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

ACC 10000/145/319 20905/A/1 ARCHIVES POLICY - GENERAL

MAY 1942 - AP. 1946

0176

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78501

Ref : 20305/A/1/MFAA

1st April 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Forwarded to you herewith is a copy of the Final Report on Italian Archives, prepared by the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of this Headquarters.

In the period on which we are now entering, the Italian Archives Service, like so many other branches of the national administration, will face urgent problems of post-war reconstruction. This being so, it is possible that you may like to consider the following suggestions, based on the experience of Officers of this Commission who have been concerned with the protection of Italian archives during, and subsequent to, the war.

(1) General. It is felt that the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivii of 1939 are in general highly useful and that, potentially, they place Italy well to the fore amongst European states in the practice and technique of archive administration. In fact, however, you will be aware that there had scarcely been time before the war to implement some of the most important of these provisions - especially those relating to private archives. You may, therefore, feel that the target to be aimed at now is the effective implementation of this law.

(2) Central Archive Authority. In this connection it is clear that the central archive authority of the Kingdom will have great importance, since it will have the responsibility of initiating administrative procedures to render the law effective.

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It also seems clear that the decrees of 21st September and 19th October 1944, which substituted a single responsible official, the Commissary of State Archives, for the former Consiglio, were thoroughly justified by the circumstances of the period. The necessity for rapid, day-to-day decisions and constant co-operation with this Commission rendered highly desirable the temporary concentration of authority in one man; and the success of the measure was assured by the special qualities of Commendatore Re, who was chosen for the position of Commissary.

With the return to normal conditions, it may be that consideration should be given to the restoration of the Consiglio. A carefully selected body of that sort could no doubt have great value, in an advisory capacity and for the determination of broad questions of policy. Even if the Consiglio

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were reconstituted, however, it would appear that the need would still remain for a permanent administrative head of the Archives Service - whether called Commissary or by some other name. You may think it desirable that this position should continue to be held by a professional archivist, and that Commendatore Re's appointment as Commissary should be regarded as establishing a precedent that might very well be followed.

As to the government department to which the Commissary is responsible, and of which his office forms part, the present arrangement which brings him within the Ministry of the Interior has always appeared to this Commission to work very satisfactorily. It is worth adding, however, that from its nature the Commissary's office stands a little apart from any single ministry. It might perhaps be desirable, therefore, that, though within the Ministry of the Interior, he should continue to enjoy a measure of independence and, in particular, should be allowed and encouraged to maintain close contact with the Presidenza del Consiglio.

(3) The Superintendencies. The bulk of the work of post-war reconstruction will necessarily fall on the nine regional Superintendencies, set up by the Law of 1939. This being so, you may wish to consider the possibility of strengthening the position of these recently constituted offices. In particulhr, it seems to be asking a good deal of one man that he should hold the position of Superintendent and Director of an Archivio di Stato at the same time; and you may feel that a solution to the problem could best be found by separating the two offices.

In the event of this separation of functions not being immediately possible, as an interim measure, Secretaries of Superintendencies might perhaps be appointed from among the younger members of the archivists' profession. You would no doubt expect these men to take a great deal of the work of inspection of local and private archives off the Superintendents' shoulders. That would necessitate their being mobile, and it would therefore be most advantageous that each Superintendency should have a motor car at its disposal, as in the case of the Superintendencies of Monuments.

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You may think that a greater delegation of authority to the Superintendents would be in keeping with general governmental policy. The practicability of increasing the Superintendents' powers in this way would depend, however, on the effective reorganisation of their position, as described above.

(4) Staff. It is desired to compliment the Italian Government on its Archives Service, which has deeply impressed officers of this Commission by the efficient way it has functioned in circumstances of great difficulty. At the same time, the fact must be faced that the decentralisation of Italian archives makes necessary a relatively large number of archivists, and that those at present available are in fact a bare minimum. The possibility is therefore mentioned of a full inquiry into methods of recruitment and training , and a consideration of whether salaries can be raised to a higher

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

level. Some action of this kind may perhaps be thought necessary if the profession i to continue to obtain the right sort of men in sufficient numbers.

(5) Modern Administrative Archives. It would not be appropriate to attempt to deal in the present letter with any of the many detailed problems of reconstruction--alike of premises and of actual archives- that will arise during the coming months. One matter is of sufficient general significance, however, to justify mention. As you are aware, the responsibility for the return to Rome of the mass of ministerial archives, carried North by the Fascist Government, was shared between the Commissary of State Archives and Archives Officers of this Commission. The satisfactory nature of this large-scale transfer seems certainly to have been due to its having been carried out under the guidance of professional archivists, whose training and technique is applicable to accumulations of modern documents no less than to repositories of historical archives. Though individual ministries will no doubt continue to administer their own archives of this category, war-time experience would seem to show that the Archives Service can do much, in a supervisory and advisory capacity , to make sure that these important records are as well kept as the more ancient archives of Italy.

Very truly yours,

Signed by C C.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

AEB

Dr. Alcide de Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E .

256

0170

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNP By 785016

Chief Commissioner.

Approval
Attached is submitted for your signature
Information

Please agree. MS 1/4

255

3

Chief Commissioner

Submitted. This is one of the subjects when
in spite of 487 I think we are entitled in the
interests of culture & the rest to render advice unsolicited.

MS 413

MAR 5 RECD
1000

4

E.L.

Jugue, I consider This a good
letter. But would like Mr Polak
to concur

5/6 Left B. & GM
C.S.O. Obtain it Hancock
MS 513

Polak A
Polak B.

6

Your comments on the draft at 6 would
be appreciated - minute from C.S. above 25/1 refers.

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

To Cmdr [illegible]

5/6 Copy B. [illegible] & Gen
[illegible] Obtain it from C.C.
NS 2613

Polad A
Polad B.

6

Your comments on the draft at 10 would be appreciated - minute from C.C. above 25/1 refers.
NS 7/3

E.C.

7

An excellent letter. I am in Agreement & its despatch

8

[illegible]
11/3/46

No comments — Excellent letter. C.C.C.A. 22/3/46
I concur with Polad 1B).

J. Wesley Jones
Mar. 22/46

9.

MFAA Sec
23 Mar.

Draft approved. Please submit for signature.

10.

E.C. Upon Ref. minutes 1, 2 & 6 resp: may this attached be signed by the Chief Commissioner. J.S. Keating 24 Mar. C.C.C.A. Reckins

J.S. 1/4

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

20905/A/1/MFAA

Civil Affairs Section.

1.

As you know, since our first report on Italian Archives was classified Restricted, it was not possible to pass a copy officially to the Italian Government. This circumstance makes it particularly desirable that a letter should be despatched to the Government, summing up our impressions at the end of two years work. I have talked over this possibility with the Commissary of State Archives, who feels that specific recommendations from the Commission would strengthen his hand in the difficult tasks that lie ahead.

At A, therefore, we submit a draft which we suggest that the V.P. may care to send to the Prime Minister to round off their Sub-commission's work on Italian archives. If he agrees + you return the draft to us, we will prepare a letter for signature.

HE Beth Lay
A/Director

MFAA S/C
12th February 1946.

2.

Ex Comm.

M.F.A.A. S/C. - Archives Section - are anxious that a letter on the lines of draft at 1A should be sent to the Italian Govt.
It is desired to round off (with the Italian Govt) that part of the work of the S/C.
Advice has been sought. When you will see that the letter is limited to a copy of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNE No. 78501/6

we, etc. will prepare a letter for signature

HE Field Mayor
A/Director

MFAA S/C
15th February 1946

2

Ex Comm.

M.F.A.A. S/C. - Archives Section - are anxious that a letter on the lines of draft at 1A should be sent to the Italian Govt.
The object is to round off bits of the work of the S/C.
Advice has not been sought. As you will see from the opening para the letter is linked to a copy of the Final Report on Italian Archives. This was sent originally to the Italian Govt. because it was classified "Restricted". It can be downgraded as there is nothing in which the Italian Govt. should not know. The Govt. should have a copy.
The matter should be dealt with on Ministerial level as one of the objects of the letter is to draw attention to the need for support of the Archives Organization Board C.C. be prepared to write the President of the Council on the lines of the draft at 1B?

28/2/46. 1/3 No. 213 M Carr Boyadee
V.P.C.A Section.

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

D-R-A-F-T

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(1) General.

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

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

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

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AAA 1605/14/1

The National Archives
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
Hyde Park, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 7, 1946

Major H. E. Bell, A.E.C.
Headquarters Allied Commission
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
APO 394, New York, N.Y.

Dear Major Bell:

Thank you so much for sending me copies of the M.F.A.& A. Subcommission's Final Report on Italian Archives. I read it with great interest.

To me the report is a story of achievement in preserving the basic records of western culture and civilizations. Everyone who took part in this work can look back with lasting pride to his contribution to the betterment of society during the most terrible of all wars.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing through you to all the members of the Subcommission my thanks for what they have accomplished and my admiration for my colleague Hilary Jenkinson without whom it is doubtful if much could have been done.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Fred W. Shipman

Fred W. Shipman
Director

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

file

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

20905/A/1/MFAA

22 January 46

SUBJECT: Final Report on Archives, MFAA S/C.

TO : The Office of the Executive Commissioner.

1. Two copies of the Final Report on Archives prepared by MFAA S/C are forwarded.

2. May one copy please be transmitted to the Chief Commissioner and one retained for the Executive Commissioner.

M. CARR, Brigadier,
VP CA Section.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

MSB/te

20905/A/I/MFAA

22 January 1946

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Final Report (Parts I and II) on Italian Archives.

TO : AFHQ (G-5 Section).

1. Transmitted herewith are five (5) copies of the Final Report on Italian Archives (Parts I and II) of the Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, HQ Allied Commission.

2. It is requested that two (2) copies be forwarded to:

The Archaeological Advisor
The War Office CA 20 (b)
LONDON

3. It is requested that two (2) copies be forwarded to:

Civil Affairs Division
War Department, WASHINGTON
(1 copy for transmittal to Fred W.Shipman Esq., War Department Advisor on Archives, the Franklin D.Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.)

4. The remaining set is for AFHQ files.

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For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

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

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245

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

JCK

M. CARR, Brig.
VP CA Section

Enclosures: 2 (quintupl.)

(Copy to File 20345 (MFAA))

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

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

20905/A/I/MFAA 21 January 46

Dear Mr. Shipman,

Copies of this Sub-Commission's Final Report on Italian Archives (Parts I and II) have now been despatched through official channels to the War Department.

It strikes me that, in the meantime, you may care to see advance copies, and I therefore enclose three. I need hardly stress that these are forward copies only for your personal information and that the report is not an official document until it reaches you through the normal channels.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you, on behalf of my British colleagues and myself, for the assistance your have given us in the task of preserving Italian archives during the war.

Yours sincerely,

H.E.B.

Fred W. Shipman Esq.,
The Franklin D.Roosevelt Library,
Hyde Park, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Copy to 20345/MFAA

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

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

20905/A/1/MFAA 21 January 46

My dear Mc. Cain,

I send you herewith forward copies of the Final Report. It came off the press to-day as ever is, and now like the medieval sheriff I am saying ET QUIETUS EST and hopeful of going home.

It was nice of you to propose those resolutions to the American Archivists. I liked them very much and wrote appropriately to the Secretary to say so.

New College Oxford, after all the alarms (and the lack of excursions) asked me to join them. That is a simple, short address which you have no excuse for forgetting.

Mr. Bell will be delighted to hear from Mr. Mc.Cain and hopes to renew acquaintance on one side or other of the Atlantic.

Yours ever,

HEB.

Captain W.D.Mc.Cain,
State Department of History
and Archives
Jackson, Mississipi

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Copy to 20345/MFAA

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

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

20905/A/I/MFAA 21 January 46

My dear Jenkinson,

I send herewith three copies of Parts I and II of the Final Archives Report.

Copies will reach you officially, and through the usual channels, in due course. Meantime you will perhaps care to have these advance copies, understanding of course that they are forward copies only and that the report is not official until it reaches you in the orthodox way.

Yours sincerely,

HEB.

Hilary Jenkinson Esq. C.B.E.
Archives Advisor,
The War Office CA 20 (b)
Hotel Victoria
Northumberland Avenue
LONDON W.C.1

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Copy to File 20345/MFAA

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART I : ITALIAN ARCHIVES DURING THE WAR

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

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

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1st January 1946

20905/4/1/ASFIA

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PART I : ITALIAN ARCHIVES DURING THE WAR

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART I : ITALIAN ARCHIVES DURING THE WAR

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By [illegible] NARA, Date 7/25/96

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

20905/4/1/MFAA

1 January 1946

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART I : ITALIAN ARCHIVES DURING THE WAR

Whatever may be the position in international law of the archives of a state that is fought over (it is not clear, for instance, to what extent they may derive protection from certain clauses in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907), no modern state can, in fact, afford to countenance their wholesale destruction. Protective measures may be undertaken with very different motives, good or bad; but some form of protection there is bound to be.

The pages that follow attempt, in general terms, a description of the vicissitudes of Italian archives during the war, and, more specifically, an account of the archives policy of the states concerned - that is, Italy herself, the Vatican, Germany, and the Allied Powers.

An outline survey of the state of Italian Archives at the close of the war forms Part II of this report.

I. ITALY

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I. ITALY

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(1) PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

At the outset of war, Italian archives, whatever dangers they might face, nevertheless appeared to enjoy two advantages - first, that there was in Italy a relatively large number of state archivists; second, that as late as 1939 consolidated archives legislation had been passed, which was remarkably inclusive in its provisions. It is worth considering to what extent these factors did actually operate advantageously.

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The apparently large number of archivists available was, as a matter of fact, illusory. It is true that the decentralisation of Italian archives, deriving from the time when Italy was composed of separate states, meant that there were more archivists than, for instance, in Great Britain, where the Public Records are centralised. On the other hand, the decentralised system is not economical of personnel, and, if the total number of archivists was greater, so also was the need for them. Shortage of archivists, indeed, was a serious problem in Italy. It had begun to be noticeable even in the years before the war. Low salary rates had been responsible for a drift out of the profession into university teaching, and in 1939 racial discrimination had deprived Jewish archivists of their positions. With the coming of war, military service demanded some of the younger men (three of whom later became prisoners of war in Allied hands); again, Nazi-Fascist persecution accounted for the death of two members of the profession.

On the second point, the advantage of the 1939 archives legislation was more apparent than real. The Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno was potentially a law of great value. It consolidated a good deal of earlier, piecemeal legislation regarding the state archives, instituting the Consiglio Superiore and Giunta at the Ministry of Interior, from which these archives were to depend. More important, the act included provisions for the safeguarding of semi-public and private archives which, if implemented, would have put Italy, in this connection, well to the fore amongst European states. Nine Archives Superintendencies were created (at Torino, Genova, Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples and Palermo), and the very wide powers of inspection etc., with which they were endowed, gave promise of an archives policy that might be truly national in its scope. In fact, however, this high promise was never realised. Superintendents were appointed, but the war had begun before they were well settled in their new positions or generally engaged in the exercise of their functions.

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These points have been made because they are an essential background to the work achieved by the Italian Archives Service during the war. The heavy calls made by the exigencies of war on the Italian archives administration were met by staffs numerically depleted, whose position, though strong on paper, had not been established in fact. That so much good work was done during the war period was due to the strong Italian tradition of archive conservation. The influence of this tradition extended beyond the state archives, staffed by

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highly trained men, down to the smallest communal and notarial archives, looked after perhaps by the local uomo studioso. Basically, the reason why a great many archives were preserved during the war was that Italians were not lacking who thought them worth preserving.

(2) AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS : EVACUATION TO DEPOSITS

From what has already been said, it will be clear that a general account of protective measures organised by the Italians is not possible: these varied from one locality to another, and indeed each archive had its own separate history. That was true, too, with regard to the policy of evacuation and establishment of deposits; such a policy might be initiated and ordered by the central authority, but the effectiveness with which it was implemented depended on the archivists on the spot.

Air raid precautions were carried out, in the state archives at least, from the time of the Abyssinian War onwards. Early in 1941, danger of bombardment from the air led to a general policy of evacuation. In one way, Italian state archives were fortunately placed for evacuation. The principal problem in transfers of this sort is what to take and what to leave behind, for the splitting up of series, in order to put in safety what is most ancient and valuable historically, is undesirable on many grounds. In Italy, however, that question arose much less strongly than it did in other countries, owing to the existence in many archives of a fondo diplomatico, which already contained the oldest documents and provided a suitable start for transfer. (See Appendix, 1)

For the rest, evacuation by classes, or parts of classes, of archives continued throughout 1943. Some idea of the vast movement of records involved is gained from the simple statement that all, except one, of the Archivi di Stato, and most of the Sezioni di Archivi di Stato, established deposits - many of them more than one, and the Archivio di Stato of Torino as many as six. The difficulty of securing premises that were suitable, and, when these were found, of

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The justification of the general line of policy of evacuation to depositi is in the number of archives that ended the war with buildings damaged or destroyed and actual records safe. On the other hand, what had been an excellent precaution against bombardment from the air was less effective as the campaign proceeded, for many of the depositi were

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peculiarly vulnerable when it came to ground fighting. Considerations of this sort led certain Directors to arrange for the return of deposits (e.g. at Lucca), and more would have been brought back to parent repositories had transport for the purpose been available. Lack of transport, too, prevented inspections from being made as frequently as was desirable, and physical conditions in some deposits deteriorated.

(3) CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIED ARCHIVES OFFICERS

Co-operation of the Italian Archives Service with Allied Archives Officers was excellent throughout. It is described in some detail at IV (8) and (10) below.

II. THE VATICAN

(1) BASIS OF PRESENT ACCOUNT

A good description of the measures taken by the Vatican for the protection of Church archives was written by Professor Giulio Battelli, and appeared in Ecclesia, March 1945. Other details are available in the publication, Libraries Guards of the Vaticane during the Second World War. These sources have been supplemented, for the purposes of the present account, by additional material supplied from time to time by the Vatican.

(2) INDEPENDENT PROTECTIVE ACTION TAKEN BY THE VATICAN

The Librarian and Archivist of the Holy See, Cardinal Giovanni Mercati, held the view (later to be a main point of the policy laid down by the Allied Archives Advisors) that effective protection of archives depends on preliminary listing of what it is desired to protect. He therefore undertook the preparation of what, if circumstances had permitted its completion, would have been a census of Italian ecclesiastical archives. In November 1942, he issued to all dioceses

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Parallel with this general inquiry, commonsense precautions were being taken in the Vatican itself. There, the likelihood of bombardment was always recognised to be small, but the separation of the best things of both Library and Archive into the so-called Reserve, and the storing of these in special safety, was a wise precaution - happily, of course, unnecessary in the event.

(3) PROTECTIVE WORK IN CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANS

With the development of the war after September 1943, protective action, especially where fighting was likely to be fiercest, along the main line of the Allied advance, became urgent. The Vatican Secretariat of State therefore made an agreement with the German Ambassador that measures should be taken at once to put in safety those archives that stood in greatest danger. To implement this, between December 1943 and May 1944, Professor Battelli of the Vatican Archive made a series of visits, mainly in the company of German Kunstschutz officers, to thirty-seven separate towns and villages. In these he either satisfied himself that everything possible had been done on the spot, and that the archives were in reasonable security, or, if conditions were unsatisfactory, offered to arrange transference to the Vatican; in this latter connection, another consideration was, of course, the instrinsic value of a particular archive.

As a result of Professor Battelli's tours, the following archives were transferred to the Vatican for safekeeping - Anagni, parts of the Archivio Capitolare and the Archivio Vescovile, and selected documents from the Seminario; Frascati, the Archivio Vescovile; Gaeta, parts of the Archivio Capitolare, including documents from Itri; Montefiascone, parts of the Archivio Capitolare and the Archivio Vescovile; Tarquinia, parts of the Archivio Capitolare; Velletri, the Archivio Capitolare and some volumes of the Archivio Vescovile; Veroli, parts of the Archivio

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In the Marche, to which Professor Battelli also extended his visits, it was apparent that there were important Church archives which it would not be practicable to move to Rome. There was, therefore, for a time a plan to con-

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centrate these in Assisi, but this was not put into effect, since local arrangements were thought to provide sufficient security.

(4) CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALLIES

With the war zone moved further north, the need was to organise recovery of records where repositories had been damaged or destroyed. In this connection, from June 1944 onwards, the Vatican authorities worked in the closest co-operation with the Allied Archives Officers, with whom Professor Battelli undertook tours to the principal centres in Lazio, Campania, Umbria, Marche and Toscana, a total of thirty-nine places being visited.

Details of the survey of Church archives, carried out by the Vatican at the request of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, will be found at IV (10) below.

III. GERMANY

(1) BASIS OF PRESENT ACCOUNT

The description that follows of German activities in connection with Italian archives is based on interrogations of certain of the Kunstschutz and other personnel who were engaged in this work; on documents found in the files of the Kunstschutz; and on evidence of members of the Italian and Vatican Archive Services.

(2) OPERATIONS BASED ON ROME; NOVEMBER 1943-MAY 1944

During the Autumn of 1943 protective work started, under Sonderführer Hagemann, formerly of the German Historical Institute in Rome, and SS Lt. Scheibert. Properly

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(2) OPERATIONS BASED ON ROME, NOVEMBER 1943-MAY 1944

During the Autumn of 1943 protective work started, under Sonderführer Hagemann, formerly of the German Historical Institute in Rome, and SS Lt. Scheibert. Properly speaking, however, there existed no effective organisation until November, when the Kunstschutz was set up, initially under the direction of Major Evers. As was the case with the parallel Allied organisation, the personnel originally allocated to the Kunstschutz were mainly art historians or archaeologists; and, again as occurred with the Allies, an archivist was subsequently added to the establishment, Dr. Gottfried Lang, formerly of the German Historical Institute in Rome, being specially charged with the care of libraries and archives from January 1944.

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The work done during this period in a limited area was effective. Protective notices were posted on repositories, inspections were carried out to check up on precautions taken and, where judged necessary, archives that were at once important and vulnerable were evacuated to positions of greater security. In this way, the Archivi Comunali of Tuscania and Viterbo were transferred to the Archivio del Regno in Roma; and the best mss. of the Archivio Comunale of Anagni were moved to the Vatican.

The most extensive transfers undertaken at this time were, however, of Church archives. Consequent upon the agreement between the Vatican and the German Ambassador for protective measures to be taken at once, a series of visits was undertaken - first to the area between Rome and the Garigliano, and later to other exposed regions. The evacuation of archives that resulted has already been described in the account given of Vatican activities. What should be stressed here, however, is that this work had full German co-operation, and that the transport necessary for it was sometimes furnished by the German Command. Particularly important, as already mentioned, the archives removed from Montecassino Abbey by the Hermann Goering Division were finally transferred to Castel Sant'Angelo, after being in German hands for nearly two months. Of the personalities involved in these early stages of the work, Professor Battelli states that Major Evers and Lt. Scheibert "hanno compiuto il loro ufficio con sincero interessamento di studiosi"; and Dr. Lang, who was well known to both Vatican and state archivists as a bona fide scholar, was certainly a good choice for the position of archivist.

(3) THE MAYER PLAN, FLORENCE, APRIL-JUNE 1944

If somewhat limited in its scope, the archives work of the Kunstschutz might, in the spring of 1944, have been said to be developing satisfactorily. In Germany, however, it was apparently thought otherwise, and on existing German-

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The direction of this plan was to lie in the hands, not of the Kunstschutz, but of Professor Theodore Mayer, the director of the Monumenta Germaniae Historica and of the German Historical Institute in Berlin. Fortunately, after

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visiting Italy early in 1944, Professor Mayer was persuaded of the absurdity, and indeed the impossibility, of realising these ideas - and of the danger of attempting to do so. An interesting memorandum that he wrote on 1st April shows that, on the one point, he had decided in favour of protection either on the spot or in local depositi, and, on the other, that for transfer of documents to Germany he proposed to substitute a large-scale photographic programme. He took the occasion in this same paper to expound at some length the very proper archive doctrine that individual documents should in principle not be separated from the series of which they formed part. (See Appendix, 2).

Even this modified scheme demanded a very considerable expansion of personnel, and organisational change. At a meeting held at Verona on 5th April and attended by Professor Mayer and by H.V. Abt. Chef and SS Standartenführer Langsdorff (by that time the Director of the Kunstschutz), responsibility for Italian archives passed to the German Historical Institute in Rome, one of whose members, Professor Bock, was to assume direction during periods when Professor Mayer was absent. Liaison was to be maintained with the Kunstschutz, which was to remain as the link with the German Army. (See Appendix, 3).

It is difficult to see what function the new organisation really had. Professor Bock set up in Florence, where on 17th April he was joined by Dr. Opitz. Contacts were made with personnel of the Italian Archives Service - the Superintendent (Professor Panella), and the Directors of Pisa, Siena and Arezzo: Professor Opitz visited the last-named place. A certain amount of information about these archives, and about some of the greater private archives of Tuscany, was obtained; but there is no evidence to suggest that any executive action, arising out of the details received, was taken. Nor does the plan for a photographic record appear to have gone ahead.

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In fairness to the persons concerned, it should be said that judgement, on the present incomplete record of their activities, must be reserved. It is hard, however, to escape the impression that the experiment proved a very damp squib. When the Allied Archives Officer entered Florence in August, he naturally raised the question of what had been done by Professor Meyer and Dr. Bock:- "The presence of these gentlemen, said the Director, did neither harm nor good, and was ineffective". The same idea was perhaps in the mind of Dr. Leffel, the Generaldirektor of the German Staatsarchiv when (July 1944) he wrote to Professor Langsdorff - "It is a pity that precious time has passed during which material would have been put in safety, if incompetent persons had not taken over the protection of archives".

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(4) EMILIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA, MAY 1944 ONWARDS

In the northern regions of Italy, ther was a return to the methods previously used around Rome. The deposit of the chapter library and archives of Verona, at Erbezzo, was provided with a protective notice, and in October Gefr. Lehmann-Brockhaus was responsible for the transfer of the records to the Biblioteca Marciana at Venice. In the meantime, Dr. Long had come north and was once again active. He made tours of the principal archives and their deposits, including amongst visits of this kind Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Como, Torino and Genova, advising on physical conditions and posting protective notices. Certain private archives were also included in the scope of his survey. At this time too, Sonderführer Hagemann, although his official duties were now in connection with Army Education and Information, appears to have assisted.

But if the methods were the same as those used six months previous in Rome, the results were less effective. In spite of the efforts of the Kunstschutz, the very important deposits from the Archivi di Stato of Bologna and Modena were both occupied by troops and serious damage done. Although under these circumstances, Professor Concetti of the former archive requested the return of the Bologna records as early as August 1944, it was not until March 1945 that the transfer finally took place - by which time the risk of damage on the road was enormous. At the Genova deposit (Castello Becchi di Treccai, near Torriglia), the Kunstschutz did enjoy a success, occupying troops being withdrawn in March 1945. On the other hand, a threat to the deposit of the Archivio Arcivescovile of Torino at Rivoli developed. This led to the proposal for a new staff order on the whole subject of archives (see Appendix, 4); but there is no evidence that such an order was in fact issued.

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In this final period of the Kunstschutz, there arose again the old, vicious idea of removal of records to Germany, special instructions being issued, on 6th September 1944, by the Generaldirektor of the Staatsarchiv for the locating and securing of

(a) All Viennese archives surrendered to Italy under the Armistice Commission of 1918, the Treaty of St. Germain, and the various agreements of 1919, 1920, 1922 and 1924.

(b) All items in North Italian archives which, from their bearing on Austro-Italian relations, would be of importance to German historical research.

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(c) A special group of archives of genealogical interest to the German Police (SD), which were said to be stored in the cellars of the Doge's Palace in Venice.

About the same time, a certain Dr. Sokoll visited Milan from Vienna, charged with the task of locating particular archives thought to be in deposit at Monza. Dr. Sokoll was unsuccessful, and Dr. Lang does not appear to have lost any sleep over his failure to find what he wanted. In fact, Dr. Lang behaved well, ignoring the general order and giving no more than nominal co-operation in the first specific application of it. From the whole of Northern Italy, excluding the frontier areas where there was a very different story, the only removal reported is of the Gordon Craig theatrical archives from Verona to Bad Aussee. This was carried out by the Kunstschutz in September 1944, on orders from the Commander of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD at Verona (Dr. Weigle).

(5) THE FRONTIER AREAS

Archives in the north and north-eastern frontier areas of Italy did not fall within the scope of the arrangements so far described, but were separately provided for within the local German administrative organisations - the Operationszone Alpenvorland, which covered the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno, and the Operationszone Adriatisches Küstenland, which included the provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Quarnero and Laibach. The two administrations were separate and operated independently.

(i) The Operationszone Alpenvorland

In September 1943, Professor Franz Huter was appointed Director of the Archivio di Stato of Bolzano, and also charged with the supervision of the Archivio di Stato at Trento and of archives generally in the

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In September 1943, Professor Franz Huter was appointed Director of the Archivio di Stato of Bolzano, and also charged with the supervision of the Archivio di Stato at Trento and of archives generally in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento. Professor Huter, born in Bolzano, while it was still Austrian, had a purely Austrian background. He had served for fourteen years in the Haus- Hof- und Staatsarchiv of Vienna, and had been professor at the University of Innsbruck. In his new appointment he was - in fact, if not in name - archives advisor to the Oberester Kommissar, Gauleiter Franz Hofer.

The main trend of policy in this area was a transfer of archives to deposits suspiciously close to the Austrian border - castles Campo Tures, S. Brixmo, Scena and Bruneco received the best things from the Archi-

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vio di Stato of Bolzano; Castle Scena the archivi comunali of Bolzano and Merano; Castle Campo Tures the archivio comunale of Bressanone; most significant of all, in December 1942 Professor Huter ordered the removal to Campo Tures of eighty-four chests of archives from the Archivio di Stato of Trento, which up to that time had been held in the castle Buonconsiglio in Trento. Professor Huter asserted that all these transfers were made to save the archives from the danger of bombardment, and was at pains to point out that all the deposits were located in Italian territory. The drift towards the frontier was, however, unmistakable, and it is difficult not to believe that eventual seizure by Germany was intended. Another interesting line of policy was that by which the Preture were given back their own archives, although elsewhere these have been held in Archivi di Stato since as long ago as 1899.

A very extensive work of photography of archives was also carried on by Professor Huter - indeed he was engaged on this task from a date very much previous to his being charged with the care of the archives. In the course of two years, 1941-3, he had the assistance of one other scholar, named Kramer, and of at least six photographers. At first they worked the large ecclesiastical archives, and then parochial archives; only in the Autumn of 1942 were they able, after strong local opposition, to extend their researches to the archivi comunali. The connection of this work with the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Landes und Volksforschung is not yet clear; but that the whole had a political significance seems highly likely. Professor Huter stated that the great part of the films was sent to the Reichsgippenamt at Berlin for developing and retention; a smaller quantity went to Innsbruck.

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(ii) The Operationszone Adriatischer Küsterland

Direction of policy in regard to archives was in the hands of Abteilung V (Wissenschaft und Unterricht) of the Oberster Kommissar at Trieste. Up to date, evidence is lacking of the policy pursued by the first head of this section, Dr. Friedrich Schmidt. But the plans of Dr. Heribert Huber, who succeeded him in March 1944, are all too clear.

During Dr. Huber's administration, the Atti dei Tribunali dalle Miniere di guerra austro-ungarica di Pola (1908-1918), and the fogli matricolari militari of the same fonds, were transferred to Vienna. Moreover, a large-scale proposal was formulated for the creation at Klagenfurt, in the Institute for Carinthian Research, of an archive

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consisting of all modern and historical documents of importance for the study of the Operationszone. This was to be under the direction of a certain Dr. Walter Pressacher, professor at the Oberschule in Villach, and Dr. Huber issued instructions to all heads of provincial administrations to locate and secure archives, noting those that were important for the study of the Operationszone for Deutschtum in the region or as throwing light on the connections between Carinthia and the south. (See Appendix, 5 (a) and (b)).

In fact, owing to wartime difficulties, this ambitious programme was not implemented. An effort was made to remove the Archivio Morelliano of Gorizia. On 17th November 1944, twelve cases of records from this archive were, in fact, despatched by Dr. Franz Xavier Zimmermann, representative of the Institute for Carinthian Research at Gorizia, to Dr. Pressacher at Tarvisio. The excuse given is the usual one - that the move was undertaken to safeguard the documents. Actually, they got no further than a barrack at Lusenitza, near the Austrian frontier, where they were abandoned at the time of the German collapse. Part of this material was later located, after being subjected to further moves, by an Allied Archives Officer, acting in conjunction with a local Partigan Leader. A similar plan to save the Archivio Notarile of Udine became impossible after the building which housed it received a direct bomb-hit in February 1945. It is worth noting that initiative for recovery work in this archive was taken by Frau Handstaengl, a member of the Abteilung Denkmalschutz - a body which was apparently only concerned with archives when they were damaged by bombardment and stood in need of recovery or structural repair.

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IV. THE ALLIED POWERS

(1) ORGANISATION AND SCOPE OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Within the framework of Allied Military Government, measures for the protection of archives were even more closely associated with arrangements for the safeguarding of monuments and fine arts than was the case in the parallel German organisation. The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission had the same responsibility towards Italian archives as it had towards the country's monuments and fine arts.

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From the academic point of view, exception might no doubt be taken to the bringing together in one organisation of functions so diverse. In fact, however, the union of the two separate activities came about naturally enough. In the first Sicilian phase, Monuments and Fine Arts Officers undertook the protection of certain repositories of ancient archives. Later, on the recommendation of the Archives Advisors of the U.S. War Department and British War Office, who visited Italy early in 1944, protective measures were extended to cover all archives, modern as well as ancient; and at that time it was decided that the existing organisation, suitably strengthened, should assume this wider responsibility.

So it came about that the archives side of the Sub-Commission's work grew . That its development placed a considerable strain on an already overworked body is beyond doubt. On the other hand, specialist personnel were made available to undertake the bulk of the field work in connection with archives, and to advise the Director on technical matters affecting policy.

(2) PERSONNEL

Details of the personnel who, at various dates during 1944-5, were assigned or attached to the Sub-Commission for work on archives are as follows:

Archives Advisors

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., Secretary of the Public Record Office and Archives Advisor to the War Office: February to May 1944, August to September 1944, June to July 1945, October to November 1945.

Mr. Fred W. Shipman, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N.Y., and Archives Advisor

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Archives Officers

Captain T.H. Brooke, R.N.R.N.C., an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records: April 1944 to May 1945.

Captain (later Major) H.H. Ellis, R.N.V.R., an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records: May to November 1944.

Captain W.D. McCain, U.S.A.C., Director, Department of History and Archives, State of Mississippi: August 1944 to September 1945.

Major H.E. Bell, A.D.C., Lecturer in Modern History, University of Durham, and formerly of the Public Record Office: December 1944 to date of present report.

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In particular it is necessary to stress the very great value of the work of the two Archives Advisors, Mr. Jenkinson and Mr. Shipman, who not only put their wide experience at the disposal of the Sub-Commission but also gave the whole subject of archives much-needed prestige. Mr. Jenkinson's memorandum of 30th April 1944 on the duties of archivists attached to the Sub-Commission, and a similar paragraph in Mr. Shipman's First Report as Temporary Archives Adviser, sketched in outline the policy that was subsequently followed. (See Appendix 6 (a), (b)).

(3) ARCHIVES AND THE ARMY: INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Against many of the hazards to which archives were subject in the course of the Italian campaign it was difficult to make general provision. In one connection, however, the duty of the Sub-Commission was absolutely clear: itself a part of the invading forces, its first responsibility was to prevent destruction or dispersal of archives by occupying troops.

This implied the issue, through normal military channels, of instructions to formations. The principal archive repositories were included in the "historical buildings", requisition of which was strictly controlled by A.F.H.Q. Administrative Instruction No. 10, dated 30th March 1944. Equally important, para. 11 of the same Administrative Instruction forbade the destruction or dispersal of all collections of archives wherever found. It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of this Administrative Instruction, and of A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memoranda No. 54, dated 6th December 1944, and No. 20, dated 3rd April 1945, which successively amended, and (so far as archives were concerned) strengthened, the original order. In effect, these instructions gave the Sub-Commission a Locus standi; consequent upon their issue, it was able to intervene, when occasion demanded it, to prevent unnecessary risk of damage and loss. (See Appendix, 7 (a), (b), (c)).

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As has been indicated above, in the instructions so far described archives were treated alongside of monuments and similar provisions governed the protection of both. With the imminence of the advance into Northern Italy, however, the special need to safeguard deposits of archives on the line of advance led to the issue of separate, and specific, instructions on the subject of their preservation. A.F.H.Q. letter dated 22nd February 1945 laid down that, except where military operations necessitated their use, all buildings housing archives were to be put out of bounds to all troops. (See Appendix, 8).

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In an effort to reach the individual soldier as well as the orderly room, and to explain the practical significance of archives, an article entitled Not For Salvage was inserted in the Army Bureau of Current Affairs periodical War, No. 82, dated 29th November 1944.

(4) LISTS OF ARCHIVE REPOSITORIES

If the aid of the Arabs was to be enlisted in securing the protection of archives, it was reasonable, and indeed essential, to make available a clear statement of what it was desired to protect. In other words, the construction and issue of lists of Italian archives were clearly necessary.

As early as August 1943, a list of the most important repositories had been compiled by Dr. Ernst Posner for the Committee of the American Council of Learned Societies on Protection of Cultural Treasures in War areas. Under the headings Address, Official Head, Holdings, Building, this gave much valuable information. Its existence facilitated the inclusion of archive repositories in the Sub-Commission's Lists of Protected Monuments, issued May-August 1944.

There remained, however, a considerable difficulty. So far as monuments were concerned, the Sub-Commission proceeded on a basis of rigid selection: it sought to protect, and preserve, the best. From their very nature, archives, on the other hand, demanded a different treatment. Apart from the great historical collections, many categories of regional and local records, often still current, were of such importance either for historical purposes or for the conduct of the war and the reconstitution of civil life that their protection was a matter of urgency. Since these could not be included in the Lists of Protected Monuments without 239 [illegible] the distinction between monuments and [illegible]

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The resultant brief Memorandum with Appendices and Lists on the Protection of Italian Archives contained a summary classification of all Italian archives; a list of ancient civil and ecclesiastical archives, arranged in alphabetical order of places for each of the eighteen regions of Italy; and a description of the most prominent classes of modern public archives, with an indication of where these were to be found. The relevant sections of this list were placed in the hands of A.M.G. Regional and Provincial Commissioners; copies were also held by all officers of the Sub-Commission, and the list was in fact the basis of subsequent field work. Additions to it were made from time to time as fuller information became available.

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(5) FIELD WORK: DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL & AREAS COVERED

A major preoccupation of the Sub-Commission was the disposition of the very limited number of Archives Officers held on its strength so as to secure the maximum coverage of archive repositories. What was done in this connection can best be described under three heads:

(i) Sicily and South of Italy, April-May 1944

Tours were made by Mr. Shipman, Lt. Jenkinson and Captain Brooke through Sicily, Calabria, Puglie, Lucania, and the liberated part of Campania. During these, it was not only possible to give valuable assistance locally, but also to obtain an impression of the kind of needs that would be met with in the area further north.

(ii) Rome and Central Italy, June 1944-April 1945

Captain Brooke entered Rome on 5th June 1944. It was immediately apparent that, though the great archive collections of the city had escaped damage, his continued presence was desirable, both to deal with pressing questions connected with the archives of the ministries, and to maintain day-to-day contact with the central Italian archives authority and with the Vatican.

It was therefore arranged that the other Archives Officer, Captain Ellis, should be responsible for up-the-road work, being attached to either 8th Army or the 5th Army as circumstances demanded, while Captain Brooke maintained contact in Rome and was responsible for follow-up work as the armies moved on. This plan, one up-one down, was persisted in until the final great advance of April 1945, and worked extremely well. Subsequent to the transfer of Captain Ellis to another theatre of operations in November 1944, Major Hull succeeded to his duties in the forward areas - though not, unfortunately, to his exact position, since the Sub-Commission was unable to secure

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During this period, Captain McCain, who joined the Sub-Commission in August 1944, was attached to the Intelligence Collecting Unit, and with them and in Rome made plans for safeguarding deposits of ministerial archives in the North.

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(iii) Northern Italy, April-August 1945

Major Bell entered Bologna on 21st April 1945, and was thereafter responsible for archive matters in Emilia and Venezia Regions, also making one tour of the principal repositories of Piemonte. Captain McCain went to Lombardia Region on 9th May, where, in addition to looking after the normal archive repositories of the area, he did valuable work in locating and protecting the innumerable deposits of ministerial archives - work that, on occasion, took him into the neighbouring regions of Venezia and Piemonte. Owing to the posting of Captain Brooke to another theatre and the pressure of work in the North, for a period of about two months it was not possible to retain an Archives Officer in Roma.

For the rest, it is appropriate to acknowledge the work in connection with archives done by the Monuments Officers of the Sub-Commission. From the nature of the positions they occupied as M.F.A.A. Officers with the 8th and 5th Armies, Major N.T. Newton and Captain D. Keller were faced with every kind of problem; and to them, archives as well as churches and pictures were part of the day's work. With the Regional M.F.A.A. Officers the position was rather different; but, on occasion, they too had responsibilities towards archives - especially those who served in regions for which it was not possible to spare an Archives Officer. In this connection, mention should be made of the conscientious work of Captain F.H.J. Maxse in the Abruzzi-Marche, and of Captain R.E. Lathoven in Piemonte.

On the other side of the account, it may be remarked that, aside from their specialist duties, the Archives Officers were able to make some contribution to the M.F.A.A. work of the Sub-Commission. One of them, Captain Ellis, did indeed serve for two and a half months in the capacity of Monuments Officer. The others, tied by their duties to remote communes half off the map, were able to bring back to their M.F.A.A. colleagues a certain amount

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(6) FIELD WORK: REPORTS ON DAMAGE

The first duty of the Archives Officer in the field was one of fact-finding: he had to inspect repositories, report on the condition of buildings and records and, where damage had occurred, establish its cause. Copies of reports of this

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kind made it possible for the Sub-Commission to build up a record which was not only practically useful in determining policy to be followed but which also indicates, in retrospect, the various hazards to which Italian archives were subject during the war. On the basis of this material, it can be stated that, broadly speaking, damage was found to be due to the operation of one or more of the following causes, which are listed with illustrative examples.

(i) Bombardment

Situated in cities that were often important military centres, or on German lines of communication etc., many of the principal archives of Italy inevitably suffered bomb damage in greater or less degree. There occurred serious damage of this kind to the repositories of Archivi di Stato at Cagliari, Genova, Milan, Palermo, Parma and Torino; and to the repositories of Sezioni at Alessandria, Catania, Foggia, Livorno, Messina, Pistoia, Potenza, Trapani and Verona. Church archives were also hit, e.g. the Archivi Arcivescovili of Ancona, Benevanto and Palermo; the Archivi Vescovili of Firenze, Fano, Foligno and Jersina; the Archivi Capitolari of Ancona, Livorno, Palestrina and Verona.

The point must be made, however, that in these and similar cases damage to documents was by no means always commensurate with damage to premises. Partly this was due to the very extensive measure of evacuation that had been carried out; partly to the fact that, in some ways, archives are surprisingly resilient, and many were recovered intact from the rubble of ruined repositories.

Unquestionably the most serious damage to archives, as contrasted with the buildings that held them, resulted from the bombardments of Milan and Palermo. The Archivi di Stato in both places had established deposits, but bulk of material made anything like complete evacuation impossible and much that was left behind perished - in

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Less heavy damage, but still serious enough, occurred to the archives of Parma, Torino, Foggia, Messina, Pistoia, Potenza and Trapani.

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(ii) Ground Fighting

The main archives escaped lightly in the actual fighting. The Archivi di Stato at Florence and at Pisa suffered from their position on the Arno, but in neither case was there a serious loss of records. For the rest, it was fortunate that the most bitter fighting took place in areas remote from the great centres of population, so that the main damage to archives was confined to those of the country communes; amongst the latter, losses were especially great along the winter lines of 1943-44 and 1944-45.

(iii) German Troops

The German record is blotted for all time by the brutal and senseless destruction of the most valuable records of the Archivio di Stato of Naples, deliberately burnt in their deposit at the Villa Montesano near San Paolo Belsito. An account of this tragic episode - by far the greatest loss to Italian archives during the war - is at Appendix, 9.

It would seem that this criminal act made an impression even in the German army, for nothing approaching it occurred elsewhere. Of the great archives, indeed, only three others suffered from German occupation - the Archivi di Stato at Siena, Modena and Bologna, all of which had deposits, where troops were quartered - in the Modena and Bologna deposits in spite of protective notices, posted by the Kunstschutz. In both these places occupying troops were responsible for dispersion and destruction of archives. In the Modena deposit, a villa at Nonantola, losses were not heavy. At the Villa Talon, San Domino, where some of the best of the Bologna archives were transferred, it is probable that a larger amount of material was destroyed and went astray; in such great confusion did the Germans leave the records that re-ordering, and definitive assessment of losses, are not

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"I pacchi di legno delle legature più antiche furono spezzati e il cuoio strappato e portato via; i cartoni vuotati e il loro contenuto sparpagliato in terra, adoperato per accendere il fuoco; mazzi e volumi asportati....

Il reparto responsabile dei danni più gravi era stato sostituito da uno di sanità, il cui comandante, maggiore Heiner, s'impegnò a ordinare il più rigoroso rispetto del materiale. Ordine trasgredito, perchè frattanto altri spostamenti erano stati eseguiti, e

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certo solo parzialmente rispettato perchè anche dopo la sua emanazione le truppe vuotavano i cartoni per usarli agli scopi più vari (per esempio per adagiarvi dentro del gesso), non si faceva scrupolo di rovesciare sui mucchi delle carte la spazzatura della caserma per evitarsi la fatica di portarla allo scarico e continuava a servirsi dei documenti d'archivio per accendere le stufe."

Up and down the country the Germans did a certain amount of harm in the smaller communal and notarial archives. "Military necessity", and the resultant mining of buildings, accounted for some of these instances; and the slackness of individual commanders for others. It is fair to say that, in this connection, the German record is not particularly bad. One unsavoury feature, however, was the destruction of municipal buildings and their contents as a reprisal for local partisan activity: that happened at Persine, where both Archivio Comunale and Archivio Notarile were burnt, at Villaminozzo, and at Bovec; the destruction of mss. from the Archivio Comunale of Sarzana in deposit at Bredia also seems to have been undertaken as a reprisal.

Of looting, either organised or individual, little evidence has come to light.

(iv) Allied Troops

In general it may be stated categorically that the Instructions described in (3) above proved effective.

So far as Archivi di Stato and Sezioni are concerned, only three allegations of damage by Allied troops - none of them of great magnitude - were made. At Potenza it is alleged that British troops, quartered in the offices of the Sezione, broke into the actual repository, disturbed the records, and carried off some [illegible] of atti of the Intendenza di Basilicata

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In general it may be stated categorically that the Instructions described in (3) above proved effective.

So far as Archivi di Stato and Sezioni are concerned, only three allegations of damage by Allied troops - none of them of great magnitude - were made. At Potenza it is alleged that British troops, quartered in the offices of the Sezione, broke into the actual repository, disturbed the records, and carried off some fifty packets of atti of the Intendenza di Basilicata (1818-1860) and a hundred and eighty-five files of the Prefettura administrative series (1893-1897). At Bari, where the Sezione, in spite of the strong representations of the Sub-Commission, remained in military occupation from December 1943 to March 1945, it is asserted that a hundred busts of the Sezione Giudiziaria were destroyed by Allied troops. At the Castel di Brotti deposit of the Archivio di Stato at Siena, Moroccan troops are alleged to have done some slight damage; but since they succeeded German troops in occupation, the extent to which they were responsible is not proved.

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By [illegible] NARS, Date 12/5/96

It will not escape notice that two out of these three incidents resulted from action taking place, or at least initiated, before the Archives section of the Sub-Commission was established. Potenza and Bari were visited at the earliest possible moment by both Archives Advisors, and Bari also by the Deputy Director of the Sub-Commission.

Amongst the smaller communal and notarial archives there is evidence of a certain amount of wilful damage, generally occurring in the immediate post-combat phase. The temptation to use "a lot of old papers" to light the stove was on occasion too much for troops - especially in the inclement conditions of the Italian winter. At one village Allied troops are reported to have co-operated with the inhabitants to find a highly novel use for archives - it is said that the bulkiest and stoutest files were used to make a road! However, it should perhaps be added that the village concerned, Corleno in the Romagna, changed hands seven or eight times in the fighting; and this fact by itself may account for most of the archives that are missing or destroyed.

Experience proved that the most serious danger from Allied troops was to modern administrative records. The most grave examples of this were at the Ministry of Air in Rome, at the time (July 1944) when it was used as the H.Q. of A.A.I.; at the H.Q. of the Fascist Party, hurriedly cleared for use as a rest camp; and, later in the year at Mussolini's residence, Rocca delle Caminate, near Forli. In all these cases the Sub-Commission pressed for inquiry and the necessary administrative action to prevent continuance, or repetition, of abuses of the kind. The presence of Archives Officers undoubtedly prevented other incidents that would have been more discreditable: insistence by the Archives Officer concerned on proper treatment of the records of the Ministry of Corporations at the time the Allied Commission took over its premises in June 1944, and repeated

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(v) Civilians

War-time conditions accounted for considerable destruction by civilians. Where this took place on a large scale, its basis was of course political, as, for instance, in the burning of the communal archives of Capizzi, Maschito and Ucria. Sometimes it was as a result of the deliberate desire to suppress evidence - as in the case of the burning of the Archivio del Tribunale of Ferrara and of one section of the Archivio del Tribunale of Bologna,

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or in many of the offices of the Republican ministries, where the last act of the Fascists was to attempt to cover their tracks.

There was, however, a host of minor instances of destruction that admit of no rational classification. Under what head is to be placed, for example, the damage (luckily not serious) that occurred to the Archivio Notarile of S. Giovanni in Marignano, when the floor of the room above collapsed under the weight of refugees sheltering in it, and the party was precipitated into the archives? Or the other group of refugees whom the Archives Officer found living in the Archivio Comunale at Montescudo, and using its contents ("but none of the best documents") to keep the home fires burning? Or the communal records of Gambettola, which the inhabitants used - and quite effectively by all accounts - to give some protection in lieu of sandbags?

(vi) Slackening of Standards of Conservation

It is difficult to find a title adequately to cover the final cause of deterioration of Italian archives during the war period, for certainly 'neglect' is an ungracious word to use of archivists who, in general, stood up to the challenge of war magnificently. Inevitably, however, on occasion there did occur a slackening of standards from the normal peacetime practice of archives administration - sometimes so serious as to threaten the physical safety of the records, as in the Archivio Notarile at Palermo, where archives were damaged by failure to move them from a part of the repository where rain was entering through the roof, or in the Sezione at Siracusa where a leak from the Prefect's lavatory was allowed to cascade into the archives.

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Conditions in deposits were sometimes a little odd, especially where military factors prevented inspection by archives staff. A case in point - at Cogliano, an important deposit of records from Florence, the Archives Officer, conducting one of the Archives Advisors on tour, was able to face him with a problem that up to date does not figure in the manuals of archive procedure. It was: what action to take when a hen is found laying out her eggs among the records.

For the sake of clarity these six main causes of damage have been separately described. It must again be stressed, however, that more than one of them might operate in any single archive. The Sezione at Potenza ran unhappily through the whole gamut: it was bombed, deserted by its staff, looted by civilians and successively disturbed by Germans and by Allied troops.

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(7) FIELD WORK: FIRST AID

The other immediate tasks of the Archives Officer arose directly out of the particular dangers to which he found a repository subject. Putting it in medical terms, first-aid treatment had to follow hard on the heels of diagnosis.

In most of the current repositories, necessary immediate action consequent upon bombardment was found to have been taken by the archivio staff. But in the smaller Archivi Comunali and Notarili, and in some cathedral archives, the situation was very different. Here there was no specialist staff available - only a harrassed segretario comunale or chancellor, with many preoccupations. In these circumstances much depended on the Archives Officer's initiative and powers of improvisation. Where a building was hopelessly hit, he had to find alternative accommodation for the records - itself no simple task, in a village with perhaps upwards of 70% of its buildings damaged; and a new locale found, there was still the question of labour to effect the transfer of documents. The recovery of damaged archives took many forms. At least two full-dress excavations of documents from the rubble of a ruined building were carried out under the supervision of Archives Officers; and others were initiated. Especially amongst the smaller archives, there was the immediate question of documents damaged by water or fire. In this connection a translation of the British Records Association Memorandum No. 6, First Aid for Damaged Manuscripts, proved invaluable.

A further preoccupation was the implementation of A.A.I. Administrative Instruction No. 10 and successive instructions of the same kind. Where troops and archives were in the village proximity, it was necessary to arrange for the removal of one or the other. Towards the end of the war difficulties of this sort became very much less pressing. Partly this was due to the reduction of the Allied

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A further preoccupation was the implementation of A.A.I. Administrative Instruction No. 70 and successive instructions of the same kind. Where troops and archives were in close proximity, it was necessary to arrange for the removal of one or the other. Towards the end of the war difficulties of this sort became very much less pressing. Partly this was due to the rapidity of the final advance, which meant that in large areas of Northern Italy few troops were quartered. It was also undoubtedly due, however, to the admirable 'Protected Monument' notices, which the M.F.A.A. Officers with the two Armies assigned to the principal archives.

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One incident in connection with these notices is worth recording. The Archivio di Stato of Parma had placed its most valuable records, including the part held by Parma of the Archivio Farnesiano, in deposit at the Villa Pegnini, near Colorno. The Germans had given to the Sisterhood, who shared the villa with the documents, one of their Kunstschutz notices, and one of the sisters, with some facility that way, had translated it into English. Her foresight was rewarded.

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An American detachment beat both the U.F.A.A. and the Archives Officer to the villa; but on being shown the German protective notice, the officer sought billets for his men elsewhere. It is a nice comment on the sense of responsibility in these matters that the Armies developed.

Deposits were, in some ways, the greatest embarrassment of all. To their existence was no doubt due the saving of much precious material that would undoubtedly have been destroyed by bombardment, and there can be no question as to the rightness of the general policy of evacuation, at the time it was carried out. But records in deposit, though relatively safe from bombardment, were subject to other risks. In many cases situated in the countryside, when warfare became mobile, deposits were liable to be entered by the troops of either side; and, in view of their remoteness and inaccessibility, effective protection was difficult to organise. Again, physical conditions were not always good: the archives of the Sezione di Livorno, in deposit at the Certosa, Calci, were found to be suffering seriously from damp and from the attentions of rats; the Torino deposit at Montaldo Torinese was also endangered by damp. In both deposits movement to better quarters had to be arranged. All this meant that inspection of deposits had to be regarded as work of the highest priority.

(d) REACTIVATION OF THE ITALIAN ARCHIVE SERVICE

From the earliest days it was apparent to both Archives Advisers that, granted the small number of Archives Officers likely to be available, co-operation with officials of the Italian Archives Service was not only desirable but essential, if the work of protection and rehabilitation was to be effective. They not only recom-

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(8) REACTIVATION OF THE ITALIAN ARCHIVE SERVICE

From the earliest days it was apparent to both Archives Advisers that, granted the small number of Archives Officers likely to be available, co-operation with officials of the Italian Archives Service was not only desirable but essential, if the work of protection and rehabilitation was to be effective. They not only recommended such co-operation, but set the example for it by establishing intimate contact with the two Superintendents of Archives, responsible for the parts of Italy at that time in Allied hands - Dr. Egidio Gentile of Sicily, and Conte Riccardo Filangieri of Naples.

The really important development, however, occurred when Rome was reached and contact was made with Commendatore Emilio Re, at that time Director of the Archivio del Regno and Superintendent of Archives for Umbria and the Marche. Commendatore Re's position as head of the Italian Archive Service was underlined by his appointment, by decree of 19th October 1944, as Commissario per gli Archivi di Stato to take over the functions of the Consiglio Superiore and Giunta per gli Archivi. It is difficult to overestimate the

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importance of the service rendered to Italian archives by Commendatore Re, and not the least significant feature of it was his loyal co-operation with the Archives Officers of the Sub-Commission.

Lower down the scale, that co-operation was reflected in the relations between Superintendents and Directors, on the one hand, and Archives and M.F.A.A. Officers on the other. It was the Archives Officers' task to re-establish the Superintendents' contacts, both with the Commissary in Rome and with Directors of Archives within his Superintendency; the first was achieved by keeping one Archives Officer more or less permanently in Rome, the second by securing transport facilities for the Superintendents, or their representatives, to visit the archives for which they were responsible. In the whole area north of Rome, moreover, the Archives Officers' own tours were planned in consultation with the appropriate Superintendents. Lists of archives supplied by the latter (and especially those produced at Bologna and Florence) added usefully and extensively to the information contained in the Brief Memorandum and Lists.

In the whole difficult matter of reconstruction, the problem of personnel was crucial. Here the main trouble was the acute shortage of archivists. Inevitably, too, some of those who had the technical qualifications were not satisfactory from other points of view. War finds the weak spots in character and physique alike, and there were bound to be archivists who, excellent at a calendar or an index, were not fitted for the administrative responsibility of reconstruction. Again, there were cases, mercifully few, where connections with the former regime were, or were alleged to have been, too close. To a limited extent it was possible to counteract the shortage of archivists in two ways - by bringing back men who had been deprived of their positions under Fascist racial legislation, and by securing the release of archivists who were prisoners of war in Allied hands. All work of this kind was undertaken

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As and when conditions in a particular area were sufficiently stable to make it possible, one or other of the Archives Officers accompanied Commendatore Re on a series of tours of repositories. In this way, all the Archivi di Stato (except for Palermo, Parma, Palermo, Trento, Trieste and Zara) and many Sezioni were visited. Thus the handover of administrative responsibility was realistic and practical.

An indication of the renewed vitality of the Italian Archives Service was provided by the opening of exhibitions at Siena, Lucca and Modena; the Lucca exhibition, designed to illustrate the relations between that city and Great Britain, was particularly interesting.

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(9) ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

The protection of modern governmental archives was a problem of such intrinsic importance that it demanded a great proportion of the time and energy of Archives officers. Basically, the difficulty of the question lay in the fact that these records were of current significance, and that many categories of them were scheduled for exploitation by Allied Intelligence agencies. A further difficulty (and this also arose from the currency of the archives) was that many of them had been moved north by the Republican Government prior to the Allied capture of Rome.

Regarded in retrospect, the work done over a period of two years on this complex problem can be seen to fall into three divisions:

(i) Control of Intelligence Exploitation

From the outset it was recognised that intelligence exploitation, urgent and essential as it was, nevertheless presented some danger to the integrity of these archives. It was felt that, in the enthusiasm of having located material that interested them, intelligence officers were liable to carry off whole files, to remove single papers from their related documents, to disturb the order of papers, and so on, without realising that, by doing so, they were not only impairing the historical value of the collection but also impeding the work of other agencies that might follow them.

To guard against these risks of indiscreet use, in April 1944 the Archives Advisers worked out with the responsible officers of G 2 Document Section, A.F.H.Q., a system whereby intelligence seizures were to be made on an orderly basis. Under the terms of A.F.H.Q. Intelligence Instruction No. 18, dated 4th June 1944, all documents removed for exploitation were to pass eventual-

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Throughout succeeding months, the Sub-Commission kept close contact with the various intelligence organisations concerned - with G 2 Documents Section, the Bombing Survey Unit M.F.A.F., the Intelligence Collecting Unit, P.W.B., and in the ultimate period the intelligence agency, set up by the American State Department and the British Foreign Office. To officers of these, and all other agencies using Italian archives, the importance was constantly stressed

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of a rigid observance of the rules described above. Moreover, it was repeatedly represented to Higher Authority that, except when over-riding military or political considerations necessitated retention of archives of this sort, their ultimate return to the Italian Government was in the highest degree desirable.

(ii) Ministerial Archives in Rome

Responsibility for the safe keeping of modern archives in the ministries and public offices of Rome was initially, at the time of the Allied entry into the city, undertaken by G Force, Advanced Intelligence. This body organised the posting of guards, control of entry to repositories, and all removals of documents; it searched in all 330 targets prior to the passing of its functions to G 2 Rome Region A.M.G.

The magnitude of their task in Rome meant that the intelligence agencies inevitably left serious gaps, and it was the function of the Archives Officer so far as possible to fill the breach. His early contacts with Italian officials led to the location and guarding of the Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini, a valuable collection of 100,000 files, housed in the Viminale. He was also able to bring to the notice of the appropriate intelligence agencies, and subsequently to transfer to the Viminale, a not-unimportant series of documents, found in the Palazzo Venezia. In another way his presence was useful. Within the first few days there was very considerable relaxation of the original system of guarding, and units requiring accommodation sometimes found it in buildings containing governmental archives. This led to losses amongst the records of the Air Ministry and of the Headquarters of the Fascist Party, located in the Foro Mussolini, and there can be little doubt that, but for the intervention of the Archives Officer, similar losses would have taken place elsewhere - notably in the Archives of the Ministry of Corporations if the fire which the buildings in Via

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(iii) Ministerial Archives in Northern Italy

During 1943 and the early part of 1944 the Fascist government transferred to various places in Lombardia and Venezia the great part of the archives of the principal ministries and other government departments. The location and protection of these archives, and their eventual disposal, became a major preoccupation of the Sub-Commission, and one of the greatest tasks it had to undertake.

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The first step, taken immediately after the entry into Rome, was the preparation of a list of the addresses to which the archives of the various ministries and other offices had initially been evacuated; this was based on information obtained from the Italian Government. In fact, when the liberation of Northern Italy made possible inquiries on the ground, this list was found in some respects to have lacked. In the months immediately preceding the German-Fascist collapse, further transfers had taken place from the localities originally selected, and in particular there had been a tendency towards concentration around Milan. Nevertheless, the list provided a starting-point for the inspections carried out by Archives Officers, May-July 1945. It was also made available, in its original and revised forms, to Intelligence Services, by whom it was presumably found equally useful.

The protection of deposits of archives, often situated in unsuitable buildings and sometimes in remote villages, presented a sufficiently difficult problem. Those which had been given a high priority for intelligence examination and exploitation were placed, at least in the initial phase of Allied occupation, under military guard. Others, again, became the responsibility of A.M.G. Public Safety Officers or Civil Affairs Officers. For the great bulk of archives, however, the only practicable method of ensuring protection was to delegate responsibility to Italian officials, and the existence of the C.L.N.A.I., which appointed commissaries to wind up the affairs of the offices concerned, facilitated this solution of the difficulty.

On the question of disposal, the Sub-Commission, while recognising that the archives should be transferred to the ministries in Rome as soon as possible, was determined to avoid the dispersion and loss that would inevitably have accompanied hasty and piecemeal transfer. Representations were therefore made to the Italian Government that the transfer should be a single, co-ordinated process, for [illegible] of State archives should assume

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which would in fact be a programme of transfer.

By early in August these arrangements were in an advanced state of preparation, when information was received from A.F.H.Q. that the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office were setting up jointly a new intelligence agency to exploit Italian archives. At first it seemed likely that this would delay the transfer of records to Rome, since it was felt that the intelligence agency should have the opportunity of examining them in their deposits in the North. On the other hand, it was apparent that, of the very large total of archives, only a small proportion would interest the new agency, while further delay in transfer would gravely hinder the efficient functioning of the Italian Government, which by this time had urgent need of access to its records. A measure of compromise was therefore essential, and agreement on this was reached at a meeting held in the Allied Commission on 16th August, under the joint chairmanship of Colonel H.P.S. Hartley, Civil Affairs Section, and Lt. Col. Hoffmann, A.F.H.Q., and attended by the U.S. and British Political Advisers to the Allied Commission, by officers of the intelligence agency, and by officers of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission. At this meeting it was agreed that, prior to removal of archives to Rome, the agency was to have an opportunity of making a preliminary examination of those series likely to be of interest, seizing what it regarded as strictly necessary; it was also provided, however, that this work should be carried out while the ministerial representatives were in the North, and should be so arranged as not to interfere with the transfer of archives not earmarked for intelligence use.

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To carry out this modified plan, officers of the intelligence agency and representatives of the Italian Ministries and High Commissariat of Epuration proceeded to Milan on 21 August, where they met the local Control

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To carry out this modified plan, officers of the intelligence agency and representatives of the Italian ministries and High Commissariat of Epuration proceeded to Milan on 21 August, where they met the local Commissaries of the Italian ministries, who had had control of the great bulk of the archives since the liberation. Administration and co-ordination of the work of these groups was the joint responsibility of the archives officers of the Sub-Commission, of the Commissary of State Archives, and of Conte P.M. Annoni di Gussola, Vice Commissary of the Presidenza del Consiglio. In particular, Archives Officers had the somewhat delicate task of attempting to reconcile the needs of the new intelligence agency with those of the Italian ministries.

In the outcome, matters went very smoothly. During meetings held on 21st and 22nd August, it became apparent that the agency in fact contemplated examination of a comparatively small number of archives. This was

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easily carried out during the following week, and on chests that it was intended to seize there was placed a distinguishing mark. During that week also, the Italian officials proceeded to the various deposits of their archives to obtain details of tonnage of documents in each, to furnish the names of stations most convenient for loading, and to make all arrangements for packing. At final meetings held on 30th August, both parties reported on their activities during the previous week - the intelligence agency providing complete lists of archives selected for seizure, the ministerial representatives indicating the state of preparedness of material for which they were responsible.

These negotiations, and the action taken preliminary to the commencement of transfer, have been described in detail, because they were vital to the success of that large-scale operation. After the Milan meetings, which settled all questions of principle, the whole matter of transfer was narrowed down to a straightforward transportation problem. So far as archives earmarked by the agency were concerned (and again, the comparatively small bulk of these, certainly less than .5% of the total, must be stressed), responsibility for the collection of these lay with the agency. For the rest, transfer of the great bulk of archives was a joint responsibility of the Italian Government and of the Allied Commission - the former arranging loading and unloading, provision of road transport to and from loading and unloading points, and guarding; the latter securing a series of special trains. Perhaps the best idea of the physical bulk of the archives involved is given by the bald figures: during the months of September, October and November, eleven trains of thirty-five trucks each carried back to Rome the archives of the ministries and other government bodies. The transfer was made in good order and can be regarded as satisfactorily accomplished,

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described in detail, because they were vital to the success of that large-scale operation. After the Milan meetings, which settled all questions of principle, the whole matter of transfer was narrowed down to a straightforward transportation problem. So far as archives earmarked by the agency were concerned (and again, the comparatively small bulk of these, certainly less than .5% of the total, must be stressed), responsibility for the collection of these lay with the agency. For the rest, transfer of the great bulk of archives was a joint responsibility of the Italian Government and of the Allied Commission - the former arranging loading and unloading, provision of road transport to and from loading and unloading points, and guarding; the latter securing a series of special trains. Perhaps the best idea of the physical bulk of the archives involved is given by the bald figures: during the months of September, October and November, eleven trains of thirty-five trucks each carried back to Rome the archives of the ministries and other government bodies. The transfer was made in good order and can be regarded as satisfactorily accomplished, with the minimum disturbance to archive series.

The transfer accomplished, or at least progressing favourably, there remained one outstanding problem. It was true that the seizures made by the intelligence agency represented only an infinitesimally small proportion of the total mass of archives; but in addition to documents taken by the agency itself, there came within its control and were housed in its repository at 56 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome, other important categories of Italian archives - the great part of the records of the Ministry of Popular Culture, which it inherited from P.W.B., and miscellaneous archives of the Segretaria Particolare of Mussolini, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior

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etc., which had been passed by various intelligence bodies to G 2 Documents Section A.F.H.Q. in accordance with the terms of A.F.H.Q. Intelligence Instruction No. 38. (G 2 Documents Section continued to hold only records of strictly military significance.) Thus, although even with these increments, the intelligence agency's holdings were comparatively small, they were of the very highest significance, and to some of them the Italian Government had urgent need of access.

In this connection the Sub-Commission pressed very strongly indeed for the rapid processing and release of archives held by the agency, and, where continued retention of a particular series was desirable, it was proposed that authorised representatives of the Italian government offices concerned should at least be allowed access for the purpose of consultation. To facilitate both processes - of handover and of consultation - at the request of the Allied Commission the Italian Government appointed an archivist to act as liaison officer to the intelligence agency.

(10) SURVEY OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES

The present account of what has been done by the Allies would not be complete without reference to the general survey of Italian Archives, which, though necessarily the responsibility of the appropriate Italian authorities, was initiated and sponsored by the Archives Section of the Sub-Commission. Quite apart from its immediate post-war use as providing a practical basis for reconstruction, this survey, when it is completed, will have a long-term significance for the purposes of scholarship. It is designed to include both civil and ecclesiastical archives within its scope.

(i) Civil Archives

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(i) Civil Archives

From the outset, both Archives Advisors were convinced of the desirability of putting on record, while details were still fresh in the minds of the persons concerned, the losses and damage of the war period, and how these had come about. They found to hand an example of the kind of work that might be done on a larger scale in the admirable L'Archivio di Stato di Palermo negli anni di Guerra 1940-1943, con Appendice sugli Archivi Provinciali, which the Superintendent of Archives for Sicily, Dr. Egidio Gentile, had printed early in 1944. Moreover, that information on a wider basis should be obtained was secured by the issue, on 3rd April 1944, of a letter from the Ministry of the Interior (then located at Salerno) to the Prefects of

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the Provinces of Italy and Sicily at that time in Allied hands (s.. Appendix, 10 (a)).

The initiation of the survey was a gesture of faith in the future. In this connection, as in so many others, really substantial progress became possible when Rome was reached and the assistance of the Director of the Archivio del Regno became available. During August 1944 a circular letter to Prefects, Superintendents of Archives and Directors of Archivi di Stato and Sezioni was prepared by the Ministry of the Interior: this was designed to accompany the earlier circular of 3rd April and, while in no sense limiting the scope of that earlier inquiry, requested that, in making returns, priority should be given to details regarding the Archivi di Stato and Sezioni. This modification was justified on two separate grounds - first, in the state archives lies the incomparable richness of Italy's record patrimony; second, these archives possessed the staffs capable of supplying satisfactory data. To the area south of Rome issue of the circulars commenced immediately. To the north - in Tuscany, Umbria-Marche and, when they were liberated, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Venezia - issue was piecemeal, through A...G. channels, and it was at the discretion of Archives Officers and A.F.H.Q. Officers to effect delivery as soon as they felt local circumstances permitted it. (See Appendix, 10 (b)).

In this way, starting with reports from the Archivi di Stato and Sezioni, a regular flow of information on the conditions of Italian archives - statali, parastatali, and even private - came into the Ministry of the Interior. Meantime, the Ministry of Grace and Justice had been asked for similar details regarding the Archivi Notarili and had set about getting these with its circular letter of 16th August 1944 (See Appendix, 10 (c)). The whole mass of information was collated and arranged in the form of a card-index in the office of the

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(ii) Ecclesiastical Archives

The proposal for a survey of Church archives also had its origin in the spring of 1944. So far as Sicily was concerned, Monsignor Pottino of the Cappella Palatina,

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while explaining that the Archbishop of Palermo could not personally initiate a request for information since his jurisdiction in the matter of archives did not extend beyond his own diocese, himself promised to write to the various dioceses of the Island. More officially, it was also found possible to take up the question with Monsignor Carroll of the Vatican Secretariat of State, and in May the agreement of the local Church authorities to a survey was signified. (See Appendix, 11 (a), (b)).

The following month, when the Allies reached Rome, the Archives Officer had conferences with Cardinal Mercati, librarian and Archivist to the Holy See. As a result of these, the Vatican tried two separate lines of approach. First, on 23rd June 1944 Cardinal Mercati printed a letter, addressed primarily to parish priests returning to their churches in the war zones of Lower Lazio and the Campania, but also for use amongst priests leaving for other parts. This letter not only stressed the importance of recovering archives, but also asked for information on damage suffered. Second, on 27th July the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Bishops, requesting similar information; this was delivered by hand or by post, according as opportunity served.

In spite of these efforts, and of general inquiries put by Monsignor Carroll on his extensive tours, the information received remained very incomplete, and by the summer of 1945 it was apparent that the Church survey was in grave danger of falling far behind the parallel survey of civil archives. The question was therefore raised again, on this occasion through the French Minister to the Holy See, and in the upshot the Vatican agreed to issue a new letter, accompanied by a simple questionnaire. The improvement in conditions generally, and specifically in means of communication, meant that the response to this latest request was very much more satisfactory than had previously been the case. Further information about the line adopted in the

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leave the Archives, but also for [illegible] leaving for other parts. This letter not only stressed the importance of recovering archives, but also asked for information on damage suffered. Second, on 27th July the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Bishops, requesting similar information; this was delivered by hand or by post, according as opportunity served.

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APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS

1. Ministry of Interior Letter dated 28th April 1941

Mod. 83

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE CIVILE

Ufficio Centrale degli Archivi del Regno

Prot. N. 8900.50 Roma, 28 aprile 1941 - XIX

CIRCOLARE

AI DIRETTORI DEI R.ARCHIVI DI STATO
E SEZIONI DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO

OGGETTO: - Predisposizione p.a.a. e protezione antincendi.

Si prega di compilare con la massima esattezza l'allegato questionario relativo all'oggetto, tenendo presente che i dati da indicare debbono essere quelli relativi al giorno 31 aprile p.v.

Con il questionario debitamente compilato, da restituire entro il 15 maggio p.v., dovrà essere trasmessa una breve relazione sugli atti preziosi di Archivio, nella quale dovranno essere indicati i seguenti elementi a seconda dei casi:

a) - quantità e peso;

b) - località designata per il ricovero con le distanze dall'Archivio ed i mezzi di collegamento;

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OGGETTO: - Predisposizione p.e.e. e protezione antincendi.

Si prega di compilare con la massima esattezza l'allegato questionario relativo all'oggetto, tenendo presente che i dati da indicare debbono essere quelli relativi al giorno 31 aprile p.v.-

Con il questionario debitamente compilato, da restituire entro il 15 maggio p.v., dovrà essere trasmessa una breve relazione sugli atti pregevoli di Archivio, nella quale è vranno essere indicati i seguenti elementi a seconda dei casi:

a) - quantità e peso;

b) - località designata per il ricovero con la distanza dall'Archivio ed i mezzi di collegamento;

c) - se il trasporto è stato eseguito totalmente o parzialmente;

d) - la spesa presunta per l'eventuale trasporto da effettuare ed i mezzi necessari;

e) - parere circa la necessità del ricovero.

Alla relazione stessa dovrà essere allegato l'elenco degli atti pregevoli stessi suddiviso tra quelli conservati in sede e quelli fuori sede.

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PEL MINISTRO
Giovenco

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Archivio di Stato di _____

Servizio predisposizione p.e.a. e protezione antincendi

I. Movimento assegnazioni somme

Somme accreditate dal Ministero L. _____

" prese dall'Archivio L. _____

" versate agli altri Archivi " _____

" versate in Tesoreria " _____

TOTALE L. _____

" disponibili L. _____

II. Spese effettuate dall'Archivio

protezione antiaerea (equipaggiamento squadre primo intervento - lanterne-recipienti per acqua e sabbia - ecc.) L. _____

protezione antincendi (estintori-impianti idrici e relative materiale mobile - lavori murari attinenti ecc.) L. _____

imballaggio (acquisto e riparazione casse-carta spaghi-ecc.) L. _____

trasporti nella località designata L. _____

compensi notturni e vari al personale (escluse le missioni) L. _____

varie (movimenti conto, etc.) L. _____

III. Somme assegnate dalle Amministrazioni Provinciali o direttamente agli Enti dalle stesse L. _____ da ripartirsi per:

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stipendiali L. _____

II. Spese effettuate dall'Archivio

protezione antiaerea (equipaggiamento squadre primo intervento - lanterne-recipienti per acqua e sabbia - ecc.) L. _____

protezione antincendi (estintori-impianti idrici e relativo materiale sabbia - lavori murari attinenti ecc.) L. _____

imballaggi (acquisto e riparazione casse-carta spaghi-ecc.) L. _____

trasporti nella località designata L. _____

compensi notturni e vari al personale (esclusa le missioni) L. _____

varie (movimenti cassa, etc.) L. _____

III. Somme assegnate dalle Amministrazioni Provinciali o direttamente dal Dalle stesse L. da ripartire così :

protezione antiaerea (come sopra) L. _____

protezione antincendi (come sopra) L. _____

imballaggio (come sopra) L. _____

trasporti nella località designata L. _____

compensi notturni e vari al personale (esclusa le missioni) L. _____

varie (movimenti cassa ecc.) L. _____

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IV. Impianti esistenti per prediaposizione e protezione antincendi

(relazione sulle bocche da incendio, avvisatori, cisterne, ecc.)

V. Servizio primo intervento e di vigilanza notturna -

Della squadra di primo intervento fanno parte n. ____ unità dipendenti dall'Archivio

La vigilanza notturna è assicurata mediante _____

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V. Servizio primo intervento e di vigilanza notturna -

Della squadra di primo intervento fanno parte n. _____ unità dipendenti dall'Archivio

La vigilanza notturna è assicurata mediante _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

VI. Lavori ed impianti ancora da effettuarsi (indicare per ognuno anche la spesa approssimativa) sia per protezione antiaerea che per protezione antincendi, intendendosi quest'ultima a carattere permanente.

VII. Casse per imballaggi

N. _____ casse di proprietà delle Manifatture Tabacchi

N. _____ casse di proprietà dell'Amministrazione Provin-

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VII. Casse per imballaggi

N. _____ casse di proprietà delle Manifatture Tabacchi

N. _____ casse di proprietà dell'Amministrazione Provinciale

N. _____ casse di proprietà dello Stato per una cubatura complessiva di mc. _____ e del valore attuale di L. _____

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VIII. Materiali mobili in carico per predisposizione p.s.a. e protezione antincendi

QUANTITATIVO	OGGETTO	Proprietà (Stato o Provincia o Comune)	Valore complessivo.
	Combinazioni		
	Caschi		
	Cinturoni		
	Brocchieli		
	Lanterne		
	Picozzini		
	Secchie in metallo		
	Cuscini per rem		
	Brande ed accessori		
	Estintori		

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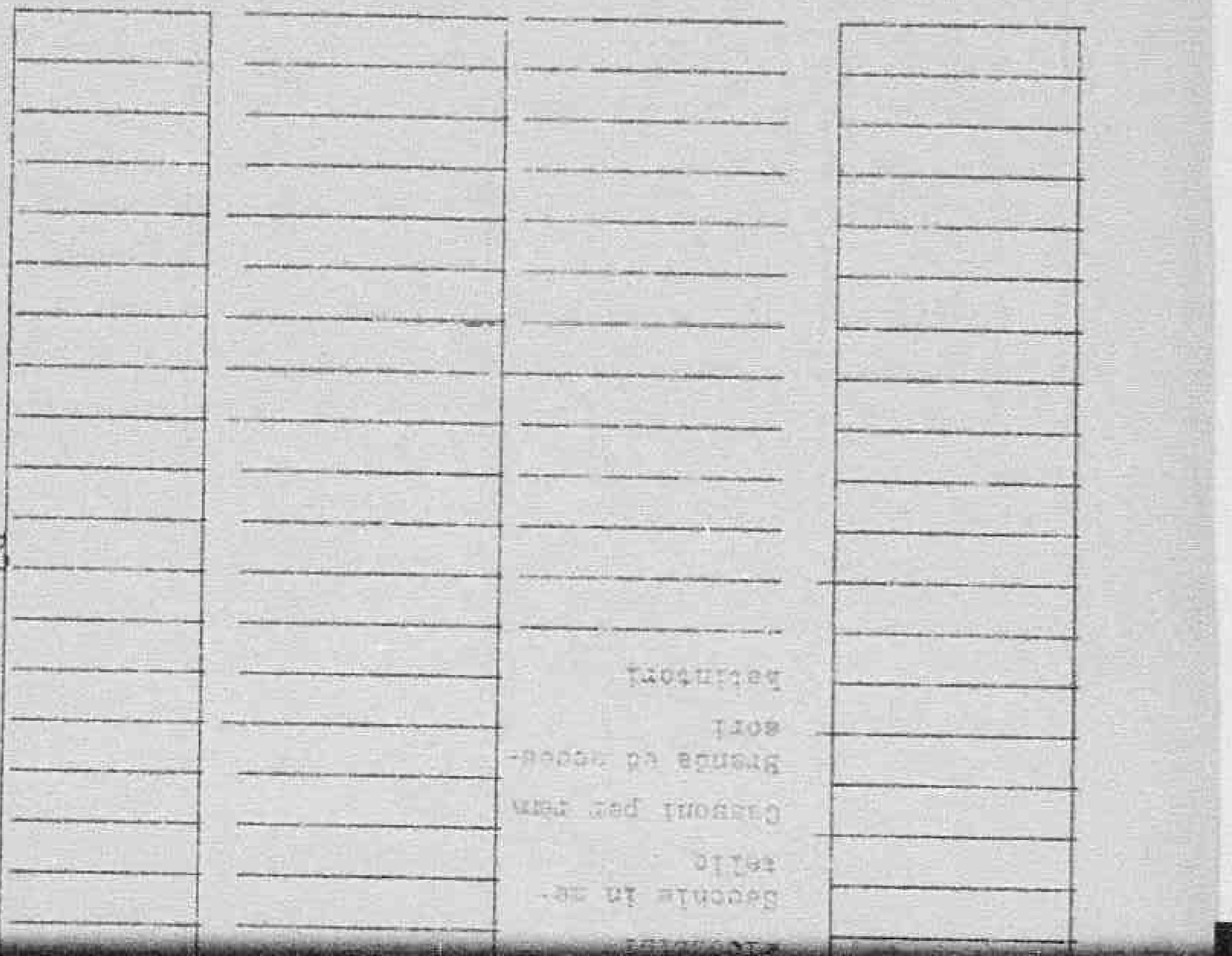

2. Memorandum of Professor Meyer, 1st April 1944

(Translation)

Prof. Dr. Meyer

....

Verona 1/IV/44

Refr: Protection and photographing of Italian archives.

In Autumn 1943 I was asked by the Reichsicherheitshauptamt for my opinion regarding a suggestion of the BdS at Verona referring to the protection of Italian archives, especially those relating to German history. I agreed heartily with the idea and made proposals for its realization. The SD contacted also the Foreign Office; in the meantime I reported to the Minister for Science, Education and Popular Culture. The programme was consequently enlarged in the sense that all Italian archives should be protected by transfer from the endangered war zone to North Italy. There was also a project to take the documents of special importance for German history to the Reich.

From several meetings in Berlin, and after I had been in Italy discussing the question at the BdS at Verona and at Rome with the leading Italian archivists, getting thus a clear idea of the problem, there resulted a great narrowing down of the large plans, to a measure commendable, on one hand, for its possibility of realization and, on the other, from the political and cultural-scientific point of view. In general there are two parallel, but connected, lines of action.

1. The salvage and protection of Italian archives, not only against destruction by war action, but also against misplacement by the Anglo-Americans in case of the occupation of other Italian regions. There are to be distinguished, the Italian State archives, on one side, and the autonomous ones, that is the communal, ecclesiastical and, lastly, private archives, on the other. The important precious contents of the State archives are held to be already protected and put

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From several meetings in Berlin, and after I had been in Italy discussing the question at the RSI at Verona and at Rome with the leading Italian archivists, getting thus a clear idea of the problem, there resulted a great narrowing down of the large plans, to a measure commendable, on one hand, for its possibility of realization and, on the other, from the political and cultural-scientific point of view. In general there are two parallel but connected, lines of action.

1. The salvage and protection of Italian archives, not only against destruction by war action, but also against misplacement by the Anglo-Americans in case of the occupation of other Italian regions. There are to be distinguished, the Italian State archives, on one side, and the autonomous ones, that is the communal, ecclesiastical and, lastly, private archives, on the other. The important precious contents of the State archives are said to be already protected and put in safety against air raids and artillery bombardment; for the remainder it should be easy, on the basis of the experience of the Reich, to induce the Italian government in a friendly way to make up for former omissions of the Italian archive-administration. The protection against misplacement by the Anglo-Americans could be done by hiding the archives or by transferring them. It will be necessary to examine in each case if the hiding places are really safe. Anyhow very large quantities cannot be hidden, but only single documents or small amounts. The transferring of Italian State archives

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en bloc is absolutely impossible because of the immense quantity of archives and the extremely tense transport situation. Thus only a selection of important archives could be transferred. The systematic examination of the archives in question would be scarcely possible at the present time, because a part of the archives is already packed and stored away and because this examination would require a very long time and could not be finished quickly even with a large staff of collaborators. It would therefore be advisable to restrict transport first of all to those documents which can easily be secured and which are especially valuable in archive work. This concerns especially the State archives; the situation is similar with regard to the communal, ecclesiastical and private archives, only in these cases the amounts in general are not very large. The State-Archive administration has only the right of inspection, not of command in regard to these latter archives. The proprietors of these archives do not be forced to do anything. In these cases, the Germans, in agreement with the Italian authorities, could in a certain way assist in inducing the proprietors to put the archives in safety. In principle, however, these actions should be accomplished by Italians with the help of the Germans, but not independently by German agents. Removal to safety should be carried out within a limited space; first of all, the material should be moved into the great State archives, but also into other well adapted places, such as monasteries or other strong buildings. Thus large-scale transport could be avoided and the end could yet be gained.

The question of the transfer of single documents important for German history to Germany has to be examined particularly. The possibility that valuable archives persons might be taken by Anglo-Americans should by no means be a sufficient reason for removing them ourselves. It would not even lead to success. Up to the present there are not many unknown archival sources of more ancient times, while for more recent times the documents are so much so that the single pieces are important only as a part of the whole stock. The scientific value of

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archives or not be forced to do anything. In these cases, the Germans, in agreement with the Italian authorities, could in a certain way assist in inducing the proprietors to put the archives in safety. In principle, however, these actions should be accomplished by Italians with the help of the Germans, but not independently by German agents. Removal to safety should be carried out within a limited space: first of all, the material should be moved into the great State archives, but also into other well adapted places, such as monasteries or other strong buildings. Thus large-scale transport could be avoided and the end could yet be gained.

The question of the transfer of single documents important for German history to Germany has to be examined particularly. The possibility that valuable archives perhaps might be taken by Anglo-Americans should by no means be a sufficient reason for removing them ourselves. It would not even lead to much. Up to the present there are not many unknown archival sources of more ancient times, while for more recent times the documents are so numerous that the single pieces are important only as a part of the whole stock. The scientific value of single pieces is so greatly diminished, if they are taken out of the whole material, that these pieces would be scarcely useful in Germany and we could always be blamed with robbery of archives. Thus it would be necessary to conceal the possession, and the documents would be withdrawn from use. This would be quite useless for German science. On the other hand, the relations between German and Italian scholars would become very tense for a very long time.

The members of the German Historical Institute at Rome, as experts in Italian history and in the present Italian situation, will be charged with the carrying out of the work on archives. The position of the Institute in Italy would be

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for ever impossible, if the reproach could be levelled at it that it had taken part in the displacement of the archives. I do not believe that a transfer to Germany would be commendable from a general point of view, because it certainly would result in farreaching diplomatic tension.

2. The second action which could be combined with the saving of archives concerns the taking of photographs of the documents among Italian archives which are important for German history. Good photographs would serve as well as originals. In general, however, photography should be restricted to single pieces, documents, manuscripts etc. The taking of photographs of large amounts of documents or of copy or registration work is not to be recommended in general because of the magnitude of the work involved. There is also the fact, that the big archives have always to be revisited. It is different with the small archives outside the great cities. There it may be advisable to photograph the more important pieces in order to spare in the future worrisome tours.

For the realization of the photographic project, however, there must be the necessary equipment (Leika apparatus) and expert photographers at our disposal. The Institute does not own such equipment. From enquiries at the German Forschungsgemeinschaft at Berlin it appears that at present there are no cameras. It may, however, be possible that some cameras borrowed by the Ahnenerbe of the Forschungsgemeinschaft are not in use there. I have as yet not had the chance of making inquiries at the Ahnenerbe. The Reichsführer SS has ordered that the costs of the whole work shall be paid by the German Forschungsgemeinschaft. I was personally informed that thus it should be possible to raise the money. The members of the German Historical Institute in Rome will receive their regular salaries, working at the places concerned. The work might be started in the regions near the front, Latium, Sabrin and the M zone. There is on the job already a member of the Rome Institute, Dr. Herbert Lenz. When I stayed in Rome

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fact, that the archives have always to be revisited. It is different with the small archives outside the great cities. There it may be advisable to photograph the more important pieces in order to spare in the future wearisome tours.

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According to information, which has been published also in the newspapers, the chief of the Kunstarchiv is SS

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Standartenführer Dr. Langsdorff with an office in Florence. As far as I know, however, he is particularly concerned with the protection of art. In any case there should be an agreement with Dr. Langsdorff in order to establish a collaboration without friction. For the rest, the work will be done by members of the German Historical Institute in connexion with the Army (Army Command Kesselring in the zone near the front, otherwise the commanding German General in Italy), the Ambassador Dr. Rahn and the RSS. I am not informed how far, and in what way, the matter should be arranged with the Italian authorities; in any case, it might be necessary to point out to the Italian administration that what will be done first of all takes care of Italian interests, where the Italians themselves are not capable of doing so, and that it is also important for us, Italian and German history being closely connected, and, in many cases, the material in question being of European cultural importance.

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Authority letter dated 12-22-82

3. Notes of German Meeting, held at Verona, 5th April 1944
(Translation)

Prof. Dr. Meyer

.....

Verona 9th April 44

Memorial

about a meeting 3rd of April 22-23 o'clock
in the office room of Sturmbannführer Dr.Durowski
at SiS in Verona.

Present: Mil.Verw.Abt.Chef Dr.Langsdorff
Sturmbannführer Dr.Durowski
Sturmbannführer Makowski
Prof.Dr.Theod.Mayer
Prof.Dr.Fr.Rock
Dr.Veigl

The German Historical Institute in Rome is taking over and carrying out through its members the safeguarding of the sources of German history in Italian Archives and Libraries and the salvage of Italian Archives. There are thus two tasks:

1. To find out the sources of German history in Italian archives in continuation of previous researches and, by means of photographs, to secure these documents for German research.

2. The salvage and protection of the endangered Italian archives.

The two tasks can and will be accomplished together [illegible] Historical Institute.

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Prof.Dr.Fr.Beck
Dr.Haigl

The German Historical Institute in Rome is taking over and carrying out through its members the safeguarding of the sources of German history in Italian Archives and Libraries and the salvage of Italian Archives. There are thus two tasks:

1. To find out the sources of German history in Italian archives in continuation of previous researches and, by means of photographs, to secure these documents for German research.

2. The salvage and protection of the endangered Italian archives.

The two tasks can and will be accomplished together by members of the German Historical Institute.

1. To find out and to secure the sources of German history there is needed:

at least one expert photographer
at least one Leica equipment.

The SD is responsible for contacting the "Ahnenerbe", which has borrowed several cameras from the German Forschungsgemeinschaft, with a view to its furnishing the necessary equipment for the work.

2. The salvage and protection of the endangered Italian archives will be accomplished by members of the German Historical Institute in connexion with the Kunst-Bibliotek- und Archivschutz, directed by Dr.Langsdorff MVA Chief of the Military Administration.

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In Florence therefore will be established an office in the German Institute of Art-history. In Rome until further notice will be established a section at the Military Command in connexion with the Roman office of the Kunst-Bibliothek -and Archivschutz.

The consent of the Ob.Kdo.GAA General Fieldmarshal Kesselring is necessary for the carrying out of the archive work in the region near the front. The necessary apparatus and support for the carrying -out of archive protection and for the safeguard of the sources of German history will be provided by the Kunst-Bibliothek und Archivschutz- MVA Chief Dr.Langsdorff.

The direction of this work is in the hands of Prof. Dr.Theod.Mayer. In his absence he is represented by Prof.Dr.Bock. He reports every month on the activities to the Chief of the Mil.Adm.

The expenses of this work are to be paid by the German Forschungsgemeinschaft, according to the decision of the Reichsführer SS. The necessary negotiations with the German Forschungsgemeinschaft and the assignment of necessary funds in Italian currency are undertaken by the SD. The members of the German Historical Institute receive their usual salaries. In case of special want, necessary extra allowances shall be guaranteed to them. An amount of 1500 RM monthly is at disposal for general expenses, tours etc.

Lu 5/4.

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4. Draft of German Order referring to the protection of Archives, February 1945.

(Translation)

The documents and deeds of a state, a town, an ecclesiastical unit are collected in archives. They form the base of all regular administration.

The documents of the past are also carefully preserved; they contain the history of Western Europe.

Therefore all states are concerned with archives and do what they can to preserve them for future times.

In Italy, the important public and ecclesiastical archives have been taken to special deposits which are marked by protective signs of the German Army. The order published by the Chief General on those signs, which states that the occupation of these deposits is not allowed, is hereby brought to attention.

There is in Italy, also, an abundance of ancient family archives, which are preserved in castles and private houses. The destruction of these archives would be of irretrievable damage for the history of Western Europe.

Archives often appear insignificant, because they consist only of loose sheets or gatherings. Hence the danger of damage through ignorance.

In the present winter especially, we are induced to order that archives are never to be searched arbitrarily and never to be used for fuel or for any other purpose.

If there are doubts about the value of archives, the section Kunst-Bibliothek- und Archivschutz, at the Military Administration of the General in Chief, is to be informed.

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5 (2) Circular issued by Dr.Huber on 18 Oct 44 outlining Archives Policy in the Operations-zone Adriatisches Küstenland.

(Translation)

The Chief Commissioner of the Adriatic Military Coastal Zone

V/Dr.Hu/Ca TRIESTE,10.10 1944

To: The German advisors for the provinces of TRIESTE, FRIULI, GORIZIA, ISTRIA, LAIBACH and QUARNERO.

Subject: Professor Praschcher, Villach, The setting up of archives .

The Gauleiter and Chief Commissioner has charged the professor of the High School, Villach, Walter Pressacher, to establish within the Institute for Carinthian Research an archive which shall contain all important records of events in the Adriatic Military Coastal Zone, both past and present.

Professor Pressacher, in the course of his work to obtain a complete record of archival material that is, or has been, within the Military Zone and refers to the territory covered by the Military Zone; will ascertain which part of this material, because of its special importance, should be protected against partisans or airraids, and he will ensure that the documents concerning the region since the formation of the Adriatic Military Coastal Zone are secured and receive proper treatment.

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Professor Praschcher in his above described task will apply to you with special wishes and demands.

I ask you to give him every assistance in the performance of his duty.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNR, NW 18501 #16

establish within the Institute for Carinthian Research an archive which shall contain all important records of events in the Adriatic Military Coastal Zone, both past and present.

Professor Praschker, in the course of his work to obtain a complete record of archival material that is, or has been, within the Military Zone and refers to the territory covered by the Military Zone; will ascertain which part of this material, because of its special importance, should be protected against partisans or airraids, and he will ensure that the documents concerning the region since the formation of the Adriatic Military Coastal Zone are secured and receive proper treatment.

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Professor Praschker in his above described task will apply to you with special wishes and demands.

I ask you to give him every assistance in the performance of his duty.

By order of:
(signed) Huber

Verified:
Gertler
(employee of the chancery)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNS By 178501/2

5 (b) Letter from Dr. Fresacher to head of German civil administration in GORIZIA detailing the proposed work on archives.

(Translation)

KLAGENFURT, Oct 26th 1944

Subject: Archive Office

To : German Advisor for the province of Gorizia at Gorizia.

The Hauptamtsleiter Dr.Heribert Hubert, head of the school and science department at Trieste, has already let you know in his letter of introduction 18/X/44 reference: V/Dr.Hu/Ca, that the Chief Commissioner has charged me with the task of establishing an archives office for the field of operation. I ask you therefore to support me.

In drawing up the plan of work the immediate need is evidently to get control of all the archives in the Military Zone, since they contain very important material not only relating to the Military Zone itself; but also for Deutschtum in the South and in Carinthia. It is already demonstrated that some archives are heavily damaged by the vicissitudes of the war and that they partly are insufficiently protected; and I ask you therefore to examine all archives in the Military Zone in order to establish their contents.

For this task your help is requested. First of all three things must be established: 1) Number, type and location of the archives in your province. 2) How are these archives

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you know in his letter of introduction 18/X/44 reference: V/Dr.Hu/Ca, that the Chief Commissioner has charged me with the task of establishing an archives office for the field of operation. I ask you therefore to support me.

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For this task your help is requested. First of all three things must be established: 1) Number, type and location of the archives in your province. 2) How are those archives housed (if in dry rooms, if protected against bombs etc.) and 3) what exactly do these archives contain; which part of the material is important for the Military Zone (probably more or less all of them); which part is important for Deutschtum in the Military Zone; and finally which part of the material refers to Carinthia and to the relations of Carinthia with the South. To clear this last point it is necessary that the directors of the archives deliver as soon as possible detailed tables of contents. (Some of the archives probably have already printed tables of contents.)

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You are requested to issue orders to this effect in your province and to send the reports as received to the following address : Dr. W.Fresacher, Institute for Carinthian Research, Klagenfurt, Museumsgasse.

Should the reports, specially the ones referring to the location of the material, show any immediate danger for the archives, I ask you to provide immediately for the protection of the material.

Dr. Fresacher

Added in MS:

Passed to the scientific Advisor Prof.
P.X. Zimmermann with request for further instructions.

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6 (e) Memorandum by Mr.Hilary Jenkinson on duties of British Archives Officers.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

30 April 1944

DUTIES OF ARCHIVISTS

attached to M.F.A. and A. Sub-Commission

1) It will be the primary duty of the Archivists (Capt. Brooke and; if he returns, Capt.Ellis) to visit as many as possible of the Repositories noted in the List of Italian Archives prepared for the information of Commissioners and others, and report to the Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Commission.

In this connection, they will establish as close a contact as possible with Regional and Provincial Officers and take any steps that may be feasible in cases requiring immediate action for the safety of the Archives.

In making inspections they will use as much as possible the collaboration of the Italian Archives Authorities and especially for Southern Italy and Sicily, that of Conte Riccardo Filangieri di Candida and Dott.Egildo Gentile, the Superintendents.

In general their object will be by these and any other available means to obtain as complete a survey as possible of the present state of Italian Archives, so far as it results from the war; and to encourage and facilitate necessary work by the Italian officials.

Mr.Jenkinson has undertaken to continue to act as adviser and they will therefore keep him informed of progress; and he will maintain touch with Washington.

2) As the Army moves forward they will put in hand as

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In general their object will be by these and any other available means to obtain as complete a survey as possible of the present state of Italian Archives, so far as it results from the war; and to encourage and facilitate necessary work by the Italian officials.

Mr.Jenkinson has undertaken to continue to act as adviser and they will therefore keep him informed of progress; and he will maintain touch with Washington.

2) As the Army moves forward they will put in hand as speedily as possible work similar to the above in newly occupied areas.

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3) They will maintain liaison with G-2 Advanced Intelligence; and in this and any other possible ways keep themselves informed of the state of Modern Archives not included in the List above mentioned; and will do their best to secure for such Archives the maximum provision of safeguarding; reporting on this side of their work also, as above.

4) They will keep in touch with the Archives Department of A.C.C. and familiarise themselves with its work.

5) If any other Archivist is sent over from Washington he will share in all the work: but it is probable that he will be an expert in Modern Archives and in that case he will naturally take over most of the work indicated under (3) above, and endeavour to expend it.

6) The Archivists will be responsible for seeing that any information on Archives in the Italian or other Theatres compiled in America or elsewhere, duly reaches the persons for whom it is intended.

/s/ H.J.

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/s/ H.J.

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6 (b) Extract from First Report of Mr. Fred W. Shipman on Work of the American Archivist:

As the result of our conferences, I concluded that the work of the American archivist would be as follows:

1. To collaborate with G-2 in protecting archives and records from the moment our troops occupy an area; to be available to give professional assistance to prevent unnecessary loss or destruction of records; to maintain first hand information on the fate of records important to the continued administration of a locality; and to encourage the use of microphotography as a means of supplying copies of important documents.

2. To bring assistance to important archives and records endangered by exposure or pillage through the ACC, such as obtaining guards for buildings, transporting records from unsafe quarters, aiding in getting materials to board up broken windows and assisting Italian archivists to secure the necessary personnel.

3. To make a survey of important local and national archives in the areas occupied by our forces; to learn what records have been damaged or the location of the evacuated records. This can be done in one of two ways: (a) actual visits to records repositories; and (b) securing cooperation of officials of the Italian government, Church heads and educators to supply information.

4. To organize an information file so that any person or organization depending upon manuscripts, books or police records of civil administrators, registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths, deeds to real estate, wills, etc. may locate the records if they still exist. This information will be exceedingly important later to those responsible for the administration of U.N.R.R.A. Other classes of records of historical interest could also be included.

Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.4/NND 963016 By NARS, Date 12/29/96

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3. To make a survey of important local and national archives in the areas occupied by our forces; to learn what records have been damaged or the location of the evacuated records. This can be done in one of two ways: (a) actual visits to records repositories; and (b) securing cooperation of officials of the Italian government, Church heads and educators to supply information.

4. To organize an information file so that any person or organization depending upon manuscripts, books or police records of civil administrators, registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths, deeds to real estate, wills, etc. may locate the records if they still exist. This information will be exceedingly important later to those responsible for the administration of M.G.A.A. Other classes of records of historical interest should also be included.

5. It should be emphasized that beyond giving advice and first aid assistance on the care of damaged Italian records (see paragraph 2 above) no suggestions or recommendations should be made that would commit the United Nations to responsibility for the preservation or rehabilitation of Italian records not essential to the war effort.

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7. Allied Instructions relating to Archives

(a) A.M.I. Administrative Instruction No. 10, dated 30th March 1944, para 11.

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

(b) A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memorandum No. 54, dated 6th December 1944, para 9.

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

(c) A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memorandum No. 30, dated 3rd April 1944, para 10.

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

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

(c) A.F.H.Q. Administrative Memorandum No. 20, dated 3rd April 1944, para 10. 214

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

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8. A.F.H.Q. Letter on Preservation of Archives

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

22 February 1945

SUBJECT: Preservation of Archives.

TO : Headquarters, 15 Army Group.

1. A large variety of documents connected with business of all kinds covering public, private, secular and ecclesiastical matters are to be found in all towns. The value of these archives, regardless of their date, is most strongly stressed. They will be of considerable importance to the Intelligence Service, to the various agencies concerned with the reconstruction of civil life, and in research and organization.

2. The importance of these archives is derived not only from the fact that they contain valuable information, but also they are a continuous series of related documents. They may become practically as useless by the loss of a few documents as by the destruction or disposal of the whole. Furthermore, their value as evidence depends largely on their continuous preservation in authorized custody.

3. In order to insure that archives are not destroyed or damaged all buildings in which they are housed will, except when military operations necessitate their use, be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NSC Memo 7/25/96
NND 925016

Subject: Preservation of Archives.

TO : Headquarters, 15 Army Group.

1. A large variety of documents connected with business of all kinds covering public, private, secular and ecclesiastical matters are to be found in all towns. The value of these archives, regardless of their date, is most strongly stressed. They will be of considerable importance to the Intelligence Service, to the various agencies concerned with the reconstruction of civil life, and in research and organization.

2. The importance of these archives is derived not only from the fact that they contain valuable information, but also they are a continuous series of related documents. They may become practically as useless by the loss of a few documents as by the destruction or disposal of the whole. Furthermore, their value as evidence depends largely on their continuous preservation in authorized custody.

3. In order to insure that archives are not destroyed or damaged all buildings in which they are housed will, except when military operations necessitate their use, be put out of bounds to all troops. Should it be operationally necessary to occupy parts of such buildings, the necessary steps will be taken, in consultation with the responsible custodians, to ensure that there is no access to the archives except for officers duly authorized by Army Commanders in the field.

4. Important archives are normally kept in official buildings, but in order that none may be overlooked the local authorities in all towns will be consulted as to their whereabouts.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

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

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3. Account of the Destruction of the Naples archives by the Conte Filangieri, Superintendent of Archives, Naples.

RELAZIONE SULLA DISTRUZIONE DEL DEPOSITO DEI DOCUMENTI DI MAGGIORE PREGIO STORICO DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI OPERATA DAI TEDESCHI IL 30 SETTEMBRE 1943.

Per disposizione del Ministero dell'Interno, allo scopo di sottrarli dai pericoli delle incursioni aeree, disposi che fosse trasportato dei più preziosi documenti storici dell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli nella Villa Montesano presso San Paolo Belsito, circa 30 chilometri da Napoli. In tale solida costruzione vennero così depositati oltre 30.000 volumi e circa 20.000 pergamene, in maggior parte risalenti al 800 circa.

Quando l'esercito tedesco era già vicino, nel pomeriggio del 2 ottobre, si presentò a Villa Montesano una squadra di tre soldati tedeschi in cerca di viveri.

Dato da qualche sottufficiale la consegna del territorio, Melano creò all'arrivo di questa squadra, di tre soldati ciascuna, buon numero di piccoli stratagemmi: alcuni di essi sparivano nella casa, altri uscivano dalle porte, altri prendevano taccuini e matite, altri ancora fingevano di scrivere, altri si mettevano a fare rumore con le sedie di legno. A quelli degli ufficiali ed a numerosissimi altri, composti di muratori, falegnami, elettricisti, idraulici, ecc. 213

I soldati della squadra giunta a Villa Montesano non capirono bene tutto ciò che avveniva, e si ritirarono.

con circa 40.000 abitanti, a circa 30 chilometri da Napoli. Nelle sale di quelle ville erano venuti depositati oltre 30.000 volumi e circa 20.000 pergamene, in massima parte racchiusi in 666 sacchi.

Quando l'esercito alleato fu già vicino, nel pomeriggio del 2 settembre, si presentò a Villa Montesano una squadra di tre soldati tedeschi in cerca di vitelli.

Già da qualche settimana la consegna del territorio Nolano aveva infuso in questo squadre, di tre soldati ciascuna, buon numero di piccoli intrusi: alcuni di essi requisivano nelle case private vitelli - uova, altri prendevano ruche e cavalli, altri requisivano oli medicinali validi, altri divoravano le case rubandone gli oggetti di pregio. A questi negli ultimi giorni se ne aggiunsero altri, composti di guastatori: alcuni minavano gli edifici pubblici e le migliori case private, altri incendiavano stabilimenti industriali, molini, depositi di carboni, stazioni ferroviarie, officine, ecc.

I soldati della squadra giunta a Villa Montesano non avendo trovato presso i contadini i vitelli di cui sospettavano l'esistenza, si introdussero violentemente nel pianterreno della villa, ove videro la gran mole di casse contenenti i documenti. Avendo chiesto che cosa quelle casse contenessero il personale dell'Archivio rispondeva nella villa la interna delle esistenze in quei depositi dei documenti storici dell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli. Ciò a più riprese.

L'indomani mattina, 20 settembre, si presentarono a Villa Montesano un ufficiale ed altro militare, i quali, dopo di aver chiesto con viaggi la direzione del deposito, Cesar.

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antonio Capograssi, volliero visitare le sale dov'erano i documenti. Fecer aprire una delle casse e ne esaminarono i volumi. L'istesso direttore li informò della importanza di quei documenti, fornendo loro tutte le delucidazioni atte a dimostrare il carattere puramente culturale di quel deposito. Dopo di aver osservato ogni cosa l'ufficiale disse: "sta bene", e ripartì.

Trovandomi in quella mia villa in Livorni, poco lungi da quel luogo, venni subito informato dell'accaduto dall'Economo dell'Archivio, Tenente Col.nello Giuseppe Basile, ancor'egli risiedente in villa Montesano. Da essendo mio convincimento che nessun atto ostile era stato compiuto fino a quel momento dai tedeschi contro gli istituti di cultura, non ebbi alcuna preoccupazione. Né mi avev preoccupato l'uccisione di un soldato tedesco avvenuto pochi giorni avanti nel centro di San Paolo Belsito, perchè quantunque minacciato la distruzione con le mine degli edifici pubblici e di alcune case del paese, nulla tale avvenne stante di quella minaccia.

Il mattino del 30 fui informato dalla governante della villa, signora Cantieri Santina, che nel tardo pomeriggio del giorni avanti un'altra squadra di soldati tedeschi si era presentata a villa Montesano ed era entrata nelle cantine sottostanti alla casa trattenendovi visi qualche tempo. Ciò aveva generato il sospetto che essi avessero minato la villa.

Quantunque il crollo della villa non rappresentasse un serio pericolo per la scrittura, rinchiusa in solide casse ramate in quattro ordini sovrapposti, tuttavia giudicai opportuno di avvertire il locale comando germanico di questo suo proprio responsabilità, e gli indirizzai una lettera nella quale dichiarai ampiamente il contenuto di quel deposito, la sua appartenenza all'Archivio di Stato di Napoli, il carattere esclusivamente storico delle scritture e vi accennai le sorti di altri archivi distrutti dalla guerra, evidenziando

del centro di San Paolo Belsito, furono [illegible]
t. La distruzione con le mine degli edifici pubblici e di alcune case del paese, sulle quali avevano attinto di quella minaccia.

Il mattino del 30 fui informato dalla padrona della villa, signora Contieri Scotti-Foria, che nel tardo pomeriggio del giorno avanti un'altra squadra di soldati tedeschi si era presentata a villa Montesano ed era entrata nelle cantine sottostanti alle case trattenendovisi qualche tempo. Ciò aveva generato il sospetto che essi avessero minato la villa.

Quantunque il capitolo della villa non rappresentasse un serio pericolo per la scrittura, rinchiusa in solide casse collocate in quattro ordini sovrapposti, tuttavia giudicai opportuno di mettere il locale comando germanico di fronte alle proprie responsabilità, e gli indirizzai una lettera nella quale dichiarai sommariamente il contenuto di quel deposito, la sua appartenenza all'Archivio di Stato di Napoli, il carattere eminentemente storico delle scritture e vi enumerai le serie di atti che interessavano oltre la storia dei vari paesi d'Europa anche quella della Germania, aggiungendo che veri studiosi tedeschi vi avevano studiato e terminando con invitare il Comando stesso a chieder conto della entità di quel deposito di documenti all'Istituto storico germanico ivi esistente in Roma.

Uno dei custodi dell'Archivio che recava la mia lettera, presso la stessa villa Montesano circa alle 9,15, s'incontrò con una squadra di tre militari tedeschi in motocicletta, sempre armati di pistole mitragliatrici, che si dirigevano verso la villa. Costoro, appena giunti annunziarono che di là a

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15 minuti avrebbero incendiato l'intero deposito dei documenti. Allora il graduato, che comandava la squadra e che aveva fatto parte della squadra della mattina il giorno avanti, fu consegnata la mia lettera. Poiché costui non intendeva l'Italiano esso gli fu tradotta integralmente in francese dal direttore Ungaretti e dalla signora Cassieri, che colà si trovava. Il tedesco ascoltata la lettura, strappò brutalmente la lettera e gli elenchi dei documenti e gettandoli in aria esclamò: "Comando e nessuno tutto, ordine bruciare".

Invano il direttore cercò di ottenere una dilazione per avvertire che per inviare la mia lettera al Comando; i tre militari iniziarono immediatamente l'opera di distruzione, ponendo nei gabinetti, nelle scale e nel centro di ciascuna sala carte paglie e polvere pirica e appiccandovi il fuoco, in modo che in pochi minuti tutta la villa divenne un immenso rogo.

Assicurati che l'incendio non potesse ormai più spento, si allontanarono; ma ritornarono un'ora più tardi per assicurarsi che l'opera di distruzione fosse compiuta.

Dopo il loro primo allontanamento i custodi e i contadini tentarono di salvare quel che si poteva, ma era tanta la violenza del fuoco che soltanto undici casse di protocolli notarili e 97 buste dell'archivio Farnesiano fu possibile trarre in salvo.

Dalle indagini fatte dopo si risulta che il Comando tedesco che stava a Nola qualche giorno avanti si era già trasferito a Cancello e che varie squadre di predatori e di guastatori venivano da Sarno. Motivi poi quali non escludono che l'ordine di distruggere l'Archivio sia venuto da Napoli. Sulla di preciso mi è riuscito di sapere circa i nomi dei maggiori responsabili del misfatto. Di alcuni ho appreso che qualche cartello affisso a Nola recava la firma Kellermann. Altri ha parlato di un capitano Sommerfeld.

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L'entità del disastro è enorme. In quel deposito si avevano riunite tutte le più preziose serie di documenti

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in pochi minuti tutta la villa divenne un immenso rogo.

Assicurati che l'incendio non poteva essere più spento, si allontanarono; ma ritornarono un'ora più tardi per assicurarsi che l'opera di distruzione fosse compiuta.

Dopo il loro primo allontanamento i custodi e i contadini tentarono di salvare quel che si poteva, ma era tanta la violenza del fuoco che soltanto undici casse di protocolli notarili e 57 buste dell'archivio Farnesiano fu possibile trarre in salvo.

Dalle indagini fatte dopo si risulta che il Comando tedesco che stava a Nola qualche giorno avanti si era già trasferito a Cancello e che varie squadre di predatori e di sabotatori venivano da Roma. Motivi poi quali non esclude che l'ordine di distruggere l'archivio sia venuto da Napoli. Sulla di preciso si è riuscito di sapere circa i nomi dei maggiori responsabili del misfatto. Di alcuni ho appreso che qualche cartello affisso a N la recava la firma Kellermann. Altri ha parlato di un capitano Sommerfeld.

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L'entità del disastro è enorme. In quel deposito si aveva riunito tutta la più preziosa serie di documenti provenienti dai vari archivi del Mezzogiorno d'Italia. E la loro distruzione è un vuoto immenso nelle fonti storiche della civiltà Europea, vuoto che nulla potrà mai colmare.

Tra le più preziose scritture perdute è la serie de' 378 registri della Cancelleria Angioina (1265-1435), che era una delle più preziose fonti storiche del Medio Evo. I registri della Cancelleria Aragonese, i Codici, i manoscritti, la raccolta di autografi, i trattati originali del Regno di Napoli, i processi politici celebri; e la miglior parte degli archivi della Real Casa di Borbone, di casa Farnese, della Regia Camera

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delle Sommarie, del Consiglio Collaterale, della Real Camera di Santa Chiara, delle Segreterie del Vicerè, della Cappellania Maggiore, della Deputazione di Sicilia, dei Ministeri Borbonici della Presidenza e degli Affari Esteri, dell'Ordine di Malta, della Commissione Feudale, della Tesoreria Antica, del Tribunale Conservatore della nobiltà, dei archivi notai è andata distrutta.

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10 (a) Circular letter of Ministry of Interior, 3rd April 1944.

C O P I A

Salerno, 12 3 aprile 1944

MINISTERO dell'INTERNO
UFFICIO CENTRALE
ARCHIVI DI STATO

A S.E. IL PREFETTO DI _____

e p.c.
a tutti i DIRETTORI di ARCHIVIO DI STATO
e di SEZIONE DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO
ai SOPRINTENDENTI ARCHIVISTICI di
NAPOLI -PALERMO - CAGLIARI

Prot.No. 2/100 A.S.

OGGETTO: Danni subiti dagli archivi degli Enti pubblici e dei privati.

Ai sensi della Legge 22 lic.1939 n.2002 sul " Nuovo ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno" che attribuisce al Ministero dell'Interno la conservazione e la vigilanza di tutto il patrimonio archivistico nazionale, si prega l'E.V. di disporre nell'ambito della provincia con cortese sollecitudine opportune indagini negli archivi degli uffici statali e parastatali, degli enti ausiliari dello Stato, delle istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e beneficenza, degli istituti di credito di diritto pubblico, delle disciolte associazioni sindacali e, per quanto possibile, anche negli archivi privati di notevole importanza storica, facendo conoscere a questo Ministero:

1°) se gli archivi degli enti suddetti abbiano subito danni e manomissioni durante i decorsi avvenimenti bellici;

2°) l'entità dei danni, indicando i titoli delle serie o categorie dei documenti distrutti ed il numero approssimativo dei fasci, buste, registri, ecc, con una relazio-

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Prot.No. 2/100 A.S.

OGGETTO: Danni subiti dagli archivi degli Enti pubblici e dei privati.

Ai sensi della Legge 22 dic.1939 n.2002 sul " Nuovo ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno" che attribuisce al Ministero dell'Interno la conservazione e la vigilanza di tutto il patrimonio archivistico nazionale, si prega l'E.V. di disporre nell'ambito della provincia con cortese sollecitudine opportune indagini sugli archivi degli uffici statali e parastatali, degli enti ausiliari dello Stato, delle istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e beneficenza, degli istituti di credito di diritto pubblico, delle disciolte associazioni sindacali e, per quanto possibile, anche sugli archivi privati di notevole importanza storica, facendo conoscere a questo Ministero:

1°) se gli archivi degli enti suddetti abbiano subito danni o sottrazioni durante i decorsi avvenimenti bellici;

2°) l'entità dei danni, indicando i titoli delle serie o categorie dei documenti distratti ed il numero approssimativo dei fasci, buste, registri, ecc, con una relazione sull'importanza storica o amministrativa o statistica dei medesimi;

3°) i provvedimenti adottati sia per assicurare i danni come per limitare quelli già subiti;

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4°) tutte quelle altre notizie che varranno a illustrare i casi particolari.

Le notizie debbono intendersi fino alla data del 31 marzo c.a.

Le notizie riguardanti il materiale documentario conservato negli Archivi di Stato e nelle Sezioni di Archivio di Stato saranno inviate direttamente a questo Ministero dai rispettivi Direttori e Capi Ufficio.

Ciò premesso, si prega l'E.V. di dare la massima diffusione alla presente circolare valendosi per la raccolta delle notizie richieste anche dell'opera del Direttore dell'Archivio di Stato, locale se esiste, in ispecie per quanto riguarda gli archivi privati, dell'opera del Sopraintendente archivistico.

IL MINISTRO
/s/ REALE

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ED MINISTRO
/s/ ARIAS

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10 (b) Circular letter of Ministry of Interior, 31th Aug 1944.

Roma, 31 Agosto 1944

MINISTERO dell'INTERNO
Direz.Generale Amm/ne Civile

Uff.Centrale Archivi di Stato

A S.E. IL PREFETTO di

AI DIRETTORI DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO
E DI SEZIONE DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO

AI SOPRINTENDENTI ARCHIVISTICI

Prot.N° 6912.169/61800

OGGETTO Patrimonio storico archivistico.

Già fino dal 3 aprile u.s. questo Ministero si rivolse con la qui unita circolare ai prefetti delle Provincie fin'allora liberate, nonchè, a tutti i direttori di Archivio di Stato e di Sezione di Archivio di Stato e ai Soprintendenti archivistici di Napoli e Palermo perchè facessero disporre, nell'ambito di ciascuna provincia, "opportune indagini sugli Archivi degli Uffici Statali e parastatali, degli enti ausiliari dello Stato, delle istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e beneficenza, degli istituti di credito e di diritto pubblico, delle disciolte associazioni sindacali e, per quanto possibile, anche sugli archivi privati di notevole importanza storica".

L'inchiesta, che mirava e mira a stabilire la condizione del patrimonio storico italiano, che è patrimonio della civiltà del mondo, subito dopo la prova della guerra, viene ora ripresa da Roma

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Prot.N° 8912.169/61800

OGGETTO Patrimonio storico archivistico.

Già fino dal 3 aprile u.s. questo Ministero si rivolse con la qui unita circolare ai prefetti delle Provincie fin'allora liberate, nonchè, a tutti i direttori di Archivio di Stato e di Sezione di Archivio di Stato e ai Soprintendenti archivistici di Napoli e Palermo perchè fossero disposte, nell'ambito di ciascuna provincia, "opportune indagini sugli Archivi degli Uffici Statali e parastatali, degli enti ausiliari dello Stato, delle istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e beneficenza, degli istituti di credito e di diritto pubblico, delle disciolte associazioni sindacali e, per quanto possibile, anche sugli Archivi privati di notevole importanza storica".

L'inchiesta, che mirava a mira a stabilire la condizione del patrimonio storico italiano, che è patrimonio della civiltà del mondo, subito dopo la prova della guerra, viene ora ripresa da Roma per tutte le provincie italiane a nord di Roma.

Profittando dell'esperienza intanto acquisita, si crede opportuno precisare che, pur rimanendo identico il campo già indicato nella circolare predetta, l'inchiesta dovrà di preferenza riferirsi, in un primo momento, agli Archivi di Stato e Sezioni di Archivio di Stato, in modo di poterne dare il risultato, per questa prima parte, sicuramente entro l'anno corrente.

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Le risposte dovranno contenere dati assolutamente precisi almeno sui tre punti seguenti:

a) Misure di protezione adottate per l'incolumità degli archivi, sia con lavori eseguiti in sede che con trasferimenti fuori sede: indicando in questo secondo caso, oltre il luogo e la data, la qualità delle serie trasferite e il numero delle unità di ciascuna di esse.

b) Effetti diretti o indiretti degli avvenimenti bellici sulla consistenza e condizione degli archivi: precisando anche qui, in caso di danni subiti, la qualità delle serie manomesse o perdute, il numero delle unità per ciascuna di esse, e indicando, con assoluta esattezza, la causa delle singole perdite (bombardamento, cannoneggiamento, distruzione sistematica o casuale da parte di truppe; o anche dispersione o saccheggio da parte della popolazione civile, e abbandono o insufficiente attenzione da parte delle autorità).

c) Stato presente: provvedimenti attuati o in corso di attuazione per il ritorno allo stato normale (ritorno in sede, riordinamenti, revisioni etc.) Eventuali proposte.

Naturalmente, oltre i dati tassativi riferibili ai tre punti indicati, sarà gradito, soprattutto per gli archivi più importanti dove più gravi siano state le perdite (facciamo con reverenza i nomi degli archivi di Milano e di Napoli) ogni altro particolare anche in appendice esplicativa: affine di consegnare ai posteri - come solo noi, che ne siamo stati testimoni, possiamo - un quadro altrettanto sicuro che completo dei disastri subiti, e proporzionato a l'entità dei medesimi.

La presente inchiesta intende portare un contributo a quell'inventario generale della Nazione, sollecitato dalle più diverse parti in questo momento, che costituirà il punto di partenza per la ricostruzione del Paese.

Questo Ministero fa quindi assegnamento, su tutti coloro cui la presente è diretta, per una piena, volenterosa collaborazione.

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spersione o saccheggio da parte della popolazione civile, e abbandono o insufficiente attenzione da parte delle autorità).

c) Stato presente: provvedimenti attuati o in corso di attuazione per il ritorno allo stato normale (ritorno in sede, riordinamenti, revisioni etc.) Eventuali proposte.

Naturalmente, oltre i dati tassativi riferibili ai tre punti indicati, sarà gradito, soprattutto per gli archivi più importanti dove più gravi siano state le perdite (facciamo con reverenza i nomi degli Archivi di Milano e di Napoli) ogni altro particolare anche in apparenza esteriore: affine di consegnare ai posteri - come solo noi, che ne siamo stati testimoni, possiamo - un quadro altrettanto sicuro che completo dei disastri subiti, e proporzionato a l'entità dei medesimi.

La presente inchiesta intende portare un contributo a quell'inventario generale della Nazione, sollecitato dalle più diverse parti in questo momento, che costituirà il punto di partenza per la ricostruzione del Paese.

Questo Ministero fa quindi assegnamento, su tutti coloro cui la presente è diretta, per una piena, volenterosa collaborazione.

Si gradirà intanto un cenno d'assicurazione .

IL MINISTRO
/a/ Bonomi

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10 (c) Circular letter of Ministry of Grace and Justice, 16th August 1944 .

Roma, 16 agosto 1944

MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

Direz.Gen.degli Affari Civili e del Notariato

Ai Procuratori del Regno presso i Tribunali

Prot. N. 13936/237

OGGETTO: - Circolare

E' questo Ministero interessa conoscere, con la massima possibile sollecitudine, l'attuale situazione degli Archivi Notarili dipendenti da codesta Procura del Regno sia per quanto concerne il personale sia per quanto concerne il materiale archivistico, il mobilio, i locali ecc.

La S.V.Ill/ma, pertanto, dovrà inviare una dettagliata relazione sull'argomento e formulare, ad un tempo, le opportune proposte ai fini di una pronta riorganizzazione e normalizzazione dei servizi di detti Archivi qualora gli eventi bellici abbiano sull'andamento degli stessi influito negativamente.

Nella formulazione di tali proposte la S.V.Ill.ma non mancherà di tenere nel debito conto, con il carattere eccezionalissimo delle presenti gravi contingenze, le attuali condizioni del bilancio, largamente deficiario, dell'Amministrazione autonoma degli Archivi notarili. Onde qualsiasi progetto di ricostruzione, di restauro o anche di semplice riordinamento dovrà non soltanto riferirsi alla esecuzione

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OGGETTO: S. GIACOMO

A questo Ministero interessa conoscere, con la massima possibile sollecitudine, l'attuale situazione degli Archivi notarili dipendenti da codesta Procura del Regno sia per quanto concerne il personale sia per quanto concerne il materiale archivistico, il mobilio, i locali ecc.

La S.V.Ill/ma, pertanto, dovrà inviare una dettagliata relazione sull'argomento e formulare, ad un tempo, le opportune proposte ai fini di una pronta riorganizzazione e normalizzazione dei servizi di detti Archivi qualora gli eventi bellici abbiano sull'andamento degli stessi influito negativamente.

Nella formulazione di tali proposte la S.V.Ill.ma non mancherà di tenere nel debito conto, con il carattere eccezionalissimo delle presenti gravi contingenze, le attuali condizioni del bilancio, largamente deficiario, dell'Amministrazione autonoma degli Archivi notarili. Onde qualsiasi progetto di ricostruzione, di restauro o anche di semplice riordinamento dovrà non soltanto riferirsi alla esecuzione esclusiva di opere di natura essenziale ed indeprogabile per la funzionalità dell'archivio ma dovrà, in ogni caso, essere informato a criteri della più stretta economia. 209

Si gradirà subito un cenno di ricevuta della presente.

p. IL MINISTRO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

11 (a) Letter from Allied Archives Advisors to Monsignor Carroll, proposing survey of Church Archives

Naples, 15th April, 1944

Address: ..P.O. 376

300 General Hospital

Rt. Reverend Monsignor Walter P. Carroll

Dear Monsignor Carroll:

In accordance with your suggestion we are submitting our request that the Church authorities in Italy, from time to time, as the freeing of successive regions of the country from the active operations of war makes it possible, make a survey of the condition of Ecclesiastical Archives and that the results of this survey be made available to the archivists attached to the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives of the Allied Control Commission.

We wish to emphasise as archivists that this request is made only in the interest of the Italian people and world scholarship and with no ulterior object: in particular, a first object of the survey is to learn of the effect of the war on important Church Records so that where possible those in danger of loss or destruction as a result of the war may receive such protection and care as the A.C.C. can render. As you know, besides the recognised historical importance of the Church records some of them, such as the registers of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, may be of greatest importance to native Italians returning to their homeland who will need to establish their identity to resume the pursuits of normal life.

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time to time, as the freeing of successive regions of the country from the active operations of war makes it possible, make a survey of the condition of Ecclesiastical Archives; and that the results of this survey be made available to the archivists attached to the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives of the Allied Control Commission.

We wish to emphasize as archivists that this request is made only in the interest of the Italian people and world scholarship and with no ulterior object in particular, a first object of the survey is to learn of the effect of the war on important Church Records so that where possible those in danger of loss or destruction as a result of the war may receive such protection and care as the A.C.C. can render. As you know, besides the recognised historical importance of the Church records some of them, such as the registers of Baptism, Marriages, and Burials, may be of greatest importance to native Italians returning to their homeland who will need to establish their identity to resume the pursuits of normal life.

Enclosed is a form containing the questions to which we would like answers. The survey is intended, as you see, to apply first to Archiepiscopal, Episcopal, Chapter, Collegiate and other outstanding Archive Repositories (from which a direct reply could be asked), and second to Parishes, whose replies would have presumably to be obtained and forwarded by higher authority.

Would you be willing to see that the machinery is set in motion with the Church organisations to circulate this questionnaire and have it filled out and returned to the Subcommission on Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives?

H. J.
Secretary of the Public Record Office, London

W. S.
Director, F.D. Roosevelt Library

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DIOCESE .....

Cathedral, Church, College, etc .....

CITY, PROVINCE and COUNTRY .....

Street Address .....

Nature of Archives (Archiepiscopal, Episcopal, Chapter, etc. or Parish) .....

.....

War Damage, if any, to Building (Enemy action, Bombing or shelling) .....

.....

War Damage to Archives (As above or by depredation) .....

.....

Remarks and Recommendations

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Routine and Recommendations

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.....

Per Dear Re to Archives (As Above or by Separate)

.....

.....

Security .....

11 (v) Monsignor Carroll's Reply

Msgr. Walter S. Carroll
300th General Hospital,
A.P.O. 378 - U.S. Army.

May 5, 1944.

Capt. T.H. Brooke,
H.Q. Allied Control Commission,
C.F.A. and A. Sub-Commission,
Provincial Building,
Naples.

Dear Sir,

In reply to a communication addressed to me, April 15, 1944, by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson and Mr. Fred M. Shipman regarding ecclesiastical archives in liberated Italy. I am happy to inform you that I have discussed the matter with local Ecclesiastical Authorities and have reached an agreement with them.

Some years ago the Vatican circulated a questionnaire to all the dioceses and parishes on the condition of the archives. It has been decided that it would be well, on this occasion, to prepare a similar questionnaire this time (incorporating in it those items which will be of especial interest to your commission) and distribute it through the various dioceses. It is felt that if handled in this way, the matter will not be regarded as unusual or arouse any alarm on the part of the recipients. When these questionnaires are

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Dear Sir,

In reply to a communication addressed to me, April 25, 1944, by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson and Mr. Fred W. Shipman regarding ecclesiastical archives in liberated Italy. I am happy to inform you that I have discussed the matter with local Ecclesiastical Authorities and have reached an agreement with them.

Some years ago the Vatican circulated a questionnaire to all the dioceses and parishes on the condition of the archives. It has been decided that it would be well, on this occasion, to prepare a similar questionnaire this time (incorporating in it those items which will be of especial interest to your commission) and distribute it through the various dioceses. It is felt that if handled in this way, the matter will not be regarded as unusual or arouse any alarm on the part of the recipients. When these questionnaires are returned we should have a good general picture of the condition of the church archives and will gladly pass this information on to your Commission. Naturally, it will take some weeks to complete this survey.

On the technical side, we may encounter some difficulties. I should like to ask if your Commission could assist us in the printing (or mimeographing) of these forms and in the distribution of the packages to the various dioceses. Under present circumstances we should encounter great difficulty in working out these details and would therefore be grateful if you could assist us in this regard.

Assuring you of my heartfelt cooperation and interest in your work, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ WALTER G. CARROLL

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11 (c) Letter and Questionnaire issued by the Vatican, September 1945.

IL CARDINALE BIBLIOTECARIO
E ARCHIVISTA DI S. R. C.

Dal Vaticano, 10 agosto 1945.

Eminenza Reverendissima,

La Commissione Alleata Anglo-Americana, che deve preparare la relazione sopra i danni subiti dagli archivi civili ed ecclesiastici d'Italia a causa della guerra, ha testé proposto d'urgenza, mediante la Legazione Britannica, che la Santa Sede voglia chiedere a tutti gli Locali Ordinari una risposta, per quanto è possibile precisa, alle domande, formulate dalla stessa Commissione, che sono allegate alla presente, ritenendo non conveniente di chiederle direttamente.

Poichè alla Santità di Nostro Signore Pio Pp. XII è piaciuto di affidare alla Sacra Congregazione degli Archivi e delle Biblioteche della Santa Romana Chiesa, in considerazione della necessità che siano ben fissate al presente, finchè la memoria è viva e fresca, e vengano tramandate fedelmente alla posterità, la vastità e la gravità delle perdite subite dalle Chiese d'Italia, come negli altri beni, così in quello importantissimo degli Archivi e delle Biblioteche, ed in considerazione altresì del riguardoso procedere della Commissione Alleata verso la Santa Sede e verso gli Locali Ordinari,

Il sottoscritto Cardinale Archivista e Bibliotecario della S. R. C., consapevole all'uopo, il quale per dè avrebbe piena delega e giorni sono furbati un simile richiesto, a complemento e correzione del questionario e agli archivi e biblioteche ecclesiastici d'Italia, indotto per volontà del N. S. Padre nel novembre 1942, non poteva che nascondere subito, per quanto gli fosse lui, l'iniziativa, ulteriormente i provvedimenti della

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non convenevol di chiederli direttamente.

Poichè alla gentilezza di Nostro Signor Pio Pp. XII è piaciuto di rendere [illegible] in considerazione [illegible] la Consacrazione, prima di tutto presente, finchè la morì [illegible] vive e fresca, e vengano tratte subito [illegible] così in quello importantissimo degli Archivi e delle Biblioteche, ed in considerazione altresì del riguardoso procedere della Consacrazione diretta verso la Santa Sede e verso gli Eccmi Ordinari.

Il sottoscritto Cardinale [illegible] Bibliotecario della S. [illegible] C., assegnato all'uopo, il quale per ab avviso ricevuto [illegible] e comunicazioni [illegible] e gli archivi e biblioteche ecclesiastiche d'Italia, inoltre per volontà del P. S. Papa nel novembre 1942, non poteva che assecondare subito, per quanto era in lui, l'iniziativa, ulteriormente [illegible] della Consacrazione, spedendo [illegible] le domande della maggiore sollecitudine e ricapitarli [illegible] per mezzo sicuro [illegible] tre copie, una [illegible] ritirandone [illegible] missione diretta [illegible] seguente del Consacrato, non volendosi assolutamente turbare più oltre per questo gli Eccmi Ordinari.

2.7

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E' superfluo aggiungere che la Commissione Alleata Anglo-Americana - gli Stati Alleati per i quali Essa agisce, quanto sono grati al Santo Padre dell'efficacissimo aiuto così prontamente e liberalmente prestato in vista della particolare sull'utile opera, che è la verità, l'esattezza, direi tanto, in proporzione del contributo, lo saranno ai singoli Ordinari e non tralasceranno di rendere lode collettivamente all'Episcopato Italiano, del quale, solo ne trarre di riprometterni l'inesperto Italiano, dei quali, solo ne trarre di riprometterni l'inesperto Italiano, dei quali, solo ne trarre di riprometterni l'inesperto Italiano, dei quali

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Declassified - Authority NND 785016 By NARS, Date 12/29/06

DIOCESI DI .....

NOTIZIE DEI DANNI CAUSATI DA LL GUERRA

AGLI ARCHIVI ECCLESIASTICI

ARCHIVIO VESCOVILE: è stato danneggiato? .....

Entità dei danni: (1) .....

.....

.....

Cause dei danni: (2) .....

ARCHIVIO CAPITOLARE: è stato anche danneggiato? .....

Entità dei danni: (1) .....

.....

Cause dei danni: (2) .....

ARCHIVI PARROCCHIALI e ALTRI ARCHIVI: sono stati danneggiati?....

(3) .....

.....

.....

.....

206

(Data).....

FIRMA .....

(1) Distrutto, poco o molto danneggiato; se possibile indicare la qualità del materiale danneggiato.

(2) Azioni di guerra, bombardamento aereo, mine, saccheggio.

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.....

Cause dei danni: (2) .....

ARCHIVI PARROCCHIALI e ALTRI ARCHIVI: sono stati danneggiati?....

(3) .....

.....

.....

.....

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(Data).....

FIRMA: ....

(1) Distrutto, poco o molto danneggiato; se possibile, indicare la qualità del materiale danneggiato.
(2) Azioni di guerra, bombardamento aereo, mine, saccheggio, incendio, piccolo, abbandono ecc.
(3) Se si hanno notizie precise, si dia l'elenco nominativo degli Archivi danneggiati; altrimenti si dia almeno il numero approssimativo degli archivi stessi.

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RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART II : OUTLINE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
SUBCOMMISSION FOR MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

20905/A/1/MFAA 21st January 1946

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHIVES

PART II : OUTLINE SURVEY OF THE STATE OF ITALIAN ARCHIVES AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Part I of this report described the vicissitudes of Italian archives during the war. The present Part attempts an outline survey of Italian archives at the close of hostilities. It is based on three distinct categories of information - (i) reports of Archives Officers of this Sub-Commission of personal inspections; (ii) returns made in response to the inquiries initiated by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Grace and Justice; (iii) returns made by Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots to the parallel Vatican inquiry.

It is well to stress that, written relatively close to the end of the war, the present account is necessarily incomplete. For most of the principal Italian archives outline information is now to hand; but where an archive has been damaged or scattered, a detailed statement of losses can only be made after months, possibly even years, of patient labour. Under these circumstances, the final assessment of war damage to Italian archives will only be possible when the work of reconstruction and re-ordering of the country's archive patrimony is complete. A definitive survey of this sort must be left to the Italian Archives Service.

I. CENTRAL ARCHIVES OF THE STATE.

(1) PUBLIC ARCHIVES

(i) The Archivio del Regno

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The Archivio del Regno, which is located in the Pa-
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I. CENTRAL ARCHIVES OF THE STATE.

(1) PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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(i) The Archivio del Regno

The Archivio del Regno, which is located in the Palazzo della Sapienza at Rome, contains such of the archives of the Central Government as are not still retained by individual ministries and government offices. Both building and archives are undamaged; the wartime deposit at Orvieto has been brought back to Rome without loss or damage.

(ii) The Archivi di Stato

The principal public archives of Italy are decentralised in twenty-three Archivi di Stato. The nuclei of most of these are formed by the records of the independent kingdoms, duchies, republics etc., which were formerly sovereign powers. To archives of this character, however, many other classes of records have been added : these generally include the modern archives of the Province in which the Archivio di

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State is situated, and frequently notarial archives of more than fifty years old, archives of suppressed religious houses, and even family archives. From their nature, some of the Archivi di Stato are extremely ancient in origin. As public archives, however, they mainly date from the late eighteenth, and the nineteenth. centuries. One small group (Trento, Bolzano, Trieste and Zara) dates from the period immediately after the Great War.

During the recent war, incomparably the greatest disaster to the Archivi di Stato occurred at Naples. There were also heavy losses at Milan and Palermo; less serious, but still important destruction at Torino, Bologna and Parma; disturbance of series, and some small losses at Florence, Genova, Modena and Siena; from Trieste the Germans removed certain categories of documents, which have not yet been traced. Of Zara, outside the territory administered by the Allied Commission, no direct reports are available, but the best material is safe in deposit at Venice. In the destruction of the Naples archive there also perished documents loaned by various Archivi di Stato for the Mostra delle Terre d'Oltremare. Details of all these losses are given in Appendix I.

Apart from loss of actual archives, it is necessary to note destruction or heavy damage of premises at Cagliari, Milan (both repositories), Palermo (both repositories), and Parma; and serious damage at Apuania, Florence, Genova (both repositories), Pisa (both repositories), Torino and Trento.

(iii) The Sezioni di Archivi di Stato

In the old Kingdom of Naples, covering Southern Italy and Sicily, repositories for local administrative archives were set up in each Province by Bourbon legislation of 1818 and 1843. After the unification of Italy, the position of those repositories for long remained anomalous until finally in 1932, they were brought into direct dependence of the central administration and given the title Archivi Provinciali di Stato. The Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi of 1939 provided for the creation of similar archives in all the Provinces of Italy. In fact, however, at the outbreak of war Sezioni of this kind had only been established in a limited number of Provinces. All told, there are thirty-three Sezioni - twenty instituted

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This category of archives has, on the whole, come well out of the war. Trapani fared worst, and Messina suffered the loss of the greater part of the notarial archives that it housed; while, further north, there were serious losses at Pistoia. Damage at Ancona, Bari, Chieti, Foggia and Potenza, however, was light, and elsewhere negligible. Details of destruction are less complete for the Sezioni than for the Archivi di Stato, but those at present available are summarised in Appendix II.

So far as premises are concerned, serious damage must be recorded at Alessandria, Ancona, Catania, Foggia, Livorno, Messina, Pistoia, Potenza, Trapani and Verona.

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(2) ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTRIES AND OF FASCIST ENTI..

Except for the Ministries of the Interior, of Public Instruction, of Industry, of Commerce and of Agriculture, and (for a small portion of their records) the Ministries of War, Marine and Finances, Italian government departments continued, up to the outbreak of war, to hold their own archives. Much of the archive material of the Kingdom of Italy was therefore situated, not in public archives, but in the repositories of separate government offices.

It is not yet possible to make any statistical appreciation of the effect of the war on archives of this category. Certain generalisations may, however, be made.

So far as losses have occurred they have been mainly amongst the archives of the Fascist régime, especially those dating from its final years. These records were subject to peculiar dangers. In one of the largest-scale movements of archives known to history, great quantities of them were evacuated by the Fascist government from Rome to Northern Italy. Apart from the risks inherent in a transfer of this kind, in the last days prior to the liberation of the North the archives were situated in scattered localities, often in premises that were entirely unsuitable. There is evidence that certain categories of archives of a political nature were seized by the Germans even before the transfer took place; others were destroyed by the Fascists, when the collapse of the Republican government became clearly imminent; again, at that time, there was general destruction by Republican officials of personnel records implicating individuals. The most serious losses of all were amongst the papers of the Fascist gerarchs - wherever possible, their owners took care to destroy these and, even when this did not happen, records of this sort sometimes passed into private hands and from time to time appear on sale to the highest bidder. The Italian Government is endeavouring to stop this black market in archives by the application of existing legislation, which forbids the alienation of semi-public records of the kind mentioned. Finally, it is to be noted that certain categories of archives (notably of the Ministries of Foreign

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With the exceptions mentioned, all archives evacuated to Northern Italy have now been returned to Rome, where the government offices concerned are engaged in sorting and re-ordering them. Preliminary reports as to the state of most of these archives are reassuring. Considering the vicissitudes to which they have been subjected, they do not appear to have suffered as extensively as might have been expected.

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II. LOCAL ARCHIVES

(1) ARCHIVES OF REGIONAL OFFICES OF MINISTRIES ETC.

Important governmental archives of a regional character are located in all provincial capitals. The chief of these are the current administrative records of the Provincia and Prefettura, the archives of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals, and the archives of the Intendenza delle Finanze with its dependent offices (Ufficio Distrettuale delle Imposte Dirette, Ufficio del Registro, Conservatoria delle Ipoteche, Ufficio Tecnico del Catasto, Ufficio Tecnico Erariale). The last-named group of offices often possesses records of high antiquity.

The fate of archives of this category during the war was determined by two contrary factors. On the one hand, located in ordinary office buildings, they were par excellence the kind of records that appeared to troops of either side "just a lot of old papers" to be treated without much respect. On the other, A.M.G. officers were quick to realise their administrative significance and, at the earliest opportunity, to arrange for their protection. Reports on their present state indicate that this has been largerly conditioned by the circumstances of the campaign. Those in the ports have suffered considerably - at Bari the archive of the Imposte Dirette was destroyed, and those of the Intendenza, Registro, Ufficio Tecnico Erariale and R.Dogane damaged; at Livorno there were serious losses in the archive of the Tribunals, heavy damage in those of the Intendenza and Ufficio Tecnico Erariale, and destruction of the Prefettura archive; at Genova the archive of the Capitaneria del Porto is largely dispersed. For the rest, damage is sporadic - there was much less and destruction, as might be expected, at Salerno, and a good deal of dispersion at Forli; Alessandria, Aquila, Avellino, Castel di Sangro, Corati, Ferrara, Messina, Parma, Pescara, Sapri, Sulmona and Treviso are among the towns where damage more or less grave is known to have occurred to the archives of one or other of these regional offices.

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(2) THE ARCHIVI COMUNALI

" La storia d'Italia sta tutta in quella dei suoi municipi", said one of her greatest archivists, Francesco Bonaini. At the last census (1936) there were 7,389 communes, rural as well as urban; and in spite of frequent representations by scholars of the advantage that would accrue from concentration of their historical archives, a healthy local pride has generally prevented this from being done. So it comes about that much of the essential raw material of Italian history is still to be found in the communal archives.

Of course, by no means all of these are of great significance, and at the time of the construction of this Sub-Commission's Brief Memorandum with Appendices and Lists on the

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Protection of Italian Archives, 106 were indicated by means of an asterisk as being of particular importance, 10 of which were subsequently found to be incorporated in Archivi di Stato or Sezioni di Archivi di Stato.

The remaining 96 represent the main wealth of the Italian Archivi Comunali, and information available for over three-quarters' of them suggests that this important class of archives has suffered quite extraordinarily little damage. Losses were most serious at Sutri, Treviso and Velletri; considerable at Cagliari, Sarzana, Viterbo, Rimini, Tivoli and La Spezia - though, in the last three places, mainly confined to modern records; light at Catania, Civitavecchia, Ferentino, Foligno, Sezze. On the other hand, the communal archives of the following places are reported to be substantially intact:- Acquapendente, Alatri, Alba, Anagni, Anghiari, Aosta, Aquila, Arezzo, Assisi, Asti, Bagnacavallo, Bassano, Bergamo, Bormio, Bra, Brescia, Casale Monferrato, Cesena, Certaldo, Cherasco, Cividale del Friuli, Conegliano, Cuneo, Fabriano, Faenza, Fano, Fermo, Genova, Jesi, Imola, Livorno, Lodi, Macerata, Milan, Modena, Mondovì, Montecatini, Montefiascone, Novara, Novi Ligure, Osimo, Padova, Palermo, Piacenza, Pola, Recanati, Rieti, Rome, San Miniato, Sassari, Sondrio, Soriano nel Cimino, Susa, Torino, Tortona, Trapani, Tuscania, Urbino and Volterra. No reports are yet available from Aspra, Aversa, Como, Enna, Martinengo, Matelica, Montecassiano, Noli, Pavia, Rocca Priora, Salò, San Sepolcro, San Severino, Terra Nova, Tirano, Tresivio, Vigevano, Vigone and Visso.

The condition of the smaller Archivi Comunali bears a direct relationship to the progress of the campaign. Where fighting was heavier, and particularly along the winter lines of 1943-44 and 1944-45, they have suffered most. Particularly tragic are the archive losses amongst the little townships flanking the Via Emilia. The communes of the Romagna have a significance in Italian history, and incidentally in the development of democratic institutions generally, that has never been sufficiently stressed. In comparison with the records of, for instance, Toscana, the communal archives of Emilia are relatively unworked. That makes their loss the more serious.

(2) THE ARCHIVI NOTARILI

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(3) THE ARCHIVI NOTARILI

Through the influence of Roman Law the Notaries in Italy occupy a position midway between that of a Solicitor or Attorney and the officials of a Court of Justice. Their archives are official records, and from the earliest time legislative provision was made by most of the states of Italy to guard against dispersion and loss. Originally, the system followed was that, upon the death of a notary, his archives (protocolli and inbreviature) were transferred to another notary. In this way, considerable archive collections were accumulated, and in order to regularise the position and provide greater security against destruction, Notarial Archives were founded - in Lucca in the late fourteenth century, in Venice

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in the fifteenth, in Florence, Siena and Rome in the sixteenth, at Turin in the seventeenth, Milan in the eighteenth, and Naples in the nineteenth .

The Archivi Notarili depend from the Ministry of Grace and Justice. The principal archives of this category, the Archivi Notarili Regionali e Distrettuali, are 107 in number. It is possible to give a practically complete picture of the fate of these, since only for Bergamo, Fiume and Zara are reports lacking.

The Archivi Notarili at Cassino, La Spezia and Messina are reported totally destroyed. At Benevento the repository is wrecked, half the archives lost, and most of the rest deteriorated. At Ferrara, a portion only of the archive perished - and fortunately only the copies, largely duplicated in the main series (i.e. Atti del Memoriale, 1422 - 1816, and in addition copies of nineteenth century records.) At Terni large quantities of the more recent atti are missing; at Udine too, modern records were not recovered after bombardment, while at Palermo there were heavy thefts from among the modern documents. Less extensive, though still serious, damage occurred at Ancona, Grosseto, Livorno, Massa, Naples and Padova; at Frosinone light damage only.

Otherwise the regional and district archives are safe, but there is some destruction to be noted amongst the smaller Archivi Notarili Mandamentali e Comunali. Legislation had long provided for the union of these to larger archives, just as it had provided for the deposit of notarial records more than fifty-years old in Archivi di Stato and Sezioni. But both provisions were permissive only, and in fact much important material continued to be held in these smaller archives. Those of the smaller communes had a particular interest. Generally located in the municipio, they were usually kept quite separate from the Archivio Comunale, often in a room of their own and sometimes in attractively decorated presses of eighteenth, or early nineteenth, century date. The archives they contained ran generally from the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and were in fact a more fruitful source for the social history of the community than the parallel Archivio Comunale. Losses have been sporadic, but, except in the Romagna, appa-

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III. ARCHIVES OF THE CHURCH.

(1) GENERAL

Up to date, 207 out of the 339 dioceses in Italy have made returns to the Vatican questionnaire on the state of Church archives at the end of the war. These returns cover not only the Archivi Vescovili and Capitolari, but also the

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Archivi Parrocchiali. In addition, for 40 further dioceses information is available from reports by Archives Officers of this sub-Commission and from other sources; but this information is generally confined to details of the principal archives, and does not cover the parishes.

The present position is, therefore, that for Archivi Vescovili and Capitolari information is available for almost three-quarters of the dioceses of Italy; for Archivi Parrocchiali for a little under two-thirds.

At Appendix III is Professor Battelli's interesting statistical summary of returns received; at Appendix IV a list of those dioceses which have not yet made their returns.

(2) THE VATICAN ARCHIVE.

The great treasure of the Vatican Archive is safe, and has suffered no adverse effects from the war.

(3) THE ARCHIVI ARCIVESCOVILI & VESCOVILI

The Archbishops' and Bishops' archives generally consist of two parts - the Archivio della Curia, and the Archivio della Mensa. The former is of the greater significance, with the Registers, records of Ecclesiastical Courts and other administrative series. But though neither is generally of as much historical interest as the Archivi Capitolari, both may nevertheless be of high antiquity.

This category of archives has suffered considerably. Total destruction or very heavy damage is reported at Aquino, Capua, Grosseto, Isernia, Rimini, Teano and Venafro; considerable damage at Catanzaro, Cava dei Tirreni, Civitavecchia, Faenza, Fidenza, Foligno, Ortona, Palermo, Pontecorvo, Sarsina, Sutri, Terracina and Velletri; lighter losses at Anagni, Ancona, Bertinoro, Cagliari, Caltagirone, Chiusi, Comacchio, Fano, Naples, Salerno and Torino. No other damage is so far reported.

(4) THE ARCHIVI CAPITOLARI.

Chapter Archives contain a wealth of material of hi-

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(4) THE ARCHIVI CAPITOLARI.

Chapter Archives contain a wealth of material for historical studies and for the auxiliary sciences of diplomatic and palaeography.

The tale of loss and destruction of these records runs closely parallel to that described in the category previous. There is very grave damage at Aquino, Capua, Catenzaro, Civitavecchia, Grosseto, Palestrina, Pontecorvo, Rimini, Terracina, Velletri and Venafro. The best things in the famous Chapter Archive of Verona were fortunately in deposit and escaped destruction when its locale was hit. Ancona, Chiusi and Urbania had serious losses, and there was some damage at Foligno, Frascati, Monreale, Naples, Palermo, Pienza and Recanati - but in most of these latter archives destruction of premises rather than records. Otherwise reports so far indicate no losses.

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(5) THE ARCHIVI PARROCCHIALI

In Italy Parishes have not had civil functions, and their archives are limited to Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. By a provision of the Council of Trent data contained in these should also be available in the archives of the Archbishop or Bishop of the See. Parish archives may therefore be rated as of secondary importance.

Their fate during the war was similar to that of the smaller Archivi Comunali and Notarili. Everything depended on the chances of war and the general development of the campaign. Reference to Appendix III shows damage to have been heaviest in the Abruzzi-Molise, Emilia and Toscana. On the other hand, in large areas both of the North and the South there was little destruction.

(6) MONASTIC ARCHIVES

As has already been stated, the archives of suppressed religious houses are mainly preserved in the Archivi di Stato and Sezioni.

Of existent monasteries, the archives of Cava dei Tirreni, Grottaferrata, Montevergine, San Martino al Cimino, San Paolo fuori le Mura, Subiaco, and the Abbazia delle Tre Fontane are safe. The tertia pars of the archives of Montecassino was buried under the rubble of the abbey, but the more important portion of the archives is preserved.

IV. PRIVATE ARCHIVES.

Unfortunately the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi, so far as they related to private archives, had not been implemented before the war and information about this class of records remained scanty. Most of the Archivi di Stato, and many Sezioni, possess important collections of family archives, which are generally safe. So are some of the most famous collections like the Archivio Bentivoglio in the

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IV. <u>PRIVATE ARCHIVES</u>.

Unfortunately the provisions of the Nuovo Ordinamento degli Archivi, so far as they related to private archives, had not been implemented before the war and information about this class of records remained scanty. Most of the Archivi di Stato, and many Sezioni, possess important collections of family archives, which are generally safe. So are some of the most famous collections like the Archivio Bentivoglio in the Biblioteca Ariostea at Ferrara, the commercial records of the Archivio Datini of Prato, or the Archivio di Giorgio Vasari at Arezzo. But of the mass of family archives still retained in private hands it is not yet possible to speak.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185016

APPENDIX I, DAMAGE AND LOSSES IN ARCHIVI DI STATO.

1. NAPLES: List prepared by the Superintendent, Conte Filangieri.

ELENCO DEI DOCUMENTI DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI BRUCIATI DAI TEDESCHI IL 30 SETTEMBRE 1943 NELLA VILLA MONTESANO PRESSO S. PAOLO BELSITO.

A) Museo storico-diplomatico

Codici No.87, alcuni dei quali miniati. Uno di essi era un bellissimo Libro d'Ore fiammingo del sec.XV. Un altro era un Portolano di Bartolomeo Clives del 1563.

Manoscritti No.175, di interesse storico.

Autografi Aragonesi, rilegati in 13 volumi.

Autografi di Sovrani e Principi, rilegati in 18 volumi.

Registro di Federico II degli anni 1239-1240.

Liber Rubeus, contenente antichi privilegi e disposizioni della R.Camera della Sommaria.

Manoscritti di Carlo de Lellis sulle famiglie nobili (volumi 25).

Lettere Regie (volumi 4).

Notamenti di Carlo de Lellis, tratti dalla Cancelleria Angioina e da altre scritture d'Archivio (volumi 27).

Cartolari di Matteo Camera contenenti copie dei documenti Amalfitani (volumi 7).

Archivio del Marchese di Gallo, ambasciatore napoletano (fasci 47).

Trattati originali del Regno di Napoli (cartelle 122).

Matrimoni Reali dei Borboni (cartelle 16).

Diario della Regina Maria Carolina (volumi 25).

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Autografi Aragonesi, rilegati in 13 volumi.

Autografi di Sovrani e Principi, rilegati in 18 volumi.

Registro di Federico II degli anni 1239-1240.

Liber Rubeus, contenente antichi privilegi e disposizioni della R.Camera della Sommaria.

Manoscritti di Carlo de Lellis sulle famiglie nobili (volumi 25).

Lettere Regie (volumi 4).

Notamenti di Carlo de Lellis, tratti dalla Cancelleria Angioina e da altre scritture d'Archivio (volumi 27).

Cartolari di Matteo Camera contenenti copie dei documenti Amalfitani (volumi 7).

Archivio del Marchese di Gallo, ambasciatore napoletano (fasci 47).

Trattati originali del Regno di Napoli (cartelle 122).

Matrimoni Reali dei Borboni (cartelle 16).

Diario della Regina Maria Carolina (volumi 25).

Diplomi di titoli concessi da G.Murat (volume 1).

Disegni della Basilica di S.Francesco di Paola (volume 1).

Processi politici celebri (fasci 84).

Carte di Garibaldi (fasci 3).

Atti del Plebiscito (volume 1).

- -

Archivio di Stato di Napoli
Sezione Archivistica
Inventario n. 1 (1956)
Sezione 3.1/MMD
N. 18501/2

Corrispondenze di Ferdinando IV con l'Ammiraglio Nelson e con l'Ambasciatore Hamilton (fascio 1).

Pianta della città di Napoli del 1798, di Luigi Marchesi, disegnate e colorita a mano; (20 volumi).

Raccolta degli stemmi dei comuni (volumi 19).

Pianta di Napoli del Duca di Noia (volume 1).

Pesi e misure dell'Amministrazione Borbonica (scatole 9).

Oltre a vari altri documenti, cimeli, manoscritti ecc.

Totale N.i 655

B) Cancelleria Angioina

Registri in pergamena rilegati in cuoio contenenti gli atti dei Sovrani Angioini dal 1265 al 1434, (volumi 378).

Registri Angioini nuovi (volumi 4).

Fascicoli Angioini, contenenti atti amministrativi dei secoli XIII e XIV (volumi 66).

Arche di pergamene della R.Zecca, (volumi 37).

Arche in carta (volumi 21).

Repertori Angioini, sunti e indici di atti angioini (volumi 26).

Totale N.i 532

C) Cancelleria Aragonese

Registri degli atti dei Sovrani Aragonesi (meno i Privilegi, che sono salvi), (volumi 43).

Totale N.i 43

D) Pergamene

Pergamene di grande interesse storico

Pergamene anteriori alla Monarchia

Pergamene greche

Sezione R.O. 12356 Sezione 3.1/1350 Busta 182916

Fascicoli Angioini nuovi (volumi 44).

Fascicoli Angioini, contenenti atti amministrativi dei secoli XIII e XIV (volumi 66).

Arche di pergamene della R.Zecca, (volumi 37).

Arche in carta (volumi 21).

Repertori Angioini, sunti e indici di atti angioini (volumi 26).

Totale N.i 532

C) Cancelleria Aragonese

Registri degli atti dei Sovrani Aragonesi (meno i Privilegi, che sono salvi), (volumi 43).

Totale N.i 43

D) Pergamene

Pergamene di grande interesse storico

Pergamene anteriori alla Monarchia

Pergamene greche

Pergamene della Curia Ecclesiastica

Pergamene dei Monasteri Soppressi

Pergamene della R. Camera della Rommaria

Pergamene dei Comuni

Pergamene Farnesiane

Bolle Pontificie

Brevi Pontifici

Totale N.i 54372

Archivio di Stato
Sezione
Fondo
185016

E) Archivio della Real Casa

Fondo antico di Casa Reale (sec.XVIII).(Fasci 736).

Casa Reale nuova - Archivio Riservato (Fasci e volumi 1755).

" " " - Panconata Centrale. Miscellanea (Fasci e volumi 1445)

" " " - Platee e registri (volumi 12).

" " " - Ufficio Architetti (Fasci e volumi 292).

" " " - Museo Borbonico (Fasci e volumi 86).

" " " - Somiglieria (fasci e volumi 160).

" " " - Diversi (fasci e volumi 102).

Totale N.i 4641

F) Archivio Farnesiano

Carteggi di Casa Farnese (Fasci 1150).

Autografi Farnesiani (Fasci 9).

Ordine Costantiniano di Parma (Busta 7).

Totale N.i 1166

G) Ministero degli Esteri

Corrispondenze d'Ambasciatori e scritture varie (Fasci 1209).

Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria

Privilegi (volumi 59).

Esecutoriale (volumi 58)

Sigillorum (volumi 47).

Curie (volumi 319).

Consulte (volumi 136).

Lettere Regie (volumi 11).

Literarum Suae Maiestatis (volumi 83).

199

Soprintendenza B.A. 12356 Sezione 3.3/N/000 N.

G) Ministero degli Esteri

Corrispondenze d'Ambasciatori e scritture varie (Fasci 1209).

Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria

Privilegi (volumi 59).

Esecutoriale (volumi 58)

Sigillorum (volumi 47).

Curie (volumi 319).

Consulte (volumi 136).

Lettere Regie (volumi 11).

Literarum Suae Maiestatis (volumi 83).

Comune (volumi 194)

Catasti antichi (volumi 623).

Fuochi (volumi 2033).

Cedolari antichi (volumi 37).

Spogli dei Cedolari (volumi 24).

Quinternioni dei Feudi (volumi 488).

Repertori del Principe di Bisignano (volumi 3)

Processi (volumi 3117)

Totale N. 7232

199

Deputazione s.p. 1255 Sezione 3.1/USO Mag. 78501 6

I) Consiglio Collaterale

Privilegi (volumi 845).

Bandi (volumi 18).

Processi (Fasci 203).

Titulorum Neapolis (volumi 17).

Totale N.i 1083

L) Real Camera di Santa Chiara

Privilegi (volumi 440)

Totale N.i 440

M) Segreteria dei Vicere'

Serie diverse (volumi 4417).

Lettere Regie (volumi 87).

Totale N.i 4504

N) Cappellania Maggiore

Varietà (fasci 60).

Processi (volumi 391).

Totale N.i 451

O) Scritture varie della Sezione Politica

Giunta di Stato (volumi 204).

Giunta degli Abusi (volumi 18).

Giunta di Sicilia (fasci 827).

Consiglio di Stato (volumi 160).

Ministero della Presidenza (volumi e fasci 218).

Tribunale Conservatore della Nobiltà (volumi 240).

Commissione dei Titoli di Nobiltà (fasci 75).

Ordine di Malta (volumi 72).

Inventari ed indici (volumi 226).

Totale N.i 2040

Archivio di Stato di Napoli S.O. - 12x50 Sezione 3.3/SEZ. N. 185016

Processi (volumi 391).

Totale N.i 451

O) Scritture varie della Sezione Politica

Giunta di Stato (volumi 204).

Giunta degli Abusi (volumi 18).

Giunta di Sicilia (fasci 827).

Consiglio di Stato (volumi 160).

Ministero della Presidenza (volumi e fasci 218).

Tribunale Conservatore della Nobiltà (volumi 240).

Commissione dei Titoli di Nobiltà (fasci 75).

Ordine di Malta (volumi 72).

Inventari ed indici (volumi 226).

Totale N.i 2040

P) Scritture varie della Sezione Amministrativa

Tesoreria antica (volumi 523).

Stati discussi di Tappia (volumi 199).

Commissione Feudale (volumi 1062).

Rei di Stato (fasci e volumi 337).

Notai antichi (volumi 3263).

Totale N.i 5384

Ministero B.C. 12350 Sezione 3.3/Sez. 3a 78501

E) Archivio della Real Casa

Fondo antico di Casa Reale (sec.XVIII).(Fasci 736).

Casa Reale nuova - Archivio Riservato (Fasci e volumi 1755).

" " " - Panconata Centrale. Miscellanea (Fasci e volumi 1445)

" " " - Platee e registri (volumi 12).

" " " - Ufficio Architetti (Fasci e volumi 292).

" " " - Museo Borbonico (Fasci e volumi 86).

" " " - Somiglieria (fasci e volumi 160).

" " " - Diversi (fasci e volumi 102).

Totale N.i 4641

F) Archivio Farnesiano

Carteggi di Casa Farnese (Fasci 1150).

Autografi Farnesiani (Fasci 9).

Ordine Costantiniano di Parma (Buste 7).

Totale N.i 1166

G) Ministero degli Esteri

Corrispondenze d'Ambasciatori e scritture varie (Fasci 1209).

Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria

Privilegi (volumi 59).

Esecutoriale (volumi 58)

Sigillorum (volumi 47).

Curie (volumi 319).

Consulte (volumi 136).

Lettere Regie (volumi 11).

199

Collocazione s.o. 12356 sezione 3.3/Mm Mod. 185016

Segreteria del Ministro Giovanni Acton (volumi 49).

Totale N.i 1258

H) Regia Camera della Sommaria

. Privilegi (volumi 59).
Esecutoriale (volumi 58)
Sigillorum (volumi 47).
Curie (volumi 319).
Consulte (volumi 136).
Lettere Regie (volumi 11).
Literarum Suae Maiestatis (volumi 83).
Comune (volumi 194)
Catasti antichi (volumi 623).
Fuochi (volumi 2033).
Cedolari antichi (volumi 37).
Spogli dei Cedolari (volumi 24).
Quinternioni dei Feudi (volumi 488).
Repertori del Principe di Bisignano (volumi 3)
Processi (volumi 3117)

199

Totale N. 7232

Archivio di Stato Sezione 3.3/XXII Mod. 785016

ELENCO DEI DOCUMENTI CONSEGNATI DALLA MOSTRA DELLE TERRE D'OLTREMARE ALLA DIREZIONE DELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI, CHE SONO RIMASTI DISTRUTTI NELL'INCENDIO DI VILLA MONTESANO.

A) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Napoli

1. Cancelleria Angioina, Carche in pergamena (volume 39)
2. Pergamene di Castel Capuano, perg.No.58.
3. Fuochi, volume 1236 (di ff.45) Fuochi di Civita Albanese).
4. Segreteria di Guerra, Fascio 89 (Rivista di G.Pepe di ff.10).
5-6. Segreteria di Guerra, Libretti di vita e costumi n.37 e 39 (del Battaglione Albanese).
7-8. Casa Reale - Dispacci, vol. 925 e 926.
9. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 3466 - (Proposta di trattato con la Persia, di ff. 7).
10. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Rimedio contro il cholera, di ff. 10).
11. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Pastorale del Vescovo d'Agra, di ff.3).
12. Ministero Esteri, Fascio 2508 (Disegno del Canale di Suez, di ff.3).

B) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Torino

1. Conto delle spese fatte da Amedeo VI nella spedizione in Oriente (1361-68) (ff.6 in pergamena).
2. Donazione del Regno di Cipro a Carlo I di Savoia.
3. Trattato tra il Regno di Sardegna e la Persia (1857) (ff.11 con 3 fascicoli allegati).
4. Progetto di trattato di commercio tra la Sardegna e il Congo (sec.XVIII) (ff.12).
5. Relazione di viaggi (1856) (ff.96).

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Documents N.G. 12356 Section 3.3/NND Mot 185016

cholera, di ff. 10).

11. Ministero Esteri - Fascio 2508 (Pastorale del Vescovo d'Agra, di ff.3).

12. Ministero Esteri, Fascio 2508 (Disegno del Canale di Suez, di ff.3).

B) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Torino

1. Conto delle spese fatte da Amedeo VI nella spedizione in Oriente (1361-68) (ff.6 in pergamena).

2. Donazione del Regno di Cipro a Carlo I di Savoia.

3. Trattato tra il Regno di Sardegna e la Persia (1857) (ff.11 con 3 fascicoli allegati).

4. Progetto di trattato di commercio tra la Sardegna e il Congo (sec.XVIII) (ff.12).

5. Relazione di viaggi (1856) (ff.96).

6. Lettera di Mohammed Alì Pascià d'Egitto (1833) con la traduzione.

7. Lettera dell'Imperatore dei Birmani (1857) (f.1)

8. Lettera del Bey di Tunisi (f.1 con la traduzione).

9. Lettera del Patriarca di Serbia e Bulgaria (1608) (f.1 con traduzione)

C) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Palermo

1. Capitoli del Consolato del mare di Messina - (vol.ms. del sec.XVI).

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D) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Pisa

1. Bolla di Urbano II per le chiese della Corsica (190
2. Diploma di Rinaldo e Costanza d'Antiochia (1154).
3. Donazione fatta da Amalrico di Ascalona (1157).
4. Trattato fra Pisa e i Saraceni (1185).
5. Trattato tra Pisa e Zara (1188).
6. Libro delle prede dei Cavalieri di S.Stefano.
7. Fotografia di una galea.

E) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Firenze

1. Carta nautica di Giovanni da Carignano (1320).

F) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Cagliari

1. Fac-simile di un foglio del Codice di S.Ilario (a.509).
2. Pastorale di mons. Cadello per la liberazione degli schiavi (1803) (a stampa).
3. Fascicolo contenente i "pregoni" più antichi (1534-42).

G) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Lucca

1. Trattato di pace dei popoli del Niam-Niam (ff.4).
2. Relazione del viaggio di Carlo Piaggia in Abissinia (ff.6).
3. Relazione del viaggio del Piaggia a Cartum (ff.4).

4-10 N.6 disegni e una fotografia dei viaggi del Piaggia .

11-13 N.3 documenti e una fotografia di Adolfo Antognoli.

H) Manoscritto del Museo Correr di Venezia

1. Volume sulla guerra di Candia (Archivio Morosini).

I) Documenti dell'Istituto di Studi Adriatici di Venezia

1-7 N.7 fotografie di documenti.

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(1534-42).

G) Documenti dell'Archivio di Stato di Lucca

1. Trattato di pace dei popoli del Niam-Niam (ff.4).

2. Relazione del viaggio di Carlo Piaggia in Abissinia (ff.6).

3. Relazione del viaggio del Piaggia a Cartum (ff.4).

4-10 N.6 disegni e una fotografia dei viaggi del Piaggia .

11-13 N.3 documenti e una fotografia di Adolfo Antognoli.

H) Manoscritto del Museo Correr di Venezia

1. Volume sulla guerra di Candia (Archivio Morosini).

I) Documenti dell'Istituto di Studi Adriatici di Venezia

1-7 N.7 fotografie di documenti.

K) Volume del Seminario di Padova

1. Un libro di Pietro Bogiano Arcivescovo di Vescopage.

L) Volumi del Museo di Tirana

1-2 Due antichi libri su Giorgio Castriota Scanderbegh.

M) Documenti della famiglia Castriota

1. Un volume contenente la vita di Giorgio Castriota Scanderbegh.

2. Diploma del Doge di Venezia a Giorgio Castriota (1463).

3. Diploma di Ferrante I d'Aragona a Giorgio Castriota (1485).

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N) Documenti consegnati all'Archivio senza indicazione

1. Un progetto di battaglia navale (1638).
2. Carta dell'Albania settentrionale di P.Vincenzo Coronelli.
3. Progetto di fortificazione per Volona (1690).
4. Piano planimetrico di Butrinto.
5. Copia di alcuni diplomi della famiglia Castriota Scanderbegh.

DOCUMENTI DEPOSITATI IN ARCHIVIO DA ALTRI ENTI, DISTRUTTI NELL'INCENDIO DI VILLA MONTESANO.

A) Archivio di Stato di Venezia

Dispacci degli Ambasciatori (volumi 15).

B) Museo Civico Gaetano Filangieri di Napoli

Autografi di Gaetano Filangieri (compreso tutto il ms. della "Scienza della Legislazione") (pacchi 4).

Totale N.i 19

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI TRE BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 9 NOVEMBRE 1941 (nell'edificio di S.Severino).

Processi penali del Tribunale di Napoli.

R.Questura di Napoli (fasci 100 circa).

(N.B.- I processi del Tribunale sono in via di ordinamento e perciò non ancora si conosce il numero dei fasci perduti).

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DOCUMENTI DISTRUTTI NEL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 20 FEBBRAIO 1943 (edificio del Divino Amore).

Corte dei Conti.

(N.B.- Non essendo ancora riordinati i resti di que-

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

B) Museo Civico Gaetano Filangieri di Napoli

Autografi di Gaetano Filangieri (compreso tutto il ms. della "Scienza della Legislazione") (pacchi 4).

Totale N.i 19

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI TRE BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 9 NOVEMBRE 1941 (nell'edificio di S.Severino).

Processi penali del Tribunale di Napoli.

R.Questura di Napoli (fasci 100 circa).

(N.B.- I processi del Tribunale sono in via di ordinamento e perciò non ancora si conosce il numero dei fasci perduti).

197

DOCUMENTI DISTRUTTI NEL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 20 FEBBRAIO 1943 (edificio del Divino Amore).

Corte dei Conti.

(N.B.- Non essendo ancora riordinati i resti di questa scrittura non è possibile per ora accertare il numero dei fasci perduti).

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI NELL'INCENDIO PROVOCATO DALLO SCOPPIO DI UNA NAVE DI MUNIZIONI IL 28 MARZO 1943 (nell'edificio di S. Severino).

Archivio del Gran Libro del Debito Pubblico (Fasci e volumi 8800).

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

DOCUMENTI PERDUTI PER LO SCOPPIO DI VARIE BOMBE DURANTE IL BOMBARDAMENTO DEL 4 AGOSTO 1943 (nell'edificio di Pizzofalcone).

Segreteria di Guerra e Marina - Tribunali Militari.

(N.B.- Trovandosi le carte ancora in gran parte sotto le macerie, non è possibile per ora accertare il numero dei fasci e dei volumi perduti).

(ii) MILAN: a detailed report is still awaited from the Superintendent, Dr. Manganelli.

(iii) PALERMO: Extract from L'Archivio di Stato di Palermo negli Anni di Guerra, prepared by the Superintendent, Dr.Gentile.

GRAN SALONE DELLA G. CORTE

1. R. Gran Corte

a) Tribunale, sede civile e sede criminale:- Scritture pendenti, id. terminate, effetti pendenti, id. decisi, sentenze, contratti, cedole, lettere, testimoniali, eccezioni ed opposizioni, esecuzioni, pleggerie e fideiussioni, atti civili, id. ab extra, id. di possesso, id. provvisionali, contumacie e termini, mandati di assento, memoriali, processi criminali, processi di vendite ecc.(1).

	a. 1431-1819	voll.	26.000
b) Segreteria:- Corrispondenza	a. 1569-1819	voll.	700

c) Segreteria del presidente Paternò, cav.Giov.Battista Paternò Asmundo, che, godendo la fiducia del Sovrano, veniva spesso consultato:-

Atti vari	a. 1788-1805	voll.	30

d) Avvocato Fiscale, che attendeva alle questioni criminali:- Atti vari a. 1814-1819 voll. 10

Di tutto l'archivio della Gran Corte si sono recupe-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNO Nov 7850/6

tenze, contratti, cedole, lettere, testimoniali, eccezioni ed opposizioni, esecuzioni, pleggerie e fideiussioni, atti civili, id. ab extra, id. di possesso, id. provvisionali, contumacie e termini, mandati di assento, memoriali, processi criminali, processi di vendite ecc.(1).

b) Segreteria:- Corrispondenza — a. 1431-1819 voll. 26.000; a. 1569-1819 voll. 700

c) Segreteria del presidente Paternò, cav.Giov.Battista Paternò Asmundo, che, godendo la fiducia del Sovrano, veniva spesso consultato:- Atti vari — a. 1788-1805 voll. 30

d) Avvocato Fiscale, che attendeva alle questioni criminali:- Atti vari — a. 1814-1819 voll. 10

Di tutto l'archivio della Gran Corte si sono recuperati appena volumi 3.000 circa.

2. Uditore generale delle genti di guerra, speciale magistrato, competente a giudicare i militari:- Mandati di assento, atti provvisionali, opposizioni, cautele, atti civili, penes acta decisi, effetti decisi, id. pendenti, scritture collette decise, id. pendenti, biglietti e dispacci, consulte ecc. — a..1590-1819 voll. 500

(1) La nomenclatura dei vari generi di scritture è tolta testualmente dagli inventari.

Archivio di Stato Sezione 3.3/NUD 18501a

Recuperati delle macerie solo alcuni fascicoli, costituenti quattro o cinque volumi.

3. Deputazione degli stati, magistratura che amministrava i beni dei feudatari, nell'interesse dei loro creditori soggiogatari: Pleggerie, conti, contratti, fedi di partite di Tavola (Banco), assenti, gabelle di feudi, graduazioni, ingiunzioni ecc.

a. 1635-1819 voll. 950

Tutto distrutto.

4. Procura generale del Re presso la Gran Corte Civile:- Istanze, corrispondenza, concorsi a cariche giudiziarie, conflitti giurisdizionali, statistiche ecc.

a. 1821-1845 voll. 130

Tutto distrutto.

5. Corte Suprema di giustizia:- Atti relativi a cause civili e penali

a. 1819-1853 voll. 700

Tutto distrutto.

6. Commissione delle vendite volontarie e forzose, che provvedeva alla vendita degl'immobili esposti all'asta giudiziaria:- Produzioni, decisioni ecc.

a. 1819-1825 voll. 50

Tutto distrutto.

7. Corte d'Appello di Palermo:- Sentenze ed atti accessori delle 1^ e 2^ sezione, con pochi volumi della sez.3^.

a. 1819-1900 voll. 3000

Recuperato solo qualche volume.

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S.L. ANTISTANTE AL GRAN SALONE

8. Tribunale Civile di Palermo, 1^ sezione:- Verbali d'udienze, libri di distribuzione delle cause, minute delle sentenze, narrative, [illegible]

Documentation S.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NSD Nov 1988

18501

vili e penali a. 1619-1853 voll. 700

Tutto distrutto.

6. Commissione delle vendite volontarie e forzose, che provvedeva alle vendite degl'immobili esposti all'asta giudiziaria:- Produzioni, decisioni ecc.

a. 1819-1825 voll. 50

Tutto distrutto.

7. Corte d'Appello di Palermo:- Sentenze ed atti accessori delle 1^ e 2^ sezione, con pochi volumi della sez.3^.

a. 1819-1900 voll. 3000

Recuperato solo qualche volume.

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S.L. ANTISTANTE AL GRAN SALONE

8. Tribunale Civile di Palermo, 1^ sezione:- Verbali d'udienza, libri di distribuzione delle cause, minute delle sentenze, narrative, pandette alfabetiche

a. 1819-1900 voll. 1500

Si è recuperata circa la metà dei volumi.

9. Tribunale del Santo Uffizio:- Atti riguardanti cause civili dei familiari del S.U. e pochissime carte criminali

a. 1576-1782 voll. 1858

Si è recuperata circa la metà dei volumi.

10. Tribunale delle prede:- Incartamenti dei capitani delle navi predate e sentenze relative

a. 1808-1813 voll. 7

Tutto distrutto.

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11. Supremo Tribunale di giustizia, che precedè la Corte Suprema di giustizia:- Affari decisi, atti provvisionali, consulte, memoriali, lettere citatoriali, biglietti viceregi e dispacci reali.

a. 1816-1819 voll. 30

Recuperati quasi tutti i volumi.

12. Tribunale di commercio:- Verbali d'udienza, minute di sentenze, ordinanze, deliberazioni in Camera di Consiglio, testimoniali, cauzioni, depositi, verbali di giuramento di periti, atti di società commerciali e contratti di cambio marittimo.

a. 1819-1862 voll. 383

Distrutta la maggior parte dei volumi.

13. Consolato Austro-Ungarico:- Atti vari

a. 1820-1899 voll. 50

Totalmente distrutti.

14. Contenzioso Amministrativo:- Atti vari

Quasi tutti recuperati.

15. R.Delegazione e Amministrazione dei beni confiscati ai possessori esteri o nazionali residenti all'estero:- Atti vari.

a. 1806-1813 voll. 153

Quasi tutti recuperati.

16. Assegnazione dei beni dei feudatari ai loro creditori soggiogatari e relativi verbi regi (provenienti dalla Corte d'Appello)

a. 1824-1869 voll. 164

In massima parte recuperati.

PRIMO PIANO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

17. Tribunale del Real Patrimonio. Delle varie serie di

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NSC By NARS Date 4/25/96

14. Contenzioso Amministrativo:- Atti vari

Quasi tutti recuperati.

15. R.Delegazione e Amministrazione dei beni confiscati ai possessori esteri o nazionali residenti all'estero:- Atti vari.

a. 1806-1813 voll. 153

Quasi tutti recuperati.

16. Assegnazione dei beni dei feudatari ai loro creditori soggiogatari e relativi verbi regi (provenienti dalla Corte d'Appello)

a. 1824-1869 voll. 164

In massima parte recuperati.

PRIMO PIANO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

17.. Tribunale del Real Patrimonio. Delle varie serie di scritture, che ammontavano a circa 30.000, segnaliamo qui appresso solo quelle le quali erano collocate in tutto o in parte al 1° piano dell'ala sita a nord del gran salone ed ivi dal crollo sono state in alcun modo danneggiate.

Lettere reali ....a. 1397-1406 voll. 4

Recuperato un centinaio di lettere.

Lettere viceregie e dispacci patrimoniali

a. 1425-1813 voll. 4833

Perduti circa 500 volumi.

Declassificato E.O. 12356 Sezione 3.3/NNM Nov 178501/6

Memoriali a. 1527-1808 voll. 4473

Perduti 300 volumi circa.

Consulte patrimoniali a. 1569-1812 voll. 1316

Perduti 300 volumi circa

Tribunale dell'Erario a. 1813-1818 voll. 44

Tutti distrutti.

Circolari e bandi, dispacci reali e biglietti viceregi, discarichi di delegati conti dei vari ufficiali finanziari.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 400 circa

In gran parte distrutti.

Conti comunali, azienda gesuitica, incartamenti di liti introdotte nel tribunale, conferendo, officiali diversi.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 300 circa.

In massima parte recuperati

18. Notai defunti, di cui i volumi solo in minima parte erano conservati nell'ala abbattuta, mentre i più antichi erano già stati trasferiti in Marineo.

Circa una ventina di volumi distrutti.

PIANTERRENO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

19. Corte Pretoriana: Atti vari

a. 1349-1819 voll.6832

In massima parte recuperati.

20. Corporazioni religiose: Olivella, S.Domenico, S.Agostino, S.Martino, Carmine Maggiore, S.Cita, S.Antonino, della Zisa, SS.Cosma e Damiano, Annunziata di Porta Montalto, PP.crociferi, S.Francesco d'Assisi, S.Francesco di Paola, S.Silvestro

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Interdetta nel Tribunale, Conferenze, Officiali diversi.

secc. XVII-XVIII voll. 300 circa.

In massima parte recuperati

18. Notai defunti, di cui i volumi solo in minima parte erano conservati nell'ala abbattuta, mentre i più antichi erano già stati trasferiti in Marineo.

Circa una ventina di volumi distrutti.

PIANTERRENO DELL'ALA SITA A NORD DEL GRAN SALONE

19. Corte Pretoriana: Atti vari

a. 1349-1819 voll.6832

In massima parte recuperati.

20. Corporazioni religiose: Olivella, S.Domenico, S.Agostino, S.Martino, Carmine Maggiore, S.Cita, S.Antonino, della Zisa, SS.Cosma e Damiano, Annunziata di Porta Montalto, PP.crociferi, S.Francesco d'Assisi, S.Francesco di Paola, S.Silvestro Papa, Gancia, S.Nicolò degli Scalzi, S.Maria delle [illegible], S.Teresa.

secc. XII-XIX voll. 8000 circa

Degli 8.000 volumi circa collocati a pianterreno dell'ala abbattuta si è recuperato poco più di un quarto.

LOCALI DIVERSI

21. Registri di Leva, provenienti dai Consigli di Leva dei circondari della provincia di Palermo.

a. 1846-1890 voll. 500 circa

Trafugati nei saccheggi compiuti dopo le incursioni.

Sono stati pure trafugati altri volumi e propriamente quelli

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di maggiore formato, appartenenti a serie diverse, dei quali non è possibile in questo momento stabilire l'accertamento. Sebbene siano stati tempestivamente presentate alle Autorità competenti varie denunzie, e siano stati arrestati alcuni individui, niuna scrittura è stata finora recuperata.

(iv) TORINO: Extract from Report of the Superintendent, Conte Burzaggi.

Andarono perdute le seguenti serie:

1. Atti del Ministero dell'Interno (anni 1814-1860, mazzi e volumi 4.119
2. Atti del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (anni 1720-1860), mazzi e volumi 2.091
3. Atti del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici (anni 1815-1860), mazzi e volumi 2.050
4. Atti dell'Intendenza Generale e della Prefetture di Torino, mazzi e volumi 2.668

Totale mazzi e volumi 10.928

(v) BOLOGNA: Definitive list of losses not yet available, but they include some from the best series, e.g. several volumes of the Libri Segreti dei Collegi dello Studio and 2 of the 327 Memoriali.

(vi) PARMA: Extract from Report of the Director, Dr.Drei

Le sale colpite contenevano atti di carattere amministrativo dei sec. XVIII-XIX. Gran parte dei materiali sinistrati sono stati ricuperati, in condizioni assai pietose .....

(vii) FLORENCE: Losses so far negligible, but deposits not yet fully checked.

(viii) GENOVA : The Superintendent, Prof. Perroni, reports losses negligible.

(ix) MODENA: The Director, Dr.Pescucci, reports some disturbance and losses in the following series: Carteggio Ducale, Fatti

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(v) BOLOGNA: Definitive list of losses not yet available, but they include some from the best series, e.g. several volumes of the Libri Segreti dei Collegi dello Studio and 2 of the 327 Memoriali.

vi) P.RM.: Extract from Report of the Director, Dr.Prei

Le sale colpite contenevano atti di carattere amministrativo dei sec. XVIII-XIX. Gran parte dei materiali sinistrati sono stati ricuperati, in condizioni assai pietose .....

vii) FLORENCE: Losses so far negligible, but deposits not yet fully checked.

viii) GENOVA : The Superintendent, Prof. Perroni, reports losses negligible.

ix) MODENA: The Director, Dr.Pascucci, reports some disturbance and losses in the following series- Camera Ducale Estense- 1. Confini di Stato, 13th-17th cent.; 2. Casa Segreta Nuova, 15th-18th cent. ; 3. Mandati Camerali, 15th-18th cent.; 4. Computisteria, stati e ruoli di bollette, 15th-18th cent.; Stato Civile Napoleonico, 1806-1814. Stato Civile Estense, 1852-1865, Ente Comunale di Assistenza..

x) SIENA: Losses include some files of the Biccherna series, but a definitive list has not yet been received.

xi) TRIESTE: Removed by Germans- Atti dei Tribunali della Marina da guerra austro-ungarica di Pola (anni 1908-1918). Fogli matricolari, fasc.142. Fogli di liquidazione del personale di Marina da guerra, fasc.5. Note personali e matricolari dei sottufficiali di Marina da Guerra, fasc.5. Fogli di liquidazione dello Istituto Militare degli Invalidi di Vienna, fasc.11.

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APPENDIX II. [illegible]AGE AND LOSSES IN SEZIO[illegible] DI ARCHIVI DI STATO.

ANCONA: Slight damage only, mainly to current office papers.

BARI: About 100 busts of the Sezione Giudiziaria destroyed; no notification yet received of further losses.

CHIETI: 163 pergamene lost.

FOGGIA: Losses reported - Tavoliere di Puglia: R.R.Tratturi, fasc.40; Giudizi, fasc.21; Ricevitoria, fasc.9; Ispezione Forestale, fasc.14; Affitti Tratturi, fasc.24; Contravvenzioni Tratturi, fasc.42; Piante Topografiche del Della Croce, 1; do. del Jannantuoni, 15; Inventari, 14; Serie Varie, fasc.759; Reintegra Tratturi, fasc.16. Dogana delle Pecore: Segreteria, fasc.60; Saldaconti, fasc.300.

MESSINA: The Sezione Notarile, except for 500 volumes, is lost.

PISTOIA: Losses reported - Archivio Badioli; Fabio Niccolai's piano regolatore for Pistoia; archives of the Prefettura and comuni of the cortine of Pistoia.

POTENZA: Extracts from Report of Acting Director, Dr.Pedio.

.... Le carte maggiormente disordinate sono state i "Processi politici", gli atti del " Gabinetto della R.Prefettura di Potenza", gli atti dei quinquenni di Prefettura e, soltanto in parte, gli atti giudiziari.

... prescindere da alcuni incartamenti riferentisi alle diverse Preture delle Provincie di Potenza e di Matera, in particolar modo Tursi e Tolve, che per il loro carattere non presentano eccessivo valore, molti danni hanno subito gli atti della sezione storico-diplomatica, gli atti della sezione Amministrative ed i libri della Biblioteca.

Di diversi pacchi molto voluminosi contenenti protocolli notarili del XVII e XVIII sec., non ancora

Soprintendenza B.C. 12356 Sezione 3.3/Mem No. 1850/6

MESSINA: The Sezione Notarile, except for 500 volumes, is lost.

PISTOIA: Losses reported - Archivio Bedioli; Fabio Niccolai's piano regolatore for Pistoia; archives of the Prefetture and comuni of the cortine of Pistoia.

POTENZA: Extracts from Report of Acting Director, Dr.Podio.

.... Le carte maggiormente disordinate sono state i "Processi politici", gli atti del " Gabinetto della R.Prefetture di Potenza", gli atti dei quinquenni di Prefetture e, soltanto in parte, gli atti giudiziari.

A prescindere da alcuni incartamenti riferentisi alle diverse Preture delle Provincie di Potenza e di Matera, in particolar modo Tursi e Tolve, che per il loro carattere non presentano eccessivo valore, molti danni hanno subito gli atti della sezione storico-diplomatica, gli atti della sezione Amministrativa ed i libri della Biblioteca.

Di diversi pacchi molto voluminosi contenenti protocolli notarili del XVII e XVIII sec., non ancora inventariati, è stato rinvenuto soltanto qualche fascicolo. Delle tre serie notarili, la più danneggiata è stata la I^; e particolarmente i voll.41,1862, 2064,3197,3309,3310. Della seconda serie sono stati danneggiati i voll. 2571 e 4615.

Una raccolta di pergamene che da Napoli era stata provvisoriamente depositata a Potenza e che avrebbe dovuto costituire un fondo diplomatico per la progettata Sezione di Archivio di Stato di Matera, è stata ritrovata sparpagliata e dispersa nei diversi locali di ufficio.

Di questa raccolta, di cui non sono riuscito a rintracciare l'inventario (tale versamento avvenne

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durant[illegible] il periodo in cui, per i[illegible]gioni militari, io mi trovavo assente dall'ufficio) non posso dire con esattezza se manca qualche documento.

Quanto ai processi di valore storico, il riordinamento ha richiesto molto lavoro e moltissimo tempo: i diversi fascicoli erano quasi tutti sparsi sul pavimento e lo spago che serviva a tenerli uniti in cartelle, era stato portato via. Soltanto con molta buona volontà e mola pazienza è stato possibile rimettere a posto tutto quel materiale.

Tra questi atti mancano due cartelle complete (n.140 e n.141) contenenti complessivamente n.20 fascicoli, tutti riferentisi al 1861/dal n.1098 al n.1118/. Mancano inoltre i seguenti fascicoli: 33, 123,165,248,269,390,481,533,537,541,579,627,645,647, 649,709.

Tra gli atti dei Monasteri Soppressi, ridotti da mano vandalica in uno stato pietoso, mancano numerosi fogli scritti e diverse mappe o piante che sono state asportate.

Nella Sezione Amministrative vennero messi a soqquadro gli atti di Gabinetto che, soltanto in parte, sono riuscito a riordinare secondo il superficialissimo inventario esistente in questa Sezione. Gli atti puramente amministrativi, ad eccezione di sei cartelle della seconda serie del Quinquennio 1908-1912, che non sono state ritrovate, non vennere quasi disordinati.

Tra le cartelle contenenti la corrispondenza di questa Sezione di Archivio, non sono stati ritrovati alcuni fascicoli riferentisi agli anni 1930 e ss.

TRAPANI: Inventory of losses not yet received .

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si fogli scritti e diverse mappe o piante che sono state asportate.

Nella Sezione Amministrativa vennero messi a soqquadro gli atti di Gabinetto che, soltanto in parte, sono riuscito a riordinare secondo il superficialissimo inventario esistente in questa Sezione. Gli atti puramente amministrativi, ad eccezione di sei cartelle della seconda serie del Quinquennio 1908-1912, che non sono state ritrovate, non vennero quasi disordinati.

Tra le cartelle contenenti la corrispondenza di questa Sezione di Archivio, non sono stati ritrovati alcuni fascicoli riferentisi agli anni 1930 e ss.

TRAPANI: Inventory of losses not yet received .

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APPENDIX III. STATISTICS COMPILED BY PROFESSOR G. BATTELLI OF THE VATICAN ARCHIVE FROM RETURNS RECEIVED ON THE STATE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHIVES.

Notizie dei danni causati dalla guerra
agli Archivi Ecclesiastici.

(risposte giunto fino al 10-1-1946)

	Nº diocesi	Risposte arrivate	Archivi danneggiati Vescov.	Capit.	Parrocch.
Abruzzo e Molise	17	11	3	1	80
Calabria	19	12	1	1	1
Campania	38	22	4	2	18
Emilia	22	14	4	1	128
Lazio	42	28	6	6	29
Liguria	9	4	-	-	2
Lombardia	10	4	-	-	-
Lucania	10	5	-	-	-
Marche	27	19	2	3	10
Piemonte	18	13	1	-	18
Puglia	35	24	-	-	-
Sardegna	12	9	1	-	2
	20	11	3	1	8

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Campania	36	22	4	2	[illegible]
Emilia	22	14	4	1	128
Lazio	42	28	6	6	29
Liguria	9	4	-	-	2
Lombardia	10	4	-	-	-
Lucania	10	5	-	-	-
Marche	27	19	2	3	10
Piemonte	18	13	1	-	18
Puglia	35	24	-	-	-
Sardegna	14	9	1	-	2
Sicilia	20	13	3	1	9
Toscana	25	8	3	3	34
Umbria	14	10	1	1	20
Veneto	12	9	-	-	7
Venezia Giulia e Zara	7	1	-	-	2
Venezia Tridentina	2	1	-	-	-
Totali:	339	207	29	19	363

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Declassificato a O. 12256 Sezione 3.3/RMD
18501/6

APPENDIX IV. DIOCESES THAT HAVE NOT YET MADE RETURNS TO THE VATICAN SURVEY.

(For those shown in brackets information is available from other sources.)

Acerenza, Acerno, Acquapendente, Adria, (Aletri), Albenga, Amalfi, (Anagni), Anglo-Tursi, Apuania, (Arezzo), (Asti), Atina, Atri, Avellino, (Benevento), Bergamo, (Bertinoro), Biella, (Bobbio), (Bologna), Borgo S.Sepolcro, Bova, Brescia, Brindisi, Caiazzo, Calvi, Camerino , Capaccio-Vallo, Capodistria, Casale Monferrato, Caserta, Castellammare di Stabia , Castellaneta, Cervia, (Cesena), Chiavari, (Città di Castello), (Colle di Val d'Elsa), Conversano, (Cortona), Crotone, Diano Teggiano, Fabriano, (Ferrara), (Fiesole), Fiume, (Foggia), Fossombrone, (Gaeta), Gallipoli, Genova, Gorizia e Gradisca, Guastella, (Gubbio), (Iglesias), (Imola), Isernio, Ivrea, Lacedonia, Lanciano, (Larino), Lecce, Lodi, (Lucca), Macerata, Mantova, Marsico Nuovo, Mazara del Vallo, Messina, Milan, Mileto, Monopoli, Montalcino, Montalto, Montecassino, (Montepulciano), Nicastro, Nicotera, Nocera de' Pagani, Noli, Nusco, Ogliastra, Oria, (Oristano), (Ostuni), Otranto, (Palermo), Parenzo, Patti, Pavia, Penne, (Pesaro), Pescia, Piana degli Albanesi, (Pisa), (Pistoia), Poggio Mirteto, Pola, Pontremoli, Potenza,(Prato),Reggio Calabria, (Rome), Sabina, (Salerno), San Severino, Santa Severina, Santissimo Salvatore Archimandrita, (Sarsina), Savona, Sessa Aurunca, Siena, Sovana-Pitigliano, (Spoleto), (Subiaco), (Taranto), Termoli, (Tivoli), Todi, Tolentino, Trapani, Trento, Treviso, Tricarico, Trieste, Tuscania, (Vercelli), (Veroli), (Verona), (Volterra), Zara.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NSC Memo 7/25/96

Pagani, Noli, Nusco, Ogliastra, Oria, (Oristano), (Ostuni), Otranto, (Palermo), Parenzo, Patti, Pavia, Penne, (Pesaro), Pescia, Piana degli Albanesi, (Pisa), (Pistoia), Poggio Mirteto, Pola, Pontremoli, Potenza,(Prato),Reggio Calabria, (Rome), Sabina, (Salerno), San Severino, Santa Severina, Santissimo Salvatore Archimandrita, (Sarsina), Savona, Sessa Aurunca, Siena, Sovana-Pitigliano, (Spoleto), (Subiaco), (Taranto), Termoli, (Tivoli), Todi, Tolentino, Trapani, Trento, Treviso, Tricarico, Trieste, Tuscania, (Vercelli), (Veroli), (Verona), (Volterra), Zara.

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

20905/A/1/MFAA 12 January 1946

FROM: Maj H.E. BELL

Dear Jenkinson,

I send you herewith an advance copy of Part I of the Archives Report. I need hardly stress that this is in the nature of a proof copy and that the report does not become"official" until it reaches you through channels in the normal way.

Yours sincerely

HEB.

Hilary Jenkinson Esq.,
Archives Advisor
The War Office C A 20 (b)
Hotel Victoria
Northumberland Avenue
LONDON S.W.1

0 3 9 7 1

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

HEB/te

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

20905/A/1 9 January 46

SUBJECT: Final Report on Archives, MFAA S/C.

TO : WP CA Section

1. Submitted herewith is the Final Report on archives, Part I (20905/A/1/MFAA, 1 Jan 46) .

2. May one of the additional copies please be transmitted to the Chief Commissioner and one to the Executive Commissioner .

HEB

H.E. BELL
Maj A.E.C.
Archives Officer

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION HEB/tc
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489061, ext 442 & 254; 478480)

20905/A/1/MFAA 7th January 1946.

Dear Mr Cappon,

As the only British archivist remaining on the staff of this Subcommission, I write on behalf of my former colleagues, as well as on my own account, to express our deep appreciation of the resolutions passed by the Society of American Archivists at its meeting on November 6th 1945.

I should like to take this opportunity of adding that much of the success of the Archives work of this Subcommission - particularly in connection with modern records - was due to your member, Mr. William Mc.Cain.

We all look back on our association with him as one of the happiest features of our work; and we look forward to co-operation in other fields in the years ahead.

Yours sincerely

H.E.BELL, Major, A.E.C.,
Archives Officer.

Lester J.Cappon Esq.
Secretary, The Society of American Archivists,
P.O.Box,
Williamsburg,
VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

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

0230/MCAA
4 May 45

Organisation of 20905 Section of S/C Files

A. POLICY.
B. LIST.
C. STATE OF ARCHIVES.
D. PROGRESS REPORTS.
E. CORRESPONDENCE.
F. PRESS & PUBLIC COMMENT.
G. DUPLICATES.
h. AC ARCHIVES

20905/A/1. Archives Policy: General.
A/2. Archives Policy: Modern Archives with Intelligence Service.
A/3. Archives Policy: Mr Shipman's reports etc.
A/4. Archives Policy: Ecclesiastical Archives.

20905/B/1. Brief Memorandum (List) distribution and amendments.
B/2. Materials for Brief Memorandum.
B/3. Lists supplementing Brief Memorandum including Lists of Personel.

20905/C/1. Archive reports etc. Region I. Sicily.
C/2. Archive reports etc. Region II. Lucania, Puglie.
C/3. Archive reports etc. Region III. Campania.
C/4/a. Archive reports etc. Region IV. Lazio, Umbria.
C/4/b. Rome Superintendency and Commissariat.
C/4/c. Rome Central Ministries.
C/4/d. Archives of Ex-Duce.
C/4/e. Archives of Fascist institutions and individuals.
C/5. Archives reports etc. Region V. Marche, Abruzzi.
C/6. Archive reports etc. Region VI. Sardinia.
C/7. Archive reports etc. Region VII. Calabria.
C/8. Archive reports etc. Region VIII. Toscana.
C/9. Archive reports etc. Region IX. Emilia.
C/10. Archive reports etc. Region X. Piemonte, Liguria.
C/11. Archive reports etc. Region XI. Lombardia.
C/12. Archive reports etc. Region XII. Three Venices.

20905/D. Progress Reports.

20905/E. Correspondence.

20905/F. Press and Public Comment.

20905/G. Duplicates. (Secret).

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

16 LUG 1945

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES DIVISION
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO 394

20111 15 July 1945

Subject: Future Activities of the Archive Section, Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

To: Director, Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

1. The Regional Archivist, Lombardia Region, has received the memorandum entitled "Future Activities of the Archive Section" (20905/A/1/NFAA, 11 July 1945) and agrees with the statements and recommendations contained therein, provided that Major H. B. Bell undertake to compile the report outlined in Paragraph 2.

2. Major Bell and the Regional Archivist, Lombardia Region, have discussed the type of report that might be made and are in complete agreement, both as to its content and as to its compiler (Major Bell). On the one hand, Major Bell is interested in preparing the report and has made certain preliminary studies that will be most helpful. On the other hand, the Regional Archivist, Lombardia Region, is not interested in compiling the report, has not made the necessary preliminary studies, and feels that he should return to the United States to look after the archives of his own state as soon as his work in north Italy is completed. Such a report could be compiled better by one man than the joint efforts of two men who have been trained to work individually.

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William D. McCain
Capt., CAC
Regional Archivist,
Lombardia Region.

A C
17 LUG 1945
20905/A/1

16 LUG

Reference last paragraph suggesting my return assigned 11 July 45
Report Bell to this HQ
First I will discuss the matter with the Director and Deputy Director.
F Roark Col

20905/A/1/MFAA

MINUTES

To: Director, MFAA Subcommission.

Future Activities of Archive Section

The following suggestions regarding work of the Archives Section during the final phase of the Subcommission's activities are made after consultation with Mr. Jenkinson and Commendatore Re. Unfortunately Capt. McCain was unable to meet Mr. Jenkinson and me on our recent tour, and I have [illegible] therefore not been able to consult him specifically. I have, however, discussed certain of these plans with him on previous occasions, and believe there is nothing in them with which he would disagree.

(1) Outstanding Problems.

The greatest of these is concerned with ministerial archives. In this connection Capt. McCain has a certain amount of his valuable field work to continue and complete. Meanwhile it has become increasingly important that an Archives Officer should be available in ROME to maintain contact with, and assist, Commendatore Re in questions relating to transport, packing and premises. The additional question of the approach to AFHQ regarding archives seized for intelligence exploitation can also best be handled from ROME.

A certain amount of field work remains to be done in the frontier area and especially in VENEZIA GIULIA.

(2) Survey of Italian Archives.

The preparation of a complete survey will be a long-term question - and one for the Italian archive service. It is probable that we have given them as much assistance in this connection as we can - by making available reports of our inspections and by forwarding to Prefects of Provinces Ministry of Interior circulars asking for returns of the state of archives.

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On the other hand, it is desirable that there should be prepared by the Subcommission an outline report on measures of protection undertaken and the state of Italian archives at the end of the war.

This might be arranged in three sections:-

a. Description of the Categories of Italian Archives - Archivio del Regno, Archives of the Ministries, Archivi di Stato, Archivi Comunali, Archivi Notarili, Church and Private Archives.

b. General account of protective measures in the war period - work undertaken by the Italians themselves, by the Vatican, by the Germans and a full account of the activities of the Subcommission.

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c. State of the Principal Categories of Archives –
It ought to be possible to indicate in tabular form the position of the principal archives dealt with in (a) - i.e. Archivio del Regno, Archives of the Ministries, Archivi di Stato, Archivi Notarili Regionali e Distrettuali, Diocesan and Cathedral Archives. So far as smaller archives are concerned all that could be done would be to indicate the areas of greatest destruction.

Having regard to (1) and (2) I am inclined to think that I should now be released from my assignment to VENEZIA Region, and attachment to MILLIA Region, and be assigned to this HQ., at a later date making one trip north to cover repositories in the frontier areas and VENEZIA Giulia. If, however, an additional archivist is attached to the Subcommission, as seems possible, he could be employed most usefully in the last-named work.

H.E. Bell Major

11 July 1945

Copy to Capt. McCain.

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

11 July 1945

Copy to Capt. McCain.

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

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

26 AUG. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 469081, ext. 442 & 254; 478480)

ETO/ps

25 June 1945

20390/MFAA

Subject: Transmittal of Resolution of Appreciation.

To : All Military Personnel, MFAA Subcommission.

I take pleasure in forwarding copies of a recent letter of appreciation from the Chief Commissioner and of a resolution thereto attached.

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

20905/A/1

2 FEB 1946

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

21 June 1945

SUBJECT: Resolution of Appreciation

TO : Director, Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Subcommission

1. I have just received the attached copy of the resolution of appreciation and thanks passed by the Society of American Archivists officers in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

2. In this resolution of appreciation I sincerely concur and pass it on to you with my wholehearted congratulations for the fine accomplishments of the officers and men of your organisation. Please convey this note to all personnel concerned.

/s/ Hillery W. Stone

/ t/ HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

0407

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

COPY

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, in developing the archival program in the European Theatre of War as a combined operation of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sections of the Allied Commission and of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, the actual carrying on of the work relating to both old and recent archives in occupied terrytory is made possible by the labors of the "monuments officers" in the field. -

RESOLVED, that the Society of American Archivists, by vote of its Council, express its sincere appreciation and thanks to the several monuments officers for their indispendable and untiring work in preserving and safeguarding European archives for current use in solving immediate problems and for future research purposes in the advancement of civilization; and

that this Resolution be communicated to the monuments officers through Major General John M. Hilldring, Chief, Civil Affairs Division, War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.

* * * * *

17 MAR 1945

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

Subject: Protection of Modern Archives of Local Government.
(Major Bell's letter, HQ. TOSCANA Reg. 31/MFAA/2.11
of 21 Feb 45)

To : Director, MFAA Subcommission

1. The gap referred to in Par. 1 of Major Bell's letter regarding MFAA arrangements for the protection of modern administrative Archives is certainly a fact. These records do however come within the terms of AAI Adm. Instruction N.10 of 30 March 1944.

2. Modern provincial, Judicial and Financial records have the protection of AMG officers, CAOS etc, who with their experience from Sicily onwards are well aware of the importance of such material in the administering of local Government. AMG is often actually sited in the buildings containing these current Archives. In addition the Sindaco and other Italian officials may be expected to co-operate in preventing unnecessary loss or destruction.

3. The undersigned have consulted with Comm. Re, and have examined the returns to the circulars sent out by the Ministry of Interior. Apart from the Archives of historical importance, these include many hundreds of statements as to the condition of local administrative records, Legal (Tribunali Civili etc.), Financial (Intendenza di Finanza etc.). The results of this survey are satisfactory in that, generally, the losses have been confined to destruction by bomb and shell and occupation by the forces. The few cases of pillage by Allied troops occur

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785014

30 March 1944.

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4. Major Bell is likely to have found examples of damage in the present forward areas which are not yet known about in Rome. It is felt however that these are the results of unusual circumstances which should not reoccur-a static line and intense cold, with consequent urgent billeting problems.

See Col. De Valda
To reply to
Major Bell
20369/BEL
of 17 Mar 45.

20905/A/1

17 MAR 1945

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

5. When the war moves forward the results of past campaigns certainly justify reasonable optimism as to the safety of local Government records. Moreover MFAA officers will then have quite sufficient on their hands without extending their care for Archives beyond what has been the practice hitherto.

William D. McCain

W.D. McCAIN, Capt.

date?

T.H. BROOKS, Capt.

Archives officers MFAA Subcommission, AG.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 785016

Date?

W.D. McCAIN, Capt.

T.H. BROOKE, Capt.

Archives officers WPAA Subcommission, AC.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

20905/A/2/MFAA

February 1945

Subject: Preservation of Archives.

To : G-5 Section, AFHQ, attn. Major de Knoop.

1. In reply to your G-5: 343.3-1 of 8 Feb 45 enclosing instructions which it is proposed issue to Hq. 15th Army Group in respect of the preservation of Archives in Austria, it is confirmed that no such written instructions have at any time be issued to AAI.

2. The matter was discussed with Hq. AAI on the occasion of the preparation of AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 of 30 Mar 44 and a brief paragraph on the same lines was in consequence inserted into that instruction (para. 10).

3. In view of the important repositories of modern administrative archives located in North Italy, publication of the proposed instruction at an early date would be of considerable value.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

G.H. URQUHART, Brig
VP CA Sec
D.C.O.S.

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

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For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

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VP CA Sec
D.C.O.S.

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

WDE/mls

G-5: 313.3-1

8 February 1945

SUBJECT: Preservation of Archives.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Attached is a copy of the instructions it is proposed to issue to Headquarters 15th Army Group in respect of the preservation of Archives in Austria.

2. In the event, however, of similar instructions having been issued to AAI, it is considered that it would be premature to issue the above mentioned instructions to Headquarters 15th Army Group.

3. It would therefore be appreciated if this section could be informed if similar instructions have been issued by you to AAI.

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

W. de KROOP,
Major.

Incl:
as above.

0415

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

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

23 February 1945

SUBJECT: Preservation of Archives.

TO : Headquarters, 15 Army Group.

1. A large variety of documents connected with business of all kinds covering public, private, secular and ecclesiastical matters are to be found in all towns. The value of these archives, regardless of their date, is most strongly stressed. They will be of considerable importance to the Intelligence Service, to the various agencies concerned with the reconstruction of civil life, and in research and organisation.

2. The importance of these archives is desired not only from the fact that they contain valuable information, but also they are a continuous series of related documents. They may become practically as useless by the loss of a few documents as by the destruction or disposal of the whole. Furthermore, their value as evidence depends largely on their continuous preservation in authorised custody.

3. In order to ensure that archives are not destroyed or damaged all buildings in which they are housed will, except where military operations necessitate their use, be put out of bounds to all troops. Should it be operationally necessary to occupy parts of such buildings, the necessary steps will be taken, in consultation with the responsible custodians, to ensure that there is no access to the archives except for officers duly authorised by Army Commanders in the field.

4. Important archives are normally kept in official buildings, but in order that none may be overlooked the local authorities in all towns will be consulted as to their whereabouts.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

178

/s/ C.E. CHRISTOPHERSEN
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

21 FEB 1945

File Ref: 33/MFAA/2.11

Date: 21th February 1945

SUBJECT: Protection of Modern Archives of Local Government.

TO: Director, M.F.A.A., Subcommission, H.Q., Allied Commission

1. Recent experience makes me feel that the worst gap in arrangements so far made for the protection of Italian archives relates to the modern administrative archives of communes and local branches (financial, Land Registry, etc.) of the central administration.

"Archivi Storici" are dealt with satisfactorily by M.F.A.A. Officers, and records of intelligence significance under arrangements made by Capt. Brooke and Capt. McCain with G2 Advanced Intelligence A.F. H.Q. But the sheer bulk of local administrative archives makes it practically impossible for M.F.A.A. personnel to be directly responsible for effective protection.

2. Moreover, such records are liable to particularly great dangers of dispersion and destruction. For the most part, they are not housed in buildings protected against requisition, and are therefore subject to rapid transfer to unsuitable premises or, worse still, to piecemeal destruction by occupying troops. Their unattractive appearance introduces a psychological factor that also leads to lack of care for their safety.

3. The importance of records of this kind, however, can scarcely be exaggerated. On their preservation will depend to a great extent the smoothness of the eventual hand-over of Local Government from A.M.G./A.C. to Italian control.

4. The following suggestions as to the protection of local archives of this kind are, therefore, made:-

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(a) Special Services and Army Education channels (e.g. the

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

2. Moreover, such records are liable to particularly great dangers of dispersion and destruction. For the most part, they are not housed in buildings protected against requisition, and are therefore subject to rapid transfer to unsuitable premises or, worse still, to piecemeal destruction by occupying troops. Their unattractive appearance introduces a psychological factor that also leads to lack of care for their safety.

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4. The following suggestions as to the protection of local archives of this kind are, therefore, made:-

177

(a) Special Services and Army Education channels (e.g. the Divisional Broadsheet etc.) should be used to stress to troops the need for treating such records with respect. Something on these lines has already been done in North-West Europe. If you agree, I will be responsible for making the approach to 15th Army Group on this subject.

(b) It is highly desirable that notices of the kind mentioned in my letter 31/MFAA/2.11 dated 5th February 1945 should be made available to C.A.O.s.

(c) Agreement should be sought with other Sub-Commissions concerned (Local Government, Finance etc.) as to the means by which A.M.G. officers in the field can best be encouraged to secure, at the earliest moment, the safety of local administrative archives. Capt. McCain, with his wide experience of records of this class, might be prepared to formulate a detailed plan. In particular, it may be felt that 'encouragement' should not stop at an A.C. Headquarters directive, but should include propaganda visits by Archives Officers to Army A.M.G. and Regional Headquarters.

A.C.
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES
25 FEB 1945
FILE No 3000/7

21 FEB 1945

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

The urgency is stressed of putting these arrangements into effect before the advance of the Armies is resumed.

5. It is for consideration whether, in those areas now administered by A.M.G., C.A.O.s should not be asked to obtain from communes a simple statement as to the condition of their administrative records. Such statements would provide useful material for the survey of war damage to Italian archives, which it is understood Archives Officers are expected to prepare.

Capt. Brooke will be able to advise as to whether a request for statements of this kind would result in any overlapping with the independent survey of archives that is being conducted by the Ministero dell' Interno. My own impression is that this latter survey is more likely to concentrate on 'Archivi Storici' than on modern administrative records of the kind dealt with in this letter

H.E. Bell Major

Major H.E. BELL,
A.E.C., Archives Officer.

Copy to:
Capt H. Brooke, Archives Officer, M.F.A.A., Region IV.

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

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

Date: 12 Feb 45

File: 20905/A11

Item:

SEC FILE # 20900-5 /MFAA (Item #:)

for the following document:

DOCUMENT, Nature of (letter, clipping, etc.): letter w/incl

SUBJECT : Report on Activities of German Archivists in FRANCE

FROM : MFAA

TO : ACOM

REF.NO. : G-5 : G19.3-2 DATE: 12 Feb 45

ENCLOSURES: SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/750/4 of 8 Feb 45

SHAEF/G-5/750/4 of 5 Feb 44 - Copy No. 43 - Basic Report itself.

Remarks:

175

Confidential ~~SECRET~~ Declassified for Publication

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Lazio - Umbria Region
Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Division.

Protection of Archives in Northern Italy.

1. The greatest danger to archives is ignorant destruction by the occupying armies. Experience has shown that this is not only likely to occur in forward areas, where buildings are occupied for operational reasons and where documents are often found in an already mutilated condition, but even when administrative organisations requisition premises many miles behind the front line.

The following are examples of what may occur:

(a) At Grosseto an engineer unit occupied a building containing Italian records of the North African campaign. The officer in charge ordered the entire collection to be burnt.

(b) A similar incident occurred at Syracuse where Naval records were dumped in the sea.

(c) The Archives of the Ministero delle Corporazioni (Rome) were ordered to be thrown out of the windows and removed for pulping by the officer responsible for the clearing of the building for use as the H. of The Allied Commission. This was only prevented by the intervention of the Archives Officer, Rome Region.

(d) The occupation of the Ministero dell'Aeronautica (Rome) by the H. of AAI resulted in looting by troops. Repositories were broken into and the contents of filing cabinets scattered on the floor in a search for souvenirs. Photographic records in particular were thrown into hopeless confusion.

What is necessary is a more general appreciation of the very precise terms in which such deliberate damage is forbidden by an AAI Administrative Instruction (No.10 of 30 March 44, par.11) This states:-

174

"In the case of written papers and books it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as containing

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

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174

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

At the present moment this instruction exists in printed form only in the handbooks of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Commission (Lists of protected monuments in Italy"). It is suggested that it should be re-issued in a fresh directive with the maximum military authority.

/Responsibility

Confidential Document Unit
~~SECRET~~ 17.10.45

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

2. Responsibility for the custody of Archive containing buildings in the North, once they have been located, should be clearly defined. In Rome "G" force went out of existence after the first 10 days and the handing over of "targets" to an already hard pressed organization, U.S. A.M.G., had attendant risks. There was pressure to find accommodation for units and lack of staff to take care of the documents. Occupying units signed a form accepting responsibility for their safety and this was generally respected, but in one instance, the Foro Mussolini, large quantities of papers of the Fascist party HQ and other organizations which "G" force had reported on briefly, without having had time for a complete examination, were removed for pulping.

The return of the Italian Ministries to their buildings was also a possible danger, effected as it was without supervision. No case is known of the destruction or removal of documents by members of the staff, but the risk is evident and in one instance, the Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini in the Viminale, Italian officials were responsible for drawing attention to this and having special guards posted.

It would be desirable in the North for one organization, presumably A.C.C., to have control of all Archive containing buildings, and not only in the early stages; to decide how long a building should remain sealed and guarded, to supervise requisitions of such premises and to coordinate the handing over of others to Italian officials.

3. General policy on the handling of documents by Allied officers is laid down in AFHQ Intelligence Instructions No.28 dated 4 June 44. Under the terms of this order all documents removed for intelligence purposes should pass through the G.S.Documents section, AFHQ, but in the past this has not been universally complied with. A number of agencies in Rome were unaware that such a regulation existed and a reminder was sent out by G.S.Documents dated 28 July. There have been examples of papers finding their way outside the country without any control over such movements. Compliance with the regulations is essential, both from the point of view of permanent preservation and of possible requirement by more than one agency. No person should be allowed to handle documents who is unaware of the correct procedure.

4. The initial search for documents is often carried out by military personnel who of necessity are pre-occupied with the finding of material of immediate operational use. Harm may be done by careless

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

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4. The initial search for documents is often carried out by military personnel who of necessity are pre-occupied with the finding of material of immediate operational use. Harm may be done by careless dispersal of documents, by the tearing of individual papers out of files or even, as happened in one important building in Rome, the Palazzo Venezia, making a misleading "nil return" when documents of value to other agencies remained in the building without protection. It is suggested that a simple set of rules should be issued to all such personnel, explaining for instance the importance of leaving documents so far as possible in the exact situation or sequence in which they were found and warning them against the assumption that material which fails to provide information of one kind may not be of considerable interest from a different angle.

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

5. The danger of archives in forward areas or in places where no special "A" force operates must be emphasized. To quote one example: G.H.Q. (I.C.O...) sent a request to G...1(b) Main H.Q. Army to guard the archives in the library of Mussolini's former residence, the Rocca Delle Caminate near Forli. This was not done. Intelligence officers of the Polish Corps visited the place, removed certain items and left the remainder to be ransacked by civilians and troops. Much has been virtually destroyed was unique personal archive, a vast collection of photographs, newspaper cuttings and personal records, of great interest to future historians and likely to contain something of more immediate application. This illustrates what may occur elsewhere. It is vital that guards may be made available for any building of special importance at the request of I.C.O. or G.H.Q.(I.C.O...) even under front line conditions.

6. The present information regarding the whereabouts of archives in northern Italy is not likely to be exhaustive. Some listed places of deposit are likely to have been changed and others not identified. Documents of the very greatest importance may turn up unexpectedly in out of the way buildings and be exposed to the risk of casual destruction. Probably much could be done in conjunction with friendly Italians in the north to trace these collections before they have been damaged, but a directive should be issued ordering the finders of such a deposit to report direct to I.C.O., taking steps for its protection in the meanwhile.

7. There is now attached to I.C.O. a specialist in modern archives Captain Modain (U.S.), of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission. This officer will work closely with two representatives of the G.H.Q. Documents Section AFHQ, in I.C.O. and will interest himself both in the supply of documents to agencies and in the custody of document containing buildings. His important role is to co-ordinate the protection of all archives wherever they may be found.

8. No Allied organisation can be sufficiently large or comprehensive to achieve anything like the necessary degree of safety to documents generally without the co-operation of the Italians. This has been indispensable in Rome where the undersigned officer has worked in the closest contact with the Commissario for State Archives, Com. Dott. Emilio Re, and with members of the normal Government. The information regarding the location of archives in the North is one result of this collaboration. Within the requirements of security it is important that this procedure should continue.

W.H. Brooks Capt 172

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

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T.H.Brooks Capt 172

T.H.Brooks. K.A.R.C.,
Archives Officer,
Lazio - Umbria Region,
A.C.C.

26th December, 1944.

SECRET

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

14 November 1944

R1/131/FRB

Press Release - Immediate

The work of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in protecting Italian archives for posterity should be of real encouragement to scholars who will wish later to unravel the tangled coils of history. Mr. Frederick W. Shipman, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N.Y., said today after a visit of inspection here.

Safety of archives in Italy has been aided by the appointment of specialist officers who have had experience in the National Archives at Washington and at the Public Records Office in London, whose secretary, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, also has recently visited Italy.

The archives organisation provides for the safeguarding of all collections of documents, not only for precious manuscripts of historical importance but for current records, administrative, legal and the like, the preservation of which may be of vital importance in the restoration of normal life.

Special attention has been given, according to Mr. Shipman, to the listing of repositories and the locating of displaced material with a view to providing for its safety through normal military channels. Where damage has been incurred advice has been provided as to the necessary first aid measures and the machinery set in motion for the repair of buildings, the finding of labour to rescue documents from under ruins or whatever other stages may be necessary. Through this summer and autumn one officer was worked regularly with the 5th and 8th Armies entering cities in the early steps of occupation. Another officer based on Rome has worked closely with the Central Italian Archive Service coordinating general arrangements for the control of records [illegible] in charge of them. Collaboration has [illegible] Sub-Commission

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at the Public Records office in London, whose secretary Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, also has recently visited Italy.

The archives organisation provides for the safeguarding of all collections of documents, not only for precious manuscripts of historical importance but for current records, administrative, legal and the like, the preservation of which may be of vital importance in the restoration of normal life.

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The greatest loss to records so far has been the deliberate burning by the Germans in September, 1943 of the most valuable part of the Naples Archives but this happily is an isolated instance of wanton destruction Mr. Shipman said. In the heavily fought-over country between Cassino and Rome the archives of the Abbey and priceless MSS from other centres were safely transferred to the Vatican but there was much work to be done on the mass of material remaining in badly damaged buildings. In Umbria and Marche repositories have suffered lightly. The very important Archives of the Tuscan cities, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Livorno and Lucca have provided many problems but the Archives have in each case escaped severe damage. At Pisa the State Archive building was heavily mined and booby-trapped and at Florence the building was blasted

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by the demolitions on the Arno. From Siena the Germans stole certain beautifully bound mediaeval records which were found in the place of hiding to which they had been moved outside the city, but this is the only serious loss known through looting.

Among the Italians, Mr. Shipman added, there is appreciation of the importance of this work and co-operation has been good. A leading official has pointed out that in the present circumstances, without the Sub-Commission, little effective care could be provided particularly in areas still under direct Military Government or where severe disorganisation of normal civilian life has occurred. It is realised that as a result of Allied efforts losses have been reduced and that something approaching a complete survey of Italian Archives is being built up of future interest equally to scholars and administrators.

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

20905/A/1/MFAA 13 November 1944

Subject: Report on Activities of Archives Specialists Assigned to AC.

To : Director, MFAA Subcommission.

During the past few days that I have been in ROME I have endeavoured to obtain a firsthand account of how the M.F.A.& A. officers who specialize in the handling of archives and records problems in Italy and more particularly in ROME have met the problems which confronted them and plan to meet future problems. In addition to my talks with you I have had a series of conferences with Captains Brooke and McCain. Fortunately I was able to obtain an account from Captain Ellis of his work in Northern Italy when he passed through ROME several days ago.

In the course of these past few days I have conferred with Emilio Re, Commissario of the State Archives, Ferdinand Flores, Presidente del Consiglio, visited the Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini in the Ministry of Interior, Archivio di Stato e del Regno in Palazzo della Sapienza, Archivio della Supermarina and the Istituto di Patologia del Libro. I have also talked with Maj. Coventry and Capt. Barcroft G-2, Advanced, A.F.H.Q., Capt. Bruno, J.I.C.A., Lt. Col. Fisher, G-2 Rome Allied Area Command, and several other officers who need not be mentioned here. 170

As a result of these conferences and visits I made the following observations:

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As a result of these conferences and visits I made the following observations:

1. Beyond a shadow of doubt the assignment of specialists to aid the preservation and rescue of archives and records has proved timely and fortunate. Incidents occurred where, if it were not for the presence of an archivist, important administrative records might have been destroyed or lost through lack of appreciation of their value. This was demonstrated for instance in the case of the Archives of the Ministry of Corporations, which I visited, now taken over by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

2. The question as to what should be done in instances where civilian refugees occupy a records building was asked

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me. Common sense would dictate that every precaution should be taken to assure against the destruction of important records - guards might be assigned to police the inhabitants and the records might in some instances be moved to one section of the building and access to it prohibited. Only in the cases of ultimate military necessity or where another satisfactory shelter can be found would it be proper to remove the occupants. Certainly no one should just be put out on the street on the general principle of protecting records.

3. Captain McCain, it is planned, will go to the Fifth Army Headquarters and work in close cooperation with G-2 Advanced to continue in the forward areas the methods tried in the past of protecting records of intelligence and administrative value from improper handling and unnecessary damage or loss. This work should be considered as a definite aid to G-2, A.M.G. and the Italian Government. He will also concern himself with ancient records of cultural or historical importance. In his work he will cooperate with Emilio Re and members of the Sub-Commission.

4. Captain Brooke, who is to continue his work in ROME, where the central archives and ministries administrative heads are, will be in a position to pass valuable information on to Captain McCain and Major Bell and others of the Sub-Commission, and remain liaison for the central government in matters relating to Italian archives for the Sub-Commission.

5. Presumably Maj. Bell, who is coming to Italy to fill the vacancy created by Captain Ellis' departure, will be indoctrinated in ROME by the Sub-Commission and then sent out to the field.

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6. There seems to be no need of additional rules and instructions in Italy. What is needed is continuous propagandizing in behalf of records. When their true value is explained in a common sense manner, it seems that most intelligent officers are willing to cooperate. There will be [illegible] one with or without rank will rebel at

NARA Date 7-25-01 Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 78501

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6. There seems to be no need of additional rules and instructions in Italy. What is needed is continuous propagandizing in behalf of records. When their true value is explained in a common sense manner, it seems that most intelligent officers are willing to cooperate. There will be instances where some one with or without rank will rebel at being curbed in carrying out the destruction of records etc. and if the situation is one which requires it, a strong stand should be taken to overcome such rebellion. This was necessary in ROME on occasion, but the material that was rescued was of more than sufficient value to justify the action. I have talked with both Italian officials and Allied officers and find they are grateful for the protection that has been given the records. Only the Sub-Commission could have done it.

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7. The trasportation situation is acute with the archivists who can hardly function without a car. This is not peculiar to them alone. It is my intention to continue with others to try to get help in this matter. However, no promise of good results can be safely made.

8. The problem of having sufficient rank among the American officers is general also. To be more effective the arvhivist should be of field grade. I shall reiterate this fact in reporting on my mission.

9. My conclusions are that with the means at hand the Sub-Commission has done a good job in preserving Italian archives and that the archives officers have more than justified their appointment.

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Archives Adviser to the
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12 September 44
McCain

Work of MFAA Officer Attached I.C.U.

1. In view of the importance of Archives generally in the North of Italy, and in particular of the numerous modern records recently transferred from their original place of deposit, it is essential that the MFAA Subcommission should work in direct contact with the Intelligence organisation responsible for the locating, guarding and "exploiting" of this material.

2. The organisation is I.C.U. (Intelligence Collecting Unit). This body contain representatives of the various agencies, J.I.C.A., S.O.S., S.I.M./ CMMIC, etc., and a detachment of the Documents Section G-2 AFHQ (for the central control of Intelligence material). The organisation will be subject to the rules laid down for the handling of Italian documents in AFHQ Intelligence Instructions No. 38 of 4 June 1944. (copy attached).

3. The material on which I.C.U. will work is being prepared by G-2 Advanced Intelligence AFHQ in the form of lists of "objectives" for all the principal towns. These "objectives" will be divided into 3 categories:-

Category I : To be seized and guarded with troops.
Category II : To be seized, cleared and locked.
Category III : To be dealt with by the interested agency independently.

4. G-2 Advanced Intelligence AFHQ have been supplied with lists of Ministerial Archives evacuated from Rome and also with information as to the probable whereabouts of other important deposits such as the secret military and political Archives of Mussolini. All these should be regarded as belonging to Category I, but it is certain that many classes of no obvious "operational" or "long term" Intelligence value will be placed in Category III. For these classes separate guarding arrangements will have to be made through the AMG of 5th and 8th Armies. An important function of the MFAA officer attached to I.C.U. will be to initiate and co-ordinate this guarding. The experience of Rome is that it is difficult to foresee precisely how the arrangements both by I.C.U. ("G" force at Rome) and AMG will work out; much depends on the local tactical situation and the supply of troops or civilian police available. Undoubtedly there may be important gaps and to have an Archivist at hand to point out such gaps will be a great advantage.

5. The detachment of the Documents Section G-2 AFHQ attached to I.C.U., which will be located at some forward H.Q., will receive the initial reports from the units detailed for the various objectives, and, where documents or other Intelligence material has been moved, will act as a central control over the registration and distribution of such material. The MFAA officer will therefore be in a position to collect first-hand information as to the condition of the "Archive objectives"; his advice will also be available for such matters as the correct handling of records, their proper registration, the compilation

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6. The deposits of displaced Archives will be the MFAA officer's primary concern. Apart from confirming the safety of those that remain 'in situ' at the address supplied on the lists, he will endeavour to trace any that may have been moved to new hideouts or the existence of other deposits not previously noted. It is probable that Intelligence officers of the various agencies will acquire such information but they will need reminding of the importance of passing it on. Direct contact with English speaking Italian officials should also produce valuable details.

7. At a later stage the MFAA officer may help to co-ordinate the taking over of responsibility in the displaced Departments by Civilian Staff supplied by the Ministries at Rome. Captain Brooke is preparing for this through the Presidenza del Consiglio but it will certainly be necessary to stress to AFHQ the advisability of allowing trained Archivists to take over as soon as Security permits.

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8. It is proposed that the MFA&A officer will be attached to the H.Q of I.C.U. in an independent capacity. He will not be regarded as belonging specifically to the Documents Section, though he will naturally work most closely with that body. He will report to the o/c I.C.U., with copies to the MFA&A Subcommission and Officers 5th and 8th Armies. It is particularly important that this liaison be as close as possible.

9. A possible source of difficulty for the MFA&A officer might be a suspicion on the part of I.C.U. that his attachment was an attempt to handicap their work (and thereby the war-effort) by imposing some kind of "academic" restrictions. It will therefore be important to insist that though with a differe t approach the Archivist's co-operation is of material assistance. This has been recognised in Rome, but with different personnel it may be necessary to emphasise how close the collaboration has been since the early conversations at Naples between Mr. Shipman, Mr. Jenkinson and Major Cave. The rules then laid down for the control of the "exploitation" of Archives are not red tape but principles that are vital from an Intelligence point of view.

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SERIE SPECIALE

...nto corrente con la Posta

Anno 85° — Numero 67

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE

PARTE PRIMA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

ROMA - Giovedì, 12 ottobre 1944

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA - UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI — TELEF.: 60-139 51-236 51-554

CONDIZIONI DI ABBONAMENTO

ALLA PARTE PRIMA E SUPPLEMENTI ORDINARI

In Italia e Colonie	Abb. anno	L. 200	All'Estero	Abb. anno	L. 660
	» semestrale	» 100		» semestrale	» 300
	» trimestrale	» 50		» trimestrale	» 100
	Un fascicolo	» 4		Un fascicolo	» 8

ALLA PARTE SECONDA

In Italia e Colonie	Abb. anno	L. 120	All'Estero	Abb. anno	L. 240
	» semestrale	» 60		» semestrale	» 120
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Per gli annunzi da inserire nella "Gazzetta Ufficiale,, vogliansi le norme riportate nella testata della parte seconda

La «Gazzetta Ufficiale» e tutte le altre pubblicazioni ufficiali sono in vendita al pubblico presso i negozi della Libreria dello Stato in Roma, Via XX Settembre, nel palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze; Corso Umberto, 234 (angolo Via Marco Minghetti, 23-24); e presso le librerie depositarie di Roma e dei Capoluoghi delle provincie.

Le inserzioni nella Parte II della «Gazzetta Ufficiale» si ricevono in ROMA — presso l'Ufficio "Inserzioni,, della Libreria dello Stato — Palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze.

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Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche:

Bollettino dell'estrazione effettuata il 2 ottobre 1944 di titoli rappresentanti obbligazioni 5 % di credito comunale serie speciale « Città di Roma » (2ª e 3ª emissione).

Bollettino dell'estrazione effettuata nei giorni 2 e 3 ottobre 1944 di titoli rappresentanti obbligazioni 4,50 % serie ordinaria (1ª emissione) ed obbligazioni 5 %.

Bollettino dell'estrazione effettuata il 3 ottobre 1944 di titoli rappresentanti obbligazioni 5 % serie speciale « Quinquennale » (1ª emissione), obbligazioni 4,50 % di credito comunale serie speciale « Città di Palermo » ed obbligazioni 5 % di credito comunale serie speciale « Città di Firenze ».

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Scioglimento del Consiglio superiore per gli Archivi del Regno e della Giunta per gli Archivi del Regno.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
Principe di Piemonte
Luogotenente Generale del Regno

In virtù dei Poteri a Noi delegati;

Visto il R. decreto 2 ottobre 1911, n. 1163, che approva il regolamento per gli Archivi di Stato;

Vista la legge 22 dicembre 1939, n. 2006, sul nuovo ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno;

Visto il decreto legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Ministro per l'interno;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio superiore per gli Archivi del Regno e la Giunta per gli Archivi del Regno di cui agli articoli 4 e 5 della legge 22 dicembre 1939, n. 2006, sono sciolti e le relative attribuzioni sono, in via temporanea, demandate ad un commissario da nominarsi con decreto del Ministro per l'interno.

Art. 2.

Il predetto commissario ha, altresì, il compito di proporre al Ministro per l'interno le misure necessarie:

1° per la revisione ed il graduale riordinamento di tutto il patrimonio archivistico nazionale;

2° per l'immediato ricupero delle serie eventualmente allontanate dalla loro sede naturale.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 21 settembre 1944.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: TARTUFOLI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 5 ottobre 1944
Registro finanze n. 1, foglio n. 155. - PAGNI

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 21 agosto 1944, n. 108, che revoca i benefici in materia di pensioni e altre provvidenze accordate agli appartenenti alla disciolta M.V.S.N. e sue specialità e ai cittadini aventi benemerenze fasciste;

Visto il decreto legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;

Ritenuta la necessità di estendere il suindetto Regio decreto legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, a tutte le provincie del Regno, non anco che queste vengono restituite all'Amministrazione Italiana, e di apportarvi alcune modificazioni;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri e del Ministro per il tesoro;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Il R. decreto legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, concernente miglioramenti economici a favore dei titolari di pensioni, è estes alle provincie del Regno che sono state o saranno restituite dal Governo Militare Alleato all'Amministrazione italiana dopo il 26 marzo 1944, data della sua entrata in vigore.

Detta estensione ha effetto nelle singole provincie dalla prima mensilità di pensione o assegno interamente decorsa dopo la varia restituzione verificatasi a partire dalla data in cui ha avuto inizio nel capoluogo di provincia l'amministrazione del Governo Militare Alleato.

Art. 2.

Per la determinazione dell'integrazione temporanea prevista dal R. decreto legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, devono essere considerati le pensioni e gli assegni spettanti secondo le norme vigenti all'8 settembre 1943.

Salva l'applicazione del suddetto R. decreto legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, e del presente decreto, gli altri miglioramenti economici concessi ai titolari di pensioni dopo l'8 settembre 1943 sono revocati dalla data in cui ha effetto nelle singole provincie la concessione dell'integrazione temporanea.

Art. 3.

Le pensioni concesse nel periodo compreso fra l'8 settembre 1943 e la data di entrata in vigore del presente decreto o la data da cui esso ha effetto, nelle provincie ove questa è posteriore, nella cui liquidazione abbiano influito norme o aumenti di stipendio previsti da provvedimenti emanati durante tale periodo dallo stesso

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Visto il R. decreto 2 ottobre 1911, n. 1163, che approva il regolamento per gli Archivi di Stato;

Vista la legge 22 dicembre 1939, n. 2006, sul nuovo ordinamento degli Archivi del Regno;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Ministro per l'interno;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio superiore per gli Archivi del Regno e la Giunta per gli Archivi del Regno di cui agli articoli 4 e 5 della legge 22 dicembre 1939, n. 2006, sono sciolti e le relative attribuzioni sono, in via temporanea, demandate ad un commissario da nominarsi con decreto del Ministro per l'interno.

Art. 2.

Il predetto commissario ha, altresì, il compito di proporre al Ministro per l'interno le misure necessarie:

1° per la revisione ed il graduale riordinamento di tutto il patrimonio archivistico nazionale;

2° per l'immediato recupero delle serie eventualmente allontanate dalla loro sede naturale.

Ordiniamo a chiunque spetti di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 21 settembre 1944.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: TOGLIATTI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 3 ottobre 1944
Registro Interno n. 5, foglio n. 185. — PARISI

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 21 settembre 1944, n. 237.

Estensione del R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, recante miglioramenti economici a favore dei titolari di pensioni, ai territori restituiti all'Amministrazione italiana e modifiche del decreto stesso.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, recante miglioramenti economici a favore dei titolari di pensioni;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri e del Ministro per il tesoro;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

Il R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, concernente miglioramenti economici a favore dei titolari di pensioni, è esteso alle provincie del Regno che sono state o saranno restituite dal Governo Militare Alleato all'Amministrazione italiana dopo il 26 marzo 1944, data della sua entrata in vigore.

Detta estensione ha effetto nelle singole provincia dalla prima mensilità di pensione o assegno integralmente decorsa dopo le varie scadenze verificatesi a partire dalla data in cui ha avuto inizio nel capoluogo di provincia l'amministrazione del Governo Militare Alleato.

Art. 2.

Per la determinazione dell'integrazione temporanea prevista dal R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, devono essere considerati le pensioni e gli assegni spettanti secondo le norme vigenti all'8 settembre 1943.

Salva l'applicazione del suddetto R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, e del presente decreto, gli altri miglioramenti economici concessi ai titolari di pensioni dopo l'8 settembre 1943 sono revocati dalla data in cui ha effetto nelle singole provincie la concessione dell'integrazione temporanea.

Art. 3.

Le pensioni concesse nel periodo compreso fra l'8 settembre 1943 e la data di entrata in vigore del presente decreto o la data da cui esso ha effetto, nelle provincie ove questa è posteriore, nella cui liquidazione abbiano influito norme o aumenti di stipendio previsti da provvedimenti emanati durante tale periodo dallo pseudo governo fascista repubblicano, devono essere riliquidate dalle Amministrazioni centrali competenti sulla base degli stipendi e delle norme in vigore all'8 settembre 1943.

Sulle pensioni riliquidate ai sensi del precedente comma sarà calcolata l'integrazione temporanea dovuta a' termini del R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85.

Art. 4.

Al R. decreto-legge 13 marzo 1944, n. 85, sono apportati i seguenti emendamenti da applicarsi anche nei territori di cui all'art. 15, primo comma, dello stesso decreto:

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L[illegible] 8 è sostituito dal seguente: [illegible]

« I coefficienti di cui all'art. 1 sono applicati sul totale dell'importo lordo mensile della pensione o assegno, dell'assegno supplementare temporaneo e degli altri assegni supplementari o integrativi eventualmente dovuti, con esclusione dell'assegno di caroviveri ».

L'art. 9 è sostituito dal seguente:

« Le indennità una volta tanto in luogo di pensione, spettanti per cessazioni dal servizio avvenute posteriormente al 31 gennaio 1944, sono aumentate del 60 %.

« Per le provincie restituite all'Amministrazione Italiana dopo il 31 gennaio 1944, l'aumento di cui al precedente comma spetta soltanto al personale che sia cessato dal servizio dopo la data in cui ha avuto inizio nel capoluogo di provincia l'amministrazione del Governo Militare Alleato ».

L'art. 10 è sostituito dal seguente:

« La retribuzione da fissarsi per i pensionati rientrati in servizio presso le Amministrazioni dello Stato, ai quali — giusta le disposizioni in vigore — spetti un trattamento differenziale fra quello di attività e di quiescenza, è determinata detraendo dal trattamento di attività l'importo della sola pensione, dovendo essere sospeso il pagamento nei loro confronti dell'assegno di caroviveri, dell'assegno supplementare temporaneo e dell'integrazione temporanea di cui al presente decreto ».

L'art. 11 è sostituito dal seguente:

« Il pagamento dell'integrazione temporanea prevista dal presente decreto è sospeso nei riguardi dei pensionati che prestano opera retribuita, sotto qualsiasi forma, presso le Amministrazioni dello Stato o presso altre Amministrazioni pubbliche od enti comunque costituiti che non abbiano finalità di lucro nell'interesse privato, o presso gli organi od uffici, in qualunque modo ordinati, di cui tali amministrazioni od enti si avvalgono per i propri servizi.

« La norma di cui al precedente comma non si applica per le integrazioni temporanee relative a pensioni di guerra ».

Art. 5.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

[illegible] a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 8 ottobre 1944, n. 238.

Ordinamento dell'Alto Commissariato per le sanzioni contro il fascismo.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151, concernente l'Assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, il giuramento dei Membri del Governo e la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/B, riguardante la sospensione delle norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei Regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n. 141, che istituisce presso la sede del Governo una Sezione speciale di controllo della Corte dei conti;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, concernente le sanzioni contro il fascismo;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, di concerto con tutti i Ministri;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

L'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni contro il fascismo è assistito da quattro alti commissari aggiunti, rispettivamente per la punizione dei delitti, l'epurazione dell'Amministrazione, l'accertamento dei profitti di regime, la liquidazione dei beni fascisti.

Art. 2.

I commissari, in numero non maggiore di tre, nominati ai sensi dell'art. 10, comma sesto, del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, possono essere destinati a collaborare in forma continuativa con gli alti commissari aggiunti nelle materie di rispettiva competenza, con decreto dell'Alto Commissario, ovvero dallo stesso incaricati di esercitare funzioni temporanee speciali.

I commissari destinati a collaborare in forma continuativa con gli alti commissari aggiunti percepiscono

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verno Militare Alleato ».

L'art. 10 è sostituito dal seguente:

« La retribuzione da fissarsi per i pensionati rimessi in servizio presso le Amministrazioni dello Stato, ai quali — giusta le disposizioni in vigore — spetti un trattamento differenziale (in quello di attività e di quiescenza, è determinata detraendo dal trattamento di attività l'importo della sola pensione, dovendo essere sospeso il pagamento nei loro confronti dell'assegno di caroviveri, dell'assegno supplementare temporaneo e dell'integrazione temporanea di cui al presente decreto ».

L'art. 11 è sostituito dal seguente:

« Il pagamento dell'integrazione temporanea prevista dal presente decreto è sospeso nei riguardi dei pensionati che prestano opera retribuita, sotto qualsiasi forma, presso le Amministrazioni dello Stato o presso altre Amministrazioni pubbliche od enti comunque costituiti che non abbiano finalità di lucro nell'interesse privato, e presso gli organi od uffici, in qualunque modo ordinati, di cui tali amministrazioni od enti si avvalgono per i propri servizi.

« La norma di cui al precedente comma non si applica per le integrazioni temporanee relative a pensioni di guerra ».

Art. 5.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 23 settembre 1944.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — SOLARI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 6 ottobre 1944
Registro Presidenza n. 1, foglio n. 157. — ERAMO LI.

Ogniqualvolta la sospensione delle norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei Regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n. 141, che istituisce presso la sede del Governo una Sezione speciale di controllo della Corte dei conti;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, concernente le sanzioni contro il fascismo;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, di concerto con tutti i Ministri;

Abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1.

L'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni contro il fascismo è assistito da pretori alti commissari aggiunti, rispettivamente per la punizione dei delitti, l'epurazione dell'Amministrazione, l'avocazione dei profitti di regime, la liquidazione dei beni fascisti.

Art. 2.

I commissari in numero non maggiore di [illegible] nominati ai sensi dell'art. 10, comma sesto, del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, possono essere destinati a collaborare in forma continuativa con gli alti commissari aggiunti nelle materie di rispettiva competenza, con decreto dell'Alto Commissario, ovvero dallo stesso incaricati di esercitare funzioni temporanee speciali.

I commissari destinati a collaborare in forma continuativa con gli alti commissari aggiunti percepiscono lo stipendio e gli altri emolumenti stabiliti dalle norme in vigore per gli impiegati dello Stato di grado quarto.

Agli altri invece è corrisposta soltanto l'intera indennità di missione del grado medesimo, limitatamente al periodo di esercizio delle funzioni e per tutta la durata di esso.

Art. 3.

L'Alto Commissario dispone con suo decreto l'assegnazione al proprio ufficio dei magistrati e funzionari di cui all'art. 10, comma settimo, del decreto legislativo predetto, nella posizione di comando.

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Nella stessa forma provvede all'assegnazione del personale dei carabinieri, della pubblica sicurezza e della guardia di finanza presso il nucleo di polizia giudiziaria posto alla sua dipendenza.

Art. 4.

Al personale indicato nell'art. 3 proveniente da sede che non sia quella di Roma spetta, per tutta la durata del comando presso l'Alto Commissariato, l'intera indennità di missione prevista per i rispettivi gradi gerarchici dalle norme vigenti.

Art. 5.

Gli estranei all'Amministrazione chiamati a far parte degli uffici di segreteria ai sensi dell'art. 40, comma settimo, del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, non debbono superare il numero di quaranta.

Essi son equiparati, ai soli effetti economici, agli impiegati compresi tra il grado decimo e il grado quinto della classificazione statale.

Il grado di equiparazione è determinato insindacabilmente, per ciascuno dei chiamati, dall'Alto Commissario col decreto di assunzione in servizio.

Al personale predetto spetta una retribuzione pari al trattamento economico iniziale del grado di equiparazione, e, in caso di missione, una indennità commisurata a quella del grado stesso.

L'incarico può essere revocato in qualsiasi momento, a giudizio dell'Alto Commissario, e la revoca non dà diritto ad alcuna indennità.

Art. 6.

Per le esigenze dei dipendenti uffici l'Alto Commissario ha facoltà di assumere avventizi, ai sensi del R. decreto-legge 4 febbraio 1937, n. 106, in numero non maggiore di sessanta.

Art. 7.

Il Ministro per il tesoro è autorizzato ad apportare, con propri decreti, le variazioni al bilancio dello Stato, occorrenti per il funzionamento dell'Alto Commissariato.

I fondi relativi sono stanziati nello stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero del tesoro, rubrica Presidenza del Consiglio.

Art. 8.

Ordiniamo a chiunque spetti, di osservare e far osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 3 ottobre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — STORZA — CASCA — DE GASPERI — RUINI — SARAGAT — TOGLIATTI — CARAMANDREI — TUPINI — SFORZA — SOLERI — CASATI — DE COURTEN — PIACENTINI — DE RUGGIERO — MANCINI — GULLO — CHIARAMONTE — GRONCHI

Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 11 ottobre 1944
Registro Presidenza n. 1, foglio n. 167. — FRANCO.

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 11 settembre 1944, n. 249.

Parziale modificazione al regolamento d'esecuzione della legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436, relativa all'Ente nazionale di previdenza per i dipendenti da Enti di diritto pubblico.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Vista la legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436, concernente il riordinamento dell'Ente nazionale di previdenza per i dipendenti da Enti di diritto pubblico;

Visto il R. decreto 4 settembre 1940, n. 1483, che approva il regolamento di esecuzione della legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739, sullo scioglimento degli organi deliberativi degli Enti pubblici e nomina di commissari straordinari;

Vista la legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 100, sulla facoltà del potere esecutivo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151, sull'Assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, il giuramento dei membri del Governo e la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/B, modificato con R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n. 141, concernente la sospensione delle norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione di Regi decreti ed altri provvedimenti;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per l'industria, il commercio e il lavoro e di quello per il tesoro, di concerto con il Ministro per l'interno e il Ministro per la grazia e giustizia;

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Art. 5.

Gli estranei all'Amministrazione chiamati a far parte degli uffici di segreteria ai sensi dell'art. 10, comma settimo, del decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, non debbono superare il numero di quaranta.

Essi son equiparati, ai soli effetti economici, agli impiegati compresi tra il grado decimo e il grado quinto della classificazione statale.

Il grado di equiparazione è determinato insindacabilmente, per ciascuno dei chiamati, dall'Alto Commissario col decreto di assunzione in servizio.

Al personale predetto spetta una retribuzione pari al trattamento economico iniziale del grado di equiparazione, e, in caso di missione, una indennità commisurata a quella del grado stesso.

L'incarico può essere revocato in qualsiasi momento, a giudizio dell'Alto Commissario, e la revoca non dà diritto ad alcuna indennità.

Art. 6.

Per le esigenze dei dipendenti uffici l'Alto Commissario ha facoltà di assumere avventizi, ai sensi del R. decreto-legge 4 febbraio 1937, n. 100, in numero non maggiore di centoventi.

Art. 7.

Il Ministro pel tesoro è autorizzato ad apportare, con propri decreti, le variazioni al bilancio dello Stato, occorrenti per il funzionamento dell'Alto Commissariato.

I fondi relativi sono stanziati nello stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero del tesoro, rubrica Presidenza del Consiglio.

Art. 8.

I fondi di cui all'articolo precedente sono amministrati, con l'osservanza delle norme vigenti sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, dall'Alto Commissario, il quale, a tali effetti, esercita tutti i poteri spettanti ai Ministri.

Art. 9.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno - serie speciale - ed ha effetto a decorrere dal 1° agosto 1944.

MANCINI — GULLO — CIANCA — GROSCHI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 11 *ottobre* 1944
Registro Presidenza n. 1, *foglio n.* 36. — ESPOSITO

DECRETO LUOGOTENENZIALE 11 settembre 1944, n. 238.

Parziale modificazione al regolamento d'esecuzione della legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436, relativa all'Ente nazionale di previdenza per i dipendenti da Enti di diritto pubblico.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Vista la legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436, concernente il riordinamento dell'Ente nazionale di previdenza per i dipendenti da Enti di diritto pubblico;

Visto il R. decreto 4 settembre 1940, n. 1483, che approva il regolamento di esecuzione della legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739, sullo scioglimento degli organi deliberativi degli Enti pubblici e nomina di commissari straordinari;

Vista la legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 100, sulla facoltà del potere esecutivo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n. 151, sull'Assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, il giuramento dei membri del Governo e la facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n. 2/5, modificato con R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n. 141, concernente la sospensione delle norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione di Regi decreti ed altri provvedimenti;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro per l'industria, il commercio e il lavoro e di quello per il tesoro, di concerto con il Ministro per l'interno e il Ministro per la grazia e giustizia;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Nel caso di scioglimento degli organi deliberativi dell'Ente nazionale di previdenza per i dipendenti da Enti di diritto pubblico il commissario nominato per la gestione straordinaria potrà temporaneamente assumere anche i poteri attribuiti al direttore dagli articoli 45, secondo comma e 48 del regolamento di esecuzione della legge 28 luglio 1939, n. 1436, approvato con R. decreto 4 settembre 1940, n. 1483.

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Art. 2.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a Roma, addì 11 settembre 1944

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI — GASPAROTTO — SOLERI — TUPINI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: TUPINI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 7 ottobre 1944
Registro Industria n. 1, foglio n. 204. — BRUNO

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 agosto 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica di Roma e nomina del commissario.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Visto il R. decreto 3 giugno 1926, n. 1243, con il quale venne creato l'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica in Roma;

Visto l'art. 30 del R. decreto 29 maggio 1941, n. 489, modificato dall'art. 4 del R. decreto 24 luglio 1942, n. 1122;

Visto il R. decreto 12 novembre 1942, n. 1351, che estende il predetto Istituto dall'assorbimento in uno dei Regi istituti di sperimentazione agraria;

Ritenuta l'opportunità, anche in relazione alle attuali contingenze, per il migliore assetto da dare al suo menzionato Istituto, di procedere, ai sensi dell'articolo 84 del R. decreto 29 maggio 1941, n. 489, allo scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto stesso e a delegarne le attribuzioni ad un commissario straordinario;

Decreta:

Il Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica di Roma è sciolto.

L'amministrazione straordinaria dell'Istituto è affidata ad un commissario nella persona del dott. Giulio Alvi.

Il presente decreto sarà inviato alla Corte dei conti per la registrazione e pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 31 agosto 1944

Il Ministro: GULLO

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 29 settembre 1944

Visto il R. decreto 2 luglio 1935, n. 2265, che approva modifiche allo statuto dell'Ente suddetto;

Visto il R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739, sullo scioglimento degli organi deliberativi degli Enti pubblici e nomina di commissari straordinari;

Riconosciuta la necessità di procedere alla nomina di un commissario straordinario dell'Ente nazionale per la protezione del tabacco;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Ente suddetto è sciolto.

Art. 2.

Il comm. dott. Felice Bolati, ispettore superiore nei Monopoli di Stato è nominato commissario straordinario per la gestione temporanea dell'Ente nazionale per il tabacco, con i poteri del presidente e del Consiglio direttivo e con l'incarico di concretare le proposte inerenti alla liquidazione o sistemazione dell'Ente stesso.

Il presente decreto sarà registrato alla Corte dei conti e pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: SOLERI

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 30 settembre 1944.

Targhe di riconoscimento per gli autoveicoli appartenenti ai membri del Corpo diplomatico.

IL MINISTRO PER LE COMUNICAZIONI

Visto l'art. 2 del R. decreto-legge 9 gennaio 1936;
Di concerto con il Ministro per gli affari esteri;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

La targa metallica di riconoscimento per gli autoveicoli appartenenti ai membri del Corpo diplomatico è di forma rettangolare della larghezza di mm. 320 e dell'altezza di mm. 220.

Essa porta scritto in carattere bianco su fondo nero nella riga superiore la sigla C. D. ed in quella inferiore il numero di immatricolazione.

Nulla è innovato per quanto riguarda le vigenti modalità di collocamento e di illuminazione delle targhe

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DECRETO MINISTERIALE 31 agosto 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica di Roma e nomina del commissario.

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E PER LE FORESTE

Visto il R. decreto 3 giugno 1926, n. 1244, con il quale venne creato l'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica in Roma;

Visto l'art. 39 del R. decreto 29 maggio 1941, n. 489, modificato dall'art. 4 del R. decreto 24 luglio 1942, n. 1122;

Visto il R. decreto 13 novembre 1942, n. 1354, che scinde il predetto Istituto dall'assorbimento in uno dei Regi istituti di sperimentazione agraria;

Ritenuta l'opportunità, anche in relazione alle attuali contingenze, per il migliore assetto da dare al su menzionato Istituto, di procedere, ai sensi dell'articolo 84 del R. decreto 29 maggio 1941, n. 489, allo scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto stesso e a delegarne le attribuzioni ad un commissario straordinario;

Decreta:

Il Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Istituto di frutticoltura e di elettrogenetica di Roma è sciolto.

L'amministrazione straordinaria dell'Istituto è affidata ad un commissario nella persona del dott. Giulio Alvi.

Il presente decreto sarà inviato alla Corte dei conti per la registrazione e pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 21 agosto 1944

Il Ministro: GUIDO

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 20 settembre 1944
Registro Agricoltura n. 1, foglio 29. — SICA

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 8 settembre 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione dell'Ente nazionale per la protezione del tabacco e nomina del commissario straordinario.

IL MINISTRO PER LE FINANZE

Visto il R. decreto 10 dicembre 1931, n. 1820, che attribuisce la personalità giuridica all'Ente nazionale di protezione del tabacco italiano e ne approva lo statuto;

Art. 2.

Il comm. dott. Felice Bollati, ispettore superiore nei Monopoli di Stato è nominato commissario straordinario per la gestione temporanea dell'Ente nazionale per il tabacco, con i poteri del presidente e del Consiglio direttivo e con l'incarico di concretare le proposte inerenti alla liquidazione o sistemazione dell'Ente stesso.

Il presente decreto sarà registrato alla Corte dei conti e pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 settembre 1944

Il Ministro: SORIENTI

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 30 settembre 1944.

Targhe di riconoscimento per gli autoveicoli appartenenti ai membri del Corpo diplomatico.

IL MINISTRO PER LE COMUNICAZIONI

Visto l'art. 2 del R. decreto-legge 9 gennaio 1936;
Di concerto con il Ministro per gli affari esteri;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

La targa metallica di riconoscimento per gli autoveicoli appartenenti ai membri del Corpo diplomatico è di forma rettangolare della larghezza di mm. 320 e dell'altezza di mm. 220.

Essa porta scritto in carattere bianco su fondo nero nella riga superiore la sigla C. D. ed in quella inferiore il numero di immatricolazione.

Nulla è innovato per quanto riguarda le vigenti modalità di collocamento e di illuminazione delle targhe di riconoscimento degli autoveicoli.

Art. 2.

L'adozione del nuovo tipo di targa è obbligatoria a decorrere dal 16 ottobre 1944 per gli autoveicoli appartenenti ai membri del Corpo diplomatico che saranno immatricolati da tale data.

Per gli autoveicoli già immatricolati alla data del presente decreto la targa di cui sono muniti dovrà essere sostituita con quella di nuovo tipo entro il 31 ottobre 1944.

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Art. 3.

Il prezzo della targa è a carico degli interessati.

Le targhe sono fornite dal Ministero delle comunicazioni (Ispettorato generale della motorizzazione civile e dei trasporti in concessione) direttamente e pel tramite degli Ispettorati compartimentali di ispezione.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 30 settembre 1944

Il Ministro per le comunicazioni
CERABONA

p. *Il Ministro per gli affari esteri*
VISCONTA

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 5 ottobre 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione della Cassa di risparmio di Roma e nomina del commissario straordinario.

IL MINISTRO PER IL TESORO

Visto lo statuto della Cassa di risparmio di Roma, con sede in Roma, approvato con decreto del Capo del Governo in data 3 settembre 1942;

Visto il provvedimento n. 29 in data 26 luglio 1944 adottato dal Governo Militare Alleato — Regione di Roma — d'intesa col Governo Italiano per la gestione straordinaria della Cassa di risparmio di Roma;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale in data 12 settembre 1944, n. 222, relativo all'estensione alle aziende ed istituti di credito delle disposizioni di cui agli articoli 1 e 3 del R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione della Cassa di risparmio di Roma è sciolto.

Art. 2.

L'avv. Roberto Cavasola è nominato commissario straordinario della Cassa di risparmio di Roma con tutti i poteri spettanti al presidente, al Consiglio di amministrazione ed al Comitato esecutivo.

Art. 3.

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 5 ottobre 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio d'amministrazione del Banco di Roma e nomina del commissario straordinario.

IL MINISTRO PER IL TESORO

Visto lo statuto del Banco di Roma — società per azioni col capitale di trecento milioni versati, con sede in Roma — approvato con decreto del Capo del Governo in data 7 ottobre 1936;

Viste le modifiche apportatevi con i decreti del Capo del Governo 3 maggio 1939, 28 aprile 1940 e 31 agosto 1942;

Visto il provvedimento adottato il 7 agosto 1944 dal Governo Militare Alleato, d'intesa col Governo Italiano per la gestione straordinaria di detto Banco;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale in data 12 settembre 1944, n. 222, relativo all'estensione agli istituti ed aziende di credito delle disposizioni di cui agli articoli 1 e 3 del R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739, sullo scioglimento degli organi deliberativi e sulla nomina dei commissari degli enti pubblici;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio d'amministrazione del Banco di Roma è sciolto.

Art. 2.

Il marchese Theodoli Ing. Alberto, Senatore del Regno, è nominato commissario straordinario del Banco di Roma, con tutti i poteri spettanti al presidente ed al Consiglio d'amministrazione.

Art. 3.

Il commissario sarà coadiuvato nelle sue funzioni da un vice commissario, il quale lo sostituirà in caso di impedimento o assenza ed a cui il commissario stesso potrà, con propria deliberazione, delegare parte dei suoi poteri.

A vice commissario viene nominato il dott. Giorgio Bruno Zamburno.

Art. 4.

Le consegne saranno date, al commissario, dalla cessata Amministrazione con un inventario ed una situazione contabile firmata dal consigliere delegato e dai sindaci.

Art. 5.

Prima della cessazione dalle sue funzioni il commissario dovrà provvedere perchè sia, nelle forme di legge,

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VENOSTA

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 5 ottobre 1944.

Scioglimento del Consiglio di amministrazione della Cassa di risparmio di Roma e nomina del commissario straordinario.

IL MINISTRO PER IL TESORO

Visto lo statuto della Cassa di risparmio di Roma, con sede in Roma, approvato con decreto del Capo del Governo in data 3 settembre 1942;

Visto il provvedimento n. 29 in data 20 luglio 1944 adottato dal Governo Militare Alleato — Regione di Roma — d'intesa col Governo Italiano per la gestione straordinaria della Cassa di risparmio di Roma;

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale in data 12 settembre 1944, n. 222, relativo all'estensione alle aziende ed istituti di credito delle disposizioni di cui agli articoli 1 e 3 del R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione della Cassa di risparmio di Roma è sciolto.

Art. 2.

L'avv. Roberto Cavasola è nominato commissario straordinario della Cassa di risparmio di Roma con tutti i poteri spettanti al presidente, al Consiglio di amministrazione ed al Comitato esecutivo.

Art. 3.

Il commissario straordinario riferirà sulla sua gestione all'assemblea dei soci che dovrà essere convocata, appena possibile, per la nomina del nuovo Consiglio d'amministrazione.

Art. 4.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 5 ottobre 1944

Il Ministro: SOLARI

Visto il decreto legislativo Luogotenenziale in data 12 settembre 1944, n. 222, relativo all'estensione agli istituti ed aziende di credito delle disposizioni di cui agli articoli 1 e 3 del R. decreto-legge 21 agosto 1943, n. 739, sullo scioglimento degli organi deliberativi e sulla nomina dei commissari degli enti pubblici;

Decreta:

Art. 1.

Il Consiglio d'amministrazione del Banco di Roma è sciolto.

Art. 2.

Il marchese Theodoli ing. Alberto, Senatore del Regno, è nominato commissario straordinario del Banco di Roma, con tutti i poteri spettanti al presidente ed al Consiglio d'amministrazione.

Art. 3.

Il commissario sarà coadiuvato nelle sue funzioni da un vice commissario, il quale lo sostituirà in caso di impedimento o assenza ed a cui il commissario stesso potrà, con propria deliberazione, delegare parte dei suoi poteri.

A vice commissario viene nominato il dott. Giorgio Bruno Zamorani.

Art. 4.

Le consegne saranno date, al commissario, dalla cessata Amministrazione con un inventario ed una situazione contabile firmata dal consigliere delegato e dai sindaci.

Art. 5.

Prima della cessazione dalle sue funzioni il commissario dovrà provvedere perchè sia, nelle forme di legge, ricostituito il Consiglio d'amministrazione, mediante nomine da farsi a norma dello statuto sociale.

A tale organo il commissario farà la riconsegna al termine della sua gestione con un inventario e una relazione contabile e, se del caso, un bilancio.

Art. 6.

Il presente decreto sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 5 ottobre 1944

Il Ministro: SOLERI

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DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

Autorizzazioni all'esercizio temporaneo delle funzioni notarili

Con decreto del Ministro Guardasigilli del 28 settembre 1944, il dott. Labellarte Vito Donato, notaio in esercizio, titolare della sede notarile di Chioggia, del distretto notarile di Venezia, è autorizzato ad esercitare in soprannumero il suo ufficio nel comune di Sannicandro in Colle, del distretto notarile di Bari, a condizione che adempia alle prescrizioni di legge nei modi e termini stabiliti.

Tale autorizzazione dovrà intendersi revocata, di diritto, decorsi due mesi dalla data della pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno del provvedimento col quale verrà riassunta dal Governo italiano l'amministrazione del territorio in cui è situata la sede di Chioggia, nella quale, entro il mese successivo, il dott. Labellarte Vito Donato dovrà riprendere l'esercizio professionale.

Con decreto del Ministro Guardasigilli in data 28 settembre 1944 il dott. Celli Lorenzo, notaio in esercizio, titolare della sede notarile di Caporetto, del distretto notarile di Gorizia, è autorizzato ad esercitare in soprannumero il suo ufficio nel comune di Riccardi, del distretto notarile di Foggia, a condizione che adempia alle prescrizioni di legge nei modi e termini stabiliti.

Tale autorizzazione dovrà intendersi revocata, di diritto, decorsi due mesi dalla data della pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno del provvedimento col quale verrà riassunta dal Governo italiano l'amministrazione del territorio in cui è situata la sede di Caporetto, nella quale, entro il mese successivo, il dott. Celli Lorenzo dovrà riprendere l'esercizio professionale.

Autorizzazione a continuare l'esercizio delle funzioni notarili

Con decreto del Ministro Guardasigilli del 28 settembre 1944, il dott. Montefoti Francesco, notaio nel comune di Siracusa, è autorizzato a continuare l'esercizio professionale in detta sede fino a sei mesi dalla cessazione dell'attuale stato di guerra.

MINISTERO DEL TESORO

Direzione I - Portafoglio

Media dei titoli del 20 settembre 1944.

Rendita 3,50 % 1906	L.	103,35
Id. 3,50 % 1902	»	95 —
Id. 3 % lordo	»	72 —
Id. 5 % 1935	»	93,70
Redimibile 3,50 % 1934	»	84 —
Id. 5 % 1936	»	97,40
Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 %	»	90 —
Buoni novennali 5 % (15 giugno 1948)	»	94 —
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1939)	»	93,25
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950)	»	97,20
Id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950)	»	97,20
Id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951)	»	99,20
Id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951)	»	83,40

Media dei titoli del 21 settembre 1944.

Rendita 3,50 % 1906	L.	103,25
Id. 3,50 % 1902	»	95 —
Id. 3 % lordo	»	72 —
Id. 5 % 1935	»	93,70
Redimibile 3,50 % 1934	»	84 —
Id. 5 % 1936	»	97,40
Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 %	»	90 —
Buoni novennali 5 % (15 giugno 1948)	»	94 —
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1939)	»	93,25
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950)	»	97,20
Id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950)	»	97,20
Id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951)	»	99,20
Id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951)	»	83,40

CONSORZIO DI CREDITO PER LE OPERE PUBBLICHE

Preavviso riguardante l'estrazione di obbligazioni 4,50 % di credito comunale (ex 6 %) serie speciale « Città di Torino », « Città di Trieste », « Città di Venezia » e « Città di Catania ».

Si notifica che il 2 novembre 1944, incominciando alle ore 9, il procuratore presso la sede del Consorzio, in Roma, via Vittorio Veneto 89, alle seguenti operazioni:

a) *In ordine alle obbligazioni* 4,50 % (ex 6 %) *di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Torino »:*

Estrazione a sorte di:

n. 460 titoli di 1 obbligazione
» 1290 » » 5 obbligazioni
» 1315 » » 10 »

e così in totale n. 3065 titoli per 5810 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, pari ad un valore nominale complessivo di lire 10.405.000.

b) *In ordine alle obbligazioni* 4,50 % (ex 6 %) *di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Trieste »:*

Estrazione a sorte di:

n. 140 titoli di 1 obbligazione
» 90 » » 5 obbligazioni
» 184 » » 10 »
» 66 » » 25 »

e così in totale n. 480 titoli per n. 3850 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, pari ad un valore nominale complessivo di lire 1.975.000.

c) *In ordine alle obbligazioni* 4,50 % (ex 6 %) *di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Venezia »:*

Estrazione a sorte di n. 325 titoli decupli rappresentanti 3250 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, e così in complesso per il valore nominale di L. 1.625.000.

d) *In ordine alle obbligazioni* 4,50 % (ex 6 %) *di credito*

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ufficio nel comune di Santeramo in Colle, del distretto notarile di Bari, a condizione che adempia alle prescrizioni di legge nei modi e termini stabiliti.

Tale autorizzazione dovrà intendersi revocata, di diritto, decorsi due mesi dalla data della pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno del provvedimento col quale verrà riassunta dal Governo Italiano l'amministrazione del territorio in cui è situata la sede di Chiaggia, nella quale, entro il mese successivo, il dott. Labellarte Vito Donato dovrà riprendere l'esercizio professionale.

Con decreto del Ministro guardasigilli in data 28 settembre 1944 il dott. Celli Lorenzo, notaio in esercizio, isolato della sede notarile di Caporetto, del distretto notarile di Gorizia, è autorizzato ad esercitare in soprannumero il suo ufficio nel comune di Biccari, del distretto notarile di Foggia, a condizione che adempia alle prescrizioni di legge nei modi e termini stabiliti.

Tale autorizzazione dovrà intendersi revocata, di diritto, decorsi due mesi dalla data della pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno del provvedimento col quale verrà riassunta dal Governo Italiano l'amministrazione del territorio in cui è situata la sede di Caporetto, nella quale, entro il mese successivo, il dott. Celli Lorenzo dovrà riprendere l'esercizio professionale.

Autorizzazione a continuare l'esercizio delle funzioni notarili

Con decreto del Ministro Guardasigilli del 28 settembre 1944 il dott. Monteforte Francesco, notaio nel comune di Siracusa, è autorizzato a continuare l'esercizio professionale in detta sede fino a sei mesi dalla cessazione dell'attuale stato di guerra.

MINISTERO DEL TESORO

DIVISIONE 1ª - VIGILANZA

Media dei titoli del 29 settembre 1944.

Rendita 3,50 % 1906	L.	103,35
Id. 3,50 % 1902	»	95 —
Id. 3 % lordo	»	72 —
Id. 5 % 1935	»	93,65
Redimibile 3,50 % 1934	»	83,80
Id. 5 % 1936	»	97,10
Obbligaz. Venezie 3,50 %	»	96,70
Buoni novennali 5 % (15 giugno 1948)	»	94,40
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1949)	»	93,70
Id. 5 % (15 febbraio 1950)	»	93,35
Id. 5 % (15 settembre 1950)	»	93,30
Id. 5 % (15 aprile 1951)	»	93,25
Id. 4 % (15 settembre 1951)	»	83,70

CONSORZIO DI CREDITO PER LE OPERE PUBBLICHE

Preavviso riguardante l'estrazione di obbligazioni 4,50 % di credito comunale (ex 6 %) serie speciale « Città di Torino », « Città di Trieste », « Città di Venezia » e « Città di Catania ».

Si notifica che il 2 novembre 1944, incominciando alle ore 9, si procederà, presso la sede del Consorzio, in Roma, via Vittorio Veneto 89, alle seguenti operazioni:

a) *In ordine alle obbligazioni 4,50 % (ex 6 %) di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Torino »:*

Estrazione a sorte di:

n. 400 titoli di 1 obbligazione
» 1380 » » 5 obbligazioni
» 1345 » » 10 »

e così in totale n. 3125 titoli per 30.850 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, pari ad un valore nominale complessivo di lire 10.925.000.

b) *In ordine alle obbligazioni 4,50 % (ex 6 %) di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Trieste »:*

Estrazione a sorte di:

n. 150 titoli di 1 obbligazione
» 90 » » 5 obbligazioni
» 185 » » 10 »
» 60 » » 25 »

e così in totale n. 485 titoli per n. 2.300 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, pari ad un valore nominale complessivo di lire 1.275.000.

c) *In ordine alle obbligazioni 4,50 % (ex 6 %) di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Venezia »:*

Estrazione a sorte di n. 325 titoli decimi rappresentanti 3250 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, e così in complesso per il valore nominale di L. 1.625.000.

d) *In ordine alle obbligazioni 4,50 % (ex 6 %) di credito comunale, serie speciale « Città di Catania »:*

Estrazione a sorte di n. 135 titoli decimi, rappresentanti 1350 obbligazioni da L. 500 cadauna, e così in totale di valore nominale di L. 675.000.

Alle suddette operazioni potrà assistere il pubblico.

Con successiva pubblicazione saranno pubblicati i numeri dei titoli sorteggiati.

Roma, addì 2 ottobre 1944.

Il commissario: A. TARCHIANI

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MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

Nomina del commissario ministeriale per l'istituto autonomo provinciale per le case popolari della provincia di Messina.

Con decreto di S. E. il Ministro per i lavori pubblici, in data 4 ottobre 1944, n. 483-1, l'ing. Giuseppe Aiello è stato nominato commissario ministeriale per l'Istituto autonomo provinciale per le case popolari della provincia di Messina, con decorrenza dalla data del citato decreto.

CONCORSI

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO

Arruolamenti nel Corpo degli agenti di pubblica sicurezza.

A decorrere dal 1° settembre c. a. sono riaperti gli arruolamenti nel Corpo di polizia.

A tali arruolamenti potranno prender parte i giovani di età non inferiore agli anni 20 e non superiore ai 28.

Tale limite di età viene elevato ad anni 33 per gli ex combattenti, per i provenienti dagli altri Reparti o Corpi di polizia o dalle formazioni partigiane del Fronte Clandestino riconosciuto dal Ministero della guerra o dalle Autorità Alleate.

(Sono esclusi i provenienti da formazioni fasciste).

Le domande, in bollo da L. 8, corredate dai certificati di cui in carta libera, dovranno essere inoltrate agli Uffici arruolamento delle varie Prefetture che ne cureranno l'istruttoria e il conseguente invio alla Divisione forze armate di polizia presso la Direzione generale di pubblica sicurezza.

Gli aspiranti riconosciuti idonei verranno ammessi, previ accertamenti sanitari di controllo, a un saggio di scrittura presso la Scuola tecnica di polizia di Roma ove frequenteranno un corso di istruzione militare e tecnico-professionale, di durata non inferiore a tre mesi, dopo di che, superato un esame finale, potranno conseguire la nomina a guardia di pubblica sicurezza con una paga iniziale di circa L. 1800 mensili nette, tvi comprese le varie indennità connesse al periodo bellico.

Verrà data la precedenza negli arruolamenti agli aspiranti ex combattenti o provenienti dagli altri Reparti o Corpi di polizia o dalle formazioni partigiane del Fronte Clandestino riconosciuto come sopra e che tale qualità potranno comprovare mediante l'esibizione di appositi documenti.

Roma, addì 31 agosto 1944

p. Il Ministro: PENNAVARIA

DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI DEL GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

Io, Brigadiere Generale G. R. Upjohn, Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, con la presente ordino che i decreti contenuti nel numero 62 del 30 settembre 1944 della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* entrino in vigore ed abbiano piena forza ed effetto di legge in ogni Provincia del territorio soggetto al Governo Militare Alleato a partire dalla data in cui il Prefetto di tale Provincia riceverà dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo una copia del presente numero della *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

In data 8 ottobre 1944

G. R. UPJOHN
BRIGADIERE GENERALE
Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore
della Commissione Alleata di Controllo

Io, Brigadiere Generale G. R. Upjohn, Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, con la presente ordino che i decreti contenuti nel numero 64 del 5 ottobre 1944 della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* entrino in vigore ed abbiano piena forza ed effetto di legge in ogni Provincia del territorio soggetto al Governo Militare Alleato a partire dalla data in cui il Prefetto di tale Provincia riceverà dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo una copia del presente numero della *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

E' escluso dalla presente ordinanza il decreto sottoindicato, il quale viene pubblicato nel detto territorio a solo titolo informativo.

In data 8 ottobre 1944

G. R. UPJOHN
BRIGADIERE GENERALE
Sottocapo di Stato Maggiore
della Commissione Alleata di Controllo

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO LUOGOTENENZIALE 10 agosto 1944, n. 224.
Abolizione della pena di morte nel codice penale.

GIOLITTI GIUSEPPE, *direttore* SANTI RAFFAELE, *gerente*

Roma - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato - G. C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 182016

Attention: The Director
20905

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

HJ/mb

20905/A/1/MFAA

30 August 1944

Notes of a Conference at the Viminale on Friday 25 August 1944.

Present Comm. Dott. Emilio Re, Soprintendente degli Arbhivi di Stato e del Regno.
Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., Secretary and Principal Assistant Keeper, Public Record Office, London.
Captain T. H. Brooke, R.R.R.

The whole work for the safeguarding of Italian Archives, ancient and modern, against dangers of all kinds during the period since Mr. Jenkinson's return to England in May was under review: Comm. Re and Capt. Brooke describing in particular what had been done since the entry of the Allied Troops into Rome; and Mr. Jenkinson expressing his appreciation of the amount which had been achieved and in particular of the most gratifying results of collaboration between the Italian Archives Authorities and the Archives Officers of the Allied Control Commission. Three matters were discussed in special detail.

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The Archives of the Ministries of the Central Government and their Sections, which have been removed to places further North.

The extreme importance of these Archives from every point of view was emphasised and the urgent necessity for discovering the present places of their deposit, with a view to their protection and recovery when the Allied Troops reach the towns in question.

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

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160

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The extreme importance of these Archives from every point of view was emphasised and the urgent necessity for discovering the present places of their deposit, with a view to their protection and recovery when the Allied Troops reach the towns in question. As a result of consultation between Comm. Re and Capt. Brooke, and representation made by them, a letter over the signature of the Presidente del Consiglio, followed by two separate telegraphic reminders, had been sent to the Ministries, and Mr. Jenkinson was able to see the very satisfactory replies received from a large proportion; including in one or two cases (notably that of the Ministry of Aeronautics) detailed descriptions of the classes of Archives affected. A point particularly stressed was the desirability of obtaining, in the case of large towns such as BRESCIA, exact addresses: and the hope was expressed that within a short time the replies would be complete. Once the addresses were obtained Capt. Brooke would see that the necessary steps were taken to secure protection of these Archives as far as possible by the appropriate Military Authorities.

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Note. At a subsequent meeting with Mr. Harold Caccia of the Political Department, ACC, Mr. Jenkinson in describing this very valuable work mentioned that replies had not yet been received from the Foreign Office, and Mr. Caccia offered his assistance should it be of any service. These replies, however, have since come in.

The General Survey of Italian Archives.

Mr. Jenkinson recalled the steps taken during his previous visit to secure a brief survey of the present state of all the Archives noted in the ACC List of Archives by the only persons qualified to undertake such an inquiry, the Soprintendenti of the two regions (Sicily and Southern Italy) where it was then possible. Comm. Re and Captain Brooks described the measures since taken by means of a circular letter from the Ministry of the Interior, to the Provincial Authorities. Comm. Re explained the reasons why it was judged wise for the present to concentrate on obtaining returns concerning the Archivii di Stato and other specially valuable accumulations. Mr. Jenkinson, while appreciating these, urged the great importance of obtaining a brief return (the barest replies 'yes' or 'no' to a short series of simple inquiries would suffice) in regard to A. Comunali: before exact memory perished of what had occurred and while there might yet be time to take remedial action in some cases. Comm. Re concurred and Mr. Jenkinson suggested a very simple form of questionnaire upon a postcard, to be sent out with a suitable covering letter from the Minister of the Interior, and to be returned to the Director of the Archivio di Stato at Rome; in whose office they could, with little labour, be sorted so as to form a card index.

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Other local Archives: particularly the A. Notarili.

The importance of these, not only in respect of particular cases among the innumerable transactions recorded, but also as forming a body of evidence of the highest value for Legal History, was generally agreed. Mr. Jenkinson suggested that it might be possible to represent to the Ministry of Justice the desirability of taking, in regard to these Archives, action similar to that recommended in the case of the A. Comunali: and Comm. Re, concur-

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

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Note. It might also be possible, as it would certainly be desirable, to arrange for similar action by the appropiate Authorities in regard to Archives of certain other particularly important classes: notably those of the Catasto and Stato Civile.

In conclusion Mr. Jenkinson, dwelling on the great importance he attached to the obtaining of speedy information in regard to the present state of all Italian Archives, again expressed his extreme satisfaction at hearing of the remarkable work already achieved and in hand.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER
APO 394

-8 AUG 1944

A/CC 312

[redacted]
4 August 1944

INSTRUCTIONS
REGARDING THE HANDLING OF ITALIAN DOCUMENTS

-8 AUG 1944

1. GENERAL

(a) Reference is made to AFHQ Intelligence Instruction No. 38 dated 4 June 1944.

(b) Serious cases of mishandling of Italian documents have occurred recently in Rome.

2. PROCEDURE

Procedure for the removal and routing of documents is laid down in the above mentioned instruction, extracts of which read as follows:-

"Para 3 a. Enemy documents obtained by formations and agencies under HQ., AAI, will, after processing by intelligence staff be disposed of as follows:

(1) Documents of an operational nature will be sent to HQ., AAI care of BGS (Int), for onward transmission to G-2 Documents Section, AFHQ, after processing.

(2) Documents of non-operational nature will be forwarded direct to G-2 Document Section, AFHQ.

b. Enemy documents obtained by formations and agencies not under HQ., AAI, will, after processing by intelligence staffs, be sent direct to G-2 Document Section, AFHQ."

3. INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions will be implemented by all units under command:-

(a) Particulars of any documents removed from their origina source by any agencies should be immediately transmitted to Advanced Document Section, G-2, AFHQ, 59 Via Sicilia, Rome, snewing source from which documents were taken and informati as to the nature of these documents.

(b) After agencies have extracted necessary information, do cuments should be forwarded to Advance Document Section, G-2

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

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(b) After agencies have extracted necessary information, documents should be forwarded to Advance Document Section, G-2 AFHQ, 59 Via Sicilia, Rome. If necessary a note should be attached giving recommendation for further disposal.

(c) In no case must any document, however obtained, be despatched from Rome area except through G-2 Documents Section channels.

4. DOCUMENTS THAT ARE NOT REQUIRED

So far as documents are concerned, that are NOT required by any agency, the regulations, laid down in ...

A. C. C.
AUG 1944
FILE No. 20905-5

3 extracts
on 9 1/8 Jan 45
B/Mil

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in AAI Adm. Instruction No. 10 dated 30 March 1944.
(Preservation of Property of Historical or Educational
Importance in Italy)
will be observed, para 11 of which reads:-

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

Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Distribution: "C" (less Group 3)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782516

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Distribution: "C" (less Group 3)

SECRET

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

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

Date: 4 Aug 44
File: 20905/M1
Item: -

SEE FILE # 20905-5 /MFAA (Item #: -)
for the following document:

DOCUMENT, Nature of (letter, clipping, etc.): Circular
SUBJECT : Instructions regarding the handling of Dalton documents
FROM : ACC
TO : -
REF.NO. : A/CC 312 DATE: 4 Aug 44
ENCLOSURES: -

Remarks: - 3 certified

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES DIVISION

31 July 44

Subject: Mishandling of Documents in Rome Area.

To: Regional Commissioner,
A.M.G., Rome Region.

Via: Chief Executive Officer,
A.M.G., Rome Region.

1. Certain important private papers of Mussolini were recently removed from the Palazzo Venezia by the Information Section of A.C.C. None of these were handled with correct procedure. One file has already been forwarded to Washington.

2. This example calls attention to a neglect of existing regulations that is threatening to become wideaprsad.

3. A copy of the letter to be sent out by the Acting Chief Commissioner, A.C.C. is attached. It is suggested that a similar circular be sent to other units not under that Head Quarters.

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T.H. Brooke, Capt. A.U.S.C.
Archives Officer.
A.M.G., Rome Region.

Copy to:

Director, Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives
Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

0465

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

1. Serious cases of mishandling of Italian documents have recently occured in the Rome Area.

2. Procedure for the removal and routing of documents is laid down in A.F.H.Q. Intelligence Instruction Nº 38 of 4 June 1944 which states (para.3):

"(a) Enemy documents obtained by formations and agencies under HQ. A.A.I., will after processing by intelligence staffs be disposed of as follows:

(1) Documents of any operational nature will be sent to HQ. A.A.I. care of B.G.S.(Int.), for onward transmission to G2 Document Section, A.F.H.Q., after processing.

(2) Documents of non-operational nature will be forwarded direct to G2 Document Section, A.F.H.Q.

(b) Enemy documents obtained by formations and agents not under HQ. A.A.I., will, after processing by intelligence staffs, be sent direct to G2 Document Section, A.F.H.Q. ."

3. These instructions will be implemented by all units under this HQ. as follows:

(a) Particulars of any documents removed from their original source by any agencies should be immediately transmitted to Advanced Document Section, G2 - A.F.H.Q., 59 Via Sicilia, Rome, showing source from which documents were taken and information as to the nature of these documents.

(b) After agencies have extracted necessary information, documents should be forwarded to Advance Document Section, G2 A.F.H.Q., 59 Via Sicilia, Rome. If necessary a note should be attached giving recommendation for further disposal.

(c) In no case must any document, however obtained, be despatched from Rome area except through G2 Documents Section Channels.

4. So far as documents are concerned that are not required by any agency the regulations laid down by A.A.I. Adm. Instruction Nº.10 of 30 March 1944 (Preservation of Property of Historical or Educational importance in Italy) will at all times be observed: in particular par.11 which states:

"in any case of written papers and books it is to be noted that even those which do not appear to be ancient may be of great importance, not only historically but as con-

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

taining information necessary for the practical purposes of the war. Casual destruction or dispersal of such collections, wherever found, will not be permitted."

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

Date: 28 July 44
File: 20905/A/1
Item: —

SEE FILE # 20905-S /MFAA (Item #: _____)
for the following document:

DOCUMENT, Nature of (letter, clipping, etc.): Circular letter
SUBJECT : Memo re Handling of Enemy Documents in Rome Area
FROM : AFHQ G-2
TO : All interested agencies
REF.NO. : None DATE: 28 July 44
ENCLOSURES: Extract from AFHQ Intelligence Digest No. 38. 154
Remarks: —

0468

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

DAP

Duplicate for Policy file

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES DIVISION

14 July 1944

Subject: Responsibility for custody of Archives.

To : Executive Officer,
A.M.G. Rome Region.

1. Responsibility for the safe keeping of Modern Archives in the Ministries, Public offices and other places of deposit in the City of Rome was undertaken originally by "G" Force, Advanced Intelligence. This body organised the posting of guards, control of Entry, access to documents and removal of the same.

2. "G" Force searched in all 330 targets; they were then dissolved and their duties passed to G2, Rome Region, A.M.G. A list of 70 'outstanding "G" Force targets' was issued on 24 June by G2 (Advanced Intelligence) A.F.H.Q.. These targets were described as "still containing intelligence material of interest" and returns for such were asked under 4 headings:

Abandoned.
Guarded, not yet exploited.
Guarded. Exploitation proceeding.
Not guarded. Exploitation proceeding.

By 14 July returns had been submitted for 3 out of these 70 targets.

3. Neither the Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini, identified and guarded at the instigation of the Archives Officer, Rome Region, nor the Palazzo Venezia (which still contains important secret papers which the Archives Officer has handed over to Intelligence agencies) were included in the above mentioned list.

4. The original system of guarding broke down in the first few days; access even to the documents of important Italian Ministries has been freely granted to Allied Units requiring accomodation, with the result that there has been loss through dispersal and looting (see separate reports of the Archives Officer on the Ministry of Corporations 25 June, and the Air Ministry 11 July). Among deposits of secondary importance, from the historical point of view, but of considerable intelligence interest, no less than 6 of the 70 targets, (including the H.Q. of the Fascist Party) all in the Fore Mussolini, were almost wiped out by the clearance of that area for use as a rest centre (see separate report of the Archives Officer 28 June).

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5. With the return to Rome of the Italian Government, the actual custody of Ministerial Archives passes at once into civilian hands. Many of these deposits have not yet been exploited for intelligence purposes and, if only from this angle, it is vital that they should be protected from damage, either by individuals wishing to suppress information, or by a relaxation of normal peace time precautions (for example the rules against smoking which were found to be in abeyance in the Archivio of one Ministry), or through power shortage, or through an application of spite against fascist material. The Archives Officer is attempting to provide against these and other perils both by personal inspections and discussion with the departmental authorities concerned.

6. The duties of the Archives Officer are in theory clear. As a member of the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, he was attached to Rome Region A.M.G. as an Archive specialist and charged by the written authority of Brig.-General Rome with " special responsibility to arrange for the safeguarding of all collections of Archives (i.e - any documents of ancient or modern date) from damage or dispersal." In this undertaking he has continued to play a lone hand, though with invaluable cooperation from many Allied and Italian officials, since the first day of entry, and the work continues. On the other hand the special preoccupation of this officer and his Sub-Commission with the safety of modern Archives is not generally known. Some occupying units tend to question the right of such an officer to inspect and advise and in only one single case where documents have been moved or dispersed has the Archives Officer been previously consulted. (The occupation of the Ex-Ministry of Italian Africa by the 803 Mil.- Police Battalion). The consequence is that the Archives Officer is invariably faced with a 'fait accompli'.

7. The confusion as to the responsibility for the custody of Archives in Rome, due to the investing in "3" Force of impossible powers and the failure in many cases to consult the proper authority, points a clear warning for the future when the Allied Armies will again reach centres that are rich in contemporary documents. Plans are already on foot for a renewed attempt to preserve such material from ignorant destruction; what is most important is that the Archives Officer should be kept informed of what proposals have been made. It is reported for instance that Advanced Intelligence have submitted to A.F.H.Q. a suggestion that in important cities of Northern Italy, all Archives shall be collected in lorries and housed in one vast central repository. Such ~~action~~ action would be irreparable and completely defeat the end in view. It is vital that, in such instances, the advise of competent experts be sought through the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission before practical recommendations are made.

/have

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8. There appears to be some misconception as to the scope of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission. It is concerned with all organised deposits of documents, modern as well as ancient, and the terms of its authority in this matter are clearly defined in A.M.G. Admin. Instr. No 10 of 30 March 44, para 11 (see also

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

paras 5,7,9).

9. It may be added that in the case of Archives required for G2 purposes the Archives officer is frequently in a position to be of practical assistance. To give examples from Rome:

A. The Archivio Ordinario of Mussolini.

More than 100,000 files of important papers handed over by the Archives officer to "S" force, who had failed to locate this collection.

B. Documents in the Palazzo Venezia.

Daily reports from the Prefects of the Provinces on Allied bombing (1943), intelligence reports on German plans to invade England (June-Sept. 1940), Mussolini's personal copies of the Higher Command's communiques with marginal comments, and other material. Reported to G2 Rome Region and handed over to the Bombing Survey Unit (U.S.A.F.) intelligence officers, who are at present working on them.

C. Various Miscellaneous Records.

Archival material of propaganda value in a building that was never entered by "S" force, handed over to the Intelligence Section of P.W.B.

T.H. Brooks, Capt. U.S.R.C.
Archivist
Monuments, Fine Arts &
Archives Division
A.M.G. Rome Region

Copies to:

Chief Security Officer, A.C.C.
Director of Monuments, Fine Arts &
Archives Sub-Commission.
G2. Rome Region, A.M.G.

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

Major Edwald, etc.

Below is my memorandum on the terms agreed with you this morning.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

30.4.44

30 April 1944

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DUTIES OF ARCHIVISTS

attached to M.F.A. and A. Sub-Commission

1). It will be the primary duty of the Archivists (Capt. Brooke and, if he returns, Capt. Ellis) to visit as many as possible of the Repositories noted in the List of Italian Archives prepared for the information of Commissioners and others, and report to the Director of the Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-commission.
In this connection, they will establish as close a contact as possible with Regional and Provincial officers and take any steps that may be feasible in cases requiring immediate action for the safety of the Archives.
In making inspections they will use as much as possible the collaboration of the Italian Archives Authorities; and especially, for Southern Italy and Sicily, that of Conte Riccardo Filangieri di Candida and Dott. Egildo Gentile, the Superintendents.
In general their object will be by these and any other available means to obtain as complete a survey as possible of the present state of Italian Archives, so far as it results from the war; and to encourage and facilitate necessary work by the Italian officials.
Mr. Jenkinson has undertaken to continue to act as adviser and they will therefore keep him informed of progress; and he will maintain touch with Washington.

2). As the Army moves forward they will put in hand as speedily as possible work similar to the above in newly occupied areas.

3). They will maintain liaison with G-2 Advanced Intelligence; and in this and any other possible ways keep themselves informed of the state of modern Archives not included in the List above mentioned; and will do their best to secure for such Archives the maximum provision of safe-guarding; reporting on this side of their work also, as above.

4). They will keep in touch with the Archives Department of A.C.C. and familiarise themselves with its work.

5). If any other Archivist is sent over from Washington he will share in all the work; but it is probable that he will be an expert in Modern Archives and in that case he will naturally take over most of the work indicated under (3) above, and endeavour to expand it.

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6). The Archivists will be responsible for seeing that any information on Archives in the Italian or other Theatres, compiled in America or elsewhere, duly reaches the persons for whom it is intended.

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17th April 1944.

Mr. H.Lexy Jenkinson.

Mr. Fred W. Shipman.

30

This is to acknowledge your memorandum dated 16.Apr.44.

The Executive Commissioner directs me to say that everything possible will be done for the safeguarding of archives on the basis of the last para of your letter.

(sgd) S.S.MOYDEN,
Captain,
PA to Executive
Commissioner.

20905 Copy to: M.F.A~~A~~ S/Cm.

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Brigadier M.S. Lush, C.B.E., M.C..

We venture to trouble you with this Memorandum because we both expect to be leaving Naples shortly and the matter to which it relates may come to your attention after we have gone.

As you know, a certain provision has been made now of means for the safeguarding of Archives both ancient and modern against various dangers, including possible depredations by troops or by the civilian population; in particular by the paragraph in AAI Administrative Instruction No. 10 which forbids the removal or dispersal of collections of papers wherever found. There remains one danger against which we wish to protect in particular the more modern sections, both public and private--that resulting from indiscreet use by Officers of various Agencies searching for information for their own special purposes. Experience has shown that Officers are apt in those circumstances to carry off whole files, to remove single papers or even portions of a paper which interest them from their related documents, to disturb the order of papers, and so forth; without realizing that by so doing they not only impair any historical value the collection as a whole may have but also impede or make impossible the work of other Agencies like their own which may wish to use it for some other purpose.

G-2 Advanced Intelligence appreciates this danger and has devised a system of passes and permits to cover the use and the removal (where that cannot be avoided) of all documents in collections listed by them as of Intelligence interest in Rome and in other large Intelligence Centres. This system seems to us as protective as the circumstances admit; but it covers, of course, only the collections (though we understand these are very numerous) the control of which will be assured by S. Force and subsequently by G-2 Advanced Intelligence; and only the period during which that control persists.

We understand that the system devised by G-2 Advanced Intelligence will shortly be brought to your notice. What we would like to suggest is that ACC should adopt the same or a like system in regard to organized collections of papers found in all buildings in the areas over which it successively assumes control.

Hilary Jenkinson

HILARY JENKINSON

16 April 1944

Fred W. Shipman 1447

FRED. W. SHIPMAN

Acknowledge Pass to Doc & F.A
Say we will do all that is possible
HH 16/4

0475

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

Copy for Mrs de Wald

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Documents of Fine Arts

E Folder

29bis

13 April 1944.

Dear Mr Wilkinson (Wheatley?)

Thank you for your draft memorandum which I return herewith, in case you have any additions to make.

Major De Wald has had a good look at it and thinks that it will be very useful to Regional Commissioners. I suggest that if you have no objections we will issue this through the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission to Regional Commissioners, who can have it available at their Headquarters, or send it out to their Provinces as they think fit.

The question of preserving archives in the forward areas has already been brought to the attention of the Army authorities who have issued instructions already covering the general issue.

Copy to Maj de Wald.

Yr

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson,
c/o Information Branch,
H.Q. A.C.C.

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

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
(ADVANCED INTELLIGENCE),
c/o Peninsular Base Section,
NAPLES.

9th April 1944.

Memorandum: ARCHIVES.

Control of the exploitation of documents (archives) for Intelligence purposes falls under the following headings :-

1. Control of agencies requiring documents for information purposes.

2. Predicting the localities and actual places or buildings in advance which will be of interest from an Intelligence point of view.

3. Placing of such places under guard or control as soon as possible after occupation, suitable plans being pre-determined.

4. The use of such documents only under control and supervision.

5. The removal of documents where essential, only through one controlling and supervising agency.

K.J.C.CAVE,
Major, G.S.,
Commanding.

DISTRIBUTION:

Allied Control Commission
(Fine Arts Division).

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20905

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

RJ/bmp

20965/MFAA

5 March 1944.

MEMORANDUM to: Major Cave, Advanced Intelligence Section.

SUBJECT : Modern Archives

1. According to promise (but I am afraid not so soon as I promised) I attempt a summary of our second conversation on this matter. It dealt, you will remember, with the danger to the extremely numerous classes of modern Archives of a Public (Local) or Semi-Public Character. Examples under these two heads are

(i.) (Public, Local) the Archives of provincial branches or sections of Central Ministries, such as those dealing with Justice, Police, Taxation, Land Registration and the like; to which might be added, for convenience, Fascist Organisations; and

(ii.) (Semi-Public) the Archives of the Corporations, Federations, Unions and so forth which have become so numerous of late in Italy; those of large Commercial Concerns--Banks, Insurance Companies, Public Utility Companies and so forth--which exist for private ends but have recognised public functions and, under Italian Law, are obliged to keep certain specified Archives; those of Charitable, Learned and Professional Bodies; and the Archives of Notaries.

2. At certain points these modern Archives are inseparable from more ancient ones and therefore are to some extent the care of the M.F.A. & A. Sub-Commission. In this connexion, and in view of the impossibility of giving any direct protection to the vast quantity (many of them unknown) of lesser Archives, and the real difficulty for the ordinary person to know what is and what is not valuable, I have asked for an order in very general terms prohibiting the casual destruction or dispersal of such collections. If this can be put through it should incidentally afford some protection to modern Archives which, while possibly of no permanent value, might be of considerable importance to Intelligence, Political and Economic Sections.

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3. As to Civilian Looting--I think I have already called your attention to the suggestion made in an American compilation that the severe penalties provided by the Italian Penal Code (Art. 251) might be usefully employed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 182516

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3. As to Civilian Looting--I think I have already 144 called your attention to the suggestion made in an American compilation that the severe penalties provided by the Italian Penal Code (Art. 351) might be usefully employed.

4. Our main discussion was of the possibility of preventing what we agreed had already proved to be a very real danger. That is the possibility that Allied Officers charged with a particular mission, and having been given authority to search particular Archives for papers affecting that mission, should conduct that search in such a manner as to damage the Archives: and in particular should remove papers, files or volumes for their own purposes, without leaving any record of what they had done; incidentally destroying probably much of the value of the remainder of the file, volume or series for anyone desiring to use it in some other interest.

5. In discussing this matter we should really extend our consideration to another category of Archives--the Public (Central); i.e. the Archives of Ministries etc., for the most part in Rome: for even if we assume that these will from the first be adequately guarded against looting, they will still be liable (one might perhaps say particularly liable?) to the danger I have mentioned

6. I think we had reached the point of suggesting a system of control by means of permits to search; the holders of which would have handed to them some simple rules of conduct to which they would be asked to subscribe.

HILARY JENKINSON.

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

HJ/bmp

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

1 March 1944.

20905/MFAA

MEMORANDUM to The Director, M.F.A. & A. Subcommission.

The Special Questions relating to Archives.

1. I have now, I think, in hand up to a point the preparation of a List of places where Archives are or should be deposited. The List compiled by the American Council of Learned Societies, and issued (August 1943) by the Archives Department at Washington, and the new Section 17 of the Civil Affairs Handbook (which apparently derives from it most of its information on this subject), with some details which I have been able to supply from other sources, will make possible a list which I think there should be no difficulty in incorporating in your Office List; and which it will be possible to grade so that selected items from it, not too numerous, of Archives of the first importance may figure in the printed List which, as I understand, you hope to have issued to all Units above a certain strength. I am carrying on with this work with the aid of Sig. Filangieri and hope to have it roughly finished in a few days.

2. There are, however, a number of serious gaps in it: specially in regard to

i. Ecclesiastical Archives;
ii. Notarial Archives;
iii. the Archives of Semi-Public Institutions such as Universities and other Learned or Professional Bodies, the great Banks etc.;
iv. Private Archives (whether of Individuals or Corporations);
v. the Archives of Local Authorities not forming part of the deposits in Archivi di Stato or Archivi Provinciali; and
vi. the purely Modern Archives of Provincial Branches

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iv. Private Archives (whether of Individuals or Corporations);
v. the Archives of Local Authorities not forming part of the deposits in Archivi di Stato or Archivi Provinciali; and
vi. the purely Modern Archives of Provincial Branches of Central Administration for the purposes of Taxation, Land Registration and so forth, of Local Courts and Police, of Fascist Organisations, of all the very numerous Federations, Confederations, Corporations, Unions, Syndicates and the like to which Italian law gives a quasi-public character, and of the Commercial and Trading Corporations to which also the same Law assignes a certain public interest.

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3. Obviously not all of these Archives concern your Sub-Commission. On the other hand you will see that as an Archivist I can hardly draw a line anywhere at which my interest can be said to end; and in connexion with the other part of my mission (that relating to modern Foreign Office Records) I have had occasion to see that there are various Sections of A.C.C. which, though not concerned with Archives as such, have a strong interest in the preservation of certain of the categories of modern Archives named above.

4. In this connexion I wrote for Major Cave, of the advanced Intelligence Section, a Memorandum of which you have a copy; in which I expressed strong agreement with the suggestion which he had made to me that there should be an early meeting of

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representatives of Sections interested to discuss possible measures of protection.

5. In the same Memorandum I called attention to the special danger to which Archives are subject owing to their unique character, to their easy destructibility, to the fact that they may be damaged almost as irretrievably by dispersal as by actual destruction, and to the general ignorance, even among men who might be expected to appreciate the possible value of a picture or sculpture, of the possible value of ~~these~~ stores of papers or registers; especially when these are not obviously antique.

6. I took the opportunity of a conversation with Brigadier Lush yesterday to press strongly this point: because I see no possible way of dealing with the danger, in view of the enormous quantity of such Archives, except the preparation of a very short and simple explanation of the possible value of old papers and a similarly brief explanation of the way in which, with little trouble, they may be safeguarded when they are found in buildings which have to be occupied for military purposes; coupled with strict orders for the execution of such recommendations. Brigadier Lush asked me to prepare some noteof this kind to be added to an order which, as I understand, is actually in preparation concernign the protection of Ancient Monuments.

7. In this connexion it is perhaps worth while to interpolate, in reference to the danger from looting, dispersal or destruction by Civilians, a suggestion (already made in ~~the~~ an American compilation*) that advantage might be taken of Article 351 in the Italian Penal Code which provides severe penalties against 'any one who takes away, suppresses, destroys, disperses 'or spoils ... documents ... which are expressly kept in a 'public office, or in the custody of a public Official, or of 'any employee who renders public services ...'. The Italian conception of what constitutes a public record is very elastic.

8. Such an order, or clause in an order, as I have suggested in special relation to MSS. would, of course, have value not only in regard to Modern Archives but also for the safeguarding of the more Ancient ones with which your Sub-Commission is concerned and to which I now return. 142

9. Ecclesiastical Archives. There are or should be in or in the neighbourhood of (presumably) every ancient Cathedral Diocesan Archives containing series of Registers (Bullarii), [illegible] (Sante Visite) and miscellaneous pergamene

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9. Ecclesiastical Archives. There are or should be in or in the neighbourhood of (presumably) every ancient Cathedral Diocesan Archives containing series of Registers (Bullarii), Records of Visitations (Sante Visite) and miscellaneous pergamene and other Records. The Lists I have cited make only sporadic mention of such Archives (presumably in cases where publication or some personal experience had brought them to the knowledge of the compilers): but it is difficult to believe that they do not exist in large numbers. Unfortunately no published Guide to or List of this category of Archives makes it possible to do more than add perhaps from personal knowledge a few names to those appearing already in the Lists.

On the other hand, since presumably all ancient Cathedrals will figure in your General List, it may be possible to meet Archive requirements sufficiently by means of an agreed mark against each name; or perhaps by a general note to call the attention of your Regional Officers to the fact that Archives of this kind are to be expected.

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* Guide to the Preservation and Use of Key Records in Italy prepared (October 1943) by the Office of Economic Warfare and Treasury Department at Washington.

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The above remarks may be repeated in regard to the Chapter Archives (Archivi Capitolari) which one would expect to find at many Cathedrals and which are often very important, though not containing such regular series as the preceding.

As to Parish Registers--obviously no attempt can be made to list them. But they are by no means unimportant and, as in England, may date from the 16th century

In most cases one would think that the Parroco should have had little difficulty in keeping his small store of these intact--I gather that Italian Parishes do not usually hold other documents. But it appears that there have already been observed cases of dispersal so that perhaps here again a general note might be advisable.

10. Archives of Local Authorities (Provinces and Towns) not deposited in Archivi di Stato. For the Provinces I propose that the names should be added to your General List: the number is small and besides it may well be found in some cases that though their own Archives are comparatively modern these Authorities have accepted deposit of important Archives (those of families for example) of much more ancient date.

As to Towns (which may, of course, have small but very valuable accumulations of ancient date) we may receive some help from the institution of Archivi Storici Comunali which seems to have been encouraged in recent years. A number of these are cited in the American Lists.

Apart from making, possibly, a few additions to these I fear (though I am making some further research) I shall be able to suggest no measure save that of the general note.

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11. Notarial Archives. These are very important and of late years there has been a strong tendency either to bring the older series into the Archivi di Stato or to create a special Archivio Notarile for those of a given town or district. Several such Archivi Notarili figure in the American Lists I have used: but again their appearance is, I am afraid, sporadic. Once again there is, so far as I have yet discovered, no general List of, or Guide to, such Records.

I am having some research made in the Library of the Archivio di Stato here into this matter and may be able as a result to add a certain number of names. Apart from this I can suggest, I am afraid, no measure save

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12. Semi-Public Archives (Universities, Learned or Professional Bodies, Commercial Concerns etc. of ancient date) and Archives of Private Persons or Bodies. In spite of the deposit of many great accumulations of Semi-Public and Private Archives in the Archivi di Stato there must be still large quantities remaining in the hands of their original custodians: and in many cases (especially that of Family Papers) there is no obvious means of tracing them.

I am afraid the same remarks as those I have made regarding Notaries hold here again. I can only hope to mention specifically those known to us and make, once more, a general note.

/Hilary Jenkinson

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HILARY JENKINSON

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

RJ/hmp

25 February 1944.

25903/10/AA

Memorandum for: Major Cave, Advanced Intelligence Section.

Subject : Modern Italian Archives.

It will clear my own mind, and may be convenient to you, if I summarize briefly our conversation yesterday in regard to modern Italian Archives, both Public and Private. For the present I deal only with those in Rome and other parts of Italy not yet reached by the Allied Forces.

(1) The number of such a compilations of Archives is very large; embracing, as it must, the Archivi Provinciali (whether preserved still at the Prefetture of the Province or included in the Archivi di Stato*); the Archives preserved at the Prefetture of, at least, the larger towns (other than those already mentioned); the Archives of the local Courts and of the Police; those of Provincial Offices concerned with Land Registration, Taxation and other Government Business; those of Fascist Organizations and of various officially recognized Federations, Institutes and the like; and finally those classes of Private and Semi-Public Archives the control owning and keeping of which is regulated by Italian law as a matter of public interest.

(2) More than one section of A.F.H.Q. or A.C.C. is interested in the preservation of part or all of these Archives. There is, for instance, your own section; there are various Intelligence, Legal, Economic and other sections which will need them for carrying on the work of the Armed Forces or for re-organizing Civil Life; the M.F.A.&A. Sub-Commission is interested particularly at the points where ancient and modern Archives are stored together; I represent the general Archive interest which is concerned that all which might reasonably be regarded as of permanent value should be preserved for the benefit of future students of all kinds.

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(3) The dangers which threaten Archive repositories are very real. Not taking into account those resulting from direct military action (which, presumably, it is useless to attempt to parry save in cases of extreme importance) we have
(a) the danger of damage already done not being attended to roughly at the earliest opportunity;
(b) the danger of civilian looting;
(c) the danger from occupying troops, either accurate-wanting or damaging miscellaneously or in sheer ignorance; and (venture to add)
(d) the danger from officers who, in search of some particular documents they need, upset and endanger the remainder in which they are not interested.

* In the 92 Provinces of Italy there are 45 Repositories of Archivi di Stato.

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I understand that all these possibilities of unnecessary damage have in fact become realities in a number of cases.

(4) I would emphasise in this connexion two special characteristics of Archives which make them specially liable to danger.

(i) Archives, especially modern ones, do not suggest to the mind of the average man, even of the average educated man, anything of value. A large proportion of the people whose minds would automatically re-act against destroying (say) a picture would not be affected in that way by the sight of a store of old papers.

(ii) Archives may be ruined almost as irretrievably by dispersal, or the removal of a part, as by destruction of the whole.

(5) The first requirement is obviously the compilation of a list. To some extent this has already been done. The list of which you yourself speak to me (though covering at present only one region) would appear to be very full and the excellent typescript entitled Guide to the Preservation and Use of Key Records in Italy* covers a great deal of the ground; though I must add that the use of the phrase 'Public Records' in Appendix B of the Guide is misleading, in that it does not include some classes of documents (notably those at the Prefettura) which have the best claim to that title. It should not be difficult on this basis for the various interests involved to draw up co-operatively a single list; and to co-operate also in measures for protection.

(6) It is realised that the list, being very large, would, if presented as a whole, and as a basis for a single, uniform measure of protection, certainly defeat its own ends. It is clear that it would need to be very carefully graded and the first (and perhaps the second) priority for protection asked for in only a strictly limited number of cases.

(7) On the other hand, save in the case of certain great centres+++, the number of depositories, if grouped under cluses, would not appear large. Absolute protection would not be asked for in more than a small percentage of cases--perhaps only an average of one in each of the places named; and for the remainder (the depositories having only a second or third priority for protection) it would not be difficult to devise a single set of 'Rules for the care of documents found in occupied buildings' which could be understood by any intelligent person and carried out with very little trouble in almost all cases.

(8) In view of the preceding remarks it seems to me that an informal meeting of representatives of the various interests concerned at an early date is, as you suggested, most desirable.

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MILAN[I] ASSOCIATES

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* Issued (October 1945) by the Office of Economic Warfare and the Treasury Department at Washington.

** See on this subject the recommendations made in the typescript already cited.

*** Such as Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Turin and, of course, Rome.

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

MEMORANDUM BY MR. HILARY JENKINSON ON DAMAGE TO AND PRESERVATION OF ARCHIVES.

Flight Lieutenant Norris' observations, based on first hand observation, confirm at every point the conclusions I had reached on the basis of experience in the last war and of my knowledge of Archives in general and (such as it is) of Italian Archives in particular.

1. It is essential to get as soon as possible a full list of the places all over Italy in which public archives are normally stored or to which they have been evacuated.

2. This can only be done by co-operation on the spot with Italian Archivists - a matter which should not be difficult if facilities are given.

3. Damage already done may be by Germans, by bombardment, or by our own troops. It is important to establish the facts, and this will not be done without careful investigation, again on the spot, and in co-operation with the Italians. For instance the accounts which have reached me about the Naples Archives confuse two things,

a) the partial destruction of what was actually a Library of books and MSS, which was or may have been due to military action which was unavoidable; and

b) the complete destruction of the most valuable part of the Archivio di State, which had been evacuated to a villa where they were deliberately burned by the Germans.

4. Damage is much more easily done to Archives than to works of Art; in that, that it may be effected by dispersal as well as by destruction. Take away one of three pictures, and the value of the remaining two will presumably be little affected: do the same in the case of three archives, and the value of the remaining two may be completely destroyed.

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5. For the same reason (the inter-connection of the individual documents which make up a whole body of archives) repair and reconstruction of damaged documents can only be entrusted to workers on Archives, and requires the direction of Archivists familiar with the particular Archives, or at least the particular types concerned.

H.J.

February 1944.

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ACMF

20/20/a/183 17 February 1944

Subject: Property of Historical and Educational Importance in Italy - Preservation of.

To : Commanders of all Formations and Units.

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

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

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

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

/s/ H. R. ALEXANDER
General,
Commander-in-Chief.

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AILIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 68)

29 December 1943.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the sections "Works of Art" in the "Zone Hand-Books" of ITALY issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AMG "Zone Hand-Book" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel.

(AG 000.4-1 OCT-AGM)

By command of General EISENHOWER:

W. B. SMITH
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Office of The Commander-in-Chief

2224

AG 000.4-1 29 December 1943

SUBJECT : Historical Monuments

TO : All Commanders

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference.

It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through A.M.G. Officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all Commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
General, U. S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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1 Copy rec'd 6 Jan 43

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Ref.
MFA&A
Instructions

AMG-AGO GENERAL No.
Nov. 1943.

Notes on the Organization of the Administrations concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy for the use of the Sub-commission and Regional Advisors in the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission

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   D. Repair of Buildings
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III. Administration for Libraries and Archives
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      b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

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B. National Monuments and Works of Art.

II. Administration for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities

A. Preface

B. Headquarters Organization

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d. Galleries and Monuments
e. Monuments

III. Administration for Libraries and Archives

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b. Bibliographical Superintendencies
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNB No. 785016

I. Introduction

A. General Organisation;

The following notes have been prepared for the use of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission of A.M.G. (A.C.C.) through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Galleries for Sicily and of the Directors of the National Library and of the State Archives in Palermo. They represent the most recent information available from the State Annuaries of 1939 and 1941, corrected to some extent from personal knowledge, but not to be regarded as up to date in respect to the latest changes.

Monuments and Fine Arts, and State Libraries are under the control of the Ministry of National Education, the former under the Direction General for the Arts, the latter under the Direction General for Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via Depretis, between the Via Nazionale and Ste.Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the highest, or first, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions, from the best [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND [illegible]
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Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

The Ministry of National Education in Rome is situated in the Viale del Re in Trastevere; the Ministry of the Interior is in the Via Depretis, between the Via Nazionale and Sta.Maria Maggiore.

The officials throughout the Italian bureaucracy are classified in "grades" from the highest, or first, to the lowest, or eleventh. Entry into the service and promotion between the lower grades depend upon competitive examination. In the higher grades promotion is based partly on merit, partly on length of service, and partly on official favour. The rates of pay depend upon the grade of an official and not on the position which he happens to hold. An official may be in the grade appropriate to his position, in which case he has an official right to the title, and is called "titolare", or he may be in a grade beneath that appropriate for his position, in which case he has no official right to the title, and is called "reggente". The "reggenti" are, however, by courtesy addressed by the titles of their positions.

Employees also have various subdivisions. Those who have become career members of a service by competitive examination and are on its rolls are called "di ruolo". Employees who have not got onto the official ladder are called "avventizi", and are subdivided into various classes. "Avventizi" proper have a permanent appointment. "Salariati" have an annual contract with monthly payments. "Giornalieri" work on a daily basis. The Superintendents of Antiquities and Monuments have a special group called "Incaricati" who are the custodians of remote sites and monuments, and are often local farmers. These have a yearly contract.

B. Payment of Salaries.

Employees "di ruolo", including Superintendents and Directors, were paid directly by the Government through the Provincial Treasuries and the Banca d'Italia, from which they drew their salaries in person. Avventizi, Salariati, Giornalieri and Incaricati were paid by the Superintendent, Director or other authority who employed them

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Ref.
MFA&A
Instructions

AMG-ACC G(N.A.) Hq.
Nov. 1943.

Notes on the Organization of the Administrations concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy for the use of the Sub-commission and Regional advisers in the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission

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I. Introduction

A. General Organisation;

The following notes have been prepared for the use of the Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Sub-commission of A.M.G. (A.C.C.) through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Galleries for Sicily and of the Directors of the National Library and of the State Archives in Palermo. They represent the most recent information available from the State Annuaries of 1939 and 1941, corrected to some extent from personal knowledge, but not to be regarded as up to date in respect to the latest changes.

Monuments and Fine Arts, and State Libraries are under the control of the Ministry of National Education, the former under the Direction General for the Arts, the latter under the Direction General for Academies and Libraries. Archives are controlled by the Ministry of the Interior, and come under the Direction General of Civil Administration, Section for State Archives.

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B. Payment of Salaries.

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from lump sums made available for the purpose from Rome. Payments were made monthly, except to gibernalieri, who were paid by the day, and incaricati, who were paid quarterly.

A regular addition to the basic salary was the Family Allowance (assegni familiari) which were paid to all employees in proportion to the size of their families.

Deductions from salaries were made for taxation and insurance.

In Sicily the Government had in some cases anticipated payment of salaries for four or five months from the spring of 1943.

E. Payment of Extras.

During the war an increase of pay became necessary, and this was achieved by granting various extras and bonuses, without raising the basic salary on which pensions were computed.

These extras were as follows:-

a) "Indennità di bombardamento": a special reward for being in a place subjected to bombing. This was to cease two months after the last bombing of a given locality.

b) "Indennità di sfollamento": an extra paid to employees who stayed at their posts when their families fled from bombed areas.

c) "Premio di operosità": a lump sum granted to lower classes of employees at a given date on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

d) "Lavori straordinari" or "ore straordinarie": the final intention of the Ministries was apparently to pay each employee for hypothetical extra hours each month, at a rate per hour varying with the employee's grade from 2.75 to 4.00 Lire; the number of extra hours per month was also to vary from 30 to 75 on the recommendation of the Superintendent or Director as to the diligence of the individual.

In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the ministries did not notify their dependencies until the following

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In fact, though these extras were first approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1942, to begin as from August 1st 1942, the ministries did not notify their dependencies until the following May, and in consequence negotiations for payment were still in progress in Sicily when the allied occupation occurred, and no payments had been made. It is not known to what extent these payments were made in other parts of Italy.

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D. Repair of Buildings.

The repair and physical maintenance of buildings is somewhat complicated by a division of control introduced by a war measure. If a building is a national monument, its artistic part is repaired under the direction of the Superintendent of Monuments from funds supplied by the Ministry of National Education, and the "static", or non-artistic part (roofs, etc.) comes under the direction of the "Genio Civile" (State Engineer), who belongs to the department of public works (Provveditorato delle Opere pubbliche) and draws his funds from the Ministry of Public Works (Lavori Pubblici). Churches and other ecclesiastical buildings, other than national monuments, were supported by the Ministry of the Interior from a special fund for Religious worship (fondi per culto), but the execution of repair

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work is carried out by the Genie Civile. Thus a great deal of co-operation is often required to get the necessary repairs made to famous buildings.

1. National monuments and works of art.

A building or work of art becomes 'national' by being "notified" by the Minister for National Education. The law of 1939 subjects to its own provisions objects, movable or immovable, which have artistic, historic, archaeological, or ethnographic interest, including:

a) Objects of interest to palaeontology, prehistory and primitive civilisations.

b) Objects of numismatic interest.

c) Manuscripts, autographs, letters, noteworthy documents, incunabula, not to mention books, prints, engravings, etc. which have the characteristics of rarity and value.

Works executed within the past 50 years, and works of living authors, artists, etc. are not subject to the law.

Villas, parks, and gardens which have artistic or historic interest are subject to the law, and so too are immovable objects which, because of their connection with the history of politics, military affairs, literature, art, and culture in general have been recognised as of particularly important interest and as such have been objects for 'notification' by the Ministry of National Education.

This 'notification' proceeds from the Minister, not the owner and means that the object is listed by the Ministry and may not be altered, moved, sold, exported, etc. without its permission. Notified objects may be the property of the State, Church, Provinces, Communes, or private persons. In return for the limitations placed on the use and disposal of 'notified' objects, the State assumes a certain responsibility for maintenance

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II Administration — Monuments, Fine Arts, and Antiquities

A. Preface

The administration of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities in Italy comes under the Ministry of National Education and is entrusted to one of the Directions General of that Ministry, the Direzione Generale delle Arti. The organization of the Direction General may be divided under two main headings, the office establishment in Rome and the field establishment throughout Italy. The office establishment of the headquarters in turn has two main divisions, an administrative and a technical. The administrative offices have to do with the mechanics of operation, as the title Inspectorship (Ispettorato), used for several of them, shows. The technical divisions concern themselves with the various activities which the Direction General has in its charge. These various branches are broken down in more detail as follows:

B. Headquarters Organization

a. Administrative Inspectorships etc.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti is directed by a Direttore Generale (4th grade), who is assisted on the administrative side by five offices as follows:

1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrative) composed of 5 Inspectors General (Ispettori generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori superiori, 6th gr.).

2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central Inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).

3) Six Directors-in-Chief of Divisions (6th gr.) (Direttori Capo-Divisioni).

4) Superior Inspector of Accounts (Ispettore superiore di ragioniere), head of the bookkeeping office (6th gr.).

5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

Alongside the administrative offices, the Direzione Generale

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1) Administrative Inspectorship (Ispettorato Amministrativo) composed of 5 Inspectors General (Ispettori generali, 5th gr.) and 2 Superior Inspectors (Ispettori superiori, 6th gr.).

2) Central Technical Inspectorship for the Arts (Ispettorato tecnico centrale per le arti) composed of 2 Central Inspectors (Ispettori centrali) of the 1st class (5th gr.) and 3 of the 2nd class (6th gr.). In addition, there is an inspector (9th gr.) and an architect (9th gr.).

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5) One of the younger Superintendents (Soprintendente) of Galleries etc., head of the Central Restoration Institute (Istituto Centrale del Restauro) (6th gr.).

b. Technical Divisions

Alongside the administrative offices, the Direzione Generale delle Arti contains six distinct divisions which deal with the technical activities of the Direction General. Each is directed by a Director-in-Chief (Direttore-Capo-Divisione), who is on the six mentioned in a par. 3 among the administrative offices. The Divisions and their functions are as follows:

1st. Division. 1. General affairs; assists the 5th section of the National Educational Council for Science and Arts (Consiglio Nazionale dell'Educazione per le Scienze e per le Arti); administration of foundations; personnel of the list (personale di ruolo), hiring and paying of superintendents of galleries, monuments, excavations, and archaeological museums; administration of palaces and villas, formerly supported by the Crown; entrance fees to institutions of antiquities and fine arts; honorary inspectors; guides; interpreters and messengers.

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b. Technical Divisions (cont.)

2nd. Division. Archaeological research and excavation; acquisition and expropriation of archaeological areas; preservation and maintenance of archaeological monuments, ancient objects, and related matters; arrangement and maintenance of archaeological museums; care of archaeological museums and collections outside the country; and the Royal Italian School of Archaeology at Athens.

3rd. Division. Mediaeval and modern objects; museums, galleries, and painting galleries; exhibitions and expositions; protection of mediaeval and modern monuments; and city-planning.

4th. Division. Defense of the national artistic heritage in case of war (AA protection of art collections, single works of art, monuments); preservation of natural and panoramic beauties; proper names of places; administration, arrangement and personnel of the Royal Reproduction Works (R. Calcografia); Royal Hard Stone Works (R. Opificio delle Pietre Dure); National Photographic Office (R. Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale).

5th Division. Art instruction in secondary (R. R. Licei Artistici) and advanced schools (R.R. Accademie di Belle Arti); institutions and organizations which are not under the government but have the same purpose as the above; Royal Conservatories of Music (Regi Conservatori di Musica) and institutions and organizations not under the government but having the same purpose as the conservatories; dramatic and musical art in general.

6th. Division. Elementary or primary art instruction (R.R. Scuole e R.R. Istituti d'Arte); museums of applied art and ethnographical museums.

7. Besides these six divisions, an office for contemporary art also forms part of the same Direction General, and is directed by one of the Inspectors General (5th gr.) of the Administrative Inspectorship (above, a par.1).

C. Operational Organization: Superintendencies

a. Preface.

The Direzione Generale delle Arti operates in the field for the care and preservation of monuments, fine arts, and antiquities through 59 Superintendencies. These depend directly from the Direction General, though naturally their administrative machinery comes under the supervision and control of the Inspectorships etc. and their technical operation under the relevant

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Office (R. Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale).

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class; Directors, also with two classes; and Inspectors of various classes. The first class Superintendents correspond to the 5th grade in the bureaucratic hierarchy, the second to the 6th, and so on down. In many cases Superintendencies are filled by men who are not of a grade to qualify officially for the title so that there are two types of Superintendents, "titolari" and "reggenti" (cf. Introduction, A). "Titolari" are those who are Superintendents of the 1st and 2nd classes (category A, 5th and 6th grades) or Directors of the 1st or 2nd classes (category A, 7th and 8th grades). They have an official right to the title as well as the position. "Reggenti" are those who are Inspectors or Architects(9. gr. as well as Assistant Inspectors or Assistant Architects (10th grade). They hold the position but enjoy the title only by courtesy.

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The 59 Superintendencies are filled, as will appear from the details presented below, by 22 archaeologists, 22 architects, and 15 art historians. They are divided into the following groups:

1. 22 Superintendencies of Antiquities

2. 14 Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art

3. 10 Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments of the old type.

4. 13 Superintendencies of Monuments.

The areas in charge of the Superintendents of the different groups do not necessarily correspond nor do Superintendents of different groups, whose areas more or less coincide, necessarily have their offices in the same cities. To take for an example Sicily, the Superintendent of Galleries and Works of Art is responsible for all Sicily and has his office in Palermo. There are two Superintendents of Monuments, one for the five eastern provinces with his office in Catania and one for the four western provinces with his office in Palermo. Finally, of three Superintendents of Antiquities, one oversees the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

The offices of the various Superintendents are given hereafter in detail and at the end of these Notes will be found an alphabetical list of cities with all the various offices in each.

b. Superintendencies of Antiquities

Sovrintendenze alle Antichita

The Superintendents of Antiquities are concerned with both monuments and works of art which date before 400 A.D. They have charge of museums or parts of museums devoted to archaeology, of archaeological monuments and sites, and of archaeological excavations. There are 22 in all, 14 "titolari" and 8 "reggenti", as follows:

AGRIGENTO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.
Sopr. Reg: Dott. Pietro GRIFO
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 89.

with his office in Palermo. Finally, [illegible]
Antiquities, one overseeing the five eastern provinces with an office in Syracuse, one the two south central provinces with an office at Agrigento, and one the two north-western provinces with an office at Palermo.

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Sopr. Reg: Dott. Pietro GRIFO
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 89.

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti, 10

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giulio IACOPI.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 52.

CAGLIARI — Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari, [illegible].
Sopr. reg. (name unknown, formerly Prof. DELOGU).
Office: Piazza Indipendenza, 7.

CHIETI — Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro, 10

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FIRENZE — Prov. of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the right of the Tevere.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio GIUTA.
Office: Via della Pergola, 61

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Savona, Spezia (?).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULTRERA.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Mario MIRABELLA.
Office: Via Filodrammatici, 3.

NAPOLI. — Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.
Sopr. tit: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale.

PADOVA — Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia, 21

PALERMO — Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Dolo Ludovico LAMBONI.
Office: Via Bara, 24.

REGGIO CALABRIA — Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI.
Office: Piazza De Nava.

ROMA I. — City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cerveteri, which are the territory of ancient Veii); Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome -(excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello).
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1

ROMA II. — Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cerveteri which are,

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Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni [illegible].
Office: Via Aquileia, 21

PALERMO — Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Ioie Tavio MARCONI.
Office: Via Bara, 24.

REGGIO CALABRIA — Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORLAS.
Office: Piazza De Nava.

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Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze, 1

ROMA II. — Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano which are, territory of ancient Veio; Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano, and Formello in the prov. of Rome.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Gioacchino MANCINI.
Office: Piazzale di Villa Giulia, 9.

ROMA III. — Ancient Ostia.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia, excavations.

ROMA IV. — Palatine and Forum.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S. Maria Nuova. 53.

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ROMA V.

Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.
Supr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI
Office: Via Collegio Romano, 26.

SALERNO

Prov. of Salerno, Potenza.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Roberto VIGHI
Office: Via Roma, 31.

SIRACUSA.

Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo.

TARANTO

Prov. o. Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Matera.
Supr. tit. (in 1941): Dott. Ciro DRAGO.
Office: Corso Umberto, 43.

TORINO I.

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Supr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4.

TORINO II.

Egyptology.
Supr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4 (Acer ass R. Museo Archeologico).

c Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte

For the mediaeval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments, a few of these, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to mediaeval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "reggenti", as follows:

BOLOGNA

Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna,

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Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 4 (near the R. Museo Archeologico).

c Superintendencies of Galleries and Works of Art
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte

For the mediaeval and modern period, from 400 A.D. on, there used to be single Superintendents of Galleries and Monuments. A few of those, listed in the next section, survive. But for the most part, the functions were divided. The Superintendents of Monuments received charge of the actual fabric and of works of art which definitely formed part thereof. The Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art got museums or parts of museums devoted to mediaeval and modern art, and works of art elsewhere, like paintings in churches. There are 14 Superintendents of Galleries and Works of Art, all art historians, of whom 10 are "titolari" and 4 "reggenti", as follows:

BOLOGNA
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 56.

FIRENZE
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via delle Rinna, 5.

GENOVA
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MANTOVA
Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello, 40.

MILANO
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera, 28.

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MODENA — Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino, 48.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Bruno MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo.

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo DI PIETRO.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

PARMA — Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLE.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

ROMA I. — Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Viterbo, Rieti.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Aldo DE RINALDIS.
Office: probably now in the R. Galleria Borghese.

ROMA II. — R. Gallerie d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma BUCARELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: R. Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

URBINO — Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara, 23.

4. Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments.
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencies survive from the period before the [illegible] medieval and modern Superinten-

Gallerie S.S. 12356 Section 3 Reel No. 1850/6

ROMA I. Rieti.
Sopr. tit.: Dott. Aldo DE RINALDIS.
Office: probably now in the n. Galleria Borghese.

ROMA II. R. Galleria d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea.
Sopr. reg.: Dott. Palma BUCARELLI.
Office: Villa Giulia.

TORINO Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: 'in Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

URBINO Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro, Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.
Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale ROTONDI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.

VENEZIA Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Contarini, 23.

d. Superintendencies of Galleries and Monuments.
Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e Monumenti.

These Superintendencies survive from the period before the Fascist reform, a time when the medieval and modern Superintendencies had charge of both monuments and works of art as the Superintendents of Antiquities still do. All of the Superintendents are architects except the one at Perugia, who is an art historian. There are 10, 6 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

BARI Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alfredo ~~BARBACCI~~.
Office: ~~Via Dalmazia, 70B~~.

reggente trasferito a Cagliari

CAGLIARI. Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr. reg.: Name unknown.
Office: Piazza Deffenu, 3.

COSENZA Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.
Sopr. reg.: ~~Probably the architect PACINI.~~
Office: 'a Rivocati, 147.

PERUGIA Prov. of Perugia, Terni
Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille BERTINI-CALOSSO.
Office: Piazza Umberto I, 9.

Arch. dott. Vincenzo Pacini

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AQUILA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Supr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Umberto CHERICI,
Office: Piazza S. Marciano. 9.

PISA — Prov. of Pisa, Apuania, Livorno, Lucca.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Office: Via Mazzini, 37.

SIENA — Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.
Supr. reg.: Arch. NICOLI
Office: Via di Città, 24.

TRENTO — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio, 1.

TRIESTE — Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO
Office: Corso Littorio, 17.

ZARA — Prov. of Dalmatia.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknow.

c. Superintendencies of Monuments
Soprintendenze ai Monumenti

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. As explained in the Introduction, D, for repairs the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "statics" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
Supr. reg.: Probably the architect PAGLINI
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPEZZUOLI. Reggente
Office: Via Belle Arti, 42.

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ZARA — Prov. of Dalmatia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknow.

e. Superintendencies of Monuments
Soprintendenze ai Monumenti

These are concerned with the fabric of buildings dating after 400 A.D. As explained in the Introduction, D, for repairs the Superintendent deals with the artistic part and the State Engineer (Genio Civile) with the "static" part, where no question of alteration of artistic values is involved. The Superintendents of Monuments are all architects; there are 13, 9 "titolari" and 4 "reggenti," as follows:

ANCONA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.
Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI
Office: Viale della Vittoria, 10.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio-Emilia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. ~~Corrado CAREZZOLI~~.
Office: Via Belle Arti, 42.

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea, 389.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

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GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo Caschi.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.

MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo, 10.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio ROSI.
Office: Castelnuovo.

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PALERMO

Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Trapani.
Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Mario GUIOTTO.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

RAVENNA

Prov. of Ravenna, Forlì, Ferrara.
Sopr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th. or 10th grade, and possibly the architect CHAZIA.
Office: via S. Vitale, 11.

ROMA

Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Roma, Viterbo.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Alberto TERENZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio, 152.

TORINO

Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze, 5.

VENEZIA.

Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.

VERONA

Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.
Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone San Fermo, 21

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VERONA

Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.
Supr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone San Fermo, 21

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Declassified E.O. 11652 Section 3.3/sec No. 18501

III. Administration of Libraries and Archives.

A. Libraries

a. Preface

The State Libraries in Italy depend from the Ministry of National Education under the Direzione Generale delle Accademie e Biblioteche. The headquarters organization of the Direction General resembles that of the Direction General for the Arts. In the field, the individual libraries depend directly from the Direction General; for that reason the Superintendencies exist largely on paper and exercise a much less strong control than do the Superintendencies for the Arts. The Directors of the chief libraries are usually, though not invariably, also Superintendents for their areas. When a Superintendency is vested in a Director of lower grade, he is called "Sopraintendente incaricato (inc.)", equivalent to a "Sopr. reggente" in the Direction General for the Arts. A Superintendent in grade enjoys the title unmodified, though he is usually a Director as well.

The first of the following lists gives the Superintendencies (all fourteen Superintendents are "incaricati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State libraries, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Regie Sorprintendenze Bibliografiche

BARI — Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.
Sopr.: Dott. Francesco RABERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.
Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.

The first of the following lists gives the Superintendents (the fourteen Superintendents are "incaricati"). The second list gives the chief State Public Libraries and their heads, who are either Director or some grade of Librarian. It will be seen that only two Superintendents are not at the head of a State Public Library--those at Bari and at Pescara.

The two State Libraies, Turin and Palermo, which have the title "National" have the right to copies of all books published in their general areas, while the two, Rome and Florence, which are "General National" have the right to a copy of anything published anywhere in Italy

b. Bibliographical Superintendencies

Regie Sorprintendenze Bibliografiche

BARI — Prov. of Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.
Sopr.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.
Sopr.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CAGLIARI — Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.
Sopr.: Dott. Renato PAPO.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

CATANIA — Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.
Sopr.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

FIRENZE — Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Comm. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale.

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Apuania, Savona.
Sopr.: Dott. Pietro NURRA.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria.

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MILANO — Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.
Supr.: Dott. Paolo NALLI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

MODENA — Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio.
Supr.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense.

NAPOLI — Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Napoli, Reggio, Salerno.
Supr.: Dott. Dino TRIBUNNI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PALERMO — Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo, Trapani.
Supr.: Dott. Alberto GIRALDI; now in charge: Dott Angelo DANNI LAT ANZI
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

PESCARA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.
Supr.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE
Office: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA — Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Supr.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO-VICHI
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.E.

TORINO — Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Supr.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO
Office: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Polo, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Supr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Supr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Comunale, Provisione in Venice, at the Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

PESCARA — Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Teramo.
Sopr.: Dott. Arturo DI CESARE
Offices: Bibl. Provinciale.

ROMA — Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Roma, Terni, Viterbo.
Sopr.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO-VICHI
Offices: Bibl. Naz. Centrale V.E.

TORINO — Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.
Sopr.: Dott. Ester TASTORELLO
Offices: Bibl. Nazionale.

VENEZIA — Prov. of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Offices: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

VERONA — Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.
Sopr.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Offices: Bibl. Comunale, Provisional in Venice, at the Bibl. Nazionale Marciana.

c. State Public Libraries.

Biblioteche Pubbliche Governative

BOLOGNA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Zamboni 33, Pal. Universitario
Director: Dott. Domenico FAVA.

CAGLIARI — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via dell'Universita
Dir.: Dott. Prof. Renato PAPO'.

CATANIA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Maria DIAZ

CREMONA — Biblioteca Governativa: Via Martiri Fascisti 3 (1941)
Librarian (Bibliotecaria): Dott. Virginia CARINI

FIRENZE — Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale: Piazza dei Cavalleggeri
Dir.: Dott. Antonio BOSELLI

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GENOVA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via Balbi 3, Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Pietro NURRA

GORIZIA — Biblioteca Governativa: Via Mameli 12
Lib.: Dott. GiovanniSIMONATO

LUCCA — Biblioteca Governativa: Piazza G.D. Manzi 1
Coadiutore Principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.

MESSINA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Sergio SAITTA LODOVICI

MILANO — Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense: Via Brera 28
Dir.: Paolo NALLI

MODENA — Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria): Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Dir.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO

NAPOLI — Biblioteca Nazionale V.E. III
Dir.: Dott. Dino TARGURINI

PADOVA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3
Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI

PALERMO — Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em.; at present located in the Pal. Mazzarino, Via Maqueda 389.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto GHERARDI: now in charge: Dott. Angela DANEU-LANZI

PARMA — Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta
Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni MASI

PAVIA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal. Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO

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MODENA — Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria): Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Dir.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO

NAPOLI — Biblioteca Nazionale V.E. III
Dir.: Dott. Gino TAMBURINI

PADOVA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Via S. Biagio 3
Chief Lib.: (Bibliotecaria capo) Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI

PALERMO — Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Vitt. Em.; at present located in the Pal. Mazzarino, Via Maqueda 389.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Alberto GIULDI: now in charge: Dott. Angela LANEU-LANZI

PARMA — Biblioteca Palatina: Palazzo della Pilotta
Chief Lib.: Dott. Giovanni MASI

PAVIA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Corso V.E., Pal. Universitario
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO

PISA — Biblioteca Universitaria: Pal. Universitario
Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina PACCHI

ROMA — Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale V.E., Via del Collegio Romano
Superior Bibliographical Inspector charged with the Directorship: Dott. Nella S.NTOVITO VICHI

SASSARI — Biblioteca Universitaria: Piazza dell'Universita
Chief (Ordinatrice princ.): Prof. Salvatorica CAPPAI

TORINO — Biblioteca Nazionale: Via Po, Pal. Universitario
Dir.: Dott. Mario E.STORELLO

VENEZIA — Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana: Piazza S. Marco7
Dir.: Dott. Luigi FIRPO

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3. Archives

A. Preface

The State Archives (Archivi di Stato) depend from the Ministry of the Interior under the Direzione Generale dell' Amministrazione Civile, Divisione Archivi di Stato. The present law governing Archives dates from 22 Dec., 1939. The inclusion of Archives under the Direction General for Civil Administration is due to the fact that so much of the material in them deals with legal and civil matters. The Division for Archives corresponds to one of the technical divisions under the Direzione Generale delle Arti (II.E.5). The various State Archives depend directly from the Division at Rome, as the Libraries do from their Direction General (III.A.6). Under the law of 1939, it was proposed to establish Archival Superintendencies independent of the directorships of actual Archives but this was put into effect to an even less degree than it was for the Libraries and in consequence the Director of the most important Archives in any region or area is in most cases Director for that region or area.

Besides State archives, there are, of course, many provincial, communal, church, and even private Archives (see IV). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or less degree of surveillance over these and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the Institutions for local history, the storie patrie. Originally these were independent organizations, supported locally, but the Fascist government sought to concentrate them under a central Institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per le Storie Patrie) by a law of 1934. Some state aid was granted but, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance, and repair, are a charge on the State.

1. Archival Superintendencies

Soprintendenze Archivistiche

TORINO

Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Supt.: Dott. Carlo Conte BUNACCI
Office: Piazza Castello

vincial, communal, church, and even private archives (Archivi). The Archival Superintendents may exercise a greater or less degree of surveillance over these and can probably in most cases give information as to their location and contents. The most important are the Institutions for Local History, the Storia Patria. Originally these were independent organisations, supported locally, but the Fascist government sought to concentrate them under a central Institute, the Royal Deputation for Local History (Regia Deputazione per la Storia Patria) by a law of 1934. Some state aid was granted but, at least in Sicily, the funds continued to be raised chiefly locally and there is strong local feeling. However, payments for salaries, maintenance, and repair, are a charge on the State.

B. Archival Superintendencies

Soprintendenze Archivistiche

TORINO — Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.
Supr.: Dott. Carlo Carlo BUDDICI
Office: Piazza Castello

GENOVA — Prov. of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, Apuania, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.
Supr.: Dott. Felice Salvatore PERRONI
Office: Palazzo Ducale

MILANO — Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese
Supr.: Dott. Guido VINCIGUERRA
Office: Via del Senato 10

VENEZIA — Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza.
Supr.: Dott. Eugenio RONCA
Office: Piazza dei Frari.

BOLOGNA — Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forli, Ravenna.

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BOLOGNA (cont.) Sopr. Dott. Fulvio MASCELLI
Office: Via Zamboni.

FIRENZE Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.
Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLI
Office: Via degli Uffizi.

ROMA Prov. of Roma, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Terni, Viterbo, Ancona, Pesaro, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata,
Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.

NAPOLI Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.
Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte FILANGIERI
Office: Via Grande Archivio

PALERMO Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Sopr.: Dott. Egidio GENTILE
Office: Castello Delle Cenere, Via Alloro 2.

Soprintendenza S.A.D. 12356 Sezione 3.3/ENTO
185016

Archivio di Stato di Roma
Sezione I - Busta n. 12356
Fascicolo n. 785016

DIRETTO

Prov. di Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.
Segr.: Dott. Egidio GENTILE
Ufficio: Cortile delle Carceri, Via Alloro 2.

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IV. Monuments, etc. not dependent on the State.

A. Provincial, Communal, and Private.

Besides the various monuments, museums, libraries and archives which are directly dependent on the State, Italy is rich in those maintained by various provinces, communes, and private persons. Reference has already been made (Introduction, I.3) to the restrictions and control imposed by the State on "notified" monuments, works of art, collections, etc. In addition Superintendents of Monuments are entitled to intervene to protect any building more than 50 years old. The Superintendents of Galleries, libraries, and Archives exercise a general surveillance over provincial, communal, and even private collections, libraries, and archives. These lesser collections were in general poor in funds and inadequately staffed at the best of times.

B. Ecclesiastical.

The conservation of buildings and institutions depending from the Church presented many complex problems. So far as buildings were national monuments, repairs were made according to the procedure described above (Introduction, I.3), by the Superintendent of Monuments for the artistic part and by the Genio Civile for the static part, with funds provided by the State. Furthermore, the Superintendent of Monuments had to be consulted in cases of repairs to any church more than 50 years old, even though no contribution to the cost was to be expected from the State. The Superintendent of Galleries was interested in any works of art, pictures, tapestries, vestments, treasures, or the like, contained in a church, whether the building itself was monumental or not, and repairs to the structure at State expense might be justified for the protection of its contents. Bishops' palaces were often national monuments, and were put to diverse uses, being partly for habitation of the Bishop and partly diocesan offices, and they frequently contained in addition seminaries, diocesan museums, libraries, and archives. Archives were often to be found in quite modern seminaries or parish priests' houses.

A considerable diversity of [illegible]

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were national monuments, repairs were made according to the procedure described above (Introduction, I.D), by the Superintendent of Monuments for the artistic part and by the Genio Civile for the static part, with funds provided by the State. Furthermore the Superintendent of Monuments had to be consulted in cases of repairs to any church more than 50 years old, even though no contribution to the cost was to be expected from the State. The Superintendent of Galleries was interested in any works of art, pictures, tapestries, vestments, treasures, or the like, contained in a church, whether the building itself was monumental or not, and repairs to the structure at State expense might be justified for the protection of its contents. Bishops' palaces were often national monuments, and were put to diverse uses, being partly the habitation of the Bishop and partly diocesan offices, and they frequently contained in addition seminaries, diocesan museums, libraries, and archives. Archives were often to be found in quite modern seminaries of parish priests' houses.

A considerable diversity of authorities and of interests was thus frequently involved in the maintenance of ecclesiastical property, and there was often occasion for some argument as to the proper distribution of responsibility.

The financial support of churches and church institutions was also complicated. The Church has no such centralized agencies of control over its buildings and collections as has the State. At most even central was diocesan, but actually a large measure of independence is enjoyed by individual monasteries or priests. The relation between church and state varied greatly before 1870 among the different states of Italy, and those variations have in part survived until today. The Concordat of 1929 did not wholly eliminate them, partly because its provisions were never thoroughly enforced, and partly because where the Church already enjoyed better treatment than the Concordat offered, earlier conditions continue. In general, however, it may be said that the central

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repairs are made by the superintendents of monuments or by the Genl. Civil. Carmelo churches, where priests are called "Rectori", are supported ordinarily by their own funds and enjoy a large degree of autonomy in this respect. Even these, however, receive emergency subsidies from the Fund for Worship. Other churches are maintained by lay confraternities or by private individuals. Cathedrals are administered by councils appointed by the Ministry of the Interior. The Council (Fabbriceria) is under the surveillance of the Bishop and the Prefect. Funds for ordinary expenses were derived from the patrimony of the Cathedral, but for extraordinary expenses they had to be raised by subscription or grants through one of the two ministries mentioned. Education of the Interior.

In general therefore the ordinary costs of operation and maintenance for ecclesiastical buildings derived from various sources: the church patrimonies so far as these survived the sequestration of 1866 or had been acquired since, special funds raised by subscription, or direct support by the Commune or by the State through the Fund for Worship.

Extraordinary crises, such as war or earthquake, involving great expenditure, have generally been met by considerable, if not total, state aid.

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Post Military E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

V. Indices

A. Alphabetical Index of Cities with Superintendencies in each

This index merely reorders the lists found in Sections II, C and III above.

AGRIGENTO, Prov. Agrigento, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Pietro GRIFFO.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 89.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See PALERMO.

Libraries. See PALERMO.

Archives. See PALERMO.

ANCONA. Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Zara.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA

Monuments. See PALERMO.

Libraries. See PALERMO.

Archives. See PALERMO.

ANCONA. Prov. Ancona, Reg. V

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Edoardo GALLI.
Office: Via Fanti 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, the territories of Perugia and Terni on the left of the Tevere, Pesaro, Urbs.

Galleries. See URBINO.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Viale della Vittoria 10.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA

Archives. See ROMA.

AQUILA, Prov. Aquila, Reg. IV

Antiquities. See CHIETI.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Umberto CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza S. Marciano 9
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Libraries. See PESCARA

Archives. See NAPOLI

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BARI, Prov. Bari, Reg. II

Antiquities. See TARANTO.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Alfredo BIANCHI.
Office: Via Lalmazia 70B.
Prov: Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Francesco BARBERI.
Office: Biblioteca Consorziale Sagarriga-Visconti-Volpi.
Prov. Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Taranto.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

BOLOGNA, Prov. Bologna, Reg. IX

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Guilio IACOPI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 52.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPIEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 35.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forli, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Pulvio CASCELLI.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov; of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forli, Ravenna.

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Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia.

Galleries. Supr. tit.: Dott. Antonio SORRENTINO.
Office: Via Belle Arti 56.
Prov. of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna.

Monuments. Supr. tit.: Arch. Corrado CAPIEZZUOLI.
Office: Via Belle Arti 42.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia.

Libraries. Supr. inc.: Dott. Domenico FAVA.
Office: Bibl. Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Zamboni 35.
Prov. of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Bologna, Forlì, Macerata, Pesaro, Ravenna.

Archives. Supr.: Dott. Fulvio LUCCHELLI.
Office: Via Zamboni.
Prov. of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia, Forlì, Ravenna.

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CAGLIARI, Prov. Cagliari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. Supr. reg.: (Name unknown; formerly Prof. DELOGU.)
Office: Piazza Indipendenza 7.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

Galleries & Monuments. Supr. reg.: (Name unknown.)
Office: Piazza Defenu 9.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro, Sassari.

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CAGLIARI (cont.)

Libraries. Supr. ins.: Dott. Renato F.PO.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Via dell'Università.
Prov. of Cagliari, Nuoro Sassari.

Archives. See GENOVA.

CATANIA, Prov. Catania, Reg. I

Antiquities. See SIRACUSA.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. Supr; reg.: Arch. Armando DILLON.
Office: Via Etnea 389.
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Libraries. Supr. ins.: Dott. Maria DIAZ.
Office: Bibl. Universitaria, Palazzo Universitario.
Prov. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Archives. See PALERMO.

CHIETI, Prov. Chieti, Reg. IV

Antiquities. Supr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Zingaro 10.
Prov. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Prov. Cosenza, Reg. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries [illegible]

Per copia conforme
Vincenzo Piccini

Office: Bibl. Universitaria, Palazzo Universitario.
Insp. of Catania, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Archives. See PALERMO.

CHIETI, Insp. Chieti, Reg IV

Antiquities. Supr. reg.: Dott. Giovanni ANNIBALDI.
Office: Via dello Stagno 10.
Insp. of Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Pescara, Teramo.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. See PESCARA.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

COSENZA, Insp. Cosenza, Reg. II

Antiquities. See REGGIO CALABRIA.

Galleries & Monuments. Supr. reg.: Probably the architect PACINI.
Office: Via Rivocati 147.
Insp. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

CREMONA, Insp. Cremona, Reg. XLI (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. See VERONA.

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CREMONA (cont.)

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Librarian (Bibliotecaria): Dott. Virginia CARINI.
Office: Via Martiri Fascisti 3 (1941)

Archives. See Milano.

FIRENZE, Prov. Firenze, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Antonio MINTO.
Office: Via della Pergola 61.
Prov. of Apuania, Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena, the territory of Perugia and Terni on the right of the Tevere.
Sopr. is also Director of the R. Museo Archeologico.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Giovanni POGGI.
Office: Via della Ninna 5.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE'.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei Cavalleggeri.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

Archives. Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLA.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

GENOVA, Prov. Genova, Reg. X (?)

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Office: Via della Mimma 7.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Pistoia.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Armando VENE'.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Pistoia.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Conte Dott. Antonio BOSELLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Centrale, Piazza dei Cavalleggeri.
Prov. of Arezzo, Firenze, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

Archives. Sopr.: Prof. Antonio PANELLA.
Office: Via degli Uffizi.
Prov. of Firenze, Arezzo, Grosseto, Livorno, Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Siena.

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GENOVA, Prov. Genova, Reg. X (?)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giuseppe CULIPERA.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Antonio MORASSI.
Office: Via Balbi, 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Carlo CESCHI.
Office: Via Balbi 10.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Savona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Pietro NURRA.
Office: Biblioteca Univ., Palazzo Univ., Via Balbi 3.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Apuania, Savona.

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GENOVA (cont.)

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Felice SALVATORE FERRONI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Genova, Imperia, Spezia, Apuania, Savona, Cagliari, Sassari, Nuoro.

GORIZIA, Prov. Gorizia, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. See TRIESTE.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Lib.: Dott. Giovanni SIMONATO.
Office: Via Mameli 12.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

LUCCA, Prov. Lucca, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries& Monuments. See PISA.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Manai 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Prov. of Mantova, Verona, Cremona

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LUCC., Prov. Lucca, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries& Monuments. See PISA.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Governativa.
Coadiutore principale (charged with the Directorship): Uff. Gabriello BRIGANTI.
Office: Piazza G.D. Manzi 1.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

MANTOVA, Prov. Mantova, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See MILANO.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Leandro OZZOLA.
Office: Piazza Sordello 40.
Prov; of Mantova, Verona, Cremona.

Monuments. See VERONA.

Libraries. See MILANO.

Archives. See MILANO.

MESSINA, Prov. Messina, Reg. I

Antiquities. See SIRACUSA.

Galleries. See PALERMO.

Monuments. See CATANIA.

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MESSINA. (cont.)

Libraries. See CATANIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Lib.: Dott; Sergio SAMEK LODOVICI.
Office: Palazzo Universitario.

Archives. See PALERMO.

MILANO, Prov. Milano, Reg. XII (2)

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Nevio DEGRASSI.
Office: Via Filodrammatici 1.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Guglielmo PACCHIONI.
Office: Via Brera 28.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino CHIERICI.
Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
Prov. of Bergamo Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Paolo BALLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Braidense, Via Brera 28/
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANGANELLI.
Office: Via del Senato 10.
Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

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MODENA, Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino 48.
Prov. of [illegible]

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Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Prof. Gino [illegible]
Office: Piazza del Duomo 10.
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Libraries. Sopr. ins.: Dott. Paolo NALLI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Braidense, Via Brera 28/
Prov. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Guido MANCANELLI.
Office: Via del Senato 10.
Prov. of Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese. 122

MODENA, Prov. Modena, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. Reg.: Prof. Roberto SALVINI.
Office: Piazza S. Agostino 46.
Prov. of Modena, Reggio Emilia.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. Sopr. ins.: Dott. Guido STENDARDO.
Office: R. Biblioteca Estense (Universitaria), Piazza Italo Balbo (1941)
Prov. of Ferrara, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Reggio Emilia;

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

NAPOLI, Prov. Napoli, Reg. III

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Amedeo MAIURI.
Office: Piazza Museo Nazionale
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento.

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NAPOLI. (cont.)

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Bruno MOLAIOLI.
Office: Piazza Castelnuovo. R. Museo Nazionale
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Giorgio ROSI. / for P.I. abroad
Office: Castelnuovo.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Gino TAMBURINI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III.
Prov. of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Napoli, Reggio Calabria, Salerno.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Riccardo Conte FILANGIERI.
Office: Via Grande Archivio.
Prov. of Napoli, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera, Foggia.

PADOVA, Prov. Padova, Reg. XIII (7)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia 21.
Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries. See VENEZIA.

Monuments. See VENEZIA.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria, Chief Lib. (Bibliotecaria Capo): Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI.
Office: Via S. Biagio 7.

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Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Potenza, Matera, Foggia.

PADOVA, Prov. Padova, Reg. XIII (7)

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Giovanni BRUSIN.
Office: Via Aquileia 21.
Prov. of Belluno, Bolzano, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Trento, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza.

Galleries. See VENEZIA.

Monuments. See VENEZIA.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria, Chief Lib. (Bibliotecaria Capo): Dott. Bianca FANTINI SARACENI.
Office/Via S. Biagio 1.

Archives. See Venezia.

PALERMO, Prov. Palermo, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Iole Rovio MARCONI. (a lady)
Office: Via Mara 24.
Prov. of Palermo, Trapani.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Filippo DI PIETRO.
Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. Dott. Mario GUIOTTO.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Palermo, Trapani.

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PARMA (cont.)

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Alberto GIVALDI.
now in charge: Angela DANEU-LATTANZI.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Via Vitt. Em; III;
al present in Pal. Mazzarino, Via Maqueda 180.
Prov. of Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Enna, Palermo,
Trapani.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Egildo GENTILE.
Office: Cortile della Gancia, Via Alloro 2.
Prov. of Palermo, Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania,
Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani.

PARMA, Prov. Parma, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Armando QUINTAVALLE.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. See MODENA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Palatina.
Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni MASI.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO

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Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.
Prov. of Parma, Piacenza.

Monuments. See BOLOGNA.

Libraries. See MODENA.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Palatina.
Chief Lib. (Bibl. Capo): Dott. Giovanni MASI.
Office: Palazzo della Pilotta.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

PAVIA, Prov. Pavia, Reg. XII (?)

Antiquities. See Milano.

Galleries. See MILANO.

Monuments. See MILANO.

Libraries. See MILANO.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Lib.: Dott. Agata LO VASCO.
Office: Palazzo Universitario, Corso Vitt. -
Em.

Archives. See MILANO.

PERUGIA, Prov. Perugia, Reg. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA and FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Achille SERRINI.
CALOSSO.
Office: Piazza Umberto I°9.
Prov. of Perugia, Terni.

Libraries. See ROMA.

Archives. See ROMA.

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PESCARA, Prov. Pescara, Reg. IV

Antiquities. See Chieti.

Galleries & Monuments. See AQUILA.

Libraries. Supr. inc. : Dott. Arturo DI CESARE.
Office: Biblioteca Provinciale.
Prov. of Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

PISA, Prov. Pisa, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE.

Galleries & Monuments. Supr. tit.: Arch. Vittorio INVERNIZZI.
Office: Via Massimi 37.
Prov. of Pisa, Apuania, Livorno, Lucca.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina FACCHI.
Office: Palazzo Univ., Via XXIX Maggio.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

RAVENNA, Prov. Ravenna, Reg. IX

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. See BOLOGNA.

Monuments. Supr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th grade, and possibly the architect Dr. ZI..
Office: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forli, Ferrara.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

REGGIO CALABRIA, Prov. Reggio Calabria Reg. II

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Chief Lib.: Dott. Cesarina PACCHI.
Office: Palazzo Univ., Via XXIX Maggio.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

RAVENNA, Prov. Ravenna, Pop. 1X

Antiquities. See BOLOGNA.

Galleries. See BOLOGNA.

Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Certainly an architect of the 9th or 10th grade, and possibly the architect GR.SI.
Office: Via S. Vitale 11.
Prov. of Ravenna, Forli, Ferrara.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA.

Archives. See BOLOGNA.

REGGIO CALABRIA, Prov. Reggio Calabria Pop. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Paolo ORSI.
Office: Piazza De Nava.
Prov. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio Calabria.

Galleries & Monuments. See COSENZA.

Libraries. See NAPOLI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

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Antiquities I; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Salvatore AURIGEMMA.
Office: Piazza delle Finanze 1.
City of Rome (exclusive of the Palatine, the Forum, the Ethnographical Museum, the Villa Giulia Museum, ancient Ostia, and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio); Prov; of Frosinone, Littoria, Rieti, and Rome (excluding the districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, Castelnuovo di Porto, and the communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello);

Antiquities II; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Gioacchino MANCINI.
Office; Piazzale di Villa Giulia 9.
Southern Etruria, the Villa Giulia Museum and the delegations of Isola Farnese and Cesano, which are the territory of ancient Veio, Prov. of Viterbo; Districts of Civitavecchia, Bracciano, and Castelnuovo di Porto; Communes of Mazzano, Campagnano and Formello in the Prov; of Rome

Antiquities III, Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott; Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S; Maria Nuova (51);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI.
Office: Via Collegio Romano 26.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monumente. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott; Alberto CIPPENZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio 152.
Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Rome, Viterbo.

Librarius. Sopr. tnc.: Dott. Nella SANTOVITO VICHI.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.

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Ostia in the Prov. di Roma.

Antiquities III. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Guido CALZA.
Office: Ostia excavations.
Ostia excavations.

Antiquities IV; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Alfonso BARTOLI.
Office: Piazza S; Nuova (53);
Palatine and Forum.

Antiquities V. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Pietro BAROCELLI. 120
Office: Via Collegio Romano 26.
Prehistoric-Ethnographical Museum.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott; Alberto TERENZIO.
Office: Piazza S. Ignazio 152.
Prov. of Frosinone, Rieti, Littoria, Rome, Viterbo.

Librarius. Sopr. ins.: Dott. Nelle SANTOVITO VICHI.
Office: Bibl. Naz. Centrale Vitt. Em. II, Via del Collegio Romano 27.
Prov. of Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Rome, Terni, Viterbo.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Emilio RE.
Office: Palazzo della Sapienza.
Prov. of Rome, Frosinone, Littoria, Perugia, Rieti, Terni, Viterbo, Ancona, Pesaro, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.

SALERNO, Prov. Salerno. Reg. III about antiquities in PAESTUM (Napoli)

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Roberto VIGHI. Mon. See NAPOLI
Office: Via Roma 31.
Prov. of Salerno, Potenza. Lib. See NAPOLI.

Galleries. See NAPOLI. Arc. See NAPOLI.

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SASSARI, Prov. Sassari, Reg. VI

Antiquities. See CAGLIARI.

Galleries & Monuments. See CAGLIARI.

Libraries. See CAGLIARI.
State Public Library. Biblioteca Universitaria.
Chief (Ordinatrice princ.): Prof. Salvatorica CAPRAL.
Office: Piazza dell'Università.

Archives. See GENOVA.

SIENA, Prov. Siena, Reg. VIII

Antiquities. See FIRENZE

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICOLI.
Office: Via di Citta 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, Prov. Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

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Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. reg.: Arch. NICOLI.
Office: Via di Citta 24.
Prov. of Siena, Grosseto.

Libraries. See FIRENZE.

Archives. See FIRENZE.

SIRACUSA, Pr. Siracusa, Reg. I

Antiquities. Sopr. reg.: Dott. Luigi BERNABO BREA.
Office: Piazza Duomo
Prov. of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa, Siracusa.

Galleries. See PALERMO

Monuments. See CATANIA.

Libraries. See CATANIA.

Archives. See PALERMO.

TARANTO, Prov. Taranto, Reg. II

Antiquities. Sopr. tit.: Dott. Ciro DRAGO (1941)
Office: Corso Umberto 43.
Prov. of Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Matera.

Galleries & Monuments. See BARI.

Libraries. See BARI.

Archives. See NAPOLI.

TORINO, Prov. Torino, Reg. XI (?)

Antiquities I; Sopr. reg.: Dott. Carlo CARDUCCI.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.

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TORINO, (cont.)

Antiquities II; Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Giulio FARINA.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 4.
(v. Museo Archeologico)
Egyptology.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Dott. Carlo ARU.
Office: Via Accademia delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Torino, Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Vittorio MESTURINO.
Office: Via delle Scienze 5.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Libraries. Sopr. Inc.: Dott. Ester PASTORELLO.
Office: Biblioteca Nazionale, Pal. Univ., Via Po.
Prov. of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino, Vercelli.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRENTO, Prov. Trento, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio 1;
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.

Libraries. See VERONA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.

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Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRENTO, Prov. Trento, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Antonino RUSCONI.
Office: Via Bernardo Clesio 1;
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento.

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Libraries. See VERONA. Monuments. See ANCONA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

TRIESTE, Prov. Trieste, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries & Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Fausto FRANCO.
Office: Corso Littorio 17.
Prov. of Fiume, Gorizia, Pola, Trieste, Udine.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

URBINO, Prov. Pesaro-Urbino, Reg. V

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries. Sopr. reg.: Prof. Pasquale POTOGHI.
Office: Palazzo Ducale.
Prov. of Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata.

Libraries. See BOLOGNA. Monuments. See ANCONA

Archives. See ROMA.

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VENEZIA, Prov. Venezia, Reg. XIII (?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. Sopr. tit.: Prof. Vittorio MOSCHINI.
Office: Accademia, Calle Gambara 23.
Prov. of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Vicenza.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Ferdinando FORLATI.
Office: Palazzo Reale.
Prov. of Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Vicenza.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Bibl. Nazionale Marciana, Piazza San Marco 7.
Prov; of Belluno, Fiume, Gorizia, Padova, Pola, Rovigo, Treviso, Trieste, Udine, Venezia, Zara.

Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio PONGA.
Office: Piazza dei Frari.
Prov; of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Verona (XIII)(?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone S. Fermo.21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale; provisionally in Venice, at the Bibl. Naz. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

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Archives. Sopr.: Dott. Eugenio PONGA.
Office: Piazza dei Frari.
Prov; of Venezia, Belluno, Padova, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, Vicenza, Trento, Bolzano, Trieste, Gorizia, Fiume, Pola, Zara.

VERONA, Prov. Verona, XIII)(?)

Antiquities. See PADOVA.

Galleries. See MANTOVA.

Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Pietro GAZZOLA.
Office: Stradone San Fermo 21.
Prov. of Verona, Mantova, Cremona.

Libraries. Sopr. inc.: Dott. Luigi FERRARI.
Office: Biblioteca Comunale; provisionally in Venice, at the Bibl. Naz. Marciana.
Prov. of Bolzano, Trento, Verona, Vicenza.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

ZARA, Dalmatia, Reg. (?)

Antiquities. See ANCONA.

Galleries Monuments. Sopr. tit.: Arch. Dott. Luigi CREMA.
Office: Location unknown.
Provinces of Dalmatia.

Libraries. See VENEZIA.

Archives. See VENEZIA.

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B. Index of Regions with Superintendencies in each.

This index serves as a key to Index V.A and to the lists in sections II.C and III above.

REGION I: Sicilia.

Ant.	Agrigento, Palermo, Siracusa.
Gall.	Palermo.
Mon.	Catania, Palermo.
Lib.	Catania, Palermo. -- State Public Libraries at Catania, Messina, Palermo.
Arch.	Palermo.

REGION II: Puglia, Lucania, Calabria.

Ant.	Reggio, Calabria, Salerno, Taranto.
Gall. & Mon.	Bari, Cosenza.
Lib.	Bari, Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant.	Napoli, Salerno.
Gall.	Napoli.
Mon.	Napoli.
Lib.	Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch.	Napoli.

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REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant.	Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Gall.	Roma I, II.
Gall. & Mon.	Aquila.
Mon.	Roma.
Lib.	Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch.	Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

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Lib. Bari, Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

REGION III: Campania.

Ant. Napoli, Salerno.
Gall. Napoli.
Mon. Napoli.
Lib. Napoli. -- State Public Library at Napoli.
Arch. Napoli.

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REGION IV: Lazio, Abruzzi & Molise.

Ant. Chieti, Roma I, II, III, IV, V.
Gall. Roma I, II.
Gall. & Mon. Aquila.
Mon. Roma.
Lib. Pescara, Roma. -- State Public Library at Roma.
Arch. Napoli, Roma.

REGION V: Umbria, Marche.

Ant. Ancona, Firenze.
Gall. Urbino.
Gall. & Mon. Perugia.
Mon. Ancona.
Lib. Bologna, Roma.
Arch. Roma.

REGION VI: Sardegna.

Ant. Cagliari.
Gall. & Mon. Cagliari.
Lib. Cagliari. -- State Public Library at Cagliari, Sassari.
Arch. Genova.

REGION VIII: Toscana.

Ant. Firenze.
Gall. Firenze.
Gall. & Mon. Pisa, Siena.

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REGION VIII: Toscana. (cont.)

Mon. Firenze.
Lib. Firenze, Genova. -- State Public Library at Firenze, Lucca, Pisa.
Arch. Firenze, Genova.

REGION IX: Emilia.

Ant. Bologna.
Gall. Bologna, Modena, Parma.
Mon. Bologna, Ravenna.
Lib. Bologna, Modena. -- State Public Library at Bologna, Modena, Parma.

Arch. Bologna.

REGION X: [illegible] ; Liguria (?)

Ant. Genova
Gall. Genova.
Mon. Genova.
Lib. Genova. -- State Public Library at Genova.
Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: ([illegible]) Piemonte (?)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (?)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
[illegible] Public Library at Cremona,

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Arch. Genova.

REGION XI: (prel.) Piemonte (?)

Ant. Torino I, II.
Gall. Torino.
Mon. Torino.
Lib. Torino. -- State Public Library at Torino.
Arch. Torino.

REGION XII: Lombardia (?)

Ant. Milano.
Gall. Mantova, Milano.
Mon. Milano, Verona.
Lib. Milano. -- State Public Library at Cremona, Milano, Pavia.
Arch. Milano.

REGION XIII: Le Tre Venezie, (Dalmazia) (?)

Ant. Ancona, Padova.
Gall. Mantova, Venezia.
Gall. & Mon. Trento, Trieste, Zara.
Mon. Venezia, Verona.
Lib. Venezia, Verona. -- State Public Library at Gorizia, Padova, Venezia.
Arch. Venezia.

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PRESERVATION OF ITALIAN MONUMENTS AND WORKS OF ART

Memorandum by Flight Lieutenant E. C. Norris based on first hand experience in Sicily and Italy.

I. The Problem

At the outbreak of war the various Italian Superintendants of Fine Arts took action on an agreed plan by which all movable works of art were transferred to Deposits selected for their isolation and distance from military objectives. Immovable works of art and monuments were extensively protected against blast or collapse by elaborate brickwork or timber and sandbag frameworks. As a general rule, even when deposited with religious bodies, these deposits were left in the charge of an administrative official with some three or four attendants. Telephones were installed.

The Italian plans did not take into consideration the risks arising from ground operations following an invasion of Italy herself. These risks are mainly:-

(a) Risk of destruction through aerial bombardment during local ground operations.

(b) Risk of destruction by ground forces during operations: i.e. through artillery bombardment or looting immediately after attacks.

(c) Risk of damage through the billeting of allied forces in museums, libraries, or in buildings containing state Deposits: e.g. Billeting of CATANIA museum by North Hants Regiment after taking city. Billeting of Provincial Deposit at Castel S. Angelo near BARLETTA by Indian Division.

(d) Risk of demolition of state deposits by retreating German forces: e.g. Deposit of Naples State Archives and Filangieri Museum destroyed September 28.

II. The existing Italian organisation

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(a) Risk of destruction through [illegible] local ground operations.

(b) Risk of destruction by ground forces during operations: i.e. through artillery bombardment or looting immediately after attacks.

(c) Risk of damage through the billeting of allied forces in museums, libraries, or in buildings containing state Deposits: e.g. Billeting of CATANIA museum by North Hants Regiment after taking city. Billeting of Provincial Deposit at Castel S. Angelo near BARLETTA by Indian Division.

(d) Risk of demolition of state deposits by retreating German forces: e.g. Deposit of Naples State Archives and Filangieri Museum destroyed September 28.

II. The existing Italian organisation

The whole of Italy is covered by an elaborate organisation once dependant on the Ministry of Education by which:

The Ancient Monuments and Sites,
the Monuments and Buildings - Mediaeval and Modern,
the State, Civic, and ecclesiastical collections of paintings and sculpture

are controlled by an expert body of provincial or metropolitan superintendants responsible for research, preservation, and maintenance. Their fields of action are zoned, varying in size according to province or density of distribution of monuments or works of art.

A National Laboratory, instituted a few years ago and existing in ROME, is now responsible for the restoration and repair of paintings and sculpture.

Libraries and Archives have a like organisation although their Superintendants have frequently a very much larger field of administration.

+ The Archives depart[illegible] from the Min[illegible] of the Interior

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II. The existi[illegible] Allied organisation (up t[illegible]l 10/Nov./43.)

A department of the Allied Control Commission dealing with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives exists in principle and is intended to collaborate with the local administrations. In October Major F. V. Baillie-Reynolds was acting Director and the writer has met the provincial Fine Arts Officer at NAPLES - Major Gardner (Director of the Museum at Kansas City). This officer was in close touch with the local Italian organisations but was hampered by inadequate staff, and inadequate transport facilities; the existing Italian organisation was willing but helpless having neither any transport nor means of communication. In spite of the activities of a few well intentioned people there appeared to be no comprehensive organisation in the real sense of the word.

IV. Outline of suggested Allied organisation

Such an organisation must be composed of a small and adequately ranked number of allied military liaison officers and of a number of allied officials whose duty it would be to report on damage and to assist and organise the local Italian services for the preservation of monuments behind the lines.

The military liaison officer should on no account be of less than field rank while their recommendations and standing should be of such character as to give them access to senior commanding officers. They should be able to advise Staff planning operations in the best interests (where possible) of monuments or deposits in the area under discussion. They should assist the above mentioned officials by circulating Town Majors in advance with descriptions of such buildings as may be declared exempt from billeting or having a lien on an adequate force of military police, by temporarily protecting damaged areas or monuments from looting. These officers should be attached both to major Army formations (Army Group, Main Army, and Corps - both British, Dominion and American) and to both the Strategic and Tactical Bombing Air Force Head Quarters. Liaison with the French or Italian Forces should be provided where necessary.

Each officer must be assured of his own Transport.

The officials or officers organising the local Italian

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less than field rank while their recommendations as to billeting should be of such character as to give them access to senior commanding officers. They should be able to advise Staff planning operations in the best interests (where possible) of monuments or deposits in the area under discussion. They should assist the above mentioned officials by circulating Town Majors in advance with descriptions of such buildings as may be declared exempt from billeting or having a lien on an adequate force of military police, by temporarily protecting damaged areas or monuments from looting. These officers should be attached both to major Army formations (Army Group, Main Army, and Corps - both British, Dominion and American) and to both the Strategic and Tactical Bombing Air Force Head Quarters. Liaison with the French or Italian Forces should be provided where necessary.

Each officer must be assured of his own Transport.

The officials or officers organising the local Italian services should have knowledge of Italian and preferably critical experience of Italian Architecture, Sculpture, or Painting. They should be controlled by the Allied Control Commission to whom their commanding officer or Director should be attached in an advisory capacity.

It would be the duty of these officers to report on damage, to collaborate with the military liaison officers, and to organise the existing Italian services as quickly as possible for salvage or for the repair of such monuments as may have been reduced to a critical condition.

They must be provided with such recommendations and have such standing as may ensure the assistance of military transport units, of local military authority, of requisitioned military stores, and of all local Italian authorities in the execution of their duties. For these purposes and for their status with Italian authorities such officers as may be employed should have field rank and each official should be assured of his own transport.

The body of officers or officials available should be divided into an advance and base force, the latter taking over from the former as the sphere of operations moves onwards. For ease of cooperation with the Italian superintendants and their

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staff it would appear that the same distribution of officers should be adhered to in the disposal of the base force.

V. Preparatory Measures

(a) It is recognised that liaison officers with military units can act only in an advisory capacity, operational necessities having constant priority. At the same time planning staffs should be instructed by higher authority to give preference to equally satisfactory alternative targets, objectives, or routes should the first thought endanger recognised major monuments or central deposits of works of art. For this purpose such military liaison officers (especially those attached to army units) should be provided with the fullest possible information as to the minimum number of monuments or deposits having the requisite importance.

(b) On the instruction of the Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Air Command, the writer prepared a priority list of Italian monuments and understands that this - together with subsidiary target maps - is to be circulated by that Head Quarters to all major Allied Mediterranean air formations. This list is of necessity incomplete since the exact location of the bulk of the major deposits of movable works of art is still unknown and must remain so until the arrival of the Allied forces in ROME. The writer has been promised that the three known sources of such information there will be immediately tapped and the information distributed. Such information must also be made available to Army planning staffs.

(c) The evacuation and destruction of monuments by the retreating German forces is as much more difficult to control as it can be more disastrous. It might be suggested, and an official warning given, that in such cases a replacement in kind will be demanded of German public and private collections on the conclusion of hostilities.

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target maps - is to be circulated by that Head Quarters to all major Allied Mediterranean air formations. This list is of necessity incomplete since the exact location of the bulk of the major deposits of movable works of art is still unknown and must remain so until the arrival of the Allied forces in ROME. The writer has been promised that the three known sources of such information there will be immediately tapped and the information distributed. Such information must also be made available to Army planning staffs.

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(c) The demolition and destruction of monuments by the retreating German forces is as much more difficult to control as it can be more disastrous. It might be suggested, and an official warning given, that in such cases a replacement in kind will be demanded of German public and private collections on the conclusion of hostilities.

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DO's and DON'T's

DO

1. **REMEMBER** that the Italians are not Germans and many of them dislike the Germans almost as much as we do.

2. **REMEMBER** that the Italians have millions of relatives in U.S.A. where they have learned to value the liberty they have lost in Italy; and that the British fought to help Italy gain her unity and independence.

3. **REMEMBER** that the Allies don't want to destroy Italy but to deliver the people from the Fascist regime which led them into the war.

4. **REMEMBER** that the Italians who don't know U.S.A. or Britain will judge **Your** country by **Your** behaviour and that of **Your** troops.

6. **BE FIRM AND CORRECT**; bad manners are not a sign of toughness.

6. **RESPECT PRIVATE AND PUBLIC PROPERTY** as you would your own. Plant and machinery are necessary for the Allied War Effort and must not be damaged.

7. **POST GUARDS** on power stations, wireless telephone and telegraph stations, warehoused goods, banks, post offices, museums, etc., to prevent looting. Remember that when there is disorder the local population may try its hand at looting. Bank and treasury safes and buildings with public records, are to be locked up. The bank staff must not have access to remove valuables. Take the keys and give them to the nearest Civil Affairs officer or to the Provost Marshal or Military Police.

8. **LET SHOPS AND MARKETS REOPEN** as soon as possible. The population must eat, and if they can't get their food, we shall have to issue them some of ours.

9. **REMEMBER** that all the people who will offer their assistance are not necessarily disinterested. The best people are not the turncoats and the traitors.

10. **MAINTAIN** essential services and the local machinery of government which must be kept going. Don't make this more difficult. Certain officials will be arrested or interned : it is not Your business to decide which.

11. **CONSULT** your nearest Civil Affairs Officer about buying or requisitioning.

On entering a Town

DON'T

1. Don't fraternize with the population, male or female. The Italian Army is still fighting you.

2. Don't talk politics or religion.

3. Don't believe all the stories you will hear from Italians about their undying friendship for the Allies.

4. Don't allow, or close your eyes to looting, theft or trafficking in money, works of art, or valuables.

5. Don't destroy or allow to be destroyed or removed any archives, documents or books in any premises you may enter. They will be needed for the Allied Government of the country.

6. Don't occupy any government office if you can avoid it. The Allied government of the country will need the offices to govern from. Use as offices hotels, business premises, apartment houses, etc.

7. Don't requisition goods unnecessarily «just because they might come in useful». Don't remove bits of machinery or loose tools, if it can be avoided ; we may need the equipment as a whole and the removal of one piece or certain tools, may destroy its utility.

8. Don't allow favouritism to individuals. Don't let them try to bribe you by presents, entertainments, or «bargains». Don't accept presents from anyone.

9. Don't take or use motor transport without higher authority. If you take all the trucks, food can't be brought into the markets.

10. DON'T FORGET WE ARE FIGHTING FASCISM IN ALL ITS FORMS.

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U. S. RESTRICTED EQUALS BRITISH RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

20 December 1943

CIRCULAR)
:
NUMBER 37)

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Conservation of Printed Matter.....II
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I — PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS AND HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

1. A Signal Photographic Unit is available to a limited extent for public relations and historical pictures of this Base Section.

2. All requests for the services of this unit for such work will be submitted in triplicate to the Public Relations Officer and Historian for approval.

3. The scarcity of photographic materials requires the strictest economy in the taking of pictures and prohibits the furnishing of more than one print of each picture for purposes of historical record. However, all sections and units are urged to consult with the Public Relations Officer and Historian so that the best possible use can be made of the materials available.
(AG 486.96 EPCRS)

II - CONSERVATION OF PRINTED MATTER

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1. Limited printing facilities available and short supply of paper demand conservation in printed matter.

2. All concerned are requested to screen carefully requisitions for printed matter before presenting them to the Quartermaster for action.

3. When unusual demands are made on PRS units or services for printed matter, they should request necessary printed forms of the headquarters so demanding. (AG 400.3 EPCRS)

III - PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL OBJECTS IN ITALY

1. Italy is a land of monuments, statues, works of art and objects of cultural and historical interest.

2. Germans have drawn the censure of the world by their gross theft and wanton mutilation of such things. The Allied Command has directed their preservation.

3. Due to the disturbance and damage of war, it is often found that statues, books, paintings and other valuable objects are abandoned or left un-

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guarded in partially ruined buildings where they may be further damaged or lost by subsequent activities. Often damage is done by souvenir hunters and others who do not recognise the true value or irreplacable nature of the objects taken or diverted to every day use.

4. Unit commanders will caution their men and take the initiative in protecting and preserving such objects encountered in their activities and will report situations where assistance is needed by this headquarters.
(AG 600.3 EETO)

IV - ATTACHMENTS FOR ECHELON MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1. Reference: Section II, Circular No. 34, this Headquarters, dated 16 December 1943, same subject.

2. Paragraph 5 of the reference cited is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

5. Units not provided second echelon maintenance facilities for the servicing of their vehicles will request in writing on the Ordnance Officer, PBS, necessary instructions as to attachment for such service.
(AG 451 EETOO)

By command of Brigadier General PEYTON:

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

OFFICIAL:

L. F. Nickel

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

DISTRIBUTION:
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THE ADMINISTRATION OF CURRENT RECORDS IN ITALIAN PUBLIC AGENCIES[1]

By Ernst Posner

As government in the modern state has expanded and intensified its activities, regulating or at least touching upon practically every phase of the life of a nation, the records produced and kept by public agencies have assumed increased importance during armed conflict. The invader has realized that they are essential tools without which he cannot hope to carry on or to control the administration of a subjugated country and to exploit its human and material resources, while the elements of resistance have discovered that in their fight against the conqueror the destruction of records may be a weapon as powerful as the dynamiting of railroads and the blowing up of bridges. That records must play an equally important role when the Allied armies attempt to restore normal life in the liberated countries and to govern those of the enemy is clear enough. It follows that the future administrators of these countries should have available to them information as to the place or places where records, especially current records, are kept in the public agencies of a given country and as to the manner in which such records are arranged and made accessible for purposes of reference.

A study of the administration of current records in a foreign country is surrounded with major difficulties. It should be based on personal observation or, if that is not feasible, on realistic descriptions of prevailing practices and actual conditions. Unfortunately such descriptions are lacking for practically all countries. In their absence, filing manuals and regulatory documents constitute the only types of source material that can be used. It must be kept in mind, however, that they are intended to set standards and to determine procedures and that in using them there is danger of describing not what is done but what ought to be done. In addition to these general difficulties, a study of Italian records administration is hampered by the fact that the more recent administrative documents and pertinent literature are not to be found in American libraries. What is available suffices to give a picture of organization for and procedures of records work that were prescribed for Italian public agencies

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[1] This paper by Dr. Posner, a former archivist at the Privy State Archives in Berlin and now Adjunct Professor of Archival Administration at the American University, was prepared at the request of the Archivist of the United States, for the assistance it might render in the administration of occupied territory. Because it is believed to have value for persons interested in the problems of records administration, it is published in the National Archives series of Records Administration Circulars.

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at the beginning of the twentieth century and that are known to have remained in force down to the early thirties. It is not impossible that during the last decade changes in the organization of records offices and in filing methods have occurred, which, because of the lack of up-to-date information, could not be considered. The following discussion, however, reflects conditions and practices that are believed to have prevailed down to the present war.

In the handling of records, the following steps are distinguished by Italian writers on records administration: (1) The receiving and distributing of incoming communications (apertura del corriere); (2) the registering and classifying of incoming and outgoing communications (registrazione); (3) the preparing of fair copies of outgoing communications (copiatura); (4) the dispatching of outgoing communications (spedizione); and (5) the arranging and preserving of incoming and copies of outgoing communications for purposes of future reference (archiviazione).

This study will be concerned with the registering, classifying, and arranging of an agency's records, which are the major processes in records administration proper. The handling of incoming mail and the preparation and dispatch of outgoing mail will not be discussed, although in smaller agencies one unit or official may be in charge of all the work connected with the handling of records.

The papers received and prepared by an Italian public agency or any other organization and preserved by it for future reference are called its archives (archivio), a distinction being made between current archives (archivio corrente) and storage archives (archivio di deposito). In common parlance, however, archivio without a qualifying adjective has come to mean the current records that are preserved and serviced in the immediate neighborhood of the records-creating offices. The units that are charged with their administration in an Italian public agency are variously designated as office of registration (ufficio di protocollo), office of classification (ufficio d'ordine), archives (archivio), or registry and archives office (ufficio di registratura e di archivio); the last-named term alone brings out the two main functions involved. Accordingly, a person employed in these units is called ufficiale di protocollo, ufficiale d'ordine, or archivista. According to usage in government manuals, the title archivista seems to prevail. In the following discussion the word "records" will be used for the current archives of an Italian agency, "records office" for the unit in which they are administered, and "records officer" or "file clerk" for the person in charge of their administration.

The records offices of a ministry (ministero)—the equivalent of an executive department of the United States Government—and of other central authorities are usually staffed with a chief records officer (archivista capo), a first records officer (primo archivista), records officers (archivisti), file clerks (applicati), and apprentice file clerks (alunni d'ordine). Records offices may be established at the different organizational levels of a ministry. These levels must be explained briefly.

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Each of the 15 Italian ministries is charged with the administration of a main function of government, with the exception of the Ministry of Italian Africa, which carries out various functions with respect to that area. Each ministry is headed by a minister secretary of state (ministro segretario di stato) and an under secretary of state (sotto segretario di stato) as his assistant and substitute. The administrative, clerical, and records personnel that surrounds and aids the minister at the policy-determining level constitutes the office of the minister (gabinetto del ministro segretario di stato), while that of the under secretary forms his special secretariat (secreteria particolare). Within the ministry, the bureau (direzione generale), headed by a director general (direttore generale), is almost invariably the highest unit of organization and is in charge of one of the main branches of service that make up the ministry's jurisdiction. In the Ministry of War (Ministero della Guerra), for instance, there is a Bureau of Artillery (Direzione generale d'Artiglieria), a Bureau of Engineers (Direzione generale del Genio), a Bureau of Logistical Services (Direzione Servizi Logistici), and so on. The central accounting office (ragioneria) of a ministry and the inspection service (ispettorato or servizio) of a technical branch may hold a rank equal to that of a bureau. As a rule each bureau is broken down by subfunctions into divisions (divisioni), headed by a director chief of division (direttore capo divisione), and divisions are divided into sections (sezioni), under a chief of section (capo divisione), who supervises the work of a number of counselors and clerks (consiglieri and segretari). Generally speaking, the organizational breakdown of a ministry is fashioned after the pattern of a French ministry and is decidedly more uniform and more rigidly rational than that of the executive departments of the United States Government.

According to the "Regulations for the Records Offices in the Central Agencies" (Regolamento per gli uffici di registratura e di archivio nelle amministrazioni centrali), approved by royal decree of January 25, 1900, a records office was to be established in each bureau, in major units equivalent to a bureau, such as the office of the minister and the central accounting office, and possibly in the division in charge of personnel administration. Some ministries that in 1900 had records offices attached to the divisions, however, retained them at this level, and study of Italian Government manuals indicates that even many sections have their own records offices, a trend toward decentralization of records administration that is not surprising in view of the increasing amount of paper work. Thus it would appear that records offices may exist at practically any level of organization of an Italian ministry.

In regard to the field offices of the Central Government, records administration in the office of the prefect (prefettura) of the province, the powerful executive organ of the Central Government and of its Ministry of the Interior in particular, warrants a few remarks. It seems that as a rule one unit, staffed with records officers and file clerks, administers the records for the secretariat of the prefect (gabinetto) and for the different divisions of the office, which are staffed by administrative,

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clerical, and accounting personnel. Unless changes have occurred recently, the important office of public security (ufficio di pubblica sicurezza), which, although enjoying a certain autonomy, is subordinate to the office of the prefect, has its own, well-regulated records office.

In the thousands of communes the organization for records work depends, of course, on the size of the commune. In smaller places, the municipal secretary does all the work connected with the handling of incoming and outgoing communications and is the official keeper of the records. Middle-sized cities with a population of from 20,000 to 40,000 have their municipal office (ufficio comunale) organized in a number of divisions, one of which, called secretariat and general affairs, assists the mayor (podestà) in the supervision of all business, administers personnel matters, takes charge of correspondence, and keeps the records. Major cities, finally, have an organizational set-up comparable to that of a Government ministry, which calls for decentralization of records work.

As befits a strongly bureaucratic administration, methods of handling and keeping records have been made the subject of detailed regulations, which were issued for the agencies of the Central Government, for the field offices of the different branches of service, and for the communes. These regulations are all based on the same general principles and have remained in force over long periods of time. Records work of the communes, for instance, is still governed by the "Instructions Concerning the Management of Municipal Records," issued by the Ministry of the Interior on March 1, 1897. Such lack of change in procedures is not surprising. Because of the poverty of the country, funds for salaries of officials and for office maintenance were always small, a situation which undoubtedly became even more acute when fascist Italy embarked upon a policy of military expansion that went far beyond its resources. Under these circumstances, procurement of modern office and filing equipment for Government agencies was certainly out of the question, and such equipment, more than anything else, might have supplied the impetus for adopting improved methods of handling and keeping records. What little steel Italy had went into battleships, tanks, and guns, not into filing equipment.

The unit that in all Italian agencies is used for purposes of record keeping is the dossier (fascicolo). Each dossier contains the records pertaining to one transaction or case (pratica or affare), and for that reason pratica has become a term frequently used for the dossier itself. A case or transaction is defined as the actions of an agency in the handling of a specific matter falling under its jurisdiction, regardless of whether the initiative has come from the agency or from a person or organization outside. The dossier, accordingly, is composed of the papers (atti) made or received in connection with a single case or transaction.

The arrangement of the dossiers of a records office is determined by a classification scheme (titolario), which reflects the functional, and indirectly the organisational, breakdown of the agency that the records

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office serves. (As an example, a part of the 1901 classification scheme of the Ministry of the Marine is given in Appendix A.) Uniform classification schemes are prescribed for field offices and communes but are not always adhered to in practice. In the records office of a bureau (direzione generale), main headings of the classification scheme are taken from the various functions of the bureau to which, in terms of organization, the divisions correspond. Each main heading falls into a number of classes (classi), which, as a rule, coincide with the various sections of the division, and, within each class, subclasses (sottoclassi) reflect the fields assigned to the officials within the section. Main headings of the classification scheme, classes under each main heading, and subclasses thereunder follow each other in the order of the importance of the units whose records they cover (ordine di autorità). Thus, for instance, the main heading for a division of internal administration and personnel matters would precede all other main headings of the same classification scheme. In addition, the classification scheme is devised in such a fashion that under each main heading the records relating to general and policy matters, to special cases, and to miscellaneous business are brought together.

The classification schemes prescribed for field offices and communes are simpler than those of central agencies. They have main headings (categorie), taken from the major functions of the agency, and these fall into classes that are not further divided.

Within the subclasses (or classes in the case of noncentral agencies) logical arrangement of dossiers is not attempted. Dossiers are either kept chronologically in the order in which they have been constituted, receiving progressive numbers or possibly the permanent registration number of the transaction or are arranged alphabetically according to the names of agencies, organizations, or persons to whose affairs they relate. The position of the dossier in the class or subclass, that of the subclass in the class, and that of the class under the main heading is permanent and expressed by means of a formula or a symbol. The first elements of the formula are the abbreviated titles of the main heading, the class, and the subclass. If a symbol is used, a roman numeral may represent the main heading, a letter the class, and an arabic number the subclass. In either case the exact position of the dossier is indicated by the name of the agency, organization, or person or by the number assigned it.

It seems probable that the principles of classified arrangement, as explained above, have been retained in recent years without major change. As in other countries, application of the Dewey decimal system was apparently discussed, but experts, such as the Italian archivist and writer Casanova, thought it unsuitable to the organization of records.

It should be possible under a system of classified arrangement of dossiers to locate material on the basis of subject matter without using finding aids other than the classification scheme. Italian regulations, however, prescribe the keeping of daily registers and of indexes, which enable the records personnel to control the handling of every single document and to follow it to its place in the files. In central agencies

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a daily register (protocollo) is supposed to be maintained for each main heading (titolo) because, as against a general daily register, separate registers are thought to expedite the process of registration and to facilitate the segregation and transfer of files to another agency, should redistribution of functions make this necessary. In noncentral agencies, all incoming and outgoing communications are registered in one daily register.

The daily register may be of the analytical or of the so-called synthetic type. In the analytical daily register (protocollo analitico), a new registration number is assigned to every incoming communication. Two varieties of the synthetic register (protocollo sintetico) exist: the daily register with fixed registration numbers (protocollo a numero fisso) and the alphabetical daily register (protocollo rubrica). In the former, all communications belonging to the same transaction are listed under a common number, while in the latter entries are made under the names of correspondents, alphabetically arranged. In either case, sufficient space must be left for the registration of a certain number of communications.

As a rule, one register serves for the registration of incoming as well as outgoing communications. The pattern used covers two pages of an open book. The analytical register, for instance, shows in the columns of the lefthand page the following characteristics of the incoming document: Number and date of registration, cross references to earlier or later documents, the name of the sender, the content of the communication, its date, and the number of enclosures. On the right-hand page, the name of the recipient, the content and date of the answer, and the number of enclosures are entered. The column at the extreme right gives the class, subclass, and dossier in which the document is to be found.

The daily register is a bound book and on its back its character, the year, and the registration numbers contained therein are noted. A new register is started each year. Unless the register is of the alphabetical type, it must be supplemented by an alphabetical index (rubrica or indice alfabetico delle registrazioni), which lists under the name of each correspondent the subject matter and the registration number or numbers of all communications exchanged with him and their classification. Separate parts may be provided for agencies and organizations and for private correspondents. (See Appendix B for blank form used in the ministries.) Indexes, too, must be renewed annually with the resulting inconvenience that frequently more than one index must be consulted to trace an extensive correspondence. To remedy this situation, some agencies have replaced the indexes by a permanent alphabetical card catalog of the American type, which had come into use in the more progressive Italian libraries.

Papers that have been properly registered, classified, and indexed are added to the dossiers to which they belong or are made up as dossiers if they pertain to new business. An exception, however, is made for material of temporary value. It is merely assembled in bundles and stored in the neighborhood of the permanent records to which it is related. This is

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intended to facilitate the segregation of material of no permanent value and thus to prevent too rapid a growth of an agency's files.

Within the dossier records are arranged so that the most recent document is on top. Dossiers are protected by cardboard covers (copertina), 0.30 x 0.28 m. (14.2" x 11"), which are of a different color for each main heading of the classification. Noted on the covers are the name of the agency or office whose records the dossier contains, the subject and date of the dossier, the formula or symbol that determines its position in the files, and the single documents that have gone into it. (See Appendix C for blank form of a dossier cover.)

All dossiers in the custody of a records office are listed in inventories, which must be distinguished from the classification scheme. While the latter serves as a guide in classifying papers, the inventory (repertorio dei fascicoli) is a list of dossiers that have actually been created and are to be found on the shelf. Records offices of central agencies are required to have separate inventories for each class or even subclass, while in field offices and communes an inventory may cover all the dossiers of a main heading. (See Appendix D for blank form of an inventory.)

Dossiers are preserved in boxes of strong cardboard (caselle), which are placed vertically on open shelves. The boxes carry on their backs labels in the color of the cover of the dossiers that they contain. Main heading, class, subclass, and dossier numbers are shown on the label. If dossiers are kept in alphabetical order, the label tells the letters of the alphabet contained in the box.

Only current dossiers are preserved in the records office. Those that are noncurrent must be segregated at the beginning of each year and set aside as storage archives (archivio di deposito). The storage archives of a smaller agency remain under the charge of the records personnel that administers the current records. In the ministries and other central agencies, on the other hand, the storage archives are administered by a separate unit, which receives noncurrent records from all the records offices of the agency and administers them through personnel of its own. Although in storage, dossiers are retained in their previous arrangement.

Theoretically noncurrent dossiers are to remain in storage for a period of 10 years, whereupon those lacking permanent value must be eliminated. Permanently valuable records are to be transferred to the archival establishments of the state, those of the ministries and other central authorities to the Archives of the Kingdom in Rome (15 Via degli Astalli), and those of field offices to the state archives of the province in which they are located. In reality, however, this regulation is not always observed. Many provinces do not yet possess archival establishments to which noncurrent records can be removed, and, as a result, they remain with the agencies where, frequently, they are neglected. In the national capital, many ministries and central authorities have retained all or practically all the noncurrent records as, for instance, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, Aeronautics, Colonies, Justice, and

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Finance. Full-fledged archival establishments to care for the noncurrent records of the Ministries of War, Navy, and Aeronautics have developed. They are under the general staffs of these three branches and are designated as historical offices with a title such as ufficio storico del comando del corpo di stato maggiore. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Historico-Diplomatic Office (Ufficio Storico-Diplomatico) of the Bureau of General Affairs (Direzione generale degli Affari generali) administers the storage archives as well as the so-called historical archives of the Ministry.

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APPENDIX A

Part of the Classification Scheme of the Ministry of the Marine

(Ministero della Marina)

Approved December 15, 1900

Grandi reparti (Major units)		Titoli (Main headings)	Uffici speciali (Special offices)
Bureau of Naval Construction	1	Construction material service	Div. I. Naval construction
	2	Naval engineering personnel; mechanics, employees, designers; laborers	Ditto
	3	Ship engine service	Div. II. Engines
	4	Machinist personnel with officer rank	Ditto
	5	Accounting and management (of material and labor for the naval construction branch)	Div. III. Accounting for naval construction
Bureau of Artillery and Armament	1	Artillery, portable arms, and ammunition	Div. I. Artillery and ammunition
	2	Naval armament	Ditto
	3	Underwater weapons and diving service	Div. II. Underwater weapons and electrical material
	4	Electrical service (physical and chemical)	Ditto
	5	Personnel and labor (artillery and armament)	Ditto
	6	Accounting and management (of artillery and armament material)	Ditto

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(Classification scheme continued)

Grandi reparti (Major units)		Titoli (Main headings)	Uffici speciali (Special offices)
Bureau of the Merchant Marine	1	Studies of a general character and statistics	Office of General Affairs
	2	Port personnel	Ditto
	3	Maritime police; harbor installations; disbursing offices and fund for disabled seamen	Div. I. Maritime police and disbursing offices for disabled seamen
	4	Beaches; ports; fisheries; salvage; savings bank for the seafaring population	Div. II. Ports and beaches
	5	Compensation for construction; subsidies to shipowners; refunds of duties; maritime fees; consular rights	Div. III. Maritime subsidies and levies.

Note: Classes and subclasses under the different main headings are not included. Frequently two main headings are set aside for the records of one division. Undoubtedly this classification scheme is no longer used by the Ministry of the Marine.

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APPENDIX B

Blank Form of an Index

Direzione generale_____
(Bureau)

Titolo_____ Classe_____ Anno_____
(Main heading) (Class) (Year)

Indice delle registrazioni
(Index of registrations)

Parte 1a
(First part)

Persona (Person)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

Parte 2a
(Second part)

Ufficio (Office)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

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APPENDIX A

Part of the Classification Scheme of the Ministry of the Marine

(Ministero della Marina)

Approved December 15, 1900

Grandi reparti (Major units)		Titoli (Main headings)	Uffici speciali (Special offices)
Bureau of Naval Construction	1	Construction material service	Div. I. Naval construction
	2	Naval engineering personnel; mechanics, employees, designers; laborers	Ditto
	3	Ship engine service	Div. II. Engines
	4	Machinist personnel with officer rank	Ditto
	5	Accounting and management (of material and labor for the naval construction branch)	Div. III. Accounting for naval construction
Bureau of Artillery and Armament	1	Artillery, portable arms, and ammunition	Div. I. Artillery and ammunition
	2	Naval armament	Ditto
	3	Underwater weapons and diving service	Div. II. Underwater weapons and electrical material
	4	Electrical service (physical and chemical)	Ditto
	5	Personnel and labor (artillery and armament)	Ditto
	6	Accounting and management (of artillery and armament material)	Ditto

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(Classification scheme continued)

Grandi reparti (Major units)		Titoli (Main headings)	Uffici speciali (Special offices)
Bureau of the Merchant Marine	1	Studies of a general character and statistics	Office of General Affairs
	2	Port personnel	Ditto
	3	Maritime police; harbor installations; disbursing offices and fund for disabled seamen	Div. I. Maritime police and disbursing offices for disabled seamen
	4	Beaches; ports; fisheries; salvage; savings bank for the seafaring population	Div. II. Ports and beaches
	5	Compensation for construction; subsidies to shipowners; refunds of duties; maritime fees; consular rights	Div. III. Maritime subsidies and levies.

Note: Classes and subclasses under the different main headings are not included. Frequently two main headings are set aside for the records of one division. Undoubtedly this classification scheme is no longer used by the Ministry of the Marine.

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APPENDIX C

Blank Form of a Dossier Cover

Comune di_____
(Commune of)

Oggetto (Content)

_____

Anno_____
(Year)

Categoria_____ (Main heading)

Classe_____ (Class)

Fascicolo N _____ (Dossier number)

Carte e documenti componenti il fascicolo
(Papers and documents making up the dossier)

Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)

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APPENDIX B

Blank Form of an Index

Direzione generale_____
(Bureau)

Titolo_____
(Main heading)

Classe_____
(Class)

Anno_____
(Year)

Indice delle registrazioni
(Index of registrations)

Parte 1a
(First part)

Persona (Person)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

Parte 2a
(Second part)

Ufficio (Office)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

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APPENDIX D

Blank Form of an Inventory

Direzione generale_____
(Bureau)

Titolo_____
(Main heading)

Classe_____ Anno_____
(Class) (Year)

Sommario dei fascicoli (Summary list of dossiers)	Numero ordinale del fascicolo (Number of dossier)	Annotazioni (Remarks)

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RECORDS ADMINISTRATION CIRCULARS

No. 1. Records Management in the National Recovery Administration, by G. Philip Bauer. Dec. 1942. 7 p.

No. 2. Current Aspects of Records Administration: The Archivist's Concern in Records Administration, by Philip C. Brooks; The Control of Records, by Willard F. McCormick; Scheduling the Disposition of Records, by Robert H. Bahmer; War History and Records Activities, by Harry Venneman. Feb. 1943. 19 p.

No. 3. The Functions of Records Officers in the Federal Government, by Philip C. Brooks. Feb. 1943. 3 p.

No. 4. Records Administration in the Construction Organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by Robert Claus. Mar. 1943. 10 p.

No. 5. The Administration of Current Records in Italian Public Agencies, by Ernst Posner. Nov. 1943. 13 p.

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APPENDIX B

Blank Form of an Index

Direzione generale_____
(Bureau)

Titolo_____ Classe_____ Anno_____
(Main heading) (Class) (Year)

Indice delle registrazioni
(Index of registrations)

Parte 1a
(First part)

Persona (Person)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

Parte 2a
(Second part)

Ufficio (Office)	Oggetto (Content)	Numeri (Numbers)	Rubrica (Letter)
			A
			B
			C

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APPENDIX C

Blank Form of a Dossier Cover

Comune di_____
(Commune of)

Oggetto (Content)

_____

Anno_____
(Year)

Categoria_____ (Main heading)

Classe_____ (Class)

Fascicolo N _____ (Dossier number)

Carte e documenti componenti il fascicolo (Papers and documents making up the dossier)				
Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)	Data e numero (Date and number)

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RECORDS ADMINISTRATION CIRCULARS

No. 1. Records Management in the National Recovery Administration, by G. Philip Bauer. Dec. 1942. 7 p.

No. 2. Current Aspects of Records Administration: The Archivist's Concern in Records Administration, by Philip C. Brooks; The Control of Records, by Willard F. McCormick; Scheduling the Disposition of Records, by Robert H. Bahmer; War History and Records Activities, by Harry Venneman. Feb. 1943. 19 p.

No. 3. The Functions of Records Officers in the Federal Government, by Philip C. Brooks. Feb. 1943. 3 p.

No. 4. Records Administration in the Construction Organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, by Robert Claus. Mar. 1943. 10 p.

No. 5. The Administration of Current Records in Italian Public Agencies, by Ernst Posner. Nov. 1943. 13 p.

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APPENDIX D

Blank Form of an Inventory

Direzione generale_____
(Bureau)

Titolo_____
(Main heading)

Classe_____ Anno_____
(Class) (Year)

Sommario dei fascicoli (Summary list of dossiers)	Numero ordinale del fascicolo (Number of dossier)	Annotazioni (Remarks)

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File NEW
Italy
ARCHIVES - Disposition
Docs

PUBLIC RECORDS UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

By Ernst Posner

This paper was presented at a luncheon conference of members of the staff of the National Archives on May 5, 1943. Out of the wealth of his experience and historical research, Dr. Posner, a former archivist at the Privy State Archives in Berlin and now Adjunct Professor of Archival Administration at the American University, discusses the hazards to which public records in occupied territory are subject and their utilization by the invader. After the destruction of Louvain and the damage done to Rheims during World War I the Germans were forced by public opinion to adopt a policy of protection for cultural resources, including records. How they and others have used the public records of invaded territories for propaganda purposes, for rewarding friends and punishing enemies, for exploiting natural and industrial resources, and in the administration of an occupied country are all interestingly covered. The archival administration of the present German government in Poland, where records have been mobilized and utilized to the fullest, is described in detail. Dr. Posner observes that those who seek to destroy the Nazi regime might do well to consider the emphasis it places on records.--Ed.

As the war has progressed different aspects of the total problem of public records during armed conflict have seemed of major importance. When war clouds began to gather, when European archivists hauled from attics and basements the evacuation boxes of 1914-18, and when large parts of Warsaw and Rotterdam were wiped out by aerial bombardment, the protection of records against the hazards of war was bound to engage the professional interest of American archivists. Later, when it became apparent that Germany's military triumphs were due, in part at least, to thorough utilization of a carefully kept record, while this country's previous war experience had to be wrested from documents inadequately organized and even more inadequately preserved, the importance of the archival function in the war effort was conclusively demonstrated and engrossed the minds of American archivists. We like to believe that the war has entered a new phase in which the liberation of the subjugated countries has become a possibility, and we are beginning to wonder in what condition their records will be when this possibility can be made a reality. Archivists may find it timely, therefore, to take up another aspect of the subject of records and war--that of the effects of military occupation on records. History and whatever information is available on the occupied countries of Europe will help us to learn how records fare at the hands of an invader and the role they play under military occupation.

In dealing with our problem, we shall forego a discussion of medieval and early modern times, during which destruction and spoliation of archives, libraries, and monuments and objects of art were regarded as the natural rights of the invader. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such practices gave way to recognition of the privileged character of a country's scientific, artistic, and other cultural possessions. This development was reflected in certain clauses of the Hague Conventions on the Laws and Customs of War of 1899 and 1907, but to what extent archives could benefit from these clauses was by no means clear. Evacuation to places of safety, therefore, remained the only reliable means of protecting them from destruction or seizure by the conqueror.

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Seldom, however, has it been possible to accomplish anything like complete evacuation, with the result that large quantities of records have had to remain in the invaded countries, exposed to the vicissitudes of war and occupation. Leaving out entirely the effects of artillery and aerial bombardment, danger for records results from the simple fact that most of them consist of paper, which has great potential value for the soldier. American soldiers in Manila and German soldiers in Briey in Lorraine were certainly not the first to discover that records could serve as fuel. During the Easter Rebellion of 1916 the Sinn Feiners, entrenched in the Dublin Public Record Office, considered the records suitable material for barricading the windows and gates of the building; and German forces withdrawing from Cambrai in 1918 found the city archives handy for setting fire to the city hall. Furthermore, it is well known that the occupations of soldiering and of souvenir hunting are not incompatible. A sign posted by the German authorities in the archives of the town of Jarny in Lorraine said frankly and revealingly, "Further pilfering of the archives cabinets is strictly forbidden!"

But the authorities themselves may want to enlist the records in their military effort. We know that well into the nineteenth century cartridges were made of paper. Obviously the invader would not be so nearsighted as to overlook the archives of a conquered country as the source of a much-needed raw material, and not always would he be as considerate as French troops in Vienna in 1809 who confiscated only useless records for their victory fireworks. In more recent times records of occupied territory have been used to replenish not the ammunition but the paper mills of the victor. In the part of Poland occupied by the Austrians during the first World War all useless papers were earmarked for that purpose and their selection was carried out by a number of sergeants who, unfortunately, did not know the Polish language. Some 420,000 pounds of documents were condemned by these experts. Even when in principle the integrity of archives is respected, the buildings erected for them may be used by the invader to house his troops or administrative authorities, with resulting harm to the records. One of the strongest complaints of Belgian archivists was that in 1914 troops were quartered in the state archives of Liege and Namur and that later their administrative quarters, their search rooms, and even their stacks had to be turned over for German offices. The same practice was employed with a vengeance by the American forces in 1919. Office space being scarce in Coblenz and "competition for buildings . . . very bitter," the state archives was operated as a hospital for venereally infected women until May 1920, when the building was restored to its original use, since it "had proved unsatisfactory."

The fact that during the last war, at least, flagrant losses were happily avoided was due to an important development that took place on the part of the Central Powers, who alone, or practically alone, held foreign territory. They learned that protection of archives against military combat action, abuse, and plundering was one of the responsibilities of occupying forces. Not the archives but the monuments of art were the first to be recognized as deserving conservation, and the movement for their protection can be traced back to two specific events, namely the burning of a large part of Louvain, including its famous library, and the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral. Europe had seen no war for 40 years, no extended war for a century, and had acquired a sensitivity to wartime disasters that now is just a historical phenomenon. So violent was the reaction in neutral countries

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that the Germans found it necessary to redeem their country in the eyes of the world by inaugurating "wartime protection of monuments of art." From the fall of 1914, therefore, so-called art officers were attached to the army commands, including those in the military hinterland, and to the governments of occupation and became the official protectors of such monuments in their respective districts.

Wartime protection of records developed in the wake of the protection of monuments. From the beginning of 1915 archives in occupied France and Belgium were methodically visited by experts from the staffs of German archival agencies, and a system of protective measures, including evacuation of endangered archives to places of safety, was inaugurated. The most elaborate set-up was provided for the Government General at Warsaw. After the city had fallen in 1915 the Archives Administration of the Imperial Government General was established. It was headed by Dr. Warschauer, a German archivist of excellent reputation, and staffed with 18 persons, among them three German and two Polish archivists. The German administration took charge of the great Warsaw archives centers, made the records accessible, concentrated records left behind by the fleeing Russians, passed on the disposal of useless papers, inspected the local archives, and carried on, in short, most of the functions of a modern archives administration. Warschauer proved a humane and considerate chief, willing, for instance, to renounce direct control of the Main Archives of Ancient Documents because its director, Wierzbowski, could boast more years of service than he and, in addition, the title of a Russian excellency. The tribute paid to Warschauer by a Polish archivist after the Germans had left is noteworthy: "Justice compels us to acknowledge that the German administration has saved many an archives establishment from destruction and spoliation. For, in spite of a certain bias that could be readily understood in a German, our archives had a true and successful protector in the person of Warschauer."

It seems that during the present war a system of records protection, similar to that of 1915, has been established in a number of German-occupied countries. In the Netherlands there functions a German Archives Office, a German archivist has been made the professional expert of the high command in Paris, and Belgian and Norwegian archives are also most probably under some protective regime. 3

Even though protection of the records of occupied territory had to be acknowledged by the conqueror as a kind of moral obligation, this did not mean that he would fail to use it to grind his own ax at the same time. The Germans not only advertised their protective measures widely to impress neutral visitors but also exploited their unlimited access to foreign archives to implement certain research programs dear to them. This was especially true of the Warsaw archives, which contained material ceded a century ago by Prussia and to which they had been denied access by the Russians. The German Archives Administration set out immediately to arrange these records and to publish inventories of certain groups, and the plan was that, after the war, the Administration would live on in the form of a German historical institute whose members would enjoy great privileges in the Warsaw archives. Similarly, during the Rhineland occupation the French 8th Army interested itself in the State Archives of Speyer and printed an inventory of all French records preserved there. That the population of the occupied territory had

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not believe in the unselfishness of the protective efforts is not surprising. They frequently considered them nothing more than steps toward the future annexation of the country by the generous protector.

As we have seen, problems of the preservation of records have come to the attention of the invader only very recently, but this does not mean that he did not appreciate their potential value much earlier. To the statesmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the archives of the enemy were the arcanum arcanorum that contained information on his secret policies, his resources, and his administrative techniques; hence, getting hold of them, especially the archives of the foreign office, was the urgent desire of the invader. The whole technique of seizing a country's foreign archives and using them for purposes of propaganda may be illustrated by an early example from Prussian history. From copies of diplomatic correspondence, obtained through a spy in Dresden, Frederick the Great learned in the summer of 1756 that a great coalition was forming against him and that Saxony, a country in a strategic position, was the center of the intrigues. Following his policy of dealing rather than receiving the first blow, he invaded Saxony in the midst of peace, solemnly proclaiming that he came as a friend and had no offensive designs against its sovereign, the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony. When Dresden was occupied, the Queen-Electress, who had remained in the palace, was required to deliver the keys to the electoral archives but was allowed to affix her seals to the doors. The next day Major von Wangenheim, the officer on duty, received orders to remove the seals and to seize the secret correspondence with the Russian and Austrian Governments. From the chapel where she had been praying the Queen was hurriedly summoned. She placed herself in front of the door and protested: "Major! What are you going to do? You want to enter this office that the King-Elector, my Lord, has left to my care. If you want to do that, you may take me along as well." Wangenheim insisted that he had to obey orders, and as the Queen stepped nearer and took his hand, he kissed hers "in greatest submission and in strict accordance with the ceremonial of the Saxonian and Austrian courts." This pretty rococo scene ended with the Queen's giving in. Her seals were removed, the Prussians entered the office, the records were segregated and bundled, and, with an accompanying checklist, they were sent to Berlin where a counselor of the foreign office used them for the Memoir on the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna and Saxony and on Their Dangerous Designs Against H. M. the King of Prussia.

No other action of the King, not even his invasion of Saxony, was so generally condemned by neutral Europe as was his forcing of the Dresden archives. The Prussian Foreign Office felt that public opinion should be enlightened and obtained the services of a university jurisprudent, who prepared a pamphlet that was published in November 1756 under the title, Letters From a Father to His Son on the Sanctity of the Archives. In these letters the old man concedes to the youngster, who is imbibing law at a university, that in general archives are inviolable and even impart some of the majesty of the sovereign to their custodian, the archivist. This axiom, however, does not hold good for the case of the Dresden archives in which, he says, the King was not only justified in seizing the documents but obliged to do so in the interest of his people.

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It is hardly necessary to stress the similarity between the technique of Frederick the Great in the use of propaganda and that employed in 1914 and in 1939 and 1940. The Belgian Documents, 1905-14, published during the first World War, and the German White Books Nos. 3 and 4 were wholly or partly based on archival material found in the invaded countries and played up in order to justify German policy before the German people and the world.

To mold public opinion inside the conquered country an invader may find it good policy to punish unfriendly elements and to reward worthy friends, and this again may call for the utilization of records. When during the American Civil War Union troops entered New Orleans, General Butler discovered "a list of persons who had contributed to the support of the Confederacy, and at once levied upon them for the support of the poor." Although in 1939 and 1940 the Gestapo brought along its own well-assorted records to the invaded countries, the Nazis undoubtedly also consulted those of the indigenous authorities to lay their hands on anti-German elements. They did so, at any rate, to reward Belgians of Flemish descent who in 1917 had helped to carry out the wholly illegal separation of the Walloniun and Flemish parts of the country and had otherwise actively cooperated with them. Under a decree of September 6, 1940, which solemnly proclaimed that "Wrong must be righted," such Belgians were granted reparation for all damages to property or honor that they had suffered from their countrymen. Information needed to determine these damages was to be obtained from the archives of the Belgian Ministry of Justice.

As against such sporadic use for specific purposes, public records must become the continuous source of information for the regime of occupation if it takes over part or all of the administration of the occupied territory. To determine the role that records will play in this case, it seems necessary to outline briefly the customary procedure with respect to the treatment of an occupied country. Military occupation, although it does not destroy the legitimate owner's sovereignty over territory lost to the enemy, gives to the latter carte blanche as to its government and imposes upon him solely the obligation to restore and maintain, so far as possible, public order and public life. A famous German professor of international law once expressed the German viewpoint as follows: "In principle, the military authority can do what it chooses in enemy territory; it is limited by humanity and culture, not by right." At any rate, as an effect of occupation, all the functions of the legitimate government pass into the hands of the conqueror, who may employ what agencies he sees fit to carry them out. Theoretically, nothing can prevent him from abolishing with a stroke of his pen the administrative and judicial machinery of the occupied country and replacing it by civil or military machinery of his own. In practice, however, the invader will not consider this to his advantage since it involves him in administrative and judicial detail with which the native officials are much better equipped to cope. Unless special circumstances prevail, therefore, he will appoint a civil or military governor to exercise the prerogatives of the former chief executive and the legislature and to administer such essential services as policing. He will further create effective supervision of the central and provincial machinery by appointing his own nationals to head or control it. Members of the judiciary, on the other hand, and of the lower administrative and the local agencies he will leave in office, if for the sake of their

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countrymen they are willing or if they can be forced to serve, subjecting them, of course, to supervision and demanding an oath of loyalty. German policy, for example, has lately aimed at obtaining the greatest possible cooperation of native authorities, and its success has been commensurate with the number of Quisling elements among them and the amount of terror that could be brought to bear on the rest. Paragraph V of the proclamation of June 20, 1940, regulating the future regime of Belgium and occupied France, says explicitly: "State and municipal authorities, police and schools must function as before. . . . Their heads are responsible to the forces of occupation for their loyal behavior."

By thus working through native authorities, it might seem that an invader, if versed in the language of the occupied country, need not be greatly concerned about the record of the past as preserved in the archives. This, however, is not the case. Since he creates new law and does not do so in a vacuum but on the basis of existing law, and since he must control the application of old and new law by the native authorities, he must interest himself in legislative and administrative precedents. Thus, in inaugurating social security legislation in Belgium during World War I, the Germans had to make use of the archives of the Belgian ministries. Similarly, the control officers who were delegated to serve in the departments could obviously not avoid studying the records if they wanted to make their control effective. It is only natural that in the normal course of affairs, the necessity for consulting records is not expressly mentioned, but the degree to which the invader depends on the records becomes quite clear in isolated cases where cooperation is denied by the natives. Take the case of the deportation of unemployed Belgian workers in 1917. Since the municipalities refused to furnish such workers, the Germans were forced to act directly. In order to act directly, they needed the records on unemployment from the municipal archives and these the Belgians refused to hand over because it would have meant "furnishing weapons against their own children." Efforts to seize the records were, in most cases, in vain. Workers consequently had to be selected at random and the result was that of the persons deported as many as 50 percent were either already gainfully employed or unfit for work; thus, from the beginning the success of the whole measure was jeopardized. Authorities in the countries now occupied do not dare oppose the Germans the way the Belgians did, but in the Netherlands patriots have struck at "documentary nerve centers" to hamper the enemy-controlled machinery in carrying out the conscription of labor. According to a recent report, on March 27, 1943, persons "disguised in police uniforms" destroyed the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Amsterdam and with it population registers and other records of the greatest importance. The archives of the Headquarters of the German-sponsored Netherlands Labor Service at Heide Park near Doorn suffered the same fate.

To what extent a regime of occupation must interest itself in the records, even if not attempting to run the country through machinery of its own, is further illustrated by American experience. During the brief period of outright occupation of Spanish possessions preceding the Treaty of Paris of 1898 the practice was followed of replacing the heads of agencies by American officers but of continuing all other Spanish officials willing to serve. Many of them, however, sailed for home after destroying or removing

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part of their archives "with the deliberate purpose of preventing the Americans from finding upon their occupation any important documents." The records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs reveal many relevant cases of this kind. In Cuba, for example, administration of the mines proved "an entangled legacy" to be "unraveled with great labor, time and expenses," because the general register of the mines had disappeared, and without this book no exact idea of the mineral richness of the country could be obtained nor was it possible to determine with accuracy the legal standing of each mine. The consequences were reported to be "truly lamentable."

The role of records becomes vastly more important if the invader must take over the entire burden of government because the native authorities have fled. In that case the effectiveness of his rule will depend on his experience in administration and especially in military administration, his command of languages, the greater or lesser complexity of the economic and social structure of the occupied country and, finally, on his ability to get at and skillfully to use the records of the former government. All these factors contributed toward making the Austrian military government of Serbia in 1916-18 a noteworthy success. Some of the country reconquered from the Turks, the so-called military frontier, had been under military rule until 1881 and had served as a first-rate school of military government for the army; many officers and officials of the Hapsburg monarchy spoke the languages of the Slavic peoples; Serbia, the country to be administered, was almost exclusively agricultural in character, and, last but not least, clever use was made of archives left behind by the fleeing Serbians. At the beginning of occupation an Austrian commission, headed by Col. Hugo Kerchnawe, had taken charge of all non-evacuated archives, and when, in July 1916, the same Kerchnawe became chief of staff to the governor, he was fully informed on the archival material available for the administration and exploitation of the country. Thus, to take mining as an example again, the archives of the Bureau of Mines were diligently and successfully used to determine what war-essential minerals could be obtained from Serbian mines, regardless of whether the mines had been recently exploited or abandoned for years because of unproductiveness.

The great importance of the records becomes fully evident if, where the native authorities have fled or offer passive resistance, their archives, too, are unavailable to the invader. Confronted with the task of administering a technologically advanced area and stirred by the desire or necessity of exploiting it, he finds himself in serious difficulty. On January 10, 1923, France and Belgium announced that they would send into the Ruhr district a commission of engineers to supervise the Rheno-Westfalian Coal Trust, which was to have access to mines and factories as well as to statistics, accounts, and records. Late in the evening of January 9 the leading men of the mining industry, Kirdorff, Thyssen, Stinnes, and others, assembled in Düsseldorf, the administrative capital of the industry, and the first defensive step on which they decided was to send the trust's archives to Hamburg and to have them followed by the staff. Of the great difficulties with which the Inter-Allied Commission was faced as a result of this measure, there cannot be the slightest doubt. State and municipal authorities, too, as part of their policy of noncooperation, developed a clever technique of hiding and removing their records. So obvious became the role of records in a highly complex and industrialized society that, in one case at least, the Commission tried its hands

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at the same game. To arouse the population of Bochum against the city authorities it deprived them of their offices and records, hoping that the citizens would hold the authorities responsible for the ensuing hardships.

As pointed out, even where native agencies continue to function, certain sectors of the administration of occupied territory, such as policing it, controlling and perfecting the transportation system, and granting passports, the invader will consider so important for his safety that he will entrust them only to his own agencies; and these, accordingly, will not only use but also produce records. In Memphis, Tenn., during the Civil War, for instance, "an extensive system of registration was enforced," and in German-occupied Belgium during World War I lists of all male inhabitants of military age were compiled by the authorities. The record-creating activity of the invader naturally assumes greater proportions as he takes over a greater share in the administration of the country, especially if he is faced with the lack of appropriate records. In this respect Austrian military government in Serbia may be cited again, because there the extremely record-minded chief of staff inaugurated the collection of vital statistics on a country-wide scale. For, as Kerchnawe in his contribution to the Carnegie Economic and Social History of the World War says, "one cannot administer a country unless one knows how to obtain adequate statistical data."

When the military situation changes, however, when the invader feels that the days of his rule are numbered, from being a protector, a user, and a creator of records, he will turn to evacuating or destroying the record of his regime. Beginning on October 11, 1918, the German authorities in Belgium started removing or burning their archives. Only a small part of them was left behind but enough to assist the great scholar Henri Pirenne in writing the history of the occupation and to elicit from him the following expression of admiration: "Examination of their archives shows an order and a system that are superb. One is overwhelmed by the number of specialized folders that have been put at the disposal of the administration, and by the preciseness of the information they contain."

We have followed the archives of an invaded country down to the moment when the invader's own archives become the source for the history of the invasion. Nothing has been said about the archives of Poland during the second World War because the abnormal situation created by the Nazis, necessarily reflected in the archival sphere, calls for separate consideration. The regime that has been established in Poland is meant to be its final form of government, not just a temporary military occupation. As a matter of fact, the army does not participate in administering or policing the country, which is left to civilians or SS men (Schutz-Staffeln), respectively. All agencies of the "former Polish state" have been abolished, and a Government General of Poland has been established at Crakow to serve as "the organized unit of action that . . . will guarantee in this area the sovereignty of the Fuehrer, and thereby that of the German people, for all times to come." The governor, directly under the Fuehrer, is assisted by two secretaries of state. One of them is the Secretary of State for Public Safety. He is also the proxy of the governor, the Higher SS and Police Leader, and may receive direct orders from the Chief of the German Police, Heinrich Himmler. A second secretary of state controls the administration of the country through some 12 bureaus

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and a number of special offices. One of the latter is the Archives Administration of the Government General, headed by Dr. Erich Randt, formerly director of the State Archives at Breslau, a man well read in Eastern European history and in full command of the Polish language. His office, successor of the Polish archives administration, supervises the regional archives offices (Archivämter) in the 5 districts into which the country has been divided.

Easily the most important of the regional offices is the Archives Office of the District of Warsaw, which is under the very capable Dr. Erich Keise, an archivist of the Privy State Archives at Berlin. It controls the rich central archives of the state, or what is left of them, for during the seige of the city, almost the entire holdings of the Archives of Public Instruction, somewhat less than a third of the contents of the Archives of Finance, and the greater part of the records of the Statistical Office were destroyed, the bulk of the records of the Foreign Office was set afire or evacuated by the Poles, and after the fall of Warsaw, all the military records of the Polish state were confiscated by the Chief of the German Military Archives. Basically intact are the Main Archives of Ancient Documents, now called simply the Main Archives, the Archives of Ancient Documents, now called the Archives of the Interior, and the Archives of Modern Documents. Immediately after the fall of the city, all noncurrent and current documentary materials that were found piled up in gutted and windowless offices were taken into custody and arranged and listed with the cooperation of the Warsaw Archives Office. Those of prospective use to the Government General were sent to Crakow, those apparently inactive were concentrated and set up as the Modern Archives, and with them were merged some 8,000 bundles of the former Archives of Modern Documents.

The state archives in the provinces and local, semipublic, and private archives are controlled by the archives office of the district in which they are located. Many of the state archives, central as well as provincial, can boast extensive and valuable accessions, since not only state agencies but also cultural and educational institutions, such as the Academy of Sciences, universities, and schools of agriculture, commerce, and mining, have been abolished and their records have been confiscated. Some archives of ecclesiastical authorities and noble families have met the same fate. Taking in such archives did not create a housing problem because the very process of liquidation made office and stack space available for archival purposes. Thus, by the simple means of suppressing the Warsaw School of Business Administration, the Modern Archives could be conveniently accommodated, and the old National Museum now affords quarters for the remnants of the Archives of Finance. A truly ingenious solution! Attention has been given, of course, to recovering records that might have been retained by former civil servants and other employees. In accordance with a decree of January 17, 1940, they must deliver all records and other property of the former state and of organizations and institutions or face unlimited prison terms and fines.

The German Archives Administration, finally, has not overlooked the task of collecting nonarchival material relating to the war. A decree of May 28, 1940, stated that "the historical importance of the German constructive work in the East requires that . . . the documents that accompany the events be carefully preserved and collected as the permanent witnesses of German

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cultural planning and creating." All German authorities in Poland have been ordered, therefore, to send eight samples of printed documents, proclamations, posters, drawings, still pictures, and so on, to the Archives Administration in Crakow.

It is obvious that in administering the Polish archives the Germans have gone considerably beyond what has been considered legitimate on the part of an invader. They have established the tightest, most thoroughly organized, and most active system of protection and utilization of records of which we know. That they have done it is evidence of the importance they assign to records in their regime, and those who want to destroy it may do well to heed a lesson that is taught by old hands at the game.

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FILE NEW ITALY ARCHIVES DOCS

THE PROTECTION OF FEDERAL RECORDS AGAINST HAZARDS OF WAR 1/

By Collas G. Harris

When Miss Arbaugh first asked me to take part in this evening's program, she suggested I discuss the work of the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources. Since most of us here, however, are interested primarily in records of the Federal Government, I want to confine my remarks about the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources to that subject and will not undertake to discuss what it is doing about museum materials, works of art, library holdings, or historic buildings, or to describe its work in preparing long-range plans for the enrichment and better utilization of the country's cultural resources. But I do want to give you as complete a picture as possible of the whole problem of protecting Federal records against the hazards of war and of the services that will be available to you in providing such protection for the records of your own agency.

This war is the first in which it has been possible for the enemy—and, let us hope, for us—to wreak serious damage hundreds and even thousands of miles behind the fighting lines. Until recent weeks every day's dispatches from London gave us an impressive picture of the destructive power of the bombing plane. Libraries, museums, and government offices have been smashed along with homes and docks and factories. There is no ground for assurance that we are immune from similar destruction here. Those who realize how essential a part records play in the day-by-day administration of the Government and in the prosecution of the war and how important a part of our cultural resources they are must feel a deep sense of responsibility for their effective protection in the face of these dangers.

Many of you have seen a letter of January 12, 1942, from Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Chairman of the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, which was sent to the heads of all Federal agencies and of the principal bureaus and divisions. This letter attempted to define the existing state of military hazard and to outline a recommended course of action for the protection of materials of cultural, scientific, and historic importance. Shortly afterwards, you may have received a letter of February 7 from the Archivist of the United States, tendering the services of The National Archives in measures for the protection of Federal records. Still more recently you have probably learned of the preparation by the Public Buildings Administration of a code for the protection of public buildings and their contents, which will include records among the objects of its concern. I suspect that by now most of you anticipate that the next move

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1/ This paper was presented by Mr. Harris, Executive Officer of The National Archives and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, at a meeting of the Federal Records Conference, April 28, 1942.

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will be the appointment of a Coordinator of Activities for the Protection of Federal Records.

The situation is not as complicated as it sounds, however, and the three agencies concerned have quite different functions in dealing with this problem. The Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources grew out of informal meetings, beginning in December 1940, among the heads of Federal institutions having the custody of cultural materials and interested persons outside the Government. It was formally established by the National Resources Planning Board in March 1941, with the responsibility of developing plans and promoting measures for the better conservation, wider availability, and more effective use of the cultural resources of the country. Coming into existence on the eve of war, the Committee naturally accepted as its first task the formulation of plans for the protection of cultural resources against the dangers that the impending conflict might bring. A memorandum of September 16, 1941, issued by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget at the request of the President, gave the Committee the specific responsibility of preparing plans for the protection of materials of cultural, scientific, or historic importance in the possession of agencies of the Federal Government. In the execution of this request, the Committee made a careful study of British and European experience, sought expert military and technical advice, and conducted a detailed survey of records, books, manuscripts, museum objects, and works of art in the possession of Federal agencies in Washington. On the basis of the information thus obtained, the Committee prepared as a part of its recommendations estimates of the nature and amount of bomb-resisting construction that would be needed to afford proper protection to the more valuable Government holdings.

The Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources is a planning agency, not an action agency, and once it had developed its recommendations for protective construction, they were turned over to the Public Buildings Administration on October 15, 1941, for its consideration and possible execution. Lack of available funds prevented the construction at that time of the recommended shelters, and upon the outbreak of war a few weeks later, it was necessary for the Committee to formulate another set of plans to provide for the effective protection of important materials without reliance upon bomb-resisting shelters. These were the plans that were communicated to all Federal agencies in Dr. Leland's letter of January 12, 1942.

Shortly after the outbreak of war State committees on conservation of cultural resources were established throughout the country. They are in a position to render services to field agencies of the Federal Government similar to those given agencies in Washington by the National Committee.

The Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources had been thinking for some time in terms of a protective program that would be financed and coordinated by some central agency. The logical agency was obviously the

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Public Buildings Administration, since the protection of records cannot be dissociated from the protection of the buildings in which they are housed, and since the task of arranging for space outside Washington to which records could be evacuated would also be a normal function of the Public Buildings Administration.

This fact was recognized in a letter of January 12, 1942, from the President to the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, of which the Public Buildings Administration is a constituent part, requesting that agency to prepare plans and drafts of appropriate legislation for a protective program. The President directed that the program should include materials in Federal buildings as well as the buildings themselves and specifically mentioned records.

I would prefer that a representative of the Public Buildings Administration give the details of that agency's plans, but since Mr. Graf, who is a member of the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, and I have assisted in preparing the sections of the Public Buildings Administration's code on air-raid protection dealing with records and other materials, perhaps I can give you a general picture. The Public Buildings Administration appointed an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee to draw up a code outlining protective measures that should be taken for activities, buildings, personnel, and records and other materials. Mr. Thompson, our presiding officer tonight, is chairman of that Committee. Chapter X of this code deals with the protection of materials and is based principally on the plans developed by the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources. The measures to be taken, as established by the code, depend on the importance of the activities of an agency in the war effort and the degree of danger from enemy attack existing at a given place and time. The individual agency is responsible for carrying out all measures except those involving construction; the Public Buildings Administration undertakes essential construction and provides funds for the protective measures undertaken by the individual agencies. This does not mean, of course, that the Public Buildings Administration will put up a bombproof shelter for every agency that wants one or microfilm all the records of the Federal Government. What it will be able to do will necessarily be limited by the available funds and materials and the necessity of doing first things first. An initial appropriation to the Public Buildings Administration of $12,500,000 to enable it to get the protective program under way has passed both Houses of Congress and is now in conference. 2/

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The agency that has the most immediate interest in all Federal records is, of course, The National Archives. Certain measures for the protection of records require its approval, such as the transfer of records to the Archives Building, the microfilming of records if subsequent disposal of the originals is contemplated, or the disposal of useless records, which

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2/ The act containing this appropriation (Public, No. 528, 77th Cong.) was approved by the President April 28, 1942.

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may be necessary to provide adequate space for the safekeeping of more important records. In all other measures to insure the physical safety and the integrity of records of the Federal Government the Archivist of the United States has a direct interest.

A staff comittee was established in The National Archives on December 8, 1941, "to make recommendations to the Archivist regarding the protection of the National Archives Building and its contents, including personnel, and of records of the Federal Government in general against the hazards of war." The National Archives has on its staff specialists in the appraisal, packing, storage, and microfilming of paper records and in the care of photographs, microfilms, motion pictures, and sound recordings. The services of these specialists are available to all agencies of the Government that may desire assistance in planning for the protection of their records. The National Archives Building is probably the most nearly bomb-resisting Federal building in Washington, and direct assistance can often be given by the transfer of records to the Archives.

The set-up, then, is that the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources is a planning committee in the Executive Office of the President to formulate general plans for the protection of materials of cultural, scientific, and historic importance; the Public Buildings Administration in this instance is an action agency to make working plans for the protection of all Federal property and execute them or finance their execution; The National Archives has legal responsibilities in connection with certain types of protective measures and is in a position to give technical advice and assistance in others. Perhaps I have spent too much time in describing the activities of these three agencies in connection with the protection of records, but I have felt that a clear understanding of their respective functions on the part of the records officers of the various Federal agencies is a matter of importance.

Many of you, I know, have already familiarized yourselves with much of the material that has been published on the protection of records, and others will want to do so. The basic document with which you will want to become thoroughly familiar is the code on air-raid protection for Federal buildings to be issued by the Public Buildings Administration, as this will provide you with the general regulations affecting the protection of Federal records. The best technical treatment of the problem is The Care of Records in a National Emergency, prepared by two committees of the Society of American Archivists and published as Bulletin No. 3 of The National Archives. The Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources has had a large reprint of this bulletin made, and copies are available here tonight for any of you who are interested. A more recent and more general publication is a handbook entitled The Protection of Cultural Resources Against the Hazards of War, prepared by the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources. Copies will be available within the next few days and may be obtained from my office. This handbook and The Care of Records in a National Emergency cover most of the problems you will need to face, though if you want to pursue the subject further, both of them have rather extensive bibliographies. Though protective construction

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will be primarily a responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration, you will probably be interested in familiarizing yourselves with the general possibilities of construction and of physical alterations of the storage space as measures for the protection of records. Here again there is a considerable literature, of which the most authoritative and useful publications are those of the Office of Civilian Defense and the War Department. Two of them, Protective Construction and Glass and Glass Substitutes, are of special pertinence in connection with the protection of records. Finally, everyone responsible for the protection of Federal records ought to be familiar with the general policy letter of January 12, 1942, from the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources, and with the two documents that describe the assistance available from The National Archives, the Archivist's letter of February 7, 1942, to all Federal agencies and the Manual of Information About The National Archives for Government Officials.

Even after you have talked to all the people on the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources and the experts in the Public Buildings Administration and The National Archives and have read all the pamphlets and letters I have mentioned, you will still have a big batch of records on your hands and an uneasy feeling that they may be bombed tonight, and you may still be wondering just what ought to be done next. So perhaps we may spend a few minutes on this point. It all boils down to four major steps:

1. Find out what important records you have.

2. Determine their relative safety where they are.

3. Decide what protective measures are essential and are best adapted to each group of important records that are in danger and form these measures into an integrated and carefully thought out protective program.

4. Carry out the program.

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These sound easier than they are, for there are serious difficulties in the way of the formulation and execution of a very effective program for the protection of the records of any Federal agency.

To take the first step, finding out what important records you have, it will be necessary to survey the holdings of your agency and classify them on two bases: use and importance. Some records you will find are in daily use and have to remain available in offices or other working space; others are consulted occasionally and must remain available, but in storage if necessary; still others are no longer needed for administrative use and can be placed in dead storage. On the basis of importance, some records are of very great importance indeed; some are important but not indispensable; others have or will have when their current use is ended little or no importance. The National Archives, I am sure, will be glad to consult with you on any appraisal problems.

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Some agencies seem to think that when the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources or The National Archives speaks of "important" records only things like the Declaration of Independence or letters signed by George Washington are meant. Let me emphasize that every agency has important records. A file of records is important if it is essential to the conduct of the business of the agency, if it guarantees the rights or property of individuals or establishes the rights or property of the Government, or if it contributes significantly to an understanding of the policies and operations of the agency. A crude but fairly workable test is to imagine that the enemy has landed on Rehoboth Beach and the Army has ordered your agency out of Washington immediately. Suppose only one or two or three trucks are available to move your records and all those left over are to be burned to keep them out of the enemy's hands. In such an imaginary case, what records would you move? Those you would select are the ones that for one or another of the reasons I have mentioned you consider most important, and those are the ones that should receive the maximum possible protection in the situation we are actually facing.

Almost all Federal agencies have made a survey of their records such as I have described in filling out the questionnaires about materials in their possession sent out by the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources in September 1941. If the information sent in by your agency is not immediately available to you, the completed questionnaires may be consulted in the files of the Committee.

The next question is to decide how much danger your records are in now. Nobody knows, of course, but the best information available would indicate that if they are within 100 miles of either coast or are in large industrial cities or near important military objectives within 300 miles of either coast or border, there is quite a good chance that they will be bombed. The Public Buildings Administration will from time to time in the future proclaim that a specific state of hazard—moderate, dangerous, or extreme—exists with respect to Federal property in given locations. Such a warning will, of course, officially govern the application of protective measures. The Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources will also advise from time to time on the hazards faced by materials in the sphere of its interests.

The danger to which a file of records is exposed depends not only on the likelihood of its being bombed but also on the building and area within the building in which it is located. Surveys of all Federal buildings are being made by the Public Buildings Administration to determine the degree of protection afforded and the best shelter areas within each building. Careful use should be made of these surveys by custodians of records in working out their protective programs.

When a clear picture has been obtained of the groups of records in the custody of any agency in terms of relative importance, frequency of use, location, quantities, and degrees of hazards, it is possible to select the particular means of protection best suited for each group. What are these means or methods of protection?

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1. The building in which the records are housed can be reinforced to lessen the likelihood of penetration by incendiary bombs and to minimize the effects of near misses by high-explosive bombs.

2. Fire precautions can be increased; implements for dealing with incendiary bombs can be provided; and constant day and night vigilance can be maintained to combat incendiary bombs.

3. The records can be removed to safer parts of the building.

4. They can be transferred to The National Archives.

5. They can be evacuated from Washington.

6. They can be microfilmed.

Measures of the first two types, structural protection and fire protection, will not ordinarily be the responsibility of records custodians, and records will benefit simply from the general precautions that are taken for the protection of the building itself and its occupants and contents. Hence I am not going to discuss these except to call your attention again to the extreme importance of extraordinary precautions against fire in any building housing a large quantity of records.

The other four measures--removal to safer space within the building, transfer to The National Archives, evacuation, and microfilming--will ordinarily be the responsibility of records custodians, and I do want to talk a little about them; but instead of taking them up one by one, I want to go back to the classifications of records on the basis of use and importance that we talked about earlier and attempt to suggest the measures best suited to each type of record.

Your records that are in use every day are all obviously of considerable importance for the transaction of current business if for no other purpose, but the very fact that they are being used constantly makes it difficult to give them any special protection other than the general protection given all the contents of the building. If they are indispensable records they ought to be microfilmed, provided you can get equipment and the physical form and arrangement of the records are such as to make microfilming practical. One or more copies of the film ought to be deposited in The National Archives or in a safe depository away from Washington for security. Microfilm equipment is precious now, and it should not be used for records of slight importance--there will be little enough equipment to use even on records of the very highest importance. 96

Records subject only to occasional use may have widely varying degrees of permanent importance. Many of them will have little value after they have become completely noncurrent. It is probably best simply to leave such records where they are, or even to move them from the safer parts of the building to the less safe in order to make room for more important records. Other records among those used occasionally may have

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permanent importance as a record of the agency's activities and policies. They should be moved into the safest areas of the building remaining after shelter areas for personnel have been set aside. The surveys made for the Public Buildings Administration and technical advice from that agency will assist you in selecting the parts of the building offering the safest storage. A few occasionally used records may be of the very highest importance. If their use is relatively frequent, you may have to keep them in your present building, in the safest space available and with the best protection possible. If the nature and frequency of use of the records permit, however, they ought to be removed. One possibility is to transfer them to The National Archives, where highly bomb-resistant storage is available and where service on the records can be given by the Archives staff or, in some instances, by members of the agency's own staff. Another is to send them to a field office of the agency located in the interior of the country, where it may be practical to continue any essential use of the records, or to any other safe space outside of the District of Columbia in which arrangements can be made for service on the records.

The noncurrent records, those seldom if ever consulted in the administration of current business, constitute a vast quantity, and for them adequate protection can be more easily provided. If records of this group have outlived their administrative usefulness and have no permanent legal or research value or are duplicated elsewhere, the thing to do is to initiate disposal proceedings to get rid of them. Disposal will free space and facilities for the protection of more important records, will aid the paper salvage campaign, and in general will do much to lessen the headaches of records administration.

More important noncurrent records ought, of course, to receive special protection. If there is sufficient reasonably safe space left in their present building after provision has been made for personnel shelter areas and for the storage of important semicurrent records, they can be placed there. This will not often be the case, however, and it will be well to plan for their evacuation, now or later. The Public Buildings Administration has made a survey of available storage space in Federal buildings in safe areas not too remote from Washington that can be used for this purpose. A quantity of very usable space has been found, and evacuation of records to these Federal buildings will not be too difficult to arrange and carry out. If the records have permanent value, transfer to The National Archives may be possible and may offer a better solution than evacuation.

Noncurrent records that are of the very highest legal, research, or historic importance ought to be moved to safety <u>now</u>—either to The National Archives or to buildings outside Washington and remote from military objectives. On the whole, I think transfer to the Archives is the better policy for records of this description. They will be small in quantity, and it will be possible to provide storage for them in the safest areas of the National Archives Building. The professional care that they will receive and the complete protection from such normal hazards as fire, insect pests, rodents, and dampness more than overbalance the advantages of evacuation from the city. Especially is this

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true when the bomb-resisting construction of the National Archives Building is considered on the one hand and the many dangers incident to packing and shipping out of the city are considered on the other. If a decided worsening of the military situation should later make evacuation essential, the removal of these records will have been facilitated by their previous transfer to The National Archives, as that agency is specially prepared to handle the problem.

At this stage of the game the records officer of any agency knows his problems thoroughly and has decided what protective measures, if any, will be taken for each group of records in his care. Now comes the job of working out from the decisions he has reached an integrated and detailed plan for the protection of the records of his agency. He must add up the quantity of records that will need to be filmed, calculate the number and types of cameras, readers, and other equipment and the quantity of film that will be needed and compute the total cost. He must calculate the amount and kinds of storage that will be needed for records he plans to remove from Washington and the number and capacity of the trucks that will be needed to move them. The size, type, and number of containers that will be needed for their shipment must be determined and their cost calculated. He must get together the data that will be needed for his requests for the transfer of records to The National Archives or for authority to dispose of them. He must arrange for all files and volumes that will be moved or given other special protection to be clearly marked and identified so that the completed plans can be executed without delay. Personnel to carry out the plans must be selected, trained, and assigned to definite tasks.

It is perhaps unnecessary to describe further the preparation of final plans, as the problems will be different for each agency; but I do want to emphasize two things:

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1. It takes time, and a lot of it, and a great deal of very laborious effort to work out all the necessary details. Plans should have been completed for every agency by now. If they have not been completed for your own agency, push them hard. A satisfactory protective program cannot be improvised after bombs begin to fall.

2. Plans should include not only the records of the Washington office of each agency but of its field offices as well. Though most of the very important records of Federal agencies are to be found in Washington, many field records have great value, and they are often exposed to even greater hazards than records in Washington. It is essential that field records be provided for in all protective programs.

If your plans have been carefully prepared on the basis of a thorough study of the problem, executing them should be the easiest part of the job. If you come to the Public Buildings Administration with a specific request for funds, are able to show just how the money will be spent, and can justify the expenditure in terms of the importance of the material to be protected, I venture to say that you will get the money you have to have promptly. If you come to the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources or The National Archives with a specific technical problem, I

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think we can get you the answer immediately. If you come to The National Archives with a specific proposal for the transfer or disposal of records as part of a protective program, it will be handled with the utmost expedition. The Public Buildings Administration, The National Archives, and the Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources are ready and eager to help in every way possible, but until problems have been clearly defined and plans definitely worked out there is not a great deal they can do. The real responsibility for the protection of records of the Federal Government rests where it should, on the people that know those records best—the records officers of the individual agencies.

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