter's husband is in Sardinia so that the three are alone and unprotected in the apartment.

5. They have had constant difficulty with troops entering this part of the Palace, which is not used for billets and on which "Off Limits" notices have been placed by the US Officer in charge of the unit recently moved out of here. They asked if I could make more forceful notice but it is my experience that troops disregard "off limits" notices when there is no MP to enforce them. In the past, troops broke into their store rooms on the ground floor and took a good deal of household goods. They used to keep the main door to the stairway bolted but troops climbed in through windows. Now that I have to get in, they can no longer bolt the door.

-2-

6. This afternoon, about 1600 hrs., the daughter was out and the widow and ill child were alone in the apartment. Three soldiers knocked at the door and when the lady refused entrance they forcefully shoved her aside. Only one spoke a little Italian but they claimed to be police, though she states that they had no arm-bands or other insignia of police. They might, of course, have been CIC. They went all through the apartment and when they saw two electric stoves one apparently said that they might do for the "commandante" upstairs. They could only have known of my occupancy, if they in fact were referring to me, if they had already been upstairs and seen the notice which I placed on my door. As they left, the one who spoke some Italian asked the lady if she had any wine, apparently because she had two big decanters in the bathroom which had been used for water. I gather that the lady is something of a prohibitionist from her condemnation of wine.

4596

7. The three left without doing any damage or taking anything.

8. As usual, the lady could give no specific information. She spoke of two being clothed in linen and one in a wool uniform with a long jacket. It may even be doubted if they were US soldiers. It is probably too much to expect the Italians to demand identification and to put up a stiff front against such incursions.

9. This incident illustrates the difficulty which is faced in getting concrete evidence sufficient to fix guilt for damage done by occupying troops.

a) The troops have no respect for notices and do not hesitate to pretend to obstructions or orders which do not exist.

b) The Italians do not have the strength or sense to demand certificates or written regulations etc.

c) The Italians do not secure any evidence which would suffice to identify the culprits.

10. The lack of centralized control in the Palace and the numerous possibilities of entrance make it at present impossible to prevent such incidents. Only two solutions are possible:

a) Either Allied soldier-guards must be posted much more numerously than at present.

b) Or the various entrances to the Palace must be locked or walled, save for one and a rigid control must be exercised at that. Furthermore the troops billeted in the Palace should be responsible, as far as conduct goes, to some one officer.

-2-

-3-

11. If the Royal Navy and the Italian Navy should be quartered in the Palace without adequate control measures both as regards closing off the parts not used for billets, ensuring adequate policing, and having a responsible officer in charge of their conduct, the situation is likely to get worse rather than better.

4594

MASON HARRISON
Capt. AC
SFMAA Officer, 15 Army Group.

-3-

2 App. 2 to an official
 Memo prepared by Capt.
 Hammond for Col.
 Clabough. See 20340.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 MAIN HEADQUARTERS
 SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

31 December 1943

Memorandum to: Col. Clabough, Military Government,
 Civil Affairs Section, WD Washington.

Subject: Damage to Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
 by Allied Troops in Sicily.

4593

1. This memorandum is submitted by me in virtue of the fact that I was AMGOT Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments in Sicily until AMGOT was absorbed into AMG on 24 Oct. 1943. Since the records of Sicily remain in AMG Hq. Region 1 (Palermo) and I am in Naples, the memorandum depends on memory only. 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).
2. It should be stated that in Sicily the occupying troops respected Monuments, as the Temples at Segesta and Agrigento, the Norman churches of Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù, etc. Naturally there were cases of names being written or similar defacements but no more than might be expected from tourists.
3. It should be further stated that works of art were 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 pried 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 a wall.
4. It should be further stated that much damage was done to cultural institutions during the first days of occupation in various cities by civilians, who looted freely.
5. The chief damage reported from occupying troops was to educational institutions in 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 who strewn the contents of the herbarium (dried plants in big sacks) all about the storeroom. The scientific buildings of the University of Palermo were similarly occupied by US hospital units and the contents stored, but it was reported that soldiers took pieces of instruments if they needed them.

-2-

6. 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 there of a General meant the maintenance of a reasonable discipline.

4592

7. Italian prisoners under US control did some damage to the Casa, a Norman palace in the Caserma where the prisoners were quartered. Co-operation to remedy this was, however, secured from the CO.

8. 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 a victorious occupation.

9. Information is not sufficiently accurate to permit of specific instances in other parts of Sicily. A plan to collect a dossier in MF&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.

10. Though the damage was slight compared to what had occurred about 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 stage of occupation by the issuance of orders which should reach the lowest unit commanders; by the presence of a competent AF&A Officer; and by the provision of adequate guards and patrols to enforce orders and actively protect monuments and cultural institutions.

b) To control billeting; by using monuments and cultural institutions 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 securing respect from occupying troops and cannot be depended upon adequately to police buildings against visit and pilfering by troops.

Mason Hammond.
Capt. AC

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Copy 2
m 4.
Argentina
5 1 5

29 December 1943

Subject: Damage to monuments.

4591

To : See distribution.

1. Major Sizer is Headquarters AMG/ACC representative on AFHQ Commission of Inquiry presided over by Major General Collier.

W. GUETERBOCK
Brigadier

Distribution:

1-ACC, Brindisi
1-Col. Spofford
1-Executive Officers
1-Monuments & Fine Arts Subcommission

20908

1A

See Memoranda

of 18 Nov
13 Dec

and letter

of 20 Dec -

Herein for

damages to mounds inflicted
by our own troops.BM Peebles
S/SGT

13 Jan 44.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

BEST COPY POSSIBLE
FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

785016

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 3, APO 464 U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education. 1 November 1943

TO: Commanding Officer, HQ, Region 3, AMG 1 NOV: 1943.

1. The Head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts reported to Headquarters, Region 3, AMG on 19 October 1943 coming from the island of Ischia where he had been temporary C.A.O.
2. An initial inspection with Italian museum authorities revealed the following conditions:

(a) MUSEO NAZIONALE: No direct damage to buildings by bombs but majority of windows broken. All important paintings had been removed from frames months ago and sent out of the city. Most of the Pompeian subjects have been removed to ... All large sculpture on first floor remains in place and is protected by sand bags and wooden framework. All small sculpture has been removed to places of safety. On all floors minor objects of collection still in cases. Building is not open to general public but some civil government offices have been established on first and second floors; the entire situation here is very well controlled by competent Italian authorities. It is most strongly recommended that at no time will the museum be requisitioned for any military purposes.

(b) MUSEO NAZIONALE, DI S. MARTINO: No direct hits by bombs but most of the windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The historical church of S. Martino has been sand-bagged in part, and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms. It seems inadvisable to use any part of this historical monument to quarter troops as access is available from any part to the whole structure including the abovementioned church and cloisters.

(c) MUSEO PALLACIALI: Building not damaged by bombs but windows broken. Collection had been removed to safety at a villa at Nola where a large part of it was burned by the Germans as they evacuated that city.

(d) THE CASTLE NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors and caused a direct hit to the centre of the

situation here is very well controlled by competent Italian authorities. It is most strongly recommended that at no time will the museum be requisitioned for any military purposes.

(b) **MUSEO NAZIONALE DI S. MARTINO:** No direct hits by bombs but most of the windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The historical church of S. Martino has been sand-bagged in part, and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms. It seems inadvisable to use any part of this historical monument to quarter troops as access is available from any part to the whole structure including the abovementioned church and cloisters.

(c) **MUSEO VILANCIELLO:** Building not damaged by bombs but windows broken. Collection had been removed to safety at a villa at Mola where a large part of it was burned by the Germans as they evacuated that city.

(d) **THE CASTEL NUOVO:** Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the centre of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to the basement and has weakened the entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa S. Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be moved. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the building, and all parts used by them have been put out of bounds to all troops.

(e) **CASTEL SANT'ELIO:** Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

(f) **THE PALAZZO REALI:** Direct hits by many bombs, the roof caved in in many places, all windows broken and many parts of this important monument, the residence of the Crown Prince, exposed to the elements. The ceilings of both the Royal Chapel and Royal Theatre were destroyed by bombs, and rooms are now open to the sky. The greater part of the paintings, furniture and decorations of the Palace have been removed but still many objects remain. American troops are quartered on the ground floor of the Palace, and all upper floors have been placed out of bounds to troops, as some looting of locked rooms has already occurred.

2.

(g) THE BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE: Situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. This section has had many bomb hits but the most important books had been removed to safety outside the city. The part of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the library had been broken into, and such objects as medals, books and typewriters had been stolen. Officers of troops occupying the Palazzo Reale had already placed all sections of the library out of bounds. The quartering of troops makes it impossible for the direct or and library guards to live on the premises and thus give closer protection. An effort is being made to have space made available to them.

(h) BIBLIOTECA STORIA PATRIA: This library is located on the top floor of one of the wings of the Castel Nuovo. It is the most important library in Italy dealing with the historical background of Naples, and unfortunately none of the books was removed prior to bombing. All rooms have been badly damaged; the reading room had a direct bomb hit; and the damage to the Torre S. Giorgio buried many valuable books and manuscripts in the wreckage. The entire library is still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the top floor and every effort is being made to secure a suitable and safe place on the ground floor. At present all available space for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A. Battery (British) and it is hoped these troops can be quartered elsewhere.

(i) BIBLIOTECIA ISTITUTO ORIENTALE: This important library is now occupied by Allied troops and efforts will be made to find quarters for these elsewhere in order that this important library may be better protected.

(j) POMPEII: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompeii was hit by over 150 bombs. Much damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Casa di Sallustiana, Fortuna, Vetii, Cryptoportico, Peristile and Theatre. The greatest danger now to Pompeii is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

(k) CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named S. Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th

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(k) CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to bombing damage. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some 50 churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named S. Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th century virtually destroyed; the church of the Gerolomini, the dome hit, and half of the important coffered ceiling destroyed; S. Giovanni Carbonara, the entire roof destroyed and many great monuments and frescoes exposed to elements; S. Maria Annunziata, great dome and stucco work by Vanvitelli badly damaged; S. Maria del Carmine, coffered ceiling completely destroyed and roof gone; S. Paolo Maggiore, choir and main altar destroyed, important ceiling paintings by Stanzone half destroyed, and roof gone.

3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken: (a) On 2 Oct 45 Naples City M.C. requested guards from 82nd Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo N. di S. Martino and other historical monuments.

3.

(b) Contact was made with the Superintendents of the museums who are the local representatives of the Minister of Fine Arts.

(c) Constant protests were made by the Naples City H. A. G. against the quartering of troops in museums, libraries, and other historical monuments.

(d) Directors of various historical monuments were provided with "off limits" signs.

4. The task of safeguarding historical monuments and important collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their historical importance as monuments. The result was that museums, universities, royal palaces and libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art, books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art.

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5. Immediately following the arrival of the head of the section of Education and Fine Arts, the following steps were taken:

(a) Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, libraries, and excavations, and all directors of libraries. All badly damaged monuments were visited and all officials concerned were requested to have an immediate survey made by the civil engineers and immediate reports made of material and funds needed to provide the necessary protection to insure against further damage from the elements or possible collapsing of walls and for the salvaging of works of art from the wreckage.

(b) Additional "off limits" signs were provided for monuments occupied in part by troops.

(c) Recommendations to evacuate certain monuments occupied by troops were made.

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all troops in order that they might be guarded against looting.

5. Immediately following the arrival of the head of the section of Education and Fine Arts, the following steps were taken:

(a) Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, artists, and excavations, and all directors of libraries. All badly damaged monuments were visited and all officials concerned were requested to have an immediate survey made by the civil engineers and immediate reports made of material and funds needed to provide the necessary protection to insure against further damage from the elements or possible collapsing of walls and for the salvaging of works of art from the wreckage.

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(c) Recommendations to evacuate certain monuments occupied by troops were made.

(d) Contacts were made with Commanding officers of troops quartered in historical monuments in an attempt to obtain better guarding of sections still occupied by the collections, and to prevent further looting.

(e) Lists of historical monuments in advance areas were provided to all SACs in order that they might be guarded against looting in case they had been damaged and requests made for detailed information on any damage sustained by such monuments.

(f) With Italian Museum authorities Acerra,versa,Capua,Pompeii and other cities in Region III were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labour and funds for protection against further damage.

6. (Refers to Education.)

7. Several projects for seasons of opera,symphonic concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated, approved if the states are available (because of their cultural orale benefits).

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4.
3. The following recommendations are made:

- (a) That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.
- (b) That due to the difficulties outlined in para. 4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be supplied for their guidance.
- (c) That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

(d) (Refers to Education.)

(signed) PAUL GARRETT

Major A. U.S.
Division of Education
and Fine Arts.

H ADJUTANT RS

R GION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOV AREA

A.P.O. 464, U.S. ARMY.

MEMORANDUM:

TO :

Colonel Edgar Miskine Hume.

18 November 1943

1. The Superintendent of the Museo Nazionale has informed me that the British Medical Corps, No. 10, Base Depot, Medical Stores, has requisitioned a large part of the museum as a medical depot and intends to quarter troops in rooms now occupied by the collection and to install a kitchen in the court.

2. The museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Etruscan collection.

3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a

and Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS

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2. The Museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Pompeian collection.

3. Because of the nature of the building it is impossible to close off any section, and troops would have access to the entire structure its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only 40 men in the building, but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a short time the entire building is taken. I have seen too many occupied historical monuments, such as the Palazzo Reale, the Castel Nuovo, the Biblioteca Nazionale and the University reduced to a shambles by troops to foresees any other destiny for the Museo Nazionale.

4. I cannot protest too strongly against such a requisition. The continued requisitioning and pillage of historical monuments in Naples is furnishing just the type of propaganda that the Germans & Fascists use with telling effect. Further, once troops are quartered in the midst of one of the greatest collections of all Italy, I can not assume any responsibility for its safety.

(signed) PAUL G. ROBERT

Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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HEADQUARTERS

REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

APO 464, U.S. ARMY

MEMORANDUM:

13 December 1943

SUBJECT: Requisition of entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta.

TO: COLONEL EDGAR BRISKIN, HUME.

1. This office has been informed that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta has been requisitioned and that all the custodians and state employees charged with the care of the Palace, its contents of fine arts and the Park are to be moved out at once.

2. The Palace has been used as a depository by the Superintendent of Museums of Campania and contains the following art objects:

- a) Over 500 framed paintings;
- b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
- c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
- d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect VANVITELLI.
- e) 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
- f) Large collection of 15th and 16th cent. drawings.

A large of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

3. The conditions of the requisition were discussed to-day at Caserta with Major SMITH of the Advanced Echelon AFHQ. He stated that he had orders to take the entire palace and intended to requisition also a lot of the usable furniture. He expressed his willingness to allow the custodians to segregate the more valuable furniture which could then be moved from the Palace with the books and other art objects. He has already given orders to the custodians to hang as many of the paintings as possible, disregarding the fact that many of the rooms of the Palace have marble facings or are covered with valuable brocades, all of which would be seriously damaged by nails.

4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr. BRUNO MOLAIOLI, Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to use it because of the present situation of requisitioned buildings in the city of Caserta.

- a) Over 500 framed paintings;
- b) About 1000 pieces of furniture.
- c) 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta,
- d) 700 drawings by the 18th cent. architect VANVITELLI.
- e) 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
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4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr. BRUNO MOLAJOLI, Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to house it because of the present situation of requisitioning in all parts of Campania.

5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some section of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsible custodians can check constantly on the condition of the Palace and its contents. This is in keeping with the instructions I have had for the safeguarding of all monuments and fine arts. If military necessity requires the requisitioning of furnishings which are officially listed as works of art, complete receipts should be furnished to Dr. Molajoli relieving him of his responsibility.

(signed) PAUL GARDNER

Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. Army

1st December 1943

SUBJECT: November Report of Division of Education and Fine Arts.

TO : Commanding Officer, HQ., Region 3, A.M.

I. The Division of Education.

* * * * *

II. The Division of Fine Arts.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.
During the month of November, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

- a. The Church of San Eligio: church proper almost completely destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can be restored; the important Gothic portal is intact.
- b. The Church of San Croce in Purcatario: entire church almost completely destroyed by bombing.
- c. The Church of San Lorenzo: this important Gothic church which was being restored before the war, badly damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against further damage.
- d. Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: a recent bomb fell a few feet from the wall of the north wing of the Palace, shattering all glass, breaking many window frames and doing some damage to the Palace Museum. All windows in the apartments of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta have been repaired and the Civil Engineers have prepared a project for closing all other windows in order to prevent further damages to the interior of the Palace and the museum contents.
- e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to segregate the archives in certain rooms and to have those valued up.
- f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred of libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strenuously urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.

g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is endangered by bombs.

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and actions taken:

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- f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred of libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written stringently urging that this important institution be vacated at once of all troops.
- g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is unamaged by bombs but the part in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with the Commanding Officer whereby the Aquarium may be visited by parties of troops, thus providing the institution with much needed funds.
- h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for immediate and necessary precautions to prevent further damage.

Outside Naples

- a. Cabita: this important historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and several important monuments were struck.
1. Museo Provinciale Campano. One third of the building destroyed by bombs. The greater part of the collection was still in situ. A project has been approved to salvage all works of art from wreckage and this is in progress under the supervision of the Director.
2. The Cathedral. Building virtually destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can ever be restored. A project has been approved to salvage works of art from the wreckage and to consign the to the Museo Provinciale.

i. Excavations of Pompeii: project to erect temporary protections over sections exposed by bombing, to strengthen weakened frescoes and to recover monuments buried by bombing. Cost of entire project (through June, 1944) 700,000 Lire.

g. Amphitheatre at Pozzuoli: project to erect temporary walls and custodian quarters destroyed by bombing; in order to safeguard monument. Cost of entire project: 44,000 Lire.

h. Other projects are being prepared by the Civil Engineers, notably for the Church of Il Gesu' Vecchio, the Palazzo Reale at Naples, the Church of Santa Chiara and those mentioned in paragraph 1.

4. On 17 November 1943, the Museo Nazionale di Naples was requisitioned by 10 Base Depot Medical Stores as a depot for medical stores and for the quartering of troops. At least seventy-five percent of the world famous and important collection is still in the museum. The requisition was reported at once, every attempt was made to have the requisition freed, alternate space was proposed, but all to no avail. As far as is known, the building will be occupied in the future.

5. Major Ernest De Wald and Captain Sidney Maugh of the Division of Fine Arts, Region IV, A.C., have been in Naples the latter part of the month. They have given invaluable assistance in the preparation of lists, the inspection of monuments in the province and generally in the functions of this office.

6. Other activities of the Division of Fine Arts include:

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which have projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 20 December, 1943 with the approval of A.C.

b. After several conferences with the Superintendent of Antiquities and the Director of the Excavations, entrance and value fees for Pompeii were set. These are, entrance fees: for officers and civilians, 10 Lire; for soldiers, 5 Lire; and guide fees ranging from 100 Lire to 200 Lire based on the size of the party.

c. The requisitioning of the San Carlo Theatre for the use of Allied Forces made necessary several conferences to assure the opera season.

d. A number of interviews were given to newspaper correspondents which have resulted in favorable publicity for the functions of A.C.

e. Assistance was given to Lt. Clayton of the British Navy in a series of moving pictures being taken in Naples. Part was devoted to the protective measures already in progress in several churches.

f. Conferences were held with the Directors of the Conservatory of Music and the School of Fine Arts in reference to the salaries of their faculties and the requisitioning of their building and equipment.

g. Numerous requests for repairs from churches, not listed as historical monuments, were considered and recommendations were made regarding their requests.

h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

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h. Because of the importance and contents of the Benedictine Abbey at Montecassino, every effort has been made to protect it from damage by combat operations.

III. Recommendations.

1. It is again recommended that because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

2. In view of the unfortunate requisitioning of the National Museum of Naples and the continued reports of looting by troops of occupied monuments, it is most strongly recommended that a list of fine arts monuments, libraries and archives be prepared and assurance be secured from the highest command that they will not be requisitioned for military purposes except with the authorization of the Commanding General.

PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.
Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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3. Other important churches not badly damaged.
 B. CASERTA: the Palazzo Reale was hit in several places by bombs, the most serious damage being sustained in the Chapel. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for shoring up the chapel colonnade to prevent its complete collapse. Temporary covering of the roof and closing in of windows is being carried out by Allied Military Authorities under the supervision of the custodian and of the Palace. The fountains of the Park slightly damaged by mines.

C. SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE: The Roman Amphitheatre and all churches safe.

D. SANT'ANONIO IN FORMIS: this important church with lith c. frescoes practically undamaged. One enemy shell destroyed one window and small part of frescoed wall on left side. Civil Engineers instructed to close opening to prevent further damage to frescoes.

E. CHURCH OF SAN PRISCO: church and chapel with important 5th c. mosaic undamaged.

F. PICIANO: important medieval chateau mined and bombed by enemy and practically destroyed. Fine Guiness-Milanese collection of paintings still in chateau in packing boxes. An attempt was made by head of Division to remove these on 13 November, 1943 but this was impossible as town was being shelled and all bridges leading to town are destroyed. An attempt will be made later to remove the most important parts of collection.

G. AVELLINO: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe.

H. TRACOLLANO: many paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the Biblioteca Nazionale are stored here in the Benedictine Monastery. All are safe and in good conditions.

2. The following protective measures were taken for the safeguarding of monuments and fine arts.

a. A list of monuments was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III AIG, on 3 November 1943 which included (a) buildings in Naples which should never be requisitioned for military purposes and (b) monuments which are occupied by troops and for which requisitions should be lifted.

b. A list of monuments in the forward areas was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AIG, for guidance of combat units.
 c. On 11 November 1943, trucks were furnished the Superintendents of Museums for the removal of their office equipment, library and museum files from the Castel Nuovo where it was being ransacked and looted by occupying troops.

d. On 14 November, 1943, accompanied an officer from the Inspector General's Department of HQ. 5th Army to the Accademia and Palazzo Reale to investigate looting by occupying troops which had been reported by Italian authorities.

e. Periodic visits have been made to all monuments in Naples occupied by troops to check on the safety of collections and libraries still in place.

portant parts of collection.

6. AMALFI: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe.

7. ATACONTE: many paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the Biblioteca Nazionale are stored here in the Benedictine Monastery. All are safe and in good conditions.

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e. Periodic visits have been made to all monuments in Naples occupied by troops to check on the safety of collections and libraries still in place.

9. Funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Museums for the following projects of a purely protective nature:

a. Church of the Gerolomini: project to construct temporary roof and scaffolding to hold up damaged collapsed ceiling. Cost of entire project: 710,000 Lira.

b. Church of San Giovanni a Carbonara: project to erect temporary roof over entire church, choir and chapel. Cost of entire project: 495,000 Lira.

c. Church of San Paolo Maggiore: project to construct temporary roof over church and chapels. Cost of entire project: 486,000 Lira.

d. Palazzo Reale of Naples: project to wall up repository of state owned furniture. Cost of entire project: 50,000 Lira.

e. Museo Provinciale Campano at Capua: project to salvage and remove to safety part of collection buried in section of building demolished by bombs. Cost of entire project not yet estimated but 20,000 Lira. more available for present.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MAIN HEADQUARTERS

SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES:

31 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: Forward Echelon of Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts,
and Archives, AMG Hq. Report for December, 1943.

TO : Lt. Col. Cripps, Executive Officer, Administrative Di-
rectorate, AMG Hq.

1. The Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives was included among those to remain at Palermo when AMG Main Hqs. moved forward to Naples. The monthly report of the Director will therefore be prepared in Palermo and this is only an interim report of the activities of those members who reached Naples during the month.

Personnel

2. Capt. Mason RALPH and T/5 Nick J. LEFINO were relieved of assignment in AMG Hq. and assigned to AMG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. RALPH was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARDNER. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Sub-Commission offices in AMG and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under orders to AMG Hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAO instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.

3. Major Theodore STZER left Palermo with the Main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.

4. Major J. B. Ward PARKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

Office etc.

5. The Subcommission of Naples has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bide, AMG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Command, a telephone has been installed and the staff secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it soon may be, report, the office space will be inadequate.

6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers who are working on it.

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2. Capt. Mason HAMMOND and T/5 Nick J. DEFINO were relieved of assignment in AMG Hq. and assigned to AMG Hq. Region 3 and proceeded by air to Naples where they reported to Region 3 Hq. on 13 Dec. Capt. HAMMOND was assigned to the Division of Monuments and Fine Arts under its chief, Major Paul GARRETT. For lack of office space in Region 3 Hqs. Capt. Hammond and T/5 Defino installed themselves in the Subcommission offices in AMG and so far as their duties with Region 3 permitted acted on behalf of the Subcommission pending the arrival of further members. They are now under orders to AMG Hq., 15 Army Group but a telegraphic order from the DCCAO instructed them to remain in Naples pending further orders.
3. Major Theodore SIZER left Palermo with the Main Hq. convoy and reported to Naples on 24 Dec.
4. Major J. E. Ward PERKINS (Br) reported direct from the Middle East to Naples on 24 Dec.

Office etg.

5. The Subcommission of ITALIA has been assigned two offices, nos. 16 & 34 (adjacent), on the fifth floor (terzo piano) of the Provincia Bldg., AMG Hq. Naples. Through the cooperation of the staff of the Hq. Command, a telephone has been installed and furniture secured sufficient for the present personnel plus two. Should the whole Subcommission as at present constituted, or increased as it soon may be, report, the office space will be inadequate.
6. The only typewriter available is Capt. Hammond's personal portable. With three officers whose handwriting is not too legible, the work of the office has been handicapped by lack of a typewriter.

Operations

7. Capt. Hammond's activities belong to Region 3.
8. Major Sizer was appointed on 29 Dec. the Headquarters AMG/ACC representative on AFHQ. Commission of Inquiry into alleged damage and looting by occupying troops, presided over by Maj. Gen. Collier. The Commission is now taking evidence and examining monuments and cultural institutions which have been used as billets, or subjected to entry by occupying troops.
9. Major Perkins has been examining the Monuments of Naples.
10. The effectiveness of the members of the Subcommission has been almost nullified by shortage of transport. If transport were available, their services could be placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Division of AFHQ, Region 3, or they could conduct field enquiries on behalf of the Subcommission.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U. S. ARMY

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Monuments of Fine Arts and Cultural Institutions of Naples
occupied by Allied Troops.

TO : Brigadier General ARTHUR W. PENCE, C.O., P.L.S. 4386

1. Complying with your request, herewith the list of monuments of fine arts and cultural institutions of Naples which are occupied by Allied Troops.

a. The Palazzo Reale of Naples. This important Royal Palace still contains a large amount of state furniture and houses several libraries, the most important of which is the National Library, one of the largest libraries in Italy. The Director of the Library has reported many instances of breaking into the Library since the occupation of Allied troops, and of looting. The Custodian of the Palace has made several complaints that state furniture has been carried out of the Palace in Allied trucks. It is claimed that some of this furniture is in quarters occupied by English troops in the Museo San Martino on the Vomero. This claim is being checked. The units occupying the Palace are: American: Co. Det. P.D.S., C.O. Capt. T.S. Pitts. French: Cie de Base, 301/3 Bureau, C.O. Lt. Mario. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, C.A. Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston.

b. Museo San Martino. Most of the collections have been removed from this Museum but the architectural monuments, the Church of San Martino and the cloisters are an integral part of the Museum. There have been no complaints of vandalism here. The units occupying the Museum are: English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "C" Troops, C.O. Maj. Winston. Italian: Det. 10th Art., C.O. Col. Grande; Det. 31st Inf., C.O. Col. Mancini.

c. Castel Nuovo. This Castle built by the Angevin kings is one of the oldest monuments in Naples. Architecturally, it is of the great importance. The important library, Storia Patria, is situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the castle. There were claims of vandalism in the early days of the occupation of Naples. The librarian claims that it has been broken into several times and books taken. The units occupying the Castle are: British Navy: Supply Depot. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, C.O. Maj. Winston.

d. The University of Naples. This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans. Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage. It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by American troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections of the University so that some of its facilities can function. The units

case, 901/3 Bureau, C.O. Lt. Mario. English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, E. Museo San Martino.

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E. The Agricultural College of the University. This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it has been requisitioned for an A.M.C. unit. The laboratory and experimental work being carried on by this institution, is the work of many years and is of vital importance to the problems of agriculture and food production in all southern Italy. It would seem of vital importance that this requisition be lifted.

F. The Palazzo Reale of Capodimonte. This Palace is the residence of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta and houses a museum of decorative arts. All the collection is still in place. The grounds of the Palace are used as billets for several Allied units and as far as is known, no complaints have been made. Because of the nature of the Palace and its contents, it would not seem desirable for requisitioning.

G. The Villa Floridiana. This building was formerly a porcelain and decorative arts museum but most of the collection has been removed. It has been occupied by several units and at present a medical outfit is establishing a convalescent hospital there. As far as is known, no complaints have been made against the use of the building by troops.

PAUL CALDWELL/Major, AUS/Div. of Equine & Fine Arts

Recommendations

11. At the present stage of operations, the immediate need for IFA&A Officers with tactical troops and in the Regions is more urgent than the need for a large Subcommittee. Subject to the approval of the Director, it is recommended that every effort be made to assign most of the Officers to tactical forces or regions, or even to loan them to Regions for CAO work in order to give them practical experience. A staff of one or two officers with a clerk should suffice to maintain the work of the Subcommittee.

12. It is recommended that the office equipment and files of the Subcommittee be moved forward to Naples as soon as possible, or that a typewriter be loaned to those here pending the arrival of the one now in Palermo.

13. It is recommended that PES be requested to purchase one or more civilian cars for the use of the Subcommittee.

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THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommittee.

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4283

THEODORE SIZER
Major AC
Representing the
Subcommittee.

