

785016

ACC 10000/145/307 20904/2 MONUMENTS OUTSIDE ITALY - GREECE

Apr. 1944 - Dec. 1945

1785016

20904/2/MFAA

Monuments outside

ITMY-

GR EECT

To	Date
AFMA	Aug 45
CAS	8 Oct 45
AFMA	9 Oct 45
CAS	27 Oct 45
AFMA	29 Oct 45
CAS	30 Oct 45

785016

To Date

~~11/2/44~~ ~~11/2/45~~
~~CAS~~ ~~8 Oct 45~~
~~11/2/44~~ ~~9 Oct 45~~
~~CAS~~ ~~22 Oct 45~~
~~11/2/44~~ ~~29 Oct 45~~
 CAS 30 Oct 45

10000

145

307

THIS FOR INFO

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM APR. 1944

TO DEC. 1945

CATALOGUE

785016

To CA Section

Indigie from preliminary reports then shows to more
cases to come. SC/2 are prepared to handle them if
we get them soon.

James P. Lumsden
2 MPAA & C. 3 Aug.

To CA Section

Has this your effort please? We ought to have had
this stuff months ago to do any good with it ourselves

MPAA & C. 25

James P. Lumsden

x442.

JK 8/10

3

CAS: For approval and signature please.

Newton May AC
D.D. MEA & SC

27 Oct 45
478480

5112

-4-

Mr. J. A. A.

Ref. number 3. The attached drafts are suggested
is if you approve please have types set for signature.
There is no objection however to my in sending out
the letters.

29 Oct.

JK Keating, Maj
Ch. Section.

X442.

3

CAS: For approval and signature please.

27 Oct 45
478480

Newton May' AC
DD in MFAA SEC

5112

-4-

MFAA.

Ref. memo 3. The attached drafts are suggested.
If you approve please have types set for signature.
There is no objection however to your sending out
the letters. J. Keaton, Maj
Ch. Section.
29 Oct.

CAS

-5-

Letters to Direction General and Manchester
Cen. Litt admin prepared as shown by copies.
For approval and signature as original
and copies of letter to Gen. Delegation.
We will despatch.

30 Oct 45
478480

Newton May' AC
DD in MFAA SEC

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

NTN/to

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 478480)

20904/2/MFAA

20 Dec 45

Direction General for the
Antiquities and Fine Arts
Ministry of Public Instruction
R O M E

SUBJECT: Alleged thefts in Greece.

1. Please refer to our letter, same file and subject, of 30 October 45. A copy thereof was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. We now send you herewith a copy of the note (6/5145/3230) of 15 December 45, which we have just received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5111

Non
NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps,
Director

Copies (2) to:
Representative of Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, HQ AO

785016



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Finis Antis

For

6/5145/3230

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Alleged Italian thefts in Greece.

1. Reference is made to Allied Commission's note 20904/2/MFAA, dated 30 Oct. 1945.

2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has already contacted the Greek Delegation concerning the matter under reference, which will be dealt with in agreement with the aforesaid Delegation.

Rome, December 15th, 1945



5110

20904/2

BEST COPY POSSIBLE
FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ETH/ps

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 475480)

— 20904/2/NFAA

3 Dec 45

Dear Mr. Minister:

1. On 9 October the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, transmitted to you with his letter 20904/2/NFAA an extensive document (G/14004/AR of 24 Sept 45) enumerating 29 different itemised instances of alleged thefts of Greek antiquities and works of art by Italian troops.
2. Item 23 of the list refers to losses of material from British excavations at SIPYNO3. We are now able to furnish you the following additional information.
3. In September 1942 all the more valuable objects, together with the complete descriptive lists of the same, were removed from the expedition quarters of the Kastro by Captain (then Lieutenant) LORENZO MARTIGLIO on the grounds that they were inadequately safeguarded.
4. At least some of the stolen objects removed by Captain MARTIGLIO have now appeared on the market. Two were purchased for the Benaki Museum in ATHENS from a dealer, Theodore ZIMBOULAKIS, who had purchased them from a forastore named DIMITRIOU, in PHALERON. DIMITRIOU had obtained them from a wandering agent named ARISTIDIS.
5. You will understand that the British School of Archaeology is naturally anxious to recover the other stolen articles, and still more urgently the descriptive lists, which are of the utmost importance to the scientific publication of the excavations.
6. An additional copy of this letter is attached for transmission to your Ufficio Recupero Opere d'Arte.

785016

3. In September 1942 all the more valuable objects, along with the complete descriptive lists of the same, were removed from the expedition quarters of the Kastros by Captain (then Lieutenant) LORENZO MARTILLIO on the grounds that they were inadequately safeguarded.

4. At least some of the stolen objects removed by Captain MARTILLIO have now appeared on the market. Two were purchased for the Benaki Museum in ATHENS from a dealer, Theodore ZIMBOULAKIS, who had purchased them from a formentor named DIMITRIOU, in PHALIRON. DIMITRIOU had obtained them from a wandering agent named ANICIDIS.

5. You will understand that the British School of Archeology is naturally anxious to recover the other stolen articles, and still more urgently the descriptive lists, which are of the utmost importance to the scientific publication of the excavations.

6. An additional copy of this letter is attached for transmittal to your Ufficio Recupero Opere d'Arte.

Very truly yours,

Norton

NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director.

The Minister of Public Instruction
R C M E

Copies to:
War Office CA 20.b
(attn Lt Col Sir Leonard Woolley)
Ufficio Recupero (attached)

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 439081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

MM/ro

20901/2/MPAA

27 Nov 45

SUBJECT: Alleged Italian Thefts in Greece.

TO : Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council
for Italy, RMG.

5099

1. Attached for your information is a copy of letter N. 1874 of 23 Nov 45 from the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine Arts, Ministry of Public Instruction, regarding the losses mentioned in your 4927 of 22 October.

2. At the time of writing, the Direction General had ~~not~~ of course not received our letter of 23 November, in which we transmitted the information contained in your 3454 of 23 November.

Inclosure: 1

Don
NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director

Mod. I (Belle Arti)



26 NOV. 1945

Roma 23 NOV. 1945

Ministero
della Pubblica Istruzione

DIREZIONE GENERALE
PER LE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

Alla Commissione Al-
leata - Ufficio Affari
Civili

P O M A

1874
Prot. N. 1874 Div. III

Riparte al fido

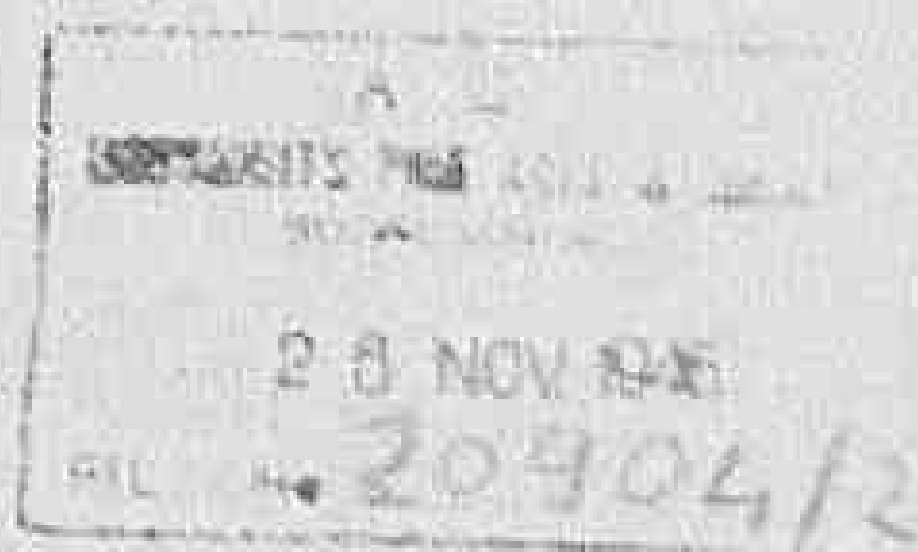
Per la 59

OGGETTO Onere d'arte trafugate dalla Grecia. =

Si ringrazia delle segnalazioni relative alle opere di antichità e d'arte rimosse dalla Grecia da parte di militari italiani e si informa che la relativa nota è stata trasmessa all'Ufficio recupero - Ministero della Guerra - per le necessarie indagini.

Con l'occasione, si assicura che, secondo il desiderio espresso da codesta Commissione, ogni oggetto che si ritrovi verrà restituito.

IL MINISTRO 5098



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

NTN/ps

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 478480)

20904/2/MFAA

23 November 1945

Direction General for the
Antiquities and Fine Arts
Ministry of Public Instruction

R O M E

SUBJECT: Alleged thefts in Greece.

1. With further reference to our 20904/2/MFAA of 30 Oct 45:
2. We are informed that PARINI's wife has arrived in Rome with a view to obtaining, through the Ministry of Interior, the release (from storage in Bari or Brindisi) of the objects which the Greek Delegation to ACI claims PARINI stole from the Palace of Corfu and the Villa Mon Repos.
3. It is believed a list of the objects is probably in the hands of Sig Pains, Director of the GONDRAND Transportation Society.
4. It would appear highly desirable to prevent the release of these objects until you have ascertained their proper ownership.
5. We would appreciate being informed of your action in the matter.

5097

NTN
NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director.

Copies to:

Representative of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, HQ AC
Ufficio Recupero Opere d'Arte

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

NTN/ps

APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 476480)

20904/2/MFAA

23 November 1945

SUBJECT: Alleged Italian Thefts in Greece.

TO : Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council
for Italy, ROME.

The information contained in your letter No 5454 of
20 Nov 45, received today, has been passed for appropriate
action to the Direction General of Antiquities and Fine
Arts, and for information to the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.


NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps
Director.

5098

Copy to:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROME

785016

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

23 NOV 1945
Rome, 20 November 1945.

Ref. No. 5454

Subject : Alleged Italian Thefts in Greece
To : Civil Affairs Section
Allied Commission
Rome.

Reference your 20904/2/AFAA of October 31, 1945.

1. The Greek Delegation is grateful for the action taken by you for the recovery of the furniture and valuable artistic objects stolen by Peter Parini from the Palace of Corfu and the "Villa Mon Repos".
2. This Delegation avails itself of this opportunity to inform you that Parini's wife has now arrived in Rome with a view of releasing the objects in the lot of cases actually in Bari or Brindisi. A list of the a/m objects is probably in the hands of Mr. Faina, Director of "Gondrand" Transportation Society.
3. Mrs. Parini is seeking, through the Italian Ministry of Interior, to derequisition the objects in question and take possession of them.
4. It would be appreciated if measures were taken to ensure that these objects are not released, given that they are part of the lot stolen by Parini from Corfu.

V. Parini
Const. Vatikioty
Deputy Representative.

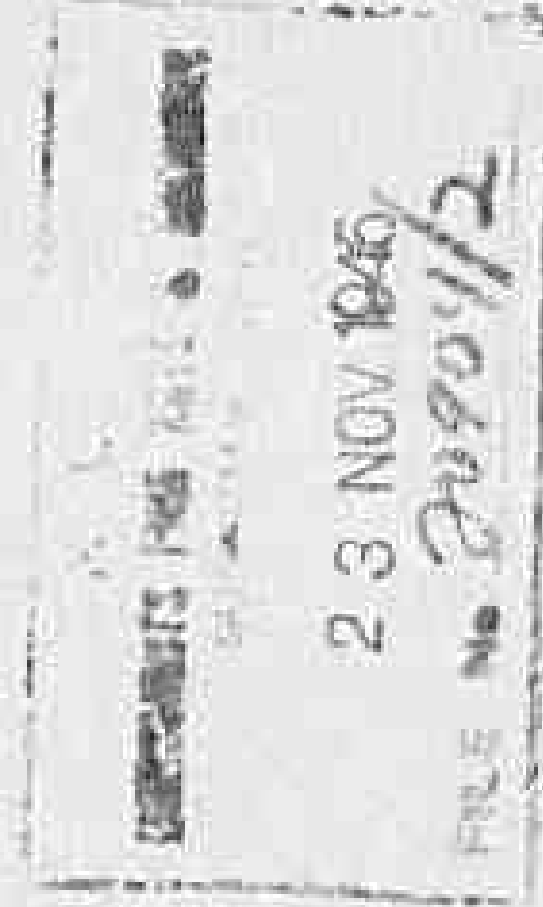
5095

To : Civil Affairs Section
Allied Commission
Rome.

Reference your 20904/2/AFAA of October 31, 1945.

1. The Greek Delegation is grateful for the action taken by you for the recovery of the furniture and valuable artistic objects stolen by Peter Parini from the Palace of Corfu and the "Villa Mon Repos".
2. This Delegation avails itself of this opportunity to inform you that Parini's wife has now arrived in Rome with a view of releasing the objects in the lot of cases actually in Bari or Brindisi. A list of the a/m objects is probably in the hands of Mr. Paina, Director of "Gondrand" Transportation Society.
3. Mrs. Parini is seeking, through the Italian Ministry of Interior, to derequisition the objects in question and take possession of them.
4. It would be appreciated if measures were taken to ensure that these objects are not released, given that they are part of the lot stolen by Parini from Corfu.

V. Vatikiotty
Const. Vatikiotty
Deputy Representative.



5095

HEAD HARBOR ALLIED COMMISSION
APR 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

RTH/ps

mm

20904/2/ANA ✓

31 October 1945

SUBJECT: Alleged Italian Thefts in Greece.

TO : Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council
for Italy, RMA.

1. Your letter No. 1327 of 22 October 45, regarding alleged thefts by one Peter PARENTI in 1943, has been received.

2. The matter is one that would quite properly be taken up directly between the Greek and Italian Governments. In order to facilitate the investigation, however, we are sending copies of your complaint to the Direction General for Antiquities and Fine Arts and to the Office for Recovery of Works of Art, both in the Ministry of Public Instruction, for such action as they are able to take. You will be informed as soon as any pertinent information is received.

5094

3. As a basis for any further enquiry you may make to the Italian Government, we are also sending a copy of your letter to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through their representative with the Allied Commission.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

M. Carr Brigadier

AL Carr,
Brigadier,
VP GA Sec.Copy to:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, RMA

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

NTS/ps

APC 394

Subcommission for Monumental Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 478180)

20904/2/TAA

30 October 1945

Direction General for the
Antiquities and Fine Arts
Ministry of Public Instruction

R O M E

Subject: Alleged thefts in Greece.

1. Attached hereto is a copy of letter N. 4927, of 22 October 45, from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, complaining of thefts by one Peter PARINI, governor of the Ionian Islands, during 1943.

2. Will you please let this office have a report on the results of whatever investigation you can accomplish.

Non
for J. B. CARD FULINE
Lt. Col., R. A.
Director.

5093

Enclosure: 1

Copies to:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2145
Ufficio Cooperazione Opere d'Arte

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

RTM/ps

Subcommission for Monumental Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext 442 & 254; 473490)

20901/2/TAA

30 October 1945

SUBJECT: Alleged Italian thefts from Greece.

TO : Marchese Cittadini-Cesi, Representative of
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, HQ AC.

There is forwarded to you for your information a copy of letter N. 8327, dated 22 Oct 45, received from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, along with copies of our reply and of our letter to the Direction General of Antiquities.

Wm
h
J. B. WARD PERKINS
Lt. Col., R. A.
Director.

5092

Enclosures: 3

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

JBWP/fl

20904/2/MFAA

9 October 45

Dear Professor Arangio Ruiz:

G/14004/AR 24 Sep 45

The accompanying document lists antiquities and works of art alleged to have been illegally removed from Greece by Italian occupying troops. These may in the future become subject of a formal claim by the Greek Government; but I am passing you this copy in advance, in the hope that you may be able to initiate the necessary enquiries and to recover some at least of the missing objects. I am sure you will agree that the return of any of these on the unsolicited initiative of the Italian Government would be a gesture of considerable value for the promotion of international goodwill.

Very truly yours,

5090



M. CARR,
Brigadier,
VP CA Sec.

Professor Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz
Minister of Public Instruction
Italian Government
R O M E

Copy to Dr
Serrano

WFA
23 OCT. 1945

GREEK DELEGATION
TO THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

23 OCT. 1945

Ref. N°4927

Rome, 22nd October 1945.

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION,
Office of the Executive Commissioner
R O M E

We have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following matter :

During the occupation of Greece by the Italians, PETER PARINI, Governor of the Ionian Islands, has stolen part of the furniture and valuable artistic items belonging to the Palace of Corfu and the Villa "Mon repos".

The entire lot was packed into several cases amounting roughly to 150, which were shipped to Italy during September 1943. The recipients of the above cases were : 3091

a) A person named COLOMBO in Milano and La Spezia who appears to be the brother of Parini's first wife Donna Rosetta.

b) Mrs. INFANTE, who at the time, was the owner of a shop of perfumes in Rome, Via Marianna Dionizi N°47. This woman had a brother commissioned in the Fascist Army who was an Italian from Corfu. Another brother of her, by name Charles Infante, an Italian subject, lived in Corfu and was a dealer in antiquities. He was Parini's trustworthy man and his accomplice in this robbery. He appears to be at present in Rome together with his sister, both still in the antiquities trade.

According to reliable information, PARINI himself, the main author of the theft is at present in jail in Milano. He is the owner in Rome of a house situated via Monte Parioli N°55. The flats of this house are occupied by a woman whose name is PANTERINI and her four children. Her husband belonging to the Carabinieri, appears to have followed Parini in Milano.

We have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following matter :

During the occupation of Greece by the Italians, PETER PARINI, Governor of the Ionian Islands, has stolen part of the furniture and valuable artistic items belonging to the Palace of Corfu and the Villa "Mon repos".

The entire lot was packed into several cases amounting roughly to ISO, which were shipped to Italy during September 1943. The recipients of the above cases were : 3091

a) A person named COLOMBO in Milano and La Spezia who appears to be the brother of Parini's first wife Donna Rosetta.

b) Mrs. INFANTE, who at the time, was the owner of a shop of perfumes in Rome, Via Marianna Dionizi N°47. This woman had a brother commissioned in the Fascist Army who was an Italian from Corfu. Another brother of her, by name Charles Infante, an Italian subject, lived in Corfu and was a dealer in antiquities. He was Parini's trustworthy man and his accomplice in this robbery. He appears to be at present in Rome together with his sister, both still in the antiquities trade.

According to reliable information, PARINI himself, the main author of the theft is at present in jail in Milano. He is the owner in Rome of a house situated via Monte Parioli N°55. The flats of this house are occupied by a woman whose name is PANTERINI and her four children. Her husband belonging to the Carabinieri, appears to have followed Parini in Milano.

The above house has been requisitioned some time ago by Allied Authorities in Rome and was occupied for a limited period of time by an American Officer named DEBUNCHINI.

We would be much obliged if the competent Allied Authorities would kindly investigate into the matter and take up the appropriate measures for the discovery of the stolen furniture which might probably be found in Rome, Milano or La Spezia.

For the Greek Delegate to the A.C.I.

23 OCT 1945

FILE No

(Parini) 5222
C.C. VATICIOTTY
Deputy Representative.

22 OCT 1945

785016

NTN. info & return

JMD

JMD

24 SET 1945

Dept of Fine Arts & Antiquities
 Ref: G/14004/AR
 24 Sep, 45.

To:
 MFAA Branch,
 HQ Allied Commission, C.M.F.
 Copy to: C.A. 20 (b) War Office

Theft of Works of Art by Italians in Greece

Attached is translation of the complete dossier on thefts of works of art in Greece by Italian troops prepared by the Greek Ministry of Education (ref A.F.H.Q. letters HFP/dmj of 6 Aug 45 and my G/14004/AR of 14 Aug and 17 Sep 45).

I have forwarded the Greek report in full although most of the cases are so undocumented that they offer no hope of recovering the objects. The most important items are sidelined.

J. Lumbardi

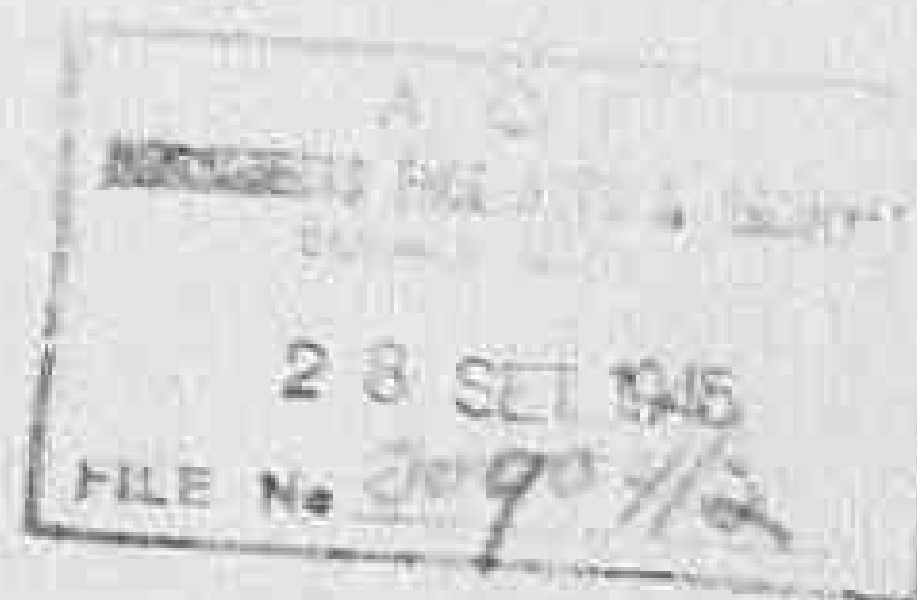
Lt Col
 SC I

5089

Copies in

Dup. Under

24 Sep 45



24 SET 1945

1. ATHENS, Jul 1942. Gen GELOSO

Gen GELOSO bought three post-Byzantine eikons from the antique-dealer Th. Theophiles, which were exported, contrary to the Greek law according to which they cannot go outside the Greek frontiers without consent of the Archaeological Council. Further they were paid for by the Greek State, through the Directorate of Economic Affairs of the occupying powers attached to the Ministry of Economics, although the State is not obliged by international law to pay for the personal aesthetic satisfaction of the Commanders of the Occupying Forces.

2. SECURI 1942.

The Italian officer SECURI, garrison commander of Athens, or serving in the garrison Commander's office, removed about 800 copper coins from Th. Theophiles' shop.

3. VRAONA, Attica, about Sep 42, an Italian Lieutenant

In the VRAONA area an inscribed tomb relief was found in constructing defence works, and was kept by the Italian officer i/c unit. Later he sold it and its whereabouts are unknown.

4. MEGARA. 1941-3 Major PAPALARDO, Major SFORZA, Lieut BERLINI
Savolino, Sjt of Carabinieri Giuseppe MANZARI.

21/
The theft from the Museum of MEGARA was premeditated and systematic. On 11 Sep 1941 the lock of the Museum was ordered to be changed so that the Italians might be the only ones to possess keys. At the end of October the room which contained the antiquities was occupied and the guardian forbidden to touch the collection. Some of the antiquities were transferred to another room and all the small objects were stolen by the 2 i/c, Lieut BERLINI. Among the objects were gold leaves, necklaces, reliefs, vases, sherds, coins and eikons (presumably post-Byzantine). Also the inventory was lost. The guardian ascertained this when on ~~the~~ 17 Feb 42 he was called upon to take over the collection and the keys were handed to him, though there was also internal communication with the rest of the building. In Mar 42 Prof KERAMOPOULOS accompanied by Prof LAURENTE, went to Megara to inspect the collection, but the inspection did not take place on LAURENTE's advice, for fear that the epimeletes (inspector of antiquities) and guardian should be subjected to military discipline. On 8 May 42 the room to which the antiquities had been transferred was occupied again by Italian cavalry. In August the unit (10 gruffs Lancieri "Aosta") drew up an inventory, containing 32 items, and obliged the guardian to sign it. On the order of Major PAPALARDO the remains of the collection was carried outside the gymnasium building. Garrison commander from Mar 42 was Major SFORZA.

- Notes. 1. The Museum was originally stored in the basement of the Gymnasium of Megara.
2. The original collection comprised about 300 items, of which 86 remain.

CORINTH Apr - Jul 41.

5. The Italians stationed at Old Corinth plundered the Asklepieion and the objects kept there. To cover their thefts they destroyed the shelves on which the objects were stored, threw down on the floor and took what they liked from the heap.

6. CORINTH 21 Dec 42.

Four Italian officers in car RE 129691 carried off ancient marbles from the excavation area.

7. CORINTH 26 Jan 43.

An Italian admiral accompanied by ladies came to Old Corinth in a car marked R.M. and detached and carried off various ancient marbles from the excavation area.

8. CORINTH 2 Apr 43.

Italian officers in car R.E. 3/10, 7667-0800 detached and carried off marble antiques from the excavation area.

9. CORINTH 30 Dec 41. Gen Giuseppe PAFUNDO, G.O.C. 8 Corps

By order of the G.O.C. Peloponnese, HQ XYLOKASTRO, ~~four~~ Italian soldiers removed ten sculptured fragments of geisons, broke the door of the excavation store-house and removed three other geisons, and also carried off two painted clay ridge-tiles. These objects had been marked out on a previous visit of the general, who is a collector of antiques.

Note. See my G/14104/AR of 14 Aug 45, item 2.

10. ARGOS 1941 (before July)

Italians of the military command in Argos broke the door of the Museum and stole many objects, among them a gold ring and terracotta statuettes etc. Also objects from Vollgraff's excavation, of unknown nature as they were in sealed boxes awaiting study by the excavator (one full box from the excavation was taken).

11. ARGOS Oct 41-Jan 42. Gen M. RICAGNO, Capt Amelio MARCARINO (3 Regg, Art. alpina)

c/ On 24 Oct 1941 the O.C. at Argos, Capt Amelio MARCARINO, removed from Argos Museum many objects, including a small horse, five vases, two lamps, two female statuettes. On being informed that he would be asked to return the objects, he staged a scene and arranged a break-in to the Museum to cover his thefts. This was done on 30 Oct by Italian soldiers under his command. In this break-in more objects were removed, including a geometric vase about 30 in high, two pointed Corinthian amphoras, two Attic kythoi with anthemias (Vth cent), an unvarnished Roman vase, terracotta statuettes and other objects which cannot be described as the inventory was stolen at the same time. When Capt MARCARINO was asked to return the stolen objects he did so, congratulating the local authorities, and justifying his first theft by saying that he was interested in the history of Argos. Three of the vases taken in the first theft were not returned.

12. NAUPLION Feb, Mar 43.

At the end of Feb 43 the Italian military authorities ordered the movement of the historic guns called "the five brothers", another similar, and a Venetian mortar, connected with the history of Nauplion. They justified this theft by calling the guns old iron.

13. PATRAS. 1943.

Two inscriptions, one Latin one Greek, and two Ionic capitals, were removed from the fort of Patras by Italian military authorities. This was observed only in 1943. The inscriptions are copied below (see Thomopoulos, *16 Topia Patras*, p. 322).

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| a) | ΗΜΕΙΣ ΑΥΘΕΝΤΟΥ ΤΑΝ
ΤΟΙΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΟΥ ΤΑ
ΚΑΙΝΙΣΤΟΤΟΝ ΤΗΝ
ΤΗ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Ε | ΔΟΥΦΟΥ ΝΤΕ ΜΑΑΤΕΚ
ΛΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΡΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΑ
ΘΕΙΩΝ ΝΑΘΝ ΤΩ ΧΙΑΙΩ
ΙΝΟΤΩ ΕΝΤΩ ΕΤΕ |
| b) | INSIGNUM SEY ARMA D

MALATESTIS ARCHIEPI

AEDIFICATORIS HOC E | OMVM PANTYLPHI DE

SCOPI PATRACENSIVM

CCLESIAEM OCCC XX VI |

14. PATRAS 1941-3

5084

The Italian consul in Patras, Alberto Toger (sic) removed the Crowe collection, viz:

- I). a breastplate from Olympia (K.E. Pfuhl, *Malerei und Zeichnungen der Griechen*, fig 135).
- II). a metal head-band.
- III). 96 objects (vases, lamps, statuettes, sherds).
- IV). a horseman and other metal objects.

15. KYTHERA 16 Jul 41.

Italian officers removed four clay vases and 25 coins from the collection.

16. KERKYRA (Corfu) 1941-3. RENDIFA (Italian officer)

In excavations for the Italian aerodrome at Alykai, near the cemetery, antiquities were found (graves, walls, vases, statuettes and other finds). The employees of the Archaeological Service were not allowed to observe the excavations and only seven silver coins were handed over.

17. KE KYRA 1941-3

The civil governor of Kerkyra Pietro PARINI acquired and removed at least two post-Byzantine eikons.

Other Italian officers bought small works of art, wood carvings etc.

18. ZAKYNTHOS 1941-3

The Italian commissioner for schools conducted excavations without permission and handed over some of the finds. It is not known what happened to the remainder.

19. SAMOS (Vathy) 1941-3

The Italian military governor ordered in Jul 1941 that the Museum at Vathy, Samos, should remain open, although unguarded. During the Italian occupation the Museum was plundered mercilessly and precious archaeological finds of all sorts were stolen by the Italian military authorities.

Note. Main contents of the Museum were bronze vases, statuettes etc, unpublished and uninventoried.

20. SAMOS (Vathy) Dec 41. Capt Giovanni LUI (Arty., from Milan; ? 27 Arty Regt); Lieut Mario GRACIANI (same unit);
Pte Oreste SANTINANTO di Franciso, batman of above officers.
Capt LUI received a marble head of a youth as gift of the other Italian officer. His servant SANTINANTO washed it and despatched it for him.

21. SAMOS (Tagani and Heraion) 1941-3 Capt Atilio TESEI.

Italian officers and soldiers broke the doors and windows of the Museums of Tagani and Heraion and stole many antiquities. The garrison commander Capt Atilio TESEI, took over the keys of the Museum. Among the objects stolen were many of exceptional value. Prof E. BUSCHOR stated that he saw in Rhodes a Laconian cup, published in Archaeologischer Anzeiger, with representation of Herakles and the Nemean Lion. This came on BUSCHOR's statement from the excavations at SAMOS and an Italian officer had taken it to Rhodes to be joined.

22. MYKONOS 1941-3 Lieut Giovanni VALENTINI

The commander of Mykonos Lieut Giovanni VALENTINI removed from Delos (House of the Masks) two fragments of mosaic.

Between 14 and 16 Apr 42 Italian officers from Andros who were staying with VALENTINI removed a bronze vase from Mykonos Museum.

23. SIPHOS Sep 1942

At the beginning of Sep 42 the Italian commander of Siphos went to the house of N. MOSKHOUTES where the finds from the British excavations of 1935-9 were stored, and removed all the more valuable objects, and also the inventories and volumes of photographs so that it is impossible to determine what is missing.

Note Excavations were conducted by G.M. Young, Director of the British School at Athens.

24. CRETE
CANEA May 1941.

Italian prisoners of war plundered the Museum during the German bombardments after the capture of the island.

25. MERABELLO and IERAPETRA 2/Lt RENIERI or VENIERI

RENIERI, whose origin is from Rhodes, formed a collection of antiques from casual finds in military works (seal-stones, coins, vases, bronzes).

26. IERAPETRA

On the order of the military commander Italians were billeted in the Museum and some of the objects were stolen, the Italians preventing measures being taken to safeguard the objects. About 100 objects are missing, including false-necked amphoras, Greek vases, Roman lamps and a bronze axe.

27. SETEIA, May-June 1941

More than 130 objects of the collection were plundered and have disappeared without leaving a trace. Among these were two Minoan clay plastic rhytons, one cat-shaped, one bull-shaped, some Greek vases, the finds of the L.M. III Tholos tomb at Akhlada, including three sarcophagi. Other sarcophagi, inscriptions, Greek and Venetian reliefs were also stolen.

In 1941 in trenches opened in Siteia town was found an L.M. III grave. Some of the contents were saved by the Greek archaeological Service, the remainder was plundered by the Italians.

28. NIROU KHANI

Italian officers threatened the guardian with revolvers and removed

small clay objects.

29. MALIA

Italians carried off some vases from the archaeological area.

Note. See my G/14004/AR of 14 Aug 45, item 3. It is probable that VENIERI (thus correctly spelt, not RENIERI), also acquired many of the objects from Ierapetra and Siteia, 26 and 27 above.

5081

785016

22 AGO 1945

NTN/fl

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

DR

20904/2/MFAA

22 Aug 45

Subject: Thefts of Works of Art: GREECE.

To : Lt Angleton, SCI/Z, Via Sicilia 59, ROME.

1. With further reference to our 20904/2/MFAA of 3 Aug 45, same subject.

2. Attached are copies, received from G-5 Section, AFHQ, of further brief allegations relating to CRETE and CORINTH.

3. Any information you can furnish will be much appreciated.

For the A/Director:

5080

NTN

NORMAN T. NEWTON
Major, Air Corps,
A/Deputy Director

2 Incls--

As stated above.

22 AGO 1945

785016

OM FA 27A SET 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

JLT/ga

G-5: 619.3-1

20 September 45

SUBJECT : Thefts of Works of Art - Greece.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission, APO 394.

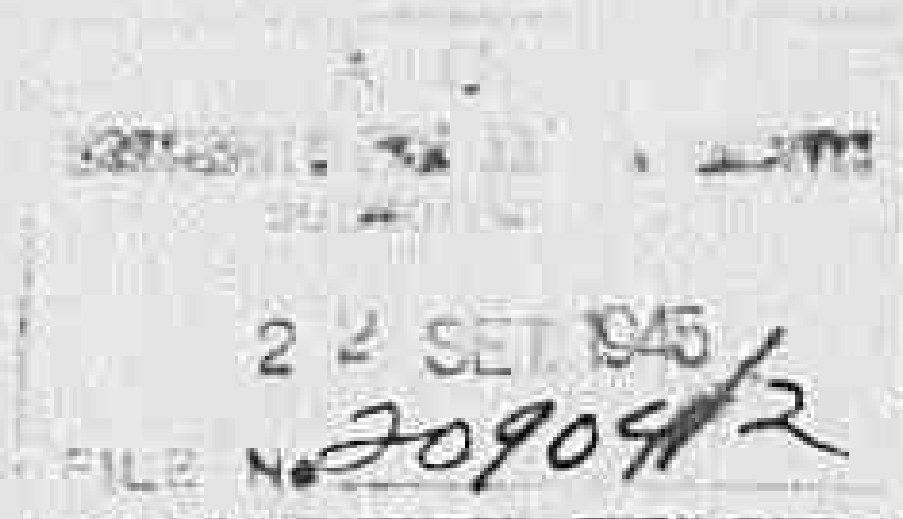
Reference your 20904/2/MFAA dated 4 August 45.

1. This matter was referred to Headquarters Land Forces Greece (Department of Fine Arts and Antiquities) and a copy of that HQ letter G/14004/AR dated 17 September 45, and letter referred to therein, are enclosed for your information.

2. It is requested that any further action be taken by you direct with the Dept of Fine Arts and Antiquities in Greece as no useful purpose would appear to be served by passing such correspondence through this Headquarters.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

J. L. Tetlow 5079
J. L. TETLOW,
Major,
Balkans Section.

Copy to : Dept of Fine Arts and Antiquities,
Headquarters, Land Forces Greece.

20 SET 1945

785016

Dept of Fine Arts & Antiquities
Ref: G/110 4/22
17 Sep, 45.

To:
G5, AFHQ.
Copy to:
CA 20 b War Office.

Recovery of Antiquities Stolen from Greece by Italians

1. Attached is translation of a letter received from the Dept of Antiquities of the Greek Ministry of Education in reply to a request for details of antiquities looted from Greece by Italians (your RFP/daj of 6 Aug 45 refers).

2. I make the following observations:

- (a). It is correct that most cases of plunder by Italian troops are poorly documented, both as regards details of objects taken and identification of culprits. Further, Italian plunder from Greece is on a fairly large scale and includes some important archaeological material.
- (b). I cannot see how the recovery of this material will be aided by a visit to Greece of personnel of M.F.A.A. Branch Italy, nor what they can do on the spot more than we are doing.
- (c). A visit to Italy by a member of M.F.A.A. Branch Greece might be of value, particularly if there is any question of identifying plundered material. It would be of especial value if he could be accompanied by a Greek member of the Dept of Antiquities.
- (d). With regard to the proposal that Italian liaison personnel should be attached, it is very desirable that Italian archaeologists who were in Greece should be exhaustively interrogated. The chief of these ~~was~~ is

Dr. Luciano LORSAI

5078

- (e). It will be appreciated that behind the letter from the Greek Ministry of Education lies the laudable desire to take a more active part in the recovery of their own works of art.

3. May I have your comments on the Greek proposals?

J. L. Lambakis
Lt Col
SC I

31 Aug, 45.

Kingdom of Greece
Ministry of Education
Dept of Antiquities
43688/1991

To M.F.F. & A. Branch, HQ, IFC.

In answer to your G/14418/AR of 8 Aug 45, we beg to inform you as below with regard to the question raised by you with regard to submitting requests to the Allied Control Commission in Italy for the return of antiquities and works of art stolen by Italians.

It is not sufficient to make a report to the above Commission because in most cases we cannot list the stolen antiquities, since the Italians took the inventories at the same time and apart from isolated antiquities they carried off whole boxes full of finds from excavations (for instance, VOLIGRAF's excavations at Argos, others at Megara, the German excavations at the Heraion of Samos, Siphnos etc), which were unstated and unpublished, and had not been inventoried, and about which the excavators alone may have some notes. All this cannot be expressed in a written report, nor is it possible to give in writing sufficient details for the discovery of the responsible persons. We therefore propose that the members of the Allied Commission should come to Greece with an Italian liaison personnel so that we can express to them the actual state of events and they may be substantially helped in their work in Italy.

5077

G. OIKONOMOS
Minister

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

JLT/es

G-5: 619.3-1

20 September 45

SUBJECT : Thefts of Works of Art - Greece.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission, APO 394.

Reference your 20904/2/MFAA dated 4 August 45.

1. This matter was referred to Headquarters Land Forces Greece (Department of Fine Arts and Antiquities) and a copy of that HQ letter G/14004/AR dated 17 September 45, and letter referred to therein, are enclosed for your information.

2. It is requested that any further action be taken by you direct with the Dept of Fine Arts and Antiquities in Greece as no useful purpose would appear to be served by passing such correspondence through this Headquarters.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

5076

J. L. Tetlow

J. L. TETLOW,
Major,
Balkans Section.

Copy to : Dept of Fine Arts and Antiquities,
Headquarters, Land Forces Greece.

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

17 + 2108.9/14 1845
HFP/dmj

G-5: 619.3-1

18 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Thefts of Works of Art - Greece.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission,
(Civil Affairs Section), APO 394, CMF.

Reference your 20904/2/MFAA dated 4 August 1945.

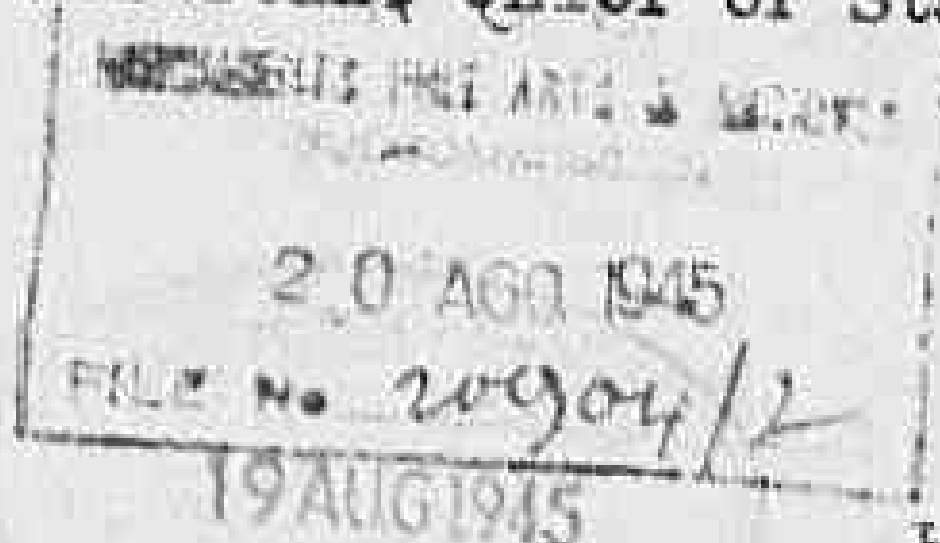
Attached reports have been received at this Headquarters,
presumably from Greece, and are forwarded for appropriate action.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff G-5:

5075

*Put in
20909/20*

Encl: as above.



H. J. Perkins Maj
H.F. PERKINS
Major
Balkans Section.

18 AUG 1945

GREECE:
LOOTING, ITALIANS

EAST CRETE

The Italian command and troops in East Crete removed numerous objects from museums and casual discoveries in 1941-42. Museums were looted at IRRAPIETRA (100 objects missing, incl some false-necked amphorae (stirrup-vases), Greek vases, Roman lamps, one bronze axe) and SITIA (120 objects missing, incl some clay Minoan bull's-head rhyton and cat's-head rhyton, some fine Greek vases, and finds from a late Minoan III tomb); some unspecified finds from a casually discovered late Minoan III tomb at SITIA were removed.

Individuals associated with these activities are:
GIUSEPPE BORSARI, Infantry Capt in Siena Div, known to have destroyed the site of Palaikastro in Aug 1942.
Italian officer, reported under the name REFINI, who acquired a considerable personal collection in East Crete: he is probably to be identified with 2/Lt ALDO VERINI, of the Italian counter-espionage service, from Rhodes by origin, who deserted and reached Egypt Sep-Oct 1943, and was interned there. (Further information available from C.S.D. I.C. MTF)

GREECE:
LOOTING, ITALIANS

CORINTH, American Excavations

At the end of Dec 1941, Gen GIUSEPPE PAFUNDO, Italian commander of the Peloponnese, had removed from the site one large fragment of the marble cornice of the Roman Dams, 12 fragments of mouldings and two painted terracotta antefixes. It is understood that PAFUNDO assembled a considerable collection of looted antiques at his HQ at XILAKASTRO, but it is not known whether he transported them to Italy.

Other objects removed in 1941 by Italian troops, which may have come into the hands of PAFUNDO, include fragments of the terracotta sing of the Asklepieion, and ancient and medieval bronze coins.

5073

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 324
CIVIL AFFAIRS SERVICE

JEDP/ps

20901/2/1234

4 August 1945

Subject: Trade of Works of Art - GERMANY

To : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. Several preliminary reports of alleged Italian looting of works of art and antiquities in GERMANY have been passed to the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission; but only in one case, that of the property of H.P. Bloem at AMSTERDAM in GERMANY (your G-5 : 612.3-4 of 10 June 45) has this so far been followed up by any full report.

2. Could it please be brought to the attention of Fine Arts Officers operating in GERMANY that any information, which it is proposed to pass to the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission for action, must be forwarded soon or not at all if it is to receive proper attention.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

5072

G.R. UNGER, Dir.
VF CA SecCopy to:
File 20430/1234

785016

3 AGO

1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JBP/po

APO 394

Subcommission for Monumental Fine Arts and Archives

(Tel. 489081, ext. 142 & 254; 478480)

20904/2/AFAA

3 August 1945

Subject: Thefts of Works of Art - GREECE.

To : Lt. Angleton, SCI/E, Via Sirolla 59, RMC.

1. The accompanying documents refer to alleged Italian looting of works of art and other property in GREECE.

2. Any light that you can throw on any of the participants would be very welcome.

Encl.

J. B. WARD PERKINS 5071
Lt. Col., E.A.
A/Director.

3 Incls (copies in duplicate) --

Incl 1 - Losses and thefts of works of art.
Greece: Cefalonia, with accompanying
inventory (passed to this Hq. by GOS,
AFHQ 10 July 45).

Incl 2 - Memorandum G.A.20(b). 45/A/44,
War Office, 24 Apr 45

Incl 3 - Report of AG, 5 Army, 25/1/45

Copy to:

File 20480/AFAA

3 AGO

1945

785016

29 LUG 1945

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERICOPYMEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Art objects removed from the Castle of Rhodes.

1. It has been reported that during the German occupation of Rhodes, carpets and other art objects of the castle of Rhodes were removed by the German soldiers and sold to Turkish sailors from Izmir in exchange for food.

2. These objects now find themselves at Izmir where they could be recovered. It would be necessary, however, to obtain a complete list of them from Prof. Morricone, Conservator of the Castle, or from Signor Rescia, an official of the local Government.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs warmly request the Allied Commission to kindly interest the proper authorities at Rhodes in obtaining and forwarding the aforesaid lists.

Rome, July 29th 1945

5070

/s/ Illegible

See 20909/20/MFAA
15 Aug 45

→ 20904/2

29 LUG 1945

785016

29 LUG 1945

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERICOPYMEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Art objects removed from the Castle of Rhodes.

1. It has been reported that during the German occupation of Rhodes, carpets and other art objects of the castle of Rhodes were removed by the German soldiers and sold to Turkish sailors from Izmir in exchange for food.

2. These objects now find themselves at Izmir where they could be recovered. It would be necessary, however, to obtain a complete list of them from Prof. Morricone, Conservator of the Castle, or from Signor Rescia, an official of the local Government.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs warmly request the Allied Commission to kindly interest the proper Authorities at Rhodes in obtaining and forwarding the aforesaid lists.

Rome, July 29th 1945

5070

/s/ Illegible

See 20909/20/MFAA
15 Aug 45

→ 20904/2

29 LUG 1945

785016

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJM/ab

G-5: 619.3-1

10 June 1945

SUBJECT: Theft of Works of Art.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 394.

Herewith a list of stolen works of art for
your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

C. J. NACHAMARA
Major, P.C.

Incl:
as above.

5069

785016

MFA 2A

10 JUL 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJN/sb

2766

G-5: 619.3-1

10 June 1945

SUBJECT: Theft of Works of Art.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 394.

Herewith a list of stolen works of art for
your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

C. J. MacNamara
C. J. MACNAMARA
Major, P.C.

Incl:
as above.

5068

A. C. C.
MONUMENTS FILE LISTS & ARCHIVES
SUB-COMMISSION
12 JUL 1945
FILE No. 28904/2

10 JUL 1945

LOSSES AND THEFTS OF WORKS OF ART. GRAPES : CEFALONIA

1. Paintings and engravings (as shown in type-written copy of MS list) and china porcelain and earthenware services and silver articles (as shown in MS list) were removed or destroyed in the house of Mr E.P. BLISSAS at ARGOSTOLI in CEFALONIA.
2. It is reported that the Italian governor of CEFALONIA, SALVO SALVANI, of the Divisione GIULIA, an antiquarian (and probably antique-dealer) by profession, removed from the island a number of cases containing works of art; and it is thought likely that a part of the antiques lost by Mr BLISSAS may be in SALVANI's possession in Italy.
3. Copies of the MS report of lost paintings and engravings are fwd to War Office CA 20 D and G 5 AFHQ; the MS copy of china, silver articles etc is fwd to G 5 AFHQ.

5067

OSVALDIA.Inventory of losses sustained by Mr K. P. MESSAS at his house
in ARGOSTOLIA. Pictures in Oils.

1. A full size portrait in oils M. O., 80 x 1, 15 of my ancestor the Count P. Tsamara, signed by the painter Cantouni, dated 1802-- At the base of this picture is painted a coat of arms.
1. A portrait in oils M. O., 60 x 0, 65 of Ry. P. Messas signed by Xylas - 1886.
1. A full size portrait in oils M. O., 65 x 0, 90 of the nob. P. S. MESSAS, my ancestor, signed by the painter Cantouni 1792.
1. A portrait in oils of my grandmother 0, 40 x 0, 53 painted by the painter Yliche 1885.
1. A portrait in oils, oval M. O., 55 x 0, 80 of Cat. Messas, signed by the painter Licouris 1930.
1. A portrait in oils, 0, 55 x 0, 80 of my father signed by the painter Xylas 1890.

5064

B. Icons - Neobyzantine

1. Icon in wood and oils of St Catherine 0, 42 x 0, 54 signed by the famous painter Amangel Tsamara (1602-1680) school of Thessalonica, dated 1645.
1. Icon in wood and oils of St Anna 0, 38 x 0, 49 signed by the famous painter Tamassoulas dated 1734.
1. Icon in wood and oils of the Annunciation 0, 45 x 0, 60 signed by the painter Amangel Tsamara, dated 1641.
1. Icon in wood and oils of St Gerassios 0, 41 x 0, 51 signed by the painter Gerantinos 1702.
1. Icon in wood and oils of St Spiridon 0, 42 x 0, 53 signed by the painter Gerantinos - 1701.
1. Icon of the Crucifixion in wood and oils 0, 62 x 0, 75 signed by the painter Amangel Tsamara 1660.
1. Icon of the Virgin on a throne in wood and oils signed by the painter Amangel Tsamara 0, 41 x 0, 52 dated 1664.

B. Icons - Neobyzantine

5062

1. Icon in wood and oils of St Catherine O, 42 x 0, 54 signed by the famous painter Emmanuel Tsanne (1602-1630) school of Tosiano, dated 1645.

1. Icon in wood and oils of St Anna O, 38 x 0, 49 signed by the famous painter Emmanuel Tsanne dated 1734.

1. Icon in wood and oils of the Annunciation O, 45 x 0, 60 signed by the painter Emmanuel Tsanne, dated 1641.

1. Icon in wood and oils of St Germaine O, 41 x 0, 51 signed by the painter Caravattinos 1702.

1. Icon in wood and oils of St Spiridon O, 42 x 0, 53 signed by the painter Caravattinos - 1701.

1. Icon of the Crucifixion in wood and oils O, 62 x 0, 73 signed by the painter Emmanuel Tsanne 1669.

1. Icon of the Virgin on a throne in wood and oils signed by the painter Emmanuel Tsanne O, 41 x 0, 52 dated 1664.

1. Icon of St George in wood and oils signed by the painter Caravattinos 1705, O, 38 x 0, 49.

C. 2. pictures in oils with mythological subjects both of the Venetian School of the 15th century. - without signature. Size O, 70 x 0, 55- (Danae and Geryonide)

1. Landscape painting in oils. size 1, 23 x 0, 85 of the School of Hayles of the 16th century - without signature.

1. picture in oils representing the Virgin and child with St James 1, 05 x 1, 38 of the school of Correggio 15th century. (sic)

1. picture in oils representing the marriage of St Catherine 1, 02 x 1, 22 of the North Italian School of the 15th century (Parron Moden).

785016

D. Middle-aged portraits of the Empire Epoch representing 2 ladies wearing a white wig.

1. the portrait of Angelica Kaufmann
1. " " " also the D-
1. representing a reproduction of the "Virgin and child of Raphael."
1. representing a country woman of Tyrol.
2. " " " " " " "
1. " " " " " " "

E. Engravings

1. colour print representing the interview of Charles the First with his children during the misfortunes in the presence of Oliver Cromwell.

To his Most gracious Majesty George the Fourth

Sam. Wootton R.S., painted Dec 18. William Sharp, sculptor 21 July - London - Published Jan 29 1821 Size about 0, 56 x 0, 48

1. colour print - " Le cardinal de la Roche" A tree hunt of 5065 painting Seigneur Armand Charles Kersaint d' Harcourt, comte d' Harcourt. Painted par P.A. Bouchon grave par J.M. Moreau Le Jao et tombeau par J.B. Bouchon - Size about 0, 43 x 0, 53 - From 1750 about.

1. colour print - representing " Qu' en dit 2' Age" A tree in Calvados d' Ozy, Paris, Choe H. De Lannoy, sculptor. Painted a la gouache par A. Lannoy, peinture du Roi de Sicile. Grave par N. De Lannoy Size about 0, 44 x 0, 57 From the middle of the 18th century.

2. Colour prints (pair) in medallion - by Angelica Kaufmann, ex Académie Royale d' Artum Lonnard Painted Gualiel Vynus Ryland Quillog. Regis Britannia sculpted both of the same size 0, 39 x 0, 53.

1. colour print representing " Le poète" Tite du Cabinet de Monsieur Vassel de St Hubert, sculptor Bouchon painted Beauvallet. Size 0, 39 x 0, 53.
1. The historical engraving in plain black representing Lord Nelson on the deck of the "Victory" giving the famous order " England expects of you that every man will do his duty" (with the mistake in the hand

5065

1. colour print - "Le cochon de la Marine" A tres haut o
maison Seigneur Armand Charles Emmanuel d' Houtfort, co te
d' Houtfort. Point par P.A. Baulouin grave par J.N. Moreau
le 3me et terminer J.B. Brouet - Size about 0, 43 x 0, 55-
from 1750 about.
1. colour print - representing "Qu' en dit l' Amie" A line
la Colonne d' Oger, Paris, chez H. De Jannay, ~~maison~~
Point a la gougasse par H. Jannay, peintres du Roi de Biele.
Grave par H. De Jannay Size about 0, 44 x 0, 55 From the middle
of the 18th century.
2. Colour prints (pair) in medallion - by Angelion Kaufmann,
ex Academie Regale Artium Landini First Gabriel Hyne Ryland
Chalog. Regis Britannia Sculpt Both of the same size 0, 39 x
0, 33.
1. colour print representing "La podes" wire au Cabinet de
Monsieur Vassal de St Hubert, Sculpt Boudier piment Beauvallet
Point Size 0, 39 x 0, 29.
1. The historical engraving in plain black representing Lord Nelson
on the deck of the "Victory" giving the famous order "England expects
of you that every man will do his duty" (with the mistake in the hand
of his eye) size 0, 75 x 0, 58.
1. colour print representing "L'embrasse de l' Escult et la
Polissonerie d' Amour", a Paris chez Brouet, presentement chez
Lacourner des St Jacques - size 0, 31 x 0, 45.
2. colour prints (pair) Italianer entitled from about the middle of the
18th century representing "La fuge d' Iota" and "La corte d' Hoso",
both of the same size 0, 46 x 0, 67.
1. colour print "Le deude amoureu" point par P.A. Baulouin grave
par Macelle, from the middle of the 18th century size about 0, 44 x
0, 56.
1. colour print "L'egoue Indiscrete" point par P.A. Baulouin grave
par De Jannay from 1771, size 0, 44 x 0, 55.

1. colour print "L'amour en repos" print par Carl Van Loo, grave par J.F. Beaurlet from the middle of the 18th century size 0, 33 x 0, 45.
1. colour print "Un médiate tenant un enfant" print par Greuse grave par J.B. Beaurlet from the middle of the 18th century size 0, 36 x 0, 45
1. plain black print "Entree d' Alexandre dans Babylone of the 16th century size 0, 64 x 0, 78.
1. plain black print "La femme adultère" d' apres Poussin. End of the 16th century size 0, 55 x 0, 68.

5062

Porcelains5

A table service of English porcelain of Worcester mark (T88), decorated in brown colours. This set dates approximately from about 1800, and contains 142 plates of different sizes - 5 cups, 12 saucers in two sizes with raised decoration - 7 dishes oval - 4 dishes round - 5 dishes oval with raised decoration - 5 sauce bowls.

A tea set containing 10 cups etc. and 11 plates of Italian porcelain Givori, Milano. (GIVORI) from about 1820, decorated in blue (Kobalt) and gold.

5063

A table service of English earthenware "Derby", made by the factory Davenport of Loughport, mark () in 1790 probably, decorated in brown colours with a beautiful design, containing 52 plates of different sizes, 12 saucers - 8 dishes of different sizes.

A set of plates and dishes of porcelain of Sevres, mark () from about 1750, decorated with flowers of different colours and gold, containing 34 pieces of different sizes.

A breakfast set containing 11 cups and

5063

- A tea set containing 10 cups etc. and 11 plates of Italian porcelain Givori, Milano. (GIVORI) from about 1820, decorated in blue (Kobalt) and gold.
- A table service of English earthenware "Derby" made by the factory Davenport of Loughport, mark () in 1790 probably, decorated in brown colors with a beautiful design, containing 52 plates of different sizes, 1 tureen, 8 dishes of different sizes.
- A set of plates and dishes of porcelain of Sèvres, mark () from about 1750, decorated with flowers of different colours and gold, containing 34 pieces of different sizes.
- A breakfast set containing 11 cups and 10 plates of porcelain of old Moscov (Petroff) mark () in blue Kobalt with beautiful golden decorations, from about 1760.
- A breakfast set of earthenware of Wedgwood, white with raised decorations, containing 11 cups 12 plates, 2 butter cups, 1 cheese cup, 1 milk jar, 1 coffee jar, 12 bowls, from about 1820.

6

- A chocolate set of porcelain of Savies mark (Louis XVI) decorated in pink, white and gold with different miniatures on the cups, containing 12 cups and 12 plates.
- 6 coffee cups of Russian porcelain of old Heron (Popoff) mark (Heron) decorated in blue, cobalt and gold, from about 1760.
- 2 hanging plates of English earthenware of Swadlow mark (Swadlow) blue and white.
- 1 " " " " of Swansea mark (Swansea) blue and white.
- 2 " " " " of English earthenware of Gironi mark (Gironi) with mythological pictures in different colors.
- 2 " " " " of Dutch earthenware of Delft mark (Delft) blue and white.
- 2 " " " " of French earthenware of Marseilles (Vieux) mark (V) with pictures in different colors.
- 2 " " " " of portraits of Vienna mark (V) with pictures in different colors.
- 2 " " " " of earthenware of Paris, mark (P) with flowers in different colors.
- 2 " " " " of French earthenware of Varog mark (V) of green tint (celadon) and

- 1 " " " " " mark (Swansea ^{combining} ^{pulling}) blue and white.
- 2 " " " " " of St. Leon earthenware of Geneva mark (little ^{orange}) with mythological pictures in different colours.
- 2 " " " " " of Dutch earthenware of Delft mark (our name ^{over} $\frac{R}{V} \frac{D}{D}$).
- 2 " " " " " of French earthenware of Marseilles (Vase Percin) mark (V) with pictures in different colours.
- 2 " " " " " of porcelain of Vienna mark (E) with pictures in different colours.
- 2 " " " " " of earthenware of Paris, mark (A) with flowers in different colours.
- 2 " " " " " of French earthenware of Tarapac mark (D) of green tint (celadon) and black flowers.
- 1 flower stand of porcelain of the Kingdom of
- 2 ash trays {toples (Capo di Monte) with raised
- 1 vase {decorative in different colours mark (R) ^{King. Ferdinand R}
- 2 ash trays, of French porcelain of Sèvres with decorations in different colours (L) from about 1825.

1. vases (pair) high 26 cm. of French porcelain of Sèvres, with green bottom and pictures from about 1705 mark (R.F. Sèvres).

1 group. (Aphrodite with two Cupidons) of French porcelain of Sèvres length 0,28 height 22 cm. from about 1760. mark (X)

1 flower stand of Venetian earthenware of Murano. (length 36 cm.) with raised decoration in different colours, mark (MURANO)

2 vases (pair) of porcelain of the Meissen factory. "Dresden", from about 1770, mark (X_x) height 28 cm. decorated in bluish tint with beautiful miniatures in different colours.

1 group. of porcelain of Sèvres (bis cut) designed by the artist Gardin (P) representing two shepherds length 0,28, height 0,14.

1 figure of earthenware of Murano (Venice) without mark, in different colours (height 0,16).

1 figure of earthenware of Murano 0,25 x 0,12. height 0,24 without mark, in different colours.

2 vases. (pair) of French porcelain of Valenciennes mark (X-) height 0,25 in pink tint and pictures of different colours.

1 group of Meissen porcelain mark (X) 0,25 x 0,14

- 5062
- 2 vases (pair) of porcelain of the Meissen factory "Breslau", from about 1770, mark (Xx) height 28 cm. decorated in bluish tint with beautiful miniatures in different colours.
 - 1 group. of porcelain of Sèvres (Bicuit) signed by the artist Gaudin (P) representing two shepherds length 0,28, height 0,14.
 - 1 figure of earthenware of Murano (Venice) without mark. in different colours (height 0,16).
 - 1 figure of earthenware of Murano 0,25 x 0,12, height 0,24 without mark, in different colours.
 - 2 vases. (pair) of French porcelain of Valenciennes mark (L-) height 0,25 in pink tint and pictures in different colours.
 - 1 group. of Meissen porcelain, mark (X) 0,21 x 0,14. height 0,30. with 5 figures in different colours.
 - 2 pieces. (combination for chest of drawers) Two vases 26 cm. height and a clock of Meissen porcelain mark of the vases (F) mark of the clock (N) in green tint and ^{yellow} decorations and figures in different colours

8

- 2 vases (pair) Wedgwood, Etruria, 18 cm. Height, in brown and gold with cream flowers and gold handles (from about 1830).
- 1 group. (without marks). of a bluish tint (two children with their mother) 0, 28 x 0, 13, Height 0, 28. It may be a Chelsea or early Bow porcelain.
- 2 figures, representing two beggars in different colours. Height 0, 14. of Naples porcelain (Capo di Monte) mark ($\frac{VH}{W}$).
- 1 flower stand (length 0, 32) of the same porcelain of Capo di Monte ($\frac{VH}{W}$) with raised decorations in different colours.
- 2 figures of porcelain of Vincennes representing the King of France Henri IV and the queen of France Margot. Height 18 cm. with the mark of the artist Bider (J.).

Silver Articles

- 1 pieces (2 pair) of candelabrum in silver, with the Venetian mark of the lion, from about 1780 with raised ornamentation - height 0, 31.
- 2 pieces (1 pair) of candelabrum in silver, with the mark of the lion of Venice from about 1820 with raised ornamentation - height 0, 28.
- 2 sugar-bowls, in wrought silver, with different

- of Capo di Monte (VLL) with raised decorations in different colours.
- 2 figures of porcelain of Vincennes representing the King of France Henri IV and the queen of France Margot, height 18 cm. with the mark of the artist Binet (VLL).

Silver Articles

- 4 pieces (2 pairs) of candelabums in silver, with the Venetian mark of the lion, from about 1780 with raised ornamentation - height 2,31.
- 2 pieces (1 pair) of candelabums in silver, with the mark of the lion of Venice, from about 1820 with raised ornamentation - height 0,28.
- 2 sugar-bowls, in wrought silver, with different ornamentation, marked with the lion of Venice and the initials P.B. height 0,21 and 0,18 from about 1800.
- 1 coffee jar height 0,29 } in silver with beautiful
1 milk " " 0,23 } ornamentation built up

on the outside, from about 1800, marked with the lion of Venice and the initials P. B.

1 Cruet stand, containing six flasks, $0,26 \times 0,105$ in wrought silver, marked with the lion of Venice from about 1830.

1 silver dish oval $0,62 \times 0,49$, Weight 2,325 kgs, with handles, in silver marked by the lion of Venice and the initials P. B. with a beautiful ornamentation on the sides

1 silver dish oval $0,42 \times 0,31$, Weight 1,200 kgs. without handles, with ornamentation on the sides (marked lion of Venice and P. B.)

1 silver dish oval $0,48 \times 0,36$, Weight 2,050 kgs. with handles, and ornamentation on the sides (marked lion of Venice and P. B.)

1 silver dish round ($0,415 \times 0,415$) without handles Weight 2,125 kgs; ornamentation on the sides (marked; lion of Venice and P. B.).

1 flower stand made from flat sheets of copper, silvered on both faces, with handles and feet, probably of Sheffield plate-length $0,42$ about, with raised ornamentation

A table service in silver marked

- 5061
- 1 silver dish oval 0,42 x 0,31, weight 1,200 kgs. without handles, with ornamentation on the sides (marked Lion of Venice and P. B.)
 - 1 silver dish oval 0,48 x 0,36, weight 2,050 kgs. with handles, and ornamentation on the sides (marked Lion of Venice and P. B.)
 - 1 silver dish round (0,415 x 0,415) without handles weight 2,125 kgs; ornamentation on the sides (marked; Lion of Venice and P. B.).

1 flower stand made from flat sheets of copper, silvered on both faces, with handles and feet, probably of Sheffield plate-length 0,42 about, with raised ornamentation

A table service in silver, marked with the initials P. B and the Lion of Venice. simple ornamentation from about 1800. containing.

24 table spoons.

20 dessert "

18 tea "

10

5 gray spoons.

36 table forks.

36 " knives

18 dessert forks

18 " knives.

2 ash trays round 0,10, } in silver without

A " " 0,08 } marks.

2 silver round plates 0,29 with the initials E.B
marked with the Lion of Venice.Athens 1st June 1945E. P. BLESSA

E. P. BLESSA.

3 September 1945

ATHENS.

785016



Abbey 1272/8

The War Office, 1 APR. 1945
 Hotel Victoria,
 Northumberland Avenue,
 LONDON,
 W.C. 2.

21st April, 1945.

C.A.20(b). 15/4/41

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
 M.F.A.A. Sub-Commission,
 A.C. for Italy,
 A.P.O. 394.

ITALIAN LOOTING

Extracts from M.F.A.A. reports,
GREECE

5061

- MEGARA The contents of the Museum were mostly stolen by the Italians in 1943 under two officers whose names are given as Major Papalardo and Major Sforza.
- MEGALOPOLIS The collection of antiquities formerly housed in the High School was dispersed by the Italians in 1941.
- NAXOS The contents of the Museum were scattered when the Italians billeted troops in the building.
- OLD CORINTH (1) Italian troops removed fragments of the terracotta sima from the Asklepion.
 (2) Italian troops entered one of the excavation houses and stole mediaeval and ancient bronze coins.
 (3) General Giuseppe PAFUNDO, Italian O.C. Peloponnese, had a large fragment of the (Roman) bema, 12 other fragments of mouldings

MEMORANDUMS FILED IN ARTS & ARCHIVES
 SUB-COMMISSION

3 APR 1945

FILE No.

20904/2

/and
 21 APR. 1945

and two painted antefixes removed from the site. General PAFUNDO is believed to have assembled a considerable collection of antiques at his H.Q. in Xilokastro; no further details available at present.

Leonard W. Woulley

Lt.-Col.,
Archaeological Adviser.



(II C.5.)

Report of 25/1/45.

A.M.G. 5th Army.

Passed by Lt.
Col. Woolley 20th
Col. DeWald 8 Mar 45
(file 20560).

SUBJECT: Gilberto Ranieri, officer of Bersaglieri,
art collector.

Greek M.F.A.A. report of December, 1944.
subject, CRETE, states in regard to illicit
acquisitions of antiques "the worst offenders
werethe Italian Renieri (sic) who came
from Rhodes" Also:- "an Italian officer Renieri(?)
made a small collection of antiques, both bought
locally and found in the course of field works
in this (Neapolis) area".

5059

Passed to MFAA
S/C by Monu-
ment Advisor,
War Office, London
8 Mar 45



TOMMIES SMOKE AND READ IN THEIR MUSEUM BILLET. OBVIOUS IN WAR TO RELICS OF GREECE'S GRANDEUR WHICH IN PEACE MEN TRAVELED THOUSANDS OF MILES TO SEE.

THE ACROPOLIS

The Acropolis in Athens, ancient city of the most famous of the world's great cities, was a fort before its marble temples made it a shrine. Last week it was once more a fort. One night in December a British paratroop

division took the Acropolis. It was the first time since the Marston of 1826 that the Acropolis had been taken. The British paratroops had to fight their way up the steep



MUSEUM BILLET. ORLIVIOUS IN WAR TO RELICS OF GREECE'S GLAMOUR WHICH IN PEACE MEN TRAVELLED THOUSANDS OF MILES TO SEE

POLIS

The American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has a large collection of Greek antiquities, including a large statue of Artemis, which is the subject of the photograph. The statue is a masterpiece of Greek art, and its discovery in the ruins of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was one of the great archaeological finds of the 19th century. The statue is now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, and it is one of the most famous works of Greek art in the world.

THE ACROPOLIS

War in Athens once more makes
a fortress of its classic temples

The Acropolis of Athens, the heart of the city, is now a fortress. The ancient temples, which were once the pride of the city, are now being used as a stronghold. The Acropolis is a hill in the center of Athens, Greece. It is the site of the ancient city of Athens. The Acropolis is a hill in the center of Athens, Greece. It is the site of the ancient city of Athens. The Acropolis is a hill in the center of Athens, Greece. It is the site of the ancient city of Athens.

PARATROOPER CLEANS RIFLE BEFORE HEADS FROM AN ANCIENT TEMPLE'S PEDIMENT



A TOMMY READS MAIL WHILE ATHENS OFFERS A GALLERY



ROPOLIS

once more makes
its classic temples

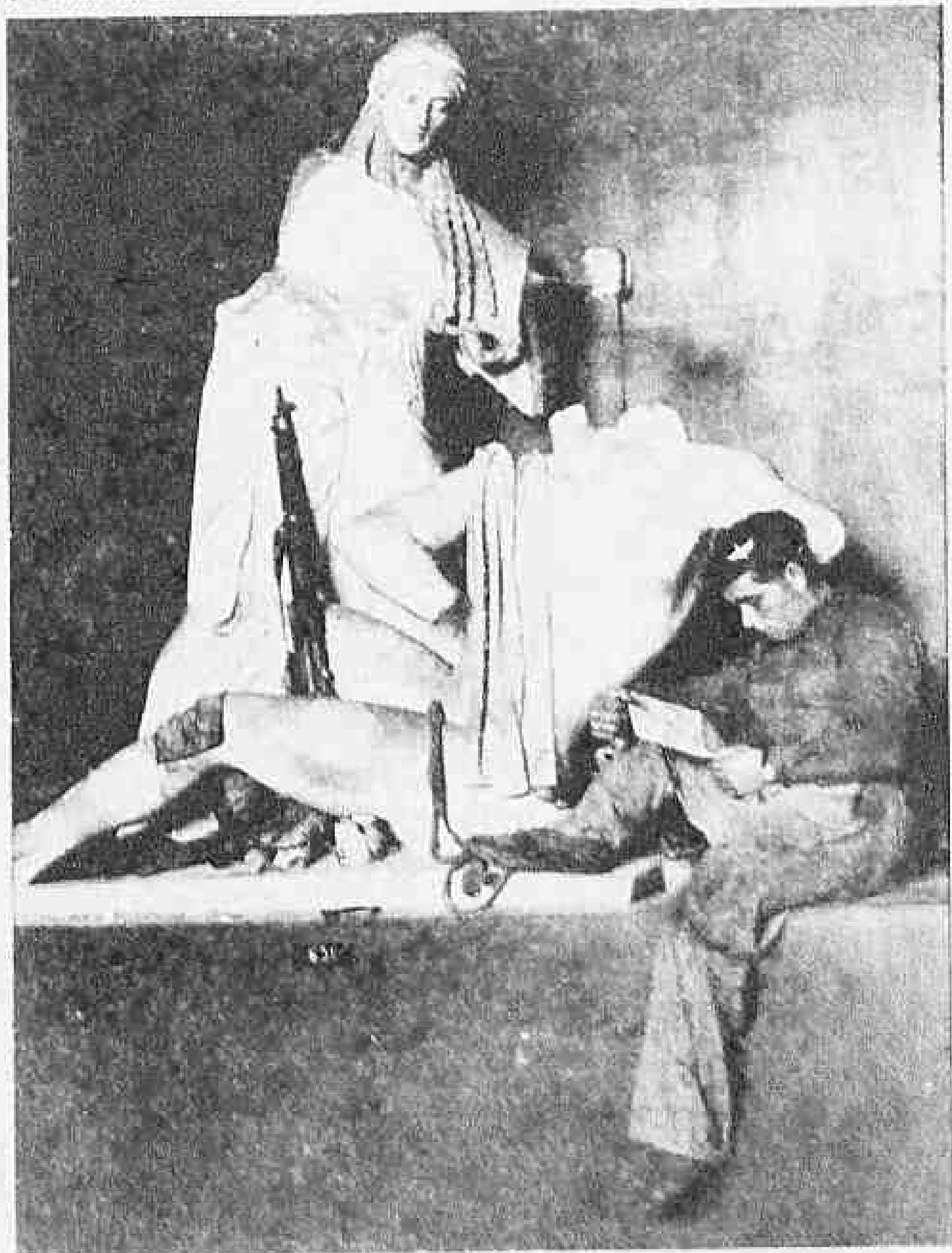
The Academy of Athens in Greece, which is the largest body of scholars that Europe has produced since the middle of the 19th century, has been a part of the world's intellectual life for over 100 years. It is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies. The Academy of Athens is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies. It is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies.

The Academy of Athens is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies. It is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies. It is a body of scholars who have been working for the advancement of knowledge in the field of classical studies.

SEE BEHIND HEADS FROM AN ANCIENT TEMPLE'S PEDIMENT



A ROMAN HEADS WELL WHILE ATHENA ATTACKS A GIANT, HOLD HIS GUN FOR HIM



C O P Y

THE WAR OFFICE,
Hotel Victoria,
Northumberland Avenue,
LONDON, W.C.2.

45/1/52

27 January 1945

To : Director, Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives
Sub Commission, A.P.H.Q.

From : Archaeological Adviser, War Office

Subject: Italian Thefts of works of art etc.

505?

Source. M.F.A. & A. reports from Greece.

The following is for your information.

Unauthorised excavations are alleged to have been carried out by Italians in Corfu.

Thefts of antiquities by Italians are reported as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Almyros | - | part of contents of museum. |
| Argos | - | objects from museum |
| Lycoseura | - | objects from museum |
| Siphnos (Kastrá) | - | majority of the finds from the recent excavations by Young and Brock. |
| Samos | - | (1) objects from Vathi museum |
| | | (2) Kolonna, magazine of Heraeum looted (N.B. a Laconian cup from this magazine was seen in Rhodes by Prof. E. Buscher) |
| | | (3) Tigani; antiques dispersed and in part perhaps stolen |
| Crete | - | Sitia & E.Crete: large-scale thefts. |

These preliminary notices are too vague to be of much use,

The following is for your information.

Unauthorized excavations are alleged to have been carried out by Italians in Corfu.

Thefts of antiquities by Italians are reported as follows:

- Almyros - part of contents of museum.
- Argos - objects from museum
- Lycoseura - objects from museum
- Siphnos (Yastra) - majority of the finds from the recent excavations by Young and Brock.
- Samos - (1) objects from Vathi museum
- (2) Kolonna, magazine of Heraeum looted (N.B. a Laconian cup from this magazine was seen in Rhodes by Prof. E. Buscher)
- (3) Tigani; antiques dispersed and in part perhaps stolen
- Crete - Sitia & E.Crete: large-scale thefts.

These preliminary notices are too vague to be of much use, it is hoped to obtain detailed descriptions later.

C.A. 20 (b)

/s/ Leonard Woolley

Lieut.-Colonel
Archaeological Adviser

20904/2

185016

23 DIC 1944

A. HQP PWB, R.M. MONITORING - n. 171 - 23 December 1944

ATHENS DEVASTATED

ATHENS - Last Thursday, Athens had the most terrific day of its history. After the ultimatum of the British General Scobie had been left without reply, swarms of British planes dropped heavy bombs on the city.

In the middle of the venerable antique monuments - a defence there being impossible - the planes were attacking from a low level. The damages caused are such that there is complete chaos in the city. Apart from the heavy losses among the Athens population, fearful destructions are being lamented among the venerable monuments.

(Germans Overseas Service - 2030, Dec.
23)

20904/2

5055 23 DIC 1944

27 Dec 44

Note for Ballouan file.

The person who at present deals
with MFAA matters is Capt. J.M. Cook,
Military Liaison, Greece.

Joxp

5058

27. xii. 44

20904/2

7

209014/2/1/100A
1 Nov 44

MEMO.

To : Political Section, AG.

1. Prof. JACOPO LAMBERTI, former director of the Italian Institute at ATHENS, submitted a report on the condition of art monuments in Greece for the Subcommission.
2. It is presumably the person for the Italian government to send to ATHENS to resume the work of the Institute. However, it is suggested at this moment that if he goes he be made responsible to or put in some way under the supervision of the American and British Schools for Classical Studies there. Dr. Gordon Stevens, the director of the American School, and Dr. Bert Hill, former director of the American School, are presently in ATHENS, having remained there during the entire war period. It might be well to contact in addition to these two Americans, Mr. Ellis Waterhouse of the British Foreign Office, who was an attaché at the British Legation in ATHENS at the beginning of the war, was since in CAIRO, and has now presumably returned to Genoa. Mr. Waterhouse, as a former archaeologist and curator at the National Gallery in LONDON, would be the competent British official to control this matter in the absence of a director of the British School.

5054

ENCLOSURE 1. 25 NOV 44
Major, Spec. Sec.
Director.

Ref. a Memo of the
Ministro degli Affari Esteri
of 28 Oct 44 (no. 6/882/385)

submitted for comment to

to send to Atkins to report on it is suggested at this moment that if he goes he be made responsible to or put in some way under the supervision of the American and British Schools for Classical Studies there. Dr. Gordon Stevens, the director of the American School, and Dr. Bert Hill, former director of the American School, are presumably in Athens, having remained there during the entire war period. It might be well to contact in addition to these two Americans, Mr. Ellis Waterhouse of the British Foreign Office, who was an attaché at the British Legation in Athens at the beginning of the war, was since in Cairo, and has now presumably returned to Greece. Mr. Waterhouse, as a former archaeologist and curator at the National Gallery in London, would be the competent British official to control this matter in the absence of a director of the British School.

5054

W. B. Hill
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

Ref. a Memo of The
Ministro degli Affari Esteri
of 28 Oct 44 (nr. 6/882/385)
submitted for comment to
NSAA by Pol Section 30 Oct 44

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

18 October 1944

20904/2/MPLA

Subject: Report on Works of Art in GREECE.

To : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

Herewith are nine (9) copies each of the following:-

1. portrait-

- a. (Incl. 1) Works of Art in GREECE.
- b. (Incl. 2) Summary and translation of relevant parts of report prepared for Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission by Prof. Luciano Laurenzi, Director of the Italian School of Archaeology at ATHENS, at present resident in ROME.

2. Together these two texts form the report provided in para 2. of my 20809/20/MPLA of 30 Sept 44.

3. Five (5) copies are sent as requested in your G-5: 619.3-4 of 3 Oct 44. Subject: Request for information on reports of lost in Italy.

4. May a copy of the present letter and one set of the inclosures thereto please be sent to each of the following:-

- a. G-5 Section, SHARP
- b. Civil Affairs Branch, War Office, LONDON, attn. Adviser on Monuments & Fine Arts;
- c. Civil Affairs Division, War Department, WASHINGTON, for transmission to the Roberts Commission (Mr. H.

785016

WA
b. (Incl. 2) Summary and translation of relevant parts of report prepared for Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission by Prof. Luciano Laurussi, Director of the Italian School of Archaeology at Athens, at present resident in Rome.

2. Together these two texts form the report promised in para 2. of my 20009/20/MFA of 30 Sept 44.

3. Five (5) copies are sent as requested in your C-5: 619.3-4 of 3 Oct 44, subject: Request for information on reports of loot in Italy.

4. May a copy of the present letter and one set of the inclosures thereto please be sent to each of the following:-

- a. C-5 Section, SHARP
- b. Civil Affairs Branch, War Office, LONDON, attn, Advisor on Monuments & Fine Arts;
- c. Civil Affairs Division, War Department, WASHINGTON, for transmission to the Roberts Commission (Mr. H. Cairns Secy);
- d. The Vaucher Committee (Secy., Mr. G.P. Harvey, the British Consul, 3 Hannover St., London, W. 1).

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

R.R. Upjohn
J. G.R. UPJOHN, President,
VP CA Sec.
Dep. S. of S.

2 Incls (9 copies of each):
As detailed in para. 1 above

Attachment #1 to letter 20904/22PAA
of 18 October 44 to 3-2 Section, AFHQ.

WORKS OF ART IN GREECE

1. Accompanying report on Works of Art in Greece has been prepared at the request of the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission of AGC by Prof. L. Laurenzi, Director of the Italian School of Archaeology in ATHENS and, in that capacity, Director of the Italian Service for the Preservation of Antiquities and Works of Art in Italian-occupied Greece. It covers from close personal knowledge the period from July 1941 to September 1943, when the writer was arrested and imprisoned. Between Sept 43 and May 44 he was however still in contact with some Greek archaeologists. From his record it would appear that Prof. Laurenzi is a reliable source of information. This is confirmed by neutral scholars in Rome.

2. It is important to note the limitations of the report:

a. It does NOT deal with German- or Bulgarian-occupied areas save by hearsay.

b. Of the important Byzantine sites Prof. Laurenzi has personal knowledge only of DAPHNI (which was up to May 44 undamaged.) HOSIOS LOUKAS lay in Persian territory and ATHOS was under German control.

c. The report does NOT cover the period since May 44.

3. The following information is additional to Prof. Laurenzi's report:

a. MOUNT ATHOS lay in German-controlled territory, and Prof. Dölger, Professor in Byzantine Greek at Munich, was sent there as a military officer.

prisoned. Between Sept 43 and May 44 he was however still in contact with some Greek archaeologists. From his record it would appear that Prof. Laurenzi is a reliable source of information. This is confirmed by neutral scholars in Rome.

2. It is important to note the limitations of the report:

a. It does NOT deal with German- or Bulgarian-occupied areas save by hearsay.

b. Of the important Byzantine sites Prof. Laurenzi has personal knowledge only of DAPHNI (which was up to May 44 undamaged.) MOSIOLLOUKAS lay in Partisan territory and ATHOS was under German control.

c. The report does NOT cover the period since May 44.

3. The following information is additional to Prof. Laurenzi's report:

a. MOUNT ATHOS lay in German-controlled territory, and Prof. Dölger, Professor in Byzantine Greek at Munich was sent there as a military officer to take a complete set of photographs of the famous MSS. These photographs were seen by a former pupil of Dr. Sjöqvist, Director of the Swedish Archaeological Academy in Rome, and have since been published in a volume to which the foreword was contributed by Utikal, Chief-of-Staff to Rosenberg, and as such a high Nazi-military functionary. The particulars of this volume are: Mönchsaland Athos, mit Beiträgen v. Prof. F. Dölger (Munich), Prof. Weizand (Prague), Reichsanstaltstellenleiter Deindl (Berlin), ed. Dölger, Munich 1943.

1000-1

- 2 -

b. Prof. Laurenzi reports verbally the discovery in SAHON of two seventh century B.C. wooden statues (xonne) of Zeus & Hera. The condition and whereabouts of these is a matter of great scientific importance.

4. Prof. Laurenzi's report does NOT substantiate the stories, which have received widespread publicity, of wholesale looting of works of art from ATHENS by High German officials. In this connection however it will be noted that his attitude is one of uncompromising suspicion throughout toward German intentions, and we have little evidence concerning German-Greek ploy Greece, and none about the Bulgarian zone.

8402

5051

N^o 2

Attachment to letter 20904/34 WPA of
18 Oct. 44 to G-5 Section, AFHQ.

Summary and translation of relevant parts of report
prepared for Headquarters and High Arts Administration by
Prof. Lucio Laurani, Director of the Italian School
of Archaeology at Athens, at present resident in Rome.

Summary:-

Prof. Laurani was appointed 1 July 1944, immediately after the occupation of Greece by Italy, with instructions to set up a service for the protection of Works of Art in Occupied Greece. With the intention of providing the maximum effective help, without incurring technical responsibility for the handling or maintenance of works of art, Prof. Laurani established direct relations with the Greek Fine Arts Authorities and worked through them both in mainland Greece and in the militarized zones. On his own showing the collaboration would appear to have been cordial and effective.

Prof. Laurani, who was assisted by Dott. Enrico Paribeni and Dott. G. Ercolani, two former students of the Italian Archaeological School, was concerned with three territorial areas:

1. Mainland Greece.
2. The Ionian Islands (Corfu, etc.), a military zone administered through the Regio Egea.
3. Athens and the Cyclades, another military zone.

5047

The first two were in his charge from July 1944, the last named not until October 1944. He had no authority within the German zone (Crete, Euboea, Chios, Mytilene, Lesbos, Samos, Rhodes, Salamis, Aegina, part of the coast of Attica and Macedonia) or within the Bulgarian zone (Thrace, Dobruja, Macedonia and part of Macedonia).

On 14 Sept. 1943 Prof. Laurani was arrested for his refusal to subscribe to the Fascist Republican Government. After eight months he was shipped to N. Italy, whence he contrived to make his way to Rome two days before the capture by the Allies.

785016

technical responsibility for the handling & maintenance of works of art, Prof. Laurensi established direct relations with the Greek Fine Arts Authorities and worked through them both in mainland Greece and in the militarized zones. On his own showing the collaboration would appear to have been cordial and effective.

Prof. Laurensi, who was assisted by Dott. Enrico Pariboni and Dott. G. Ricci, two former students of the Italian Archaeological School, was concerned with three territorial zones:

a. Mainland Greece.

b. The Ionian Islands (Corfu etc.); a military zone. Administered through the Regio Epedimittica.

c. Salon and the Cyclades; another military zone.

The first two were in his charge from July 1941, the last named not until October 1942. He had no authority within the German zone (Crete, Malos, Chios, Mytilene, Lemnos, Samos, Salamis, Agios, part of the coast of Asia and Macedonia) or within the Bulgarian zone (Thrace, Thess, Serethia and part of Macedonia).

On 14 Sept. 1943 Prof. Laurensi was arrested for his refusal to subscribe to the Fascist Republican Government. After eight months he was shipped to N. Italy, whence he contrived to make his way to Rome two days before the capture by the Allies.

Index 2

5047

Translation:-1. Protection of Works of Art in Greece.

When I arrived in Greece in July 1944, all the museums and nearby all the deposits of archaeological material had been cleared and the objects stored in safety elsewhere. As I had occasion to learn later the only collections which remained in position were those of the Excavations Museum at the Asclepion of Epidauros, the Museum at Thera, the Antiquarium at Tanagra, and the archaeological store at Megara. Some objects had been left also in the museums at Vathi and Tigani in Samos and at Delos. In accordance with my set policy of not getting involved in the detailed administration of antiquities I never enquired the whereabouts of the deposits of works of art. From casual conversation however I learned that the contents of the National Museum of ATHENS were stored mainly in the vaults of the Museum itself, with a small deposit in the vaults of the Bank of Greece. Similarly the contents of the Acropolis Museum were stored in the vaults, in part also in the rock-cut cisterns near the Parthenon and in the rock tombs on the hill opposite (e.g. in the so-called prison of Socrates). The contents of the Benaki Museum and of the Byzantine Museum were similarly stored in the vaults.

Elsewhere in Greece the practice was to bury the antiquities beneath piles of smoking and stones inside the museum-buildings or even in the ground itself, in the gardens and courtyards of the museums. Some sculptured groups of great size which could not be moved without damaging the restorations (e.g. the Olympia pediment and the "Poros" pediment of the Acropolis) were left in the galleries and walled up. During the Italo-Greek war I do not think the buildings of any museum were damaged, with the exception of Candia and Crete. Of these I can give no precise details.

When I first arrived I found that the only building requisitioned was a part of the Museum of Nauplia, taken over as a soldiers' club, naturally after the complete clearance of the exhibits. In the National Museum of ATHENS the older galleries had been partitioned up to serve as offices for one or more of the Greek Ministries. Of the foreign archaeological institutions those that suffered worst from the war were the Italian; the house of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Crete was badly damaged during the bombardment of Heraklion, the excavations-house at Paliochmi in Lemnos, the property of the Italian archaeological school in ATHENS, was looted by the Germans. The German military authorities were never prepared to admit to the looting, blaming it instead on the local inhabitants, but from the information received the responsibility seems clear.

In my capacity as Director of the service for the safeguarding of works of art, I worked out with the Greek director of Antiquities an agreed programme based on the following principles:

of the Byzantine Museum were similarly stored in the vaults.

Elsewhere in Greece the practice was to bury the antiquities beneath piles of cacking and stones inside the museum-buildings or even in the ground itself, in the gardens and courtyards of the museums. Some sculptured groups of great size which could not be moved without damaging the restorations (e.g. the Olympia pediment and the "Poros" pediment of the Acropolis) were left in the galleries and walled up. During the Italo-Greek war I do not think the buildings of any museum were damaged, with the exception of Candia and Canea. Of these I can give no precise details.

504a

When I first arrived I found that the only building requisitioned was a part of the Museum of Nauplia, taken over as a soldiers' club, naturally after the complete clearance of the exhibits. In the National Museum of ATHENS the older galleries had been partitioned up to serve as offices for one or more of the Greek Ministries. Of the foreign archaeological institutions those that suffered worst from the war were the Italian; the house of the Italian Archaeological Mission in Crete was badly damaged during the bombardment of Heraklion, the excavations-house at Poliochori in Lemnos, the property of the Italian archaeological school in Athens, was looted by the Germans. The German military authorities were never prepared to admit to the looting, blaming it instead on the local inhabitants, but from the information received the responsibility seems clear.

In my capacity as director of the service for the safeguarding of works of art, I worked out with the Greek director of Antiquities an agreed programme based on the following principles:

1. At all costs to prevent the opening of the Museums and the exhibition of works of art.
2. To report the slightest damage and to press our case to the point of penitency.
3. To prevent the occupation of museum-buildings even if empty.
4. To prevent clandestine or unauthorised excavations.

Such a programme was easier to formulate than to put into effect, nevertheless we got results which I do not hesitate to describe as excellent. Much of the credit must go to our Minister-plenipotentiary in Athens who helped me in my dealing with the military authorities with great good-will even on points of very minor importance.

The prevention of the reopening of museums was a particularly thorny problem, since this was requested by the German military authorities. Before my arrival in Greece the Greek Antiquities authorities had already put forward their objections to the reopening of museums which were in effect the following:

- a. that the war had not ended, and that ATHENS might well be bombed.
- b. that the reopening of the museums would cost more than the Greek Government could afford and that it would in any case take a long time.

It is not hard to see that such arguments would have little effect on the German mentality, particularly on the arrogant German of 1941, convinced of victory within a year. They replied that ATHENS was safe from bombardment and that there was no need to ask for a complete reopening; an exhibition of the principal works would be quite sufficient.

I picked on another line of argument, which gave a point of discussion and made for deals. I pointed out that the Greek custodians had absolutely no authority over Italian and German visitors (as was abundantly clear from the events on the acropolis, described below); an exhibition of masterpieces of Greek art would therefore only be possible if the whole organization were in Italian hands and supervised by Italians and that neither the Italian Government nor the Italian High Command were prepared to undertake such a responsibility. Furthermore that if the exhibition were designed solely to educate the troops, the Soldiers' Welfare organization could have arranged an exhibition of casts, in the manufacture of which the Greeks are extraordinarily clever. These arguments were put forward by the Italian Plenipotentiary in person to the German Plenipotentiary Altomonte. Whether he succeeded in convincing him I do not know, but certainly he secured his neutrality in a matter which really concerned the German Military Authorities rather than civilians.

2043

The Germans did not dare to propose to undertake the organization of the exhibition themselves, seeing that ATHENS was under Italian occupation and not German. Accordingly they tried another approach, namely by trying to secure the reopening of the Museum at SALONICA, which was in a German-occupied zone, so as to create a precedent for the reopening of the museums at ATHENS. However the Greek Antiquities authorities, fresh from their victory in the matter of an exhibition and feeling that they could rely on the support of the Italian authorities, felt stronger and were able to delay the negotiations, particularly inasmuch as it was not a question merely of a special exhibition but of reopening and of re-installing a museum.

Next the Germans tried to create another precedent by the reopening of the museum at OLYMPIA. I informed Dotta Kuno, head of the excavations,

785016

I picked on another line of argument, which gave a point of discussion and made for clarity. I pointed out that the Greek custodians had absolutely no authority over Italian and German visitors (as was abundantly clear from the events on the Acropolis, described below); an exhibition of masterpieces of Greek Art would therefore only be possible if the whole organisation were in Italian hands and supervised by Italians and that neither the Italian Government nor the Italian High Command were prepared to undertake such a responsibility. Furthermore that if the exhibition were designed solely to educate the troops, the Soldiers' Welfare organisation could have arranged an exhibition of casts, in the manufacture of which the Greeks are extraordinarily clever. These arguments were put forward by the Italian Plenipotentiary in person to the German Plenipotentiary Altenburg. Whether he succeeded in convincing him I do not know, but certainly he secured his neutrality in a matter which really concerned the German Military Authorities rather than civilians.

The Germans did not dare to propose to undertake the organisation of the exhibition themselves, seeing that ~~AMIRAL~~ was under Italian occupation and not German. Accordingly they tried another approach, namely by trying to secure the reopening of the Museum at SALONIKA, which was in a German-occupied zone, so as to create a precedent for the reopening of the museums at ATHENS. However the Greek Antiquities authorities, fresh from their victory in the matter of an exhibition and feeling that they could rely on the support of the Italian authorities, felt stronger and were able to delay the negotiations, particularly inasmuch as it was not a question merely of a special exhibition but of reopening and of reinstalling a museum.

Next the Germans tried to create another precedent by the reopening of the museum at OLIMPIA. I informed Dott. Kunze, head of the excavations, that there was not military or police garrison at OLIMPIA; that the nearest Italian garrison, that at PIRGOS, had no intention of undertaking any responsibility if the museum were opened; and that in the event of any theft or harm the moral responsibility would lie with those who had forced the reopening of the museum and in particular on the German archaeologists resident at OLIMPIA. Kunze agreed with my point and backed it against the German military authorities. He undertook only the removal of the blast-protection from the pediment of the temple of Zeus. The face of Apollo had been carelessly wrapped in coloured paper to protect it from the sand-bags and it emerged stained. The Germans seized on this to demand of the Greeks a review of the protective measures of all their works of art. In the belief that this might well be used as a pretext to get the works of art on show,

I refused despite considerable pressure to associate myself with this scheme. I declared that the expression of doubt as to efficacy of the protective measures undertaken by the Greeks was offensive, in that in effect it amounted to a charge of incompetence. That I could not make an open faith considering the learning and precision of my many Greek archaeological friends. I further declared that I considered an inspection of perishable objects would be valuable provided it were done in their present deposits moving them if needed, but that such an inspection could best be left to the appropriate Greek officials to undertake, quietly and in their own time without outside interference; and that at the most we should be able to call the attention of the Greek authorities to the opportunity of a review of their protective measures and to offer them our material, but not our technical help. On this whole matter I was so careful to take a proper attitude that when the Greek authorities invited me to be present at the opening of a crate of archaic bronzes from Dodona, I at first refused, and only later accepted when I learned that the Greeks, not wishing to be alone with the Germans, were anxious that I be there. I accepted on the understanding that my presence be considered merely as that of the director of an archaeological school anxious to take the chance of examining scientifically the best methods of protection.

The Germans balked in other directions, reopened the museum of the excavations of the Ceramicus, which they had built and arranged. The results were unfortunate, not to say ironical; for during the visit of some German officers under the guidance of the archaeologist, Gehauer, a painted votive "pinax" displayed on the wall disappeared. The museum was shut again.

To sum up, all the German efforts to have opened the museums, or at least to have an exhibition of works of art, failed as the result (I can justly claim) of the support given to the Greeks in opposing this by the Minister Plenipotentiary and myself. The above is a summary of the main events, but anybody familiar with German persistence can guess the painful arguments involved over a period of months.

As fast I will record an episode to illustrate my obstinate refusal to allow the exhibition of Greek works of art. In April 1942 the Director of Antiquities asked me to help him to transport the Charioteer from Delphi to Athens for fear of permanent damage resulting from the damp of its shelter at Delphi. I obtained from the army the necessary transport and an armed guard, but a group of Italian officers asked me to approach the Greek archaeological authorities to have this famous work of art on show for a short while. I opposed this, in itself, simple request to avoid creating any precedent. As regards the transfer of works of art I wish to record that, in my absence, my assistant Dott. Enrico Paribeni was present in company with the Director of Antiquities at the transport from Nauplia to Athens of the Gold Cup of Midas

5042

The Germans bulldozed in other directions, reopened the museum of the excavations of the Ceramieus, which they had built and arranged. The results were unfortunate, not to say ironical; for during the visit of some German officers under the guidance of the archaeologist, Gelauer, a painted votive "pinax" displayed on the wall disappeared. The museum was shut again.

To sum up, all the German efforts to have opened the museums, or at least to have an exhibition of works of art, failed as the result (I can justly claim) of the support given to the Greeks in opposing this by the Minister Plenipotentiary and myself. The above is a summary of the main events, but anybody familiar with German persistence can guess the painful arguments involved over a period of months.

As last I will record an episode to illustrate my obstinate refusal to allow the exhibition of Greek works of art. In April 1942 the Director of Antiquities asked me to help him to transport the *Charioteer* from Delphi to Athens for fear of permanent damage resulting from the damp of its shelter at Delphi. I obtained from the army the necessary transport and an armed guard, but a group of Italian officers asked me to approach the Greek archaeological authorities to have this famous work of art on show for a short while. I opposed this, in itself, simple request to avoid creating any precedent. As regards the transfer of works of art I wish to record that, in my absence, my assistant Dott. Muzio Paribeni was present in company with the Director of Antiquities at the transport from Nauplia to Athens of the Gold Cup of Miners and of other valuable objects.

2. Damage.

A. Monuments and Buildings.

The first question to occur me on my arrival in Greece concerned the Acropolis at Athens. In July 1941 there were many Italian & German troops, and others came in daily from the country to visit the city. Naturally the Acropolis was one of the most popular objects of such trips, but the visits were not made under orderly, disciplined conditions, with the following regrettable results: the removal of pieces of marble as souvenirs or the actual breaking off of pieces of sculptured marble (the most regrettable instances were the splintering

of the door of the Erechtem, lucidly not large, and a larger fracture of the base of a column of the North portico of the same building); the scribbling of countless signatures on walls and columns, some carved with bayonets; filth; and unseemly behaviour between soldiers and the ladies of the town. Furthermore no attention was paid to the closing hour at sunset, so that the Acropolis remained open at night, naturally without guards; and the Greek guards, who were wholly disregarded and weak from lack of food, were very little use at all.

On their arrival in ATHENS the Germans had ordered the reopening of the two first rooms of the museum where the archaic "coras" pediments were still in position. The sight of these works of art, not easily intelligible to the lay eye, standing in the bare rooms disfigured by the anti-blast measures, while part of the museum had been transformed into a guard-room, was positively painful. In agreement with my Greek colleagues I had the two rooms closed.

As for the protection of the monuments of the Acropolis, the negotiations with the military authorities to secure better behaviour by the troops were long and difficult. Discipline was secured when the Town Mayor issued a joint order to Germans, Italians and Greeks, along lines proposed by myself and the Greek Director of Antiquities, and ordered the carabinieri to see the order was obeyed. The Greek custodians, encouraged, worked more willingly; and I managed to get them rations on the heavy-worker scale, to give them strength to undertake their duties. From July 1941 to September 1943, as a result of a careful preventive watch and of the continued reporting of irregularities, however minor, there was no serious damage to ancient monuments nor were the museum-buildings occupied.

5043

The only exception was at TUDHOS, when in April 1943 the Headquarters that had been at V9.0 was transferred there and, unable to find military quarters, requisitioned a building which had housed the Superintendency and the private quarters of the Ephor. I went with the Director of antiquities and an armoured car escort to TUDHOS to inspect the situation, travelling by way of the dangerous Eleuthere road, which was infested with guerrillas and partisans. I found that the house had suffered no damage and that strict orders had been issued regarding the treatment of the ancient marbles in the grounds. The Ephor was an excellent terms with the Italian military commander.

Other incidents occurred elsewhere, such as the tipping of stones from columns or the removal of rocks from excavations, but of such minor importance that I could not now enumerate them in detail. I always went on inspections accompanied by the Director of Antiquities, undertaking the organization of the trips and the introduction of the Director to the military authorities. We always reported the various incidents to the

from Major issued a joint order to Germans, Italians and Greeks, along lines proposed by myself and the Greek Director of Antiquities, and ordered the carabinieri to see the order was obeyed. The Greek custodians, encouraged, worked more willingly; and I managed to get them rations on the heavy-worker scale, to give them strength to undertake their duties. From July 1944 to September 1945, as a result of a careful preventive watch and of the continued reporting of irregularities, however minor, there was no serious damage to ancient monuments nor were the museum-buildings occupied.

3043

The only exception was at THIES, when in April 1945 the Headquarters that had been at FOLIO was transferred there and, unable to find military quarters, requisitioned a building which had housed the Superintendentcy and the private quarters of the Epheer. I went with the Director of antiquities and an armoured car escort to THIES to inspect the situation, travelling by way of the dangerous Kleuthero road, which was infested with guerrillas and partisans. I found that the house had suffered no damage and that strict orders had been issued regarding the treatment of the ancient marbles in the grounds. The Epheer was an excellent terms with the Italian military commander.

Other incidents occurred elsewhere, such as the tipping of stones from columns or the removal of rocks from excavations, but of such minor importance that I could not now enumerate them in detail. I always went on inspections accompanied by the Director of Antiquities, undertaking the organization of the trips and the introduction of the Director to the military authorities. He always reported the various incidents to the military authorities, but rather to keep them informed and to call attention to our watching eye than because in most cases the importance of the facts merited it.

In 1945, foreseeing that with the increase in partisan activity inspections might become impossible we got a valuable ruling from the Army. All Greek of locals or holders of antiquities were placed under the protection of the garrison commanders to whom they were to make a monthly statement and to report any difficulties to be removed. The reports, forwarded to Army Corps, were then sent in copy to me and passed by me to the Director of Antiquities. This measure was of great value in that it brought about direct contacts between the provincial military authorities & the Antiquities officials so that minor incidents were settled on the spot and there was no longer continued pressure to occupy museum-buildings.

which, being large and empty in a country as poor in horses as in Greece, were a constant temptation to garrison commanders anxious to billet their troops.

Concerning damage to convents situated in the mountain areas, haven of Partisan activity, I can not give any accurate information. I recall only one statement of the Negus of the Convents of Meteora in the summer or autumn of 1942. It was stated that the monks had been falsely accused of harboring Partisans and arms by a local inhabitant and that a nearby garrison had searched the Convent and that during the search brutal methods were used; and that on this occasion objects belonging to the Convent treasury had been looted. I reported this fact to the High Command of the Armed Forces, but at the same time I asked the Director of Antiquities to ask the "Hegumen" for an exact list of the looted objects, a vague accusation not being sufficient. I do not recall exactly the results of the case but I think that I can say that the monks did not submit the requested list or I should have without fail made a visit to the place as I had intended. Following the incident I asked the Director of Antiquities to insist that all convents put in a place of safety any precious objects and I offered any possible personal assistance. But no aid was asked me nor was there any more damage brought to my attention.

At GALATI, during the Italo-Greek war, bombing had damaged churches and public buildings dating back to the Venetian period. After the occupation the Italian Government authorized a sum for repairs and these were excellently done by local workmen under the supervision of the Greek Spher of Antiquities. The situation of the Museum was also settled. This was situated in the Royal Palace, a fine neo-classic structure built during the English rule, but before the war the Greek Government had ordered its removal and the restoration of the palace to the Crown. A large late-nineteenth century building, the former municipal Casino, had been assigned for the purpose, and the project was now put into effect. First however considerable repairs were needed as the building had been badly damaged by bombs. The collections were then removed thither, but not put on exhibition. Instead they were put in safety in the vaults for fear of further bombardment; a wise precaution, for on 8 September, when the Italian troops refused to deliver their arms, GALATI was heavily bombarded by the Germans. My information is that the Museum building however was not damaged.

5042

Glendostine and Vasilis only troubled me once when, during the digging of fortifications on the east coast of Attica near Vasara (the ancient Neuroni) a funeral stone, which had been found by Greek workmen, disappeared. The enquiry, conducted with my help by the Director of Antiquities, showed that the marble had been bought by one of those Greek antique-dealers who are always on the look-out, a person well known to Greek archaeologists. At the request of the Director, whose officials were not allowed to travel

safety any precious objects and I offered any possible personal assistance, but no aid was asked me nor was there any more damage brought to my attention.

At Creta, during the Italo-Greek war, bombing had damaged churches and public buildings dating back to the Venetian period. After the occupation the Italian Government authorized a sum for repairs and these were excellently done by local workmen under the supervision of the Greek Rector of antiquities. The question of the Museum was also settled. This was situated in the Royal Palace, a fine neo-classic structure built during the English rule, but before the war the Greek Government had ordered its removal and the restoration of the palace to the Crown. A large late-nineteenth century building, the former municipal Casino, had been assigned for the purpose, and the project was now put into effect. First however considerable repairs were needed as the building had been badly damaged by bombs. The collections were then removed thither, but not put on exhibition. Instead they were put in safety in the vaults for fear of further bombardment; a wise precaution, for on 8 September, when the Italian troops refused to deliver their arms, Creta was heavily bombarded by the Germans. My information is that the Museum building however was not damaged.

5042

Plundering excavations only troubled me once when, during the digging of fortifications on the east coast of Attica near Vraona (the ancient Brauron) a funeral stela, which had been found by Greek workmen, disappeared. The enquiry, conducted with my help by the Director of Antiquities, showed that the marble had been bought by one of those Greek antique-dealers who are always on the look-out, a person well known to Greek archaeologists. At the request of the Director, whose officials were not allowed to travel in the ~~defended~~ coastal zones, I watched among other inspections the progress of fortification work in Attica, in case chance finds of ancient objects should escape notice or pass unrecorded, but the Italian soon proved void of archaeological ~~test~~ excavations were undertaken by the German troops, directed by German archaeologists. With characteristic lack of tact they made no report to the Director of Antiquities, but I do not believe the discoveries were of importance. I only visited this area once and I saw that they had found the poor remains of houses and tombs, of a purely topographical interest.

The Director of Antiquities told me that in Creta too excavations had been undertaken by the German commander, but that he did not know the place or the nature of the finds, and that their protests at the violation of the antiquities laws had had no effect. It appears that the Minoan tomb of Isopata in Creta has been destroyed but I cannot give any details of the destruction, other than by hearsay. Of the damage produced by the bombing of Salonika I remember only that to the church of A.Sophia, which was not serious and I do not think anything else was mentioned.

785016

B. Collections.

There is no indication that either during the Italo-Creek war or after, at least until May 14 44, was any object missing from the great Athenian collections (except for the already-mentioned case of the votive "pin x"), nor from the collections at OLYMPIA, DELPHI and DELLOS. From the Museum of DELOS, during the summer 44, some Italian officers from Syria took away some small pottery vessels as souvenirs. But as they signed their full names and addresses in the visitors book, they apparently were ignorant of the regulations. It was therefore possible for me to trace them and have them give back the objects, with their apologies. After this incident, care was taken to clear the Museum completely.

At MESARA in July 44 the troops occupied the local Gymnasium where one room was used as an archaeological storehouse. Some marbles and inscriptions and some crates with pottery fragments nearly all proceeding from test-excavations at NIKIA, were stored there. The soldiers wanting to occupy that room too, transferred all the items into a smaller room and during the removal the pottery fragments were dispersed. With the agreement of the Director of antiquities I exaggerated the importance of this incident in order to avoid its repetition elsewhere; the High Command of the Armed Forces took alarm and ordered a high officer of the Carabinieri to enquire into the incident; the enquiry proved that the caretaker of the collection had been duly charged by the garrison stationed at MESARA with the removal of the fragments; however he had refused to do it on the pretext that he lacked funds and orders from his superiors. ~~and then~~ The Italian troops, some time having elapsed, had removed the objects by themselves. It was also proved that the custode never informed the Director of antiquities of the order given to him by the garrison to clear the room, nor did he ask for the funds or for the responsible official, and he limited himself to report on the dispersal of the fragments when it was too late to find a remedy for it.

Incidents in SAPOS were of a more serious kind. When the island was occupied by Italian troops, only an old honorary Inspector, formerly a "cantore" in the church, and some custodians were found there. One of the latter, the caretaker of the Heronion, left his post and went to Turkey, so that the excavations remained unguarded during several months; after some time he was replaced by another caretaker, who proved incompetent and lazy; nobody, not even the German consul at SAPOS sent me any report about the damages going on; when I was informed about them, although the area was not in the area assigned to me for the protection of monuments, I not only requested that some urgent measures be taken by the commander of the Armed Forces of the Aegean, but I also went to Rhodes together with Prof. Buschor, director of the excavations of the Heronion, in order to reach Saos. This however was not possible in

of this incident in order to avoid its repetition elsewhere; the High Command of the Armed Forces took alarm and ordered a high officer of the Carabinieri to enquire into the incident; the enquiry proved that the caretaker of the collection had been duly charged by the garrison stationed at ~~the island~~ with the removal of the fragments; however he had refused to do it on the pretext that he lacked funds and orders from his superiors. ~~that~~ the Italian troops, some time having elapsed, had removed the objects by themselves. It was also proved that the outside never informed the Director of Antiquities of the order given to him by the garrison to clear the room, nor did he ask for the funds or for the responsible official, and he limited himself to report on the dispersal of the fragments when it was too late to find a ~~reply~~ for it.

Incidents in SAMOS were of a more serious kind. When the island was occupied by Italian troops, only an old Honorary Inspector, formerly a "cantore" in the church, and some custodians were found there. One of the latter, the caretaker of the Heraion, left his post and went to Turkey, so that the excavations remained unguarded during several months; after some time he was replaced by another caretaker, who proved incompetent and lazy; nobody, not even the German consul at SAMOS sent me any report about the damages going on; when I was informed about them, although the zone was not in the area assigned to me for the protection of monuments, I not only requested that some urgent measures be taken by the commander of the Armed Forces of the Aegean, but I also went to Rhodes together with Prof. Baschor, director of the excavations of the Heraion, in order to reach Samos. This however was not possible in October 42 because of the continual raids of the allied submarines; but as soon as I was appointed "Comissario" for the protection of the works of art of the Cyclades and of Samos, I had sent there from Athens a Greek assistant, a bright active man and in good relations with the Germans with ~~whom~~ he had been working on the excavations at Olympia and at the Heraion of ~~area~~ ^{area} itself. He was put under the direct care of the military authorities of the island and sent monthly reports which made clear that no further damage to the antiquities of Samos had occurred. I do not know what is the real extent of the damage to the collections of antiquities of this island, but I have good reason to believe that they only concern the fragments of pottery which had been found in the excavations of the Heraion, and a group of 5 unpublished Roman portraits from Tigani.

The remaining sculptures, the bronzes and the other objects of major importance, were not, as far as I now, touched.

In the area occupied by the Germans, I believe that the most important instance of looting concerns some funeral "stele" from VARDIA, Macedonia, though I could not give any details.

It may therefore be affirmed that in Greece the war has caused only very slight dispersal of archaeological material. This however does not mean that the financial and may be also the artistic loss has been of little importance; the reopening of the Museums will cost a large sum and nobody knows how much deterioration the objects may have suffered in their shelters. The regret I feel on this score is however lightened by the thought that I have done all I could, after the hostilities had ceased, in order to preserve the artistic heritage of Greece, animated as I was by the most vigilant sense of duty and by the deepest feeling of friendship towards Greece herself.

5. Personalities concerned in the protection of works of art.

In July 44 Prof. Antony Keramopoulos former Superintendent of Antiquities for Boetia, then Professor at the University in Athens and Academician of Greece, and recently, pensioned off because of his age, had just been appointed Director of Antiquities. Although he was more than seventy years old, he was still extraordinarily active and intelligent, and he fulfilled and, I believe, still fulfils to this day this difficult charge with the most praiseworthy ardor. It was a pleasure to work with him and I feel a real friendship towards him. Prof. Keramopoulos was and is assisted by the Archaeological Council which held weekly meetings. The members of it are: the General Secretary of the Archaeological Society, Prof. Pronomay; the Director of the National Museum, Prof. Carusos; the director of the Restorations, Prof. Orianos; the Superintendent of the Acropolis, Milindis; the director of the Byzantine Museum, Prof. Setiriu. With all these people I held cordial relations as a colleague. The German Institute was still under the direction of Prof. Wode who also had been for many years chief of Nazi organisations in Greece. During the occupation he not only did not help in any way his Greek colleagues, but also made himself very unpopular because of his haughty manners, though there is no indication that he did any actual harm. Very impolite members had also Gebauer, who directed the excavations of the Keramitos; he did not stay very long in Greece as he died in a airplane accident; the cultural attaché to the German Legation, Goehring, professor of archaeology at the University of Greifswald tried his best to maintain relations with the Greek archaeological world, but his was a purely worldly activity and he gave no help whatever. Ador, director of the excavations in Aegina, lived there and never came to Athens; the same was said of Kunze, Director of the excavations of Olympia. I never

Antiquities for Boettia, then Professor at the University in Athens and Academician of Greece, and recently, pensioned off because of his age, had just been appointed Director of Antiquities. Although he was more than seventy years old, he was still extraordinarily active and intelligent, and he fulfilled and, I believe, still fulfils to this day this difficult charge with the most praiseworthy ardor. It was a pleasure to work with him and I feel a real friendship towards him. Prof. Keramopoulos was and is assisted by the Archaeological Council which held weekly meetings. The members of it are: the General Secretary of the Archaeological Society, Prof. Ikonomis; the Director of the National Museum, Prof. Carusos; the director of the Restorations, Prof. Orlandos; the Superintendent of the Acropolis, Miliadis; the director of the Byzantine Museum, Prof. Sotiriou. With all these people I held cordial relations as a colleague. The German Institute was still under the direction of Prof. Heber who also had been for many years chief of Nazi organizations in Greece. During the occupation he not only did not help in any way his Greek colleagues, but also made himself very unpopular because of his haughty manners, though there is no indication that he did any actual harm. Very impolite manners had also Gebauer, who directed the excavations of the Keramikos; he did not stay very long in Greece as he died in a airplane accident; the cultural attaché to the German Legation, Boehring, professor of archaeology at the University of Greifswald tried his best to maintain relations with the Greek archaeological world, but his was a purely worldly activity and he gave no help whatever. Heber, director of the excavations in Acgina, lived there and never came to Athens; the same may be said of Kunze, director of the excavations of Olympia. I never met the former and seldom the latter. On the contrary, a true friend was and always will be Prof. Otto Walter, Count councillor and former Director of the Austrian Archaeological Institute; a free-minded man, he always did all he could to be helpful to his Greek colleagues among whom he enjoyed great popularity. Beside these officials German archaeology in Athens was represented by the group of officers attached to the Service for the Protection of Arts (Kunstschutz). This service had a military character and administratively it came under the command of the German Armed Forces in Greece; technically it came under the head of the service for the protection of the arts attached to the Commander-in-Chief. I believe that in '44 Count Metternich was at the head of it; I saw him only once, when he came to ask me to support his plan concerning the demilitarisation of the Acropolis, to protect it from bombardments. I let this plan drop and it was never carried out. The director of the service above mentioned in Greece, held the rank of Kriegsverwaltungsrat (counsellor of administration of war) corresponding to Major, and in 1944 he was von Schoenbeck. In Athens he was assisted

by two young archaeologists, Kraiker and Kirsten; in Crete and in Salonika by two others who were, I believe, Harre and Jansen, though I could not be sure of this because I never happened to contact them. I cannot indeed give good information of Schoenebeck as he was the cause of the long struggle which I had to sustain to prevent the reopening of the Museums. However I have no reason to think that he was ill-willed, that is to say that he wanted the objects to be re-exhibited in order to loot the best items and send them to Germany; nor do I believe that his perception was sufficient to understand that the exhibiting of great masterpieces would have whetted the appetites of his military chiefs. According to his Greek colleagues Schoenebeck supported the request of the German military authorities not only because he was a weak man but also because he feared that in default of such account he would be sent back to the army on the field with the grade of junior-officer, as in fact afterwards occurred. He was replaced by Kraiker who was still in Athens in May '44. His Greek colleagues had nothing to say about him, neither had nor good for the simple reason that he did nothing at all. Unlike Schoenebeck he showed himself very respectful towards the Greek archaeologists.

4. Conditions of the American and British Schools for Archaeology.

In July 44 the British School was closed and placed under the protection of the Swiss legation. It was however in danger of being requisitioned because the Italian authorities were in need of room, as the German troops, who first occupied Athens, had already made the most extensive requisitions. I know that the Italians wanted to take every possible care in order to save the scientific material, nevertheless, well aware of the consequences of occupation of even empty buildings - after the experience of the Italian School for Archaeology, which had been occupied by Germans and after that by Italian troops - I asked our plenipotentiary to give me his assistance in avoiding damage to the British School. He did it willingly and quickly, so that there was not even an attempt to requisition it. In May 44, the British School was occupied by the Swiss Red Cross Committee. I imagine that this related only to parts other than the library, because I remember my Greek colleague, Mrs. Papaspiridu-Garuso, who came sometimes to visit me in the concentration camp, telling me that the Swiss Minister now and then secretly gave her, as to a good friend of the British School, the key of the library so that she might check on its conditions and consult some books.

The American School functioned till the outbreak of war against America. I immediately concerned myself with Prof. Stevens, who lived in the School. As I was told that he was confined in the School and was forbidden to move out of it, I easily obtained the lifting of the ban and further that permission be granted to him to continue his work of plans of the Acropolis monuments. More complex but not difficult to solve was the case of Prof. Hill.

785016

In July 44 the British School was closed and placed under the protection of the Swiss Legation. It was however in danger of being requisitioned because the Italian authorities were in need of room, as the German troops, who first occupied ATHENS, had already made the most extensive requisitions. I knew that the Italians wanted to take every possible care in order to save the scientific material, nevertheless, well aware of the consequences of occupation of even empty buildings - after the experience of the Italian School for Archaeology, which had been occupied by Germans and after that by Italian troops - I asked our plenipotentiary to give me his assistance in avoiding damage to the British School. He did it willingly and quickly, so that there was not even an attempt to requisition it. In May 44, the British School was occupied by the Swiss Red Cross Committee. I imagine that this related only to parts other than the library, because I remember my Greek colleague, Mrs. Papaspiridu-Caruso, who came sometimes to visit me in the concentration camp, telling me that the Swiss Minister now and then secretly gave her, as to a good friend of the British School, the key of the library so that she might check on its conditions and consult some books.

The American School functioned till the outbreak of war against America. I immediately concerned myself with Prof. Stevens, who lived in the School. As I was told that he was confined in the School and was forbidden to move out of it, I easily obtained the lifting of the ban and further that permission be granted to him to continue his work of plans of the Acropolis monuments. More complex but not difficult to solve was the case of Dott. Hill who was at Corinth at the outbreak of war. The military authorities at a loss what to do with him, declared him in state of arrest and put an officer at his side without however maltreating him in any way. After a few days he not only was allowed to live in ATHENS but also to go to and from so as to be able to pursue his studies at Corinth. At that time the third American archaeologist then in Greece, Mr. Vanderpoole, was not troubled because he lived at Amroussi. But later on the German police authorities ordered him to get ready for a journey to Germany. I was then temporarily in Italy and Vanderpoole had recourse to my substitute Dott. Enrico Pariboni. Pariboni informed him of the advice given by our representatives to leave immediately Amroussi which was in the area occupied by the Germans and to move to ATHENS in the area of Italian occupation. I do not know why Vanderpoole did not follow this advice, and after a fortnight he received order to leave. I returned to ATHENS just at this time and so I took the matter in hand. I spoke with our plenipotentiary, who promised me that

he would give his assistance only if Vanderpoole could come to Athens, because otherwise it was a matter concerning the German military police. Vanderpoole could not leave Maroussi not even then, being under parole. I asked Doehring to ask German minister to exert his influence on the German police. Just afterwards Doehring announced to me that all his efforts had been in vain because the police assured him, that Vanderpoole was being sent to Germany not to be confined in a concentration camp but so as to be exchanged with some German citizen kept back in America. Before I left for Italy I was very glad to hear that Vanderpoole, after having been repatriated, had written to his wife that he would go to Egypt with the purpose to be nearer to Greece whose liberation appeared to be very near.

Stevens and Hill continued to live in the building of the American School. Later on they gave shelter to the Swedish archaeologist Persson, member of the Swedish Committee of the International Red Cross for Aid and Relief to Greece, and probably to some other Swedish persons too. There were also housed the offices of the same International Red Cross Committee.

Twice I had occasion to concern myself about the excavations after the declaration of war on America. Our representatives received a very resentful letter from the Commander of the Army of the Peloponnese who declared himself astonished that the Italian archaeologists did not take over the American excavations of Corinth. I had to call on him together with the Director of antiquities. It was easy enough for me to explain to him that the excavations were made by the American School, but that the property and care of them pertained to the Greek Government and therefore I was in no position to take over anything. But I took advantage of his interest to obtain that frequent inspections of the excavation area should be made by the police of New Corinth and that Greek military guards should be posted at Old Corinth. The excavations suffered no harm except for the chipping of some marble pieces during the passing of German troops through Peloponnese in April 41. The same troops had made an unsuccessful attempt to break the door of the Museum and then smashed some windows glass. The house on the excavations suffered no harm.

I concerned myself also with the American excavations of the Athenian Agora in order to obtain that a Greek guard patrol should be posted there to inspect the place so as to avoid any theft of timber from the fence protecting the area. The excavations were out of bounds to the public, but naturally I visited them for the purpose of my studies. I observed that they were kept in good order and that the caretaker did his duty. I believe that a young Greek archaeologist was living in one of the houses on the excavations, to take care of them.

Signed: The Director of the Italian Archaeological School
Prof. Luciano Laurenti.

resentful letter from the Commander of the Army of the Peloponnese who declared himself astonished that the Italian archaeologists did not take over the American excavations of Corinth. I had to call on him together with the Director of antiquities. It was easy enough for me to explain to him that the excavations were made by the American School, but that the property and care of them pertained to the Greek Government and therefore I was in no position to take over anything. But I took advantage of his interest to obtain that frequent inspections of the excavation area should be made by the police of New Corinth and that Greek military guards should be posted at Old Corinth. The excavations suffered no harm except for the chipping of some marble pieces during the passing of German troops through Peloponnese in April 44. The same troops had made an unsuccessful attempt to break the door of the Museum and then smashed some windows glass. The house on the excavations suffered no harm.

I concerned myself also with the American excavations of the Athenian Agora in order to obtain that a Greek guard patrol should be posted there to inspect the place so as to avoid any theft of timber from the fence protecting the area. The excavations were out of bounds to the public, but naturally I visited them for the purpose of my studies. I observed that they were kept in good order and that the caretaker did his duty. I believe that a young Greek archaeologist was living in one of the houses on the excavations, to take care of them.

Signed: The Director of the Italian Archaeological School
Prof. Luciano Laurenti.

5038

785016

9883
Admin Sec. (MFA)
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-5 Section

APO 512

FJS/iase

5

G-5: 619.3-4

3 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Request for information on
reports of Loot in Italy.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
A.P.O. 394 (Attn: Adm. Section)

In connection with par. 2 of your 20909/20/
MFAA, dated 30 September 1944, it is desired
that five (5) copies of the report on German
Activities in Greece be furnished this office
when completed.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

HEADQUARTERS

4 OCT 1944

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

MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ACTIVITIES
SUC

5 OCT 1944

FILE No. 20909/20

5037

2049

785016

4

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments; Fine Arts and Archives

20904/2/MFAA

HA

11 Ottobre 1944

Gent.mo Prof. Laurenzi,

desidero ringraziarLa molto cordialmen-
te per l'invio della sua particolareggiata e importantissima
relazione sul lavoro da Lei svolto in Grecia. E' un documen-
to assai interessante - particolarmente per me che ho avuto
le stesse esperienze con le truppe sempre desiderose di ap-
porre le loro firme ovunque! - e sarà di grande utilità per
i miei colleghi che spero potranno continuare il lavoro che
Ella ha intrapreso con tanta serietà e con tanta buona volon-
tà.

Le sono molto grato per tutto il fasti-
dio che Ella si è preso, e La prego di gradire i miei più
cordiali saluti.

Jaxp

J.B. WARD PERKINS 5036
Major R.A.
Deputy Director

Prof. Luciano LAURENZI
presso Dr. Enrico Paribeni
Via dei Frattelli 22

- R O M A -

785016

AA
 ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
 Sottocommissione per le Arti e gli Archivi

R O M A

In seguito alla cortese richiesta di codesta Sottocommissione di informare sulle condizioni dei monumenti d'arte in Grecia e sui provvedimenti adottati per la loro protezione in guerra, mi onoro esporre quanto è a mia conoscenza, ordinando la trattazione secondo il questionario presentatomi da codesta Sottocommissione:

1^o Posizione dello scrivente e dati cronologici
 Alla cessazione delle ostilità fra l'Italia e la Grecia, il Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, dovendo provvedere alla sostituzione del direttore della R. Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene, scelse me tra i professori universitari di archeologia, sia per l'esperienza acquisita durante una permanenza decennale nel Levante, sia per la conoscenza della lingua neo-greca. Fui nominato il 1^o di luglio 1941 e partii poco dopo munito di due commendatizie, l'una per il Ministro Plenipotenziario d'Italia in Atene e l'altro per il Capo degli Affari Civili delle Isole Jonie, nelle quali era espresso il desiderio del Ministero E.M. che fosse istituito un servizio per la protezione delle opere d'arte della Grecia occupata, e che la direzione di tale servizio fosse a me affidata. Studiata sul posto l'opportunità dell'istituzione di tale servizio e viste l'utilità, col Ministro Plenipotenziario Pellegrino Ghini venne concordato che l'onorario affidatomi avrebbe avuto carattere di semplice consulenza e che pertanto avrebbe portato il titolo di: "Rappresentanza d'Italia in Grecia: servizio per i rapporti col Governo Greco riguardanti la protezione delle opere d'arte".

zione del direttore della R. Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene, scelse me tra i Professori universitari di archeologia, sia per l'esperienza acquisita durante una permanenza decennale nel Levante, sia per la conoscenza della lingua neo-greca. Fu nominato il 1° di luglio 1941 e partii poco dopo munito di due commendatizie, l'una per il Ministro Plenipotenziario d'Italia in Atene e l'altro per il Capo degli Affari Civili delle Isole Jonie, nelle quali era espresso il desiderio del Ministero E.N. che fosse istituito un servizio per la protezione delle opere d'arte della Grecia occupata, e che la direzione di tale servizio fosse a me affidata. Studiata sul posto l'opportunità dell'istituzione di tale servizio e viste l'utilità, col Ministro Plenipotenziario Pellegrino Ghigi venne concretato che l'incarico affidatomi avrebbe avuto carattere di semplice consulenza e che pertanto avrebbe portato il titolo di: "Rappresentanza d'Italia in Grecia: servizio per i rapporti col Governo Greco riguardanti la protezione delle opere d'arte". La procedura secondo la quale avrebbe dovuto svolgersi la mia attività sarebbe stata la seguente: quando il Governo Greco avesse richiesto l'adozione di qualche provvedimento relativo alle antichità, io avrei dovuto indirizzare la Rappresentanza sulla risposta da dare o sul provvedimento da prendere. Tale procedura, nella prassi, non fu seguita che per una settimana, perchè la direzione delle antichità greche l'abbandonò spontaneamente, comprendendo che essa avrebbe determinato soltanto un complicato carteggio e non avrebbe portato a nessun risultato concreto. Una let-

- 2 -

tera del Direttore delle antichità, chiedente un provvedimento contro militari italiani, avrebbe dovuto seguire infatti la seguente trafila: Gabinetto del Ministro greco dell'Educazione Nazionale, Ufficio di collegamento fra il Governo Greco e le Autorità di occupazione, ufficio della trasmissione dei documenti, R.Rappresentanza d'Italia, Servizio per la promozione delle arti, Comando Superiore Forze Armate Italiane, Comandi di Corpo d'Armata, di Divisione ecc., e quindi tutti questi uffici, nel senso inverso.

Considerato che i provvedimenti che la Direzione delle Antichità avrebbe eventualmente richiesti, non potevano non avere carattere di urgenza, trattandosi di kurti o di danneggiamenti di antichità o di requisizioni di stabili di musei, una simile procedura sarebbe stata assurda.

La direzione delle Antichità ne adottò un'altra più sbrigativa, ossia mi comunicò direttamente per iscritto o telefonicamente i suoi desideri, che io riferii immediatamente alla R.Rappresentanza o al competente ufficio militare, in modo che la decisione fu sempre tempestiva.

Anzitutto da un sincero filellenismo ed dal desiderio di far sentire nel miror l'occupazione italiana della Grecia, misi in queste prestazioni (che non si riferirono soltanto alla protezione delle Antichità, ma anche ad aiuti in questioni interessanti personalmente gli archeologi greci) tutto il mio buon volere, sicché i colleghi greci si formarono in breve tempo la convinzione di avere in me un amico. Dei loro sentimenti di amicizia e di gratitudine ebbi una prova durante il mio internamento, quando tutti vollero visitarmi o inviarmi una parola di saluto e di solidarietà. Da essi udii queste parole che costituirono veramente per me il premio più ambito: "Ella appartiene a un Paese che ci fu nemico e che ci ha aggredito, ma non ha mai dimenticato di essere, innanzi-

La direzione delle Antichità ne adottò un'altra più sbrigativa, ossia mi comunicò direttamente per iscritto o telefonicamente i suoi desideri, che io riferii immediatamente alla R.Rappresentanza o al competente ufficio militare, in modo che la decisione fu sempre tempestiva.

Animato da un sincero filellenismo ed dal desiderio di far sentire coi minor dolore possibile l'occupazione italiana della Grecia, misi in queste prestazioni (che non si riferirono soltanto alla protezione delle Antichità, ma anche ad aiuti in questioni interessanti personalmente gli archeologi greci) tutto il mio buon volere, sicchè i colleghi greci si formarono in breve tempo la convinzione di avere in me un amico. Dei loro sentimenti di amicizia e di gratitudine ebbi una prova durante il mio internamento, quando tutti vollero visitarmi o inviarmi una parola di saluto e di solidarietà. Da essi udii queste parole che costituirono veramente per me il premio più ambito: "Ella appartiene a un Paese che ci fu nemico e che ci ha aggredito, ma non ha mai dimenticato di essere, innanzi a tutto, un collega".

5034

Nelle Isole Jonie che, per ragioni militari e politiche, costituivano una zona riservata e quindi non amministrata dal Governo greco, il titolo ufficiale del servizio da me diretto fu diverso, ossia: "Commissariato per la tutela delle opere d'arte delle Isole Jonie", ma la sostanza fu la stessa, perchè io non volli assumere alcuna direzione effettiva nè alcuna responsabilità. L'eforo Papadimitriu rimase al suo posto con tutta la sua autorità e la sua autonomia ed ebbe da me ogni aiuto possibile.

..

(le. Feci anzi opera di persuasione presso le Autorità civili e militari italiani di Corfù, quando in seguito alle accuse di attività antitaliana formulate dalla polizia, si voleva espellere il Papadimitriu dalle Isole Jonie o addirittura confinarlo.

Mentre i due servizi di protezione delle opere d'arte della Grecia Continentale e delle Jonie furono istituiti contemporaneamente nel Luglio 1941 quello riguardante Samo e le Cicladi, altra zona riservata, fu stabilita molto più tardi, nell'ottobre 1942, quando il Comandante delle Forze Armate della zona, Amm. Campioni, comprese che le provvidenze da lui adottate non avevano avuto buon esito.

Non mi fu concesso di occuparmi delle zone di occupazione tedesca (Greta, meno i Lassiti, Milo, Chio, Mitilene, Lemno, Pireo, Salamina, Egina, e parte delle coste dell'Attica, Macedonia) e Bulgara (Tracia, Taso, Samotrace, parte della Macedonia) sicchè su di esse saprò dare solo poche informazioni.

Il 14 settembre 1943 fui arrestato insieme coi componenti la R. Legazione d'Italia non avendo voluto aderire al Governo Repubblicano fascista, fui internato in un albergo greco molto misero, sito in Odos Marnis, nell'albergo "Elettra".

Ivi sotto la guardia della polizia militare tedesca trascorsi otto mesi, insieme con i miei due collaboratori, ex allievi della scuola archeologica e R. Ispettori di antichità, dott. Enrico Paribeni e dott. Goffredo Ricci, ed insieme ad impiegati della Legazione. Il 14 maggio 1944 fummo inviati, sotto scorta, in Italia dove giungemmo il 25 maggio, dopo un viaggio pericoloso³⁰ quanto mai disagiata, in vagoni di terza classe coi vetri rotti. A Verona fummo consegnati alla polizia repubblicana e subimmo un interrogatorio, nel quale dichiarammo nuovamente che non intendevamo aderire al governo repubblicano fascista. Il 28 maggio 1944,

(Creta, meno i Iessiti, Milo, Chio, Mitilena, Lemno, Pireo, Salamina, Egina, e parte delle coste dell'Attica, Macedonia) e bulgara (Tracia, Taso, Samotrace, parte della Macedonia) sicchè su di esse saprò dare solo poche informazioni.

Il 14 settembre 1943 fui arrestato insieme coi componenti la R. Legazione d'Italia non avendo voluto aderire al Governo Repubblicano fascista, fui internato in un albergo greco molto misero, sito in Odòs Marnis, nell'albergo "Elettra".

Ivi sotto la guardia della polizia militare tedesca trascorsi otto mesi, insieme con i miei due collaboratori, ex allievi della scuola archeologica e R. Ispettori di antichità, dott. Enrico Paribeni e dott. Gofredo Ricci, ed insieme ad impiegati della Legazione. Il 14 maggio 1944 fummo inviati, sotto scorta, in Italia dove giungemmo il 25 maggio, dopo un viaggio pericoloso, e quanto mai disagiata, in vagoni di terza classe coi vetri rotti. A Verona fummo consegnati alla polizia repubblicana e subimmo un interrogatorio, nel quale dichiarammo nuovamente che non intendevamo aderire al governo repubblicano fascista. Il 28 maggio 1944, mentre i funzionari di ruolo del Ministero degli Affari Esteri venivano condotti a Salò sul Garda per un nuovo interrogatorio, riuscii ad allontanarmi da Verona e raggiungere con mezzi di fortuna Roma, dove giunsi due giorni prima della liberazione. Poco dopo potei riabbracciare a Fiumi la mia famiglia, che colà dimorava sfollata da Pisa, e da cui non ricevevo notizie da nove mesi.

5033

La mia posizione amministrativa attualmente è immutata: sono pro-

- 4 -

(fessore titolare di archeologia e di storia dell'arte greca e romana nella R.Università degli studi di Pisa, a disposizione del Ministero P.I. per la Direzione della R.Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene.

2°- Protezione delle opere d'arte della Grecia.

Quando giunsi in Grecia nel luglio 1941 tutti i musei e quasi tutti i depositi archeologici erano stati sgomberati e gli oggetti ricoverati altrove. Come ebbi occasione di constatare più tardi le collezioni erano rimaste al loro posto soltanto nel Museo degli scavi dell'Asclepion di Epidauro, nel Museo di Thera, nell'Antiquario di Tanagra e nel magazzino archeologico di Megara. Non del tutto sgomberati erano i musei di Vathie Tigani a Samo e di Delo. Pedele al mio proposito di non intronettermi per nulla nell'Amministrazione delle Antichità non chiesi mai dove fossero ricoverate le opere d'arte; tuttavia per narrazioni frammentarie successive seppi che gli oggetti del Museo Nazionale di Atene erano in gran parte conservati nei sotterranei del Museo stesso e in piccola parte nei sotterranei della Banca di Grecia. Gli oggetti del Museo dell'Acropoli ugualmente erano conservati nel sotterraneo, oltre che nelle cisterne scavate nella roccia presso il Partenone e nelle tombe rupestri delle colline di fronte (ad esempio nella cosiddetta prigione di Socrate). Ugualmente nei sotterranei erano le collezioni del Museo Benakis e del Museo Bizantino. Nel resto della Grecia si era adottato il sistema di seppellire le antichità sotto cumuli di sacchi e di pietre nell'interno dei musei o addirittura nella terra, nei giardini o nei cortili dei musei stessi. Alcuni complessi plastici di grande mole e che non si potevano rimuovere senza danno dei restauri, come i frontoni di Olimpia e i frontoni "in poros" dell'Acropoli erano rimasti nelle sale dei musei e protetti da paraschegge. Durante il conflitto italo-ellenico non mi sembra che

termini per nulla nell'Amministrazione delle Antichità non chiesi mai dove fossero ricoverate le opere d'arte; tuttavia per narrazioni frammentarie successive seppi che gli oggetti del Museo Nazionale di Atene erano in gran parte conservati nei sotterranei del Museo stesso e in piccola parte nei sotterranei della Banca di Grecia. Gli oggetti del Museo dell'Acropoli ugualmente erano conservati nel sotterraneo, oltre che nelle cisterne scavate nella roccia presso il Partenone e nelle tombe rupestri delle colline di fronte (ad esempio nella cosiddetta prigione di Socrate). Ugualmente nei sotterranei erano le collezioni del Museo Benakis e del Museo Bizantino. Nel resto della Grecia si era adottato il sistema di seppellire le antichità sotto cumuli di sacchi e di pietre nell'interno dei muri o addirittura nella terra, nei giardini o nei cortili dei musei stessi. Alcuni complessi plastici di grande mole e che non si potevano rinuovere senza danno dei restauri, come i frontoni di Olimpia e i frontoni "in poros" dell'Acropoli erano rimasti nelle sale dei musei e protetti da paraschegge. Durante il conflitto italo-ellenico non mi sembra che gli stabili dei vari musei abbiano sofferto danni, salvo quelli di Candia e di Canea. Non potrei precisarne peraltro l'entità.

5032

All'inizio dell'occupazione mi risulta che sia stato requisito da italiani soltanto lo stabile del Museo di Nauplia, e solo in parte, quale circolo ricreativo per i militari, s'intende quando era già completamente vuoto. Nel Museo Nazionale di Atene le sale della parte più antica furono invece divise con tramezzi e servirono ad uno o a due Ministeri greci. Delle organizzazioni archeologiche straniere quelle che soffrirono maggiormente durante la guerra furono le italiane: la Casa della Missio-

- 5 -

Una archeologica italiana in Creta subì gravi danni durante il bombardamento per la presa di Heraklion, la casa degli scavi di Poliochni (Ierono) di proprietà della R. Scuola archeologica italiana di Atene fu depredata dai tedeschi. Le autorità militari germaniche non vollero mai riconoscere tali depredazioni, attribuendole agli abitanti greci di Lemno, tuttavia dagli accertamenti la colpevolezza appare chiara.

Quando fui incaricato dalla R. Rappresentanza di Atene di assumere la direzione del servizio riguardante la tutela delle opere d'arte cretesi col direttore delle antichità elleniche un programma di azione comune su queste basi:

1- Impedire ad ogni costo la riapertura dei Musei e la riorganizzazione delle opere d'arte.

2- Segnalare ogni più lieve danno, spingendo le nostre insistenze fino all'estremo limite della pedanteria.

3- Impedire l'occupazione degli stabili dei musei anche se vuoti.

4- Impedire gli scavi clandestini o comunque non autorizzati.

Tale programma era più facile a dirsi che ad attuarsi, tuttavia furono raggiunti risultati che non esito a definire ottimi; di ciò va detto in gran parte il merito al nostro Plenipotenziario in Atene che mi appoggiò, presso le autorità militari, col massimo buon volere ⁵ ~~le~~ ^{le} ~~le~~ in questioni di minima entità.

Particolarmente difficile fu l'azione tendente ad impedire la riapertura dei musei, perchè questa era richiesta dalle autorità militari tedesche. Quando io giunsi in Grecia la direzione greca delle antichità aveva già fatto presenti le ragioni che si opponevano alla riapertura dei musei, e che riteneva essere sostanzialmente queste: che la guerra non era ancora finita e che ci si poteva attendere un bombardamento di ~~che il~~ riordinamento dei musei richiedeva una spesa che allora

ne delle opere d'arte.

2- Segnalare ogni più lieve danno, spingendo le nostre insistenze

fino all'estremo limite della pedanteria.

3- Impedire l'occupazione degli stabili dei musei anche se vuoti.

4- Impedire gli scavi clandestini o comunque non autorizzati.

Tale programma era più facile a dirsi che ad attuarsi, tuttavia furono raggiunti risultati che non esito a definire ottimi; di ciò va detto in gran parte il merito al nostro Plenipotenziario in Atene che mi appoggiò, presso le Autorità militari, col massimo buon volere ³ ~~facile~~ in questioni di minima entità.

Particolarmente difficile fu l'azione tendente ad impedire la riapertura dei musei, perchè questa era richiesta dalle autorità militari tedesche. Quando io giunsi in Grecia la direzione greca della antichità aveva già fatto presenti le ragioni che si opponevano alla riapertura dei musei e che riteneva essere sostanzialmente queste: che la guerra non era ancora finita e che ci si poteva attendere un bombardamento di Atene, che il riordinamento dei musei richiedeva una spesa quale allora la Grecia non poteva affrontare e che ad ogni modo avrebbe domandato molto tempo. E' facile comprendere come simili argomenti non potessero far breccia sull'animo dei tedeschi, specialmente dei baldenzosi tedeschi del 1941, convinti di concludere vittoriosamente la guerra entro l'anno. Essi risposero che Atene era sicura dai bombardamenti e che in quanto al riordinamento essi non pretendevano che fosse totale, essendo sufficiente l'esposizione delle opere principali. Io scelsi un'altra argomentazione che mi dava modo di discutere e di tirare le cose in lungo;

dichiarai cioè che, data la assoluta mancanza di autorità che i custodi greci avevano sui visitatori italiani e tedeschi (come era dimostrato dai fatti inescusabili dell'Acropoli di cui dirò in seguito,) una mostra dei capolavori dell'arte greca sarebbe stata possibile soltanto se tutta l'organizzazione fosse stata diretta da funzionari italiani e se i sorveglianti fossero stati italiani, ma che nè il Governo italiano nè il Comando delle Forze Armate italiane intendevano assumersi una tale responsabilità, tanto più che se la mostra aveva ~~un~~ solo scopo di istruire dei soldati, gli uffici militari di assistenza avrebbero potuto organizzare una mostra di calci, nell'esecuzione dei quali i greci erano veramente abilissimi. Queste argomentazioni furono fatte proprio dal Plenipotenziario italiano il quale ne trattò col Plenipotenziario tedesco Altenburg, non so se riuscendo a convincerlo a dare il suo appoggio ma certo riuscendo ad ottenere la sua neutralità in tale questione che riguardava piuttosto le Autorità Militari tedesche che le civili. 5030

I tedeschi, non osando proporre di assumere essi stessi l'organizzazione della Mostra, in quanto l'occupazione di Atene era italiana, non germanica, tentavano una via traversa, ossia di ottenere la riapertura del museo di Salonicco, situato in zona di occupazione tedesca, allo scopo di creare un precedente, in seguito al quale si sarebbe poi pretesa la riapertura dei musei di Atene. Ma ormai la direzione greca delle antichità, per la vittoria già ottenuta nella questione della mostra, e sicure dell'appoggio delle autorità italiane, si sentiva più forte e poteva reagire o prolungare le trattative, tanto più che non si trattava di organizzare una esposizione ma di aprire e di riordinare un museo. Successivamente i tedeschi cercarono di creare un altro precedente con la riapertura del Museo di Olimpia. Io feci presente al Dott. Kunze, il quale dirigeva gli scavi, che ad Olimpia non esisteva

veramente abiliissimi. Queste argomentazioni furono fatte proprio dal Plenipotenziario italiano il quale ne trattò col Plenipotenziario tedesco Altenburg, non so se riuscendo a convincerlo a dare il suo appoggio ma certo riuscendo ad ottenere la sua neutralità in tale questione che riguardava piuttosto le Autorità Militari tedesche che le civili.

5030

I tedeschi, non osando proporre di assumere essi stessi l'organizzazione della Mostra, in quanto l'occupazione di Atene era italiana, non germanica, tentavano una via traversa, ossia di ottenere la riapertura del museo di Salonico, situato in zona di occupazione tedesca, allo scopo di creare un precedente, in seguito al quale si sarebbe potuta pretesa la riapertura dei musei di Atene. Ma ormai la direzione greca delle antichità, per la vittoria già ottenuta nella questione della mostra, e sicure dell'appoggio delle autorità italiane, si sentiva più forte e poteva reagire o prolungare le trattative, tanto più che non si trattava di organizzare una esposizione ma di aprire e di riordinare un museo. Successivamente i tedeschi cercarono di creare un altro precedente con la riapertura del Museo di Olimpia. Io feci presente al Dott. Kunze, il quale dirigeva gli scavi, che ad Olimpia non esisteva nessun presidio né militare né di polizia, che il presidio italiano più vicino, quello di Pyrgos, non intendeva assumere alcuna responsabilità di tutela di un museo aperto e che pertanto se fosse avvenuto qualche furto o qualche danneggiamento la responsabilità morale sarebbe ricaduta su coloro che avevano imposta la riapertura del museo e particolarmente sugli archeologi tedeschi che risiedevano ad Olimpia. Il Kunze condivise la mia tesi e la sostenne presso le Autorità tedesche.

- 7 -

sche; egli provvide soltanto alla rimozione delle protezioni antisismiche del Frontoni del tempio di Zeus. Il volto dell'Apollo, che qualche inesperto aveva avvolto in una carta colorata per ripararlo dai sacchetti di sabbia apparse macchiato. I tedeschi ne approfittarono per chiedere ai greci una revisione dei sistemi di protezione di tutte le opere d'arte; nell'ipotesi che tale pretesto potesse essere utilizzato come espediente per far riesporre le opere d'arte io, per quanto insistente-mente pregato, non mi associi alla loro richiesta. Dichiarai che l'espressione di un dubbio sulla efficacia dei sistemi di protezione adottati della Grecia era offensiva perchè equivaleva in sostanza ad una accusa di incompetenza che in coscienza non mi sentivo di sostenere, contando fra gli archeologi greci molti amici di cui mi erano note la cultura, l'intelligenza e la scrupolosità, che mi sembrava utile cosa che i materiali deteriorabili fossero ispezionati nel loro ricovero e se mai mutati di posto, ma che tale lavoro poteva essere compiuto ottimamente dai funzionari greci stessi, con metodo e tranquillità, senza che noi vi intervenissimo, e che tutt'al più avremmo potuto richiamare l'attenzione della direzione delle antichità sull'opportunità di rivedere le protezioni degli oggetti d'arte, offrendo anche i nostri aiuti materiali, non scientifici. A tale proposta espiai la mia riguardosità fino al punto che, quando la direzione delle antichità mi invitò ad assistere all'apertura di una cassa di bronzi arcaici di Delfi, in un primo tempo rifiutai e accettai soltanto quando compresi che i greci, per non trovarsi soli con i tedeschi, desideravano la mia presenza e accettai soltanto a condizione che si riconoscesse in me non altro che il direttore di una scuola archeologica, cioè un amico ed un collega col quale all'occorrenza si sarebbe potuto studiare scientificamente i problemi di protezione.

di incompetenza che in coscienza non mi sentivo di sostenere, contando fra gli archeologi greci molti amici di cui mi erano note la cultura l'intelligenza e la scrupolosità, che mi sembrava utile cosa che i materiali deteriorabili fossero ispezionati nel loro ricovero e se mai mutati di posto, ma che tale lavoro poteva essere compiuto ottimamente dai funzionari greci stessi, con metodo e tranquillità, senza che noi vi intervenissimo, e che tutt'al più avremmo potuto richiamare l'attenzione della direzione delle antichità sull'opportunità di rivedere le proiezioni degli oggetti d'arte, offrendo anche i nostri aiuti materiali, non scientifici. A tale proposito epinasi la mia riguardosità fino al punto che, quando la direzione delle antichità mi invitò ad assistere all'apertura di una cassa di bronzi arcaici di Dodona, in un primo tempo rifiutai e accettai soltanto quando compresi che i greci, per non trovarsi soli con i tedeschi, desideravano la mia presenza e accettai soltanto a condizione che si riconoscesse in me non altro che il direttore di una scuola archeologica, cioè un amico ed un collega col quale all'occorrenza si sarebbe potuto studiare scientificamente i materiali ai sistemi di protezione.

I tedeschi non potendo far altro riaprirono il museo degli soavi del Ceramico, da loro costruito ed ordinato, col risultato spiacevole, ma non privo di un sapore ironico, che durante la visita di ufficiali tedeschi sotto la guida dell'archeologo Gebauer, epinasi un "pinax" votivo dipinto, che era appeso al muro. Il museo fu quindi nuovamente chiuso.

In conclusione: tutti gli sforzi tedeschi per far riaprire i musei e comunque per far risapere le opere d'arte fallirono, posso dirlo

senza falsa modestia, perchè la resistenza greca fu sostenuta dal Pleni-
potenziario e da me. Ne ho esposte le vicende per sommi capi, ma chissà
che conosca la cavillosa tenacia tedesca può immaginare quanti penosi
colloqui dovetti sostenere per vari mesi.

Cito infine un episodio che mostra la mia ostinazione nell'impedire
che si esponessero opere d'arte greca. Nell'aprile del 1942 il direttore
delle antichità mi chiese di aiutarlo a trasportare l'Auriga di Delfi
ad Atene nel timore che rimanesse danneggiato dall'umidità del suo rico-
vero a Delfi. Io ottenni, dai militari, il mezzo di trasporto e la scor-
ta armata, ma un gruppo di ufficiali italiani mi pregò d'interessarmi
presso le Autorità archeologiche greche perchè l'opera insigna fosse
visibile per breve tempo. Mi opposi recisamente anche a questo sempli-
ce desiderio perchè non si creassero precedenti. A proposito di trasfe-
rimenti di opere d'arte voglio ricordare che, in mia assenza, il mio
sostituto dott. Enrico Paribeni assistì e accompagnò il direttore del-
le antichità nel trasporto da Nauplia ad Atene della Coppa d'Oro di Midea
e di altri oggetti preziosi.

3- Danneggiamenti.

A- Monumenti ed edifici.

La prima questione di cui dovetti occuparmi al mio arrivo in Gre-
cia riguardò l'Acropoli d'Atene. Nel luglio del 1941 i militari italiani
e tedeschi erano numerosissimi e quotidianamente se ne aggiungevano de-
gli altri mandati dalla provincia per visitare la città; l'Acropoli,
come è ovvio, era una delle mete preferite delle loro passeggiate, ma
le visite non avvenivano disciplinatamente, sicchè si dovevano lamenta-
re questi inconvenienti: esportazioni di pezzi di marmo per ricordo o
addizitture, rotture di marmi lavorati per trarne frammenti (i danni più

ta armata, ma un gruppo di ufficiali italiani mi pregò d'interessarmi presso le Autorità archeologiche greche perchè l'opera insigne fosse visibile per breve tempo. Mi opposi recisamente anche a questo semplice desiderio perchè non si creassero precedenti. A proposito di trasferimenti di opere d'arte voglio ricordare che, in mia assenza, il mio sostituto dott. Enrico Paribeni assistì e accompagnò il direttore delle antichità nel trasporto da Nauplia ad Atene della Coppa d'Oro di Midea e di altri oggetti preziosi.

3- Danneggiamenti.

A- Monumenti ed edifici.

5028

La prima questione di cui dovetti occuparmi al mio arrivo in Grecia riguardò l'Acropoli d'Atene. Nel luglio del 1941 i militari italiani e tedeschi erano numerosissimi e quotidianamente se ne aggiungevano degli altri mandati dalla provincia per visitare la città; l'Acropoli, come è ovvio, era una delle mete preferite delle loro passeggiate, ma le visite non avvenivano disciplinatamente, sicchè si dovevano lamentare questi inconvenienti: asportazioni di pezzi di marmo per ricordo o addirittura rotture di marmi lavorati per trarne frammenti (i danni più spiacevoli furono: una abrasione sulla porta dell'Eretteo, per buona sorte non grande, e una maggiore nella base di una colonna del portico Nord sempre dell'Eretteo), apposizioni di innumerevoli firme su muri e colonne, talvolta incise con la baionetta, lordure, scene tutt'altro che edificanti fra militari e donne di facili costumi. Inoltre l'orario di chiusura al tramonto non era più rispettato, sicchè l'Acropoli rimaneva aperta anche di notte e, s'intende, incustodita; i custodi greci erano completamente esauriti, e, indeboliti dalla scarsità del cibo, non prestavano quasi neppure servizio. All'arrivo ad Atene i te-

./.

- 9 -

deschi avevano ordinato che le due prime sale del museo, dove erano ancora ~~in~~posto i frontoni arcaici "in poros" fossero riaperte, ma la vista di quelle opere di così difficile comprensione per i profani, nelle nude stanze deturpate dai lavori per la protezione antischeggia- mentre parte del museo era trasformata in corpo di guardia, era semplicemente penosa. D'accordo con i colleghi greci ottenni che le due sale fossero chiuse. In quanto alla protezione dei monumenti della Acropoli le trattative con i comandi militari per ottenere un maggiore rispetto da parte dei soldati furono lunghe e difficili; la disciplina fu ottenuta quando il Comandante della Piazza redasse un regolamento comune per gli italiani, tedeschi e greci, secondo i suggerimenti miei e della direzione greca e delle antichità, e incaricò i carabinieri di far rispettare tale regolamento. I custodi greci, sentendo protetti, lavorarono più volentieri; provvidi anche a far assegnar loro le razioni stabilite per gli operai addeitti ai lavori pesanti, in modo che avessero maggior forza per compiere il loro servizio. Dal luglio 1941 al settembre 1943, in seguito a una vigile opera di prevenzione e a continue segnalazioni delle irregolarità anche più piccole, non avvennero veri e propri e monumenti antichi, né furono occupati edifici di musei. Soltanto a Tebe, quando nell'aprile 1943 vi fu trasportato il comando del corpo d'armata che prima era a Volo, nell'impossibilità di trovare degli alloggiamenti militari, fu requisito uno stabile dove erano gli uffici della Soprintendenza e l'abitazione dell'efono. Per la pericola colossale strada di Eleutere, sede della guerriglia dei partigiani, mi recai col Direttore delle Antichità e con una scorta armata a Tebe, per rendermi conto della situazione. Costatai che la casa non aveva sofferto danni e che erano stati impartiti ordini severissimi ai mili-

5037

per gli italiani, tedeschi e greci, secondo i suggerimenti miei e della
direzione greca e delle antichità, e incaricò i carabinieri di far ri-
spettare tale regolamento. I custodi greci, sentendo protetti, lavora-
rono più volentieri; provvidi anche a far assegnar loro le razioni sta-
bilita per gli operai addeetti ai lavori pesanti, in modo che avessero
maggior forza per compiere il loro servizio. Dal luglio 1941 al settem-
bre 1943, in seguito a una vigile opera di prevenzione e a continue
segnalazioni delle irregolarità anche più piccole, non avvennero danni
veri e propri a monumenti antichi, nè furono occupati edifici di musei.
Soltanto a Tebe, quando nell'aprile 1943 vi fu trasportato il comando
del corpo d'armata che prima era a Volo, nell'impossibilità di tro-
vare degli alloggiamenti militari, fu requisito uno stabile dove erano
gli uffici della Soprintendenza e l'abitazione dell'eforo. Per la peri-
colosa strada di Eleutere, sede della guerriglia dei partigiani, mi
recai col Direttore delle Antichità e con una scorta armata a Tebe,
per rendermi conto della situazione. Costatai che la casa non aveva
sofferto danni e che erano stati impartiti ordini severissimi ai mili-
tari intorno al rispetto ai marmi antichi che si trovavano nel giar-
dino. L'eforo si trovava nel massimo accordo col comandante militare ita-
liano. Altrove succedevano incidenti, quelli rovesciamenti di roccie di
colonne e asportazioni di pietre da scavi, ma di così lieve entità, che
non saprei enumerarli con la necessaria esattezza, senza consultare
l'archivio d'ufficio rimasto ad Atene. Col direttore delle Antichità
mi recai ovunque in sopraluoghi, nei quali mi assunsi sempre l'incarico
co dell'organizzazione del viaggio e la semplice funzione di accompagna-
tore e di introduttore presso le autorità militari; segnalammo sempre

./.

- 10 -

i veri casi ai comandi militari, ma più per mettere sull'avviso e per rendere palese la nostra vigilanza che perchè i fatti lo meritassero. Nel 1942, prevedendo che in seguito all'acuirsi della lotta dei partigiani non ci sarebbe stato possibile compiere dei sopralluoghi ottenemmo dal comando delle forze armate una disposizione importante: tutti i funzionari ed i consegnatari greci delle antichità furono posti sotto la protezione dei comandi di presidio, ai quali mensilmente riferirono sulla situazione e segnalavano gli inconvenienti da eliminare. Le relazioni, riunite dai capi d'armata, mi furono inviate in copie e da me comunicate alla direzione delle Antichità. Il provvedimento ebbe indubbia efficacia, perchè, essendosi instaurati rapporti diretti tra le autorità militari provinciali e i funzionari delle antichità, ogni piccolo incidente venne risolto sul posto e non si verificarono più le continue pressioni per occupare stabili di musei che, essendo spaziosi e vuoti, in un paese povero di case come la Grecia suscitavano i desiderii dei comandanti di presidio che non sapevano come alloggiare le loro truppe.

5026

In quanto ai danni subiti dei conventi situati in zone montane, sedi di guerriglia partigiana, non saprei dare informazioni precise. Ricordo soltanto un aspetto dell'aggravamento dei conventi della Meteora, dell'estate o dell'autunno 1942. In esso era detto che i monaci erano stati falsamente accusati da un abitante del posto di nascondere armi e partigiani e che pertanto il presidio militare più vicino aveva compiuto una perquisizione, da la perquisizione era stata praticata con modi brutali e che erano entrati dispersi oggetti appartenenti al tesoro del convento. Io segnalai il fatto alla R. Rappresentanza e al Comando Superiore P.P.A.A. ma nello stesso tempo pregai la direzione delle antichità di chiedere

me comunicate alla direzione delle Antichità. Il provvedimento ebbe indubbia efficacia, perchè, essendoci instaurati rapporti diretti tra le autorità militari provinciali e i funzionari delle antichità, ogni piccolo incidente venne risolto sul posto e non si verificarono più le continue pressioni per occupare stabili di musei che, essendo spaziosi e vuoti, in un paese povero di case come la Grecia suscitavano i desiderii dei comandanti di presidio che non sapevano come alloggiare le loro truppe.

5026

In quanto ai danni subiti dai conventi situati in zone montane, sedi di guerriglia partigiana, non saprei dare informazioni precise. Ricordo soltanto un esposto dell'egumeno del convento della Meteore, dell'estate o dell'autunno 1942. In esso era detto che i monaci erano stati falsamente accusati da un abitante del posto di nascondere armi e partigiani e che pertanto il presidio militare più vicino aveva compiuto una perquisizione, che la perquisizione era stata praticata con modi brutali e che erano andati dispersi oggetti appartenenti al tesoro del convento. Io segnalai il fatto alla R. Rappresentanza e al Comando Superiore P.F.A.M. ma nello stesso tempo pregai la direzione delle antichità di chiedere all'egumeno un elenco esatto degli oggetti dispersi, non essendo sufficiente una accusa imprecisa. Ora non ricordo esattamente il seguito del carteggio; credo di poter dire peraltro che i monaci non inviarono l'elenco richiesto, perchè altrimenti mi sarei recato senz'altro sul posto come avevo in animo di fare. In seguito all'incidente pregai peraltro la direzione delle antichità di insistere presso tutti i conventi perchè ogni oggetto di pregio fosse messo al sicuro e offerti a tale scopo ogni assistenza. Ma non fu mai richiesto di aiuto né mi furono segnalati

..

785016

-11-

altri danni.

A Corfù, durante il conflitto italo-ellenico, i bombardamenti avevano danneggiato chiese ed edifici pubblici risalenti al dominio veneto; dopo l'occupazione il governo italiano stanziò una somma per i restauri che furono compiuti egregiamente da elementi locali sotto la direzione dell'eforo alle antichità. Fu risolta anche la questione del Museo. Questo era situato nel palazzo Reale, dell'edificio neo-classico, costruito al tempo della denominazione inglese, ma già nell'ante-guerra il governo greco aveva disposto che fosse trasportato altrove e che il palazzo fosse restituito alla Corona. Era stato anzi assegnato un grande edificio della fine dell'altro secolo già sede del Casinò da gioco municipale; il progetto fu ripreso ma prima di trasportarvi le collezioni si dovettero compiere cupi restauri, perchè l'edificio era stato notevolmente danneggiato dalle bombe. Le collezioni vi furono in seguito trasportate, ma non esposte, anzi ricollocate nei sotterranei per timore dei bombardamenti. Saggia precauzione perchè l'8 settembre, essendosi le truppe italiane rifiutate di consegnare le armi, Corfù fu spietatamente bombardata dai tedeschi; l'edificio del museo, a quanto mi fu narrato, rimase per altro salvo.

5025

Di scavi clandestini ebbi ad occuparmi di un solo caso, quando negli scavi per le fortificazioni della costa orientale dell'Attica, presso Vraona (Antica Brauron) scomparve una stele funeraria, ivi rinvenuta da operai greci. L'inchiesta condotta dal direttore delle antichità, con la mia assistenza, rivelò che il marmo era stato acquistato da uno di quegli incettatori ateniesi di antichità sempre attivi nella zona è ben noto agli archeologi greci. In seguito alla preghiera della direzione delle antichità, i cui funzionari non potevano circolare nelle

de edificio della fine dell'altro secolo già sede del Casino da gioco municipale; il progetto fu ripreso ma prima di trasportarvi le collezioni si dovettero compiere ampi restauri, perchè l'edificio era stato notevolmente danneggiato dalle bombe. Le collezioni vi furono in seguito trasportate, ma non esposte, anzi ricoverate nel sotterranei per timore dei bombardamenti. Saggia precauzione perchè l'8 settembre, essendosi le truppe italiane rifiutate di consegnare le armi, Corfi fu spietatamente bombardata dai tedeschi; l'edificio del museo, a quanto mi fu narrato, rimase per altro salvo.

5025

Di scavi clandestini abbi ad occuparmi di un solo caso, quando negli scavi per le fortificazioni della costa orientale dell'Attica, presso Vraona (Antica Prauron) scomparve una stele funeraria, ivi rinvenuta da operai greci. L'inchiesta condotta dal direttore delle antichità, con la mia assistenza, rivelò che il marmo era stato acquistato da uno di quegli incettatori ateniesi di antichità sempre attivi nella zona è ben noto agli archeologi greci. In seguito ella preghiera della direzione delle antichità, i cui funzionari non potevano circolare nella zona di difesa costiera, sorvegliando, con altri sopralluoghi, i lavori di fortificazione dell'Attica, per evitare che eventuali scoperte di oggetti antichi passassero inosservate o non fossero segnalate, ma la zona assegnata ai militari italiani si rivelò priva di interesse archeologico. Nella zona affidata ai militari germanici furono effettuati dei veri saggi archeologici, sorvegliati da archeologi tedeschi. Con la loro abituale mancanza di tatto essi non comunicarono mai il risultato alla direzione greca delle antichità, ma non credo che i ritrovamenti siano stati im-

portanti. Una sola volta visitai quelle zone e vidi che si erano trovati ruderi molto miseri di case e di tombe, d'interesse puramente topografico. La direzione delle antichità mi riferì ^{che} anche a Creta avvenivano scavi per opera del comandante tedesco, ma che non si conoscevano ne le località né la natura dei ritrovamenti e che le loro leguenze riguardavano la violazione delle leggi dalle antichità erano rimaste inascoltate. Sempre a Creta pare sia stata distrutta la tomba minoica di Lassopate, ma non potrai oltare i particolari della distruzione, altro che per sentito dire. Dei danni prodotti dai bombardamenti a Salonicco ricordo solo quelli non gravi prodotti nella Chiesa di S. Sofia e mi sembra che sia da menzionare altri.

B. Collezioni

Non mi risulta che né durante il conflitto italo-greco né in seguito, almeno fino al 14 maggio 1944 sia venuto a mancare alcun oggetto dalle grandi collezioni ateniesi (salvo il caso già citato del "pinex" votivo) né da quelle di Olimpie, Delfi e Delo. Dal museo di quest'ultima isola, nell'estate 1941, degli ufficiali italiani tenuti in visita da Sira, presero alcuni vasetti per ricordo, ma che l'atto fosse compiuto per ignoranza dei regolamenti sta a dimostrare il fatto che essi segnerono il loro nome, e comunque la provenienza sul registro dei visitatori. Mi fu dunque possibile rintracciare e far loro restituire gli oggetti, presentando delle souss. In seguito all'incidente si provvide per altro a esonerare completamente il museo di Delo.

5024

A Messara, nel luglio 1941, fu occupata da militari la sede del cinema locale dove una stanza era destinata a magazzino archeologico. Vi si trovavano alcuni vasetti e iscrizioni e delle ceste con frammenti ceramici, quasi tutti provenienti dai saggi compiuti a Nisea. I militari decisero occupare anche quella stanza, trasportarono gli oggetti in una

B. Collezioni

Non mi risulta che nè durante il conflitto italo-greco nè in seguito, almeno fino al 14 maggio 1941 sia venuto a mancare alcun oggetto dalle grandi collezioni ateniesi (salvo il caso già citato del "glinax" votivo) nè da quelle di Olimpia, Delfi e Delo. Dal museo di quest'ultima isola, nell'estate 1941, degli ufficiali italiani tenuti in visita da Sirs, presero alcuni vasetti per ricordo, ma che l'atto fosse compiuto per ignoranza dei regolamenti sta a dimostrare il fatto che essi segnarono il loro nome, e cognome, e la provenienza sul registro dei visitatori. Mi fu dunque possibile rintracciarli e far loro restituire gli oggetti, presentando delle scuse. In seguito all'incidente si provvide per altro a sgomberare completamente il museo di Delo.

5024

A Megara, nel luglio 1941, fu occupata da militari la sede del sinagogo locale dove una stanza era destinata a magazzino archeologico. Vi si trovavano alcuni marmi e iscrizioni e delle ceste con frammenti ceramici, quasi tutti provenienti dai saggi compiuti a Nisea. I militari desiderando occupare anche quella stanza, trasportarono gli oggetti in una meno spaziosa, ma nel trasporto i frammenti ceramici andarono dispersi. D'accordo col direttore delle antichità diedi all'incidente un'importanza superiore alla sua portata, per evitare che altrove si ripetessero fatti del genere; il comando superiore FF.AA., allarmatosi, incaricò un ufficiale superiore dei carabinieri di un'inchiesta nella quale fu provato che il custode della collezione era stato tempestivamente incaricato dal presidio di Megara di trasportare altrove i frammenti, che gli allegando

./.

-13-

la mancanza di denaro ai di ordini da parte dei suoi superiori si era rifiutato e che i militari italiani, atteso alcun tempo, avevano operato da soli il trasporto. Risultò anche che il custode non comunicò alla direzione delle antichità l'ordine ricevuto dal presidio di sgombrare la stanza né sollecitò l'invio di denaro o di un funzionario competente, limitandosi a comunicare la dispersione dei cocci, quando non era più possibile porvi rimedio.

Più gravi furono gli incidenti di Samo. Ivi, all'atto dell'occupazione italiana, si trovavano un vecchio ispettore onorario, ex cantore di chiesa, e alcuni custodi. Uno di essi, sorvegliante dell'Heraion, abbandonò il suo posto recandosi in Turchia sicché gli scavi rimasero incustoditi per molti mesi; poi fu sostituito con uno inetto e indolente; dei danni che ivi avvenivano nessuno diede notizia, neppure il console tedesco di Samo; quando ne fui informato non solo richiesi urgenti provvedimenti dal comandante F.F.AA. dell'Egeo, per quanto ³⁰²³ non rientrasse nel territorio sul si riferiva il mio servizio di protezione delle Arti, ma accompagnato dal direttore degli scavi dell'Heraion, Prof. Buschor, mi recai anche a Rodi con l'intenzione di raggiungere Samo. Nell'ottobre del 1942 ciò non fu possibile perché tra Rodi e Samo le comunicazioni erano interrotte dalle azioni dei sottomarini alleati, ma, divenuto commissario per la protezione delle opere d'arte della Cicledi e di Samo, provvidi a fare inviare da Atene un assistente greco, intelligente ed attivo e ben accetto ai tedeschi coi quali aveva lavorato tanto negli scavi di Olimpia quanto in quegli stessi dell'Heraion di Samo. Egli fu messo sotto la diretta protezione delle autorità militari dell'isola e inviò mensilmente dei rapporti dai quali

bandonò il suo posto recandosi in Turchia sicchè gli scavi rimasero in-
custoditi per molti mesi; poi fu sostituito con uno inetto e infolente;
dei danni che ivi avvenivano nessuno diede notizia, neppure il console
tedesco di Samo; quando ne fui informato non solo richiesi urgenti
provvedimenti dal comandante P.F.A.A. dell'Egeo, per quanto ³⁰²³ non
rientrasse nel territorio cui si riferiva il mio servizio di protezio-
ne delle Arti, ma accompagnato dal direttore degli scavi dell'Heraion,
Prof. Buschor, mi recai anche a Rodi con l'intenzione di raggiungere
Samo. Nell'ottobre del 1942 ciò non fu possibile perchè tra Rodi e
Samo le comunicazioni erano interrotte dalle azioni dei sottomarini
alleati, ma, divenuto commissario per la protezione delle opere d'arte
dell'Egeo e di Samo, provvidi a fare inviare da Atene un assisten-
te greco, intelligente ed attivo e ben accorto ai tedeschi coi quali
aveva lavorato tanto negli scavi di Olimpia quanto in quegli stessi
dell'Heraion di Samo. Egli fu messo sotto la diretta protezione delle
autorità militari dell'isola e inviò mensilmente dei rapporti dai quali
risultò che nessun incidente era più avvenuto alle antichità di Samo.
Ignoro quali danni effettivi siano stati apportati alle collezioni di
antichità di quell'isola, ma ho motivo di ritenere ch'essi concernano
soprattutto i frammenti di vasi ritrovati nei scavi dell'Heraion e un
complesso di 5 ritratti romani inediti di Tigrani. Le altre opere di
scultura, i bronzi e gli altri oggetti di principale importanza, per
quanto mi risulta, non sono stati invece toccati.

Per quanto riguarda la zona di occupazione tedesca credo che il caso più importante di esportazione di opere d'arte concerna alcune stele funerarie di Veria in Macedonia, ma non potrei dare particolari.

Si può dunque asserire che la guerra in Grecia ha portato solo lievisime dispersioni di materiale archeologici. Ciò non significa peraltro che i danni finanziari e forse anche artistici non siano stati gravi, perché la riapertura dei Musei esigerà una forte spesa e perché non si sa quanto abbiano sofferto nel loro ricovero gli oggetti deteriorabili. Il dolore che provo a tale pensiero è mitigato dalla coscienza di aver fatto quanto era possibile, dalla cessazione delle ostilità in poi, per la conservazione del patrimonio artistico della Grecia, col più vigile senso del dovere e coi più aperti sentimenti di cordialità e di amicizia verso la Grecia.

4. Personalità interessate alla protezione delle opere d'arte.

Nel luglio 1941 era da poco nominato direttore delle antichità il Prof. Antonio Keramopoulos, già Soprintendente alle Antichità della Beozia, quindi professore all'Università di Atene e eucademico di Grecia da ultimo in pensione per limiti di età. Più che settantenne, ma ancora pieno di straordinario vigore e di intelligenza, ~~essendo~~ e credo assolve ancora il difficile incarico con encomiabile zelo. Collabora con lui col maggior piacere e strinse con lui una sincera amicizia. Il Keramopoulos ora ed è assistito dal Consiglio Archeologico che si riunisce settimanalmente; ne fanno parte il Segretario Generale della Società Archeologica, Prof. Ikonou, il direttore del Museo Nazionale, Prof. Carasos, il direttore dei Restauri, Prof. Orlandos, il Soprintendente dell'Acropoli Miliadis, il direttore del Museo Bizantino, Prof. Sotiriou. Con tutti questi altri

coscienza di aver fatto quanto era possibile, della cessazione delle ostilità in poi, per la conservazione del patrimonio artistico della Grecia, col più vivace senso del dovere e coi più aperti sentimenti di cordialità e di amicizia verso la Grecia.

4. Personalità interessate alla protezione delle opere d'arte.

Nel luglio 1941 era da poco nominato direttore delle antichità il Prof. Antonio Keramopoulos, già Soprintendente alle Antichità della Beozia, quindi professore all'università di Atene e accademico di Grecia da ultimo in pensione per limite di età. Più che settantenne, ma ancora pieno di straordinario vigore e di intelligenza, ass^{oluta} e credo assolve ancora il difficile incarico con encomiabile zelo. Collabora con lui col maggior piacere e strinsi con lui una sincera amicizia.

Il Keramopoulos era ed è assistito dal Consiglio Archeologico che si riunisce settimanalmente; ne fanno parte il Segretario Generale della Società Archeologica, Prof. Ikonomu, il direttore del Museo Nazionale, Prof. Carusos, il direttore dei Restauri, Prof. Orlandos, il Soprintendente dell'Acropoli Miliadis, il direttore del Museo Bizantino, Prof. Stixirin. Con tutti questi ebbi rapporti cordiali di collegialità. L'Istituto archeologico germanico era sempre diretto dal Dott. Wrede, da molti anni capo delle organizzazioni naziste della Grecia; durante l'occupazione non solo non aiutò i colleghi greci, ma si rese in^{viso} con i suoi modi altezzosi. Non mi risulta peraltro che abbia fatto ad^{ad} dirittura del sale. Di modi inurbani fu anche il Gebauer che conduceva

./.

gli scavi del Ceramico; egli non rimase per molto tempo in Grecia perchè morì in un incidente aereo; l'addetto culturale presso la legazione di Germania Boehringer, professore di archeologia nell'Università di Greifswald, cercò di mantenere relazioni col mondo archeologico greco con una attività più che altro mondana, ma non diede alcun aiuto efficace. Il Walter, direttore degli scavi di Egina, viveva colà senza venir mai ad Atene, lo stesso si può dire del Kunze, direttore degli scavi di Olimpia. Col primo non ebbi mai rapporti e col secondo ne ebbi scarsi. Vero amico fu invece e rimarrà sempre il Prof. Otto Walter, consigliere di Corte e già direttore dell'Istituto Archeologico Austriaco; di sentimenti liberali egli fece sempre quanto era in suo potere per aiutare i colleghi greci, che gli erano molto affezionati. Oltre a questi personaggi rappresentavano in Atene l'archeologia tedesca il gruppo degli ufficiali addetti al servizio per la protezione delle Arti (Kunstschutz). Tale servizio aveva carattere militare, dipendeva amministrativamente dal comando delle FF.AA. germaniche della Grecia tecnicamente dal capo del servizio per la protezione delle arti presso il comando supremo. Nel 1941 mi sembra ne fosse capo il Conte Metternich, che io vidi una sola volta quando venne a pregarmi di appoggiare un suo progetto per la demilitarizzazione della zona dell'Acropoli, onde proteggerla dai bombardamenti, progetto 5021 lasciai cadere e che non ebbe seguito. Il direttore del servizio in Grecia aveva grado di Kriegsverwaltungsrat (consigliere dell'amministrazione della guerra), corrispondente a maggiore, e nel 1941 era il von Schönebeck; egli era coadiuvato ad Atene da due giovani archeologi, Kraiker e Kirsten, e a Creta e a Salonico da altri due. Mi sembra fossero lo Lampe e lo Jansen, ma non potrei asserirlo perchè non ebbi mai occasione di trattare con loro. Sullo Schönebeck non posso in co-

potere per aiutare i colleghi greci, che gli erano molto affezionati. Oltre a questi personaggi rappresentavano in Atene l'archeologia tedesca il gruppo degli ufficiali addetti al servizio per la protezione delle Arti (Kunstschutz). Tale servizio aveva carattere militare, dipendeva amministrativamente dal comando delle FF.AA. germaniche della Grecia tecnicamente dal capo del servizio per la protezione delle arti presso il comando supremo. Nel 1941 mi sembra ne fosse capo il Conte Metternich, che io vidi una sola volta quando venne a pregarmi di appoggiare un suo progetto per la demilitarizzazione della zona dell'Acropoli, onde proteggerla dai bombardamenti, progetto 5031 lasciata cadere e che non ebbe seguito. Il direttore del servizio in Grecia aveva grado di Kriegsverwaltungsrat (consigliere dell'amministrazione della guerra), corrispondente a maggiore, e nel 1941 era il von Schönebeck; egli era coadiuvato ad Atene da due giovani archeologi, Kraiker e Kirsten, e a Creta e a Salonico da altri due. Mi sembra fossero lo Hampe e lo Jansen, ma non potrei asserirlo perchè non ebbi mai occasione di trattare con loro. Sullo Schönebeck non posso in coscienza dir bene perchè risale a lui la responsabilità della lunga lotta che dovetti sostenere per impedire la riapertura dei musei. Non ho motivo peraltro di ritenerlo in mala fede, ossia che pretendesse la riesposizione degli oggetti per poter sottrarne i migliori a profitto della Germania, nè credo che la sua scarsa intelligenza gli permettesse di comprendere come la presentazione di veri capolavori avrebbe potuto risvegliare degli appetiti nei suoi capi militari. Secondo

..

il giudizio dei colleghi greci lo Schoenebeck assecondò la richiesta delle autorità militari tedesche che i musei fossero riaperti, non solo perchè era un debole, ma anche perchè temeva che se la sua inazione fosse apparsa manifesta, sarebbe stato rispedito alle truppe combattenti col grado di sottufficiale, come avvenne in seguito. Egli fu sostituito dal Kraiker, che era ancora ad Atene nel maggio 1944. Di lui i colleghi greci non dissero nè bene nè male, per la semplice ragione che non si occupò di nulla. A differenza dello Schoenebeck egli ebbe sempre con gli archeologici greci dei modi rispettosi.

5. Condizioni delle scuole archeologiche Britannica e Americana.

Nel luglio 1941 la scuola inglese era chiusa e posta sotto la protezione della legazione elvetica; essa correva pericolo peraltro di venir requisita perchè, in conseguenza delle eccessive requisizioni operate dai primi occupanti di Atene, ossia dai tedeschi, le autorità italiane dimettevano di locali. Mi risulta che si volesse prendere tutte le precauzioni perchè i materiali scientifici non subissero alcun danno, tuttavia io, reso esperto delle conseguenze che portano le occupazioni di stabilimenti, reso esperto del fatto che la scuola archeologica italiana era stata occupata prima da militari tedeschi e poi da italiani, pregai il nostro plenipotenziario di interporci perchè la scuola inglese non fosse in nessun modo toccata. Ciò che egli fece ben volentieri, con prontezza, siccome non vi fu neppure un tentativo di requisizione. Nel maggio del 1944 la scuola inglese era occupata dal Comitato Svizzero della Croce Rossa Internazionale. Credo peraltro che ciò riguardasse soltanto la parte nazionale. Credo peraltro che ciò riguardasse soltanto la parte interessante la biblioteca, perchè ricordo di aver udito dalla collega Papaspirida - Caruso, la quale veniva talvolta a visitarci nell'interno, che il Ministro di Svizzera le consegnava talvolta di nascosto, come a una buona amica della scuola inglese,

5030

Nel luglio 1941 la scuola inglese era chiusa e posta sotto la protezione della legazione elvetica; essa correva pericolo peraltro di venir requisita perchè, in conseguenza delle eccessive requisizioni operate dai primi occupanti di Atene, ossia dai tedeschi, le autorità italiane dilfettavano di locali. Mi risulta che si volesse prendere tutte le precauzioni perchè i materiali scientifici non subissero alcun danno, tuttavia io, reso esperto delle conseguenze che portano le occupazioni di stabilimenti anche vuoti dal fatto che la scuola archeologica italiana era stata occupata prima da militari tedeschi e poi da italiani, pregai il nostro plenipotenziario di interporvi perchè la scuola inglese non fosse in nessun modo toccata. Ciò che egli fece ben volentieri con prontezza, sicchè non vi fu neppure un tentativo di requisizione. Nel maggio del 1944 la scuola inglese era occupata dal Comitato Svizzero della Croce Rossa Internazionale. Credo peraltro che ciò riguardasse soltanto la parte interessante la biblioteca, perchè ricordo di aver udito dalla collega Papaspirida -Caruso, la quale veniva talvolta a visitarmi nell'interno, che il Ministro di Svizzera le consegnava talvolta di nascosto la chiave della biblioteca, come a una buona amica della scuola inglese, sia per constatarne le condizioni sia per consultare qualche libro.

La scuola americana funzionò fino allo scoppio con le ostilità con l'America. Nel giorno della dichiarazione di guerra mi occupai immediatamente del Prof. Stevens che sapevo abitare nella scuola e, avendo appreso che era stato fermato nella scuola col divieto di uscire, ottenni senza difficoltà che tale divieto fosse tolto e che lo Stevens potesse continuare ad attendere ai suoi rilievi dei monumenti dell'Acropoli.

- 17 -

Fiù complesso, ma non di difficile soluzione, fu il caso del Dott. Hill, che allo scoppio delle ostilità si trovava a Corinto. Le autorità militari del posto, non sapendo quale provvedimento adottare dichiarò lo Hill in stato di arresto e gli pose a fianco un ufficiale, senza mandargli assolutamente di riguardo. Questa condizione durò pochissimi giorni perchè si ottenne che lo Hill non solo potessero rivedere ad Atene, ma anche che potesse spostarsi per continuare i suoi studi a Corinto. In quell'occasione il terzo archeologo americano presente in Grecia, ossia il Vanderpoole, non fu disturbato perchè abitava ad Anarussi, ma più tardi le autorità tedesche di polizia^{ordinarono} di prepararsi per essere trasferito in Germania. Io mi trovavo momentaneamente in Italia e il Vanderpoole si rivolse al Dott. Enrico Paribeni che mi sostituiva. Questi gli comunicò il consiglio ricevuto dalla nostra rappresentanza di lasciare senza indugio Anarussi, zona di occupazione tedesca, e di trasferirsi ad Atene, zona di occupazione italiana, dove sarebbe stato protetto convenientemente. Il Vanderpoole non seguì il consiglio, ignorando per quale ragione, e quindici giorni dopo ricevette l'ordine di partenza. Tale notificazione coincise col mio ritorno ad Atene e quindi ebbi modo di occuparmi della questione; parlai col nostro plenipotenziario il quale promise che avrebbe provveduto qualora il Vanderpoole si fosse trasferito ad Atene, perchè altrimenti la questione sarebbe rimasta di competenza della polizia militare e tedesca sulla quale non aveva nessuna autorità. Il Vanderpoole neppure questa volta seguì il consiglio, essendo una specie di prigioniero sulla parola e quindi non pot⁵⁰¹⁹ lasciare Anarussi. Mi rivolsi anche al Boehringer perchè inducesse il Ministro di Germania a far pressione sulla polizia tedesca; poco dopo il Boehringer mi comunicò che gli sforzi erano stati vani perchè la po=

essere trasferito in Germania. Io mi trovavo momentaneamente in Italia e il Vanderpoole si rivolse al Dott. Enrico Faribeni che mi sostituiva. Questi già comunicò il consiglio ricevuto dalla nostra rappresentanza di lasciare senza indugio Amarsusi, zona di occupazione tedesca, e di trasferirsi ad Atene, zona di occupazione italiana, dove sarebbe stato protetto convenientemente. Il Vanderpoole non seguì il consiglio, ignoro per quale ragione, e quindici giorni dopo ricevette l'ordine di partenza. Tale notificazione coincise col mio ritorno ad Atene e quindi ebbi modo di occuparmi della questione; peraltro col nostro plenipotenziario il quale promise che avrebbe provveduto qualora il Vanderpoole si fosse trasferito ad Atene, perchè altrimenti la questione sarebbe rimasta di competenza della polizia militare e tedesca sulla quale non aveva nessuna autorità. Il Vanderpoole neppure questa volta seguì il consiglio, essendo una specie di prigioniero sulla parola e quindi non potè lasciare Amarsusi. Mi rivolsi anche al Boehringer perchè inducesse il Ministro di Germania a far pressione sulla polizia tedesca; poco dopo il Boehringer mi comunicò che gli sforzi erano stati vani perchè la polizia aveva assicurato che il Vanderpoole veniva inviato in Germania non per esservi internato ma per esservi scambiato con qualche cittadino tedesco trattenuto in America. Prima di partire dalla Grecia appresi con piacere che il Vanderpoole, rimpietrato, aveva scritto alla moglie di essere in procinto di recarsi in Egitto, in modo da trovarsi più vicino alla Grecia, di cui si prevedeva prossima la liberazione.

Nell'edificio della scuola americana continuarono ad abitare lo Stevens e lo Hill; più tardi essi ospitarono l'archeologo svedese Persson

membro del comitato svedese della Croce Rossa Internazionale per il soccorso alla Grecia e credo qualche altra personalità svedese. Vi furono ospitati anche gli uffici di gestione dello stesso comitato della C.R.I.

Degli scavi etei ad occuparmi in due occasioni. Nei giorni successivi alla dichiarazione di guerra all'America il comandante del corpo d'armata del Peloponneso scrisse una lettera molto risentita alla nostra rappresentanza dicendosi stupito che gli archeologi italiani non avessero preso in consegna gli scavi americani di Corinto, sicché dovetti recarmi a fargli una visita insieme al direttore delle antichità. Non mi fu difficile spiegarli che gli scavi di Corinto erano essiguiti dalla scuola americana, ma che la proprietà e la tutela spettavano allo stato greco e che quindi io nulla dovevo prendere in consegna; ma approfittai del suo interessamento per ottenere che la polizia di Nuova Corinto facesse frequenti perlustrazioni nella zona degli scavi e che fosse stabilito in posto fisso di gendarmi greci a Vasschia Corinto. Gli scavi non soffersero danni, se si eccettua l'abbruciatura di qualche marmo, compiuta durante il passaggio delle truppe tedesche attraverso il Peloponneso nell'aprile 1941; le stesse truppe avevano tentato anche di sforzare la porta del museo e non essendovi riuscite avevano rotto alcuni vetri delle finestre. La casa degli scavi non aveva sofferto danni.

Degli scavi americani dell'Agora stessa mi occupai invece per ottenere dalla polizia che una pattuglia di gendarmi greci facesse servizio di perlustrazione per impedire che la popolazione del quartiere sequestrasse le tavole dell'assito che circondava la zona. L'acceso agli scavi era vietato al pubblico, ma naturalmente io li visitai.

5018

dovetti recarmi a fargli una visita insieme al direttore delle antichità. Non mi fu difficile spiegargli che gli scavi di Corinto erano eseguiti dalla scuola americana, ma che la proprietà e la tutela spettavano allo stato greco e che quindi io nulla dovevo prendere in consegna; ma approfittai del suo interessamento per ottenere che la polizia di Nuova Corinto facesse frequenti perlustrazioni nella zona degli scavi e che fosse stabilito in posto fisso di gendarmi greci a Vecchia Corinto. Gli scavi non soffersero danni, se si eccettui l'abrasione di qualche marmo, compiuta durante il passaggio delle truppe tedesche attraverso il Peloponneso nell'aprile 1941; le stesse truppe avevano tentato anche di eforare la porta del museo e non essendovi riuscite avevano rotto alcuni vetri delle finestre. La casa degli scavi non aveva sofferto danni.

5018

Degli scavi americani dell'Agorà ateniese mi occupai invece per ottenere dalla polizia che una pattuglia di gendarmi greci facesse servizio di perlustrazione per impedire che la popolazione del quartiere esportasse le tavole dell'assetto che circondava la zona. L'accesso agli scavi era vietato al pubblico, ma naturalmente io li visitai molto spesso a scopo di studio. Osservai che erano tenuti in ordine e che i custodi facevano regolarmente servizio. In una delle case degli scavi credo abitasse anche un giovane archeologo greco per meglio tutelarli.

IL DIRETTORE DELLA SCUOLA ARCHEOLOGICA ITALIANA - ATENE

(Prof. Luciano Laurenzi)

Luciano Laurenzi

Art Treasures Safe in German Hands
(NewsDigest N. 1444, 6 April, 1944)

3

C54: DNE, 4.4.44 (19:12) During excavations carried out recently in a square in Salonica, a valuable statue from the time of Constantine the Great was found. The German soldiers carefully dug out the statue after the competent Greek authorities had been informed of its discovery; it is in a good state of preservation. It goes without saying that this statue as well as all art treasures and cultural documents discovered by the German Armed Forces, remains in the possession of the Greek State. After it has been handed over to the Greek authorities, the statue is to be put up in the Pantheon of Galerius (sic)

The event demonstrates anew how the German Armed Forces respect and preserve the cultural treasures in the countries under their occupation, in contrast to the Anglo-Americans who take away and trade the art treasures of southern Italy.

In this connection, a report is of interest saying that the German Armed Forces, during clearance work in the west Grecian town of Ionnina, found the famous Sossimaina Library consisting of more than 6,000 volumes which had been thought lost for many years. The library has been taken to a safe place. It was found in a state of utter neglect in a cellar near the outskirts of the town where it would have been destroyed within a short time by damp and mould. Now this valuable library is again at the disposal of Greek science.

5017

Copies to: 20420 4668 20904

785016

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

6 April 1944

RADIO MONITORING REPORT
NO. 161

RADIO BOMB IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710ECS 1700 APRIL 5

ANTIQUA STATUE FOUND IN SALONIKA

A statue dating back to the time of Constantine has been found in Salonika in the course of excavations made in one of the central squares of the town. The German military authorities handed the statue over to the local authorities.

5016

20904

JAMES H. SHOEMAKER, LT. COL., CMP
MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION
MUNITIONS BLDG., ROOM 28C
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Preliminary Draft

GREECE

(Summary Introduction)

Probably the greatest force in modern Greece is the Greek Orthodox Church, for the Greeks know full well that this institution, more than any other, brought them through 350 years of Turkish oppression, just as it has been the rallying point for the survival of the Greek language and culture for more than three decades of Italian rule in Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands of the Aegean Sea. In the Near East minorities, based generally on religion rather than race, hang together in a way unknown to western Europe, and the Greek Church today still manages to keep the Greeks together as Greeks in Constantinople, Alexandria and elsewhere.

5015

As might be expected of a people with so long and varied a history, the Greeks are enormously proud of certain moments in their past. Some educated elements in the population look back not so much to classical times for inspiration as to the medieval -- to the great period of the Byzantine Empire, or Eastern Roman Empire as it is sometimes called; this Empire outlasted the fall of the Western Roman Empire at the hands of barbarous Germanic tribes by 1000 years, when finally the Turks took Constantinople in 1452.

Remembering the days of Byzantine greatness, the Greeks after World War I managed (thanks to some curious agreements made during the War) to secure the coast of Asia Minor, and from this they eventually launched an imperialist war on the young and vigorous Turkish Republic. Their decisive

been the rallying point for the survival of the Greek language and culture for more than three decades of Italian rule in Rhodes and the Dodecanese Islands of the Aegean Sea. In the Near East minorities, based generally on religion rather than race, hang together in a way unknown to western Europe, and the Greek Church today still manages to keep the Greeks together as Greeks in Constantinople, Alexandria and elsewhere.

5015

As might be expected of a people with so long and varied a history, the Greeks are enormously proud of certain moments in their past. Some educated elements in the population look back not so much to classical times for inspiration as to the mediaeval -- to the great period of the Byzantine Empire, or Eastern Roman Empire as it is sometimes called; this Empire outlasted the fall of the Western Roman Empire at the hands of barbarous Germanic tribes by 1000 years, when finally the Turks took Constantinople in 1452.

Remembering the days of Byzantine greatness, the Greeks after World War I managed (thanks to some curious agreements made during the War) to secure the coast of Asia Minor, and from this they eventually launched an imperialistic war on the young and vigorous Turkish Republic. Their decisive defeat culminated in the famous Smyrna disaster of 1922, when all the Greeks of Asia Minor (where their ancestors had lived for millennia) were expelled to Greece.

This overwhelming disaster brought into being the Near East Relief, an organization set up by the League of Nations, but largely American in its

20904

53

support and presided over by the father of the present Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. The subsequent history of Greece has largely revolved around the problems caused by the necessity of absorbing several hundred thousand poverty-stricken refugees into a country of a few millions; and there has also been a bitter internal struggle between those advocating a monarchy and those favoring a democracy. Roughly speaking, Old Greece has been royalist in its sympathies, whereas New Greece -- the northern areas recovered from Turkey in the Balkan Wars of 30 years ago -- and the refugees have been democratic, but the Nazi conquest has united all sections of the Greeks, at home and abroad, behind their present king.

Because of the extraordinary American generosity at the time of the Smyrna disaster, all Greeks are very friendly to Americans and many of them look upon us as supermen. They are a friendly people by nature, and this trait in their character is enhanced by the fact that so many Greeks have emigrated to America. Almost every village knows some one in America; indeed, there is hardly a village in Greece that does not boast a citizen who has been to America and come back. These returned Greeks are called "Hello Boys," because they frequently descend on a visitor, slap him on the back and say, "Hello Boy, how you like this country?" Thus it is possible for an American to travel virtually anywhere in Greece today and find a friend who speaks his own language.

5014

The Greeks are a simple, peasant race. They are also extraordinarily friendly and happy and honest; it has taken Nazi looting to break down some of these characteristics. No more hospitable people exists, and the foreigner,

recovered from Turkey in the Balkan Wars of 30 years ago -- and the refugees have been democratic, but the Nazi conquest has united all sections of the Greeks, at home and abroad, behind their present King.

Because of the extraordinary American generosity at the time of the Smyrna disaster, all Greeks are very friendly to Americans and many of them look upon us as supermen. They are a friendly people by nature, and this trait in their character is enhanced by the fact that so many Greeks have emigrated to America. Almost every village knows some one in America; indeed, there is hardly a village in Greece that does not boast a citizen who has been to America and come back. These returned Greeks are called "Hello Boys," because they frequently descend on a visitor, slap him on the back and say, "Hello Boy, how you like this country?" Thus it is possible for an American to travel virtually anywhere in Greece today and find a friend who speaks his own language.

501

The Greeks are a simple, peasant race. They are also extraordinarily friendly and happy and honest; it has taken Nazi looting to break down some of these characteristics. No more hospitable people exists, and the foreigner, particularly the American, who comes among them, if he is himself kindly, will find a warm welcome awaiting him. In addition, the Greeks are exceptionally brave and courageous, and passionately devoted to freedom and the rights of the individual. While the world applauded their amazing stand against the

ii-

Axis, some persons were at a loss to understand how so small and poor a nation could victoriously hold off Mussolini's legions, until rescued by Hitler. But the truth is that the Greeks were fired by a religious fury that grew from the wanton Italian attack, in days of peace, on a little Aegean Island at the time of a national festival in honor of the Virgin Mary.

The Greek diet is different from ours, and the life is unrushed, simple, peaceful, agrarian. The peasant's lot is a hard one, though the older men love, in patriarchal fashion, to sit and talk in their wine and coffee shops. When you come to a Greek village, a "Hollo Boy" will appear from nowhere and take you in tow. Trust yourself to him, to the local priest and the mayor. You will be treated royally and will be asked to drink with them and to dine, probably at some fantastically late hour. They will give you everything they have, but that (unfortunately) is now almost nothing.

5013

Everywhere throughout Greece are scattered the ruins of its ancient, classical civilization. The Greeks love these ruins -- the fortification walls that crown so many beautiful hills; the excavated areas; the museums full of objects of varying artistic and historical value. You will wish to treat these ruins, as well as their churches and other public buildings, with the respect becoming a visitor, and thus you will set yourself off from the Nazi conqueror. The way to quicken native morale is to be friendly personally and to exhibit curiosity, if not genuine interest, in relics that are of immense local pride. Besides, many of the things which you will see are of incredible beauty and, taken together, form the evidence for our

peaceful, agrarian. The peasant's lot is a hard one, though the older men love, in patriarchal fashion, to sit and talk in their wine and coffee shops. When you come to a Greek village, a "Hollo Boy" will appear from nowhere and take you in tow. Trust yourself to him, to the local priest and the mayor. You will be treated royally and will be asked to drink with them and to dine, probably at some fantastically late hour. They will give you everything they have, but that (unfortunately) is now almost nothing.

5013

Everywhere throughout Greece are scattered the ruins of its ancient, classical civilization. The Greeks love these ruins -- the fortification walls that crown so many beautiful hills; the excavated areas; the museums full of objects of varying artistic and historical value. You will wish to treat these ruins, as well as their churches and other public buildings, with the respect becoming a visitor, and thus you will set yourself off from the Nazi conqueror. The way to quicken native morale is to be friendly personally and to exhibit curiosity, if not genuine interest, in relics that are of immense local pride. Besides, many of the things which you will see are of incredible beauty and, taken together, form the evidence for our study of the first democracy in Europe and one of the most brilliant episodes in man's history.

GREECE

I

The Importance of Protecting the Antiquities

If the present war -- as we all believe -- is fought for the purpose of rescuing from destruction the things which man holds most dear, the prize possessions from ages gone by must be included in this category. Monuments of the past are so closely bound up with man's aspirations that they may be said to be the material tokens and the symbols of all his struggles. To destroy any of this material is to deprive man of an essential source of his inspiration. The loss of the original documents of the Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence would not put an end to the struggle for the rights of man, but it would mean a spiritual loss of no small magnitude not alone to the two English speaking nations who are the trustees of these treasures but to the whole human race. Likewise, any harm done to the Parthenon in Athens or the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul would be a tragic event to be regretted and condemned by all future generations. Lesser monuments will be less highly cherished, but all are important treasures of the cultural past of civilized mankind. At this time, where neglect on our part might mean the irreparable loss of such treasures, it is particularly encouraging that the War Department contemplates to take the necessary steps for their preservation.

The monuments of Ancient Greece are uppermost in the minds of those who are concerned with the problem of saving all that may be saved. For these monuments belong to the past of every nation

they may be said to be the material source of his inspiration. The loss of the original documents of the Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence would not put an end to the struggle for the rights of man, but it would mean a spiritual loss of no small magnitude not alone to the two English speaking nations who are the trustees of these treasures but to the whole human race. Likewise, any harm done to the Parthenon in Athens or the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul would be a tragic event to be regretted and condemned by all future generations. Lesser monuments will be less highly cherished, but all are important treasures of the cultural past of civilized mankind. At this time, where neglect on our part might mean the irreparable loss of such treasures, it is particularly encouraging that the War Department contemplates to take the necessary steps for their preservation.

The monuments of Ancient Greece are uppermost in the minds of those who are concerned with the problem of saving all that may be saved. For in a very special sense these monuments belong to the past of every nation that has a share in western civilization. They symbolize the successes and the failures that form the pattern of man's progress from savagery to civilized existence, and their preservation is a matter of concern to all

2A

who claim a share in this progress. To us Americans they constitute the material records of the struggle for freedom which began in Athens centuries before our nation was born. We cannot afford to be deprived of any of this material, the loss of which would mean spiritual impoverishment of our own life.

MATERIAL AND SITES TO BE

List of Excavated Sites and Museums

A. The Argolid.

PROTECTED

1. Argos, the capital of the Argolis, is dominated by the high hill of Larissa, on which is a mediaeval fortification and remains of a Mycenaean stronghold. There are no movable antiquities on the hill.

The lower hill of the Aspis has scanty remains of classical times, and at the foot are some Mycenaean tombs, now emptied of their contents.

At the edge of the town is the imposing Greek theater with seats cut out of the living rock, and near by is a Roman bath and other monuments of lesser importance.

5011

Across the road from these buildings a small section of the ancient market place has been cleared containing many inscriptions and architectural fragments of importance. There is a small museum, housed in the town hall, which contains some inscriptions, sculpture, and small objects from the excavations in the city which were carried out by Dutch archaeologists. The important antiquities have been removed to Athens.

A. The Argolid.

1. Argos, the capital of the Argolis, is dominated by the high hill of Larissa, on which is a mediaeval fortification and remains of a Lycenaeon stronghold. There are no movable antiquities on the hill.

The lower hill of the Aspis has scanty remains of classical times, and at the foot are some Lycenaeon tombs, now emptied of their contents.

At the edge of the town is the imposing Greek theater with seats cut out of the living rock, and near by is a Roman bath and other monuments of lesser importance.

5011

Across the road from these buildings a small section of the ancient market place has been cleared containing many inscriptions and architectural fragments of importance. There is a small museum, housed in the town hall, which contains some inscriptions, sculpture, and small objects from the excavations in the city which were carried out by Dutch archaeologists. The important antiquities have been removed to Athens.

2. Tiryns. Isolated hill in the Argive plain, near the road between Argos and Nauplia. This is one of the principal Lycenaeon excavations in Greece. The hill is surrounded by the imposing fortification, and within is the Royal Palace dating from the late Bronze Age. The

A

449
remains are in such condition that damage to walls and floors may easily be done.

3. Nauplia. Important harbor town, dominated by two hills each with medieval fortifications. There is an important collection of antiquities housed in a venerable building at one end of the town square. It contains mostly pottery from the excavations in the Argolis at Tiryns, Lycerac, Asine, and Dendra, also a few inscriptions and pieces of sculpture. It is one of the more important provincial museums in Greece. There are no other classical monuments in Nauplia.

4. Asine: A fortified hill on the seacoast S.E. of Nauplia. The walls date from the fourth and third century B.C. On the slope is a small area of the Mycenaean town cleared by Swedish archaeologists. The walls are crumbling, and damage can be done by merely stepping on them. On a near hill are some tombs cut in the rock. All the movable objects from the excavation are in the Nauplia Museum.

5010

5. Epidauros: The Asklepieion, an extensive spa and health resort of Ancient Greece, excavated by the Greek Archaeological Society. The precinct contains ruins of temples and public buildings, with a large number of inscribed blocks and architectural members scattered about.

On the slope of a hill overlooking the excavations is the ancient theater, the best preserved building of its kind in Greece. There is also a museum containing mostly architectural members and restored sections of ancient buildings. There are numerous inscriptions and some sculpture, but the more important statues were removed to Athens.

ture. It is one of the more important provincial museums in Greece. There are no other classical monuments in Nauplia.

4. Asine: A fortified hill on the seacoast S.E. of Nauplia. The walls date from the fourth and third century B.C. On the slope is a small area of the Mycenaean town cleared by Swedish archaeologists. The walls are crumbling, and damage can be done by merely stepping on them. On a near hill are some tombs cut in the rock. All the movable objects from the excavation are in the Nauplia Museum.

5010

5. Epidauros: The Asklepieion, an extensive spa and health resort of Ancient Greece, excavated by the Greek Archaeological Society. The precinct contains ruins of temples and public buildings, with a large number of inscribed blocks and architectural members scattered about.

On the slope of a hill overlooking the excavations is the ancient theater, the best preserved building of its kind in Greece. There is also a museum containing mostly architectural members and restored sections of ancient buildings. There are numerous inscriptions and some sculpture, but the more important statues were removed to Athens.

The Asklepieion is one of the principal classical sites of the Peloponnese, but it lies removed from the main routes of communication.

48
6. There are some insignificant, though archaeologically important, classical remains on the east coast of the Argolis at Epidaurus and Troezen, and on the island of Poros. There are no collections of movable antiquities at these sites.

7. The Argive Ieraion, at the foot of the hills north of the Argive plains. Extensive site of the sanctuary of Hera, excavated by the American School in Athens. The buildings are poorly preserved, but there are numerous architectural pieces and some inscriptions among the ruins. All the more important objects were taken to Athens. On a hill near by are some rock-cut Mycenaean tombs, some of which have collapsed and become filled up since they were excavated.

500

8. Midea (Modern Dendra). Here some Mycenaean tombs have been excavated. The objects were removed to Athens and Nauplia. Above the town is the imposing fortified hill of Midea, recently excavated by Swedish archaeologists.

9. Mycenae: Chief prehistoric site of the Argolis. The Acropolis is surrounded by a massive wall, and the entrance is through the famous Lion Gate, named after the two Lion figures above the entrance. The wall and the gate were constructed in the fourteenth and thirteenth Century B.C. Within, to the right of the entrance is the royal cemetery, excavated by Schliemann, and on the hill above is the Royal Palace and remains of numerous houses.

On the hill above the citadel is an extensive cemetery.

American School in Athens. The buildings are poorly preserved, but there are numerous architectural pieces and some inscriptions among the ruins. All the more important objects were taken to Athens. On a hill near by are some rock-cut Mycenaean tombs, some of which have collapsed and become filled up since they were excavated.

500

8. Midea (Modern Dendra). Here some Mycenaean tombs have been excavated. The objects were removed to Athens and Nauplia. Above the town is the imposing fortified hill of Midea, recently excavated by Swedish archaeologists.

9. Mycenae: Chief prehistoric site of the Argolis. The Acropolis is surrounded by a massive wall, and the entrance is through the famous Lion Gate, named after the two Lion figures above the entrance. The wall and the gate were constructed in the fourteenth and thirteenth Century B.C. Within, to the right of the entrance is the royal cemetery, excavated by Schliemann, and on the hill above is the Royal Palace and remains of numerous houses.

On the low hills in front of the citadel is an extensive cemetery, containing the so-called Treasury of Atreus, which is in very good state of preservation. There is no museum. Most of the movable objects were brought to Athens, and a few are in the Nauplia Museum.

5 A.

10. Berbati. Small town in the mountains east of Lycenao. Near the town is a Bronze Age site recently excavated. The antiquities are insignificant, and the portable objects have been removed to Nauplia.

B. Arcadia.

1. Tegea. The excavations here are in the town itself, surrounded by the modern houses. Of chief importance is the Temple of Athena Alea, the architect of which was Scopas of Paros, more famous as a sculptor. The building despite its ruinous condition is very important for the history of architecture. There is an ancient fountain near the temple. Much of the material from the building is preserved, lying in disorder about the site.

The only other ancient building that has been discovered is the theater, buried beneath the modern church of Palaeo-Episkopi. Only some insignificant parts of the theater are now visible in excavation pits largely filled up with debris.

4999

The museum contains some of the sculptures from the temple -- the most important pieces were taken to Athens -- and a great deal of other material from various sites in Arcadia.

2. Mantinea - situated in the plain north of Tripolis. There are extensive ruins of the city walls, but only the socle is preserved, the upper part having been built of unbaked bricks. The excavations, which were carried on by the French are almost entirely covered over, and most of the site is now under cultivation.

The building despite its ruinous condition is very important for the history of architecture. There is an ancient fountain near the temple. Much of the material from the building is preserved, lying in disorder about the site.

The only other ancient building that has been discovered is the theater, buried beneath the modern church of Palaeo-Episkopi. Only some insignificant parts of the theater are now visible in excavation pits largely filled up with debris.

4999

The museum contains some of the sculptures from the temple -- the most important pieces were taken to Athens -- and a great deal of other material from various sites in Arcadia.

2. Mantinea - situated in the plain north of Tripolis. There are extensive ruins of the city walls, but only the socle is preserved, the upper part having been built of unbaked bricks. The excavations, which were carried on by the French are almost entirely covered over, and most of the site is now under cultivation.

3. Orchomenos - Ancient site on a hill close to the village of Lividi, north of Mantinea. The important building is an archaic temple, with some very fine column capitals preserved. Higher up the slope are a theater and other public buildings.

46
4. Asea - not far from Tripolis is a little known site, Asea, recently excavated by Swedish archaeologists. The ruins are insignificant, and the movable finds have been taken elsewhere.

5. Megalopolis. The ancient city lies a short distance from the modern town of the same name. The ruins include a very important theater, the Thersilion (an assembly hall), scanty remains of a temple and of the market place lined with colonnades. Not much is now visible, except in the theater and the Thersilion. The excavations were carried on by the British School of Archaeology.

In the modern village is a small museum containing a few objects, of no great value, from various sites.

6. Dimitiana. In the school building is a small collection of miscellaneous antiquities, and some fossils and other curios. 4998

7. Andritsaina - Bassai. There is an important library in the little town of Andritsaina but no antiquities. Andritsaina is the place from which the Temple of Apollo at Bassai is most easily reached. The temple, built by Iktinos, the architect of the Parthenon, is comparatively well preserved, and a wealth of architectural material surrounds the ruins of the building. A shed near by contains a few choice fragments, but the famous sculptured frieze of the temple is in the British Museum. The temple is reached on horseback or on foot, ca. 2 hours from Andritsaina.

cept in the theater and the Thersilion. The excavations were carried on by the British School of Archaeology.

In the modern village is a small museum containing a few objects, of no great value, from various sites.

6. Dimitiana. In the school building is a small collection of miscellaneous antiquities, and some fossils and other curios.

4998

7. Andritsaina - Bassai. There is an important library in the little town of Andritsaina but no antiquities. Andritsaina is the place from which the Temple of Apollo at Bassai is most easily reached. The temple, built by Iktinos, the architect of the Parthenon, is comparatively well preserved, and a wealth of architectural material surrounds the ruins of the building. A shed near by contains a few choice fragments, but the famous sculptured frieze of the temple is in the British Museum. The temple is reached on horseback or on foot, ca. 2 hours from Andritsaina.

8. Lykosoura. This is the site of a famous sanctuary of the "Maid" (Persephone). The excavations, carried on by Greek archaeologists, unearthed a temple and an elaborate altar, the latter in very poor condition, a colonnade, etc. The ancient town on the slope of the

hill above the sanctuary is only partly excavated, and its remains are insignificant. There is a small museum containing the less important pieces of sculpture and other objects from the excavations. The head and a piece of drapery from the cult statues by Demophon are in the National Museum in Athens.

Lykessoura is reached on foot (ca. 1½ hours) from the highway leading from Megalopolis to Kalamata.

9. Mt. Lykaion (4660 foot high). The famous altar of Zeus on the summit and the sanctuary on the slope below were excavated by Greek archaeologists. The ruins, excluding a hippodrome and some public buildings, are not very imposing and the movable objects were taken to museums elsewhere. The site is very inaccessible.

10. Phigaleia - on the western border of Arcadia. The ruins are insignificant, and only exploratory excavations have been carried on there.

C. Laconia.

1. Sparta, prosperous small town, on the site of the ancient city. The excavations, by the British School of Archaeology, have laid bare the ancient theater with some nearby buildings, the sanctuary of Artemis in the river bed, a Roman chamber tomb with wall paintings, and the massive foundations of a building, wrongly called the Tomb of Leonidas, probably a temple.

Below one of the modern houses are some well preserved mosaics

9. Mt. Lykaion (4660 feet high). The famous altar of Zeus on the summit and the sanctuary on the slope below were excavated by Greek archaeologists. The ruins, excluding a hippodrome and some public buildings, are not very imposing and the movable objects were taken to museums elsewhere. The site is very inaccessible.
10. Mithaleia - on the western border of Arcadia. The ruins are insignificant, and only exploratory excavations have been carried on there.

C. Laconia.

4997

1. Sparta, prosperous small town, on the site of the ancient city. The excavations, by the British School of Archaeology, have laid bare the ancient theater with some nearby buildings, the sanctuary of Artemis in the river bed, a Roman chamber tomb with wall paintings, and the massive foundations of a building, wrongly called the Tomb of Leonidas, probably a temple.

Below one of the modern houses are some well preserved mosaics of Roman times.

The Museum contains a valuable collection of sculpture, terracotta figurines, and inscriptions, mostly from the excavations at Sparta. There is also a large collection of lead figures from the near by sanctuary of Helen and Menelaos, and architectural pieces from Amyklai.

2 A 44
The ruins at the two sites, Amyklai and Monelaion, are insignificant.

2. Israli, a small village in the mountains southeast of Sparta, has a local museum containing funeral monuments and miscellaneous objects from the vicinity.

3. Gytheion, the harbor town of Sparta. The only important ruins are those of a small theater excavated by a Greek archaeologist.

There are many other ancient sites in Laconia which have not been excavated, and thus would hardly merit consideration in a report of this kind.

Messenia.

1. Messone, the modern village of Navromati, at the foot of Mt. Ithome. The most imposing ruins are those of the fortification walls of the fourth century B.C., which are unusually well preserved. 4996

The ancient city has been only partly excavated by Greek archaeologists. A small assembly house, and an adjacent building have been entirely cleared, and part of the stadium has been laid bare. A small store room in the village houses some inscriptions and terracotta objects from the ancient city.

2. Halathi, some 10 miles north of Messene, is the site of a prehistoric settlement, recently excavated by a Swedish expedition. Numerous houses and part of the encircling fortification of the town have been cleared.

Nearby are some Mycenaean tombs.

The objects, mostly pottery and stone implements, are housed in a building near the town of Vasiliko, but a few of the more important

There are many other ancient sites in Laconia which have not been excavated, and this would hardly merit consideration in a report of this kind.

10 Messenia.

1. Messene, the modern village of Havromati, at the foot of Mt. Ithome. The most imposing ruins are those of the fortification walls of the fourth century B.C., which are unusually well preserved. 4996

The ancient city has been only partly excavated by Greek archaeologists. A small assembly house, and an adjacent building have been entirely cleared, and part of the stadium has been laid bare. A small store room in the village houses some inscriptions and terracotta objects from the ancient city.

2. Malthi, some 10 miles north of Messene, is the site of a prehistoric settlement, recently excavated by a Swedish expedition. Numerous houses and part of the encircling fortification of the town have been cleared. Nearby are some Mycenaean tombs.

The objects, mostly pottery and stone implements, are housed in a small museum in the town of Vasiliko, but a few of the more important finds were brought to Athens.

3. Nafios Flores. Through the fertile plain of Messenia runs the river Tanaisos, which was personified by the ancients and worshipped

42
as a god. A small temple dedicated to him was excavated a few years ago at Hagios Philoros. Only the foundations, and some of the wall blocks remain.

A large collection of native terracottas, found at the site, are in the museum at Vasiliko, but some bronze figurines from the same site were taken to Athens.

4. Korone, on the coast in southern Messenia, north of the town was found the scanty remains of a Roman house with figured mosaic floors, poorly preserved.

5. Pylos, on the east coast of Messenia, near the historic site of Navarino. Shortly before the outbreak of the war a Greek-American expedition excavated part of a late Mycenaean palace, in which were found a large collection of inscribed terracotta tablets, in a Mycenaean script which has not yet been deciphered. The tablets were brought to the National Museum in Athens. The excavations have not been completed, and only a small part of the palace has been cleared.

There are many unexcavated ancient sites in Messenia.

~~SECRET~~

Thessaly

List of Sites to be Protected

Volo is the site of primary importance. There is a museum with valuable antiquities. Ancient inscriptions have been built into the town hall, works of art are contained within the churches of Hagios (Saint) Theodoros and Hagios Nikolaos.

Demetrios, located some 3 km. east of Volo, near Goritze, is marked by ruined fortifications.

Perseas, with walls and extensive ruins, lies about 3 km. to the southwest of Volo.

Dinali, with an important prehistoric vaulted beehive tomb, lies about 7 km. to the west of Volo.

Velesino, ancient Phocae, with important ruins, is 18 km. west of Volo.

Larissa, with an acropolis on which is a metropolitan church, lies 65 km. west of Volo. On the south edge is an ancient theatre. The museum in the school has many antiquities.

Grennon (Palaeo-Larissa), with ancient ruins, lies about 24 km. to the southwest of Larissa.

Trikkala is some 60 km. west of Larissa.

Atrez (Alifan) and Pelinnacum (Palaeo-Gardiki) with ancient walls and other antiquities lie between Grennon and Trikkala. Pharsala, the site of the important ancient battle of Phar-

There is a museum in the

marked by ruined fortifications.
Peresece, with walls and extensive ruins, lies about 3 km. to the southwest of Volo.

Dimini, with an important prehistoric vaulted beehive tomb,

499
lies about 7 km. to the west of Volo.

Velesino, ancient Pherece, with important ruins, is 18 km. west of Volo.

Lerissa, with an acropolis on which is a Metropolitan church, lies 65 km. west of Volo. on the south edge is an ancient theatre. The museum in the school has many antiquities.

Gannon (Palaeo-Lerissa), with ancient ruins, lies about 24 km. to the southwest of Lerissa.

Trikkale is some 60 km. west of Lerissa.

Atrez (Lifake) and Pelinnacum (Palaeo-Gardiki) with ancient walls and other antiquities lie between Gannon and Trikkale.

Pharsale, the site of the important ancient battle of Pharsalus, is about 70 km. south of Volo. There is a museum in the town and the extensive ruins on the two-peaked hill with many walls covers many works of art. Here are located a museum,

- 2 -

and some ten churches and mosques, a school with antiquities and a Byzantine citadel.

Metzabourne, some 24 km. west of Trikkala, is the site of the famous monasteries of the Meteora with important manuscripts.

Lamia lies on the railroad near the site of Thermopylae. There are a small museum, churches, mosques, and a mediaeval citadel with ancient Greek ruins underneath.

Dioniso, about 25 miles north from Lamia on the way to Pharsala, has old walls, inscriptions, and statues near the church.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Lamia. Contains churches, mosques, and a mediaeval citadel.

4993

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

The economy of life in the villages and away from modern transportation is exceedingly simple. Provisions and accommodations of all sorts are meagre in the extreme.

F The Corinthia

Sites to be Protected

Corinth was the principal city of the Corinthia. Ancient Corinth, however, was not on the site of the modern city, (ca. 10,000 inhabitants), but about 6 km. to the southwest, where there is a village called Old Corinth or Palea-Korinthos. This site has been under constant excavation by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1896. The principal ancient monument, situated roughly in the center of the excavated area, is the TEMPLE OF APOLLO, (seven columns standing), one of the earliest Doric temples extant, the columns being monoliths, and not in drums.

4392

Other important remains are the Fountains of Peirene and Clauke, the Theatre, the Odeon, foundations of several other temples, and a series of shops. Near the excavated area is a Modern Museum, built by the Americans, containing the objects found, principally sculpture, vases, inscriptions, and coins. Many of these are of great artistic or historical importance. There are also two modern houses for the accommodation of the archaeologists taking part in the work.

Acrocorinth, the citadel of the town, rises as a high hill to the south of Old Corinth, commanding the entire district. While the existing fortifications are mostly mediaeval (Byzantine, Frankish, or Venetian), many of them are built on ancient

site has been under constant excavation by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1896. The principal ancient monument, situated roughly in the center of the excavated area, is the TEMPLE OF APOLLO, (seven columns standing), one of the earliest Doric temples extant, the columns being monoliths, and not in drums.

4992

Other important remains are the Fountains of Peirene and Glauke, the Theatre, the Odeon, foundations of several other temples, and a series of shops. Near the excavated area is a modern museum, built by the Americans, containing the objects found, principally sculpture, vases, inscriptions, and coins. Many of these are of great artistic or historical importance. There are also two modern houses for the accommodation of the archaeologists taking part in the work.

Acrocorinth, the citadel of the town, rises as a high hill to the south of Old Corinth, commanding the entire district. While the existing fortifications are mostly mediaeval (Byzantine, Frankish, or Venetian), many of them are built on ancient foundations, and merely serve to rebuild the ancient walls. With in the citadel, there are few remains of antiquity, but mention should be made of the Upper Peirene fountain, a subterranean spring of extraordinary purity. This is in mythology the fountain at which the winged horse Pegasus was wont to drink. In the

district around Old Corinth, remains of a number of prehistoric settlements, dating from 2000 B.C. or even earlier, have been discovered. The finds are kept in the Museum.

Corinth was the seat of the famous Isthmian Games. The remains of the Isthmian sanctuary can be seen just south of the eastern entrance of the Corinth Canal. The stadium where they were held, a theatre, and remains of the holy precinct, are identifiable. Excavations of this area were made by the French in 1828.

The two harbors of Corinth, Lechaean to the west and Cenchraean to the east, can be identified, although little remains aside from the ruins of an ancient quay and of a mole to protect shipping at Cenchraea. It was at Cenchraea that St. Paul arrived at Corinth, and departed for Syria. Between Cenchraea and Corinth traces of the city wall can be seen.

The Corinth Canal, which was completed in 1893 by a French company, was projected several times in antiquity. Scant traces of the paved road over which vessels were previously dragged, and also of an early wall, can be seen.

4991

Perachora, an ancient site, lies to the northwest of the Isthmus, on a spur of land jutting into the Corinthian Gulf. It was excavated by the British School at Athens in the early 1930's.

Sicyon lies about 30 km. northwest of Corinth on the coast of the Gulf. The nearest modern town is Kiaton. The most important ancient building is the Theatre, equipped with a subterranean

ancient building is the Theatre, equipped with a subterranean

The two harbors of Corinth, Lechaëum to the west and Cenchreæ to the east, can be identified, although little remains aside from the ruins of an ancient quay and of a mole to protect shipping at Cenchreæ. It was at Cenchreæ that St. Paul arrived at Corinth, and departed for Syria. Between Cenchreæ and Corinth traces of the city wall can be seen.

The Corinth Canal, which was completed in 1893 by a French company, was projected several times in antiquity. Scant traces of the paved road over which vessels were previously dragged, and also of an early wall, can be seen.

4991

Perachora, an ancient site, lies to the northwest of the Isthmus, on a spur of land jutting into the Corinthian Gulf. It was excavated by the British School at Athens in the early 1930's.

Sicyon lies about 30 km. northwest of Corinth on the coast of the Gulf. The nearest modern town is Kiaton. The most important ancient building is the Theatre, equipped with a subterranean passage. Also of note are a Roman bath, a stadium, a gymnasium, temples, etc.

Nemeæ is situated about 30 km. south of Corinth, and about half-way between Corinth and Argos. The most important monument is the Temple of Zeus, a late Doric structure of the fourth cen-

tury B.C. Excavations were made here by the French School at Athens in 1835, and again in 1912, and by the American School in 1926 and 1927. At last, the ruins of a gymnasium, and a council chamber have been disclosed. Nemea was the scene of the Nemean Games. Slightly to the west of Nemea, at the hill called Tsoungiza, a prehistoric settlement dating about 2000 B.C. is located.

Phlius is situated about two hours' ride by car from Nemea. It is the site of an acropolis or citadel of early date, with interesting polygonal masonry.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Acrocorinth. The existing fortifications of Acrocorinth are mostly mediaeval (Byzantine, Frankish, or Venetian), but many of them are built on ancient foundations and merely serve to rebuild the ancient walls. The present fortress is entered from the west through three mediaeval gates. Most of the houses and other ruins inside appear to be Turkish. There are two ruined mosques and a long building that may have been a barracks. 4990

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

The whole area is subject to frequent earthquakes. In 1928, the city of New Corinth was virtually destroyed; but rebuilding set in at once. Most of the town of New Corinth, therefore, is

Palus is situated about two hours' ride by car from Nemea. It is the site of an acropolis or citadel of early date, with interesting polygonal masonry.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Acrocorinth. The existing fortifications of Acrocorinth are mostly mediaeval (Byzantine, Frankish, or Venetian), but many of them are built on ancient foundations and merely serve to rebuild the ancient walls. The present fortress is entered from the west through three mediaeval gates. Most of the houses and other ruins inside appear to be Turkish. There are two ruined mosques and a long building that may have been a barracks. 4990

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

The whole area is subject to frequent earthquakes. In 1928, the city of New Corinth was virtually destroyed; but rebuilding set in at once. Most of the town of New Corinth, therefore, is of modern construction.

New Corinth, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, has a public library, which is an object of considerable pride to the inhabitants. The Museum of Old Corinth, while important for the antiquities, has both a cultural and economic significance in the eyes of the people.

37
 4 Macedonia

Salonica (or Saloniki), at head of Gulf of Salonica, is an important sea-port and railroad center. On the main street, Via Egeatis, there is a well-preserved Roman arch of Galerius, faced with marble and decorated with sculptures. Many antiquities are to be found in the Church of St. George, and an important museum has been made out of the Yeni Djami, a Turkish mosque near the bay, south of the White Tower. Here are housed works of art from all over Macedonia, including the finds from Olynthus, about 60 km. south of Salonica. Some are in the garden and several in sheds built around the garden, outside the archaeological museum. The churches of St. George, St. Demetrius (with early Christian mosaics, restored since the fire), St. Sophia, and the Mosque of Eski are especially important. To the south of the town two American colleges, Anatolia College and Parra College, have good libraries. On the acropolis there are remains of ancient walls.

Beroea. Verria on railroad 67 kilometers northwest of **4989** Salonica, on the way to Monastir, has important ruins.

Olynthus, near Pyriophyto and Hagios Marinos, some 60 km. south of Salonica, about 7 km. east of Ludenia, are the ruins of Olynthus excavated by Americans, 1928-1938, the only classical city with its houses excavated from the best period of Greek art, the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The excavated houses and buildings on the two hills contain ancient

finds from Olynthus, about 60 km. south of Salonica. Some are in the garden and several in sheds built around the garden, outside the archaeological museum. The churches of St. George, St. Demetrius (with early Christian mosaics, restored since the fire), St. Sophia, and the Mosque of Tski are especially important. To the south of the town two American colleges, Anatolia College and Tarns College, have good libraries. On the acropolis there are remains of ancient walls.

Bercea. Verria on railroad 67 kilometers northwest of Salonica, on the way to Monastir, has important ruins. 4989

Olynthus, near Myriophyto and Hagios Demetrios, some 60 km. south of Salonica, about 7 km. east of Ludenia, are the ruins of Olynthus excavated by Americans, 1928-1936, the only classical city with its houses excavated from the best period of Greek art, the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The excavated houses and buildings on the two hills contain ancient mosaics that have been reburied there. The hills are filled with antiquities.

Neobybaze (Nolivopyrgo), port of Olynthus, lies about 7 km. from Olynthus on the sea. Excavations have been made on the

hills near the sea.

Potidea, near Ludania, has walls just beyond the new canal. There is a museum. Also antiquities are to be found at Athyto, Lene, Oeione on the peninsula of Pallene.

Terone. At south end of peninsula of Terone.

At. Athos. The third peninsula of the Chalcidice, has many monasteries with important ancient manuscripts. At the north end of the peninsula lie the ruins of Acanthus (Trisso).

Polignyros, a capital of Chalcidice, lies north of Olynthus. It has a museum and a private collection. A good paved road leads to Salonica.

Amphipolis (Neochori), lies on a new paved road from Salonica to Navallo; just before it crosses the great Strymon river by a fine modern bridge is a colossal ancient marble lion reconstructed by French and Americans.

4988

Appendix E. - Modern Greece

Salonica. The Churches of St. George, St. Demetrius, St. Sophia, and the Mosque of Paski Djuma are important.

There are two American institutions to the south of the town, Anatolic College and Parna College.

Refugee villages were established in various places following the last war, made up of Greek citizens who had formerly

lived in Macedonia territory. In spite of evidences of oriental

Pellagros, a capital of Chalcidice, lies north of Olynthus. It has a museum and a private collection. A good paved road leads to Salonic.

Amphipolis (Neochori), lies on a new paved road from Salonica to Kavalla; just before it crosses the Great Strymon river by a fine modern bridge is a colossal ancient marble lion reconstructed by French and Americans.

4988

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Salonica. The Churches of St. George, St. Demetrius, St. Sophia, and the Mosque of Esai Djuma are important.

There are two American institutions to the south of the town, Anatolia College and Farms College.

Refugee villages were established in various places following the last war, made up of Greek citizens who had formerly resided in Turkish territory. In spite of evidences of oriental influence the culture is based essentially on membership in the Greek Orthodox Church.

- 8 -

H Thrace

Nevalle, the ancient Neapolis, is the most important city. The small museum has some interesting works of art. There are ancient baths and an aqueduct.

Thasos, an island off Kavalla, has ancient walls, temples, theater, and other buildings excavated by the French, and an important museum in the town of Paleocastro.

Samothrace, another island beyond Thasos, has antiquities excavated by French and Americans.

Philippi lies about 20 km. west of Kavalla near Bereketlou on site of ancient battle of 42 B.C. There are extensive and well preserved ruins of baths, temples, theaters, churches, and other monuments excavated by the French. A modern road from Kavalla to Ceres and Drama passes through the ruins. The ruins of Maroneia and Abdera are meagre but not unimportant.

Drama lies about 25 km. north of Philippi by motor road; it is on the railroad from Salonica. There is a museum.

4987

Seres lies about 165 km. east of Salonica and about 70 km. west of Drama. It contains a good museum of art. The port is Orfaneno, nearby on the sea, with interesting Venetian ruins.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Seres. There are Venetian ruins.

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Samothrace, another island beyond Thasos, has antiquities excavated by French and Americans.

Philippi lies about 20 km. west of Kavalla near Bereketlou on site of ancient battle of 42 B.C. There are extensive and well preserved ruins of baths, temples, theaters, churches, and other monuments excavated by the French. A modern road from Kavalla to Seres and Drama passes through the ruins. The ruins of Maroneia and Abdere are meagre but not unimportant.

Drama lies about 25 km. north of Philippi by motor road; it is on the railroad from Salonica. There is a museum.

Seres lies about 165 km. east of Salonica and about 70 km. west of Drama. It contains a good museum of art. The port is Orphanos, nearby on the sea, with interesting Venetian ruins.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Seres. There are Venetian ruins.

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Thrace shows the effect of a variety of occupations. There is much to remind one of Oriental influences from the time of Turkish ascendancy.

I Achaia.

Kalavryta (ancient Kynaetha). This town, as the name indicates, is a health centre famed for its waters. It was destroyed in antiquity and rebuilt under Hadrian. The remains of the ancient cemetery are located at Salmena, a short distance to the northeast.

The spring Alyseos may be recognized in the modern Kalavrytine to the southwest of the town. Some marbles of the ancient spring are preserved.

Aggium (ca. 11,000 population). The capital of the twelve cities of the Achaean League. This League, which was constituted in the third century B.C., was one of the most significant attempts in Greek antiquity to establish a federal government. While the experiment did not produce permanent results, the ideas bore fruit in subsequent attempts and were not without influence in the framing of the American constitution.

There are evidences of ancient construction, including the mole in the harbor on which the modern mole is built. There are no movable antiquities of importance.

4986

Patras, a modern city of some 61,000 inhabitants built on the site of the ancient city of the same name.

The Roman Odeum of brick, with evidences of marble facing, is the most conspicuous monument. Some architectural fragments remain.

There is a small museum with some ancient sculptures.

Built into the walls of the mediaeval citadel are a number of blocks

Achaean League. This League, which was constituted in the third century B.C., was one of the most significant attempts in Greek antiquity to establish a federal government. While the experiment did not produce permanent results, the ideas bore fruit in subsequent attempts and were not without influence in the framing of the American constitution.

There are evidences of ancient construction, including the mole in the harbor on which the modern mole is built. There are no movable antiquities of importance.

4986

Patras, a modern city of some 61,000 inhabitants built on the site of the ancient city of the same name.

The Roman Odeum of brick, with evidences of marble facing, is the most conspicuous monument. Some architectural fragments remain.

There is a small museum with some ancient sculptures.

Built into the walls of the mediaeval citadel are a number of blocks and columns from ancient buildings, but the extant antiquities of Patras are not of the highest importance.

Kato Aghia, located on the Gulf of Patras, at the western edge of the ancient state of Achaia. It corresponds to the ancient Dyme, which was the

most westerly of the twelve cities of the Achaean League. The acropolis lies to the south of the city.

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Kalavryta. During the Middle Ages when the Morea was divided into a number of sections a castle was built by the Franks. It is now in badly ruined condition.

Aegium. Known during the Byzantine period by the Slavic name, Vestitzo. It experienced the usual vicissitudes of changing administrations.

Patras. In Byzantine times, from the 8th to 10th centuries, refugees fleeing the Slav invasions came to Patras in considerable numbers.

The Kastro is a Venetian citadel occupying the site of the ancient acropolis.

4985

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Kalavryta. The Convent of Haghia Lavra lies to the southwest. It was founded in the 10th century, and played a part in the War of Independence. The Chapel of Haghios Nikolaos contains religious paintings.

The nearby monastery of Megaspelaeon is the largest Greek monastery south of Thessaly. The Greek monasteries, of which the most famous are located on Mount Athos in the Chalcidice, play a significant part in the religious life of modern Greece. The culture of the people is very closely bound up with the Greek Orthodox Church. In fact, this association means more to the common people of Greece today than does the history of classical times. The priests of the monasteries are of a hospitable and courteous

It experienced the usual vicissitudes of changing administrations.

Patras. In Byzantine times, from the 8th to 10th centuries, refugees fleeing the Slav invasions came to Patras in considerable numbers.

The Kastro is a Venetian citadel occupying the site of the ancient acropolis.

4985

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Kalavryta. The Convent of Haghia Lavra lies to the southwest. It was founded in the 10th century, and played a part in the War of Independence. The Chapel of Haghios Nikolaos contains religious paintings.

The nearby monastery of Iegaspelaeon is the largest Greek monastery south of Thessaly. The Greek monasteries, of which the most famous are located on Mount Athos in the Chalcidice, play a significant part in the religious life of modern Greece. The culture of the people is very closely bound up with the Greek Orthodox Church. In fact, this association means more to the common people of Greece today than does the history of classical times. The priests of the monasteries are of a hospitable and courteous temperament. Manuscripts, ikons, and paintings are found in the monasteries.

Aegium (ca. 11,000 population). A modern trading post on the Gulf of Corinth, providing an outlet for exports from Corinth. Railroad station

32
i.
and stores. A modern mole is built on the ruins of the ancient one.

Patras, a modern city of some 61,000 inhabitants. It is the most important port in western Greece and is in fact exceeded in importance only by the Piraeus and Salonica. Important trading center, especially for export of raisins and wine. Head of navigation between Greece and the west. Prior to the invasion it was well equipped with hotel, banking, railroad, and communication facilities.

Church of Iaphios Andrens is built on the site of the Temple of Demeter near the sea.

4984

12 31
Elis

Andravida (ca. 3,000 population) is a small town toward the west of Elis on the coast. Its history and cultural importance is Byzantine and ecclesiastical.

Kyllone (modern Glarentsa) is located on the northern corner of the promontory at the extreme west of Elis.

Boulhioti, the site of ancient Elis, capital of the district, lies on the Peneius river. Excavations have been carried on in 1910 and subsequent years by the Austrian School. Two porticoes and ancient baths have been disclosed. The foundations of a theater are also present.

Pyrgos (ca. 9,000 inhabitants) is built on the site of the ancient Ietrini. Its principal importance is in modern export trade, but it lay on the Sacred Way between Elis and Olympia and was thus associated with the celebration of the ancient festival at the latter place.

Olympia, lying on the Alpheius river at the juncture of the Cladeius, some 20 km. by train from Patras. The situation in the low plain of Pisa, with surrounding hills, is one of extraordinary beauty. The site is of importance for its ancient associations and for the excavations which were commenced by the Germans in 1874 and have been carried on by them from time to time since that date, even, according to report, since the current occupation of the country. The modern settlement is supported very largely by the continuing archaeological interest. Hence damage to the antiquities would tend to deprive the inhabitants of their usual peacetime livelihood.

It is not possible to exaggerate the importance of Olympia for the

years by the Austrian School. Two porticoes and ancient baths have been disclosed. The foundations of a theater are also present.

Pyrgos (ca. 3,000 inhabitants) is built on the site of the ancient Ietirini. Its principal importance is in modern export trade, but it lay on the Sacred Way between Elis and Olympia and was thus associated with the celebration of the ancient festival at the latter place.

Olympia, lying on the Alpheius river at the juncture of the Cladoius, some 20 km. by train from Patras. The situation in the low plain of Pisa, with surrounding hills, is one of extraordinary beauty. The site is of importance for its ancient associations and for the excavations which were commenced by the Germans in 1874 and have been carried on by them from time to time since that date, even, according to report, since the current occupation of the country. The modern settlement is supported very largely by the continuing archaeological interest. Hence damage to the antiquities would tend to deprive the inhabitants of their usual peacetime livelihood.

It is not possible to exaggerate the importance of Olympia for the cultural and scholarly significance that attaches to it. The Olympic Festival was traditionally established in 776 B.C. and the ancient Games celebrated once each four years attracted participants and pilgrims from all parts of ancient Greece. No higher distinction could be gained than

13

successful participation in the contests. The conduct of the Games was governed by an elaborate code and a sacred peace during the time of the Festival testified to the esteem in which they were held.

The excavations at Olympia have produced rich and varied results of two important kinds. The first consists of the disclosure of the foundations, walls, columns and plans of the Sacred Altis, or precinct, within which the permanent structure of the recurring Festival was established. These include such buildings as the Heraeum, or Temple of Hera, the oldest temple of Greece, the Temple of Zeus, the Treasuries, or Communal Houses, of twelve Greek states, built in a row on the north side of the Altis, the Pelopeion, and the Stadium, which lies to the east and beyond the Altis. The foundations of a number of large buildings of the Roman period are also preserved. Thus the architectural and cultural history of ancient Greece from the earliest period to the Roman occupation, covering a span of more than five centuries, is embraced in the excavated Altis.

4982

The second and equally important result of the work at Olympia has been the discovery and preservation of movable antiquities. These consist of the sculptures, dedications, objects associated with the ancient Games, smaller architectural fragments, and so forth. Among these is the Hermes of Praxiteles, a statue which enjoys possibly greater celebrity, if not admiration, than any other that has been discovered in Greece. It is for this reason that the museum at Olympia, or any other buildings in which the movable antiquities may have been stored, are of paramount importance.

These include such buildings as the Heraeum, or Temple of Hera, the oldest temple of Greece, the Temple of Zeus, the Treasuries, or Communal Houses, of twelve Greek states, built in a row on the north side of the Altis, the Pelopeion, and the Stadium, which lies to the east and beyond the Altis. The foundations of a number of large buildings of the Roman period are also preserved. Thus the architectural and cultural history of ancient Greece from the earliest period to the Roman occupation, covering a span of more than five centuries, is embraced in the excavated Altis.

4982

The second and equally important result of the work at Olympia has been the discovery and preservation of movable antiquities. These consist of the sculptures, dedications, objects associated with the ancient Games, smaller architectural fragments, and so forth. Among these is the Hermes of Praxiteles, a statue which enjoys possibly greater celebrity, if not admiration, than any other that has been discovered in Greece. It is for this reason that the museum at Olympia, or any other buildings in which the movable antiquities may have been stored, are of paramount importance.

Other Towns of Elis. There are a number of other sites in Elis that have been identified as ancient communities, but excavations have not yet been systematically carried out in them. At Konti (ancient Lasion), Saulion, and Strovitsi (ancient Lepreon) ancient walls of archaeological significance may be observed.

29

Appendix A. - Mediaeval Greece

Andravida, located to the west of Elis on the coast, was the residence and capital of the princes of the Morea in Byzantine times. The Cathedral of St. Sophia was built by the Franks and it is partly extant.

Clarentsa (ancient Kyllene) lies to the west of Elis. It is the site of Byzantine buildings of importance. The Castle Tornese occupies the summit of Cheionates outside the city. It is one of the most significant buildings of the type. A Byzantine monastery of the twelfth century was built by the Franks. The ruins of a Church of similar plan and dimensions to St. Sophia at Andravida indicate the close connection existing in mediaeval times.

Gastouni (ca. 4,000 population) lies a short distance to the south of Andravida. The important Byzantine Church of Panaghia, built in the 11th century. 4981

Boukhioti (ancient Elis) on the Peneius river. The ruins of the Frankish Castle of Desaugard are of importance.

Naphios Ilias, about 12 km. north of Pyrgos. Site of the monastery of Scaphidia.

Katatolo, a trading port on the coast to the west of Pyrgos. The ruins of the mediaeval fortress of Deauvoir are still to be seen.

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Clarentsa (ancient Kyllene) is a small port on the promontory to the west of Elis. It is a point of embarkation for the island of Zante.

built by the Franks. The ruins of a Church of similar plan and dimensions to St. Sophia at Andravida indicate the close connection existing in medieval times.

Gastouni (ca. 4,000 population) lies a short distance to the south of Andravida. The important Byzantine Church of Panaghia, built in the 11th century. 4981

Bouchioti (ancient Elis) on the Peneius river. The ruins of the Frankish Castle of Deauregard are of importance.

Haghios Elias, about 12 km. north of Pyrgos. Site of the monastery of Scaphidia.

Katalolo, a trading port on the coast to the west of Pyrgos. The ruins of the mediaeval fortress of Doauvoir are still to be seen.

Appendix B. - Modern Greece

Clarentsa (ancient Myllene) is a small port on the promontory to the west of Elis. It is a point of embarkation for the island of Zanto.

Avaiias (Kalitsa), an important town of about 8,000 inhabitants, lies on the south side of the Promontory of Chelonatos. Its importance consists in the export of raisins from Corinth.

28.
15
Haghios Elias, about 12 km. north of Pyrgos. There is an interesting restored Church.

Pyrgos (ca. 9,000 population) is the principal town of the district of Mleia. It is important for the export of Corinthian raisins through Katalolo and Patras. The region is subject to earthquakes.

Olympia, on the Alpheius river, lies some distance to the inland on the east coast. Its modern importance depends principally on the excavations of the sacred Altis, or precinct, and consequently on the visitors who come as tourists or scholars to the site. There is a railroad station, and several hotels.

To be continued

4930

