

acc 10000/145/453

MUSEO NAZIONALE - SUPERINTENDENT OF MONUMENTS

NOV. 1943 - AUG. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.F.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA - 103

8 August 1944

SUBJECT: Printing of Guide Book for Royal Palace of Caserta.

TO : P. W. B., Naples.

1. One of the suggested functions of a Regional Fine Arts Officer is to make available for the Allied Forces, concise and correct guide books in English for outstanding historical monuments in occupied territory. It is the belief that such books will secure the cooperation of soldiers in safeguarding the monuments.

2. There have been many requests and there is an urgent need for such a guide book for the Royal Palace of Caserta. To this end, Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Italian Superintendent of Monuments for Campania, has written a brief "Historical and Architectural Guide to the Royal Palace of Caserta". This has been proof-read and approved by the undersigned.

3. It is the intention of Dr. Molajoli, who is financing the costs, to print 10,000 copies to be sold at 30 Lire. Any profits will be applied to a fund for the benefit of needy employees of the Superintendency of Monuments. It is believed that 350 kg. of paper will be needed.

4. It is strongly urged that permission be granted to print this needed guide book and that the necessary paper be released.

For the Regional Commissioner:

1781

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA - 104

8 August 1944

SUBJECT: Derequisition of Apartment.

TO : Town Major, Naples.

1. Due to destruction by bombing last summer, Dr. Giorgio Rosi, Royal Superintendent of Monuments for Campanis, was deprived of his living quarters in the Royal Palace of Naples. He moved to a two room suite in the apartment of Signora Constantino, 167 Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

2. While on official duties at the Ministry in Rome last fall, he was blocked behind the German lines and has only now returned to Naples to resume his official capacity.

3. During his absence, his living quarters were requisitioned. It is understood that the officer occupying them at present is vacating the premises. Dr. Rosi has urgent need of his living quarters and it is requested that the above mentioned rooms be derequisitioned in his favor.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer 780

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

PA - 106

15 August 1944

SUBJECT: Admission Fees Museo San Martino.

TO : All Concerned.

1. Allied Control Commission has approved the following admission charge to the Museo San Martino:

5 Lire for Officers, Soldiers and Civilians

2. All members of the Allied Forces are required to pay this admission fee.

For the Regional Commissioner:

NEIL C. BAKER
1st Lt. QMC,
Adjutant

1774
1776

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA - 93

24 July 1944

SUBJECT: Payment of Wages For Extraordinary Labor.

TO : Intendente Di Finanza, Naples.

1. The undersigned certifies that the following disbursements for extraordinary labor were expended in connection with the military requisition of the entire Royal Palace of Caserta and all its facilities which necessitated the removal of all furnishings which had been placed in storage there:

a. For the personnel of the Royal Palace of Caserta for extraordinary labor in moving furniture, paintings and other objects from the Palace to the store rooms	Lire 39,750
b. For military personnel for extraordinary labor in moving furniture, paintings and other objects from the Palace to the storerooms.....	16,950
c. For the personnel of the Royal Palace of Capodimonte for extraordinary labor in handling furnishings coming from the Royal Palace of Caserta.....	4,325
d. For the personnel of the Royal Palace of Naples for extraordinary labor in handling furnishings coming from the Royal Palace of Caserta.....	2,175
	1778

	Lire 63,200

2. The Provincial Finance Officer for the Province of Naples instructed that, as this was a military requisition, it was necessary that payment for this extraordinary labor be made by the Superintendent of Monuments for the Province of Campaña from his annual budget.

By Order of the Regional Commissioner:

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer.

1777

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

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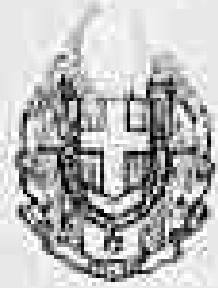
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By Order of the Regional Commissioner:

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer.

1775



*Nothing can
redone - done
a cura di...*

Napoli 7 - Luglio -1944

Re. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti

ella Comunità

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

Divisione Belle Arti

Pro. N.° 1097 Sez. IN A P O L I

Risposta a del Div. IN A P O L I

Allegati

OGGETTO: Dott. Ing. Amerigo Calvanese - Sistemazione a ruolo.

Vi è noto che, dal dicembre 1943, al Dott. Ing. CALVANESE AMERIGO - avventizio presso questa Soprintendenza - è affidata la progettazione e direzione tecnica di tutti i lavori di restauro degli edifici monumentali di Napoli, approvati dall'A. M. G. per un importo complessivo di circa quaranta milioni.

Superando le gravi difficoltà, derivanti dalla mancanza di materiali, gran parte dei suddetti lavori necessari per la preservazione dei più importanti monumenti d'arte della Città (danneggiati da azioni belliche), sono stati eseguiti o sono in corso di compimento.

Ciò è stato possibile per il diretto attivo interessamento di questa Soprintendenza ed in particolare dall'Ing. Calvanese, da me incaricato della direzione dei lavori. Egli con spiccata competenza tecnica con grande capacità organizzativa e con fervida laboriosità, è riuscito ad assolvere il Suo compito in modo encomiabile.

I vari accorgimenti studiati per la realizzazione dei lavori sono stati oggetto di particolare segnalazione da parte di quanti, anche tra gli esperti del Governo Militare Alleato, hanno visitato le opere in corso.

1774/.

Q
uestions
Answers

personale di tuo

THE FUTURE

(Bruno Molajoli)

● ● ● ● ●

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.F.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

6 July 1944

Report on Museo Nazionale, Naples.

1. No direct damage to building, all glass in windows broken by nearby bombs.
2. The following officials found at their posts in October 1943:
 - a. Dr. Amedeo Maiuri, Supt. of Antiquities
 - b. Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Supt. of Monuments (post assumed in absence of Dr. G. Rossi, on leave and blocked behind lines)
 - c. Dr. Sergio Ortolani, Supt. of Pinacoteca.
3. Movement of collection out of Naples had begun in June 1940 and some 50,000 objects evacuated to following depositories:
 - a. Abbey of Montecassino: 100 cases including 252 of most important paintings, 151 watercolours, armour, coins, medals, etc. plus finest small Pompeian bronzes and classical gold objects. These all stated by radio in December 1943 to have been moved to Rome by the Germans and subsequently all cases accounted for save 6 cases of gold objects.
 - b. Loreto Abbey at Mercogliano: hundreds of minor paintings from collection plus finest paintings from churches of Naples; all safe.
 - c. Abbey of S. Trinita, Cava dei Tirreni: minor paintings and decorative arts; all safe.
 - d. Convento di S. Maria A Parete, Liveri: minor paintings and over 600 minor paintings from churches of Naples; all safe.
 - e. Church of S. Rocco, Sorbo di Serpico: decorative arts; all safe.
4. There remained in the Museum, all large sized classical sculpture, carefully sandbagged, all Pompeian and Herculanean frescoes, many smaller objects including Egyptian collection; all safe.
5. It can be stated that, with the exception of the six cases from Montecassino not yet found, that the important collections of the Museo Nazionale are safe and intact.

6. The Museo Nazionale was requisitioned in November 1943 as a Medical Stores Depot (British). All efforts to block this requisition failed and building was occupied in December 1943.

The Museo Nazionale was derequisitioned on 28 June 1944 and all Medical Stores removed. On 1 July 1944, Dr. Amedeo Maiuri stated in writing that the collection had not been damaged during the period of requisition although some damage had been done to the building, such as spilling of acids on marble floors etc.

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer.



Napoli, 1 LUG 1941

*R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità
delle Province di
Napoli, Avellino e Benevento*

DIREZIONE DEL MUSEO NAZIONALE DI NAPOLI
DEGLI SCAVI DI POMPEI E DI ERCOLANO

Al Maggiore Paul Gardner
Consigliere Delegato per
le Arti

Divisione 1434
Prot. N.°

NAPOLI

Allegati

Risposta al N.°

del

OGGETTO Derequisizione del Museo Nazionale.

Mi prego comunicarLe che in data 28
u.s. i locali del Museo Nazionale occupati dal
Medical Store, sono stati derequisiti. Ho prov-
veduto, con gli ufficiali addetti del Comando
Militare Britannico, ad una verifica dei locali
stessi ed ho potuto constatare con piacere che
essi sono stati lasciati in condizioni soddi-
sfacenti e che sono state rispettate tutte le
opere d'arte che in essi erano contenute.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITA'

Emilio

1771

Si prega lasciare per corrispondenza un solo esemplare e indicare nella risposta l'oggetto e il N.° di protocollo cui si risponde.

3rd Ind. *Gene Auto*

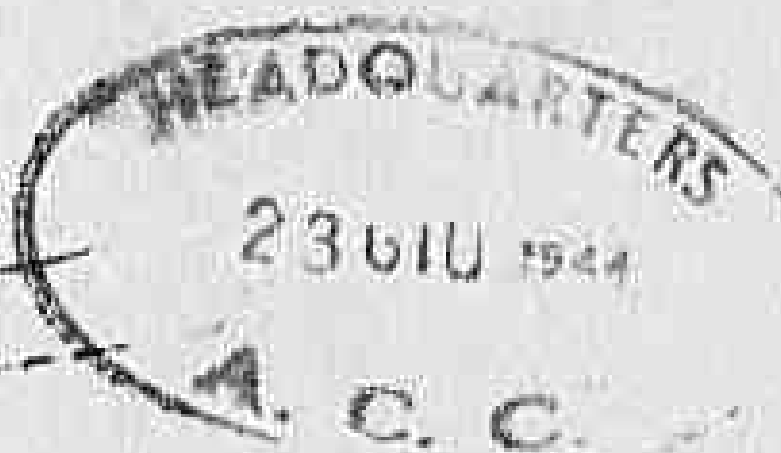
HQ: 496TH ENGINEER HEAVY SHOP COMPANY, A.P.O. 782, U. S. Army, 20 JUNE 1944.

TO: Regional Commissioner, Region 3, Allied Control Commission, A.P.O. 394,
U. S. Army.

1. In accordance with instructions contained in 2nd Ind., the 30 cast iron pieces requested in basic communication have been entered on our production schedule as Job #1173.

2. Unless instructions are received to the contrary, the contractor will be notified by us to call for the castings as they are completed.

3. After all castings have been completed and delivered, a report will be rendered to your office listing the material and labor costs involved in doing the work.



W. R. Small, Jr.
W. R. SMALL, Jr.,
Capt., 496th Engr. Co.
Commanding

HQ. REGION 3 ACC.

24 GIU 1944

Time in 1520
Dispatched

1770

3rd Ind.

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Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA - 80

14 June 1944

SUBJECT: Cast Iron Members to be furnished by the
Foundry ENRICO TREICHLER.

TO : Commanding Officer, Depot E-250, PBS, A.P.O. 782
(Thru: PBS Liaison Officer, Hq. ACC)

1. At the time it was requisitioned by the 496th Engineers Heavy Shop Company, the Foundry ENRICO TREICHLER, Via Nuova Capodimonte, Naples, was filling an order of cast iron members for the contracting firm of MARIO CAPPELLI & CO., Via M. Morgantini 3. This order was to be used in constructing a temporary roof over the church of S. Pietro Martire, an historical monument in Naples. The work on this church was sponsored and made possible by funds authorized by the Division of Fine Arts of Region 3, ACC.

2. Two-thirds of the order had been filled at the time of the requisition and thirty more cast iron compressed members are needed to complete the roof. It is understood that moulds and material are available at the foundry to make these.

3. It is urgently requested that authority be granted to complete these thirty members in order that the important repair of this church can be terminated before further damage is suffered.

For the Regional Commissioner:

/s/ Neil C. Baker,
NEIL C. BAKER,
1st Lt. Q.M.C.
Adjutant.

1767

1st Ind.

LIAISON DIVISION, Hq. ACC, APO 394 - U.S. Army

17, June 1944

TO: Commanding Officer, Depot E-250 PBS APO 782

1. In connection with the request as stated in the attached communication this office contacted Capt. Small of the 496th Engineers Heavy Shop Company.
2. Capt. Small stated that the remainder of the order of the Capelli Co. could be filled but that your office would have to authorize same.
3. It is requested that such authority be sent directly to Region III and that this office receive copy of letter of authority.

EB/ac

Enoch Brown
ENOCH BROWN,
Maj., C.M.P.

2nd Ind.

Hq., P.B.S. Engr Depots, 18 June 1944.

TO : Commanding Officer, 496th Engr Heavy Shop Co., APO 782, U.S. Army.

1. In view of conversation held this date concerning subject letter, it is deemed advisable to permit the continuation of the work as long as it does not interfere with your production.
2. It is requested that Region 3, ACC be notified and copy of authority furnished as requested in paragraph 3, 1st Ind.

For the Depots Commander:

Edward J. Norris
EDWARD J. NORRIS,
Captain, C.E.,
Adm. Control.

Ingg. MARIO CAPPILLI & C.
IMPRESA DI COSTRUZIONI

St. Col. Bender
Depot E-250 P-260
Napoli, li 19/6/44
VIA M. MORGANTINI 3 (Piazza Carlo)
Com. 3^a Armata
R.R. D. 19/6/44

PRO MEMORIA PER IL SIG. MAGGIORE GARDNER

L'impresa ing. M. Cappelli & C. esegue i lavori di copertura della Chiesa monumentale di S. Pietro Martire, giusta contratto con la R. Sovrintendenza ai Monumenti.

La lavorazione della ghisa delle capriate del tetto venne affidata alla fonderia "Enrico Treichler fu Felice" (via Nuova Capodimonte-Napoli), che sinora ha consegnato buona parte del materiale.

La fonderia Treichler è stata ora requisita dalla "496th Engineers Heavy Shop Company Captain Small (telef. 54402)". Si prega vivamente di volere ottenere alla suddetta fonderia l'autorizzazione a fornire all'impresa Cappelli i rimanenti ql. 10,400 circa occorrenti, senza di che non potrà essere completata la copertura della Chiesa.

Analoga autorizzazione è stata concessa alla S/tà dell'Acquedotto.

Distinta del materiale occorrente

Contraffissi n°10 / Cuffie n°1 / Cassette n°7 / Cuscinetti n°12

Peso totale della ghisa circa ql. i 10,400

Si ringrazia vivamente

ing. M. Cappelli

Captain Small called on 19/6/44
and said he had clearance to make sure
1765. Same inf. conveyed to S. f. M.
A. S.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

14 June 1944

FA - 80

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TO : Commanding Officer, Depot E-250, PBS, A.P.O. 782
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3. It is urgently requested that authority be granted to complete these thirty members in order that the important repair of this church can be terminated before further damage is suffered.

For the Regional Commissioner:

NEIL C. BAKER,
1st Lt. Q.M.C.
Adjutant.

1764

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

24 June 1944

FA - 83

SUBJECT: Granting of PREMIO DI OPEROSITA.

TO : Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Royal Superintendent of Monuments,
Museo Nazionale, Naples.

1. Your request for information of the granting of the PREMIO DI OPEROSITA to State employees in your Superintendency has been referred to the Regional Finance Officer, Hq., Reg. 3, ACC.

2. His reply is as follows: "This is covered by Regional Order No. 2, Art. (1); 1943. The amount required should be included in Budget submitted to Intendente and will be approved by Provincial Finance Officer". The article referred to reads as follows:

Wage Adjustment for Government Employees.

(1) Employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Province, Communes, Enti Para-Statale and Public Institutions and Concerns (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a temporary wage adjustment which will be calculated upon the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary) as described in Article IV below.

3. The Provincial Finance Officer states that the amounts of the PREMIO DI OPEROSITA are the same as allowed previously by Italian law, augmented by the increases allowed in the above mentioned Regional Order No. 2.

By Order of the Regional Commissioner:

1763

Major, AUS

525

9-6-44

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A. P. O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA - 72

8 June 1944

SUBJECT: Granting of PREMIO DI OPEROSITA';

TO : Regional Finance Officer, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. The Superintendent of Monuments, Dr. BRUNO MOLAJOLI, has requested information on the status of the granting of the PREMIO DI OPEROSITA' for the present year. It is understood that this is a type of bonus given once a year to all government employees in Italy.

2. There are in the Superintendency of Monuments, 79 employees " di ruolo ", 32 employees " avventizio " and 190 employees " salariato ".

3. Information would be appreciated if this bonus is to be granted and if it is, the amounts for various classes of employees.

Paul Gardner

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer.

OFFICE
Allied Military Commission

F/525/108/7

1st. Ind.

From: R.F.O., Hq. Region 3, A.C.C. - APO 394, U.S. Army - 17/6/1944
To: Regional Fine Arts Officer, Hq. Region 3; A.C.C., APO 394,
U.S. Army.

This is covered by Regional Order N°2 Art (i). 1762
amount required should be included in Budget submitted to Intendente
and will be approved by P.F.O.

L.R. Battensby
L.R. Battensby
Lt. Col. GL
Regional Finance Officer

LRE/am

Regional Order No 2

Article I

Wage Adjustment for Government Employees

(i) Employees of permanent and temporary status of the State, Province Communes, Enti Para-Statale and Public Institutions and Concerns (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units shall receive a temporary wage adjustment which will be calculated upon the base of present total salaries (base plus ordinary and extraordinary indemnities which normally represent an integral part of their total salary) as described in Article IV below.

(ii) The adjustment specified in paragraph (i) above shall become effective as of 1 December 1943.

Museo Provinciale Campano

IN CAPUA

Capua, addì 12 maggio 1944

Al Maggiore Paul Gardner
Division of Education and Fine Arts
Allied Military Government - Head-
quarters-Region III = NAPOLI =

N. di Prot. Allegati Risposta al foglio del N.

OGGETTO: Ricupero collezioni Museo Prov.le Campano - Capua.

Compio il gradito dovere di inviare a V.S.,
che con tanto intelletto d'amore prende a cuore le sor-
ti del nostro patrimonio archeologico, una mia prima
relazione concernente il ricupero delle collezioni di
questo Museo.

Colgo altresì l'occasione per esprimere a
V.S. i miei personali sentimenti di riconoscenza.

IL DIRETTORE

Avv. Luigi Garofano

RELAZIONE

=====

RICUPERO DELLE COLLEZIONI APPARTENENTI AL MUSEO PROVINCIALE CALI PANO-CAPUA

=====

Nel mese di febbraio 1943 vennero finalizzate le opere di protezione alle collezioni di questo Museo in conformità delle direttive impartite dalle superiori Sopraintendenze.

NELLE SALE AL PIANTERRENO ALLA SINISTRA DELL'EDIFICIO

Circa 200 statue in tufo(ex voto) provenienti dal famoso tempio italico dedicato alla Maternità.

Due casse contenenti terrecotte

Fregi architettonici,are,iscrizioni oscche ed i resti del Tempio.

Due casse contenenti bronzi

Circa quaranta casse contenenti vasi

NEL SOTTOSTANTE SCANDINATO

Numero 16 casse di terrecotte

Numero 10 anforette

Materialé vario

NEL CORRIDOIO CONTIGUO AL CORTILE INTERNO

Protetti in situ: il mausoleo del Cardinale Fabbrizio Ruffo e l'edicola fatta erigere accanto alle Torri di Federico II° dal Senato di Capua

Un grande sarcofago in tufo

Molti cristalli smontati dalle varie vetrine

NELLA SALA DEI SARCOFAGI

Protetti in situ i sarcofagi

NELLA SALETTA PROSPICIENTE AL PRIMO CORTILE

Protette in situ:statuette in marmo,maschere teatrali,scolture varie

NELLE SALE SUPERIORI

1753

Protetti in situ: due grandi mosaici,pitture murali,stucchi,manoscritti,circa 200 pergamene,tre cassette di monete,una di medaglie ed altri oggetti che non si erano potuti ricoverare altrove per deficienza di locali adatti.

NELLA SALA DESTRA DELL'EDIFICIO DEL MUSEO

NELLE SALE AL PIANTERRENO ALA SINISTRA DELL'EDIFICIO

Circa 200 statue in tufo(ex voto) provenienti dal famoso tempio italico dedicato alla Maternità.

Due casse contenenti terrecotte

Fregi architettonici,are,isorizioni oscche ed i resti del Tempio.

Due casse contenenti bronzi

Circa quaranta casse contenenti vasi

NEL SOTTOSTANTE SCANDINATO

Numero 16 casse di terrecotte

Numero 10 anforette

Materiali vario

NEL CORRIDOIO CONTIGUO AL CORTILE INTERNO

Protetti in situ: il mausoleo del Cardinale Fabrizio Ruffo e l'edicola fatta erigere accanto alle Torri di Federico II° dal Senato di Capua

Un grande sarcofago in tufo

Molti cristalli smontati dalle varie vetrine

NELLA SALA DEI SARCOFAGI

Protetti in situ i sarcofagi

NELLA SALETTA PROSPICIENTE AL PRIMO CORTILE

Protette in situ:statuette in marmo,maschere teatrali,sculture varie

NELLE SALE SUPERIORI

175)

Protetti in situ: due grandi mosaici,pitture murali,stucchi,manoscritti,circa 200 pergamene,tre cassette di monete,una di medaglie ed altri oggetti che non si erano potuti ricoverare altrove per deficienza di locali adatti.

NELL'ALA DESTRA DELL'EDIFICIO DEL MUSEO

Pianterreni prospicienti al cortile:

1° Terraneo=Due cassoni di terrecotte,circa trenta quadri

2° Terraneo=Due cassoni di terrecotte,due armadi contenente materiale diverso,due sculture in legno,alcune anforette,cristalli

3° Terraneo= La pinacoteca

NEI TERRANEI ADIBITI AL REPARTO MEDIOVALE

Copioso materiale lapidario
 La statua di Federico II°
 I busti di Pier delle Vigne e Taddeo da Sessa
 Effigie della Capua Sveva
 Grande testa di Giove
 Sei protoni provenienti dalle Torri di Federico
 Alcune pregiate sculture longobarde
 Fregi architettonici
 Cimeli vari

IN ALTRO TERRANEO INTERNO FURONO TRASPORTATI

Una preziosa scultura in marmo opera di Meliano da Nola
 Una scultura in marmo del Sammartino
 Il grande trionfo marmoreo di Consalvo di Cordova
 Due artistici plutei
 Una interessante pietra tombale
 Lo stemma lapidario originale dello storico capuano Camillo Pellegrino
 Due cornici in tufo di finestre bifore ecc.

IN UN TERZO TERRANEO INTERNO

La raccolta degli stemmi e cimeli vari

IN UN SALONE SUPERIORE

Protetti in situ circa venti grandi quadri che per le loro dimensioni non si potettero trasportare nel ricoveri del pianterreno

NELLE DUE STANZETTE AL II° PIANO

Numero sedici busti marmorei di illustri campani
 Numero quattro casse contenenti coppe, lucerne ecc.
 Materiale di deposito

La vastissima biblioteca non potette essere, per ragioni contingenti, nè incassata, nè interamente protetta.
 Vennero però chiuse con sacchetti di sabbia le finestre e le altre aperture e portate nei ricoveri, a pianterreno, due casse nelle quali erano state riposte le edizioni più rare.

La detta biblioteca (rimasta fortunatamente illesa) comprende quasi 20.000 volumi incluso il prezioso Archivio Storico Diplomatico **1758** apua

Quale misura precauzionale stabilii che il custode consegnatorio, Acunzo Raffaele, e l'inserviente, Sorvillo Alessandro, (unico personale del Museo) ispezionassero anche durante le ore notturne i vari depositi-ricoveri e posteriormente, onde esercitare un più efficace controllo, trasferii la

Cimeli vari

IN ALTRO TERRANEO INTERNO FURONO TRASPORTATI

Una preziosa scultura in marmo opera di Meliano da Nola
Una scultura in marmo del Sammartino
Il grande trionfo marmoreo di Consalvo di Cordova
Due artistici plutei
Una interessante pietra tombale
Lo stemma lapidario originale dello storico capuano Camillo Pellegrino
Due cornici in tufo di finestre bifore ecc.

IN UN TERZO TERRANEO INTERNO

La raccolta degli stemmi e cimeli vari

IN UN SALONE SUPERIORE

Protetti in situ circa venti grandi quadri che per le loro dimensioni non si potettero trasportare nei ricoveri del pianterreno

NELLE DUE STANZETTE AL II° PIANO

Numero sedici busti marmorei di illustri campani
Numero quattro casse contenenti coppe, lucerne ecc.
Materiale di deposito

La vastissima biblioteca non potette essere, per ragioni contingenti, nè incassata, nè interamente protetta.
Vennero però chiuse con sacchetti di sabbia le finestre e le altre aperture e portate nei ricoveri, a pianterreno, due casse nelle quali erano state riposte le edizioni più rare.

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Il giorno 9 Settembre 1943 in seguito a violenti bombardamenti aerei crollò l'intera ala sinistra dell'edificio del Museo.

La stessa città di Capua subì danni rilevantissimi.

Tra tanta generale rovina si iniziarono i saccheggi.

Mi accorsi subito che il Museo era particolarmente preso di mira e sarebbe riuscita vana ogni opera di vigilanza poichè essendo state abbat-

3)

tute le mura perimetrali e si poteva quindi entrare da ogni parte. Era necessario, e con ogni mezzo, salvare il salvabile e sopra tutto mettere al sicuro quanto era facilmente asportabile.

Animai il mio esiguo personale, assoldai quei pochi uomini che mi fu possibile raccogliere e mia prima cura fu quella di chiudere tutte le comunicazioni tra l'edificio crollato e quello non sinistrato.

Iniziai poi subito il ricupero di quelle casse di vasi che affioravano tra le macerie ed erano quindi agevolmente manovrabili.

Dopo un faticoso lavoro di sgombero si poterono salvare n. 26 casse contenenti vasi, terrecotte, bronzi ed altro materiale.

Nel frattempo ebbe inizio il cannoneggiamento su Capua ed i pochi manovali che ero riuscito ad ingaggiare vollero andar via, sicché rimasi solo col mio personale.

Ciò nonostante si riuscì a liberare e trasportare nei locali illesi n. 300 pezzi di terrecotte, 25 anfore, 16 piccole statue in tufo (ex voto tempio italico Maternità) 2 iscrizioni in lingua osca, 4 iscrizioni lurali, molte piccole sculture in marmo.

Altro non era possibile fare poiché in primo luogo per liberare le rimanenti collezioni sepolte sotto le macerie occorreva un lavoro complesso e razionale, e secondariamente perché avevo completamente esaurite le mie personali risorse e non avevo più fondi disponibili.

Soltanto mi preoccupai di occultare il materiale più importante poiché i saccheggi continuavano spietati.

Mediante un mezzo di fortuna (essendo interrotta ogni comunicazione con Napoli) mi recai presso le superiori Soprintendenze per metterle al corrente dell'accaduto ed interessarle per i lavori di ricupero.

S.E. Maiuri ed il Prof. Malajoli approvarono il mio operato e dopo avermi date le disposizioni del caso iniziarono immediatamente le relative pratiche. In tale occasione S.E. Maiuri mise a mia disposizione una somma per i lavori più urgenti.

Infatti da una stanza superiore semi crollata (con l'aiuto di scale a pioli) vennero recuperate circa 200 pergamene, tre cassette di monete, una cassetta di medaglie, un mobile monetiere ed oggetti vari. Da una parete pericolante vennero rimossi due preziosi mosaici e quattro pitture murali.

Dalle due stanzette al 2° piano, rimaste senza accesso, vennero discese n. 4 casse di coppe, bucheri ecc. più alcuni quadri.

Rimuovendo macerie dal corridoio attiguo al sertile interno si poterono salvare circa 400 interessantissimi manoscritti e libri vari.

Vennero inoltre recuperate alcune epigrafi ed il calco della testa di Federico II° donata al Museo dalla famiglia Daniele.

Nei principi del 1944 vennero poi iniziati i regolari lavori di rimozione macerie e ricupero materiale archeologico, lavori attualmente sospesi per l'esaurimento della somma assegnata.

Le macerie sono state rimosse da tutti i pianterreni, ma in buona parte ingombrano ancora i cortili.

1757

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Le macerie sono state rimosse da tutti i pianterreni, ma in buona parte ingombrano ancora i cortili.

Restano poi ancora da sgombrare le macerie dai piani superiori semi distrutti. Risultato di tali lavori è stato il recupero di statue in tufo, capitelli, colonne, are ecc.

La preziosa raccolta di statue in tufo (ex voto dea Matuta) può felicemente dirsi salva avendo nel complesso riportati lievi danni.

Furono inoltre liberati dalle macerie:

Alcune casse di vasi

Parecchie casse contenenti terrecotte

Frammenti di vasi e terrecotte ricomponibili previo restauro

Molti cristalli

Alcuni manoscritti

Materiale vario

Tutto il su detto materiale é stato trasportato nei locali non sinistrati ed ivi collocato temporaneamente e quindi un pò alla rinfusa. Ritengo perciò far presente che per la buona conservazione delle collezioni ricuperate é assolutamente indispensabile rivederle accuratamente, specie le non incassate, riordinarle, riunire i pezzi staccati ecc. in attesa di una più completa sistemazione.

La biblioteca, il lapidario, il reparto medicevale, la pinacoteca, come ho accennato, essendo situati nell'ala destra del Museo, sono rimasti completamente illesi.

Non é possibile attualmente precisare le perdite del materiale archeologico le quali, credo, non dovranno essere sensibili.

Ritengo anche opportuno render noto che immediatamente dopo il bombardamento del 9 settembre 1943 visitai tutti gli edifici monumentali di Capua colpiti per cercare di salvare quanto rimaneva di più notevole e difatti mi fu possibile far trasportare nel Museo (ove si trovano attualmente):

DALLA CATTEDRALE:

Circa 38 grandi candelieri di bronzo dorato

N. 18 piccoli candelieri di ottone

N. 6 grandi croci di altare maggiore

N. 7 carte gnomonia di bronzo dorato

Alcuni pregevoli dipinti

N. 2 antichi orologi artisticamente incorniciati

N. 1 grande crocifisso in legno

N. 1 massale

N. 1 piatto in rame

N. 1 grande candelabro.

DALLA CROLLATA CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI A CORTE

N. 4 interessantissime sculture longobarde

DALLA CHIESA DI S. GABRIELE

Arredi sacri in argento

DALLA SEDE DEL PRESIDIO MILITARE DI CAPUA

Circa 3000 volumi appartenenti alla biblioteca "Mezzacapo"

CAPUA 1° MAGGIO 1944

1766

IL DIRETTORE DEL MUSEO PROVINCIALE CAMPANO

Giorgio Gargano

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Circa 3000 volumi appartenenti alla biblioteca "Mezzacapo"

CAPUA 1° MAGGIO 1944

1756

IL DIRETTORE DEL MUSEO PROVINCIALE CAMPANO

Giuseppe Gargano

FILED CONTROL COMMISSION

REL

HQ/44/

Provincial Office.
Ischia.
1st, June, 1944.

SUBJECT. Pine Woods.

TO. Lt. Col. Kincaid.

1. Reference to letter on the above subject, dated 16th, May, received at my office on the 30th, May, 1944, I have to inform you that the only persons cutting down trees on Ischia are the Royal Navy Coastal Force Base staff.
2. The Navy are paying the owners for the trees at the time of felling.
3. These trees are being used to build slips for the repair of Motor Launches and Air Sea Rescue Boats.
4. These boats are being used in minesweeping and rescue work in enemy waters and have a very high priority.
5. N.O.I.C. Ischia, assures me that the timber required for this work is unprocureable from other sources, and whilst respecting the Office of Superintendent of Monuments, he feels that this work must be completed as it is of very high Operational Priority.
6. I have, however, arranged with him that no further trees will be felled, before the owners concerned have consulted the Local Italian Authorities on the matter.

John W. Lyle
John W. Lyle, Capt.
Provincial Officer.

NCA/329 1st Ind
HEADQUARTERS PROVINCE OF NAPLES, ACC, 6 June 1944

To: Regional Commissioner, Region 3, ACC.

MR

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John W. Lyle, Capt.
Provincial Officer.

NCA/329 1st Ind
HEADQUARTERS PROVINCE OF NAPLES, ACC, 6 June 1944

To: Regional Commissioner, Region 3, ACC.

RR
P.R.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

NCA/327

1st Ind

WS/rs

HEADQUARTERS PROVINCE OF NAPLES, ACC, 18 May 1944

TO : Provincial Officer, Capri.
Provincial Officer, Ischia. ✓

For compliance and report through this headquarters.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel KINCAID:



PAUL REVERE,
Major, A.G.D.,
Adjutant.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONIMMEDIATE ACTION

1754

IMMEDIATE ACTION

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S. Army

16 May 1944

SUBJECT: Pine Woods, Ischia.

TO : Provincial Commissioner, Naples Province.

1. Article 15 of an Italian State law, No. 1497, dated 29 June 1939, places the protection of the natural beauty spots of the Islands of Capri and Ischia under the Superintendent of Monuments. Specific mention is made of the umbrella pine woods of Ischia and severe penalties are provided for any cutting of these pines, even on the part of the owners of the land.

2. The Superintendent of Monuments has informed this office that the above law is being disregarded, especially in Ischia, and private individuals are decimating the pine woods.

3. It is requested that the provisions of this law and its penalties be called to the attention of proper Italian officials on the Islands of Capri and Ischia and that they be ordered to take drastic action against offenders at once.

CHARLES POLETTI
Lieutenant Colonel
Regional Commissioner.

1753



Napoli 12.5.1944

MAG 1944

*R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
della Campania*

*Prot. N. 706
Pispa del Dia
Allegati*

Al. Maj.
PAUL GARDNER
A. C. C. MONUMENTS
AND FINE ARTS
N A P O L I

Oggetto

Ischia - Tutela del paesaggio -

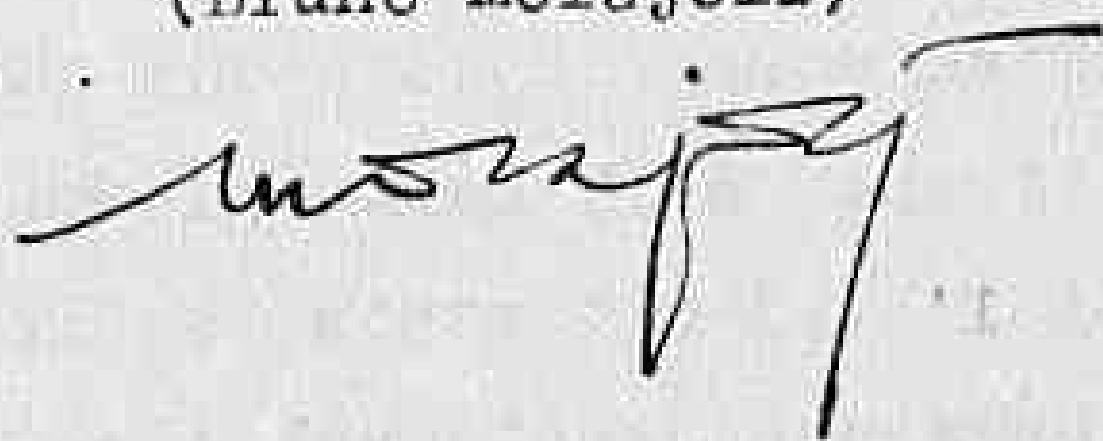
Risulta a questa Soprintendenza che le pinete di proprietà privata che formano una delle peculiari bellezze dell'isola d'Ischia, per ingorda speculazione, vengono continuamente ed abusivamente deturpate con tagli o addirittura distrutte. A stabilire norme legislative atte a impedire l'abbattimento o il danneggiamento di bellezze naturali l'Italia è stata fra le prime Nazioni e una legge promulgata nel 1939, a modifica di quella pubblicata nel 1922 con nuove provvidenze severe sanzioni rese più spedita ed efficace l'azione di tutela demandata ai competenti organi dello Stato. In virtù delle suaccennate di-

1752

disposizioni questo Ufficio si è rivolto ripetutamente alle Autorità locali invitandole a impedire ulteriori vandalismi ma finora ogni richiamo è stato vano. Poichè l'art. 15 della legge 29 giugno 1939 N°. 1497 punisce chiunque trasgredisca alle disposizioni contenute negli art. 1 e 2 della citata legge mi onoro fare appello al Governo Alleato nella fiducia che il suo alto e autorevole intervento varrà a far cessare lo scempio che impunemente si continua a perpetrare ai danni del patrimonio boschivo e delle incomparabili bellezze naturali dell'isola predetta.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE

(Bruno Molajoli)



HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Provincial Commissioner

Capt. H. H. White

9 April 1944.

FROM: The Provincial Commissioner, Avellino.

TO: The Regional Commissioner,
H.Q. Reg 3 ACC. A.P.O. 394. U.S. Army.

SUBJECT: Requisitioning of Church.

1. Reference your letter of 5 April 1944.

The position is not quite so alarming as the information which was passed to you would suggest.

2. The art objects are now in the house of the Sindaco at SERBO SERPICA and are being guarded by the Guardia Municipale. All these persons are quite satisfied that the degree of safety is as good as can be provided.

3. The Sindaco, who is also the priest, is considering the possibility of moving the cases once more, but this move would only be a very short distance to the Church of Gesù Maria where they would still be in the care of the same persons.

4. The officer who investigated this matter states that either of these arrangements are satisfactory. To return the cases to the Church of S. Rocco is not recommended. This church has not been used for divine worship for many years. It has little appearance of being an ecclesiastical building, and every appearance of being ideal for billets. It would be impossible to guarantee that troops would not occupy it on sight.

5. It was not practicable to make any Military Officer responsible for the safety of the art objects. The troops at present in the Commune are not those who originally caused the movement of the cases. Moreover the uncertainty of the length of stay of any body of troops, and the possibility of periods of no occupation of the Commune by troops makes it better to exclude the Military from the matter altogether. The Sindaco was, presumably, responsible before; he remains, responsible now, but has the cases in a place where they are considerably safer than before.

Alex. H. White

Alexander H. White,
Lieut. Colonel,
Provincial Commissioner.

1751

ADBC/JB.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394 US ARMY

*file
Fine Arts*

5 April 1944

SUBJECT: Requisitioning of Church

TO : Provincial Commissioner, Province of Avellino

1. The Royal Superintendent of Monuments informs this office that the Church of S. Eusebio at Corbo Sarpice (near Salza Irpina) has been occupied by German troops.

2. This Church is a depository for the Museo Nazionale of Naples and should not have been subject to requisitioning. Seventeen cases containing important and perishable art objects were removed from the Church and placed in the open without guard or protection. It is understood that they have been put under cover temporarily by a local civilian.

3. The Commanding Officer of the unit occupying the Church should be informed that he is personally responsible for the safety of these cases until the Regional Fine Arts Officer and the Superintendent of Monuments can arrange for their disposition.

CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel
Regional Commissioner

1750

TO: Provincial Commissioner, Province of Avellino

1. The Royal Superintendent of Monuments informs this office that the Church of S. Rocco at Sorbo Serpica (near Salza Irpina) has been occupied by Canadian troops.
2. This Church is a depository for the Museo Nazionale of Naples and should not have been subject to requisitioning. Seventeen cases containing important and perishable art objects were removed from the Church and placed in the open without guard or protection. It is understood that they have been put under cover temporarily by a local civilian.
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Capt. Wurfelt:
*This letter should be
written for Col. Poletti's signature*

Wey. Sardano

1749



*R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
della Campania*

10 MAR. 1944

Napoli

Prot. N° 319 Sez. _____

Risposta a _____ del _____ Div. _____

Allegati _____

M Mag. PAUL GARDNER
Division Monuments and Fine Arts
A.M.G. Reg. 3

N A P O L I

OGGETTO: _____

Per l'esecuzione dei lavori di restauro, approvati dall'A.M.G., nelle chiese dei Gerolamini e dell'Annunziata, sono attualmente usati due "castelletti" di ferro tubolare tipo "Innocenti".

Oggi un ufficiale del C.R.E. 10 (WORKS) - 166, Corso Vittorio Emanuele - si è presentato nelle due chiese ed ha avvertito che nel pomeriggio si recherà a requisire i due castelletti per usarli nei lavori in Palazzo Reale.

Questa impreveduta consegna porrebbe gravi ostacoli alla continuazione dei lavori progettati, e costringerebbe a sospenderli, con grave danno dei monumenti.

Prego la Vostra cortesia di voler intervenire per evitare questa spiacevole requisizione.

Gli assuntori dei lavori, i quali Vi recano la presente lettera, potranno fornirVi a mio nome maggiori chiarimenti.

Ringrazio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE
(Bruno Molajoli)

1748

*Major Jewers
has agreed not
to take these 2 offolds.*

[Handwritten signature]

2031

REC'D 12 GEN 1944

RCAD. WHP
FINE ARTS

1st Ind.

From: Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Province of Avellino,

To: Lt. Col. Carl A. Kraege, Signal Corps, Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Headquarters Region 3, Naples, January 11, 1944.

1. Conversation with the Town Major of Avellino reveals that there was some talk of their occupying a section of the above-mentioned Abbey but that this plan was abandoned.

2. I informed the Town Major that such action would meet with vigorous protest from this Command.

E. A. Ball
Edmund A. Ball,
Major F.A.,
S.C.A.O.,

EAB:JA

1747

556A

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS-REGION III
DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS

29 December 1943

SUBJECT: Requisition of Loreto Abbey at Mercogliano.

TO : S. C. A. O., Avellino Province, A. M. G.

1. The Superintendent of Monuments of Campania, Dr. Bruno Molajoli, has just informed us that the Canadian Forces in Avellino are requisitioning a section of the Loreto Abbey at Mercogliano.

2. This Abbey is the main repository of works of art from Naples City and at present houses hundreds of unboxed and unprotected paintings and thousands of books from the Naples National Library.

3. One of the chief functions of Allied Military Government is to protect such works of art and archives. In addition, the Abbey concerned, an historical monument, is church property and as such is not available for the billeting of troops.

4. Due to the indiscriminate requisitioning of similar historical monuments in this area, A.F.H.Q. has called a Board of Inquiry which is at present convened in Naples.

5. Strong representation should be made to the Canadian Commanding Officer requesting this requisition and this Headquarters should be notified at once of the results.

1746



CARL A. KRAEGE
Lt. Col., Signal Corps
Regional Civil Affairs Officer

Recd 31/12/43



*R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie
Napoli*

IL SOPRINTENDENTE

50035
Napoli, 30 dicembre 1943

Ill.mo Signor Magg. P. GARDNER
Governo Militare Alleato

N A P O L I

In questo momento vengo informato che il Comando delle Truppe Canadesi di Avellino ha ordinato ai monaci benedettini di Montevergine di mettere a sua disposizione, per ospitarvi circa 100 militari, una parte del fabbricato del palazzo Abbaziale di Loreto, presso Mercogliano, dove, come è a Voi noto, questa Soprintendenza ha istituito il suo maggiore deposito di opere d'arte.

Nell'impossibilità di venire sollecitamente da Voi, Vi comunico questa spiacevole notizia, confidando nel Vostro pronto ed efficace interessamento per allontanare questo grave pericolo dalle nostre raccolte di Mercogliano.

Con cordiale ossequio

Leon
Prunovola
1745

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
15 ARMY GROUP

SUBJECT: The Commandeering of the Naples Museum
for military purposes.

TO: G.C.A.O.

Dec. 7. 1943.

1. On my arrival in Naples on December 1st I found that Major Gardner, M.F.A. Officer, Region III, was much perturbed by the fact that the Naples Museum was to be used as a store for British Army medical supplies, and that the soldiers in charge, 30 or 40 in number, were to sleep in the galleries and use the Central Courtyard for cooking. I went over the museum, and arranged an interview with Major-General Pence, who told me that as the museum was within the area of British control, the final decision lay with Brigadier Burton-Randall. On December 3rd I saw the Brigadier, who held firmly to his view that the museum must be occupied, but agreed to meet Major Gardner and myself there the following morning. I inspected the museum again and saw the Director, Professor Maiuri, and on December 4th met there Brigadier Burton-Randall and the R.A.M.C. Colonel in charge. The Brigadier would not alter his main decision, but readily agreed to take over as quarters for the men a house belonging to, and communicating with, the museum which the museum authorities were willing to hand over; thus the only soldiers in the museum at night would be those on guard over the stores. He also undertook to erect barricades where necessary. With this I had to be temporarily content.

2. The position is as follows:

The greater part of the ground floor is to be utilized for storage and as the galleries are communicating, there is really no section of the ground floor that can be shut off. A large part of the first floor is also to be taken over. A number of the more portable objects, especially the bronze figures, have been removed to places of safety outside Naples. But all the stone sculptures remain in situ in the ground floor galleries. Many of these sculptures have been completely sand-bagged; others have their upper parts protected by sandbags resting on wooden scaffolding, but their lower parts are exposed; a number of smaller sculptures, either standing free or fixed in the walls, are entirely exposed. Pompeian frescoes affixed to the walls of the first floor are protected by coverings of millboard; the majority are stacked, without covers, in one gallery, which is accessible. All the smaller objects, including the collection of Greek and Etruscan vases, are in packing cases in a basement, the ~~same~~ access to which is from one of the galleries to be occupied by the troops, and the two locked doors to the basement, opening out of an air-raid shelter, could easily be broken open. To wall up these doors is not feasible because a number of the objects require constant attention to prevent their deterioration.

3. In view of the very serious cases of looting and wanton damage which have resulted from the billeting of troops in the University, in the Royal Palace and in the Castello Nuovo, it is impossible to maintain that the military occupation of the Museum does not involve risk for the immensely valuable collection of antiquities in it. For the breaking open of locked doors and packing-cases there have been only too many bad precedents.

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M.F.A. Officer, Region III, was much perturbed by the fact that the Naples Museum was to be used as a store for British Army medical supplies, and that the soldiers in charge, 50 or 40 in number, were to sleep in the galleries and use the Central Courtyard for cooking. I went over the Museum, and arranged an interview with Major-General Pence, who told me that as the Museum was within the area of British control, the final decision lay with Brigadier Burton-Randall. On December 3rd I saw the Brigadier, who held finally to his view that the Museum must be occupied, but agreed to meet Major Gardner and myself there the following morning. I inspected the Museum again and saw the Director, Professor Maiuri, and on December 4th met there Brigadier Burton-Randall and the R.A.M.C. Colonel in charge. The Brigadier would not alter his main decision, but readily agreed to take over as quarters for the men a house belonging to, and communicating with, the Museum which the Museum authorities were willing to hand over; thus the only soldiers in the Museum at night would be those on guard over the stores. He also undertook to erect barricades where necessary. With this I had to be temporarily content.

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4. Brigadier Burton-Randall's arguments are these :

(a) The occupation of the Museum is a matter of urgent military necessity. The building is required for the storage of 1000 tons of medical supplies essential to the care of the sick and wounded, for whom the lack of proper facilities is already becoming a scandal.

(b) There is no other building that would suit the purpose. (I admit that the Museum is temptingly convenient and that owing to the bombing of Naples convenient buildings are not easily found; but had the Museum been destroyed another building would certainly have been discovered).

-2-

- (c) The R.A.M.C. unit consists of intelligent and well-behaved men, accustomed to being responsible for valuable material, who would certainly not do wanton damage.
 - (d) Now that the unit can be housed in the quarters which I had found for them, the opportunity for looting by night is virtually eliminated.
 - (e) The presence of a military guard over the stores constituted a protection rather than a danger for the Museum collections.
 - (f) The fact that the unit possesses its own fire-fighting equipment, which would supplement the efforts of the seven Italian fire-watchers, constitutes a further safeguard in the event of the Museum being hit by incendiary bombs.
 - (g) The Museum galleries had been in a filthy condition and had been cleaned by the R.A.M.C. and would be much better looked after by them.
 - (h) Part of the Museum had, before our arrival, been taken over by the Genio Civile. These have offices in the galleries, both on the ground and the first floors, and could not be evicted because their work was essential to the running of the city and no other quarters were available. Some of them even live on the premises.
 - (i) The Genio Civile engage casual labour in an office in the Museum; consequently the building is virtually open to the public and is regularly invaded by hundreds of low-class Neapolitans whose presence is much more dangerous than that of British Troops.
5. The directives issued from London and Washington to the C.A. Officers insist that Museums not emptied of their contents must not be used for military purposes, but should be declared out of bounds for troops or closed, and if necessary put under armed guard.

M.B. Brigadier Burton-Rendall said that he had never heard of such directives, and in any case had no men who could be spared for guard duty.

In view of the widespread interest in the preservation of art monuments and of the peculiar importance attached by the public to the Naples Museum, its military occupation will give rise to an agitation, the political results of which are likely to be very serious. I am quite certain that the interests of the Secretary of State for War are deeply involved, and am equally certain that the President of the U.S.A., who is particularly keen on this subject, will require more justification for our action than is given by Brigadier Burton-Rendall's arguments.

On the other hand, I feel that his arguments (h) and (i) above are perfectly valid in the present circumstances; they do not, however, justify our occupation of the Museum but rather emphasise our failure to act up to the responsibilities imposed by the general directives. It would not be right to forbid the use of the building to our own armed forces and to leave it exposed, (as it is), to the dangers of looting and damage by Italians. The proper course

1743

(F) The fact that the unit possesses its own fire-fighting equipment, which would supplement the efforts of the seven Italian fire-watchers, constitutes a further safeguard in the event of the Museum being hit by incendiary bombs.

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(I) The Genio Civile engage casual labour in an office in the Museum; consequently the building is virtually open to the public and is regularly invaded by hundreds of low-class Neapolitans whose presence is much more dangerous than that of British Troops.

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1743

6. The incident has brought to light the weakness of the position of the C.A. Officers; at present they can appeal to no ruling which applies to the combatant forces, and can merely oppose their own opinions regarding the treatment of historic monuments to the opinions of the billeting officer, or C.Os. I suggest that the position would best be regularised by a General Order to the effect that no building registered as a historic monument in the short lists printed in the Zone Handbooks may be used for military purposes without the special permission of the C.in C. granted in each individual case.

Whether such an exception to the general rule should be made in the present case of the Naples Museum must depend upon a balance of the local difficulties, which are very real, against the political considerations, which I feel to be most serious. But I would again urge that half-measures would not serve any purpose and that we must either accept responsibility for the present deplorable condition, or carry out our directives literally by clearing and closing the building, granting access only to the Museum Staff.

Leonard Woolley

Lt. Colonel, G.S.
Archaeological Adviser to the
D.C.A.

/RAC.

1742



R. PINACOTECA - NAPOLI

IL DIRETTORE

Napoli, 17-XI

Gentile Maggiore Gardner,

appena rientrato al Museo ho trovato
 qui un Capitano Medico delle Truppe
 Inglese, che vuole requisire alcuni locali
 del Museo stesso per deposito di medicinali.
 Egli pretenderebbe il Salone al 1° piano,
 isolando la sala uffici nostri e del Genio
 Civile: e fin qui nulla di male. Ma
 vuole alloggiare 40 uomini di truppa nel
 pianterreno, fra le statue, e mettere le
 cucine nel cortile. Di più vuol mettere
 la luce elettrica. E tutto ciò crea pericolo
 d'incendi, ed è peggio, come palazzo reale
 a Caserta insegnano. Veda lei se è pos-
 sibile impedire la requisizione!

Restantemente suo

Luigi De Rosa

To MAJ.
GARDNER.

REGION 3 HEADQUARTERS
A.P.O. 464, U.S. ARMY.

28 November, 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume.

1. The Superintendent of the Museo Nazionale has informed me that the British Medical Corps, No. 10, Base Depot, Medical Stores, has requisitioned a large part of the Museum as a medical depot and intends to quarter troops in rooms now occupied by the collection and to install a kitchen in the court.
2. The Museum has the most important collection of classical and Roman sculpture in the world and the greater part of it is still in place in the building. Other sections are still installed with parts of the important painting and unique Pompeian collection.
3. Because of the nature of the building, it is impossible to close off any section and troops would have access to the entire structure, its collections and libraries. The above unit claims that they are quartering only forty men in the building but the procedure with such requisitions has always been that once a section is occupied, in a short time the entire building is taken. I have seen too many occupied historical monuments such as the Palazzo Reale, the Castel Nuovo, the Biblioteca Nazionale and the University reduced to a shambles by troops, to foresee any other destiny for the Museo Nazionale.
4. I cannot protest too strongly such a requisition. The continued requisitioning and pillage of historical monuments in Naples is furnishing just the type of propaganda that the Germans and Fascists use with telling effect. Further, once troops are quartered in the midst of one of the greatest collections of all Italy, I cannot assume any responsibility for its safety.

Paul Gardner 1740

Paul Gardner,
Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Fine Arts.

24 November, 1943

Memorandum To Colonel Hume:

1. In reference to what I feel is a most inadvisable requisitioning of the National Museum of Naples as a Medical Depot and living quarters for troops, I am attaching a copy of the requisition.
2. The Museum authorities have proposed as an alternative, that the Depot be installed in the Museum of San Martino on the Vomero. The collection has been removed from San Martino and while the historical Church of San Martino is an integral part, it could be walled off and so safe-guarded. The floor area, accessibility for motor transport and living facilities are comparable to those of the National Museum. There are also no administrative functions at San Martino, while the National Museum is occupied by the offices and libraries of all the Museum Superintendents, the head Superintendent Dr. Mauri and his family live there and the offices of the Naples civil engineer are also here.
3. The Museum of San Martino comes within the N.A.A.F. zone and if an agreement could be secured from them to release this building, I believe that a great contribution to the very important responsibility we have to safe-guard cultural institutions and collections placed in our care would be achieved. I recommend most strongly that every attempt be made to secure this release and thus free the National Museum from a requisition which will inevitably cause severe censure from all directions.

Paul Gardner - 1739
Paul Gardner,
Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Fine Arts.

C B P Y

Q/ 502 / 8

Subject: Accomodations

22 Town Major

THE MUSEUM NAPLES

1. The Commander has sanctioned the use of the above building by 10 Base Depot Medical Stores.
2. It will be occupied forthwith.
3. Please record the occupation as the building, being presumably state owned, is not subject to formal requisition.

17 November, 1943

(Signed) Illegible
Lt: Col.
A Q M G
57 Area.

1738

SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET
AFHQ MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING MESSAGE

ROUTINE

TO: FOR ACTION: FLAMBO, FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP

FOR INFORMATION: PBS

REF. NO: 15928

SIGNED: FEUC

CITE: FRODS

It has been reported that troops are being billeted in portions of the NAPLES University and the NAPLES museum. The use of such type of National monuments for troop accommodations falls within the restrictions contained in cable from CINC to FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP number 13671 of 14 December. Report is desired when evacuation of these buildings by Allied troops has been accomplished.

ORIGINATOR: G-4

AUTH: COL. LAWRENCE E BEYDICK

INFORMATION: SGS
DTC
G-3
CAO
MGS
**

MC OUT: 5436

18 Dec 43

1926A

Ref.No. 15928 Jao/E

1737

SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET

COPY No. 16

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Region III, APO-464, U.S.A.

10 December 1943

SUBJECT: Requisition of Property.

TO : TO MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

The Rector of the University of Naples, Professor Omodeo, resides in the Villa Fermariello, situated at number 16 Via Annibale Caccavello. It is desired that this property be left free from requisition by members of the Allied Forces, and that no steps be taken toward the requisition of the property without prior consultation with this Headquarters. Professor Omodeo is fully cooperating with the Allied Military Government and his assistance is needed in the administration of the City of Naples.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME,
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

BY/z

1736

2045