

785016

ACC 10000/145/304 20903 CHURCHES MONUMENTS + ARTS - I
NOV. 1943 - DEC. 1944

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20903, Churchs, Mon's + Arts
PART ONE 1943-4

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To Major Realities.

Subject: Vatican Properties. There appears to have been serious confusion at a high level and the following summary is submitted with a view to securing clarification from higher authority. The proper names are where known corrected throughout. The numbers in left margin refer to your files

⑨ 1/ AFHQ No 6245 of 4 Nov. originated the series and listed:

Serial 1 Castel Gandolfo

Serial 2 Monte Cassino

2/ AFHQ No 17212 of 21 Dec: -

Serial 3 St. Anthony of Padua

Serial 4 St. Francis of Assisi

Serial 5 The Holy House at Loreto

3/ AFHQ No. ~~25722~~ 25722 of 8 Jan: -

Serial 6 Subiaco

4/ AFHQ No. 25554 of 14 Jan: -

Serial 7 Casamari

5/ So far the situation is straightforward. But No 42486 of 23 Jan issues the following serials under fresh numbers:

Holy House, Loreto, formerly 5 becomes 8

St. Francis of Assisi, " 4 " 9

St. Anthony of Padua, " 3 " 10

This would appear to be an unintentional error.

6/ Then on 11 Feb, No 49857 issued a revised list as follows:

New Serial 1 Monte Cassino (formerly 2)

" 2 Subiaco 6

" 3 Loreto 5

" 4 St. Anthony of Padua 3

" 5 St. Francis of Assisi 4

No specific mention is made of:

Castel Gandolfo 1

Casamari 7

7/ AFHQ No 67668 of 21 March lists:

New Serial 8 Dominican Villa, Romano

Serial 9 Villa S. Giustino, Fiesole (not Giesole)

" 10 Casa di Vira, Via Cherubini 8, Florence

" 11 Istituto S. Reparata, Via S. Reparata, 91 Florence.

8/ The only source of Romano in Italy is a small village of 800 inhabitants in the Province of Venezia Taid. A high Dominican friar in Naples knows

25722 is set at 14 Jan
Casamari 257

Holy House, Loretto, formerly 5, becomes 3
 St Francis of Assisi, " 4 " 9
 St Anthony of Padua, " 3 " 10

This would appear to be an unintentional error.

6/ Then on 11 Feb, NO 4887 issued a revised list as follows:

New Serial 1 White Cassino (formerly 2)

" 2 Subiaco

" 3 Loretto

" 4 St Anthony of Padua

" 5 St Francis of Assisi

No specific mention is made of:
 Castel Gandolfo

Casamari

7/ April NO 6768 21 March lists:

New Serial 3 Dominican Villa, Rome

" 9 Villa S. Giovanni, Fiesole (not Giesole)

" 10 Casa di Vura, Via Cherubini 8, Florence

" 11 Istituto S. Reparata, Via S. Reparata 91, Florence.

8/ The ^{only} source of Rome in Italy is a small village of 800 inhabitants in the Province of Venezia Trid. A high Dominican friar in Naples knows of no Dominican villa here (or at Romano or Romana).

9/ The same source, who worked for many years in Florence, has never heard of either of the establishments mentioned as New Serials 10 and 11. I suspect that Casa di Vura should read Casa di Cura

10/ Specifically required are the following

- The identity of New Serials 6 (Subiaco is now Serial 6) and New Serial 7 (? Casamari as before)
- The location of Rome, Serial 3, and a clearer designation of the building in question
- Confirmation of the titles of Serials 10 + 11

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ET:DW. Please note serial.

Revised Serials may be 7/5/44

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1) On serially-numbered Vatican properties for which Higher Authority has ordered special protection see file AMG/601 (now with Capt. Colline, see Archives), esp. the following items:

9 AFHQ No. 6285 - 4 Nov - This file 11A - Lists: Serial 1: Castigandolfo
2: Montecassino
10
12
54 AFHQ No. 17212 - 24 Dec - As interpreted by 66,
55 Lists: Serial 3: ~~St Francis of Assisi~~ Anthony Pad.
4: St Francis of Assisi
66 AFHQ No. 25722 - 8 Jan - Serial 5: Loretto
70 } See 57. Also lists
70A } Serial 6: Subiraco

73 AFHQ No. 28554 - 14 Jan = This file 36is. Lists Serial 7: Caranrai (Cist. Abbey)

77

78

98-97 AFHQ No. 42486 - 23 Jan = This file 36a
(9.4)

101

Without stating that renumbering is
intended, renumber 3 as 10
4 as 9
5 as 8.

2) This file, name subject

No. 5 AFHQ No. 49887 - 11 Feb - Given revised renumbered list: Serial 1 - Montecassino
2 - Subiraco
3 - Loretto
4 - St Anthony Pad.
5 - St Francis Assisi

Formerly

2

6

5

3

4

No. 6 AFHQ No. 67668 - 21 Mar - Lists: Serial 8 - Dominican Villa, Rome
(eking 28554)
9 - Villa S. Giordano, Grosseto
10 - Casa di Vera, Via Chiusini 8, Florence
11 - Istituto S. Raimondo, Via S. Raimondo 91, Florence.

10A } 73 AFHQ No. 28554 - 14 Jan = This file 3bis. Lists Serial 7: Ceramoris (Cist. Atkey)

77

78

98-97 AFHQ No. 42486 - 23 Jan = This file 3ter
(8.4)

Without stating that numbering is
intended, remember 3 or 10
4 or 9
5 or 8.

101

2) This file, name subject

No. 5 AFHQ No. 49887 - 11 Feb - Given revised numbered list: Serial 1 - Montecassino
2 - Grotto
3 - Lento
4 - St. Anthony Pad.
5 - St. Francis Assisi

Formerly

2
6
5
3
4

No. 6 AFHQ No. 67668 - 21 Mar - Lists: Serial 8 - Dominican Villa, Romano
9 - Villa S. Girolamo, Grotto
10 - Casa di Vera, Via Clementi 8, Florence
11 - Istituto S. Rappazzo, Via S. Rappazzo 21, Florence.

B. M. P. L. L. 4/50

29 Apr 44

4816

C O P Y

28 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Monuments and Fine Arts Section

RVII/31/MPAA/10.3

28 Dec 44

Subject: Field Trips, MPAA Officer.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Toscana Region
(through SCAC AMG V Army).

I 1. Below are reported certain field trips made by MPAA officer during late Nov and during Dec 44, particularly in order to ascertain the condition of certain pictures either previously walled up, or in remote country churches. It is emphasized that in this region above all others in Italy almost every village church contains something of considerable value, and that continual trips of this sort are to be expected in order to keep in touch with the condition of valuable works of art.

II 1. PIENZA, RADICOPANI, PITIGLIANO, SATURNIA, MONTETERANO, SOVANA and MAGLIANO visited with Ing. Niccoli, Superintendent of Monuments for Siena and Grosseto 25-28 Nov 44. Pienza cathedral and S. Francesco now completely reroofed, source of great satisfaction to undersigned. New roof on Pienza cathedral can be seen all over the Val di Orcia. Pictures from Diocesan Museum have all been taken from their hiding places and are in good condition, all seen and verified by the undersigned. Piviale of Pius II, a great embroidered cope, English Gothic work of the 14th century, and one of the most magnificent pieces of embroidery in existence, all in gold and silver and colored threads, is in perfect condition.

2. RADICOPANI (Siena). Priest has been able to do nothing to repair church. Materials extremely difficult to transport to this remote spot; Preventivo will be prepared by Supt.

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3. SATURNIA (Grosseto). Benvenuto di Giovanni picture intact,

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4815

3. SATURNIA (Grosseto). Benvenuto di Giovanni picture intact, but in need of restoration. Restorer will be sent by bus.

4. MONTETERANO E9349 (Grosseto). Village untouched by war. Carved wood Assumption of the Virgin, by Vaccihietta, and polyptych by Sano di Pietro intact. Other small Siamese pictures intact.

5. PITIGLIANO (Grosseto). Madonna by Cozzarelli; in Duomo, intact.

6. SOVANA (Grosseto). Grand Romanesque cathedral will need work in order to avoid collapse of vaulting.

7. MAGLIANO (Grosseto). It was not expected that such a scene of desolation would be found. Instead of fixing the churches roof as

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had been promised, (see report by Capt. Keller, 5 July), nothing whatsoever has been done by the Comune, although materials are plentiful enough for the fine mediaeval house across the square to be completely reconstructed in the worst modern taste while the church was left in ruins, and the Sienese 15th century frescoes left under the rain. Walls will have to be partially reconstructed and new roof put on. Sindaco was seen by the undersigned, and will make effort to get tiles and start work. Architect Bellini will be sent. Preventive in preparation.

8. Chiesa della Madonna (Magliano). In good condition. Great Madonna by Neroccio intact and in fairly good state.

III. 1. From 5-11 Dec 44 undersigned spent all his time facilitating the inspections of the Director of the MPAA Subcommission, Lt. Col. De Wald, in Toscana Region. During this period visits were made to AREZZO, CORTONA, CASTIGLIONE FIORENTINO, Siena, POGGIORELLI, PISA, LUCCA, PRATO, PISTOIA, PESCIA, ALTOPASCIO, MONTECATINI, in order that the Subcommission head would be given a first-hand knowledge of as much as possible of activity of the Regional MPAA Officer and the situation in the Region.

2. AREZZO. Progress of the work in all damaged churches of Arezzo was shown to the Director. The almost totally new roof on the Badia, directed by this office, is the most spectacular achievement here. The minor roof repairs were not so easily visible. Present condition of Vasari's huge Marriage Feast of Esther and Abasuerus, removed from Badia to Museum by dint of cutting a hole in the ruined wall was shown. 14th century frescoes in S. Domenico have been discovered in danger by water, due to lesions in walls. Ing. Lumini directed to make preventive for repairs.

3. CORTONA. Pictures from the Cathedral and the Museum now at last unwallled and brought to light, were discovered in excellent condition. In report to SCAG, VIII Army, dated 19 Jul 44, undersigned made first statement on the location of these immensely valuable pictures and on the lack of confidence of the Bishop of Cortona, which necessitated a conversation of about an hour before their location could be extracted from him. It is also noted that undersigned recom-

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4. This is extremely important in view of what was discovered in S. Domenico in Cortona. Here the Madonna and Child with Saints, by Fra Angelico, and the Madonna and Child with Saints, by Sassetta, had been left walled up, contrary to the advice of this office from July until December. When unwallled at the instance of the undersigned, both pictures were covered deeply with heavy mold.

5. Subsequent examination showed that the pictures had been walled up in a damp condition originally, as they had come from a damp portion of the church. Representatives of the Superintendency had tried again and again in recent years to have the pictures moved

from the damp church to the dry museum, but without success.

6. As soon as practicable, two days later, undersigned authorized dispatch of Superintendency truck in order to remove these two large triptychs to Florence, where they are at present being repaired. Both pictures will have to be transferred to new panels, with new plaste and new liven. The Fra Angelico can be saved without difficulty, but the Sassetta will require, it is estimated, the full time of the best restorer in the Uffizi for at least a year, if it is to be rescued. This is serious, as there is far too much work to do already, due to war damage, to have the time of these highly skilled people taken up with work which could have been avoided, had the priests trusted the Allies originally, and followed the suggestions of this office.

7. The Sassetta is actually so deeply impregnated with dampness that the paint is lifting off the surface in sheets, elevated as much as two or three centimetres above the wood. The paint is of the consistency of talcum powder, and the picture will have to be transferred to another panel. It is far from certain that it can be saved. It is desired here to express gratitude for the prompt action of the WFAA Subcommission in procuring at the Istituto Centrale dei Restauri, at the urgent telephone request of the undersigned, and sending at once to Florence, material indispensable to the process of salvage of the picture, and unobtainable here.

8. Chiesa Nuova at Cortona, not previously reported on, a fine church by Vasari, was found in a very dangerous condition. So many tiles have disappeared from the dome that water has seeped into the corner piers, and the dome is likely to collapse if prompt action is not taken. Due to the extreme urgency of the case, Ing. Lumini was given orders to take necessary steps at once and prepare the preventive later.

4813

9. CASTIGLIONE FIORENTINO (Arezzo). This little town, full of fine churches and valuable works of art, has not previously been reported on. As in many other cases, the town was heavily bombed by Allied planes although there were no German installations in it, and much irreparable damage was caused to the whole character of the place. Fine old houses and the old castle were destroyed.

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4812

9. CASTIGLION FIORENTINO (Arezzo). This little town, full of fine churches and valuable works of art, has not previously been reported on. As in many other cases, the town was heavily bombed by Allied planes although there were no German installation in it, and much irreparable damage was caused to the whole character of the place. Fine old houses and the city gate were destroyed. Time limitations prevented a complete inspection, but visit were made to the Collegiate, S. Francesco, the Gesù and S. Lazzaro.

10. Collegiate. Certain minor roof damage to the church has already been largely repaired.

11. Gesù. Intact. Deep underneath the Gesù, in an absolutely dry and safe spot, had been placed the pictures from the Museum and the Collegiate, particularly the great Madonna by Segna di Bonaventura the St. Francis by Bartolomeo della Gatta, and the silver gilt enamelled bust of St. Ursula, with its huge jewelled crown. These objects were found quite intact, and Dott. Procacci assured us that all were present.

12. S. Francesco. Church of not great importance. Considerable repairs will be necessary to fix the badly battered roof.

13. S. Lazzo. Little church full of interesting Sienese and Florentine frescoes of the 14th and 15th centuries; has been used as a chicken house. Roof largely gone, and frescoes suffering from rain. Preventivi for this and the preceding church will be prepared. Full report on Castiglione Fiorentino will be made later.

14. PRATO. Visit was made to S. Agostino, not previously reported on. This church has had its nose blown away completely by Allied bombing, and the little chapel to the left of the apse, completely frescoed in the 16th century, is in dangerous condition, with the frescoes cracked and ready to fall. Dott. Marchini, inspector for Prato and Pistoia, was directed to make a preventivo for the necessary first-aid measures.

15. PISTOIA. Visit of damaged monuments went well save in case of Cathedral, which it was apparently impossible to enter. Priest had gone away with the keys, no other keys existed, bishop did not answer his doorbell although the current was on and the doorbell worked. An hour and a quarter of steady effort in pouring rain proved fruitless, and the inspection of the damaged cathedral had to be given up. A strong verbal message of protest was left for the bishop.

16. PIZZIA. (Pistoia). Damage to roof of S. Francesco now completely repaired.

17. ALTOPASCIO (Lucca). Large marble lion high up on church facade is in dangerous condition, ready to fall, due to shell hit alongside it. Superintendent has been informed, and preventivo is in preparation.

18. MONSUMMANO Q4481 (Pistoia). Fine 17th century church, surrounded by colonnades; in middle of piazza, absolutely intact. Interior with splendid gilded ceiling intact.

19. Other monuments inspected in above centers not mentioned here, since they have previously been reported on.

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IV. 1. 15 Dec 44 undersigned revisited MONTAPULCIANO and took the opportunity to inspect monuments at MONTICCHIELLO and TORRITA, not previously reported on.

2. MONTICCHIELLO (Siena). Tiny village untouched by the war. Church with Sienese 14th century frescoes, recently brought to light and already miserably restored, intact. Beautiful Madonna by Pietro Lorenzetti in place and in good condition.

3. TORRITA (Siena). Little church of S. Piero quite intact. Florentine triptych, Madonna by Benvenuto di Giovanni and Nativity by Bartolo di Fredi intact, although the latter is in need of restoration. Restorer will be sent.

4. Tiny Oratory of the Madonna della Neve, beautifully frescoed by Benvenuto di Giovanni, intact. According to priest, the German wanted to blow it up in order to make a road block, but were dissuaded

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from doing so. It is a little jewel, architecturally as well as from the point of view of the fresco decoration. Windows however are gone and dust and rain blow in on the frescoes. Priest promised to brick them up at once, a very easy process, as bricks are produced in large quantities in TORRITA.

5. MONTEPULCIANO. When undersigned passed through MONTEPULCIANO 13 Jul 44 on way to PIENZA, no information as to the condition of the pictures could be ascertained. The Bishop was absent, the Sindaco could not be found, and undersigned had to be content with previous reports of VIII Army MPAA Officers. Due to commitments elsewhere, it has been extremely difficult to revisit Montepulciano, with the result that no news could be had of the great altarpiece by Taddeo di Bartolo, the largest Gothic polyptych in Italy, now that the altarpiece of Impruneta is destroyed.

6. This huge altarpiece was seen finally 15 Dec 44. It had been dismounted into its many separate panels and put in a fairly dry place underneath the Bishop's palace, but the dampness already in the picture produced the usual effect, and the central panel has suffered considerably, from mould and also by reason of large blisters that have risen in the painted surface. Certain sections are in actual danger of falling. Undersigned advised Bishop to have whole central panel laid flat at once to prevent falling paint. Restorer will be sent from Siena.

7. Other pictures in the Bishop's deposit were found in good condition, particularly the lovely Duccio Madonna from the Servi Church and the beautiful little Sano di Pietro Madonna.

8. Pictures in Communal Gallery have not as yet been taken back to the Gallery and removed from their boxes. Undersigned instructed Sindaco to have this done at once, in order that when the restorer comes from Siena he can take any necessary measures at once. Visit will be made during January by undersigned to inspect Gallery.

9. Bishop requested permission to remove two huge Della Robbia reliefs from the Communal Gallery to altars in the Cathedral. Neither Supt. Niccoli nor the Sindaco have any objection, as the reliefs are

place underneath the Bishop's palace, but the dampness already in the picture produced the usual effect, and the central panel has suffered considerably, from mould and also by reason of large blisters that have risen in the painted surface. Certain sections are in actual danger of falling. Undersigned advised Bishop to have whole central panel laid flat at once to prevent falling paint. Restorer will be sent from Siena.

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V. 1. Undersigned informed by Niccoli that the great Madonna by the School of Duccio and the altarpiece by Sano di Pietro, both walled up in the church of RADIA A 1801A (see report of undersigned to SCAO V Army dated 18 July 44 and to SCAO VIII Army dated 24 July 44), had at last been freed at orders of this office. These pictures had been walled up in the dampest part of the church, fairly dripping with water, but by some miracle they escaped any injury. Inspector Carli was present at the unwalling.

2. Much perturbed about these many cases where the lack of trust in Allied Officers on the part of the clergy has resulted in damage or near damage to important and extremely valuable works of art, the Director of WFAA Subcommittee has promised to take the situation with the Vatican in order to provide WFAA officers with Vatican documents which will be respected by the clergy.

/s/ Frederick Hartt

/t/ FREDERICK HARTT
1st Lt., AG,
WFAA Officer

Copy to:

SCAO AMG V Army (att. Capt. Keller)
PC Siena
PC Grosseto
PC Pistoia
PC Florence
PC Arezzo
PC Lucca
File

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PC Arozzo
PC Lucca
File

785016

20 DIC 1944

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OSSERVATORE ROMANO 20 DIC 44

Il Santuario della Madonna del Monte presso Cesena

Il santuario della Madonna e l'annessa badia tanto cari ai Cesenati e noti in tutta la Romagna sono stati duramente colpiti dalla guerra.

Il tetto della grande navata è crollato, la cupola e le mura sono squarciate dai colpi d'artiglieria. Il monastero è inabitabile: tetti rovinati, mura cadute o crollanti. Biblioteca, pinacoteca distrutte, sala capitolare colpita. Il bosco e l'orto attorno al monastero sono completamente sconvolti. Va considerata quale specialissima grazia della beata Vergine che, in tanta distruzione non vi è stato nessun morto e nessun ferito sia fra i monaci che fra i cinquecento sfollati ospiti della badia.

La comunità rimane ancora sul posto e procura con duro lavoro di far fronte alle più urgenti necessità: ma l'impossibilità di trovare materiali e mano d'opera specializzata rende estremamente difficile di potervi provvedere.

48-8

20903

20 DIC 1944

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For: Files 20111

20121

20903. ✓

For Vatican requests for protection of buildings at

MILAN

TRENTO

see AFHQ letters of 6 and 12 Nov 44 in file 20900/5/AFHQ.

Copy to:
Lt Cott
Capt Marriott

4799

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Text of Radio Address Delivered
8 November 1944 by the Director
General for Antiquities and
Fine Arts in the Name of this
Agency the Minister of Public
Instruction.

PER LA RIVENDICAZIONE E LA SALVEZZA DEL
PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO NAZIONALE

La Stampa italiana ed alleata ha già diffuso la notizia che una considerevolissima parte del patrimonio artistico della Toscana è stata esportata e trasferita al Nord dell'esercito tedesco in ritirata. La notizia è ufficiale e il fatto documentato; lo stesso Ministro dell'Educazione del Governo illegale fascista, nell'annunziarla, ha dovuto limitarsi a dichiarare, in termini molto generici, che quella misura deve considerarsi intesa alla protezione delle opere d'arte dai pericoli della guerra incalzante. Prendiamo atto della dichiarazione, benché troppi chiarissimi indizi ed il modo stesso col quale sono state attuate le così dette misure protettive giustifichino largamente il sospetto di peggiori intenzioni.

Sta il fatto che oltre 600 opere d'arte della gallerie e dei musei fiorentini sono state rimosse d'autorità, spesso con aperta minaccia contro consegnatari e custodi, dai depositi nei quali erano state raccolte per proteggerle dalle incursioni aeree; e che la rimozione ed il trasporto al Nord sono stati compiuti da militari tedeschi, senza il consenso delle autorità italiane preposte alla tutela del patrimonio artistico dello stesso Governo illegale fascista. Taluni ufficiali delle S.S. ebbero anzi a dichiarare al Soprintendente alle Gallerie di Firenze che l'ordine di portar via le opere d'arte era stato impartito direttamente da Himmler. Tra le opere asportate vi sono molti dei più preziosi e celebri capolavori della Galleria degli Uffizi, di Pitti, dell'Accademia, del Museo del Bargello; della Vio-

commentato; lo stesso Ministro dell'Educazione del Governo illegale fascista, nell'annetterla, ha dovuto limitarsi a dichiarare, in termini molto generici, che quella misura deve considerarsi intesa alla protezione delle opere d'arte dei pericoli della guerra incalzante. Prendiamo atto della dichiarazione, benchè troppi chiarissimi indizi ed il modo stesso col quale sono state attuate le così dette misure protettive giustifichino largamente il sospetto di peggiori intenzioni.

Sta il fatto che oltre 600 opere d'arte delle gallerie e dei musei fiorentini sono state rimosse d'autorità, spesso con aperta minaccia contro consegnatari e custodi, dai depositi nei quali erano state raccolte per proteggerle dalle incursioni aeree; e che la rimozione ed il trasporto al Nord sono stati compiuti da militari tedeschi, senza il consenso delle Autorità italiane preposte alla tutela del patrimonio artistico dello stesso paese e senza alcun mandato o autorizzazione patente dello stesso Governo illegale fascista. Taluni ufficiali delle S.S. ebbero anzi a dichiarare al Soprintendente alle Gallerie di Firenze che l'ordine di poter via le opere d'arte era stato impartito direttamente da Himmler. Tra le opere asportate vi sono molti dei più preziosi e celebri capolavori della galleria degli Uffizi, di Pitti, dell'Accademia, del Museo del Bargello; della Nicobea degli Uffizi e della Venere dei Medici al S. Giorgio e al Davide di Donatello, al Bacco di Michelangelo; dalle tavole dorate di Pietro e di Ambrogio Lorenzetti ai più illustri dipinti del Botticelli, di Raffaello, di Tiziano, del Caravaggio.

Certo, riesce ben difficile supporre che ^{il} ~~proprio~~ ^{proprio} al-
lo scopo di sottrarli ai rischi della guerra, tutti questi tesori
siano stati sgombrati dal ricoveri, quando ormai la battaglia
era al suo termine e la zona già quasi fuori del teatro delle
operazioni militari, per essere trascinati sulle battutissime
strade della ritirata tedesca verso regioni che la guerra inve-
stirà inesorabilmente nel prossimo domani. Non confuteremo nep-
pure l'accusa di immaginare rapine, che la propaganda avversaria

20903

- 2 -

ostinatamente attribuisce agli eserciti alleati. Il reverente riguardo, che questi hanno dimostrato verso i monumenti dell'arte nostra, è ormai attestato da innumerevoli prove e, soprattutto, dall'animoso zelo, col quale gli ufficiali del servizio di protezione artistica cominciano, sul campo stesso delle battaglie, quell'opera di salvataggio e, talvolta, di ricostruzione, che rappresenta il primo atto dell'azione di recupero e di restauro, cui attende fin d'ora, col più sollecito impegno, pur tra difficoltà di ogni genere, il governo italiano.

Ci limiteremo soltanto a constatare, invocando la testimonianza di tutto il mondo civile, che tesori artistici inestimabili di proprietà dello Stato e di chiese italiane si trovano ora in possesso del nemico, sottratti a qualsiasi possibilità di controllo da parte degli organi di tutela italiani e dello stesso governo illegale fascista; che in tal possesso, quando anche fosse realmente una provvisoria misura protettiva, non può avere alcuna giustificazione legale; che, pertanto, della sorte di quelle opere la responsabilità ricade interamente sul governo tedesco.

E allo stesso modo grava sul governo tedesco, che dovrà renderne conto di fronte al tribunale delle Nazioni, la responsabilità delle rapine e delle distruzioni deliberatamente compiute, senza alcuna giustificazione o pretesto d'ordine politico o militare.

Furto qualificato è indubbiamente quello compiuto dai militari della divisione Herman Goering ai danni della collezione della Pinacoteca e del Museo Nazionale di Napoli, evasate mena militari, nell'ottobre 1943, dall'Abbazia di Montecassino e restituite, dopo quasi tre mesi di pressanti istanze, all'Amministrazione italiana delle Belle Arti. Ben 12 dipinti - tra i quali la "Parabola dei Ciechi" di Brueghel Vecchio, la "Danae" e la "Lavinia" di Tiziano - , alcune importantissime sculture antiche e un gruppo di ori pompeiani risultarono mancati all'atto del riscontro, compiuto dagli esperti della Commissione Alleata e del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione; e sarà bene notare, raccogliendo prove ineccepibili, che saran-

e dello stesso governo illegale fascista; che in tal possesso, quand'anche fosse realmente una provvisoria misura protettiva, non può avere alcuna giustificazione legale; che, pertanto, della sorte di quelle opere la responsabilità ricade interamente sul governo tedesco.

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- 3 -

Ma sdegnano anche maggiore suscita negli animi nostri la distruzione di opere d'arte, considerate alla stregua di ostaggi, per rappresaglie o per sfogo d'infrenata barbarie: così furono incendiati, a Napoli, l'Archivio di Stato ed il Museo Civico Filangieri; a Nemi, le navi romane e il Museo.

Di fronte alla estrema gravità di questi fatti, che tuttavia abbiamo voluto esporre con meditata obiettività, l'Italia rivendica fin d'ora il suo diritto alla restituzione del mal tolto ed al risarcimento del danno.

Non esiste, purtroppo, una norma di diritto internazionale che sancisca l'inalienabilità dei patrimoni artistici nazionali, e li ponga al di sopra delle competizioni tra i popoli, riconoscendo in essi, prima ancora che un valore venale, la permanente e viva espressione della civiltà e della cultura. Una tal norma era in corso di studio presso la Società delle Nazioni, negli anni immediatamente anteriori alla guerra. Ma se il precipitare degli eventi impedì che quella norma fosse perfezionata e promulgata, non cessa perciò di esser valido il principio morale che in essa doveva trovare forma e forza giuridica: il principio che il patrimonio artistico deve considerarsi inseparabile dal popolo che l'ha creato e di cui rappresenta un carattere storico, come la lingua e la religione. A questo principio ha dato un'alta sanzione il Pontefice Pio XII, generosamente consentendo a proteggere con la neutralità del territorio Vaticano, oltre che col prestigio morale della Chiesa, i tesori artistici dello Stato Italiano, minacciati dalla guerra.

Alla luce di questo principio ogni spoliazione dei patrimoni artistici nazionali suona offesa alla civiltà ed alla cultura mondiale; di guisa che non vi è ragione politica che valga a giustificarsi e a far parere altra cosa da quella che realmente essa è: reato comune, da perseguirsi attraverso la punizione del reo, la restituzione della refurtiva, l'indennizzo del danno. Rimane in tal senso esemplare, a più di un secolo di distanza, la decisione del Congresso di Vienna, che volle restituiti alle Nazioni i tesori artistici trafugati da Napoleone.

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f.to Modestino Petrozziello

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

AMB/JJJr

G-5: 619.3

22 October 1944

SUBJECT: Fine Arts and Monuments.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
APO 394

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a note which the British Minister to the Holy See has received from the Secretary of State at the Vatican about religious and cultural monuments in the city of Mantua, and which was forwarded to this HQ by the British Resident Minister.

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

Incl:
as above dtd
14 Oct. 44.

A. M. BULLOWA
1st Lt., A.U.S.



Original
in 20900/5,
where are
other docs
relating to Amb's
concern for
MANTUA

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HEADQUARTERS
ARMED SERVICES GOVERNMENT
LAWSON-ROBERTS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, FIELD ARTS & ARCHIVES DIVISION
A.P.O. 334

2006/01/12/12/12/12

13 October 1944

Subject: Inspection of Archives in Umbria and Marche.

To : Executive Officer

Lawson-Roberts Building, A.M.C.

Copy to: Director, Documents, Film Arts & Archives
Sub-Commission, A.M.C.

1. Between October 7-11 the undersigned visited outlying towns in Umbria and Marche in transport put at his disposal by the Vatican. He was accompanied by Prof. Mario Zambelli of the Archivio Regio-Vaticano, and Cass. Emilio de, representative of Archives. Owing to illness on the first day the latter was unable to complete the trip.

2. The purpose of the tour was (a) to visit places where A.M.C. Officers had reported damage to Archives, (b) to make personal contact with the Bishop of various dioceses and ask for a report on the state of Ecclesiastical Archives, including Parish Registers etc. In regard to this last project Professor Zambelli carried copies of a circular signed by the Vatican Secretary of State.

3. Owing to lack of time and the state of the roads the tour did not extend to PERUGIA and FERRARA as originally planned.

4. A.M.C., owing to the special importance of its project, has been dealt with a separate report (copy attached). This has been addressed to the Director of the "Documents, Film Arts & Archives Sub-Commission on the subject is not within the scope of Lawson-Roberts Building, A.M.C.

5. Archives at Perugia(a) Archivio Comunale

A small number of the more precious documents were evacuated to the Church of Madonna de' Cavalieri, Perugia, where they are safe. A further number were placed in the crypt of the Cathedral together with

Carla and Giorgio in transport put at his disposal the Vatican Archives, and accompanied by Prof. Giulio Battelli of the Archivio Segreto Vaticano, and Gen. Emilio De, Soprintendente di Archivi. Owing to illness on the first day the latter was unable to complete the trip.

2. The purpose of the tour was (a) to visit places where M.D.A. officers had reported damage to Archives, (b) to make personal contact with the Bishop of various dioceses and ask for a report on the state of ecclesiastical Archives, including Parish Registers etc. In regard to this last project, Prof. Battelli carried copies of a circular signed by the Vatican Secretary of State.

3. Owing to lack of time and the state of the roads the tour did not extend to PESCARO and PADO as originally planned.

4. ABOVE, owing to the special importance of its problems, has been dealt with a separate report (copy attached). This has been returned to the Director of the Archives, FIORELLI, a Archivos Sub-Ordinacion on the subject is not within the scope of Lazio-Umbria Region. A.M.C.

5. Archives at FERRARA.

(a) Archivio Generale.

A small number of the more precious documents were evacuated to the Church of Madonna de' Cavalieri, Piazzanghe, where they are safe. A further number were placed in the crypt of the Cathedral together with valuable books from the Biblioteca Comunale. When the Cathedral was bombed in March 44, this whole deposit was buried in the rubble. The greater part has since been recovered, though reportedly in bad condition. The stored in wooden boxes in a corner of the Cathedral. The remainder of the General Archives remain 'in situ' in the Biblioteca Comunale (Palazzo Teatral). This building has been severely damaged by bombs but the part containing the Archives is intact.

(b) Archivio Notarile.

The bulk of these were evacuated to the church of the Madonna de' Cavalieri (257 boxes). A small number were in the crypt of the Cathedral, from which they have been mostly recovered, as above. The remainder are safely packed in 30 boxes in the Biblioteca Comunale.

(c) Archivio Capitolare.

Safe in 'situ'.

(a) Archidia Venerabile

There were reported to be safe, though the building where they are housed ran severely damaged. In consultation however it was found that main use entering the 3 rooms containing the Archives and the whole collection was in danger of irreparable damage. The priest who accompanied the undersigned, Can. nino Botti, agreed that they ought to be moved and made arrangements with the foreman of the labourers employed in the Cathedral to construct this work at once. A satisfactory place of temporary deposit was found in an unchanged part of the crypt.

(a) Archidia Venerabile

There were formerly in the library of the Seminario (wooded by books but most of the books moved). For safety they were placed in the crypt together with the other Archives mentioned above and it is reported that "most of them" were saved from the ruins.

(Note: The exact amount of the material saved on the crypt cannot be estimated at the moment owing to the death of the town librarian in the bombing and the destruction of his list. His place has been temporarily taken by a young priest, Don Conti, who has not the even familiarity with either books or the Archives in his charge.)

6. Archives at Rome(a) Archidia Venerabile

This collection, together with the Co. real library, was badly damaged by bombs. It is reported, statement by the female custodian, that the Archives were recovered with "only slight loss" and evacuated to the country. The library which remains 'in situ' has been very badly neglected. Rain penetrating the roof (which has since been made waterproof) has been allowed to do considerable damage. Hundreds of volumes, many of them 17 century and other early editions, remain stacked together on the shelves covered in mould and probably beyond repair. There was no sign of any attempt to remedy this by moving the volumes or opening them out to dry. The librarian and Archivist was not present and appears to live outside Rome. A young female acts as custodian.

(b) Owing to the time being after mid-day most of the other repositories of Archives were available for inspection and it was not possible to contact the Sindaco with regard to the condition of the library.

7. The Vatican Circular mentioned above was inf. with the Sindaco

SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Occ)4th October, 1944.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.
Information and Censorship Section.
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APO 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY-NO 27.CHURCH.XXIX. Air Attacks Drive Churches Underground.

Churches in northern Italy are reverting to a catacomb existence for protection against Allied air attacks. Chapels or altars have been set up in tunnels, mountain caves and air raid shelters where numerous city inhabitants have settled permanently. The church has followed the people underground in VOLTERRA, CHIUSE, BRESCIA, in the mine areas of TUSCANY and in the larger cities like GENOA and TRIESTE. Church services are held every Sunday in many tunnels between FLORENCE and BOLOGNA. Ten thousand people participated in services held recently in a tunnel in the TRIESTE area. In MILAN the church has also erected temporary quarters underground in the deep vaults of antique churches. The congregation of Milan Cathedral may also be found daily in the crypt of the old church.
(Transecan 23.9.44).

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CORRIERE DI ROMA — Venerdì, 23 giugno 1944

I tesori artistici e culturali tutelati e salvati dal Vaticano

CITTA' DEL VATICANO, 22 — Grazie agli sforzi del Vaticano, sono stati salvati i famosi Archivi e la libreria dell'Abbazia di Monte Cassino che comprendono codici rari, libri e tesori d'arte.

Questa collezione di testi fu ad ottobre portata nella vecchia fortezza di Spoleto (Rocca di Spoleto), e da lì l'8 dicembre a Roma in Castel S. Angelo da dove più tardi è stata trasferita nella Libreria Vaticana.

Tra il 2 e 3 marzo 1944 la Libreria del Cardinale di York che era nel Seminario Episcopale di Frascati, è stata portata nella Libreria Vaticana, essendo stato gravemente colpito da bombe il Seminario. E' una raccolta di circa 10 mila volumi e manoscritti, alcuni dei quali molto rari. Gli archivi e parte della Libreria della Curia Episcopale sono stati portati lo stesso giorno nella Libreria Vaticana. Anche due belle porte intagliate del XIV secolo in legno che appartenevano alla vecchia famiglia Della Rovere sono state salvate e portate in Vaticano.

Il 1. marzo 1944 sono state salvate 78 casse di rarissimi documenti appartenenti alla famosa basilica di Grottaferrata vicino a Roma mentre il 10 febbraio 1944 rappresentanti della Libreria Pubblica del Governo Italiano hanno portato numerosi manoscritti ed altri importanti oggetti nella libreria del Vaticano.

Oltre a ciò sono state portate in Vaticano anche altre collezioni minori come quella del Monastero dei Francescani vicino Roma.

Il Vaticano ha anche provveduto a mettere in salvo pitture ed altri capolavori d'arte che erano in edifici che erano stati bombardati ed erano minacciati di distruzione. Così in un solo viaggio un camion del Vaticano si fermò a Frascati, Rocca di Papa, Mondragone e Grottaferrata ed in altri posti e poté mettere in salvo varie opere di famosi maestri italiani.

per cui il suo impiego risulta purtroppo indiscriminato a danno delle popolazioni civili.

L'Osservatore, dopo aver fatto notare che anche nei bombardamenti normali non sempre sono colpiti gli obiettivi e che vanno di mezzo le popolazioni abitanti la zona vicina al bersaglio prescelto, aggiunge che con l'uso di questa nuova arma aerea la zona abitata da civili soggetta a distruzione, aumenta grandemente.

Riferendosi alle contromisure annunciate dagli alleati contro gli apparecchi senza pilota, l'Osservatore scrive che si troverà modo di neutralizzare questa arma come già si è fatto per gli altri ritrovati bellici.

L'Osservatore rivolge infine un appello a tutti i belligeranti affinché non dimentichino i più alti ideali di umanità che soli potranno portare ad una pace tra gli uomini.

But 314

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Press Conference - June 21, 1944

Activity of the Vatican in Salvaging Objects of Cultural Value

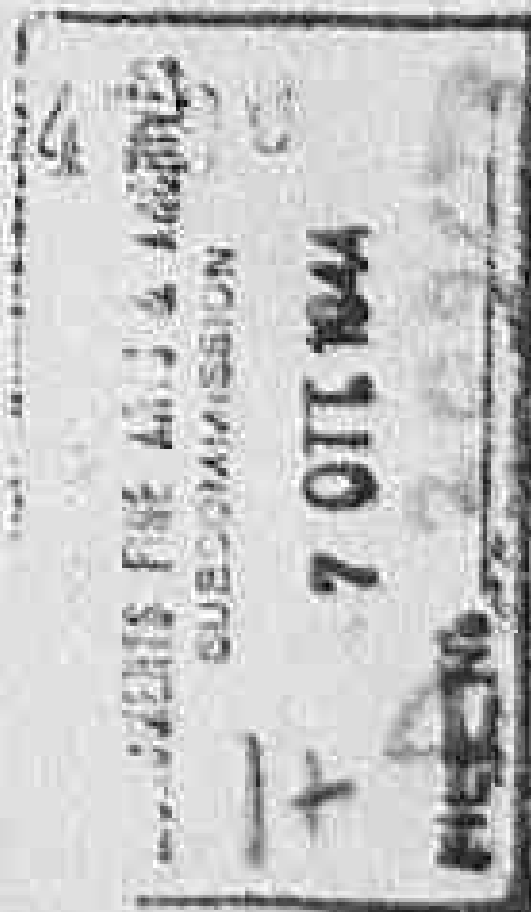
In the course of this war, and more especially as the menace of war drew nearer to Latium and Rome itself, the Holy See, acting in accordance with a tradition which on its parts goes back into the distant past, exerted itself, as far as its material facilities allowed, to save and preserve monuments of art and culture. With this object in view it made full use of its Cultural Institutions, especially the Vatican Archives, Library and Museums, to save, to gather together and to afford safe storage to these treasures.

As to the Apostolic Vatican Library in particular, it received in consignment on December 10, 1943, from the representatives of Italy, the materials of the Archives and Library of the Abbey of Monte Cassino. This consignment consisted of 128 open cases (Capsulae) containing documents from the Archives, 26 cases of Codexes (Codici) and another 233 cases from the same Monumental Library. The material of the so called Pauline Library of the Abbey was brought, not to the Vatican but to the Abbey of St. Paul's outside the Walls, Rome. All the above mentioned library material, ~~which~~ had first been brought to the old fortress of Spoleto (Rocca di Spoleto) last October and from there on December 8, 1943 to the Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome, whence the transfer to the Vatican Library was effected in Vatican lorries.

On March 2nd and 3rd, 1944, the Library of the Cardinal of York, which was housed in the Episcopal Seminary of Frascati, was salvaged from that building, which had been badly damaged by bombing and was brought to the Vatican Library. It comprises about 15,000 volumes and various manuscripts, some of which are very precious. The Archives and part of the Episcopal Curial Library of the same town (Frascati) were also brought to the Vatican on March 3rd and 11th. Besides these library materials, two beautiful carved-wood doors of the 14th century which belonged to the della Fevere family, were also included in this transport.

From another famous abbey, the Basilian Abbey of Grottaferrata, 76 cases of extremely rare library material and documents were brought to the Vatican on March 1st, 1944. From Rome itself a very important consignment of library material also came. On February 10, 1944, the representatives of the Government Public Libraries confided to the care of the Vatican Library, manuscripts and other rare objects of librarian value belonging to them, contained in a total of 238 cases. They were as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1) Library of the Italian Academy | 8 cases |
| 2) Library of Modern and Contemporary History | 13 cases |
| 3) Central National Library "Victor Emmanuel" | 40 cases |
| 4) Angelical Library | 25 cases |
| 5) The Alessandrina University Library | 11 cases |
| 6) The Roman Library Sarti | 1 case |
| 7) The Casamitense Library | 40 cases |
| 8) The Vallicolliana Library | 74 cases |
| 9) The Library of the German Institute of Studies | 26 cases |



- 2 -

On March 3rd, 1944, the material previously mentioned as having been brought to the Abbey of Saint Paul's outside the walls from the Abbey of Monte Cassino, was all transferred to the Vatican Library. It comprises, separately, 18 open cases of the archives of the said Abbey, 16 open cases of the Library, 75 cases of books and parchments from the private library and the Diocesan Archives, and 42 Choir Books (Coral) from the Cathedral Chapter.

Coggio Wative In addition to those above recorded, other lesser libraries, for example those of several Franciscan Convents of Latium, have been brought to the Vatican. As occasion offered the Vatican also provided places of safety and storage for pictures and other works of art coming from sacred buildings which had been bombed or were menaced with destruction. Thus in the course of a single journey on May 6, 1944, a Vatican lorry stopped at Frascati, Mondragone, Rocca di Papa, Grottaferrata and other places and collected numerous paintings which were brought to the Vatican. Among these were paintings of Perin del Vaga and of Caravaggio, a Bizantine Madonna, a large 15th century carved crucifix, candelabra etc.

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Barthelms
House - 54139
↓
Via Radetzky 9

785016

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20903/AFAA

5 September 1944

Subject: Civilian Vehicles, Registration.

To : Whom it May Concern.

The undersigned car which R.P. Don Mauro Inguares, Archivist of the Abbey of Montecassino, wishes to have registered, will be used by him in visiting war-damaged ecclesiastical archival repositories, a work which this Subcommission is very anxious to see executed.

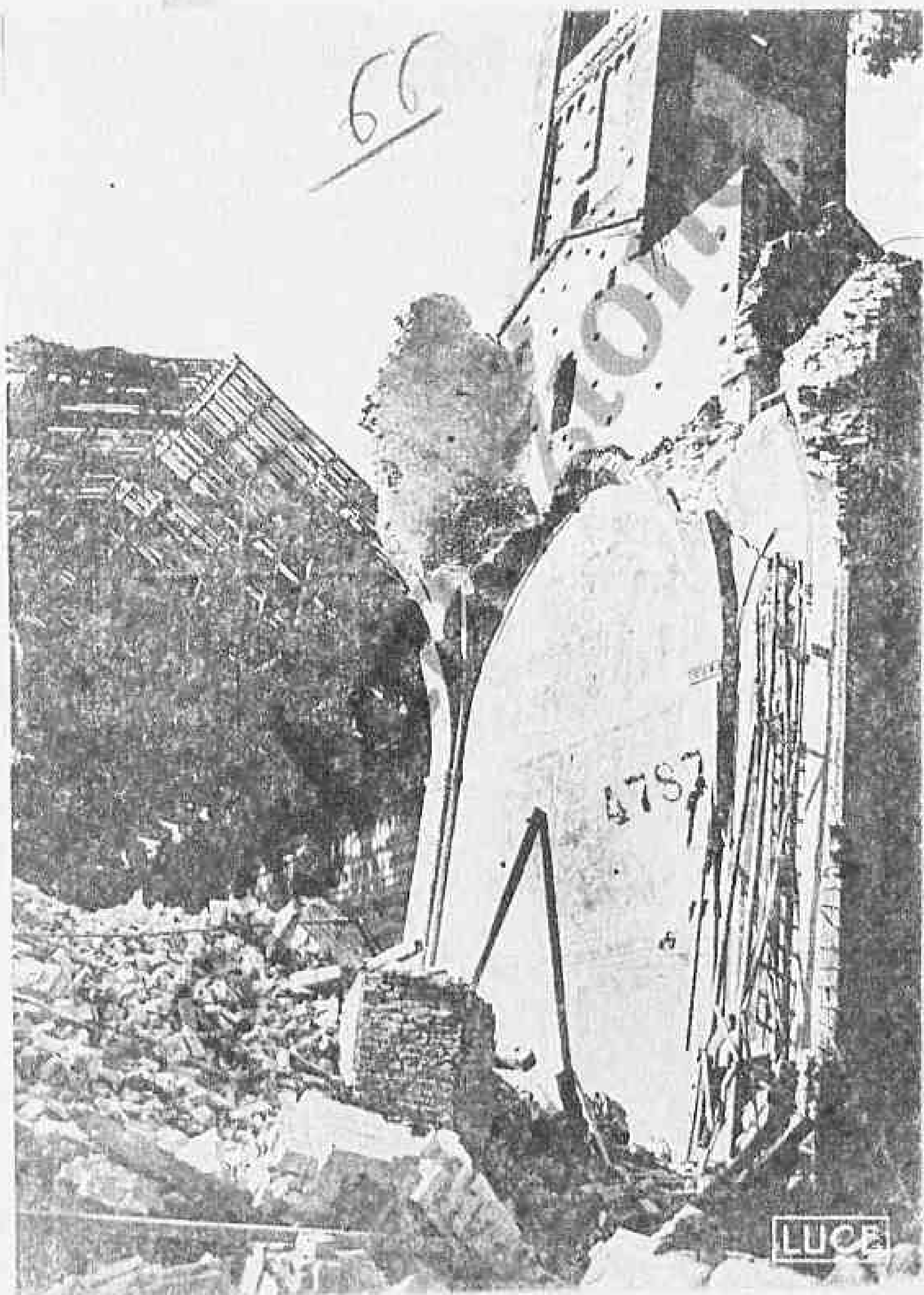
E. T. De Wald
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

Make of car: Bianchi S. 9.

Targa: Roma 53353

Owners: Dott. Tancioni Giuseppe e Dott. Ing. Angelo D'Eufemia.

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MINISTERO

UFFICIO



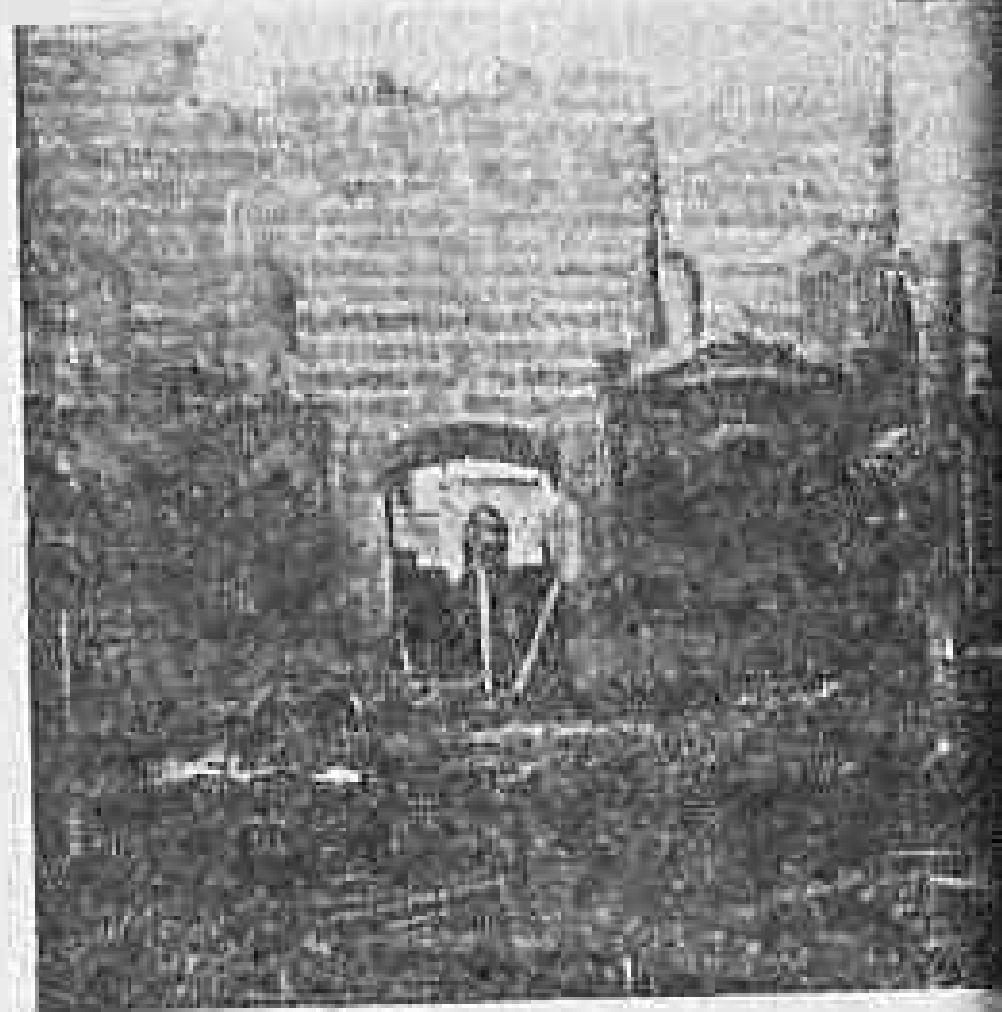
Nel quadro della guerra che gli anglo-americani hanno portato e conducono sul suolo italiano, non sono pochi i gesti con i quali i cosiddetti « liberatori » hanno dimostrato, accanto ad una inumana ferocia, i loro animi chiusi, pretti insensibili a qualsiasi richiamo dei valori dello spirito, della vita e dell'arte, distruggendo con infamia capolavori che onorano non solo l'Italia ma sono universalmente riconosciuti come simbolo del genio umano.

La distruzione di opere d'arte e di capolavori artistici, culture, architetture, edifici storici, culturali, ecc., ha in questa guerra, per opera del nemico, un ritmo crescente e sionante.



La distruzione di una così antica e vetusta Abbazia, dove non è un'arma tedesca, è una testimonianza dei sistemi usati dal nemico; la sua tenace resistenza che si oppone alle truppe viene così dimostrata, innanzi ai nostri occhi, ha costato spirito e attimo di meraviglia.

Dettaglio dall'effigie di S. Giacomo — Distrutta



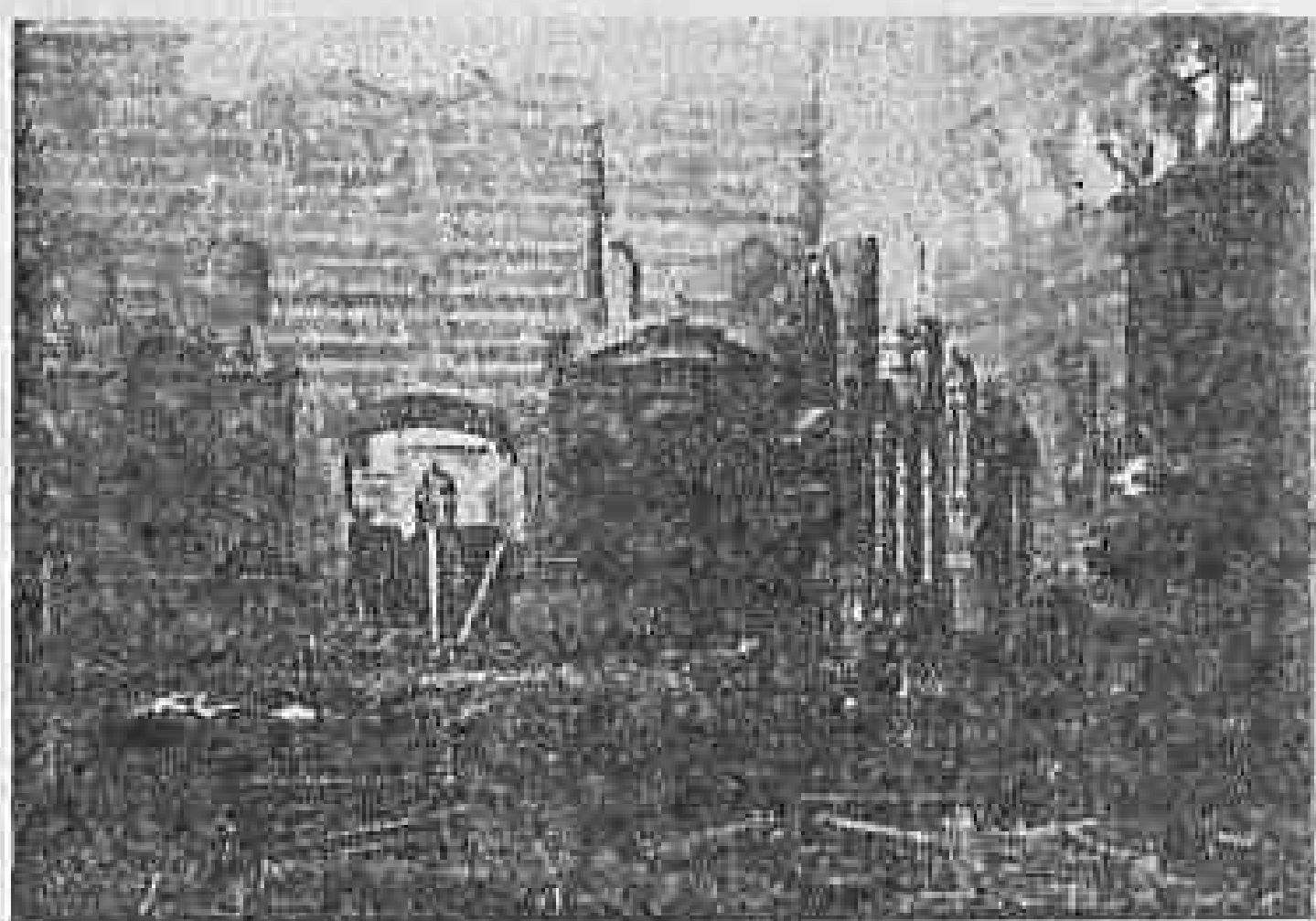
L'interno della Chiesa degli Eremiti dei « Liberatori »

MINISTERO

UFFICIO

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La distruzione di opere d'arte e di capolavori artistici, pitture, culture, architetture, edifici storici, culturali, ecc., ha acquistato in questa guerra, per opera del nemico, un ritmo crescente ed impressionante.



L'interno della Chiesa degli Eremitani dopo il passaggio dei "Liberatori".



La distruzione della celebre e vetusta Abbazia di Montecassino, dove non un soldato nè un'arma tedesca erano nascoste, è una testimonianza dei sistemi usati da uno spietato nemico; la sua rabbia impotente di fronte alla mirabile resistenza che sul fronte italiano oppongono le truppe tedesche, viene così dimostrata: capolavori, innanzi ai quali il mondo ha costato spiritualmente in un attimo di meraviglia e di am-

Dettaglio dell'affresco del martirio di S. Giacomo — Dintorni del Montecassino

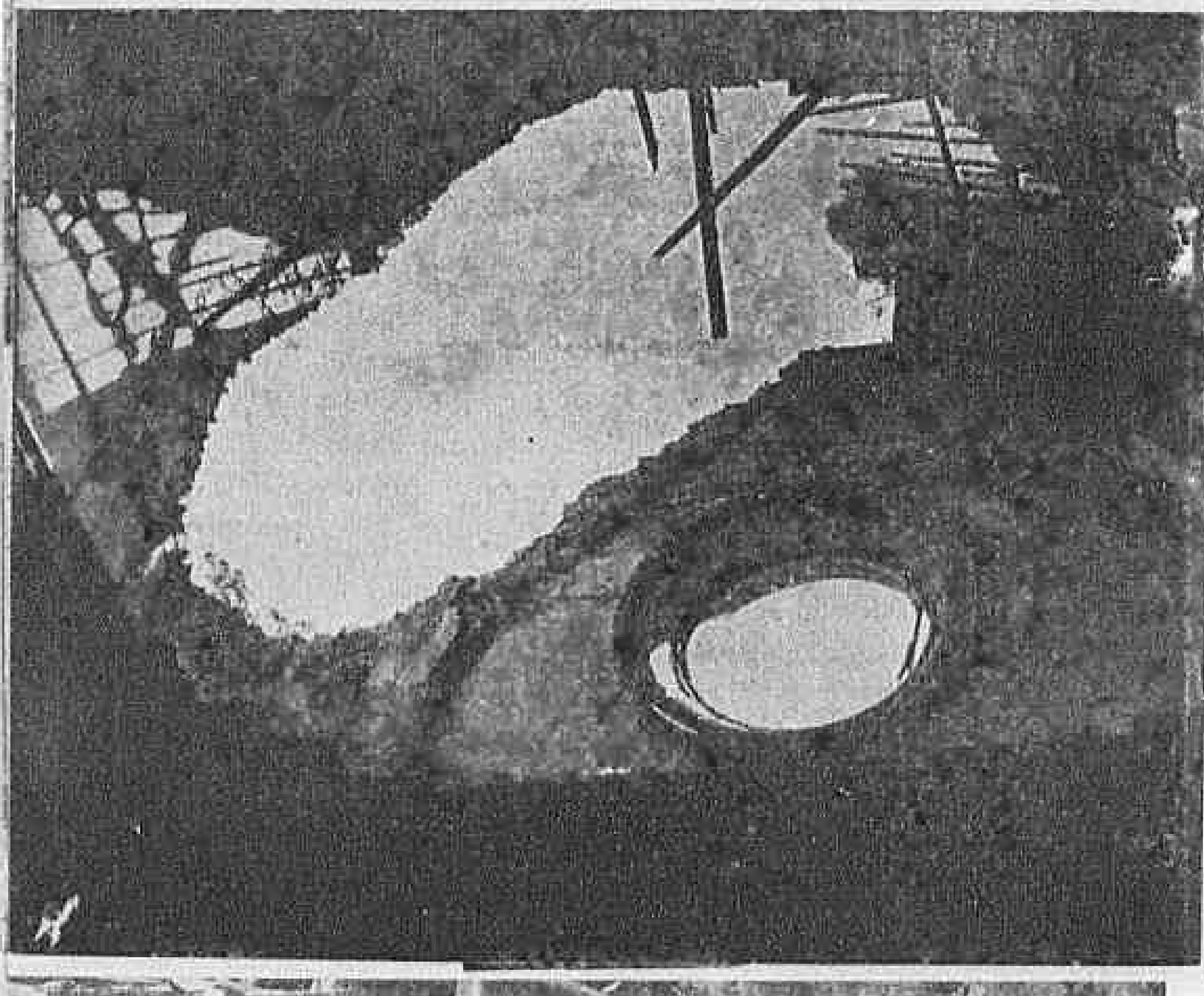
da Frà Giovanni Eremitano, al quale si deve pure la gigantesca volta a carena di nave della Sala della Ragione.

Già nel 1300 la chiesa si arricchì di varie opere d'arte rappresentanti le tombe e i monumenti funebri, tra cui sarcofagi dei Carraresi, una delle famiglie dei signori di Padova, opere dello scultore veneziano Andriolo De Sanctis. Anche Giusto De' Menabuoi aveva raffigurato in una cappella le virtù, le arti libere e gli uomini illustri in ciascuna di esse, opere monumentali riprodotte poi in disegni e miniature posteriori.

Il più antico dei pittori operanti tra il 1338 e il 1368, il Guariento, affrescò, con agile pennello e con ispirazione profonda, la vita dei Santi.

Tra i monumenti più noti sono il monumento funebre, opera dello

La Cattedrale di Padova centrata in pieno da bombe nemiche

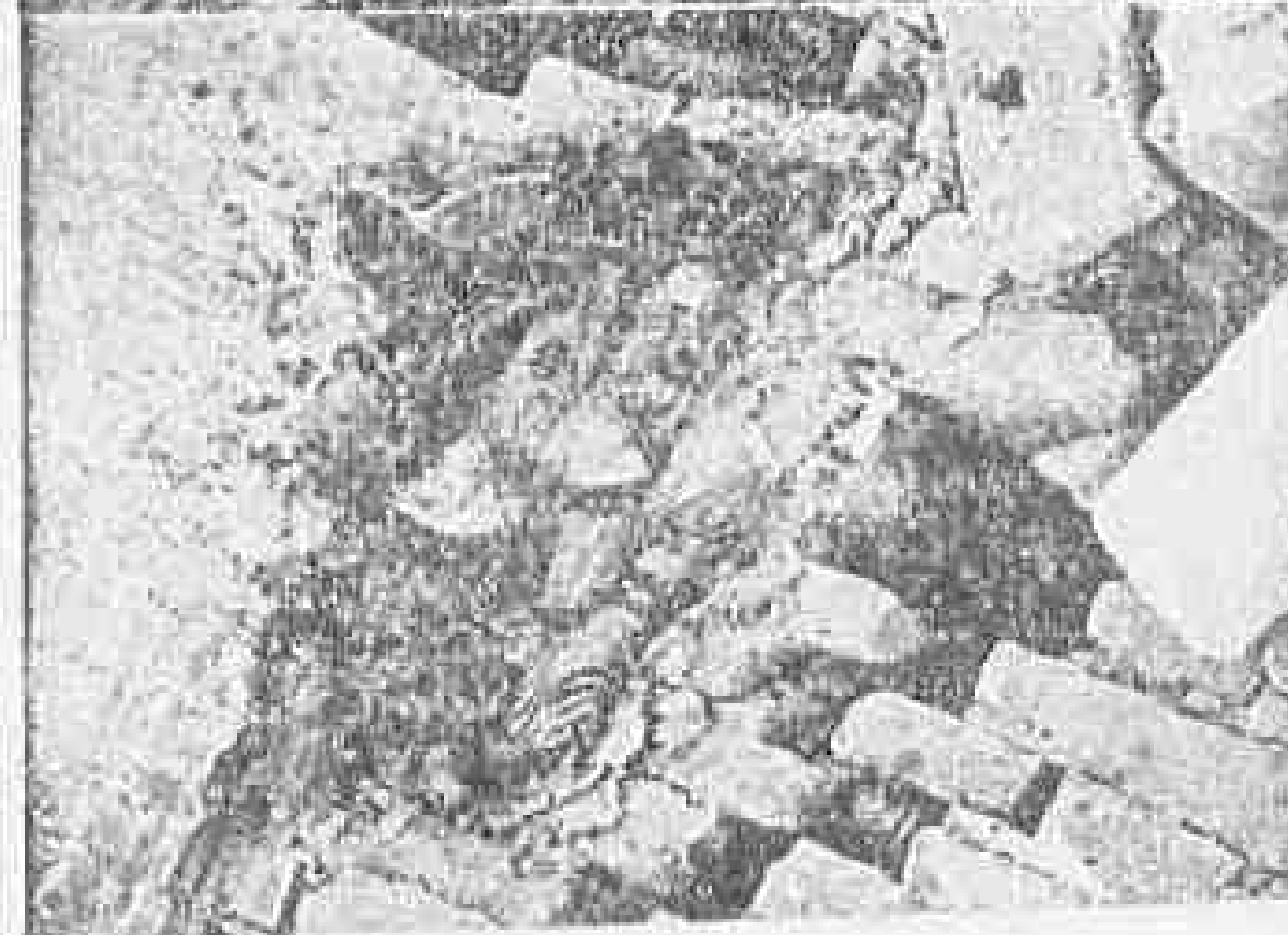
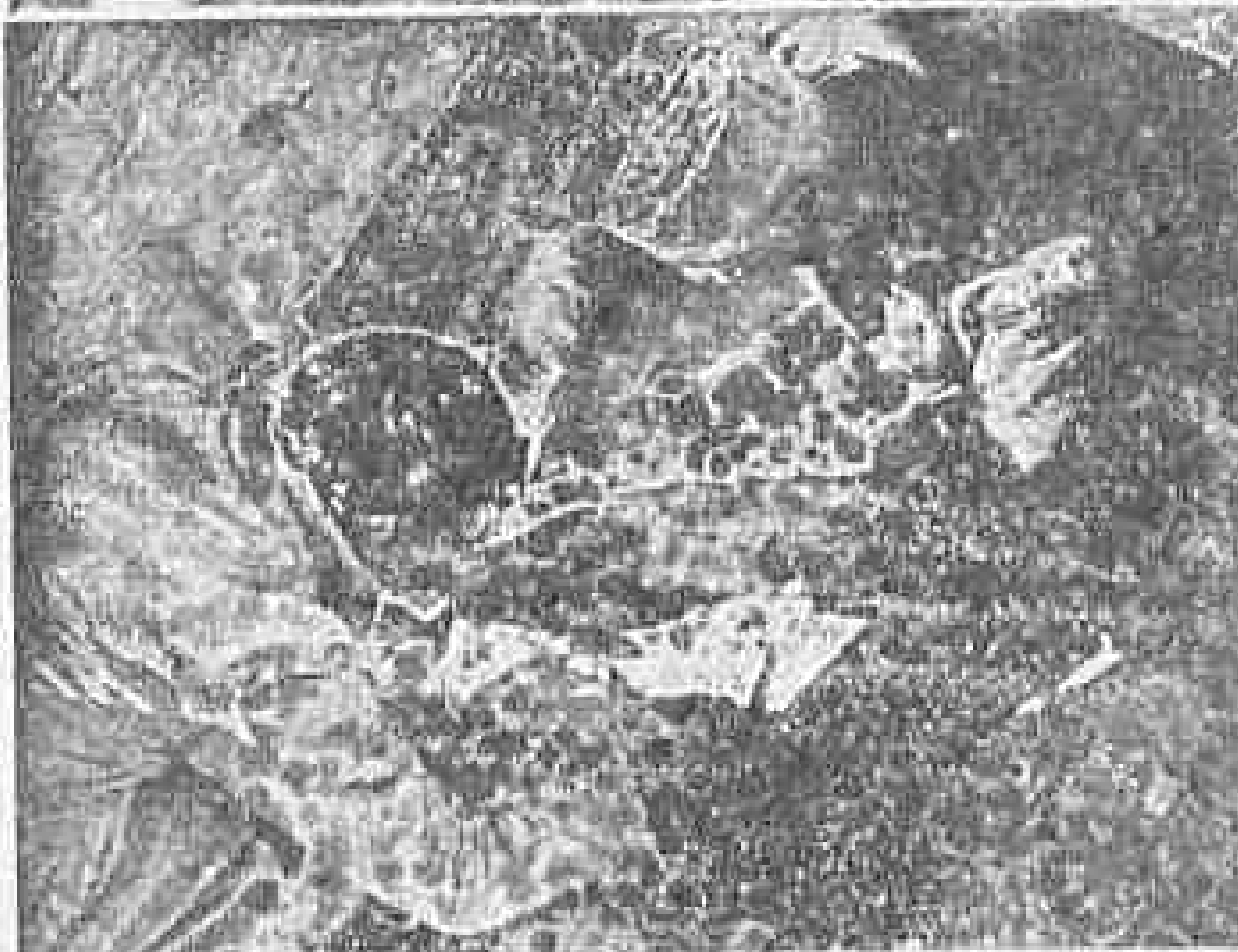


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ERG

414

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Deploriamo vivamente il gesto barbaro che vi ha colto
ancora una volta depredando questi modesti di guerra che
solo una mente dirompente e opposta al principio del
Vangelo può avere concepito.

I. Carlo Vescovo di Padova

Un altare profanato nella
Chiesa degli Eremitani



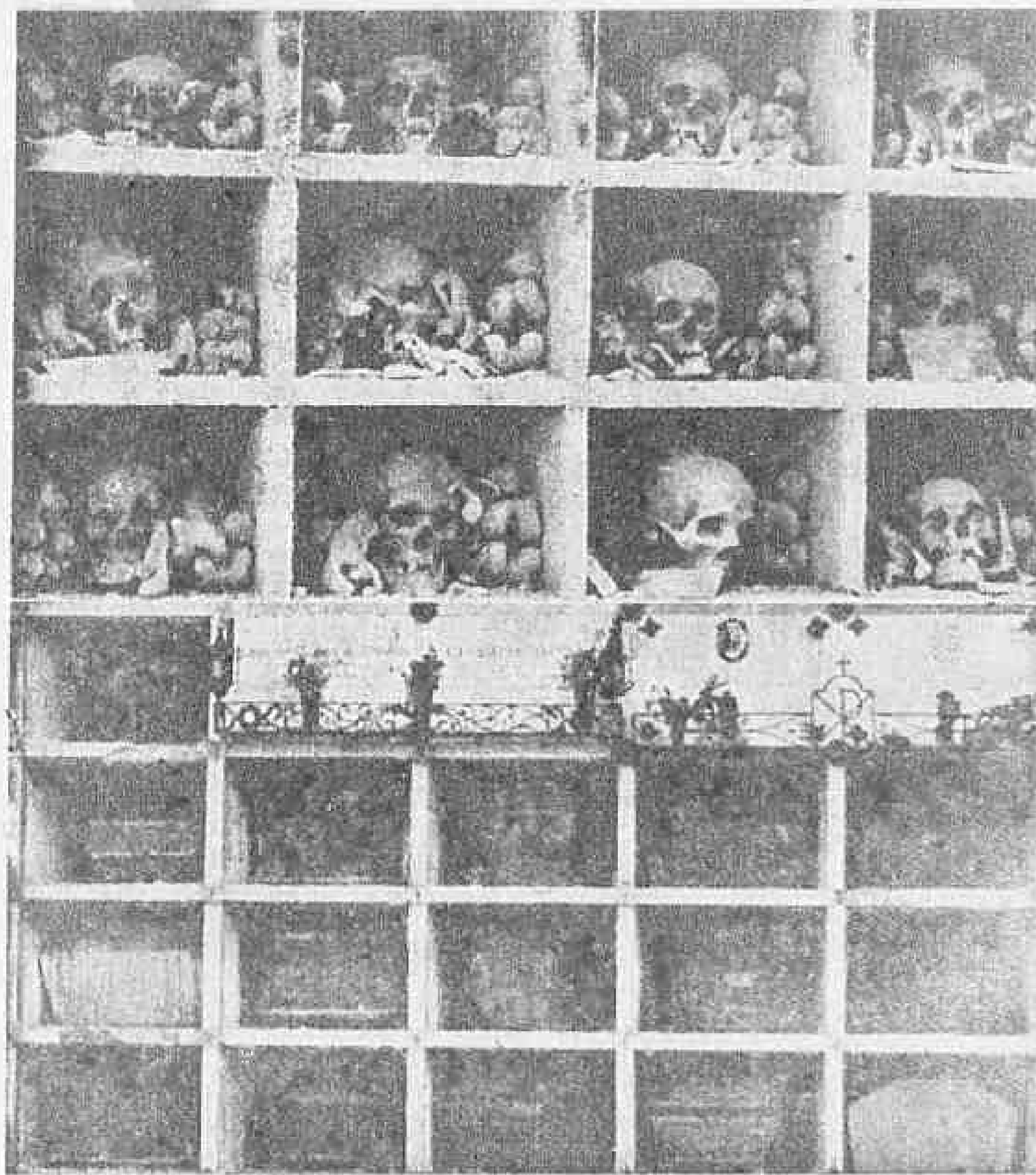
scultore architetto Ammanati, in
onore di Marco Benavides, no-
insegnante dell'Ateneo Patavino
e il sarcofago costruito da An-
driolo Veneziano, in onore
Jacopo da Carrara.

Altri lavori storici e preziosi
per l'insieme estetico erano il me-
numento di Ilario Sanguinacci
eseguito da Paolo Jacobello,
dornato ed ingrandito da Niccolò
Baroncelli e la « Pietà » di Gio-
gio da Sebenico, i « Santi Pietro
e Paolo » di Stefano dall'Arzè
ed altre opere minori come
pale secentesche del Padovano
del Damini, del Cirello, e
opere del Canova, che costituiva
il tesoro della Chiesa degli Ere-
mitani, sui quali si leva però
gran possa la Cappella del Ma-
tegnà detta degli « Ovetari ».

L'antica famiglia padovana
gli Ovetari commise nel 1443 a
gruppo di pittori di affrescare
una cappella di famiglia nella
Chiesa degli Eremitani. Il
lavoro incominciò nell'anno 1443
ed era stato assegnato ai
Giovanni d'Alemagna, Auto-

MINISTERO

UFFICIO



Nel bombardamento del 10 dicembre 1944 i contenitori, i testi in ossa, e guerra sono stati distrutti nella distruzione del Tempio Superiore della Pace. Il V. Ufficio dell'Arce ha stato raccolto nella prima occasione da Padova.

da Murano, Nicolò Pizzolo e Andrea Mantegna. Il lavoro gravò tutto sulle spalle del Mantegna ventenne e fu terminato circa verso il 1457.

I soggetti principali trattati nella cappella «Ovetari» erano le «Storie di Filippo, Giacomo e Cristoforo» e l'«Assunzione della Vergine».





Dettaglio dell'affresco del Mantegna riguardante il giudizio di S. Giacomo

La volta a crociera conteneva nelle sue quattro vele le figure degli Evangelisti: « S. Marco », con il leone vicino, era seduto nell'atto di leggere nel libro squadrato; « S. Luca » col toro, dipingeva al cavalletto una tavola colla Vergine e col Bambino, e via dicendo. Nel mezzo era il « Dio Padre benedicente ». Sotto, ai piedi del « Padre Eterno », si apriva un loculo che aggiungeva luce al luogo. Sotto la vera finestra circolare del mezzo, si ammirava la « Assunta », che documenti trovati di recente hanno provato essere anch'essa di Mantegna.

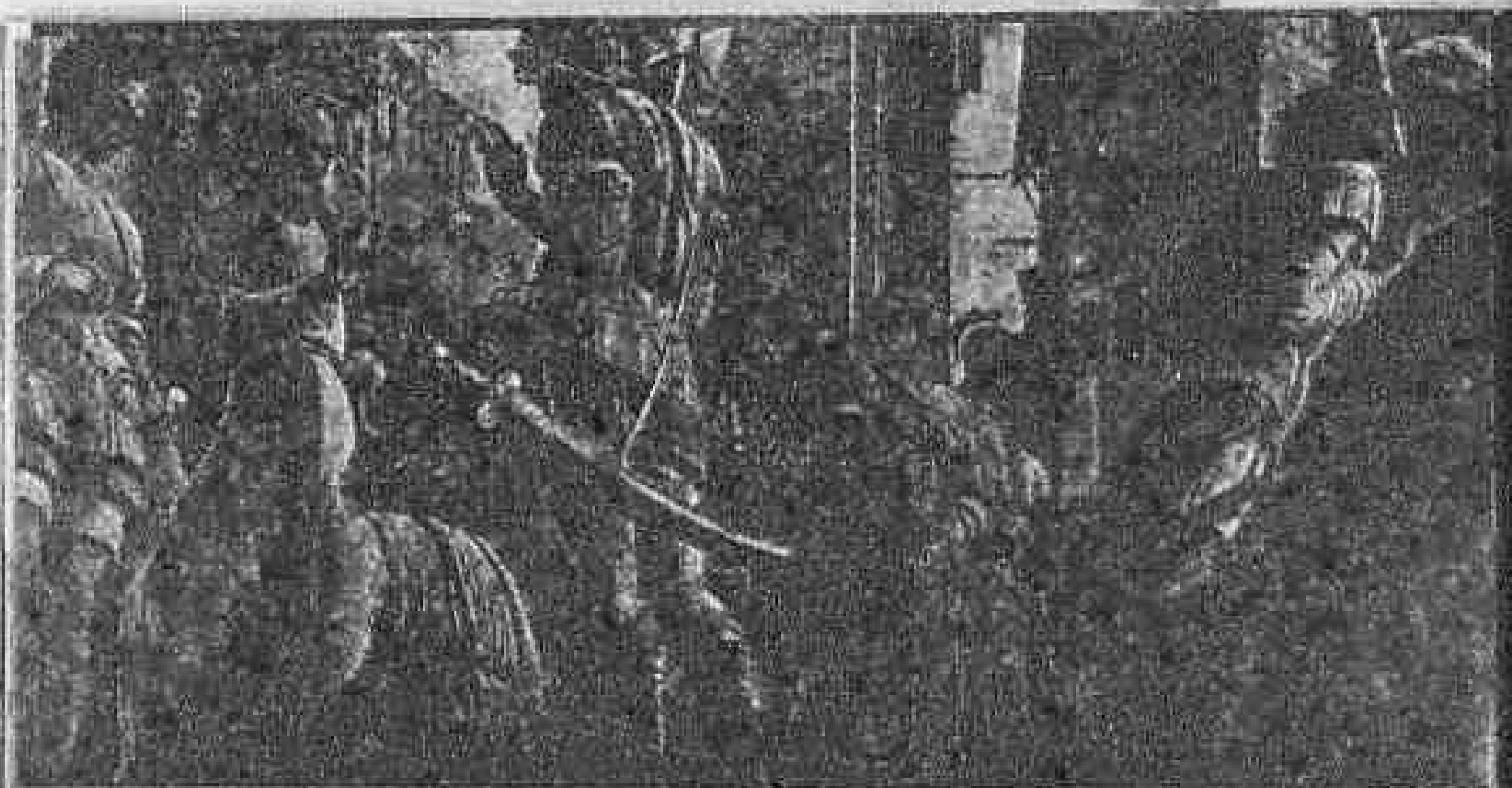
Il Mantegna dipinse inoltre varie figure degli Apostoli e sulla parte di sinistra, sei storie disposte a due a due su tre piani. Nell'alto, in due triangoli curvi, la « Vocazione di Andrea e Giacomo » a sinistra; « La parlata di Giacomo ai demoni » a destra; in mezzo « Giacomo battezza Ermogene » e « Giacomo dinanzi ad Agrippa » in basso: « Giacomo condotto al supplizio » e la « Decapitazione ».

MINISTERO

UFFICIO

La devastazione e la rovina nella Chiesa degli Eremitani





Un episodio del martirio di S. Cristoforo del Mantegna

Dove il Mantegna tocca, nella cappella « Ovetari », l'apice della sua valentia è nella duplice storia di S. Cristoforo, lungo la zona inferiore della parete destra: due momenti diversi della fine di S. Cristoforo: bersaglio dei cacciatori e il trasporto del suo cadavere. Nella scena sovrabbondavano i ritratti: Noferi di Pulla Strozzi, Girolamo della Valle, Bonifacio Frigimelica, lo Squarcione e lo stesso Mantegna, che si era raffigurato con il volto suo asciutto, la zazzera bruna, armato di lancia. Classicismo e realismo si uniscono e si fondono.

In tutti i dipinti del Mantegna si riscontra un profondo desiderio di romanità: gli uomini che il pittore raffigura sono tutti solenni ed assorti. E l'ispirazione al mondo romano è estesa dal pittore all'ambiente, al costume, alla fisionomia delle immagini, alla decorazione, a tutto: scienza, archeologia, cultura si fondono nell'animo dell'artista e si trasformano in arte.

Ora di tutte queste pregevolissime opere non c'è più nulla: la vandalica furia distruttrice ha raso completamente al suolo la chiesa con i preziosi tesori che vi erano racchiusi. Sono stati solamente salvati gli affreschi dell'« Assunta » ed una parte del « Martirio di S. Cristoforo », preventivamente messi al sicuro in località di stollamento.

MINISTERO

UFFICIO

Nonostante la protezione esterna della chiesa, ogni cosa è perduta irrimediabilmente e per sempre.

L'opera di ricupero e di salvataggio è stata lunga, assidua, continua. Quasi con fanatismo si è scavato fra le macerie del Tempio distrutto, nella speranza di poter raccogliere alcuni frammenti degli affreschi del Mantegna, la cui opera è fondamentale nella storia dell'arte veneta, italiana e mondiale. Sono state distrutte tutte le opere giovanili del Mantegna, quelle in cui erano gli elementi dell'arte rinascimentale italiana. La perdita quindi è gravissima e la colpa di questo misfatto ricade sui mandanti e sugli esecutori del barbaro indiscriminato bombardamento. La deprecazione è stata vivissima: non si riesce a comprendere quindi questo accanimento degli anglo-nord-americani su una città che non presenta nessun obiettivo militare, che dà invece al mondo la luce di una raffinata cultura artistica.



Come è ridotta la Chiesa distrutta a S. Massimo

Ma negli indiscriminati bombardamenti che ha subito Padova altre pregevoli opere sono state profanate: in primo luogo la Basilica Cattedrale, dall'ardita architettura che ha meravigliato più volte i costruttori italiani e stranieri, la più grande sala pensile del mondo: la storica «Sala della Ragione o del Consiglio», ricca di affreschi e di ricordi, di opere preziose; il Palazzo delle Debite, vecchia costruzione, cui è legata la storia della città, il Palazzo e la Sala



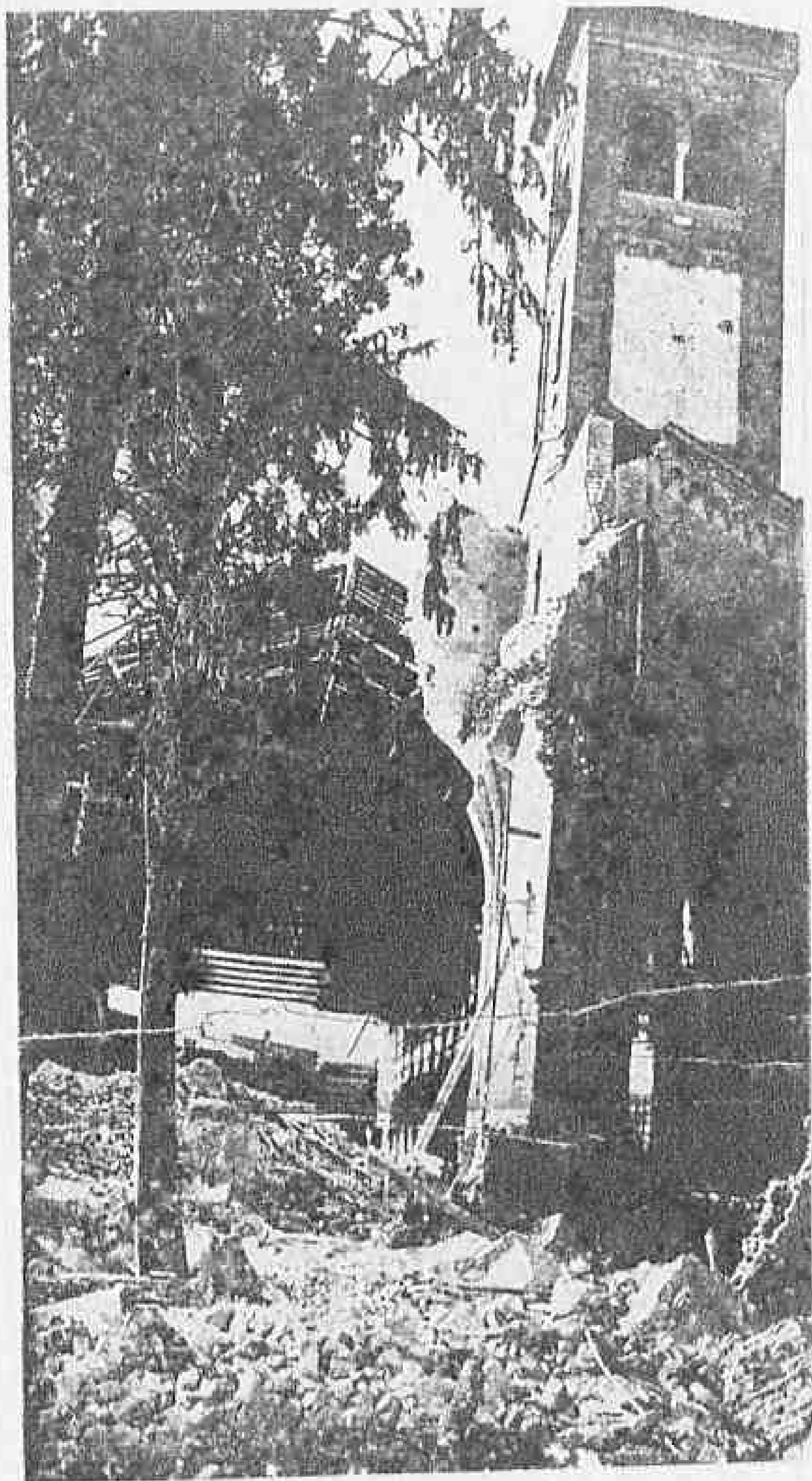
Mirabile potenza espressiva in un particolare del Montegna

della «Gran Guardia o dei Signori» con la celebre Piazza, che ha visto i fasti della vetusta città Antenorea, nei secoli.

La distruzione della Chiesa degli Eremitani ci voleva: era necessaria per dimostrare l'accanimento anglo-nord americano contro capolavori artistici che sono in Italia.

MINISTERO

UFFICIO



La devastazione della Chiesa degli Eremitani.

Dopo la distruzione della Chiesa degli Eremitani nessuna radio nemica ha parlato. Si è taciuto. Con vergogna. Del resto che avrebbe potuto dire il nemico? Forse qualche zelante propagandista avrebbe potuto scoprire che fra gli affreschi del Mantegna i tedeschi avevano nascosto i loro carri armati e i loro soldati? Oppure gli americani hanno temuto che i guerrieri affrescati con tanta maestria dal pittore padovano, sdegnati per lo scempio fatto della loro città, avrebbero potuto prendere, un giorno, vita umana e schierarsi a fianco dell'alleato germanico per rigettare a mare l'invasore anglo-americano?

L'opera in cui, in un improvviso scoppio di ispirazione e di gagliardia, si è rivelata la stupenda giovinezza del genio del Mantegna, implacabile nella violenza con cui ha domato la materia della pittura, come se fosse stata quella della scultura, questo prodigio di vita, di bellezza, di potenza creatrice, non è che un informe ammasso di rovine e di cocci. Dolore per noi. Vergogna per i devastatori. Miseria per il mondo intero.

Lo scempio di capolavori artistici di infinito valore, è stato compiuto con fredde premeditazione: così come con fredda premeditazione ed inumana ferocia sono state colpite le centinaia di vite stroncate nella città di Padova, che oggi, giustamente, si può ben definire una « grande mutilata ».

La Cattedrale di Padova



MINISTERI

1977



Dettaglio dell'affresco "S. Chirico alla presenza dell'imperatore" di Mantegna

MINISTE

UFF

In
Inghil-
terra, nel-
la « Ham-
pton Court »
e l'opera di
più esaltata fan-
tasia nella sicurez-
za della divinazione
storica di Andrea
Mantegna: « Il trionfo
di Cesare » gigantesca
pittura di 27 metri di base,
con un'altezza che raddop-
pia il vero umano. Ora que-
sta poderosa opera sarà messa
al sicuro chissà dove. Ma là, dove
l'hanno seppellita e nascosta, gli
inglesi ed i soldati americani in In-
ghilterra, sentono che qualche cosa si
muove e si agita. Come per una resur-
rezione. Da quel capolavoro nascosto sca-
turisce un fremito di vita, sale una voce di
condanna, un urlo che grida e testimonia
tutta la nostra resistenza: " l'Italia non
muore, non può morire, non può crollare:

L'Italia è immortale „.

MINISTERO

UFFICIO

ROCE ANSATA

Il presente documento ha lo scopo di fornire informazioni relative al processo di sviluppo e di implementazione del sistema di gestione della qualità (SGQ) dell'Ente. Il documento è diviso in tre parti principali: la prima parte descrive il contesto e gli obiettivi del SGQ; la seconda parte descrive la struttura e le componenti del SGQ; la terza parte descrive le attività di implementazione e di monitoraggio del SGQ.

Il SGQ è un sistema di gestione che ha lo scopo di garantire la qualità dei prodotti e dei servizi offerti dall'Ente. Il SGQ è basato sul principio di "qualità per primo" e si basa su un approccio sistematico e integrato alla gestione della qualità.

Il SGQ è strutturato in base al modello ISO 9001:2015, che prevede la definizione di un sistema di gestione della qualità, l'implementazione del sistema, il monitoraggio e il miglioramento continuo del sistema.

Le attività di implementazione del SGQ sono state svolte in base al piano di implementazione approvato dal Consiglio di Amministrazione dell'Ente. Le attività di monitoraggio del SGQ sono state svolte in base al piano di monitoraggio approvato dal Consiglio di Amministrazione dell'Ente.

Il presente documento è stato redatto in base alle informazioni fornite dal Responsabile del SGQ e dal Responsabile del Controllo di Qualità. Il documento è stato approvato dal Consiglio di Amministrazione dell'Ente.

Il presente documento è riservato e non deve essere diffuso all'esterno dell'Ente. Il presente documento è soggetto a modifiche e aggiornamenti in base alle esigenze dell'Ente.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

HED/ps

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(To. 487081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20901/AFSA

6 September 1944

Subject: Monuments Museums and Collections
of Ecclesiastical Art.

To : NMMA Officer, Region 9
NMMA Officer, Region 10
NMMA Officer, Region 11
NMMA Officer, Region 12.

*To each 2
copies of the
Report
1/18*

The attached lists are furnished by the Pontifical
Commissione d'Arte Sacra. They may contain fresh facts and are
forwarded for information.

WILLIAM T. DE WARD
Major, Spec. Inf.
Director.

4786

L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO DELLA DOMENICA 3 SETTEMBRE 1944

L'opera dei Trappisti per la salvaguardia del tesoro di Albano Laziale

Si sono iniziati in questi giorni i lavori per rimuovere le macerie dall'abitato di Albano Laziale, causate dai bombardamenti aerei e dalle azioni belliche che nel giugno scorso portarono gli Alleati all'occupazione di Roma.

Nel rilevare l'importanza di questi lavori che segneranno l'inizio della rinascita di questa bella cittadina, è doveroso di render nota l'opera dei Religiosi Trappisti delle Frattocchie, i quali con uno zelo sommamente ammirabile e con l'entusiasmo che solo può dare lo spirito cristiano, hanno tratto in salvo non solo un conservato altresì con cura meticolosa, e dove occorreva, persino restaurato, opere d'arte di grande valore.

Detti Religiosi, preoccupati giustamente di veder circolare in mani profane oggetti sacri quali pissidi e calici, senza badare a fatiche ed a rischi, a mezzo di semplici carrellini a mano, pur sotto il pericolo imminente delle incursioni aeree, si sono prodigati acciò che il patrimonio religioso ed artistico delle Chiese di Albano fosse messo al sicuro.

Il Signore s'è degnato di coronare col più lusinghiero successo la loro opera e ora si possono ammirare, esposti in bell'ordine, in varie stanze che s'affacciano nel chiostro della bella badia delle Frattocchie, recentemente costruita, quadri sacri, statue, reliquiari, calici, pissidi, pianete, piviali, candelieri, carta glorie, to-

vaglie e altra suppellettile, costituenti nel loro insieme, non soltanto oggi, un inestimabile valore patrimoniale che sarebbe impossibile delimitare.

Si trovano così perfettamente conservati e al sicuro, per citare solo qualche esempio, i bellissimi quadri artistici d'altare, decoro e vanto del Duomo cittadino, la muta grandiosa di candelieri in argento per l'altare maggiore, donato dal munificentissimo Cardinal Vescovo Monaro La Valletta, pure del Duomo; il grande quadro della scuola del Tiziano, che era nell'altare maggiore della Chiesa di S. Pietro, raffigurante la consegna delle Chiavi al Papa degli Apostoli, nonché della stessa Chiesa, la tela che rappresenta Cristo Re, talmente emergente dai colori da sembrare parlante, che viene attribuita al Gagliardi.

Così pure si può ammirare la splendida lunetta contenente l'Ultima Cena, di ignoto autore, di singolare edicola rappresentativa, che era nel Monastero della Suora Cappuccine, con anche il servizio completo in argento per altare che fu acquistato da Abate Candido De Angelis per la Confraternita del SS. Sacramento, della quale fu per molti anni benemerito Priore, e quattro ricchissimi pianete, recentemente restaurate, parimenti della Chiesa di S. Pietro.

785016

Ref: R5/523/5/5

Subject: Monuments, Archives, Libraries
Province of Ancona.To: The Provincial Commissioner
Province of Ancona
HQ. AMG

28th August 1944

1. Herewith a report on the Monuments, Archives and Libraries
in the Province of Ancona.2. Italian Officialsa. Superintendents of the Marche. Dott. PACINI, Superin-
tendent of Monuments remained at his post during all the air
raids. Prof. GALLI, Superintendent of Antiquities was brought
back from OSTIA to ANCONA on the 25th August.
Dott. ROTONDI, Superintendent of Galleries, is believed to be
at his post at URBINO.b. Archives. Dott. R. ELIA, head of the Notarial Archives
and the Sezione degli Archivi di Stato is at present at
CUPRA MARITIMA (S. 2949), near IMBI. His return to ANCONA is
urgently required.c. Libraries. The Librarian of the Communal Library who
is also in charge of the Historical Communal Archives is Prof.
AVV. ANTONIO MARCONI. He left ANCONA in November 1943 and
has not since returned. The assistant to the Librarian is Sig.
CHIVELLI, who is alleged to have escaped for political reasons.
It is considered new appointments should be made by the Mayor.d. Storia della Patria. Has a lady as director, Prof.
ELISABETTA, who is alleged to have escaped for political reasons.
It is recommended that a new appointment be made.ANCONA CITY2. Damaged Monuments: A special report on the programme
of repairs to damaged Monuments in Ancona has been submitted se-
parately. Other damaged Monuments are the fine marble statue by
Agostino Cornacchini (1738) of Pope Clemente XII in an attitude
of blessing the city, which statue has vanished completely, and
the Lazzeretto (18th Century) situated in the Port, which has
suffered little damage but had both the bridge and portal by
Vantivelli destroyed by German mines. The 16th Century Palazzo
Ricciotti, Via della Loggia, is destroyed. Palazzo Ferretti had
one corner mined by the Germans.4. The undamaged Monuments in Ancona City are:Trajan's Arch (well protected)
Arco Clementino
Roman Amphitheatre
Porta Pia
S. Agostino (14 Century)
Fontana del Galles (16 Century)
Palazzo Bonicsean (15th Century much res-
tored)

20903

5. Deposits of works of Art and Archives.

a. Works of Art. There are two deposits of works of Art in the Marche at SASSOCORVARO (R. 7965) and CARPEGNA (R. 6657). The first is believed to contain works of art from Lombardy and Venice and the one in CARPEGNA is in the Palazzo del Principe di Carpegna, but is believed that all masterpieces in this deposit have been transferred to the Vatican City.

b. Communal Archives. The more important manuscripts of the historical section of the Communal Archives are at MONTESICURO (S. 5641). The rest remained in the building of the Communal Library, which has been damaged by bombs (see para. 3 of separate report), and some should be recovered from under the rubble. The current Communal Archives were destroyed with the Municipio in the 1st November.

c. State and Notarial Archives. Part of these were destroyed in the Palazzo del Governo and the rest are localities of security known only to the Director, Dott. ELIA (see para 2b above).

d. Archivi Arcivescovili and Capitolari. These archives, which go back to the 15th Century, are in a very unsatisfactory state of neglect and abandonment due to the Air Raids in November 1943, when many of the Clergy and people left the town. The two Priests in charge are Monsignore VANINI, who is at CASTEL D'EMILIO (S. 5143) and Monsignore NATALUCCI who is at CASTELFERRANTE (S. 4847). One of them must be brought back. The Archivi Arcivescovili are in five rooms inside the Arcivescovado, one of which is an office used by an Italian Officer. The building is at present occupied by Italian Pioneers, who however treat the documents with respect. The rooms are not used by the troops. In a third the archives are locked in strong cupboards. In the office of the Italian Officer the Archives are also in cupboards but not all are locked and Papal Bulls of Pope Leo XIII and other archives were strewn everywhere. The fifth room is a small one adjoining the Officer's Office. The Archivi Capitolari are in a room in the former Arcivescovado near the Cathedral, in which room was also installed a small but important library. A second room was destroyed by bombing. In both cases the Archives are lying about in disorder.

RECOMMENDATIONS I) Archivi Arcivescovili. Those in the Officer's Office should be locked up in the cupboards. The remainder other than those locked in the "third room" mentioned above should be rearranged in the two other rooms, which should be made weatherproof and put "out of bounds" to troops.

II) Archivi Capitolari. Should be rearranged in their present room, which will need repairs to the roof and window. In both cases the Archbishop should be allowed to send his personnel and representatives to the archive areas with proper passes. In the present absence of the two Priests mentioned above it is proposed to enlist the services of archivists of the Comune and other Communal employees to assist in all the above work.

e. Storia della Patria. Two rooms in the Communal Library allocated to the Storia della Patria were destroyed by bombs and the books and documents are buried under the rubble. It is hoped to recover these (see para. 3 of separate report.).

6. Palazzo Ferretti. Your letter to H. 61 Area ^{on} the proposed occupation of this Palazzo by two Companies of Pioneers is much appreciated. I have since seen the Assistant Town Major, who stressed on the operational necessity of this matter but agreed that a representative of his office and this office could revisit the building and arrange matters satisfactorily. He had not yet seen your letter.

7. National Theatre. This is a building of National importance built in 1824 for lyrical plays and classical concerts. The roof has been badly damaged but could be repaired. It is suggested that the Educational Officers either in AMG 8th Army or Region V. and 61 Area be approached to allow this building to be repaired for use as a hall for concerts and entertainments for the troops. A proviso would probably have to be made that on the departure of the troops the building would be restored for the Comune for the continuance of concerts and lyrical plays and that no structural alterations would be made.

4782

LORETO

8. Basilica di Loreto Air Raid.

a. On the evidence given by the Capuchin Monks of this Church, there seems little doubt that either a) the raid of the Germans on the night of the 5th 6th July was a deliberate act of barbarity to destroy the famous "Cathedral of Madonna" and the "Sanctuary of the Holy Family", or b) their marksmanship was particularly inaccurate that night. There was a full moon and the building could be seen clearly. The British Divisional Headquarters was at least 1 1/2 miles outside the town and was more or less unharmed. There was also a Polish Brigade HQ. in the town and it remains to be seen whether the German Intelligence Service was aware of this. One German prisoner captured from one of the two planes brought down is alleged to have admitted that they had received orders to bomb the Church. Possibly the Germans thought that the Allies were using the Dome as an O.P., as no doubt they would have done in similar circumstances. There is no evidence to support this contention. Eight waves each of six aircraft circled round the Church and bombed it with incendiary and H.X. bombs from 2200 hrs. 5th July until 0400 hrs. 6th July. The first incendiary bombs set fire to the Dome and provided the enemy with a perfect target under a full moon, so that the other bombs fell on the Basilica and surrounding buildings.

b. Damage. The shell of the S.W. angle of the Cupola was burned and a hole covering half of the drum of the Dome was made. The roof over the nave of the Basilica was destroyed, as was also that of the Convent Library. Previous to this raid German artillery damaged the roof and facade of the Palazzo del Collegio Illirico. It was astonishing that the Statue of the Ma-

Donna and Child on the Dome was unscathed, that the famous Holy Sanctuary is intact and that the vault of the Basilica was hardly touched.

c. Repairs. Are being done by the Capuchin Monks financed by the Vatican City to whom the Church belongs. Satisfactory progress has been made. The hole in the drum of the Dome has been repaired, but the Dome frescoes by Cesare Maccari (20th Century) have been partially destroyed. The roof in the Library has been repaired and work is proceeding on the roof of the Basilica and the roof of the Palazzo del Collegio Illirico.

d. Treasures. The Cathedral treasures are dispersed, the chief portion of them being in the Vatican City. Some are still in the Treasury.

OTHER CHURCHES

9. S. Maria Porto Nuovo. Situated 14 kilometres S. of Ancona on the coast, is a unique church of its kind and one of the best examples of the Romanesque in the Marche. It was built in 1031 with 5 aisles. No war damage. Troops and civilians have been trying to use it for sleeping accommodation. A notice has been fixed prohibiting this.

10. Abbazia di CHIARAVALLA. This Church was visited by Major Ward Perkins and the undersigned on the 21 August.

a. History Built in 1172, it is one of the first Gothic Churches in the Marche. The original Church has been preserved and belongs to the order of the Cistercians.

b. War Damage The roof was slightly damaged by the blast of a bomb falling into the cortile of the Convento. There are severe cracks in the vault of 4 bays of the right aisle and in vault on the 5th bay of the central aisle. Windows need repairing and the floor pavement has been slightly disarranged.

c. Work done The roof is being repaired by the Cistercian Monks out of funds from the faithful.

d. That with the consent of the M., P. & A. Officer 6th Army, Dott. PACINI, Superintendent of Monuments for the Marche, be allowed see the Abbey and make an estimate for the repair of the vaults in the Nave.

OCCUPATION OF MONUMENTS

11. SENIGALLIA. It has been reported to this Office by Dott. PACINI who went to SENIGALLIA on his way to fetch Prof. GALLI that the Rocca, mentioned in List 4 of protected Monuments covered by A.A.I. Administration Instruction No. 10 and the Palazzetto Baviera have been occupied by Polish troops. The

Palazzo Baviera is not included in list 4 but should be inserted in the list if only for the fine 16th Century ceiling stucco decoration and medallions by Federico Brandini da Urbino, who built the Palazzetto. May the attention of the M., P.A. & A. Officer, AMG 8th Army be drawn to this.

DAMAGE TO MONUMENTS

12. FABRIANO. It has been reported to this Office that the Church of the Ospedale del Buon Gesù was struck by a bomb. British troops tried to take the choir stalls out of the rubble and the commendable action of the acting C.A.C. in preventing this and reporting the matter to the D.C.H.B. is much appreciated.

/s/ F.H.J. Maxse

/t/ F.H.J. MAXSE
Captain
Period M., P.A. & A. Officer

Copies to:
SCAO, AMG 8th Army, Attn. M., P.A. & A. Officer
Regional Commissioner, Region V.
Subcommission M., P.A. & A.
C.A.C., ANCONA
File

785016

61

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETDW/mb

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

~~20903/MFAA~~

19 August 1944

Subject: Addition to Lists of Protected Monuments - Italy,
Section 7.

To : SCAG, AMG, 5 Army)
SCAG, AMG, 8 Army) sttn. MFAA Officers
RC, AMG, Region 2)

1. The following addition should be made to Lists of Protected Monuments - Italy, Section 7, p. 68, under ROMENO, after "Parish Church":

Villa "La Quieta" (Vatican Property).

2. It is further notified that the present occupant and custodian of the villa is Professor Virginio Campana, friend of the Dominicans to whom the villa appears to belong.

4780

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

Copy to:
ROMG Section (ref.340/139/CA
of 18 Aug 44)

OVER

1st Ind

Aug 8 Army Main. 24 Aug 44

To: Director, SIC MFAA, HQ ACC.

1. I will note this addition on my copy of the No 7 list when I receive one, and will be guided accordingly.
2. It is obvious that the change cannot be published to all 750 recipients of the printed list.
3. Information would be appreciated as to whether this addition is of real monumental value. If no reply is received, I'll understand that it's another of the "politico-religious" additions.

W Newton

May R

60

BREVE NOTIZIA

sulla tutela degli archivi, delle biblio-
teche e delle opere d'arte svolta dalla
S. Sede in alcune regioni d'Italia -
novembre 1943 - maggio 1944 -

4779

20903

Breve notizia sulla tutela degli archivi ecclesiastici,
delle biblioteche e delle opere d'arte.

(novembre 1943 - maggio 1944)

La S. Sede, desiderando proteggere dai pericoli della guerra il patrimonio storico-letterario e artistico della Chiesa, ha provveduto ad inviare opportune disposizioni agli Ecc.mi Vescovi delle Diocesi del Lazio e di altre regioni d'Italia (Abruzzi, Marche, Umbria, Toscana) per assicurare la tutela sul posto degli oggetti più preziosi o effettuare il trasporto nel Palazzo Vaticano, ove si ritenesse necessario, per qui conservarli in deposito temporaneo.

In seguito ad accordi tra la Segreteria di Stato e l'Ambasciata Germanica, un delegato della S. Sede ha visitato le località più importanti in brevi viaggi di controllo, tornando poi sul luogo per prendere in consegna documenti, manoscritti e oggetti, quando il loro trasporto a Roma era ritenuto necessario. La S. Sede ha pure favorito l'opera della Sovrintendenza delle Gallerie, che ha provveduto a portare in Roma (Vaticano) i quadri di maggior pregio esistenti nelle Chiese.

Nello stesso tempo la Direzione della Biblioteca Ap. Vaticana accoglieva nei suoi locali l'Archivio di Montecassino, e i manoscritti delle biblioteche di Roma, curando direttamente il trasporto di altre raccolte bibliografiche, archivi e oggetti sacri.

La Pont. Commissione per l'Arte Sacra rinnovava istruzioni e suggerimenti per la protezione dei monumenti e delle opere d'arte.

I mezzi per i trasporti sono stati forniti dalle Autorità Vaticane, dal Comando Germanico e dalle Autorità civili italiane.

Persone che hanno preso parte alla tutela
degli archivi ecc.

Per la S. Sede:

S. Em. Rev.ma il Card. Giovanni Mercati

S. Ecc. Rev.ma Mons. Giovanni Constantini, Presidente
della Pont. Commissione per l'Arte Sacra,

R. P. D. Anselmo M. Albareda O.S.B., Prefetto della
Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana,

Prof. Giulio Battelli, archivista dell'Archivio
Segreto Vaticano, delegato dalla Segreteria di Stato.

Per l'Ambasciata Germanica:

Dott. G. Lang, assistente dell'Istituto Storico Ger-
manico in Roma, alle dipendenze del prof. Teodoro Mayer, presien-
te dei Monumenta Germaniae Historica e dello stesso Istituto in
Berlino,

Maggiore prof. K. Evers dell'Università di Monaco e
Tenente P. Scheibert, del Comando Germanico (Abteilung Kunstschutz).

Per la Soprintendenza Archivistica di Roma:

Dott. Emilio Re, soprintendente.

4777

Per la Soprintendenza delle Gallerie:

Dott. Giorgio Rosi, soprintendente dei Monumenti a
Napoli,

Dott. Emilio Lavagnino, ispettore centrale.

Per la Soprintendenza Bibliografica:

Dott. Luigi De Gregori.

L A Z I O

ALATRI: visitata l'8 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers; il 20 gennaio il prof. Battelli e il ten. Scheibert vi sono tornati per trasportare a Roma l'archivio capitolare e oggetti del Duomo, che però il Vescovo ha dichiarato di aver fatto murare il giorno prima e di ritenere perciò al sicuro da bombardamenti.

ANAGNI: visitata l'8 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers e di nuovo il 20 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, che hanno portato in Vaticano le pergamene dell'archivio capitolare e parte degli arredi della Cattedrale; l'8 maggio il prof. Battelli e il dott. Malm del Comando Germanico hanno portato in Vaticano altre 37 casse con incunaboli e libri del Seminario, documenti dell'Archivio Comunale, arredi della Cattedrale e quadri di varie chiese; è rimasto da portare un grande quadro del Maratta.

BASSANO DI TRUPI: visitato il 25 marzo dal prof. Battelli e dal dott. Lang per la tutela del palazzo Anguillara; l'archivio del palazzo è rimasto sul posto.

CAMPAGNANO: visitata il 22 marzo dal prof. Battelli e dal Dott. Lavagnino; i quadri e il piccolo archivio della chiesa possono essere protetti sul posto.

CASANARI: visitata il 20 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, non vi sono oggetti da portare a Roma.

CASSEL SANT'ELIA: il 26 febbraio il prof. Battelli ha portato in Vaticano gli arredi famosi.

CIVITACASTELLANA: visitata il 25 marzo dai proff. Battelli e Lavagnino, che poi il 16 aprile hanno portato a Roma i quadri delle chiese.

CORI: il 20 aprile il prof. Battelli è stato autorizzato dal Capo della provincia di Littoria residente in Priverno a trasportare a Roma (alla Sapienza) l'archivio comunale, ma il viaggio per il trasporto non è stato poi eseguito.

FERENTINO: visitata l'8 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers; il 20 gennaio il prof. Battelli e il ten. Scheibert hanno ricevuto in consegna una cassa con la croce di cristallo della Cattedrale di Aquino e alcuni arredi; gli altri oggetti sono stati sotterrati o murati.

FONDI: visitata il 10 dicembre dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers, l'archivio e i quadri di S. Maria sono murati in un ripostiglio; l'archivio e il tesoro di S. Pietro sono pure murati in altro luogo e il parroco ha dichiarato di ritenerli sufficientemente al sicuro; lo stesso parroco di S. Pietro è stato allora in-

vitato a proteggere con sacchi la scultura di San Pietro, il pulpito e i trittici; visitata di nuovo il 22 dicembre dal prof. Battelli e dal Ten. Scheibert, a San Pietro i lavori di protezione non sono stati eseguiti per mancanza di materiale, si decide perciò di tornare per portare a Roma almeno i trittici; il 4-6 marzo, con autocarro fornito da un privato del luogo (Sig. Pannozzo) il prof. Battelli, il Dott. Lavagnino e il magg. Evers tornano a Fondi già bombardata e portano a Roma i quadri più importanti di S. Maria e di S. Pietro; è necessario un nuovo viaggio per prendere l'archivio di S. Pietro e il tesoro, ma, deciso successivamente più volte, non è stato più eseguito.

FRASCATI: visitata nel dicembre dal R.P. Albereda, che provvedeva poi al trasporto presso la Biblioteca Vaticana dell'Archivio Vescovile, della Biblioteca del Seminario (con i libri del duce di York) e di oggetti d'arte del Duomo e di Villa Mondragone, nonché dell'Archivio Aldobrandini.

GAETA: visitata il 10 dicembre dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers, sono state portate in Vaticano le pergamene dell'archivio capitolare e un quadro della chiesa dell'Annunziata; il 23-24 dicembre il prof. Battelli e il Ten. Scheibert hanno portato in Vaticano il Tesoro della Cattedrale e le argenterie artistiche dell'Annunziata; il 23 gennaio il ten. Pala ha poi consegnato personalmente al prof. Battelli alcuni oggetti trovati a Gaeta da un ufficiale tedesco.

ITRI: l'Arcivescovo di Gaeta e la famiglia De Fabritiis hanno chiesto il trasporto della statua della Madonna della Civita, assai venerata, di arredi sacri e di altri oggetti d'arte; il viaggio non è stato eseguito.

MAGLIANO SABINO: visitato il 25 marzo dai proff. Battelli e Lavagnino, che poi il 16 aprile portano a Roma i quadri di più chiesa; l'archivio vescovile è lasciato sul posto per mancanza di spazio.

MONTETIASCONE: visitata il 5 maggio dal prof. Battelli, che il 27 dello stesso mese trasportata a Roma (Vaticano) l'archivio capitolare, arredi della Cattedrale e gli incunaboli della Biblioteca del Seminario.

NEPI: visitata dal prof. Battelli il 28 febbraio: non vi sono documenti o oggetti di particolare importanza.

ORTE: visitata il 25 marzo dai proff. Battelli e Lavagnino; l'arciprete è invitato a provvedere alla protezione sul posto dell'archivio e degli oggetti sacri.

ROSSIO NATIVO: visitato nell'aprile dal R.P. Albareda, che dispone poi il trasporto in Vaticano di una raccolta di incunaboli del convento dei Francescani.

PRIVERNO: visitata dal prof. Battelli il 19 aprile per preparare il trasporto dell'archivio e dei quadri; il 30 aprile l'arciprete comunica che il trasporto non è ritenuto necessario; si decide di eseguire ugualmente il trasporto, che però non è stato più eseguito.

RIETI: visitata dal dott. Re, che riconosce la buona sistemazione dell'archivio capitolare in locali adatti.

ROCCA DI PAPA: visitata dal R.P. Albareda, sono stati trasportati in Vaticano alcuni quadri della chiesa.

SENIGALLIA: il 20 aprile il prof. Battelli riceve dal Capo della provincia di Littoria l'autorizzazione di portare a Roma (alla Sapienza) l'archivio comunale, ma il trasporto non è stato poi eseguito.

SONDRIO: visitata dal prof. Battelli il 20 aprile, il Vescovo promette di comunicare la decisione del Capitolo per il trasporto in Roma della Madonna, ma la comunicazione non giunge; dopo la notizia del bombardamento del paese si decide di tornarvi, ma il viaggio non è stato più eseguito.

SORA: visitata il 20 marzo dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert; il Vescovo ha dichiarato di non avere documenti antichi né oggetti da mandare a Roma.

SUBIACO: visitata dal magg. Evers nel febbraio: l'archivio e la Biblioteca di S. Scolastica restano protette sul posto, secondo il desiderio del R.P. Abate.

SUTRI: visitata il 25 febbraio dal prof. Lavagnino che porta a Roma il Cristo: di nuovo dal prof. Battelli e dal prof. Lavagnino il 29 marzo, non vi sono documenti importanti né nell'archivio vescovile né in quello capitolare.

TARQUINIA: visitata il 30 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, si trasportano in Vaticano i documenti più importanti dell'Archivio capitolare; il 15 marzo il prof. Battelli e il magg. Evers portano a Roma (Vaticano) l'Archivio del Comune.

TERRACINA: visitata il 13 dicembre dal rev. don Pignedoli su richiesta di un reparto tedesco per prendere in consegna arredi sacri di scarso valore; in seguito i Padri Cappuccini del santuario di S. Maria della Delibera hanno chiesto il trasporto a Roma del tesoro del santuario e il 20 aprile il Vescovo ha chiesto il

salvataggio del quadro della Madonna rimasto nella Cattedrale abbandonata, ma il viaggio non è stato più eseguito.

TIVOLI: visitata da S.E. Mons. Costantini, dal prof. Lavagnino e dal magg. Evers: le opere d'arte restano protette sul luogo, come pure l'archivio vescovile.

TREVIGNANO: visitata il 29 marzo dal prof. Battelli e Lavagnino, che poi il 16 aprile hanno trasportato a Roma il Cristo.

TRISULTI: si è pensato più volte di farvi una visita per assicurare la protezione sul posto dell'Archivio della Certosa, ma il viaggio non è stato eseguito.

TUSCANIA: visitata il 1° febbraio dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, il capitolo ha dichiarato di aver già provveduto alla protezione delle pergamene di alcuni quadri ponendoli in luogo murato; il 15 marzo il prof. Battelli e il magg. Evers trasportano a Roma (alla Sapienza) le pergamene dell'Archivio comunale; il 4 maggio i proff. Battelli e Lavagnino preparano il trasporto a Roma di alcuni quadri di chiese, eseguito poi dal prof. Lavagnino il 2 maggio.

VELLETRI: visitata il 31 dicembre dal prof. Battelli e di nuovo il 10 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, che trasportano in Vaticano l'Archivio Capitolare e gli oggetti più importanti della Cattedrale, per i quadri del Museo si deve attendere la decisione del capitolo; informazioni prese sul luogo assicurano che l'Archivio Comunale è stato già collocato in un locale sicuro nei sotterranei del palazzo comunale.

VEROLI: visitata l'8 gennaio dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers; il 20 gennaio il prof. Battelli e il ten. Scheibert portano a Roma i manoscritti e gli incunaboli della Biblioteca Giovardiana; le pergamene della Cattedrale non sono consegnate, ed il Capitolo s'impegna a riporle in luogo sicuro.

VITERBO: visitata il 1° febbraio dal Prof. Battelli e dal ten. Scheibert, si preordina il trasporto dell'Archivio Capitolare e dell'Archivio Storico Comunale; si constatano i gravi danni causati dal bombardamento del 17 gennaio alle tombe dei papi in San Francesco; visitata di nuovo il 7 febbraio dal prof. Battelli, dal prof. Lavagnino e dal ten. Scheibert si prendono provvedimenti per la tutela delle tombe dei papi e si portano a Roma i quadri più importanti di varie chiese; il 16 marzo il prof. Battelli e il magg. Evers portano a Roma (alla Sapienza) sette casse con documenti, manoscritti e incunaboli dell'Archivio e della Biblioteca Comunale; restano ancora sul posto due casse da trasportare a Roma.

A R R U Z Z I

L'AQUILA: visitata il 25 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers, l'Archivio Vescovile è in un ricovero, l'Archivio Capitolare e gli oggetti d'arte del Museo Diocesano sono stati portati ad Assergi a cura della locale soprintendenza insieme alle opere d'arte della città, la parte più importante dell'Archivio Civico e di Stato (8 casse) e i manoscritti della Biblioteca Provinciale sono nel convento francescano di San Giuliano e San Sisto, fuori della città; il 12 maggio la Soprintendenza di Roma porta a Roma il deposito di Assergi.

ROCCAPIEMONTE: visitata il 28 marzo dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers; i libri liturgici e la croce a stile possono essere protetti sul posto.

TERAMO: visitata il 27 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers, l'archivio del Capitolo e il Tesoro della Cattedrale sono murati in luogo ritenuto sicuro.

M A R C H E

ANCONA: visitata il 26 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers: la Cattedrale è gravemente colpita con molte chiese e il Museo archeologico, la città è vuota; non è stato possibile avere notizie dell'Archivio Vescovile.

ASCOLI: visitata il 25 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers, la parte importante dell'Archivio Capitolare è già al sicuro; parte dell'Archivio Comunale e dell'E.C.A. verrà posta in un buon ricovero nel palazzo comunale, il piviale di Nicolò IV e i quadri più importanti della città sono stati ritirati dalla soprintendenza di Urbino; il 15 maggio il prof. Battelli trasporta a Roma alcune casse con quadri e oggetti consegnati dal Vescovo.

FERMO: visitata il 26 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers: gli archivi vescovili e capitolari sono di scarsa importanza e saranno protetti sul posto; molto importante è invece l'Archivio Comunale che da poco tempo è stato collocato in un locale nuovo sotto il tetto, ma i docc. più preziosi sono riposti in un sotterraneo del Municipio.

MACERATA: visitata il 25 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers: una parte dell'Archivio di Stato (l'Archivio priorale del Comune) si trova presso la casa parrocchiale di S. Stefano ai Caponeccini Vecchi, il fondo diplomatico è in cave, il resto è sul posto; per gli archivi ecclesiastici il parroco della Misericordia, assente il Vescovo, è invitato a provvederne la protezione sul posto; il 14 maggio il Vescovo, visitato dal prof. Battelli in Tolentino, esprime il desiderio di mandare a Roma arredi sacri della diocesi, ma il viaggio non è eseguito.

OSIMO: visitata dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers ⁴⁷⁷¹ il 27 aprile: essendo malato il Vescovo, il cancelliere della curia vescovile è pregato di provvedere alla tutela sul posto degli archivi ecclesiastici, che sono però di scarsa importanza.

PEGNATI: visitata il 27 aprile dal prof. Battelli e dal magg. Evers: gli archivi ecclesiastici saranno protetti sul posto, il Vescovo chiede di trasportare in Vaticano una pregevole collezione di disegni e altri oggetti, ma il viaggio non è eseguito.

TOLENTINO: visitata il 14 maggio dal prof. Battelli: gli archivi ecclesiastici non sono importanti; il tesoro di San Nicola è sul posto, protetto solo in parte.

UMBRIA

FOLIGNO: visitata dal Prof. Battelli il 13 maggio, la città è gravemente bombardata e abbandonata; da notizie avute a Perugia dal Sovrintendente risulta che l'Archivio Capitolare era stato riposto in un locale sotterraneo della Cattedrale danneggiato da una bomba, le pergamene e le scritture devono essere rimaste sotto le macerie, un sacerdote del luogo sta curando il recupero; la biblioteca del Seminario è stata danneggiata, ma i manoscritti sono salvi e sono stati portati in un luogo di campagna; la biblioteca e l'Archivio Comunale sembrano danneggiati.

ORVIETO: visitata dal prof. Battelli il 27 maggio: l'Archivio Capitolare e gli oggetti d'arte sono protetti sul posto.

PERUGIA: non si prende nessun provvedimento sugli archivi della città, che si ritiene sicura; il Soprintendente è pregato dal Prof. Battelli, in una visita del 13 maggio di provvedere anche alla tutela degli archivi della regione.

T O S C A N A

AREZZO: visitata il 26 maggio dal prof. Battelli, si contava di poter portare a Roma l'Archivio del Capitolo, ora collocato in un locale murato, tornando ad Arezzo dopo due giorni, ma un forzato cambiamento di itinerario non ha permesso il trasporto.

FIRENZE: il 26 aprile il prof. Battelli prende accordi con S. Em. l'Arcivescovo per la designazione di una persona che visiti le località della Toscana in relazione con l'Ufficio Germanico di Firenze, e provveda alla tutela degli archivi locali. Per gli archivi di Firenze nessun provvedimento, essendo città aperta.

f.to Giulio BATTELLI

785016

59

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

STDV/mh

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20903/MFAA

19 August 1944

Subject: Addition to Lists of Protected Monuments - Italy,
Section 7.

To : SCAG, AMG, 5 Army)
SCAG, AMG, 8 Army) attn. MPAA Officers
RC, AMG, Region 2)

see
51.57A

1. The following addition should be made to Lists of Protected Monuments - Italy, Section 7, p. 68, under ROME, after "Parish Church":

4768

Villa "La Quieta" (Vatican Property).

2. It is further notified that the present occupant and custodian of the villa is Professor Virginio Campena, friend of the Dominicans to whom the villa appears to belong.

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

Copy to:

RCMG Section (ref. 340/139/CA
of 18 Aug 44)

785016

58

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETDW/mb

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20903/MFAA

18 August 1944

Most Revd. Walter S. Carroll
Segreteria di Stato di Sua Santità
Stato della Città del Vaticano

Dear Monsignor Carroll:

58A

Colonel Newton showed me your letter with regard to RAVENNA. I am pleased to be able to inform you that the protection of RAVENNA has long been a matter of concern as well as of action for us.

Early last May I requested the Chief of the Operational Forces of MFAA to place RAVENNA on the list of cities not to be bombed. Although apparently that promise could not be made, RAVENNA, however was placed in that category of cities the bombing of which was to be avoided and only to be attacked if, for operational purposes, it was considered essential.

4767

Then last month when our armies were progressing northward, Major Ward-Perkins and I put forward a special plea for RAVENNA to higher authority which appeared in the form of a letter from Brigadier Lush to G-5 AFHQ covering the matter as fully as possible. Brigadier Lush among other things called attention to the present vulnerability of RAVENNA and recommended that commanders in all three services and at every level of command be made aware of the character and value of the monuments at RAVENNA.

I think that you will be glad to have this information to pass on to Vatican authorities and to realize that the protection of RAVENNA has been and is a matter of primary concern to this Subcommission.

Very sincerely yours,

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



DI SUA SANTITÀ

N. 81806.

Dal Vaticano, li August 8, 1944.

58A

Dear Colonel Newton,

I am passing along
to you the enclosed recommendation, knowing
that you, and those assisting you in your
great work, will do everything possible
to spare those religious and cultural
monuments of Ravenna.

With kindest personal regards,

I remain

Very sincerely yours.

Walter S. Carroll.

4750

58B
August 4, 1944

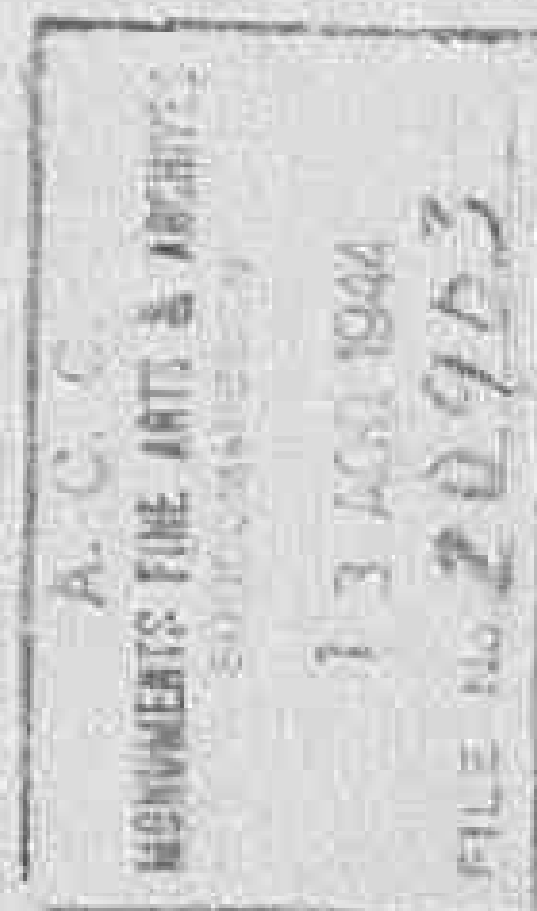
The Secretariate of State is in receipt through the Apostolic Nuncio at Bern of a telegram from Monsignor Messina, diocesan representative at Ravenna of the Pontifical Art Commission, requesting its intervention on behalf of safeguarding the religious and cultural monuments of Ravenna.

478B

August 4, 1944

The Secretariate of State is in receipt through the Apostolic Nuncio at Bern of a telegram from Monsignor Messina, diocesan representative at Ravenna of the Pontifical Art Commission, requesting its intervention on behalf of safeguarding the religious and cultural monuments of Ravenna.

4765



81806.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. AND M.G. SECTION
APO 394

57
(59 npr)

Ref/340/139/CA

18 August 1944

SUBJECT: Monuments and Fine Arts.

TO : Administrative Section
(for Fine Arts Sub-Commission.)

57A

1. Attached is a copy of a letter dated 4 August 1944 Ref/384-4 from G - 5 AFHQ addressed to R.C. and M.G. Section.
2. This is forwarded to you for your information and for that of the Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

W. G. S. Holland
Major

for NORMAN E. FISKE.
Colonel.
Deputy Executive Commissioner.

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION
19 AUG 1944
FILE No

INCL: letter 384-4 from G - 5.

4783

785016

COPY

57A

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G - 5 SECTION
APO 512

BMR/iasc

G - 5: 384-4

14 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Monuments & Fine Arts.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, A.P.O. 394.
(Attn: R.C. & M.G. Section)

1. Reference your 340/63/BA dated 11 May. the following further particulars have been obtained regarding the Dominican Villa at Romeno.

2. The full address is "La Quieta", Romeno, Trentino; and Romeno is near Bolzano. The Villa is at present occupied by Professor Virginio Campana, a friend of the Dominicans, who acts as caretaker.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G - 5:

signed: B.M. REPTON,
Jnr. Cmdr.

4764

785016

56

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

HIB/ps

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489084, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20903/AFAA

18 August 1944

Subject: Diocesan Museums and Collections
of Ecclesiastical Art.

To : AFMA Officer, AMG, 3 Army.
AFMA Officer, AMG, 5 Army.
AFMA Officer, AMG, Region 5.
~~AFMA Officer, AMG, Region 3.~~
AFMA Officer, AMG, Region 2.

1. The attached lists relating to Regions ^{X-XII} are furnished by the Pontifical Commissione d'Arte Sacra. They may contain fresh facts and are forwarded for information.

HERBERT T. DE WAID
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

4782

20381/MPAA 55

AFHQ, PWB, R. M. REPORT n.51 - 6 August 1944

DNB IN GERMAN TO EUROPE 1625 Aug. 2 (Monitored in London)Subiaco and Bologna Suffer from Allied Attacks

The town of Subiaco, where the Benedictine order originated, has been almost completely destroyed. British artillery fire has reduced it to a heap of rubble. The population lives in caves and has hardly any food. At the request of the Pope a feeding centre has been set up in a Benedictine monastery and 1300 people are fed every day. On the instruction of the Pope more feeding centres are being organized in the Alban mountains in the battle area of the former Nettuno beachhead, and in the Liri valley. A sarcophagus containing the remains of Galvani, the great Italian scientist, which stands in the church of the convent of the Order of St. Claire, was heavily damaged during the recent raid on Bologna. The wood work suffered severe damage, while the stone coffin was unharmed. The coffin next to it, containing the remains of Galvani's wife, was smashed. Both bodies have been reinterred.

Copies to:

20903

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETDE/mb

54

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20903/MFAA

25 July 1944.

Subject: Diocesan Museums and Collections
of Ecclesiastical Art.

To : MFAA Officer, AMG, 8 Army.
MFAA Officer, AMG, 5 Army.
MFAA Officer, AMG, Region 5
MFAA Officer, AMG, Region 8
MFAA Officer, AMG, Region 9

*Cancellations
e.g.*

1. The attached list~~(s)~~ is~~are~~ furnished by the Pontifical Commissione d'Arte Sacra. It~~They~~ may contain fresh facts and is~~is~~ forwarded for information.

4768

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

785016

53
20381/MSAA

AFHQ, PWB, BASIC NEWS No. 22 - 11 July 1944

ALLIED DRIVE "SIGNIFICANT WEDGE" INTO ENEMY'S TUSCAN POSITIONSLoreto Cathedral Deliberately ^{Bombed} by Germans

LORETO, ITALY, July 6 (Delayed) - Three days after withdrawing from Loreto, the Germans last night sent their Luftwaffe to bomb the magnificent "Cathedral of the Madonna" whose great basilica, dome, and campanile have for centuries dominated the surrounding countryside, a United National News correspondent reported. The attack was deliberate.

The first aircraft over the town dropped hundreds of incendiaries, which at once set fire to the dome and provided the enemy with a perfect target under a full moon. The attack lasted for six hours, during which German airmen attempted to smash the shrine which the Holy See had long ago nominated as the home of the patron saint of aviators.

Some 70 to 80 priests worked with small buckets of sand ⁴⁷⁵⁰ the Germans wrecked the water supply before they left - in a hopeless attempt to stem the cascade of molten copper when it poured from the dome along the roof's gutters. The fire, which raged until this morning entirely consumed the outer shell of the dome. Priests remained on the roof during many bombing attacks, and it is a miracle that none of them were killed when the Germans scored a direct hit on the dome. The bomb tore a great hole above the altar and filled the inside of the church with broken masonry, smashed ornaments, twisted metal fittings, and precious lamps.

The superior priests of the basilica said this morning that no one could doubt that bombing attacks were a deliberate attempt to destroy the church, which is also Papal property and enjoys extra-territorial rights. The priests gave highest praise to the Polish troops who worked with them in an attempt to localize the damage, which at first estimate was placed at 7,000,000 lire at the orewar exchange.

The destruction included the burning and bombing of the dome, the bombing of the French and Crucifix chapels, the loss of the Sacconi stained glass, and the frescoes and famous ceiling of the Santa Casa Library. The convent of the Capuchins, dedicated to the service of the cathedral, was also bombed.

Loreto was naturally, not very heavily defended with anti-aircraft guns, but those that were in the neighborhood brought down two enemy planes.

(PWB)

Copies To:
20053
Capt. Maxse
20903 ✓

53
20381/MPAA

AFHQ, PWB, BASIC NEWS No. 22 - 11 July 1944

ALLIED DRIVE "SIGNIFICANT" EDGE" INTO GERMANY'S TUSCAN POSITIONSLoreto Cathedral Deliberately ^{Bombed} by Germans

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(PWB)

Copies To:
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Capt. Maxse
20903 ✓

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20381/MPAA

AFHQ, PWB, RMS, R. M. Report. No.25 - 7 July 1944

TRANSOCEAN IN ENGLISH - July 6

Kesselring Arranges for Preservation of Siena from Damage

Brescia: (By Transocean's correspondent, Boltho von Hohenbach).

The gem of Tuscany, Siena has been spared destruction by Field Marshal Kesselring, who turned it into a hospital town and abandoned the idea of defending it, although it is well suited for such purpose.

Copies to/

20903✓

4758

JBWP/mb
31HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394Subcommissione for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20903/MFAA

24 July 1944

Eccellenza,

4757

La Sottocommissione Alleata per i Monumenti e le Belle Arti della ACC, è molto desiderosa di approfittare della cortese offerta di aiuto fatta da V.E. allo scopo di ottenere informazioni dalle Autorità Ecclesiastiche circa la sicurezza e la localizzazione dei tesori e delle collezioni di opere d'arte di proprietà ecclesiastica in Italia.

Qui acclusa, l'E.V. troverà un elenco delle domande che, a mio avviso, sarebbe consigliabile di porre. Tuttavia naturalmente preferisco lasciare al giudizio di V.E. la forma precisa in cui codesto questionario dovrebbe essere redatto. Prego pertanto V.E. di apportarvi qualsiasi cambiamento o aggiunta che l'E.V. creda consigliabile. Come l'E.V. vedrà, ho cercato di porre le domande nella forma più semplice possibile.

Il Magg. De Wald ed io siamo estremamente grati a V.E. per la gentile offerta di aiuto.

Voglia V.E. Rev.ma gradire l'espressione del mio grato e cordiale ossequio.

J.B. WARD PERKINS
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.A S.E. Rev.ma
Monsignor Giovanni COSTANTINI
Arcivescovo di Colosse, Presidente della
Pontificia Commissione d'Arte Sacra.

- R O M A -

51A

- 1° Gli oggetti facenti parte dei tesori, biblioteche o collezioni a Lei affidate sono rimasti presso di Lei o sono stati mandati altrove per sicurezza?
- 2° Se essi sono ancora sotto la Sua sorveglianza:
 - a. Sono completamente al sicuro?
 - b. Se non lo sono, quali oggetti mancano e in seguito a quali circostanze?
- 3° Se essi sono stati mandati altrove:
 - a. Dove sono stati mandati e in quali circostanze?
 - b. Si prega di descrivere i particolari degli oggetti e di unire un inventario.

4756

United Nations News Service

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC., AFHQ

No. 27

16 July 1944

ART COMMISSION INVESTIGATING GERMAN DESTRUCTION AT LORETO

ROME, July 15 — Allied authorities are carrying out a full investigation into the damage caused to the famous Basilica and Shrine of Loreto when the Germans subjected it to a five-hour air bombing on the night of July 8.

The Allied Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission have sent to the town one of their most skilled art experts, a noted American architect with long pre-war experience in Italy. He has been attached to the Allied armies from early in the Italian campaign, and has investigated several similar German acts. He will organize such preliminary repairs as can be carried out to protect the Shrine from further deterioration resulting from the bomb damage, pending a full restoration later.

A spokesman of the Fine Arts Commission said today: "It is already clearly established that the German act was one of wanton destruction, from which no possible tactical advantage could accrue, and carried out for no conceivable military reason."

"The Shrine and Basilica of Loreto is quite isolated from any buildings that might be of military use, and there was no question at all of troops' being either in it or in the vicinity."

Loreto was included in an exhaustive list of protected monuments in Italy, and a similar list of Vatican property, both issued in booklet form by the Sub-Commission. In respect of these lists, a special order was issued early in the Italian campaign by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Harold Alexander, stating that the buildings and monuments listed were on no account to be used for any military purpose whatsoever, and that they were to be preserved and protected to the greatest extent possible.

The Loreto bombing is the Germans' fourth major act of wanton destruction, in addition to scores of lesser crimes of this nature, since the battles in Italy started. The other three are the deliberate burning of the Library of the Royal Society in Naples; the useless complete destruction of the Naples National Archives, when they were stored for safety at Nola; and the total wrecking of the world-famous Roman ceremonial barges, which archaeologists had excavated with great difficulty from Lake Nemi. Fanatical destructive fury is the only reason that the Sub-Commission says it can ascribe to these four acts.

A full report on the Loreto incident is to be issued by the Sub-Commission later.

(PWB)

20903

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AMH, PAB

U.N. News Service, No. 149 - 16 June 1944.

44

DOMITILLA MASSACRE IN RUSSIA IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF KATYN IN RUSSIA

RUSSIA, June 15 - According to a representative of the former clandestine front in Rome who inspected the scene of the massacre of 320 hostages in the Domitilla catacombs near Rome, the procedure was identical to that used in the execution by the Germans of Polish officers in the Katyn pits in Russia.

The bodies were buried in a number of rows and separated in layers of caustic material, as in the Katyn pits. The massacre was a reprisal for the assassination of 32 German police agents in Rome.

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20381/MPAA

AFHQ, FMB, FMS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No 207 - 31 May 1944

48

RADIO VIENNA IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 508M 2200 MAY 30

Air Raid Results in Italy

Rome - So far 242 churches, 345 schools, 64 theatres and libraries, 53 hospitals, 117 cultural institutions, as well as 36 historic buildings, have been destroyed in Allied air raids in Italy.

These figures have been placarded on hoardings on houses and walls in Rome.

Copies to:

20903

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20331/MSAA

AFHQ, RMB, RBS, Unit No. 8 - APO 542

R. M. Report No. 207 - 31 May 1944

RADIO MESSAGE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 Kcs. 2000 MAY 30Finnish Bulletin (See R.M.B.)Chinese FrontJewish Attitude to Destruction of Churches

Monte Cassino, the basilica of S. Lorenzo, Cologne Cathedral and hundreds of other churches have been destroyed by the "Liberators" and now the ancient and venerable Monastery of Santa Scolastica at Subiaco has suffered the same fate. Thus they have tried to extinguish another beacon of civilization and Catholic wisdom. Is there anyone now who can doubt the deliberate, premeditated desire of the enemy to destroy all that is represented by the glory of our religion and of our civilization? Well then, listen to what Jewish prescribes: "It is commanded that all Jews do their best to see that everything pertaining to the Christian Church be destroyed. This holds also for its servants, the priests". It was Degaulaine (?) who, in pointing out and illustrating this order, declared, on November 5, 1930: "Christianity must be submerged in a sea of horrors and of blood". Thus we have one of the aims of this war which was devised, prepared and financed by the Jews, for whom the so-called democratic countries are only the tools, and the people the mass laborers.

Copies to:

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AFHQ, FMB, EAS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

20381/1000

R. M. Report No. 207 - 31 May 1944.

RADIO VIENNA IN GERMAN TO GERMANY 508M 2200 MAY 30Destruction of the Monastery of Santa Scolastica of Subiaco

Vatican City - The papal cloister for young monks in the Alban Hills south of Rome has been destroyed by explosive and incendiary bombs dropped by Allied airmen. The building were marked as neutral property in the usual way. News about the devastating attack by airmen on the monastery of "Santa Scolastica of Subiaco" was officially confirmed by the Vatican on Monday. "Osservatore Romano" speaks of "an attack of long duration" during which the main building was completely wrecked. The Monastery is absolutely uninhabitable. The official Vatican organ said, "We are informed from authorized quarters that there were no objects of military character in, or in the neighborhood of the Cloister. It is completely isolated, on the slopes of the deep valley of the River Aniene. It was marked by huge Red Crosses as a military hospital. This case is the more regrettable, adds the paper in that "it must be regarded in connection with the recent sad episode of Monte Cassino". Destruction of this Monastery was "another work of the destructive rage of this terrible war", as the Pope recently remarked.

4751

Copies to:

20703

News Digest 1245 7 47 14 p 22

~~DAMAGE TO CATHOLIC CHURCHES~~

124. Transocean (for Far East), 5.4.44 (16.29), reports from the Vatican: The Vatican illustrated monthly paper Ecclesia, in its latest edition, published a series of photographs of bomb-damaged Catholic churches and other cultural treasures. There are pictures of the devastated church of Saint Ambrose, and the chapel of the Ospedale Maggiore, at Milan, the churches of the Madonna di Campagna and the Madonna della Divina Provvidenza, at Turin, S. Pietro della Porta, and two other churches at Genoa.

Many other pictures show destroyed churches at Bologna, Fiumi, Civitavecchia, Naples, Messina and in other badly bombed cities. The last three photographs show the destruction at Saint Hedwig's church in Berlin.

Copies to:

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44

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY (FIELD)
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

MPAA/DK

8 June 1944.

Subject: Report MPAA Officer.

To : SCAG, 5th Army.

4749

1. Visited the Abbey of Valvisciolo 6 June 1944. No damage. Spots glass out from concussions. There are very few shrapnel pits in the walls.

2. American soldier took a bicycle belonging to one of the priests.

3. French troops occupying the Abbey now, but have caused no damage. Have dirtied up the cloister to some extent.

4. Don Romualdo was officer's guide. He is a priest supporting the Party of Liberation and did good service for the Allies during the German occupation. Hid an English soldier for three and a half months. Close friend of the Castani family, whose favorite church this Abbey of Valvisciolo is.

Deane Keller,
Capt., US,
MPAA Officer
AGG 5th Army (Field).

Copy to:- P.C. Littoria Province.
MPAA Sub-Commission, HQ ACC.

20903

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EXTRACT

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(18)

HEADQUARTERS
 AMF FIFTH ARMY (FIELD)
 APO 464, U.S. ARMY

43

MEAA/DK

6 June 1944

Subject : Report MEAA Officer.

To : SCAO, 5th Army.

4748

23. CASTEL GANDOLFO. Germans respected Papal Property. They had signs posted - plundering or entry punishable by death.

24. The Papal Palace. ^{some} Shot holes/glass gone. Bomb hole in west retaining wall. Window mullions or bars loosened. Bomb crater in garden to NW of Palace.

25. Papal Collegio Propaganda Fide. Building almost a complete ruin. Bomb craters all around it.

Barberini Palace. All OK except for a few shattered window panes.

26. Papal Gardens. As a whole there are about 150 bomb or shell holes. Many of these have been filled and replanted already. Garden hit in 8th Sept. 43 raid.

27. Hydraulic Plant. Destroyed but is now being repaired.

28. Papal Farmhouse. Was 30 per cent destroyed and is being repaired. They wonder why it was bombed as there are no roads or important military objectives there.

29. MEAA Officer's guide through the Papal possessions was Rag. Tortello Santini, secretary to the Director of the Properties, Dott. Emilio Bononelli.

/s/ Deane Keller

/t/ DEANE KELLER
 Capt., AUS
 MEAA Officer,
 AMF 5th Army (Field)

Copy to:- SCAO 5 Army
 P.C., Rome Province
 Chief of Staff, AMF 5th Army.
 MEAA Sub-Commission, ACC, APO 394.
 Circulation File.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY MAIN

(18)
H ✓

SUBJECT : VISIT TO MONASTERY OF CASAMARI, 3 Jun 1944

TO : SCAO Eighth Army.

1. On hearing from ANB LO 13 Corps that the area around CASAMARI was in our hands, I visited the Monastery there on 3 June.
2. The Monastery was hit by four or five shells, which did no damage beyond denting a wall and destroying the base of an obelisk. Two windows in the cloister were damaged by blast when the road bridge nearby was blown. Otherwise the fabric is quite unharmed.
3. The Monastery has no great accumulation of treasure, archives or library. What they have was removed in December in German lorries by order of the Ministry of Popular Culture; the destination was stated to be Rome, but this is not certain.
4. The buildings were occupied by the Germans as a hospital only, and no combatant troops were stationed there. The monks are still in residence, and are showing British troops round. No damage or looting by either British or German troops is reported.
5. No action is needed in connexion with this monastery.

/s/ R.H. Ellis

/s/ R.H. ELLIS
Capt. RMF

Copy to Director
MGA and A Subcommission

4747

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COPY

EXTRACT

SECRET

41

SUBJECT: Occupation and Preservation of Vatican
and other Religious Property.

Hq. AAI, CMF

2030/18/1/Q2

27 May 44

TO: ++++++

ACC

+++++

+++++

4. VATICAN PROPERTY OUTSIDE ROME

- a) All other Vatican property throughout ITALY will be accorded the treatment of property of a neutral state in foreign territory.
- b) Except in the case of urgent military necessity no Vatican property, or property which existing occupants claim to be the property of the Vatican, will be requisitioned or converted to military use without the authority in writing of this Hq.
- c) In the case of urgent military necessity the procedure laid down in Administrative Instruction No. 10, para 3, for Historical Buildings will be adopted. (This Administrative Instructions is reprinted in the Allied Control Commission lists of Protected Monuments.)
- d) At Appendix "E" is given a list of Vatican Property outside ROME, which is of special religious and historical significance; these require special efforts to preserve them from damage.

+++++

/s/ ++++++
for General
Commander in Chief

APPENDIX "E" to 2030/18/1/Q2
dated 27 MAY 44.

DE 20044

of property which existing occupants claim to be the property of the Vatican, will be requisitioned or converted to military use without the authority in writing of this HQ.

c) In the case of urgent military necessity the procedure laid down in Administrative Instruction No. 10, para 3, for Historical Buildings will be adopted. (This Administrative Instructions is reprinted in the Allied Control Commission lists of Protected Monuments.)

d) At Appendix "B" is given a list of Vatican Property outside Rome, which is of special religious and historical significance; these require special efforts to preserve them from damage.

+++++

/s/
 for General
 Commander in Chief

APPENDIX "B" to 2030/18/1/22
 dated 27 MAY 44

VATICAN PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE CITY OF ROME

4746

1. Benedictine Abbey at SUBIACO (ROME)
2. Sanctuary of the Holy House, LORETO (ANCONA)
3. Sanctuary of St. Anthony, PADUA (PADUA)
4. Sanctuary of St. Francis, ASSISI (PERUGIA)
5. Villa Barberini, CASTEL CANDOLFO (ROME)
 (This Villa, although outside the City of Rome, will be treated as if falling under para 3).
6. Cistercian Abbey, CASANARI (FROSINONE)
7. Dominican Villa, ROMA
 (Further particulars being obtained)
8. Villa San Gaetano, FIESOLE (FLORENCE)
9. Casa di Cura, Via Cherubini 8, FLORENCE (FLORENCE)
10. Istituto Santa Reparata, Via Santa Reparata 91, FLORENCE (FLORENCE)
11. Abbey, VALVISCIOLA (FROSINONE)
 G. 1530

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The complete set are 20044

COPY

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ENGLISH CATHOLIC NEWSLETTER

20th May, 1944. No. 236

THE SHRINE OF ST. THOMAS

Fathers O'Shea and L.C. Morris, Chaplains to the Forces in Italy, write: "At the request of Rev. Fr. Bright, S.O.F. (S.O.), at H.Q., Allied Armies in Italy, we are able to make the following report on the destruction of Ortona Cathedral and the present condition of the shrine of St. Thomas the Apostle.

"Until December 21st, 1943, the Cathedral was practically intact, having suffered minor damage only from shell splinters of our own artillery, as could clearly be seen from San Vito Chietino.

"During this period the First Canadian Division was engaged in street fighting with the German Paratroops, who resorted to the customary German technique of blowing up buildings to block the streets, and thereby hold up the advance of our tracked and wheeled vehicles. On December 21st (whether by intention or by coincidence is not known), the Feast of St. Thomas, the Cathedral was heavily mined and blown up. The clouds of dust and smoke could clearly be seen from San Vito, and subsequent observation through fieldglasses revealed the church to be badly damaged and the cupola to resemble an eggshell broken lengthways. The parish priest, Don Pietro di Fulvio, and the Franciscan Fathers in the town, attest that the Cathedral was blown up by the Germans.

"The relics of St. Thomas were kept in a casket under the altar in the chapel of the saint, south of the chancel. The Chapel and the altar were seriously damaged by the explosion, but the casket of relics appears to have escaped damage. This casket is now kept in the house of the parish priest. Another reliquary, in the form of a large silver bust of the saint and containing his head had been walled up previous to the explosion, the Italians fearing that the Germans might steal the valuable reliquary. This is still walled up. It is known to be intact, and its place of hiding is known to the parish priest and a few others. We suggested that the relics should be removed to some safer and more dignified place, but the Ortonesi would not hear of it, for they are very jealous of their saint. The Archbishop of Lanciano, who is also Bishop of Ortona, agrees with the Ortonesi". (The Tablet, May 20th.)

dat

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Kriegshilfswerk des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes 1942



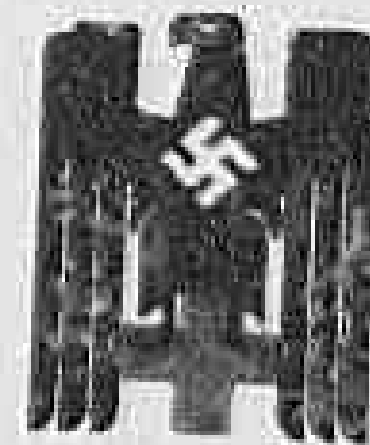
spendete



Lire

im Monat

1942



Landesgruppe in Italien
der AO der NSDAP.

den

1942

Nr

7877

Der Orts-Beauftragte
für das Kriegshilfswerk

785016

40

On list of Vatican etc.
propaganda outside
Rome see

- ⁱⁿ file 20044/3

See Cable RF48024

of (?) 20 May 44

And instruction Hq. AM, CMF
of 27 May 2030/18/1/2

41

4744

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

TBJ/as

G-5: 619.3

14 May 1944

SUBJECT: Preservation of Historic Monuments.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

Attached for your information is a copy of a memo 46/150/5 of 10 May sent from the British Resident Minister's Office here to the Chief of Staff. It is understood that the draft cable attached has been sent by G-3 here to HQ AAI.

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

Incl:
as above

T. B. Jackman
Major

39 B

4743

20903

COPY

Office of the British Resident Minister
at Allied Force Headquarters,
5, rue Professeur Curtillet,
Algiers.

46/150/5

To: Chief of Staff.

From: British Resident Minister's Office.

We have been asked by the Foreign Office to pass to you (without comment) the substance of a telegram received in the Foreign Office from the British Representative at the Holy See about the Abbey of Valvisciolo. The telegram is to the following effect:-

"The Vatican have drawn my attention to the artistic and historic importance of the Cistencian Abbey of Valvisciolo in the Commune of Sermoneta, Littoria province. This noble gothic building founded by the Templars in the twelfth century was restored to new life and activity in the 19th century. As a result of the Allied bridgehead the Abbey is now close to the battle zone and the Vatican begs that representations be made to competent Military authorities with a view to saving it from damage or destruction. A similar communication has been made by the Vatican to the German Embassy."

/s/ A.R.

4742

10 May, 1944

Copy to: M.A.A.F.
Civil Affairs.

COPYDRAFT CABLE39B
IN THE CLEARROUTINE

TO FOR ACTION: AAI

The following message has been received from the British Resident Minister's Office and we are passing it to you for your information:

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4741

DISTRIBUTION :

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G-3

Civil Affairs

EHM/hrw

785016

HQ, AGO. - APO 394
Subcomm. for MFPA

16 May 1944.

38

Dear Halford,

The two items, for which the Vatican are asking special protection and are now causing me some bewilderment, are

- a) "Dominican Villa at Roma". What is the title and location of this institution?
- b) "Casa di Vura, via Cherubini, Florence". I suspect this should be "Casa di Cusa", but have been unable to confirm.

If you can clarify either of these for me I should be most grateful

Yours Sincerely J. H. WARD PERKINS

J. H. WARD PERKINS
Major, R. A.
Deputy Director. 4740

Mr - Halford
High Commissioner's Office
Banco di Calabria

2004/3 20903

785016

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 20
30 May 1944.

Tivoli Raided

Rome - Tivolin, east of Rome, suffered great damage in Allied air attacks. Several thousand dead and wounded are spoken of. The town is reported to be in ruins.

20903

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785016

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

A Correspondent Visits the Front

*****The ruins of Velletri, a town which existed three thousand years ago and is therefore older than Rome, have been ground to dust. One of the most handsome pearls in the necklace of towns around Rome has been wiped out.

36

4738

20903

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

Air Raids on Outskirts of Rome

***** A number of churches were hit, among them that of Santa Maria Maggiore and San Biagio. Residential sections were also hit. There were many casualties. The fury of the enemy was also directed against Viterbo. Among the buildings hit, is the large theater of.....the hospital of San Simone and the Vignola Fountain. The number of victims is now being ascertained.

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 206
30 May 1944.

Rome Bombed

This morning Anglo-American planes, after having flown over the city of Rome, struck at the ancient Via Appia as well as the new Via Appia, dropping fragmentation bombs. Some bombs were dropped at San Paolo. The Divine Amore sanctuary, so dear to the Romans, was not spared.

20903

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EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 202
25 May 1944.

34

Enemy Raid on Pisa

The great church of St. Antonio in Pisa was completely destroyed by the Anglo-American bombs. It was built in 1141 by a friar of the order of San Basilio. Besides its considerable architectural value, it was famous for its precious works of art.

20903 4736

EXTRACTED FROM RADIO MONITORING REPORT NO. 202
25 May 1944.

33

Vicenza Among Cities Whose Works of Art Have Been Hit

As is known, the Ministry of Education has made public a list of the main works of art hit by the enemy in our cities. To the many inhabited localities, we must add Vicenza, which has suffered very much from the vandalistic fury of the aerial bandits. In fact, among other important monuments, the pride and the patrimony not only of Italian, but of European and world civilization, the Cathedral, a number of beautiful palaces of Gothic architecture, and the ancient Palace of the Territory, dating from the time of the Comune, have been destroyed. Damaged, among others, were the Casa del Tiepolo, the Church of Santa Caterina, the Churches of Santi Felice and Fortunato, the Bishop's palace and several other artistic and historic palaces.

4735

20903

AFHQ, PWB, RAS, Unit. No. 3 - APO 512

20581/AFHQ

R. M. Report No. 205, 23 May 1944.

32

RADIO ROSE IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 Ros. 2000 May 27

Heavy Raids on Italian Cities

Heavy assaults by Anglo-American bombers were made on Parma (?). Besides many buildings, artistic and valuable monuments, were destroyed: four churches, the Cathedral, St. Francesco's, Santa Maria's with its Monastery and Library, and Our Lady of Health, as well as the Civic Hospital, Schools and Colleges, the Professional Institute for Orphan Children, of war, the Archbishop's School, the Franciscan School, Sta. Maria's Cloister and other public buildings.

Copies to:

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4734

AMED, PEB, HQ, Unit. No. 8 - APO 542

20581/1000

R. M. Report No. 205, 25 May 1944

31

RAID ON ROME BY ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 Feb. 1944 May 27Italian CoastEastern Air ForceAir Activity in Italy

Two more enemy formations later attacked Civita, causing a great deal of damage and some victims. Villa d'Este, that historic jewel of the Renaissance, was hit and damaged.

It has been learned that during the recent air raids on ~~the~~ the historic abbey of Santa Scolastica, founded by Saint Benedict towards the end of the 12th century, was hit. The front of the monastery was damaged, but certainly not seriously.

4733

Caption 201

20903

SUBMITTED

785016

20381/AFM

AFHQ, PAB, HHS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 912

R. M. Report No. 200 - 23 May 1944

RADIO NEWS IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 735 Nos. 0300 MAY 24
(Excerpt)The Raid on Parma

Now that some days have passed since the Anglo-American raid of May 13 on Parma, the damage done to the city is seen to be even more serious than was first thought. Famous buildings such as the Government Palace, formerly the residence of the Duke of Parma, the Picture Gallery, the Library, the Farnese Theatre and the Oratory delle Grazie, a national monument, were all completely destroyed. The Governor's Palace, the Town Hall, the Art Institute, the monuments to Vittorio Bottego and Giuseppe Verdi and a number of other buildings of artistic value were seriously damaged.

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4732

AFHQ, PWG, RMB, Unit. No. 8 - AFO 542

20384/MPAA

R. H. Report No. 195 - 17 May 1954

29

RADIO NEWS IN ITALY TO ITALY 713 Rec. 2000 May 16Italian Cities Bombed.

Bologna was savagely attacked again yesterday by enemy aircraft. The bombs on the city and on villages of the province hit institutes, churches, hospitals and residential districts, causing everywhere death and ruin.

Vicenza was also raided. The Cathedral, churches, religious institutes and houses were hit.

Groups of bombers carried out a terror raid on Trento. Departments of the Santa Maria Hospital, the Archiepiscopal College, artistic buildings and houses were much damaged. "Liberators" also bombed Udine and neighboring places. The Church of the Capomacchi was completely destroyed. An elementary school near Trento was razed to the ground. Many isolated peasant houses were hit by the enemy bombers. Officials went at once to the bombed areas to assist the injured and homeless. The number of the victims is not yet ascertained but it is thought it will be high.

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AMF, PWB, RMS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

20391/MPAA

R. M. Report No. 191 - 12 May 1944.

28

RADIO VATICAN IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 50,26 M 2030 May 11RAPID OF CASTELGANDOLFO

"L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO" gives the following details on the recent raids on the extra-territorial property of Castelgandolfo:

"It is our duty to take stock of the damage caused by the many raids on the extra-territorial pontifical Villa of Castelgandolfo, which still houses crowds of refugees, both in the buildings and in the park. Thanks to providential intervention, there has been no loss of life, but material damage is considerable.

"On the night of April 28 four fragments of bombs fell within the grounds of the villa, damaging numerous plantations and the boundary wall. On May 5, at 1030 a large formation of four-engined bombers, after raiding Albano, flew over Castelgandolfo and dropped several bombs on the Villa.

Fortunately most of the deadly missiles failed to explode. One of them, however, hit the railway station, causing a fierce fire which could only be put out after several hours work and thanks to the assistance of large numbers of refugees from the pontifical Villa. Some fragments hit the Belvedere area and the olive grove situated below the villa of Propaganda Fide. That same night the factor's house suffered considerable damage when three fragments of bomb fell on it.

"Tuesday, May 9, at 1300 some bomber formations again flew over the territory of the Villa, dropping numerous incendiary bombs and one high-explosive bomb, fifty missiles in all. The central area of the villa was hit in the part below the college of Propaganda Fide. Three incendiaries fell on the terrace of the Belvedere. The water system from the lake to the buildings suffered most. Several trees were broken. This time again, in spite of the large number of bombs which were dropped, there were no casualties, as the workers who were busy repairing the damage of previous raids had returned to the shelters for the midday recess. More than 300 workmen, most of them refugees, are engaged in repair work at the Villa."

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20381/MFAA

AFHQ, PWB, RMS, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 191 - 12 May 1944

INB IN GERMANY TO EUROPE 1442 May 10 (Monitored in London)AIR RAID DAMAGE IN ITALY

MILAN: It was announced from the Duce's Headquarters that Anglo-American air forces have caused damage in Italy to date as follows:
212 Churches, 53 hospitals, 315 schools, 28 libraries, 36 art monuments, 34 theatres, 79 picture-houses, one concrete hall, 117 cultural institutions, six public installations and nine institutions of social welfare.

Damage has occurred in the following towns:

MILAN: 1 church, 144 schools, 12 libraries, 13 art monuments, 11 theatres, 32 picture-houses, 89 cultural institutions, one concrete hall.

TURIN: 30 churches, 22 hospitals, schools, three libraries, four theatres, 23 picture-houses, five cultural institutions, nine art monuments.

ROMA: two churches, three hospitals, four schools, one library, one picture-house.

GENOA: 25 churches, seven hospitals, 35 schools, three libraries, six theatres, five picture-houses, two cultural institutions.

BOLOGNA: Six churches, three hospitals, one school, one library, five cultural institutions.

FLORENCE: Two churches, two hospitals, one picture house, six social welfare institutes.

PORTO: 23 churches, three hospitals, nine schools, one library, two theatres, two picture-houses, one art monument.

PERUGIA: Four churches, one hospital, six schools, one art monument, three picture-houses, six cultural institutions.

SINIGRA: Three churches, one hospital, three schools, one library, one theatre.

FERRARA: Six churches, one hospital, one art monument.

AREZZO: Five churches, two hospitals, four schools, three libraries, four art monuments, one theatre, four cultural institutions, seven social welfare institutes.

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4729

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20903/MFAA

ANNUARIO PONTIFICIO per L'Anno 1941:Personnel concerned with MFA&ACommissioni Permanenti: among them -

(p. 798) COMMISSIONE PONTIFICIA DI ARCHEOLOGIA SACRA.

Istituita dal S. P. Pio IX (6 genn. 1852) e confermata dal S. P. Pio XI (Motu Pr. 11 dic. 1925), per la efficace tutela e sorveglianza delle catacombe e degli antichi edifici e cimiteri cristiani di Roma e del suburbio, per la sistematica e scientifica esplorazione dei cimiteri stessi e per la conservazione di quanto fosse ritrovato o messo in luce dai lavori eseguiti. Nei luoghi ad essa affidati nulla si può modificare senza il permesso della Commissione; essa ha la direzione di qualunque lavoro da praticarsi e ne pubblica i risultati; stabilisce norme per l'accesso del pubblico e degli studiosi ai sacri cimiteri, ed indica quali cripte, e con quali cautele, si possano adibire per la santa liturgia. L'attività della Commissione è coordinata con quelle della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia (cfr. p. 892) e del Pontificio Istituto di Archeologia Cristiana (cfr. p. 884).

R.mo e R.mo Sig. Card. MARCHETTI-SELVAGGIANI FRANCESCO, Vicario di SUA SANTITÀ per la città di Roma e distretto, Presidente

(v. p. 871)

(p. 798) PONTIFICIA COMMISSIONE CENTRALE PER L'ARTE SACRA IN ITALIA

Istituita dal S. P. Pio XI (Circolare della Segreteria di Stato 1 sett. 1924) ha lo scopo di mantenere desto ed operoso dappertutto, specialmente in seno alle Commissioni Diocesane, il senso dell'Arte Cristiana, e lo zelo intelligente e devoto per la conservazione e l'incremento del patrimonio artistico della Chiesa. A tale scopo la Commissione esplica un'attività di direzione, ispezione e propaganda; coordina ed aiuta l'azione delle Commissioni Diocesane e Regionali, ispirandosi in ogni cosa alle disposizioni del Codice di diritto canonico e agli eventuali ordini della S. Sede.

Monsig. Chiapetta Ing. Spirito Maria, Presidente

Sig. Mogara Dott. Prof. Cav. di Gr. Gr. Bartolomeo, Vice-Presidente

R.mo P. Fausti Prof. Romano, della Compagnia di Gesù, Vice-Presidente

....., Segretario

Gli uffici sono nel Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano con accesso dal Cortile S. Damaso (telef. int. 338)

4728

(v. p. 871)

4728

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Monsig. Chiapetta Ing. Spirito Maria, Presidente

Sig. Nogara Dott. Prof. Cav. di Gr. Cr. Bartolomeo, Vice-Presidente

Rmo P. Fausti Prof. Romano, della Compagnia di Gesù', Vice-Presidente

....., Segretario

Gli uffici sono nel Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano con accesso dal Cortile S. Damaso (telef. int. 338)

(p. 799) COMMISSIONE PERMANENTE PER LA TUTELA DEI MONUMENTI STORICI ED ARTISTICI DELLA SANTA SEDE.

Istituita dal S. P. Pio XI nel 1923 con lo scopo di provvedere alla conservazione dei monumenti della S. Sede i quali abbiano importanza storica o artistica.

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Sig. Nogara Dott. Prof. Cav. di Gr. Cr. Bartolomeo, Direttore Generale dei Monumenti, Musei e Gallerie Pontificie.

Rmo Albereda Don Anselmo M., O.S.B., Prefetto della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana.

Sig. Galeazzi Dott. Ing. Cav. di Gr. Cr. Enrico Pietro, Architetto dei Sacri Palazzi Apostolici.

Sig. Galli Prof. Cr. Uff. Guido, Direttore Artistico per le sculture.

Sig. Biagetti Prof. Comm. Biagio, Direttore Artistico per le pitture.

Sig. Quadrani Comm. Francesco, Segretario.

./.

Vicariato di Roma, Ufficio I e II:CULTO DIVINO, VISITA APOSTOLICA E DISCIPLINA DEL CLERO E POPOLO CRISTIANO
embraces

(p. 871) COMMISSIONE PONT. DI ARCHEOLOGIA SACRA
Ist. dal S. P. Pio IX, 6 genn. 1852; Regolamento del S. P. Pio XI, 11 dic. 1925.

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S. E. Franchi de' Cavalieri Dott. Pio, Vices-Presidente.

Monsig. Respighi Carlo, Segretario.

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S. E. R.ma Monsig. Wilpert Giuseppe

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Sig. Silvagni Prof. Comm. Angelo.

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Sig. Palombi Ing. Comm. Guglielmo.

Monsig. Kirsch Giovanni Pietro.

Sig. Josi Dott. Prof. Enrico, Ispettore.

Sig. Forziari Ing. Francesco, Direttore tecnico dei lavori.

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(p. 860) DIREZIONE GENERALE DEI MONUMENTI, MUSEI E GALLERIE PONTIFICIE.

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4727

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Ha la Sede nel Palazzo del Pontificio Istituto di Archeologia cristiana, Roma,
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STATO DELLA CITTA' DEL VATICANO: hereunder fall.

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Sig. Galli Prof. Cr. Uff. Guido, Vicos-Direttore Generale.

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Sig. Magi Dott. Cav. Filippo, Assistente

Sig. Biagetti Prof. Comm. Biagio, Direttore artistico per le pitture delle
Gallerie e dei SS. PP. AA.

Sig. Redig de Campos Dott. Declecio, Assistente.

† Sig. Tulli Prof. Cav. Uff. Alberto, Ispettore del Museo Gregoriano Egizio.

MUSEI LATERANENSIS - DIREZIONE AMMINISTRATIVA.

Monsig. Ercole Pietro, Direttore Amministrativo.

DIREZIONE SCIENTIFICA

R.mo P. Schullien Dott. Michele, della Societa' del Divin Verbo, Direttore
Scientifico del Museo Missionario Etnologico.

R.mo P. Maerschalskerweerd Panoragio, dei Prati Minori, 1° Assistente.

Sig. Josi Dott. Prof. Enrico, Ispettore dei Musei Cristiano e Profano.

./.

UFFICI E AMMINISTRAZIONI PALATINE: hereunder fall.

(P. 842) BIBLIOTECA APOSTOLICA VATICANA.

E.mo e R.mo Sig. Card. Mercati Giovanni, Bibliotecario di S.R.C., Protettore.
R.mo Albareda dom Anselmo M., O.S.B., Prefetto.

S. E. Franchi de' Cavalieri Dott. Pio, Conservatore onorario del Museo sacro
e scrittore onorario per la lingua greca.

Sig. Nogarà Dott. Pro. Cav. di Gr. Cr. Bartolomeo, Conservatore onorario del
Museo Profano.

S. E. Serafini March. Cav. di Gr. Cr. Camillo, Conservatore del Gabinetto nu-
mismatico.

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Monsig. Pelzer Dott. Augusto, Scrittore.

Rev. Borino Dott. D. Giovanni Battista, Scrittore.

Monsig. Devreesse D. Roberto, Scrittore.

(P. 844) ARCHIVIO SEGRETO VATICANO.

E.mo e R.mo Sig. Card. Mercati Giovanni, Archivista di S.R.C.

Monsig. Mercati Angelo, Prefetto.

Monsig. Guidi Dott. Pietro, Vice-Prefetto.

Monsig. Cenci Dott. Pio, Archivista.

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Monsig. Savio Pietro, Archivista.

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File 20044/2
File 20004/3

4726

2044/2

25

STARS & STRIPES
Friday, February 25, 1944

SPARE ROME, PRELATES ASK BELLICHERS .

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. - The hope that Rome would be spared military bombardment was expressed yesterday by Pope Pius XII and Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York.

In a broadcast heard over the Vatican Radio, the Pope declared that a "growing menace" is certainly hanging over Rome.

"It would be an undying stain and shame throughout the centuries", he said, "if Rome - unique and incomparable in the political, cultural and spiritual development of mankind, and which has been for 20 centuries the center and mother of Christian civilization - were for military reasons to be irreparably damaged or destroyed."

Archbishop Spellman stated that he prayed that military ingenuity will find a way to overcome military necessity which would destroy the Eternal City.

Allied authorities have consistently declared that they would not destroy anything of cultural or religious value unless forced to do so by the enemy - as in the case of the German fortification of the Abbey of Montecassino.

4725

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Lt. Cuth.

785016

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

24

Ref/340/69/CA

20 May 1944

SUBJECT: Monuments & Fine Arts. 13

TO : Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission. 14

1. Ref. your 20903/MFAA of 6 May 44 and this HQ. letter 340/63/CA of 11 May 44 addressed to AFHQ copy to you there is forwarded copy letter from AFHQ (G-5, 384.4 of 17 May 44) for your perusal. 24A

2. AFHQ have approved of the list prepared by you and have given the new serial numbers 6 and 7. Please say if you approve and forward any comments you have.

Norman E. Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

785016

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

14

C/A

G-5: 384.4

17 May 1944

SUBJECT: Specially Protected Vatican Properties.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is to your 340/63/CA of 11 May 1944.
2. It is suggested that in the circumstances your Appx B be adopted as the new settled listing with Serials 6 and 7 consisting of No. 6 Castel Gandolfo and No. 7 Casamari.
3. If you agree to the above other interested parties will be informed.
4. Inquiries are being made to determine more exactly the location of Serial 8 on your Appx B.

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

4724

T.B. JACKMAN
Major

20380

23

PM (New York), 14 March 44.

HULL ANSWERS POPE'S APPEAL.

State Secretary Hull told the Pope that Rome and other historic shrines can be spared the horrors of war, provided the Nazis stop using these places as military fortresses.

Hull's statement was issued in reply to an appeal by Pope Pius Sunday that belligerents refrain from turning Rome into a battle-field.

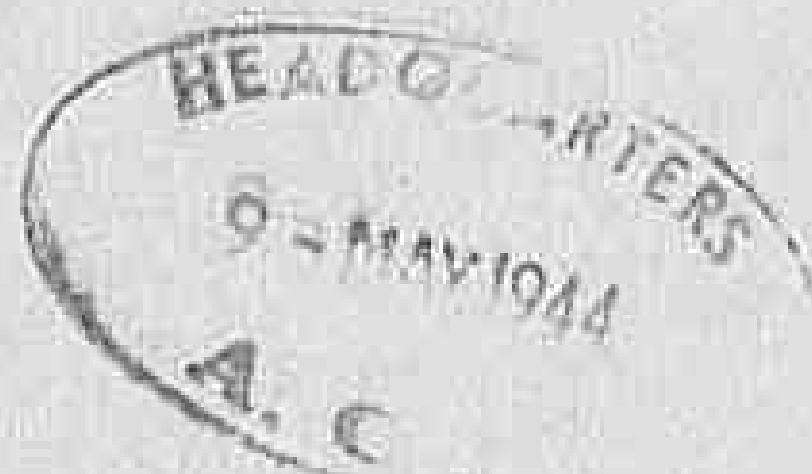
"No question would arise," Hull said, if the Nazis "were as interested as we are in protecting religious shrines and monuments." Allied military chiefs in Italy "are dealing primarily with considerations of military necessity forced on them" by the Germans, Hull added.

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20044/2
Lt. Cott.

4723

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W 43/8
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HQ ACC



E+Scav

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M+FA

22

MAY 8/2110
MAY 8/1650
4 2167
NONE

CONVERSATION LUSH KITCHEN REFERS. INSTRUCTION ON VATICAN AND RELIGIOUS PROPERTY IN DRAFT. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD SENT REP TO DISCUSS EARLIEST. HE SHOULD BRING COPY OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS. REQUEST WE HAVE TWO COPIES LISTS FOR RETENTION

4722

See file 20044/3

20903

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M+FA
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20381/MFAA

RADIO ROMAN IN ITALIAN TO EMILY 743 kcp. 2000 APRIL 26NEW RAID ON CASTELGARDOLFO

"OSSERVATORE ROMANO" publishes an article entitled: "New raid on Castelgardolfo": "After the raid of April 24, when eight bombs were dropped on the Pope's villa, another attack was delivered during the night of April 25. Much damage was caused to the roofs of Villa Torlonia and the Palazzo del Doga which belong to the Holy See and are inhabited by nuns. Some damage was done also to the front of the Apostolic Palace. As has already been announced, 4,500 refugees are taken care of in the Papal villa, while others sleep under canvas in the gardens".

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4721

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(from Anglo-American Terror
Raids 'up till Sept 45)

20391/AFPA

AFTR, PWB, R33, Unit. No. 8 - APO 512

R. E. Report No. 177, 25 April 1944

RADIO BOMB IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713 KOB, 1400 April 24.

According to the findings of the Vatican technicians, the damage suffered by churches and other religious buildings amounted to some 10 billion lire. Unfortunately both the number of casualties and the amount of damage have by now reached a higher figure.

These data, published by the Vatican and therefore worthy of credit; make it unnecessary for us to add any detailed proof. We shall instead go on to examine the political methods of the Anglo-Americans in their dealings with the Catholic Church. It is sufficient to remind our listeners of the unconditional support granted by the semi-official organs of British and American propaganda to the Easter-message of Sergei the pseudo-patriarch of Russia who asked for nothing less than the elimination of the Pope; of the constant anti-Catholic utterings on the part of the Anglican Church which means to deprive Catholicism of its universal character based on the leading and enlightening quality of Rome; of the appeals for peace and understanding among men broadcast by Churchill and Roosevelt in between two terror raids on our churches and our homes.

4720

Copies to: 20997

785016

20381/MPAA

Ad, PWB, RMB, UNIT No. 3 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 177, 22 April 1944.

RADIO ZEEBEE GERMAN TO OVERSEAS 11:30 APRIL 21

AMERICAN BELIEVE IN BOMBINGS

STOCKHOLM: The U.S. Invasion General Eisenhower stated according
STOCKHOLM TIMINGEN dispatch from New York: Also religious buildings must
be bombed. The Swedish paper adds that 7% of the U.S. population share
Eisenhower's opinion.

Copies to: 20903

4718

785016

AFM, FCB, MCR, UNIT No. 8 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 177, 22 Apr 44.

20301/AFM

RADIO NEWS IN ITALY TO ITALY 710Kcs 0600 APRIL 24RAID DAMAGE IN PROVINCE OF ROMA

The Inspector of the Salesian Institutions wrote a report on the damage caused to the various Salesian buildings by enemy-raids in the province of Rome. At Littoria, the parish church of St. Mark was destroyed; the Salesian Institute at Genzano was badly damaged; the parish church and the houses at Grottaferrata were damaged; the Shrine at Frascati and the brothers' house were destroyed; the Institute at Villa Romana was damaged.

Copies to.

20903

4717

785016

AFH, FHB, HBS, WHIT No. 6 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 176, 21 Apr 44.

RADIO ROM IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710Kcs 1500 APRIL 20

NEWS FROM ABROAD

Roosevelt's answer to the appeal of the Irish Premier, De Valera that Rome should be spared is as follows: "The American military authorities intend to avoid, as far as possible, damage to sacred and historical monuments, but it is understood that if tactical operations or necessities of war force us to choose between sparing monuments or sacrificing our soldiers, we shall not hesitate to take the decision which we think advisable."

The NEWS CHROMICLE commenting on the President's answer, writes that the Allies do not intend to consider Rome as an open city.

Copies to:

20903

4716

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20381/MSA

RADIO VIENNA - GERMANY 1700 FEB. 11

BUCHAREST. In an order of the day, signed by the chief of State, Marshal Antonescu, the Romanian merchant marine and Navy were distinguished.

ROME. The following is an agency news report from Castelgandolfo the Summer residence of the Pope, after yesterday bomber attack by the Anglo-Americans: "The village looks completely destroyed from the ruins of the palace where the collection of the propagation of the faith is located alone, 200 corpses were picked up. The total number of casualties can not be estimated yet but hundreds of dead are expected as a result of this new terror attack made by the Anglo-American air forces on the Summer residence of the Pope".

Copies to:

~~20903~~ stat

4715

785016

AFHQ, PMS, EAS, UNIT. No. 3 -- APO 512

2034/15AA

RADIO VENEZIA GERMAN 1700 Feb 7

RE: Vatican circles estimate: "The damage caused on property in Italy by the terror raids of the British and the Americans has surpassed the sum of 10 billions lires".

Copy to:

20903

4713

785016

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

Ref/540/63/CA

11 May 1944

SUBJECT: Monuments and Fine Arts.

TO : A.F.H.Q., M.G.S.

Specially Protected Vatican
Properties

1. Lists of Vatican properties for which special protection has been requested under the terms of AMG 15 Army Group Signal No 613 of 23rd December 1943, and AFHQ signals Nos. 15480 of 18th December 1943 and 16516 of 10 December 1943 (referred to therein) have been issued from time to time.

2. Considerable confusion has been caused by a partial revision of the serial numbering of the Lists which has resulted in cases of properties being shown under two different serial numbers, and in some serials being left blank.

3. For your guidance and easy reference Appendix A to this letter sets out the various signals from AFHQ and Serial numbers given in them.

4. Pending clarification from you the attached List Appendix B has been provisionally adopted. As will be seen Serials 6 and 7 have been left blank. It is believed that serial 7 may be the Cistercian Abbey of CASAMARI (Prov FROSINONE). The Papal domain at CASTEL GANDOLFO was named in December as serial 1 and never been explicitly cancelled. The Benedictine Abbey at SUBIACO was formerly serial 6 but it is now serial 2.

5. The revised List (Item 6 - Appendix A) has been adopted as the current list, but the following queries are raised.

- (a) The identity of the new serials 6 and 7 are required.
- (b) Re. serial 8 the only town of Rosarno in Italy is a small village of 800 inhabitants in the Province of VENEZIA Tridentina. A high Dominican friar in Naples knows of no Dominican villa here (or at ROSARNO or ROMENA) May the location of ROSARNO (serial 8) and a clearer designation of the building in question be given?
- (c) Confirmation of the titles of serials 10 and 11 is required.

6. As further serials may be issued it is important that the present serial numbering be checked and determined.

Philip R. May
Brigadier

Executive Commissioner
For Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission (your 20903 of 6 May refers.)

APPENDIX "A"Signals from A.F.H.Q. giving
Serial numbers to Vatican properties
scheduled for protection

1. AFHQ Signal No. 6285 of 4 Nov.
Serial 1. CASTEL GANDOLFO
" 2. MONTE CASSINO
2. AFHQ Signal No. 17212 of 21 Dec.
Serial 3. St. ANTHONY of PADUA.
" 4. St. FRANCIS of ASSISI.
" 5. The HOLY HOUSE at LORETO.
3. AFHQ Signal No. 25722 of 8 Jan.
Serial 6. SUBIACO.
4. AFHQ Signal No. 28554 of 14 Jan.
Serial 7. CASAMARI.
5. AFHQ Signal No. 42486 of 23 Jan. re-issues the following serials under fresh numbers: 4711
HOLY HOUSE LORETO, formerly 5 becomes 8.
St. FRANCIS OF ASSISI " 4 becomes 9.
St. ANTHONY of PADUA " 3 becomes 10.
6. AFHQ Signal No. 49887 of 11 Feb. issued a revised list as follows:
New Serial 1 MONTE CASSINO (formerly 2)
2 SUBIACO (" 6)
3 LORETO (" 5)
4 St. ANTHONY OF PADUA (" 3)
5 St. FRANCIS of ASSISI (" 4)
7. AFHQ Signal No. 67668 of 21 March lists
New Serial 8 DOMINICAN VILLA, ROME
9 Villa S. GIROLAMO at FISSOLE.
10 CASA di VURA, Via CHERUBINI 8 FLORENCE.
11. Istituto SANTA REPARATA, Via S. Reparata 91, FLORENCE.

NOTES: 1. No mention is made of:
CASTEL GANDOLFO (Formerly Serial 1)
CASAMARI (Formerly Serial 7)

2. Under new serial numbering Serials 6 & 7 have been omitted.

APPENDIX "B"Provisional List of Specially Protected
Vatican Properties.

- Serial 1. Benedictine Abbey of MONTE CASSINO (Prov. FROSINONE)
2. " " at SUBIACO (Prov. ROMA)
3. Sanctuary of the Holy House at LORETTO (Prov. ANCONA)
4. " " St. Anthony at PADUA (Prov. PADOVA)
5. " " St. Francis at ASSISI (Prov. PERUGIA)
- 6.
- 7.
8. Dominican Villa at ROMENO (Prov. unknown) 4710
9. Villa San Girolamo at FIESOLE (Prov. FIRENZE)
10. Casa di Vura (? Casa di cura), Via Cherubini 8,
FLORENCE (Prov. FIRENZE)
11. Istituto Santa Reparata, Via S. Reparata 91,
FLORENCE.

785016

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

NEDH/vr

13

See 11

20903/AFMA

6 May 1944

Subject: Specially Protected Vatican Properties.

To : Executive Commissioner for: SCAG 5 Army
SCAG 8 Army
R.C. Region 4
R.C. Region 5

and/

1. Lists of Vatican properties for which special protection has been requested under the terms of AIB 15 Army Group Signal No. 613 of 23 Dec 43, and A.F.H.Q. Signals Nos. 15480 of 18 Dec 43, 16516 of 19 Dec 43 (referred to therein) have from time to time been issued under the heading of "Historical Monuments". This heading is misleading as, while several of the buildings are also monuments of the first order and are covered as such under the terms of A.A.I. Admin. Instruction No. 10, others are of a purely ecclesiastical character. 4700

2. Further confusion has been caused by a partial revision of the serial-numbering of the lists. Pending clarification from AFMA the appended list may be provisionally accepted. 137

3. Precise information as to serials 6 and 7 (amended schedule) is awaited. It is believed that serial 7 may be the Cistercian Abbey of CASIMIR (Prov. MASOVIA); and the Papal Domain at CASTEL GANDOLFO, which was named in December as Serial 1, has never been explicitly cancelled.

4. Any additions will be forwarded as received. For administrative convenience these buildings are also being included in the lists of Protected Monuments prepared by this Sub-Commission.

KENNETH T. DE WILD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

Copy to:

R.C. & H.C. Sect. (see 340/167/GA of 17 Apr 44).

13A
Attachment to letter
20905/MFAA of 6 May 44,
subject: Specially Pro-
tected Vatican Properties

- Serial 1. Benedictine Abbey of MONTE CASSINO (Prov. Frosinone)
- " 2. Benedictine Abbey at SUBIACO (Prov. Roma)
- " 3. Sanctuary of the Holy House at LORENO (Prov. Ancona)
- " 4. Sanctuary of St. Anthony at PADUA (Prov. Padova)
- " 5. Sanctuary of St. Francis at ASSISI (Prov. Perugia)
- " 6. - - - - -
- " 7. - - - - -
- " 8. Dominican Villa at ROSETO (Prov. unknown)
- " 9. Villa San Girolamo at FIRENZE (Prov. Firenze) 4699
- " 10. Casa di Vura (? Casa di Cura), Via Cherubini 8,
FIRENZE (Prov. Firenze)
- " 11. Istituto Santa Reparata, Via S. Reparata 21, FIRENZE

cydides' famous description of the siege by the Athenians in 415-414 B.C. will easily recognize the point Daskon and the southern harbor, where the fleet lay, and the low promontory, Plennyryon, part of the Penisola della Maddalena, whence the Athenian army witnessed the defeat of its fleet — and its hope of escape — in the great sea-battle in the harbor. The wall by which the Athenians had earlier tried to isolate the city from the rest of Sicily ran across from the harbor to the sea parallel to and roughly a quarter of a mile east of the present Catania road. The most important monuments are the Greek and Roman. On Ortygia are two temples:

(a) The Cathedral represents a 7th cent. A.D. adaptation of a transitional Doric temple of Athena (about 500 B.C.). The Christians put arches in the walls of the « cella », added three apses, of which the left retains its original semicircular form, and walled up the spaces between the columns. Of the original 36 columns (6 x 14), many are still visible. The Cathedral has been well restored in recent years and the large inscription records the tradition that the Syracusan Christian community was founded by St. Peter. The font in the first chapel on the right is an ancient Greek stone vase carried on seven bronze lions of the 13th cent.

(b) At the end of the long quay on the harbor is the Fountain of Arcthusa, celebrated by ancient poets, notably Pindar and Virgil. Papyrus, the reed from which the ancients made paper, grows around it.

(c) Opposite the bridge connecting Ortygia to the mainland is the Temple of Apollo (or Artemis?) of the early 6th cent. B.C. It has recently been cleared from the buildings in which its solid foundations and few surviving heavy-set columns had been incorporated.

(d) On the south slopes of the beginning of Epipolae, to the left of the Catania road (Corso Gelon) after crossing the railroad, lie a Roman Amphitheatre and a Greek Theatre. The Amphitheatre, of the early 1st

785016

On Church - MFAA

relations, esp.

repair (in this case
at MESSINA) of
of churches of non-
monumental

character but

required to maintain
worship, see file

2001, 11 Apr. 4698

20903

785016

AFTR, PWB, RBS, UNIT No. 3 - APO 512

R. M. Report No. 178, 26 April 1944.

20381/ADAA 12

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 713KCS. 13:00 APRIL 25

GERMY RAID ON CASTELGANDOLFO

American bombers again attacked Castelgandolfo. They hit the historic villa of the Pope, where women and children who had lost their homes during former raids on the Castelli Romani, took shelter. The Vatican has confirmed that the building suffered heavy damage and the "Osservatore Romano" announces that high explosive bombs fell in the yard of the Castle and caused serious damage.

Copies to: 20903

4697

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/340/47/CA.

17 April 1944.

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments.

TO : V.P. Admin. Section - For Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

1. Reference 20903/AFAA of 13 April 1944, EIDE/comp.
2. The cable mentioned in para.1 of your letter under reference was not enclosed.
3. There is no doubt that the Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission should have been brought into this question before now. The matter originated on 4 November 1943 in a cable from FREEDOM to 15 Army Group, copy of which is enclosed. The information contained in this cable was passed on to 5th and 8th Armies. Subsequent cables added names of monuments to the list which were also passed on to the Armies. A copy of the first ten serials is enclosed.
4. In our letter 340/55/CA of 11 April 1944 we notified additional monuments serials 7 to 11, so there has clearly been some mistake made at A.F.H.Q. in the numbering of the serials.
5. It would seem that this list originating from A.F.H.Q. may want coordinating with the lists of protected monuments being prepared by the Sub-Commission, and we shall be pleased to give you any further assistance from our files if you so require. It is suggested that from now on the A.F.H.Q. list should be handled by the Sub-Commission, since some of the buildings listed are of great historical and artistic importance, as for instance, the Basilica of St. Francis at Assisi.

4698

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

785016

COPY

- 12/1/43
2 for AUG/601

11A

RESTRICTED

US CIPHER MESSAGE
INFOLIO NO. 02003
4th November 43.FROM : FREEDOM SIGNED CINC
TO : 15 ARMY GROUP
ORIG NO. 6285 CITE FHGOT

REQUESTS BEING RECEIVED FROM TIME TO TIME ORIGINATED BY POPE AND OTHER
INFLUENTIAL AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE PROTECTION FROM DESTRUCTION OF ART,
HISTORICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CENTRES. IN FUTURE REFERENCE WILL BE MADE TO
THIS CABLE WITH STATEMENT THAT SPECIFIED CENTRE GIVING SERIAL NUMBER WILL
BE ADDED TO LIST AND ASKING FOR ACK. CINC MED AND MAC ALSO BEING INFORMED.
SERIAL ONE, ALREADY REPORTED REF LETTER AS 09 1 (VATICAN) GOT-ACM DATED 9 OCT
THE PAPAL DOMAIN IN CASTEL WANDOLFO(?) SERIAL TWO HERE WITH ANCIENT BENEDECTINE
ABBEY OF MONTACASSINO C 8421 REFERENCED AS CRADLE OF MONASTIC LIFE IN THE
WEST AND LOCATED IN PROVINCE OF FROSINONE JUST OUTSIDE CASSINO

MONTACASSINO

SMC DISTRIBUTION

G(OFS)	4	ACTION
MA TO GOC IN C	1	
PA TO OGS	1	
NLO	1	
~~EXCHANGER~~ TAF	1	
ACOT	4	

GANDOLFO (In Pope's hands)

2003

4695

PLACES OF HISTORICAL, ARTISTIC OR ECCLESIASTICAL IMPORTANCE
FOR WHICH SPECIAL PROTECTION HAS BEEN REQUESTED.

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Name and Location</u>
1	Papal domain in CASTELGANDOLFO 13 miles S.E. of Rome on LAGO ALBANO.
2	Benedictine Abbey on ^{Monte} JENTIA CASSINO (G5421) in FROSINONE Province.
3	Sanctuary of St. Anthony of Padua.
4	Sanctuary of St. Francis of Assisi.
5	Sanctuary of St. Francis of Loreto.
6	Benedictine Abbey at SUBIACO.
7	Cistercian Abbey of CASAMARI in Province of FROSINONE.
8	The BASILICA of the Holy House (SANTA CASA) at LORETO, Province of Ancona.
9	The BASILICA of Saint Francis at ASSISI, Province of PERUGIA.
10	The BASILICA of Saint Anthony at PADUA, Province of PADUA.

4692

8 The BASILICA of the Holy House (SANTA CASA) at LORETO, Province of ANCONA.

9 The BASILICA of Saint Francis at ASSISI, Province of PERUGIA.

10 The BASILICA of Saint Anthony at PADUA, Province of PADUA.

4692

11

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785016

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION
UNIT NO. 8 APO 512

20903 10

15 April 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
No. 169

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710Kcs 1400 April 14

TIME BOMB FOUND IN VATICAN

From the Vatican: A large-sized ~~time~~ time-bomb of the same make as the American bombs used in the Balkans by Tito's partisan bands, has been found in the Sistine Chapel, behind the monumental painting of the Last Judgment by Michelangelo.

4693

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETDN/imp

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20903/MFAA

13 April 1944.

Subject: Historical Church Property.

To : Executive Commissioner.

Ref. your 340/35/CA of 11 Apr.

1. With the exception of the attached cable, which was passed to this Subcommission some time in February upon the dissolution of certain central AG files, and refers (para. 4) to a variant list for Serials 8-10, no official information whatever has been received by this Subcommission on the subject of the lists to which you refer.

2. On enquiry from Regional MFAA Officers, it appears that in the past such lists have been issued direct from R.G. & M.G. Section to SCAO's and RCAO's, without copies to the MFAA Subcommission. 4692

3. I understand that these lists are issued by Higher Authority and are quite independent of the work of this Subcommission. Serials 8, 10 and 11 are not, on the information available to this Subcommission, Historical Monuments: they would appear to be purely ecclesiastical establishments of no particular historical character. To avoid further confusion may I request that they be sent out under some such title as "Church Property".

4. I should be grateful also if official intimation of this distinction could be forwarded to RCAO's and SCAO's, who will undoubtedly be further confused when these items are compared with our forthcoming Lists of Protected Monuments. May we also please be supplied with copies of basic communications for our file.

5. For information, Serial 9 should read FIERSOLE not GIERSOLE.

6. May the attached cable please be returned to this office.

signed by
Ernest T. De Wald
Major, Spec. Rec.
Director

Copy to Vice President, Adm Sect.

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/340/35/CA.

11 April 1944.

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments.

TO : Monuments & Fine Arts Sub-Commission.

4691

1. On 22 March this Headquarters was advised to add the following to list of monuments :

- Serial 7 - Cistercian Abbey of Casamari in Province of Frosinone,
" 8 - Dominican Villa at Romeno.
" 9 - Villa San Girolamo Giesole.
" 10 - Casa Di Vura via Cherubini eight Florence.
" 11 - Institute Santa Reparata via Santa Reparata
nine one Florence.

2. It would appear these serial numbers somewhat conflict with the previous January list.

3. Will you please advise if it is the intention to supplant the January list or should the March list have different serial numbers ?

*Would this
be easily
referred to in
G. herein?*

15/ F. Peyton
for [Signature]
16/ [Signature]

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

20301/MFAA
Intelligence, MFAA

Padua, War Damage

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
RADIO MONITORING SECTION
UNIT NO. 3 APO 512

21 March 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 156

RADIO ROM IN REFERENCE TO ITALY 740kcs 1915 March 30

THE BISHOP OF PADUA INDICTS UNDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

Western The church of the Hermitage in Padua was built in the thirteenth century, long before the birth of Columbus. *Montagna* The Chapel of the Olivetari contained priceless frescoes that were considered the best in the world. This church was hit in one of the latest raids on the city and the Chapel wrecked beyond repair.

There were many casualties, and the Bishop spoke on their grave. "Is it right", he asked "to wage war on innocent and weak people?" He recalled the plea of the Pope and added his own humble plea that a stop be put on these barbarous attacks. By way of answer, Padua was raided again on March 28, in the evening. Precision bombing this: the Cathedral was hit, that beautiful temple that had been planned by Michelangelo in 1552. They should at least admit, these barbarians, that they do these evil deeds because they wish to blot out our glorious past. But they are too cowardly for such outspokenness. They who raid Rome, knowing that they will not be opposed, have no conception of fair play at all.

COPY TO: 20123
30203

785016

Copy from CABr File 340/CA, item 26

RESTRICTED

US CIPHER MESSAGE

01063
FOLIO ~~XXX~~
21ST MAR 44FROM: SIGNED CINC CITE FMGS
TO : HQ A.A.I.
ORIG NO: 67668TOO: 1811/21
TOR: 2245/21

REFERENCE 28554 OF 14TH JANUARY.

ADD FOLLOWING SERIAL EIGHT DOMINICAN VILLA AT ROMENO SERIAL
NINE VILLA SAN GIROLAMO GIESOLE SERIAL TEN CASA DI VURA VIA
CHERUBINI EIGHT FLORENCE SERIAL ELEVEN INSTITUTE SANTA REPARATA
VIA SANTA REPARATA NINE ONE FLORENCE.

A.C.C. (LIAISON)

4 ACTION

SMC: 0055A/22
T.T: 0104A/22

4689

(Acc Dist)

Action - CABr
FILE
FLOAT

785016

C O P Y made by MFA 13/C 7 March 44.

HEADQUARTERS PBS

11 FEB 44

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

CG PBS FOR AMG FIFTH ARMY, ACMF, AIR CP, FARGO, FLAMBO

NONE

SIGNED CINC

101607A

102345A

49887

FHMS

REF YOUR PBS 7717 CG 9 FEBRUARY.

1. PERTINENT PARTS OF MESSAGE REQUESTED ARE THESE

2. NUMBER 15980 OF 18 DECEMBER CONTAINS VIEWS OF GOVERNMENTS OF US AND UK REGARDING TREATMENT TO BE ACCORDED TO VATICAN CITY STATE AND VATICAN PROPERTY. PARA C STATES THAT BUILDINGS DESCRIBED IN PARA 1 OF 142486 OF 24 JANUARY MUST BE AVOIDED BY ALLIED TROOPS. ALTHOUGH NOT PARTS OF VATICAN CITY AND NOT POSSESSING STATUS OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY, THEY MUST BE TREATED AFTER ASSAULT LIKE VATICAN CITY ITSELF. DURING ASSAULT THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH BOMBING, ARTILLERY FIRE AND OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS. EVERY PRECAUTION MUST BE TAKEN DURING ASSAULT, HOWEVER, TO AVOID VIOLATING TERRITORY OF VATICAN CITY PROPER.

3. SERIAL LIST MENTIONED IN PARA 4 OF 42486 CONSISTS OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH VATICAN HAS REQUESTED SPECIAL PROTECTION. A REVISED RE-NUMBERED LIST FOLLOWS: (1) BENEDICTINE ABBEY ^{CN} MONTE CASSINO. (2) BENEDICTINE ABBEY AT SUBIACO. (3) BASILICA OF HOLY HOUSE AT ^(ANCONA PROVINCE) LORETO. (4) BASILICA OF ST ANTHONY AT PADUA. (5) BASILICA OF ST FRANCIS AT ASSISI.

PBS DIST

INFO: AMG 5 ARMY, AMG REG 3, HQG ACC
G-2, SECY, CG.

ACC DIST

(INFO) PA TO CG; BRIG GUETERBOCK
RC & MG SEC; POL SEC; ADM SEC;
EX OFFRS.

785016

~~SECRET~~

PERINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

26 JANUARY 1944

secret

priority

15 ARMY GROUP, AIR CP, VLAMBO, RPTD NUMBER 2 DISTRICT, FATIMA, CG PBS, FARGO

NONE

SIGNED CINC

242230A

251150A

42486

TIMES

1. MESSAGE FROM COS (FAN 322) CONTAINS FOLLOWING LIST OF VATICAN PROPERTY IN ROME OUTSIDE VATICAN CITY AS DEFINED IN LATERAN TREATY, ARTICLES 13-16 AND ANNEXES 2 AND 3.

ARTICLE 14. PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF JANICULUM HILL OVERLOOKING VATICAN CITY BETWEEN VIALE AURELIO AND PASSEGGIATA SUL GIANICOLO AND INCLUDING THAT BELONGING TO THE SACRED COLLEGE OF PROPAGANDA FIVE. PALACE OF THE HOLY (ROMAN) 12 APOSTLES ATTACHED TO BASILICA OF THE HOLY APOSTLES (SANTI APOSTOLI). PALACE ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF SAN ANDREA DELLA VALLO. PALACE ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF SAN CARLO AT CATINARI.

ARTICLE 13. BASILICA OF SAINT JOHN LATERAN (SAN GIOVANNI LATERANO). BASILICA OF SAINT MARY MAJOR (SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE). BASILICA OF SAINT PAUL WITHOUT THE WALLS (S. PAOLO FUORI LE MURA) INCLUDING THE MONASTERY PALACE OF SAINT CALLEUS (SAN CALISTO) TRASTEVERE.

ARTICLE 16. GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY IN VIA DEL SEMINARIO NEAR THE CHURCH OF SANT'IGNAZIO. GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY ALLA POLOTTA FACING ON PIAZZA DI PILOTTA. PART D DI INSTITUTES IN PIAZZA DI PILOTTA. ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, LOMBAR

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

COLLEGE AND THE RUSSIAN HOUSE ON PIAZZA SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE. THE PALACES OF SAINT
ONIMARE BETWEEN THE PALAZZO SANT'APOLINARE AND VIA DELLA SORDA. THE HOUSE OF RETREAT
FOR THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF SAINTS JOHN AND PAUL, INCLUDING THE NYMPHEUM OF NERO,
ON THE CARLIAN HILL.

ARTICLE 45. PALACE OF THE DATARIA, NEAR THE QUINTAL PALACE. PALACE OF THE CANCELLER
-LA BETWEEN THE CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE AND THE CAMPO DEI FIORI. PALACE OF THE PROPAGANDA
5. OF THE PIAZZA DI SPAGNA. PALACE OF THE HOLY OFFICE (SANT'OFFICIO) ADJACENT TO THE
PIAZZO SAN PIETRO AT PORTA CAVALLEROTTI. CONGREGATION OF THE ORIENTAL CHURCH, FORMERLY
PALACE OF THE CONVERENDI IN PIAZZA SCOSSACAVALLI. PALACE OF VICARIATO IN VIA DELLA FIGURA
OFF THE CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE NEAR THE PIAZZA DEL GESU'.

2. GUIDANCE FROM GCS FOR TREATMENT OF THIS PROPERTY IS GIVEN IN OUR 15980 OF 18
DECEMBER, PARA C.

3. OUTSIDE OF ROME VILLA BARBERINI IN TOWN OF CASTEL GARDINO, PROVINCE OF ROME,
SHOULD BE ACCORDED SAME TREATMENT. 4686

4. A SPECIAL ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO SPARE THE FOLLOWING VATICAN PROPERTIES FROM
DAMAGE IN VIEW OF THEIR RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: THE BASILICA OF THE HOLY
HOUSE (SANTA CASA) AT LORETO, PROVINCE OF ANCONA. THEY SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF
MESSAGE C-36885 OF 4 NOVEMBER AND 25722 OF 8 JANUARY AS THE FOLLOWING SERIALS: HOLY HOUSE
3; SAINT FRANCIS 9; 10 SAINT ANTHONY. THE BASILICA OF SAINT FRANCIS AT ASSISI, PROVINCE OF
PERUGIA. THE BASILICA OF SAINT ANTHONY AT RADYA, PROVINCE OF PADERA.

5. YOU SHOULD AVOID REQUISITIONING OR CONVERTING TO YOUR USE OTHER VATICAN PROPERTY
THROUGHOUT ITALY WHICH EXISTING OCCUPANCY CLAIM TO BE PROPERTY OF HOLY SEE. IF URGENT
OPERATIONAL NEEDS REQUIRE OCCUPATION REPORT SHOULD BE MADE EARLIEST TO THIS HEADQUARTERS.

6. LETTER OF 10 JULY TO POPE, PRESIDENT SEATED CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
WILL BE SPARED DESTRUCTION OF WAR TO EXTENT WITHIN OUR POWER AND VATICAN CITY AND PARAL
DOMAINS WILL HAVE NEUTRAL STATUS RESPECTED.

END DIST

ACTION - AMB HQ
Info - C-2; C-1; Secy; CG

SECRET

AND DIST

Gen Macfarlane; Brig Jaeger
back; Col Spofford(2)
Pol Section; Adm Div (2)

785016

COPY



40903

REPORTANT
ER CIPHER MESSAGE
IN

FOLIO NO: 02178
23 JAN 44

FROM: PERIODIC CINC CITE FIRMS
TO: 15 ARMY GROUP AIR CP FLAMBO
INFO: 2 DISTRICT MATIMA PBS MARCO
ORIG NO: 42486

TOO 1600A.23
TOR 0835A.25

ONE. MESSAGE FROM OCS (FAN 322) CONTAINS FOLLOWING LIST OF
VATICANARY LATERAN TREATY. ARTICLES 13 - 16 (OLD ANNEXES 2 AND 3.
PART ARTICLE 14. NUMBER 3. PALACE ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF
SAINT ADREA DELLA VALLE.
NUMBER 2. PALACE OF THE HOLY (ROMAN) ONE TWO APOSTLES ATTACHED TO THE
BASILICA OF THE HOLY APOSTLES (SAINT APOSTOLI).
NUMBER 4. PALACE ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF SAN CARLO AT CATINACE (CATINARI)
NUMBER 1. PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE JANICULUM HILL
OVERLOOKING VATICAN CITY BETWEEN VIALE AURELIO AND PASSEGGIATA SUL
CLANICULO AND INCLUDING THAT BELONGING TO THE SACRED COLLEGES.
PROPAGANDA 5 PART ARTICLE 13. NUMBER 2. BASILICA OF SAINT MARY
MAJOR (SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE).
NUMBER 1. BASILICA OF SAINT JOHN LATERAN (SAN GIOVANNI LATERANO).
NUMBER 4. PALACE OF SAINT CALLISTUS (SAN CALLISTO) DI TRASTEVERE.
NUMBER 5. BASILICA OF SAINT PAUL WITHOUT THE WALLS (SAN PAOLO FUORI
LE MURA) INCLUDING THE MONASTERY.
PART ARTICLE 16.
NUMBER 4. ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, LOMARD
COLLEGE AND THE RUSSIAN? CIVIC ON PIAZZA? SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE.
NUMBER 6. THE HOUSE OF RESTAINT FOR THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF
SAINTS JOHN, AND PAUL, INCLUDING THE MUSEUM OF NERO, ON THE
CAELIAN HILL.
NUMBER 5. THE TWO PALACES OF SAINT APOLLINARIS BETWEEN THE PIAZZA SAINT
APOLLINARIS AND VIA DELLA SCROFA.
NUMBER 2. GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY (ALIA PILOTTA) FACIM ON PIAZZA DI
PILOTTA NUMBER ONE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY VIA DEL SEMINARIO NEAR
THE CHURCH OF SAINT THEAZIO)
NUMBER 3. PART D BIBLICAL INSTITUTE IN PIAZZA DI PILOTTA
PART ARTICLE 15. NUMBER (GROUP LUSING)
CONGREGATION OF THE ORIENTAL CHURCH, FORMERLY PALACE OF THE
CONVERTENDI DI PIAZZA SPOSSACAVALLI.

END OF CIPHER PART ONE PART TWO FOLLOWS.

RECORD CIPHER PART OF MESSAGE NUMBER 42486

FOLIO NO: 02200

NUMBER SEVERAL: PALACE OF THE VICARIATO DI VIA DELLA PIGNA OFF THE CORSO
VITTORIO EMANUELE NEAR THE PIAZZA DEL GESU'.
NUMBER 1. PALACE OF THE DUTY, NEAR THE SPIRITUAL PALACE.

4685

NUMBER 4. PALACE OF SAINT CALIXTUS (SAN CALISTO) DI TRASTEVERE.
 NUMBER 5. BASILICA OF SAINT PAUL WITHOUT THE WALLS (SAN PAOLO FUORI LE MURA) INCLUDING THE MONASTERY.
 PARA ARTICLE 16.

NUMBER 4. ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, LOMARD COLLEGE AND THE RUSSIAN? CISTERCE ON PIAZZA? SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE.

NUMBER 6. THE HOUSE OF RETREAT FOR THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF SAINTS JOHN, AND PAUL, INCLUDING THE MONASTERY OF NERO, ON THE CAVALLAN HILL.

NUMBER 5. THE TWO PALACES OF SAINT APOLLINARE BETWEEN THE PIAZZA SAINT APOLLINARE AND VIA DELLA SCROFA.

NUMBER 2. GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY (ALLA PILOTTA) FACING ON PIAZZA DI PILOTTA NUMBER ONE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY VIA DEL SEMINARIO NEAR THE CHURCH OF SAINT IGNAZIO

NUMBER 3. PART D BIELICAL INSTITUTE IN PIAZZA DI PILOTTA

PARA ARTICLE 15. NUMBER (GROUP MISSING)

CONGREGATION OF THE OSIMEDAL CHURCH, FORMERLY PALACE OF THE CONVENIENDI DI PIAZZA SCOSSICAVALLI.

END OF CIPHER PART ONE PART TWO FOLLOWS.

SUCCID CIPHER PART OF MESSAGE NUMBER 42486

FOLIO NO: 02200

NUMBER SEVEN: PALACE OF THE VIGILATO IN VIA DELLA PIERA OFF THE CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE NEAR THE PIAZZA DEL GHSU.

NUMBER 1. PALACE OF THE DATARIO, NEAR THE QUIRINAL PALACE,

NUMBER 4. PALACE OF THE HOLY OFFICE (SANT'OFFIZIO) ADJACENT TO THE PIAZZA SAN PIETRO AT PORTA CAVALLIGGERI.

NUMBER 3. PALACE OF THE PROPAGANDA FIDE ON THE PIAZZA DI SPACNA

NUMBER 2. PALACE OF THE CANCELLERIA BETWEEN THE CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE AND THE CAPO DEL FIORI.

PARA TWO.

15440 | GUIDANCE FROM CCS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THIS PROPERTY? IS GIVEN IN OUR 15950 OF 13 DECEMBER, PARA C.

PARA THREE,

OUTSIDE OF SOME VILLA BARBERINI IN TOWN OF CASTEL GANDOLFO, PROVINCE OF ROMA, SHOULD BE ACCORDED SAME TREATMENT.

FILE 730/15
 11/10/1983
 AM/9/1/10/1983

SHEET 2.

FOLIO NO: 02200/02178

PARA FOUR.

A SPECIAL ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO SPARE THE FOLLOWING VATICAN PROPERTIES FROM DAMAGE IN VIEW OF THEIR RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

NUMBER 2. THE BASILICA OF SAINT FRANCIS AT ASSISI, PROVINCE OF PERUGIA

NUMBER 3. THE BASILICA OF SAINT ANTHONY AT PADUA, PROVINCE OF PADUA?

NUMBER 1. THE BASILICA OF THE HOLY/(SANTA CASA) AT LORETO, /HOUSE
PROVINCE OF ANCONA. THEY SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF MESSAGE

C-36283 OF 4 NOVEMBER AND 25722 OF 8 JANUARY AS THE FOLLOWING

SERIALS

HOLY HOUSE 8

SAINT FRANCIS 9

SAINT ANTHONY 10.

PARA FIVE.

YOU SHOULD AVOID REQUISITIONING OR CONVERTING TO OUR USE OTHER VATICAN PROPERTY THROUGHOUT ITALY WHICH EXISTING ~~EXISTING~~ OCCUPANTS CLAIM TO BE PROPERTY OF THE HOLY SEE. IF URGENT OPERATIONAL NEEDS REQUIRE OCCUPATION REPORT SHOULD BE MADE EARLIEST TO THIS HEADQUARTERS.

PARA SIX.

IN LETTERS 10 JULY TO BOPE, PRESIDENT STATED CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS WILL BE SPARED DEVASTATION OF WAR TO EXTENT WITHIN OUR POWER AND VATICAN CITY AND PAPAL DOMAINS WILL HAVE NEUTRAL STATUS RESPECTED.

END OF PART TWO AND END OF MESSAGE

AMG

MA to CINCPAC

ACTION

1

SMC 1348A.25

T.T.1420A.25 JT

4684

785016

COPY

RESTRICTED

US CIPHER MESSAGE

FOLIO NO 06075
14 JAN 44

FROM : AFHQ SIGNED CINC
TO : HQ 15 A RMY GROUP
ORIG, NO : 28554 CITE FVMS

TCO 1531A
THI NIL
TCR 2358

REFERENCE G-36285 OF 4 NOVEMBER AND 25722 of 8 January ~~WISTERCIAN~~ ARREY OF GA-SAMARI IN PROVINCE OF PROSINONE WILL BE ADDED TO LIST AS SEVEN SERIAL.

ANGOT 4 ACTION.

S.M.C. 8200/15
T.T. 0545A/15. JJC.

4683

785016

INCOMING

/afe

SECRET

~~U. S. SECRET~~
~~Equals British SECRET~~

40/19

ROUTINE

1590

DEC 182024A

FREEDOM SIGNED CINC OTTE FHGCT

DEC 191753A

20903
ACTION AND ACKNOWLEDGE 15 ARMY GROUP, AIR CP,
FLAMBO, PBS RPTD NO. 2 DISTRICT FOR INFORMATION,
FATIMA,

Following paraphrase of message (F 311) from CCS is forwarded for your information and guidance; CINC MED and MAC also being informed.

"Transmitted for you guidance are the following views of the Governments of the United States and United Kingdom, as to the treatment to be accorded the Vatican City, State and Vatican property.

a. The Vatican City State will be accorded the normal rights of a neutral and treated as an independent neutral state.

b. Every precaution to avoid violating the territory of the Vatican City must be taken by the Allied Forces. Article lll, Annex 1 of the Lateran Treaty of the 11th February 1921, defines the territory of the Vatican City.

c. A number of other churches and building in Rome outside the boundaries of the Holy City, but which are on the property of the Holy See, as defined in Articles XIII - XVI and Annexes 2 and 3 of Lateran Treaty, also must be avoided by Allied Troops. Many buildings are not a part of the Vatican City, and, strictly speaking, have no international status as neutral territory. However these properties are entitled to full diplomatic immunity under the Lateran Treaty, and therefore must be treated in exactly the same way as the Vatican City itself after the assault on Rome. Although during the assault on Rome every precaution to avoid violating the territory of the Vatican City must be taken diplomatic immunity of Vatican properties located in Rome should

U. S. SECRET
~~Equals British SECRET~~

Incoming message dated December 18, 1943. Ref No. 1590, from Freedom (cont'd)

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

not be allowed to interfere with military operations, bombing, artillery fire, etc., during the assault. A complete list of these properties will be transmitted to you.

d. Pickets should be posted at the boundaries of the Vatican City State, to insure that its neutrality is respected. This should be done by agreement with the Vatican authorities. The buildings described in "c" above also should have pickets posted at their entrances, and troops should be warned that these properties, although lying outside the Vatican City, belong to the Holy See and are to be accorded the same immunities as the Vatican City itself after the period of assault. Through arrangements with the Vatican these buildings should be clearly marked so that Allied Troops can easily identify them". 4680

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - General Taylor - INFO

U. S. SECRET
Equals British SECRET

785016

COPY

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Region I, Sicily
Adviser for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

Ref.
MFAA
Reports

9 December 1943

Subject: Report of trip by Captain LaFarge in Eastern Sicily from
22 Nov to 7 Dec 1943.

To : Acting Chief, Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives.

Purpose

1. To inspect Monuments in Eastern Sicily with respect to their present condition, the status of work done to date, & especially the condition and storage of Churches treasures.

Itinerary

2. Cefalu', San Stefano, Mistretta, Patti, Tindari, Milazzo, Messina, Taormina, Acireale and Catania-accompanied by Lieut. C. Pell, USCGR. Catania, Acireale, Bronte, Maniace, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna- accompanied by Capt. Marxse. Palazzolo Acreide and Noto- accompanied by Dott. Dillon, and Dott. Barnabo-Brea.

Transportation

3. This trip was made possible only because of the kind invitation extended by Lieut. Pell to accompany him on his tour of survey of the Fisheries of Eastern Sicily.

At Catania we met his Chief, Commander Labrot, USCGR, whom he joined for the completion of their duties, leaving a British Staff car at my disposal. By joining forces with Capt. Marxse at Catania, much time and inconvenience was saved.

Lance Corporal Seager is to be commended for his careful driving.

Monuments

4. Cefalu'

Cattedrale. No damage. Work of restoration on the cloisters, initiated before the Occupation, not yet resumed. Museo Mandalisca. Closed.

4679

Itinerary

2. Cefalu', San Stefano, Mistretta, Patti, Findari, Milazzo, Messina, Taormina, Acireale and Catania-accompanied by Lieut. C. Pell, USGR. Catania, Acireale, Bronte, Maniace, Randazzo, Siracusa, Caltagirone, Enna- accompanied by Capt. Maxac. Palazzolo Acreide and Noto- accompanied by Dott. Dillon, and Dott. Barnabo-Brea.

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Monuments

4. Cefalu'
Cattedrale. No damage. Work of restoration on the cloisters, initiated before the Occupation, not yet resumed. Museo Mandralisca. Closed.

5. San Stefano
Chiesa di San Stefano. No damage.

6. Patti
Cattedrale. No damage.

7. Findari
Ruins. In good condition.

8. Mistretta
Chiesa Madre. No damage.

9. Milazzo
Chiesa di Luna. Building apparently closed for some years. Most of the roof tiles missing, a condition existing before the bombardment. Guardian of the keys not found.

Santa Maria della Catena. Doors openings well boarded up. Caretaker not found. Roof tiles and broken windows panes chief visible war damage.

785016

9 December 1943

Ref
MPAA
Reports10. Messina-

Duomo. Accompanied Lt. Col. Story and Prof. Miraglia to the ruins, gaining access to the extremely well barricaded precincts. Upon examining the existing conditions of the interior, Col. Story gave instructions for approving funds and proceeding with the work for the rebuilding of the broken vault of the crypt immediately in front of the main altar. He also said that he would approve appropriations for clearing debris both outside and inside the building. This work is to proceed very carefully, sifting the debris for all architectural and sculptural fragments. On the interior, at Captain Marse's suggestion, the work should begin at the west end of the nave, progressing toward the apse. The work on the exterior in front of the main Portal was already in progress under the supervision of an able foreman. The entire building was efficiently barricaded from all trespassers.

Santissima Annunziata delle Catalani. Col. Story, upon being shown the urgent need for protecting the building against the weather and trespassers, assured Prof. Miraglia that he would approve funds and order work for masonry repairs to the apsidal dome, the nave vault, the walls and dome of the right absidal chapel and for building temporary wooden barricades across the door openings.

Statua di Nettuno. (by Montorsoli, 1557). The figure of Charybdis-damaged. This is the only figure of the group which is original, the other two having been taken to the Museum after the earthquake. Portions of the basin walls at the rear are broken. Many chips from missiles show all over the monument.

4678

11.

Taormina-

See Captain Marse's report.

12.

Acireale

See Captain Marse's report.

13.

Siracusa-

See Captain Marse's report.

14.

Palazzolo Acreide-Teatro Greco. In perfect condition.Oleon. In perfect condition.

Iatamia. In good condition, in spite of having been occupied by scores of refugees from the bombardment. The only traces of their incumbency are thousands of vermin in the caves.

Templi Verali. In perfect condition.

Santoni Sculptures. In perfect condition, untouched by the numerous bombs which completely destroyed a small modern villa nearby.

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4678

11. Taormina
See Captain Marse's report.

12. Acireale
See Captain Marse's report.

13. Siracusa
See Captain Marse's report.

14. Palazzo Acreide
Teatro Greco. In perfect condition.
Odeon. In perfect condition.

Iatonia. In good condition, in spite of having been occupied by
scores of refugees from the bombardment. The only traces of their incumbency are
thousands of vermin in the caves.

Templi Ferati. In perfect condition.

Santoni Sculptures. In perfect condition, untouched by the numerous im-
be which completely destroyed a small modern villa nearby.

M.B. The guardian of all these remains is to be commended for his care,
and for the promptness with which he attended to the repairs to the gate of the
precincts of the Greek theater. All enclosures are in excellent condition.

15. Moto

At the end of the day, the following churches were visited and found in
perfect condition:

Chiesa del Crocifisso.

Santa Chiara.

Duomo.

San Benedetto.

Church Treasures

16. Patti
Cattedrale. Tesoro in good condition.

17. Messina.

Duomo Treasure. In view of the extremely delicate situation between

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Ref

MFA&A

Reports

9 December 1943

Dott. Catanuto, director of the Museum, and Prof. Miraglia, Story preferred not to discuss in detail the situation concerning this Treasure, but to assume the handling of the problem himself. Therefore, later in his own office he took down the following list and sent immediately a request for information as to their whereabouts to Dott. Catanuto. Such information as may be forthcoming is to be forwarded to this Hq.

1. Chalice of silver.
2. Ostensorio.
3. Censer in silver.
4. Palliotto di S. Giorgio.

Prof. Miraglia thought that items 1, 2, 3 were stored in the Convent at Cigugera; that item 4 was stored at Mandanici.

18.

CATANIA

Cathedral - Treasury of St. Agatha.

Crown of gold, said to be gift of Richard Coeur de Lion... intact

Silver Bust of St. Agatha... in place and in good condition; however, its precious stones were removed and sent to the Vatican in April, 1943 by order of the Pope. This information, given in great confidence by Monsignore Carciotto, Secretary to the Bishop of Catania, is to be treated as "Secret" in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

Gold Girdle... intact, but sent to Vatican as above.

Reliquary Case of St. Agatha... intact

Silver Casket (XV Cent)... intact

Lace Vestments... intact in the presses.

M.P. All of these items are most carefully guarded behind two iron grilles and a fireproof safe door, thoroughly sandbagged.

19.

SIRACUSA

Duomo - Sacristy.

Silver Cross (XV Cent.) ... intact

4677

18.

CATANIA

4677

Cathedral - Treasury of St. Agatha.
Crown of gold, said to be gift of Richard Coeur de Lion...intact
Silver Bust of St. Agatha...in place and in good condition; however, its precious stones were removed and sent to the Vatican in April, 1943 by order of the Pope. This information, given in great confidence by Monsignore Carciotto, Secretary to the Bishop of Catania, is to be treated as "Secret" in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.
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Reliquary Case of St. Agatha...intact
Silver Casket (XV Cent.)...intact
Lace Vestments... intact in the presses.
N.B. All of these items are most carefully guarded behind two iron grilles and a fireproof safe door, thoroughly sandbagged.

19.

SIRACUSA

Duomo - Sacristy.
Silver Cross (XV Cent.) ...intact
Silver Pyx...intact
Silver Reliquary (XV Cent.) ...intact
Chalice of Amber with scenes of the Passion...intact
Cameo (Hellenistic II or III B.C.)...intact

Duomo-Capella di Santa Lucia.
Silver Statue of S. Lucia...intact
Reliquary of silver, gilt...intact
Pyx of Silver (1506)...intact
Reliquary of silver in form of a rigged ship...intact
Various strings of pearls and cameos...intact

20.

RANDAZZO

San Nicolò.
Ostensorio, silver gilt...damaged from bombing of the church, but can be repaired.
Processional Cross (1404) ... intact

Ref
MPA&A
Reports

9 December 1943

Chalice of silver (end of XV Cent.)...intact
Chalice of silver, gilt...slightly damaged (XVI Cent.)

Santa Maria.

Chalice of Pietro II... Intact.

Pvx, silver gilt with red paste (XVIII Cent.)...intact

Silver Incense boat...intact

Silver Censer... intact

N.B. All the above items from Randazzo were rescued by the clergy from their respective churches and stored under lock and key in a small room of the relatively undamaged Convento dei Capuccini.

21.

CALTAGIRONE

San Giacomo.

Did not see Treasury, but Captain Corbin, CAO, reported that the entire collection had been dug out of the debris and placed in a strong box built into a wall of a north chapel of this church. Captain Corbin himself inspected the treasury and reported it entirely undamaged.

4678

22.

ENNA

Chiesa Madre (Duomo).

Ostensorio processionale, of silver, by Paolo Gili

(XVI Cent.)...intact.

Patrimonio of silver, with scenes of miracle of Cana

(XVII-XVIII Cent.)...intact.

4 Candlesticks, of silver, gilded, by Nibilio Gagini

and Pietro Rizzo (1595)...intact.

Crown of Madonna, with enamel and precious stones

(XVII Cent.)...intact.

Ostensorio, of silver, gilded, Baroque (XVIII Cent.)

Intact.

4 Arm Reliquaries, of silver, for Saints Peter, Martin,

Placidio, & Gascinto (XVII Cent.)...intact.

2 Bust Reliquaries, of silver, for Saints Anthony and

22.

ENNA

Chiesa Madre (Duomo).Ostensorio Processionale, of silver, by Paolo Gili (XVI Cent.)...intact.Palio of silver, with scenes of miracle of Cana (XVII-XVIII Cent.)...intact.4 Candle-sticks, of silver, gilded, by Nibilio Cagini and Pietro Rizzo (1595)...intact.Crown of Madonna, with enamel and precious stones (XVII Cent.)...intact.Ostensorio, of silver, gilded, Baroque (XVIII Cent.) Intact.4 Arm Reliquaries, of silver, for Saints Peter, Martin, Placidio, & Gascinto (XVII Cent.)...intact.2 Bust Reliquaries, of silver, for Saints Anthony and Rosalie (XVII Cent.)... intact.27 Sanctuary Lamps, of silver repousse (XVII Cent.)... intact.Alter Crucifix, of silver (XVI-XVII Cent.)...intact12 Candle-sticks, of silver (XVII-XVIII Cent.) intactHoly Oil Carrier, of silver (XVII Cent.)...intact.Silver Boccera (tankard) (XVIII Cent.)...intact.

.....

L. Bancel LaFarge

Captain, Air Corps

Did not see Treasury, but Captain Corbin, CAO, reported that the entire collection had been dug out of the debris and placed in a strong box built into a wall of a north chapel of this church. Captain Corbin himself inspected the treasury and reported it entirely undamaged.

4678

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SUBCOMMISSION ON MONUMENTS, RELIGIOUS,
AND ARCHIVES

8 Via Bari
AKG/Ha.
17 Nov. 1943.

Al Reverendo Monsignore DeGaetano
Palazzo Vercovile

Reverendo Monsignore,

Tanto grazie per la relazione sui vari
tipi d'amministrazione per le Chiese, che
è stata molto da spiegare agli altri le
complicazioni finanziarie.

La ringrazio anche da per la sua lettera
sulle cose che potrebbero servire per una
nostra del rapporto dentro Sicilia ed i paesi
alleati. Veramente sono entrato solamente come
amico del Tenente DeGratia, del Ufficio di
Propaganda (PWB) ed il Tenente ha incaricato
una signorina (il nome ho dimenticato) prima
di studiare la possibilità e poi di
sintetizzare la nostra. Essa si esprimeva
in un modo e presentava (come ha detto il
Tenente) ed io ero veramente sorpreso da
ricevere la sua lettera dalla mano del Tenente

a colazione oggi.

Di nuovo, tante grazie per la Sua
cortesie.

Con saluti distinti

Samuel Hammond
Capt. MC.

P.S. Come Lei vede, siamo tornati a 3 Via
Bari, stare più comodo al edile del Palazzo
Costantino, però al quarto piano. Buon
esercizio!

ARCIVESCOVATO DI PALERMO
IL SEGRETARIO

il 17 novembre 1943

Signor Capitano M. Hammonde

217 Via Maqueda

PALERMO

Vi accolgo l'esposizione sommaria e generica dello stato giuridico delle Chiese di Palermo e della Archidiocesi di Palermo.

Voi intendete che la condizione di ogni singola chiesa deve essere esaminata particolarmente per essere classificata. Se la mia consulenza vi può essere utile, io mi metto a disposizione del vostro Ufficio.

Avete mostrato il desiderio di avere per qualche tempo il busto in cera del Lord..... Esso è proprietà del Seminario; ma ve lo porterò io stesso o lo ritirerete voi od altro Ufficiale del vostro Ufficio, quando lo vorrete. Proviene dalla Casa del Principe di Fitalia.

Vi possiamo mostrare qualche oggetto prezioso che proviene dalla stessa Casa Fitalia e che vi può interessare come il busto cereo col quale ha qualche rapporto se vogliamo essere di larga interpretazione. Non possediamo scritti o quadri che hanno relazione con uomini di Governo inglese. Molte cose della stessa Casa Principesca furono date all'Archivio della Storia Patria con sede in S. Domenico (a sinistra della Chiesa): forse fra quelle e arte vivono scritti di uomini di Stato inglesi. Il Principe di Fitalia possedeva molte cose e molte carte dell'archivio di RUGGERO SETTIMO suo stretto parente, uomo di Stato Palermitano che fu in rapporti col Governo Inglese.

Gradite moltissimi saluti e tutti gli auguri di bene

Mons. Dr. Salvatore De Gaetano

48

J. M. Gaetano

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Gradite moltissimi saluti e tutti gli auguri di bene

Mons. Dr. Salvatore De Gaetano

487

S. De Gaetano

ARCIVESCOVADO DI PALERMO
IL SEGRETARIO

16 novembre 1943

STATO GIURIDICO DELLE CHIESE
NELLA CITTA' E NELLA ARCHIDIOCESI DI PALERMO

Si espone distintamente la condizione giuridica delle Chiese della città e della Archidiocesi di Palermo, seguendo l'ordine gerarchico di dignità, dal più alto al meno alto.

1°= CHIESA Cattedrale = E' la chiesa del più alto ordine gerarchico della Archidiocesi, essendo in essa la sede della Cattedra o Trono dell'Arcivescovo. L'Arcivescovo ne ha la rappresentanza giuridica. Se la Sede Vescovile è vacante, la rappresentanza giuridica della Chiesa Cattedrale spetta di diritto al Vescario Capitolare o all'Amministratore Apostolico. In Sicilia, al presente, nessuna Sede Vescovile è vacante.

L'amministrazione della Cattedrale è affidata ad un Consiglio di Amministrazione nominato dal Ministero dell'Interno e che prende nome di Fabbriceria. Essa è sottoposta alla vigilanza dell'Arcivescovo ed alla tutela della Autorità Civile (Prefetto). E' suo compito curare l'amministrazione dei beni: incassare le rendite ed erogarle secondo il bilancio approvato dall'Autorità Tutoria. Non può compiere atti di straordinaria amministrazione senza il preventivo consenso autorizzativo della Autorità Tutoria. (Prefettura o Ministero dell'Interno, secondo l'importanza).

La Manutenzione ordinaria dei fabbricati e degli impianti è curata dalla Fabbriceria con le entrate ordinarie. Per le spese di opere straordinarie si provvede con denaro provvisto da oblatori sollecitati, da Comitati e con sussidi straordinari del Governo (Ministero dell'Interno e ministero della Educazione Nazionale).

2°= CAPPELLA Palatina = E' una singolarità per la città di Palermo essendo do essa la Cappella e Parrocchia del Palazzo Reale. A tutte le spese per il culto e per la manutenzione provvede solamente il Governo. (Ministero dell'Interno e Ministero della Educ. Naz.).

3°= REAL CHIESA della MAGIONE = E' altra singolarità per la città di Palermo essendo essa appartenuta all'Ordine Cavalleresco Costantiniano di cui la Presidenza spetta alla Casa Reale del Regno di Napoli (Borbone). A tutte le spese per il culto e per la manutenzione provvede il Governo che, a suo tempo inca, erò i beni della Real Chiesa. La lite sostenuta dal Clero della Chiesa per ottenere la retrocessione del patrimonio e l'amministrazione di esso fu vinta dal Governo.

4°= Chiese PARROCCHIALI = Sono quelle Chiese nelle quali è eretta una Parrocchia governata da un Sacerdote-Parroco.

Nella città di Palermo compreso il suburbio sono 54 Parrocchie delle

L'amministrazione della Cattedrale è affidata ad un Consiglio di Amministrazione nominato dal Ministero dell'Interno e che prende nome di Fabbriceria. Essa è sottoposta alla vigilanza dell'Arcivescovo ed alla tutela della Autorità Civile (Prefetto). E' suo compito curare l'amministrazione dei beni: incassare le rendite ed erogarle secondo il bilancio approvato dall'Autorità Tutoria. Non può compiere atti di straordinaria amministrazione senza il preventivo consenso autorizzativo della Autorità Tutoria. (Prefettura o Ministero dell'Interno, secondo l'importanza).

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Nella città di Palermo compreso il suburbio, sono 54 Parrocchie delle quali circa la metà, di fondazione più o meno antica, sono sotto il Patronato del Municipio di Palermo, l'altra metà, tutte, meno quella di Partanna Mondello, sono di recente fondazione e quindi non soggette al Patronato del Municipio di Palermo. Le Parrocchie sotto Patronato del Municipio sono a Carico dello stesso Municipio: Esso paga lo stipendio al Parroco e al personale ecclesiastico e laico della Parrocchia ed è obbligato alle spese di culto con assegni fissi e alla manutenzione della Chiesa e della Casa Canonica, secondo il bisogno. Esempio: Parrocchia di S. Antonio, di Santa Croce, della Cattedrale, ecc. Le Parrocchie non sotto il Patronato provvedono ai bisogni con entrate del piccolo patrimonio, con oblazioni dei fedeli e con assegni fissi a carico del Governo (Ministero dell'Interno, Direzione del Fondo per il Culto.) Es. Parrocchia di S. Espeditondi Regina Pacis, di S. Raimondo al Molo.).

Le Parrocchie dell'archidiocesi, situate fuori della Città di Palermo e però dette foraniali sono in minima parte di diritto patronato, in numero maggiore di libera collazione. Alle spese per il mantenimento di queste Parrocchie si provvede in minima parte con la rendita del piccolo patrimonio, in parte assai maggiore con assegni fissi del governo e con oblazioni dei fedeli. Alle spese straordinarie concorre sempre il governo con sussidi straordinari.

5° = CHIESE EX MONASTICHE = Sono quelle Chiese che appartenevano ai Conventi o Monasteri soppressi con la legge del 7 luglio 1866. Alle spese per il culto e manutenzione degli edifici sacri ed annessi provvede il governo, che ne incamerò i beni, e che, a tal fine ha un Ufficio nella Intendenza di Finanza, oggi tenuto dal Cav. Moretti. Per alcune è obbligato a provvedere il Municipio in rappresentanza del governo dal quale ebbe ceduti i Conventi o monasteri annessi. Esempio: Chiesa di S. Andrea alle Vergini, ecc. *In tutti i paesi sono chiese ex monastiche.*

In alcune di queste Chiese ex monastiche sono erette Parrocchie. Esempio: Santa Zita, San Nicolò Tolentino, ecc.

6° = CHIESE RETTORIALI = Sono libere da ingerenza del governo o del Municipio. Sono amministrata liberamente dal Rettore Sacerdote. Si provvede al culto e alla manutenzione con oblazioni dei fedeli. Per le spese straordinarie concorre la Direzione Generale del Fondo per il Culto (Ministero dell'Interno) con sussidi straordinari. Esempio: Chiesa di S. Stanislao al Noviziato.

7° = SANTUARI = Sono Chiese di particolare notorietà per la frequenza di esse da parte di fedeli di luoghi anche lontani a scopo di devozione e di culto. Sono amministrati da Consigli di amministrazione presieduti dal Sacerdote Rettore o da altro Dignitario ecclesiastico. Il Consiglio provvede alle spese per il culto e la manutenzione dell'edificio sacro ed edifici annessi con rendita del patrimonio e con oblazioni dei fedeli. In Diocesi di Palermo sono due Santuari beati, noti: Santa Rosalia sul Monte Pellegrino e Madonna della Milizia al Altavilla Milizia.

8° = CHIESE PUEBLICHE di Confraternite laicali = In Palermo sono molto numerose: ogni speciale artigiano ha la sua e ci sono quelle di nobili che hanno storia brillante per i grandi nomi degli ascritti e per altezza di finalità sociale a cui furono annessi eccezionali privilegi dai Sovrani e dai governi. Queste sono in decadenza.

Queste Chiese sono amministrate dalle Confraternite di cittadini laici con l'assistenza del Sacerdote Cappellano. La più parte di queste Chiese sono ricche di tradizioni e di opere d'arte ma povere di denaro perchè sono situate in quartieri poveri della Città. Alcune poche hanno sufficienti mezzi per le spese ordinarie. Tutte provvedono ai bisogni con tasse

In alcune di queste Chiese ex monastiche sono erette Parrocchie. Esempio: Santa Zita, San Nicolò Tolentino, ecc.

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8° - CHIESE PUBBLICHE di Confraternite laicali - In Palermo sono molto numerose: ogni speciale artigianato ha la sua e ci sono quelle di nobili che hanno storia brillante per i grandi nomi degli iscritti e per altezza di finalità sociale a cui furono annessi eccezionali privilegi dai Sovrani e dai Governi. Queste sono in decadenza.

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9°- ORATORI PUBBLICI - Sono Chiese di Istituti ai quali ha diritto di accedere anche il pubblico nelle sacre funzioni. Alla manutenzione di esse provvede l'Istituto a cui appartengono con mezzi propri. Esempio: Chiesa dell'Istituto Brunaccini.

10 ORATORI SEMIPUBBLICI - Sono Chiese erette per comodità di famiglie private, ordinariamente di Signori, le quali possono permettere l'accesso al popolo vicinore per compiere i doveri religiosi. Sono mantenuti a spese delle famiglie che le hanno erette. Si trovano tutte nel suburbio tranne due che si trovano dentro la Città.

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ARCIVESCOVADO DI PALERMO
IL SEGRETARIO

L'esposizione fatta per la città e l'Archidiocesi di Palermo vale anche per i Diocesi della Sicilia, senza variazione.

Quasi tutte le Chiese di Palermo hanno pregi alti di Arte e interessano il patrimonio artistico della Nazione. Alla conservazione della Chiesa vigila la Soprintendenza delle Belle Arti la quale in tempi normali ne sorveglia la manutenzione e, per forti restauri, aiuta nella ricerca dei mezzi, ricorrendo al Ministero della Educazione Nazionale o ad altri Enti di Stato o Pubblici. Nei casi di pubbliche calamità, come il terremoto o la guerra, tutte le Chiese sono state restaurate a spese del Governo il quale ne ha affidata la cura alla Autorità Ecclesiastica. Questa ha sempre eseguito i lavori con l'assistenza del Genio Civile per garanzia della parte tecnica e con l'assistenza della Soprintendenza delle Belle Arti per garanzia del pregio artistico.

Si ritiene essere questa la regola che assicura i migliori effetti. L'Autorità Ecclesiastica infatti può fare appello al contributo dei fedeli per aumentare i fondi o avere prezzi di favore dai fornitori. Ciò non può fare il Governo, perché nessuno risponderebbe all'invito. Esempio la Chiesa di S. Francesco.

Estensore

Mons. Salvatore De Gaetano

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