

ACC

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MONTHLY REPORTS TO R.C.A.O.

OCT. 1943. SEPT. 1944

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

1 September 1944

FA - 115

SUBJECT: Synopsis of August 1944 Report of Division of
Fine Arts, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. During the month of August 1944, five trips were made in the Province with various Italian officials to inspect projects in course in historical monuments or for general supervision.

2. The sum of Lire 2,295,000 was authorized for three new and urgent projects in historical monuments.

3. Other activities included: general inspections of historical monuments where projects are in progress or which are occupied by Allied forces; conferences and assistance to Royal Superintendents; approved printing of guide books in English and brochure on Fine Arts Projects in Region 3; arranged for opening of part of Museo San Martino; interview to PWB representative; inspected nine historical monuments in Naples to determine the necessity of protective projects.

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

2220

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

PA - 116

1 September 1944

SUBJECT: Certificate of Sending of August 1944 Report of
Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. I certify that on this date, two copies of the August 1944 report of the Division of Fine Arts, Region 3, were sent to the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

2213
2213

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.P.O. 554, U. S. ARMY

PA - 27

1 August 1944

SUBJECT: July 1944 Report of Division of Fine Arts,
Region 3, ACC.

TO : Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and
Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of July 1944, the following inspections
in the Province were made:

a. Caserta: several trips were made to the Palazzo Reale
in connection with the transfer of all furnishings from the depos-
itory to the new storerooms.

b. Capua: with the Superintendent of Antiquities, to
check on the progress of the project by the Civil Engineers of
roofing part of the Museo Campana; work progressing favorably.
Protective walls are being built around the Cathedral and cer-
tain sections shored up to prevent collapse. The Civil Engineers
have begun repair of roof of Palace of Archbishop and Seminary,
which will prevent further damage to library.

c. S. Maria Capua Vetere: with the Superintendent of
Antiquities to check on the condition of the Roman Amphitheatre; 2218
satisfactory.

d. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations, to
check on the progress of repairs of war damage and to furnish "off
limits" signs for certain sections not feasible for visits by
Allied forces.

e. Benevento: to check on the progress of the project
of the Cathedral; the apse and sacristy have been cleared of
debris and the work to safeguard the stability of the facade is
progressing favorably.

F. Caserta Vecchia: to check on the condition of the Cathedral; everything in good order.

G. Teano: with the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff, to arrange with the local contractors for the salvage of monuments in the debris of the Cathedral. Instructions were given for protective measures for the main portal of the Church of the Annunziata. The Civil Engineers have repaired the roof of the Church of S. Francisco and services are again being held here.

H. Galluccio: with the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff to consider a project for the war damage of the Church of S. Stefano.

I. Mignano: to check on the Castello; no new objects of the Guinness Collection have come to light.

J. Sant'Angelo in Formis: to check on progress of project to repair roof and close windows of the Church; work has begun.

2. Requisitions

The requisition and occupation by the Headquarters and Service Company, CBS, of several rooms in the Archivio di Stato, Naples, necessitated a protest to the Real Estate Section, PBS. This requisition, never referred to this office, is contrary to Administrative Instruction No. 10, Hq., AAI. It was promised that these rooms would be derequisitioned at once.

2217

3. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects are in progress.

b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments that are occupied by Allied forces.

c. Conferred with Regional Finance Officer on funds for projects in historical monuments.

d. Conferred with the Royal Superintendents on various museum problems, including temporary appointments of assistants, granting of "premio di operosità", granting of vacations.

e. Arranged transportation for return trip to Fontanarosa of Dott. Luigi Penta.

f. Assisted the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale in return of books from depository in Aversa.

g. Assisted several contractors carrying out projects in historical monuments to obtain material from requisitioned sources.

h. Conferred with PWB and the Superintendent of Monuments on projected booklet of projects in historical monuments in Region 3.

i. Inspected the Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul with the Greek Delegate, the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff to arrange for a report and the preparation of a project by the Superintendent on urgent repairs needed by the Church. Finances for eventual work to be secured by the Greek Delegate.

j. Secured passes for several Superintendents to travel to Salerno and to Rome on official business.

k. Served as a judge for a week on a General Court case.

l. With an officer of the 10th C.R.E., inspected the project to increase the facilities of the British Officers Club housed in the San Carlo Theatre and filed a report on the same. 2218

m. Letter to the Regional Commissioner reporting damage to site of Cuma by nearby military installation engaged in firing practice.

n. Arranged for Chief of Archivio Notarile Regionale to obtain workmen to coordinate archive material.

o. Conducted a tour of inspection of the Excavations of Pompeii with the Commander-in-Chief.

For the Regional Commissioner:

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

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

FA - 97

1 August 1944

SUBJECT: July 1944 Report of Division of Fine Arts,
Region 3, ACC.

TO : Subcommittee for Monuments, Fine Arts and
Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of July 1944, the following inspections
in the Province were made:

a. Caserta: several trips were made to the Palazzo Reale
in connection with the transfer of all furnishings from the depos-
itory to the new storerooms.

b. Capua: with the Superintendent of Antiquities, to
check on the progress of the project by the Civil Engineers of
roofing part of the Museo Campana; work progressing favorably.
Protective walls are being built around the Cathedral and cer-
tain sections shored up to prevent collapse. The Civil Engineers
have begun repair of roof of Palace of Archbishop and Seminary
which will prevent further damage to library.

c. S. Maria Capua Vetere: with the Superintendent of
Antiquities to check on the condition of the Roman Amphitheatre;
satisfactory.

2215

d. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations, to
check on the progress of repairs of war damage and to furnish "off
limits" signs for certain sections not feasible for visits by
Allied forces.

e. Benevento: to check on the progress of the project
of the Cathedral; the apse and sacristy have been cleared of
debris and the work to safeguard the stability of the facade is
progressing favorably.

f. Caserta Vecchia: to check on the condition of the Cathedral; everything in good order.

g. Teano: with the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff, to arrange with the local contractors for the salvage of monuments in the debris of the Cathedral. Instructions were given for protective measures for the main portal of the Church of the Annunziata. The Civil Engineers have repaired the roof of the Church of S. Francisco and services are again being held here.

h. Calluccio: with the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff to consider a project for the war damage of the Church of S. Stefano.

i. Signano: to check on the Castello; no new objects of the Guinness Collection have come to light.

j. Sant'Angelo in Formis: to check on progress of project to repair roof and close windows of the Church; work has begun.

2. Requisitions

The requisition and occupation by the Headquarters and Service Company, CBS, of several rooms in the Archivio di Stato, Naples, necessitated a protest to the Real Estate Section, PBS. This requisition, never referred to this office, is contrary to Administrative Instruction No. 10, Hq., AAI. It was promised that these rooms would be derequisitioned at once. 2216

3. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects are in progress.

b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments that are occupied by Allied forces.

c. Conferred with Regional Finance Officer on funds for projects in historical monuments.

d. Conferred with the Royal Superintendents on various museum problems, including temporary appointments of assistants, granting of "premio di operosità", granting of vacations.

e. Arranged transportation for return trip to Fontanarosa of Dott. Luigi Penta.

f. Assisted the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale in return of books from depository in Aversa.

g. Assisted several contractors carrying out projects in historical monuments to obtain material from requisitioned sources.

h. Conferred with PEB and the Superintendent of Monuments on projected booklet of projects in historical monuments in Region 3.

i. Inspected the Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul with the Greek Delegate, the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff to arrange for a report and the preparation of a project by the Superintendent on urgent repairs needed by the Church. Finances for eventual work to be secured by the Greek Delegate.

j. Secured passes for several Superintendents to travel to Salerno and to Rome on official business.

k. Served as a judge for a week on a General Court case. 2213

l. With an officer of the 10th C.R.B., inspected the project to increase the facilities of the British Officers Club housed in the San Carlo Theatre and filed a report on the same.

m. Letter to the Regional Commissioner reporting damage to site of Cuma by nearby military installation engaged in firing practice.

n. Arranged for Chief of Archivio Notarile Regionale to obtain workmen to coordinate archive material.

o. Conducted a tour of inspection of the Excavations of Pompeii with the Commander-in-Chief.

For the Regional Commissioner:

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

2212

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

1 August 1944

FA - 98

SUBJECT: Synopsis of July 1944 Report of Division of
Fine Arts, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. During the month of July 1944, ten trips were made in the Province to inspect projects of a protective nature in historical monuments or to determine if projects were needed.

2. The requisition of part of the Archivio di Stato, an historical monument, required action on the part of the Division.

3. Other activities of the Division included inspections of historical monuments in Naples where projects are in progress or which are occupied by Allied forces, conferences with Italian Superintendents, facilitating the securing of materials for projects, service on a General Court, assistance to the Directors of the National Library and the Archivio Notarile, inspections of the Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul and the projected changes in the British Officers Club housed in the San Carlo Theatre.

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

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

1 August 1944

PA - 99

SUBJECT: Certificate of Sending of July 1944 Report of
Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. I certify that on this date, two copies of the July 1944 report of the Division of Fine Arts, Region 3, were sent to the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

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

2210

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

SA - 86

1 July 1944

SUBJECT: June 1944 Report of Division of Fine Arts,
Region 3, ACC.

TO : Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of June 1944, the following inspections
in the Province were made:

a. S. Angelo in Formis: with the Superintendent of Mon-
uments and his technical staff to arrange for project to repair
wall shattered by German shells and to close windows; project to
begin at once.

b. Capua: with the Superintendent of Monuments to
check on progress of projects to salvage the collections of the
Museo Campana and the Cathedral; work progressing favorably.

2209

c. Benevento: with the Superintendent of Monuments and
his technical staff to check on progress of projects to salvage
monuments of Cathedral and to safeguard stability of facade and
remaining walls; entire nave cleared and work progressing favor-
ably. The Archbishop was dissuaded from any plans to consider
the reconstruction of the Cathedral at this time.

d. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations to
check on the progress of repairs of war damage and to confer on
reports of work accomplished.

e. Royal Palace of Caserta: with Captain Croft-Murray
to investigate report of the Superintendent of Monuments of damage
to Fountain of Diana; this has been posted as off limits. To in-
spect the English Gardens; these seem in fair condition after
months of occupation. To confer with Colonel J. W. Ramsey of
AFHQ on requisition of Apartments used as depository for furniture
from Royal Palaces of Caserta and Naples.

f. Paestum: with Colonel Newton, to inspect the Temple site; everything in good condition. The small Museum is now open to Allied forces from rest centers and the custodian authorized to engage more guards to ensure the safety of collections.

g. Salerno: to inspect progress of project on Cathedral roof; roof has been cleared of volcanic ash but repairs of damaged sections not yet begun.

h. Neocera Superiore: to inspect progress of project on repairs of S. Maria Maggiore; work on temporary roof not yet begun due to transportation difficulties but all danger of further damage to dome removed.

i. Mignano: to check on Statue from Guinness Collection returned by American soldier who had taken away; Carabinieri report it was sent to Naples with other objects in April. As far as could be learned, no other objects have been recovered from the Castle.

2. Projects

a. For the months of July, August, September 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 14,653,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature now in progress on the following monuments:

Church of The Girolamini
 Church of S. Pietro Martire
 Church of The Santo Spirito
 Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
 Church of The Gesu Nuovo
 The Royal Palace of Capodimonte
 Church and Convent of S. Martino
 Church of The Annunziata
 Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
 Church of S. Gennaro Extra Moenia
 Church of S. Maria Regina Coeli
 Church of SS. Severino & Sossio
 The Cathedral of Naples
 Church of S. Marcellino

2208

Church of S. Pietro A Majella
 Church of S. Maria Della Sapienza
 The Cathedral of Benevento
 The Excavations of Pompeii

b. For the months of July, August, September 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 7,210,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendent of Monuments for new projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments:

The Cathedral of Naples
 Church of S. Chiara
 Church of The Girolamini
 Church of S. Giovanni A Carbonara
 Church of S. Maria Egiziacata A Forcella
 Church of S. Severo
 Church of S. Maria Del Carmine
 Church of S. Caterina A Formello
 The Royal Palace of Capodimonte
 Church of S. Gregorio Armeno
 Church of SS. Apostoli
 Church of The Annunziata
 The Cathedral of Salerno
 Church of S. Maria Maggiore (Nocera Superiore)
 The Cathedral of Benevento

3. Requisitions

Requisitions of historical monuments required the following action:

a. The Royal Palace of Caserta: the requisition by AFHQ of the entire Palace, including the Apartments used as depository, necessitated the plan to remove all furniture and paintings to the Royal Palace of Capodimonte. This was begun on 28 June and was suspended temporarily on 29 June to await clarification of orders. 2207

b. The Demaniale Abitazione of Pompeii: an attempt to requisition the Demaniale Abitazione, an integral part of the Excavations of Pompeii, was prevented by calling to the attention of the requisitioning authorities, the Administrative Instruction No. 10, Hq., AAI.

c. The Museo Nazionale of Naples: Headquarters, 57th Area, reported on 29 June that the Museo Nazionale had been de-requisitioned and all stores of the Medical Depot removed.

4. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Periodic inspection of historical monuments where projects are in progress.

b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. With the Superintendent of Monuments and his technical staff, inspected nine monuments to determine the necessity of projects of a protective nature.

d. Conferred with the Royal Superintendents on various museum problems.

e. Continued attempts to locate objects left stored in Ultramarine Air Grounds and to secure complete lists of all art objects.

f. Arranged for completion of order of cast iron members for project in Church of S. Pietro Martire, suspended by military requisition of foundry.

g. Inspected projects in historical monuments with Regional Communications and Utilities Officer of Region 5, AGC.

h. Conferred with Provincial Finance Officer, Province of Naples, It., Region 5, on projects in historical monuments and budgets of Royal Superintendents. 2206

i. Approved the budgets for 1 July 1944 to 30 June 1945 of the Superintendent of Monuments and the Superintendent of Galleries.

j. Inspected Library of Royal Observatory of Capodimonte, now occupied by a military installation.

k. Conferred with representatives of Mr. Guinness who came from Rome to investigate the Guinness Collection, formerly in the Castle of Mignano.

l. Visited a series of Churches where projects are in progress with representatives of PWB for material for an article in the Risorgimento.

m. Conferred with chief of PWB on projected brochure on projects being carried out in historical monuments.

n. Furnished statement for the Commission of Epuration on Dr. Amedeo Mazari, Royal Superintendent of Antiquities.

o. Conferred with Dr. G. Rossi, titular Superintendent of Monuments for Campania, who had been blocked behind enemy lines until the liberation of Rome.

For the Regional Commissioner:

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

2205

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

1 June 1944

PA - 37

SUBJECT: May Report of Division of Fine Arts,
Region 3, ACC.

TO : Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of May 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. Cuma: with the Superintendent of Antiquities to check on the Acropolis and site which is occupied by Allied forces; the custodian reported everything in good condition and no difficulties.

b. Caserta: with the Superintendent of Monuments to check on the depositories of the Royal Palace and general condition of the monument; everything satisfactory.

c. Benevento: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to check on the progress of the project to salvage monuments from the debris of the Cathedral and to arrange with the local Civil Engineers for a project to shore up the facade.

d. Nocera Superiore: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to check on the project at the Church of S. Maria Maggiore; progressing satisfactorily.

e. Salerno: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to arrange for a project to clear the roof of the Cathedral of volcanic ash and to check on projects already completed by the local Civil Engineers.

f. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations, to

2204

check on the progress of the project to repair war damages; work progressing satisfactorily.

5. Capua: to check on the progress of the salvaging of the collections of the Museo Campano and of the Cathedral. To check on a request of the Archbishop to reroof section of Palace occupied by the Library; this is not in the province of the Superintendent of Monuments and the local Civil Engineers have agreed to do it.

2. For the month of May 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 7,874,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments;

Excavations of Pompeii
Roman Theatre at Benevento
Museo Campano at Capua
Church of The Girolamini
Church of S. Pietro Martire
Church of The Spirito Santo
Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
Church of The Gesu Nuovo
Church of S. Maria Della Grazia
Royal Palace of Capodimonte
Church and Certosa of S. Martino
Church of The Annunziata
Church of S. Maria Del Carmine
Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
Church of S. Gennaro Extra Moenia
Church of S. Maria Regina Coeli
Church of S. Maria Donnarregina
Church of SS. Severino E Sossio
Cathedral of Naples
Church of S. Marcellino
Church of S. Giuseppe Al Rione Luzzatti
Church of S. Pietro A Majella
Church of Monteoliveto
Church of S. Aniello A Caponapoli

2203

Church of S. Maria Della Sapienza
Cathedral of Salerno
Church of S. Maria Maggiore at Nocera Superiore
Cathedral of Teano
Church of Sant'Angelo in Formis

3. Other activities of the Division included:

- a. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects are in progress.
- b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.
- c. With the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers, inspected twenty-three monuments to determine the necessity of projects of protective nature.
- d. Conferred with Royal Superintendents on new projects, budgets and other museum problems.
- e. Attended a conference of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.
- f. Innumerable conferences with the Deputy Directorate of Works in connection with work being carried out at the Royal Palace of Naples by the British Army.
- g. With the Royal Superintendent of Antiquities, visited the Oltremare Fair Grounds in search of classical collections and other material presumably stored there.
- h. Approved two guide books in English for the Excavations of Pompeii.
- i. Conferences with the Superintendent of Archives in connection with his annual budget and protective projects needed in several depositories of archives.

2202

j. Approved the budget for Research Program of the Zoological Station and Aquarium of Naples.

k. Assisted Army photographers in preparation of a photographic file of damaged historical monuments.

l. Obtained circulation permit for cation belonging to Superintendency of Monuments.

m. Inspected Armour Collection of Museum of Royal Palace of Capodimonte and made application for materials needed for cleaning.

n. Investigated and reported on the activities of the Exhibition Galleria Porti in connection with a requested requisition of the premises by the military forces.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

2201

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

1 June 1944

PA - 67

SUBJECT: May Report of Division of Fine Arts,
Region 3, ACC.

TO : Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of May 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. Cuma: with the Superintendent of Antiquities to check on the Acropolis and site which is occupied by Allied forces; the custodian reported everything in good condition and no difficulties.

b. Caserta: with the Superintendent of Monuments to check on the depositories of the Royal Palace and general condition of the monument; everything satisfactory.

c. Benevento: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to check on the progress of the project to salvage monuments from the debris of the Cathedral and to arrange with the local Civil Engineers for a project to shore up the facade. 2200

d. Nocera Superiore: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to check on the project at the Church of S. Maria Maggiore; progressing satisfactorily.

e. Salerno: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to arrange for a project to clear the roof of the Cathedral of volcanic ash and to check on projects already completed by the local Civil Engineers.

f. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations, to

check on the progress of the project to repair war damages; work progressing satisfactorily.

8. Capua: to check on the progress of the salvaging of the collections of the Museo Campano and of the Cathedral. To check on a request of the Archbishop to reroof section of Palace occupied by the Library; this is not in the province of the Superintendent of Monuments and the local Civil Engineers have agreed to do it.

2. For the month of May 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 7,874,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments;

Excavations of Pompeii
Roman Theatre at Benevento
Museo Campano at Capua
Church of The Girolamini
Church of S. Pietro Martire
Church of The Spirito Santo
Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
Church of The Gesù Nuovo
Church of S. Maria Della Grazie
Royal Palace of Capodimonte
Church and Certosa of S. Martino
Church of The Annunziata
Church of S. Maria Del Carmine
Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
Church of S. Gennaro Extra Moenia
Church of S. Maria Regina Coeli
Church of S. Maria Donnaregina
Church of SS. Severino E Sossio
Cathedral of Naples
Church of S. Marcellino
Church of S. Giuseppe Al Rione Luzzatti
Church of S. Pietro A Majella
Church of Monteoliveto
Church of S. Aniello A Caponapoli

2199

Church of S. Maria Della Sapienza
Cathedral of Salerno
Church of S. Maria Maggiore at Nocera Superiore
Cathedral of Teano
Church of Sant'Angelo in Formis

3. Other activities of the Division included:

- a. Periodic inspections of historical monuments where projects are in progress.
- b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.
- c. With the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers, inspected twenty-three monuments to determine the necessity of projects of protective nature.
- d. Conferred with Royal Superintendents on new projects, budgets and other museum problems.
- e. Attended a conference of the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.
- f. Innumerable conferences with the Deputy Directorate of Works in connection with work being carried out at the Royal Palace of Naples by the British Army.
- g. With the Royal Superintendent of Antiquities, visited the Oltremare Fair Grounds in search of classical collections and other material presumably stored there. 2198
- h. Approved two guide books in English for the Excavations of Pompeii.
- i. Conferences with the Superintendent of Archives in connection with his annual budget and protective projects needed in several depositories of archives.

j. Approved the budget for Research Program of the Zoological Station and Aquarium of Naples.

k. Assisted Army photographers in preparation of a photographic file of damaged historical monuments.

l. Obtained circulation permit for camion belonging to Superintendency of Monuments.

m. Inspected Armour Collection of Museum of Royal Palace of Capodimonte and made application for materials needed for cleaning.

n. Investigated and reported on the activities of the Exhibition Galleria Forti in connection with a requested requisition of the premises by the military forces.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

2197

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

3 June 1944

FA - 68

SUBJECT: Synopsis of May 1944 Report of Division of
Fine Arts, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. During the month of May 1944, eleven trips were made in the province with the Superintendents of Monuments or Antiquities and Civil Engineers to inspect projects of a protective nature or to determine if projects were needed.
2. For the month of May 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 7,874,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on thirty monuments in the Province of Campana.
3. Other activities of the Division included inspection of historical monuments where projects are in progress in Naples or which are occupied by Allied forces, twenty-three inspections with the Superintendents and Civil Engineers to determine need of new projects in Naples, conferences with all Italian Superintendents concerned and general assistance to them.

2196

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

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

4 June 1944

RA - 69

SUBJECT: Certificate of Sending of May 1944 Report of
Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Hq., Region 3, ACC.

1. I certify that on this date, two copies of the
May 1944 report of the Division of Fine Arts, Region 3,
were sent to the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts
and Archives, Headquarters, ACC.

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

2195

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

SA-57

1 May 1944

SUBJECT: April Report of Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ Region 3, AOC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of April 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. Benevento: with the local Civil Engineers to check on the progress of the project to salvage damaged monuments from the debris of the Cathedral; work is progressing favorably. With the Royal Superintendent of Antiquities to check on protective walls needed around the Roman Amphitheatre and Baths.

b. Nocera Superiore: with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers to determine the scope of the project needed to protect the Church of S. Maria Maggiore from further damage due to collapse of part of the dome on 22 March from the weight of ash of Vesuvius eruption.

c. Caselle: with the Royal Superintendent of Antiquities to arrange for the removal to the Museo Nazionale of the collection of classical excavations from the Villa Spinelli, now occupied by Allied forces.

d. Pompeii: with the Director of the Excavations to check on the progress of the project of protective measures undertaken to repair war damage; work progressing favorably. To check on the provision of Allied A. P. S. to assist in the policing of the Excavations; this has been done.

e. Caserta: to check on status of depositories and reported requisition of storage space by additional Allied units.

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1. Baia: to check on the use of the historical monument, The Temple of Venus, as an A.M.G., 5th Army depository. This use is temporary and it is felt that no damage is being done as competent officers are in charge.

2. For the month of April 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 5,905,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments:

Church of S. Agostino Alla Zecca
Church of the Giroladini
Church of S. Pietre Martire
Church of S. Brigida
Church of The Spirito Santo
Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
Church of The Gesù Nuovo
Church of S. Maria Delle Grazie
Church of S. Domenico Soriano
Royal Palace of Capodimonte
Church, Certosa and Museum of S. Martino
Monument of S. Antonino at Sorrento
Excavations of Pompeii.

3. The following projects in Historical Monuments of a protective nature have been completed:

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a. Church of The Giroladini
Erection of a temporary roof over the nave and shoring up of coffered ceiling. Erection of a temporary roof over chapels and closing of windows.

b. Church of S. Giovanni A Carbonara
Erection of a temporary roof over the nave and Cappella Caracciolo Del Sole.

c. Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
Repair of roof over nave, transept and chapels to prevent leaking.

- d. Palazzo Reale of Naples
Walling up of depository for furnishings.
- e. Church of S. Chiara
Salvaging of remains of tombs of Bourbon Kings
- f. Church of S. Maria Dell' Incoronata
Supporting weakened vaults and arches of reef.
- g. Church of S. Maria Del Carmine
Erection of temporary roof over nave
- h. Villa Floridiana
Repair of retaining wall, reef and closing of

windows.

- i. Church of S. Brigida
Repair of attic to prevent leaking.
- j. Cappella Papacoda
Repair of reef to prevent leaking.
- k. Church of The Gesù Vecchio
Repair of reef and closing of windows to prevent

leaking.

- l. Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
Strengthening of weakened right wall of transept **2192**

4. The requisitions of Historical monuments required the following actions:

a. The Biblioteca Nazionale: the requisition of one room adjacent to main entrance by the French troops billeted in the Palazzo Reale necessitated the removal of books and furniture and the walling up of access to library proper. The requisition for the Italian Army of the top floor of the library, from which all books have been removed, necessitated walling up of access to library proper.

b. Villa Floridiana: planned use by Allied forces of Villa and Park for hospital for mental cases necessitated confer-

ences and a program for removal of all furnishings. It is hoped this change of use of Villa can be avoided as it requires structural changes in the building, the installation of iron bars at windows, additional toilet facilities, etc.

5. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Periodic inspections with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers of historical monuments where projects are in progress or new ones needed.

b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. Conferences with Royal Superintendents on new projects, budgets and other museum problems.

d. Assistance to Public Relations Officer, HQ Region 3 on an article on the status of Fine Arts in the Province of Campans.

e. Assisted the Superintendent of Antiquities to secure a quantity of gasoline for the cleaning and restoration of frescoes at the Excavations of Pompeii.

f. Innumerable conferences at the Royal Palace of Naples in connection with the repairs being carried out there by the British Army to establish a welfare center.

g. Cooperated with LIFE correspondent on taking of series of photographs in historical monuments where projects are in progress.

h. Furnished material to J.I.C.A. of A.P.H.Q. on the activities of the Division of Fine Arts of Region 3.

i. Furnished material and letter to Sub-Commission for E., F.A. & A. on proposed grant of the Royal Society of London for the Aquarium of Naples. Assistance to Director of Aquarium to enable him to bring back to Naples from Pontelandolfo, the Aquarium library which is now in a depository occupied by Allied forces.

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j. Approved appointment of temporary assistant to the Superintendent of monuments to aid in supervision of projects authorized by this Division.

k. Approved the transfer of Dr. A. de Francisco from the high school of Nocera to the department of the Superintendent of Antiquities.

l. Judged an art exhibition for an Air Corps Group.

m. Investigated the status of a group of bronzes and casts, the property of a British subject, Miss A. G. Williams, now held at the Fonderia Laganà in Naples.

n. Conference with the consignor of Teano Cathedral on the project to salvage sculptured monuments from the wreckage of the Cathedral.

o. Interviews to several newspaper correspondents on activities of the Division of Fine Arts, Region 3.

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

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

1 April 1944

PA-44

SUBJECT: March Report of Division of Fine Arts.
TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ, Region 3, AOC.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of March, 1944, the following inspections were made:

- a. Royal Palace of Caserta: with Captain Croft-Murray and the Royal Superintendent of Monuments, to designate important furnishings now scattered throughout the Palace, to be removed to storage and no longer to be available for requisition for office or mess use.
- b. Pozzuoli: to check on Roman Amphitheatre; in excellent condition and well-guarded. The Temple of Serapis; occupied in part by Allied forces but no apparent damage being done to monument. The Cathedral; to check on project of repairs requested by the Bishop of Pozzuoli; the funds which had been made available for this from the Civil Engineers have been unblocked and the work is progressing.
- c. Sant'Agata dei Goti: to check on the Cathedral and the Church of S. Maria; in excellent condition.
- d. Capua: to investigate reported attempt to requisition part of Museo Campano. The requisition has been averted as the building is listed in Zone Handbook. Project to recover buried collection progressing very well. It was found that the seriously damaged Cathedral was accessible from many points and unguarded. Important carved choir stalls had been removed and tombs ransacked. This was reported to the Regional Commissioner and by letter to the Provincial Commissioner, Province of Naples.
- e. Avellino: with the Royal Superintendent of Monuments to confer with the local Civil Engineers on the project of repairs for the Cathedral. Work on Roof has been completed and windows will be glazed or closed as soon as materials are available.

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f. Royal Palace of Capodimonte: with the Royal Superintendent of Monuments to check on the request of the British Army to cut firewood in the Park. The Park has already been seriously depleted by occupying troops and the British Army has been persuaded to secure wood at the Reale degli Astroni.

g. Excavations of Pompeii: to check on the request to 57th Area to furnish more adequate guard service in the Excavations. An M. P. HQ has been established at Angri and cooperation in guarding has been promised. Signs have been posted in the Excavations warning all Allied forces against damaging the monument. The Excavations were not damaged by the recent eruption of Vesuvius.

h. Santa Maria Capua Vetere: to check on request of P.O. of Caserta to remove sculpture from Roman Amphitheatre. This sculpture was installed by Superintendent of Antiquities, is well protected from elements and there are no evidences of any serious damage. Area will be closed off with wire.

i. Galvi Risorta: with the Royal Superintendent of Monuments to check on the Cathedral. Building slightly damaged by shell fire but not seriously. The monumental exterior, Entrance Portal, Mosaic Pulpit, Bishop's Chair and Crypt undamaged. The nearby important Grotto dei Santi and Grotto della Formelle undamaged.

j. Teano: with Royal Superintendent of Monuments to check on the Cathedral. Facade and nave destroyed by bombing. Only campanile and outer part of row of chapels and apse standing. Remains of pulpit have been saved and a project approved to salvage Romanesque columns and capitals from debris. Churches of S. Maria delle Grazie and S. Francesco seriously damaged.

k. Sezza Aurunca: with the Royal Superintendent of Monuments to check on the Cathedral. Building with all monumental parts, the sculptured facade, important Pulpit, mosaic pavement, Romanesque Crypt undamaged.

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l. Nocera Superiore: to inspect the important 14th C. Church of S. Maria Maggiore. At 1800 hrs on 22 March, the upper central part of dome collapsed due apparently to weight on roof of ash from the eruption of Vesuvius. Very little damage done to circular colonnade of interior. Remaining shell of dome seems solid but the Civil Engineers have been instructed to erect a scaffolding at once to prevent further damage and to clean ash from all roof of the church.

m; Church of Montecolivoto, Naples: greater part of facade and campanile destroyed by German bomb on 15 March. Many important sculptured Renaissance monuments buried and badly damaged. Project of salvage, shoring up of walls begun at once; work progressing favorably and greater part of monuments being saved.

n. Church of S. Brigida, Naples: capela with decorations by Lucca Giordana damaged by German bomb on 15 March. Project of protective measures begun at once.

2. For the month of March 1944, funds to the amount of Lire 4,520,000 were authorized to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments:

Church of the Annunziata
 Church of S. Pietro Martire
 Royal Palace of Capodimonte
 Church of the Girolomini
 Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
 Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
 Church and Convent of S. Gregorio Armeno
 Church of the Croce di Lucca
 Church of S. Caterina a Formicello
 Church of S. Maria del Carmine
 Church of Montecolivoto
 Church of S. Brigida
 Cathedral of Benevento
 Excavations of Pompeii

3. The following budgets for the period of 1 January to 30 June 1944 were approved:

- a. Royal Superintendent of Monuments: Lire 1,015,321
- b. Royal Superintendent of Galleries: Lire 806,361

4. Other activities of the Division included:

- a. Periodic inspections with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers of historical monuments where projects

of a purely protective nature are in progress.

b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. Conferences with Royal Superintendents on new projects, budgets and other museum problems.

d. Assistance to the Director of the Aquarium to enable him to visit the library depository at Pentelanelle which is now occupied by Allied forces.

e. Arranged for printing of "Off Limit" signs for placing in historical monuments occupied in part by Allied forces.

f. Several conferences with Public Relations Officer, HQ Region 3 on an article on the Fine Arts in the Province of Campania.

g. Innumerable conferences at the Royal Palace of Naples in connection with the repairs being done there by the British Army to establish a recreation center. Marked plans were secured showing the sections of the Biblioteca Nazionale, storage space reserved for the Superintendent of Monuments and occupied apartments to assure their reservation. Liaison between the British Engineers and the Civil Engineers who are re-roofing the Chapel and Theatre. Agreement in writing secured from the Deputy Directorate of Works to carry out the request of the Prince of Piedmont for the walling up of the Chapel containing the sarcophagus of Queen Maria Cristina. Agreement secured for some cooperation with Italian custodians to prevent further damage of works of art in the Palace. Inspections made with the Superintendent of Monuments of the repairs in progress. 2187

h. Conferences with correspondent of Chicago newspaper and the NEW YORKER to furnish material on articles on the activities of the Division of Fine Arts.

i. Conference with Dr. Castelfranco, assistant to the Minister of Education, and in charge of Fine Arts.

j. Prepared a list of starred historical monuments in the Province of Campania for the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

k. Conference with the Cardinal of Naples on the question of securing financial aid for projects in parochial churches not listed as historical monuments.

1. Secured photographic material for the Superintendent of Monuments for a documentary file of damaged historical monuments and the work carried out in them.

Paul Gardner
Major, ASS
Regional Fine Arts Officer

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3; ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

1 March 1944

FA-26

SUBJECT: February Report of Division of Fine Arts.
TO : Regional Commissioner, Rm Region 3, AMG.

1. Inspection of monuments, fine arts and archives

During the month of February 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. Church of S. Angelo in Formis: to check on progress of project to close hole in outer wall caused by German shell. The wall is shored up but the Civil Engineers of Capua have not completed work.

b. Capua: to check on progress of project to salvage collection of Museo Cosmopolita buried by bomb damage. Work progressing very favorably.

c. S. Maria Capua Vetere: to check reported occupation of Amphitheatre by Allied forces. The occupation does not include the monument but open square in front.

d. Sorrento: to check on Royal School of Intarsia which is under supervision of Superintendent of Monuments. School is functioning as usual. 2185

e. Torre del Greco: to check on Royal School of Cameo Carving which is under supervision of Superintendent of Monuments. School is functioning as usual.

f. Vignano: to check on status of Castello Vignano and art collection. It is believed that no collections remain in the Castello which is now almost completely demolished by war action.

g. Paestum: to check on Temples, Excavations and on status of recently discovered necropolis on local airfield. Everything in good condition.

h. Caserta: to check on report of further requisition of state apartments now used storage for paintings and furniture. It is hoped that this requisition can be avoided to prevent another move of this important material from the Royal Palaces of Caserta and Naples.

i. Amalfi: to check on Cathedral and other monuments. All safe and undamaged.

j. Capri: to check on Cathedral, S. Giovanni del Toro, Palazzo Ruffolo and Palazzo Cimbroni. All safe and undamaged.

k. Cuma: to check on status of occupation by Allied forces of excavations and Acropolis. Everything in good order.

l. Pompeii: to check on progress of project in sections of excavations damaged by bombing. Everything progressing well.

m. For the month of February 1944, funds to the amount of lire 3,898,000 were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for projects of a purely protective nature on the following monuments:

Church of Santa Chiara
 Church of S. Maria Incoronata
 Church of S. Maria del Carmine
 Church of SS. Annunziata
 Church of S. Pietro Martire
 Royal Palace of Capodimonte
 Church of Il Gesù Vecchio
 Church of The Girolamini
 Church of S. Giovanni a Carbonara
 Church of S. Paolo Maggiore
 Villa Floridiana
 Church of S. Lorenzo Maggiore
 Church and Convent of S. Gregorio Armeno
 Church of The Croce di Lucca
 Church of S. Caterina a Formiello
 Church of S. Agostino alla Zecca
 Excavations of Pompeii
 Excavations of Cuma

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3. Other activities of the Division included:

- a. Periodic inspections with the Superintendent of Monuments and the Civil Engineers of historical monuments where projects of a purely protective nature are in progress.
- b. Periodic inspections of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.
- c. Conferences with Royal Superintendents on new projects and other museum problems.
- d. Conferences with the Director of the Aquarium to arrange access for professors and students carrying out research programs there.
- e. Obtained material for reply to a letter of Brigadier General Hume referring to alleged recent vandalism at the Royal Palace of Naples.
- f. Secured traveling passes and after curfew permits for museum authorities.
- g. Conference with Commissario Straordinario Bruni on the Church of S. Eligio, historical monument, and its school.
- h. Three interviews with correspondents on the work of the Division.
- i. Arranged for the confiscation of incorrect guide book on Pompeii recently published in English without permission. 2182
- j. Secured list of all libraries in Naples City and their present status of functioning.
- k. Conferred with Finance Officer (British) on requested requisition of the Royal Palace of Capodimonte.
- l. Conferred with Millery Jenkinson on Archives in the Province of Campania.

m. Arranged for the removal of a clock stove from in front of the Palace of Naples as requested by the Prince of Piedmont.

n. Arranged for discontinuing of carrying away of wood by the Refugee Commission from the Royal Palace of Naples, destined for repairs of the Chapel and Theatre.

o. Conferred with Royal Superintendent of Monuments on reported requisition of additional state apartments at the Royal Palace of Caserta, now used as storage for paintings and furniture.

p. Made two trips to various historical monuments where projects are in progress with Pathe News Reel Correspondent and a representative of A.F.S. with a view to making photographs of projects for a documentary film.

q. Prepared list of damaged monuments in Naples for British Pictorial Service for a cable request from War Department, London.

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Paul Gardner
Major, AUS
Regional Fine Arts Officer

FATE OF ART IN ITALY
LT. GENE CAPRIO

Interest in the fate of Italy's art treasures and great architectural monuments has been subdued by the flaring drama at the fighting fronts. Yet Italy and art are one, as the sensitivity of the Allies to the problem indicates. The reluctance of Allied commanders to bomb the venerated Benedictine Abbey of Montecassino until the Germans forced their hand, is a case in point.

Until the war is won the fate of Italy's cultural and religious treasures will remain focused in the background. It is logical to anticipate; however, that the peacemakers may be asked to determine the extent of damage, theft and loss; to fix responsibility; to order restoration, and possibly; to assess indemnities.

Considering its latent importance, a discussion of the situation to date in southern Italy should prove enlightening despite the fact that Italian campaign is not completed and Rome (that ultimate in monuments of the past) is still in German hands.

Italy's sculptors, painters, architects and papal and royal builders have endowed her with a wealth of artistic masterpieces. Her history has provided her with place-names and relics that have intrigued tourists throughout the centuries. Even Nature has been lavish. She gave Italy scenic wonders and Vesuvius preserved ancient towns almost intact for twentieth century travelers to marvel at.

Italians learned to appreciate all this to its last lira's worth of value.

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A sadder panorama is apparent today. The people are apathetic. The task of scratching out a scanty sustenance is too engrossing for them to maintain interest in a Vanvitelli church or some

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early Greek statue. Churches, libraries, ancient castles and museums have been exposed to the fury of planes and artillery. Sheated in protective cement, many of them have been damaged nevertheless. Anxious curators transported movable pieces of art to secret depositories. But Germans Huns found some of them, destroying part and appropriating the remainder.

Allied soldiers lack the instincts of pre-war tourists. They are otherwise engaged. As time makes veterans of them, they nose into the struggle with growing relentlessness. They peel their minds and hearts gradually of all interests but three: to kill Germans, to remain alive and to go home.

The folks at home follow the course of farflung battles with leechlike interests. All else is background merely. They know churches tremble in their debris like undressed children. They know it, but they are not overly aware of it. The fate of loved ones and the success of campaigns are, naturally, more important to them.

Yet, for a brief moment, the order reversed itself. The cause of Italian monuments became electric when the Allies unloosed their squadrons with orders to blast every German out of the Benedictine Monastery at Montecassino, that peaceful ivory tower of solitary monks for centuries.

The story is well known. President Roosevelt and other Allied leaders as well as several notable Roman Catholic prelates expressed their sorrow and assured the public that the bombing was as necessary as it was regrettable. There was no other way. 2179

This Monastery was no ordinary monkish retreat. Through the darkness of the Middle Ages the Benedictines in this Abbey preserved the learning and the culture of the past. They provided the light that became the flame of the Renaissance. It is regarded by scholars as the cradle of European civilization and culture.

When, in 1868, the Piedmont Government announced the Monastery would be suppressed, a wave of indignation, fanned by Gladstone of England, spread through Europe. The English prime Minister expressed the reaction of Europe to the proposed "outrage" so forcibly

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that the Monastery was saved.

The location of Monastery gave it tremendous tactical value and the Germans elected to exploit it completely.

General Eisenhower had ordered last December that "the monuments of a historic nation must be respected so far as war allows. But if we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men's lives, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the building must go."

The Allies had to attack it to protect their soldiers.

Even the nerve-deadened infantrymen came crawling out of foxholes on adjoining hills to stare at the swarms of planes swooping over the cluster of ancient buildings, some of which are of pre-historic Pelasgic origin. A strange lull settled over the ground fighting. Germans burrowed for safety. Allied soldiers sat on their haunches as though at a play of unrivalled realism. They watched those massive buildings, clinging to their mountaintop, rise into the air like popping rose blossoms and come back to earth in a gray powdery rain. They watched Germans run from vanishing walls.

The Benedictine monks know destruction by tradition. Founded in 528, the Abbey had been destroyed previously three times: by Lombards in that same century, by Saracens in the tenth and by earthquake in the fourteenth. Always the monks rebuilt their retreat. They altered, added and restored through centuries, borrowing from each period the best of architectural and decorative ideas. Their seventeenth century church became known as one of the finest examples of Baroque architecture.

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Within those walls forty monks and about 200 students remained aloof from the turbulent events which crowded Italian history. Only twice yearly was the abbey opened to the general public. Pious pilgrims came by thousand to worship at the tomb and shrine of St. Benedict.

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The monks pursued their quest for spiritual peace, artistic beauty and scientific truth as Huns, Lombards, Saracens, Normen French, English, Spaniards and Italians marched and countermarched.

They collected art treasures, copied ancient manuscripts studied the arts and sciences, - and prayed. They took pride in their library, one of the finest in Europe, their observatory and meteorological and seismological station. Their rare frescoes and gold mosaics had excited the admiration of all privileged to see them. The library alone contained 86,000 volumes, 1,200 ancient manuscripts and its prize, "The Third Mass of Christmas Night".

The tragedy of the Abbey is the climax to the fate of Italian monuments in Southern Italy. The Fine Arts Division of Allied Military Government found a discouraging situation in the Naples region. Sicily had not suffered much because the Germans were then still allied to the Italians. After the armistice the Germans looted privately owned collections. They undertook "the protection of national state - owned collections from the Anglo American Huns." Some of the "protected" masterpieces have undoubtedly found their way into the private collections of Hitler, Goering, and Himmler. The priceless Lancellotti, "Greek Discus Thrower," which could not be sold to anyone outside of Italy by law is now in the collection of Adolf Hitler.

Nazi soldiers destroyed and they burned with calculating vengeance after the Italians quit the war.

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There is evidence proving that the Germans deliberately exposed certain valuable monuments to damage by placing military installations nearby. When the Allies bombed the military targets the Germans called Italian attention to "Anglo-American disrespect for their culture and religion."

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Italians endeavored to protect their churches, libraries, museums and other cultural buildings by marking their roofs and enveloping them in walls of concrete. They sandbagged altars and statuary. They stored paintings and movable objects in a number of rural depositories.

The Allied Air Corps leaders, too, sought to protect Italian monuments. Squadron commanders were provided with over 150 maps with Italian art centers clearly marked. Art experts from Allied Military Government served as liaison officers and advised the commanders on the location and value of numerous monuments. Bombardiers had strict orders to avoid them.

Despite all these precautions damage was inflicted by Allies as well as Germans.

The Nazis burned the great library of the Royal Society. Irreplaceable documents of the State Archives, including the celebrated Angevin manuscripts, and fifty paintings by renowned masters were thrown into the flames which should make Nola a town of infamous memory.

There are 237 churches and 57 chapels in Naples. Six of them, including the famous Santa Chiara, are completely destroyed. Nineteen others, of which twelve are listed as important by Baedeker, are seriously damaged. Twenty-one more are damaged slightly. Eight of the latter are Baedeker items.

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Investigating officers found the great cathedrals of Benevento, Capua and Teano levelled. The Museo Campano of Capua, secondly only to the Museo Nazionale of Naples, was severely damaged.

Almost 200 bombs had fallen on Pompeii, severely damaging such famous houses as the Vettii, Salustio, Fortuna and Crip-toportico. The Villa dei Misteri was miraculously saved. Herculaneum and Boscoreale were only slightly splattered by bombs.

The Royal Palace in Naples, a Fontana masterpiece restored by Vanvitelli, was struck by twenty-five bombs. Its chapel theatre, many of the fine State Apartments with their eighteenth century

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frescoed ceilings were gravely damaged. Walls had been stripped of their early brocades by the Germans, Allied Bombs destroyed other wall coverings, mirrors and characteristic Neapolitan decorations.

The ancient Castel Nuovo was damaged by a direct bomb hit which buried many cases of the most important documents in the Library Storia Patria. The Castel was erected in 1279-82 by Charles I of Anjou. A triumphal Arch to Alfonso I was erected in 1455.

Art experts and amateurs will be relieved to know that the Museo Nazionale, whose vast and varied collections make it the outstanding single museum in all Italy, suffered practically no damage. Fortunately, months ago its treasures had been removed to safety or adequately protected. Not one of the world famous paintings was left in the building. Safe in its underground vaults is the series of unique Pompeian and Herculaneum frescoes, its Greek vases and Egyptian collection. Such familiar sculptures as the Seated Mercury, the Farnese Athena, the Artemis of Pompeii, the Tyrannicides, the Orpheus and Euridice Relief, the Aphrodite of Capua, the Psyche of Capua, the Farnese Hercules and the Farnese Bull were encased in sand bags and heavy beams and are all intact.

The Museo Civico Filangieri is undamaged and fortunately its fine collection had been removed to safety. Part of it had been sent with the State Archives to a villa near Nola and there the Germans burned such masterpieces as "Portrait of a Man" by Botticelli, "Madonna and Child" by Luini, "Crucifixion" by Van Dyck, "Portrait of a Man" by Chardin. Still safe are canvases by Ghirlandaio, Salvatore Rosa, Jan Steen, and other noted painters as well as prized collections of armour, terra cottas, majolica and porcelains.

The Castel of St. Elmo, which dominates Naples and its beautiful harbor from a perch above the Vomero, suffered slight damage. It was erected, as a fort, by King Robert the Wise in 1329.

The University of Naples, founded in 1224 by Frederick II and one of the largest in Italy, was damaged by bombing but has been reopened. Its most priceless treasure, the Library of the Royal Society, was burned by Germans just before they left Naples in retaliation for the Armistice.

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Easily repaired damage was caused in world famous Naples Aquarium. Its library had been hidden before the Germans began to wreak their vengeance on the Italians. Students from all parts of the world once came here to study. American and British institutions supported it for years with generous grants of money.

The San Carlo Opera House escaped damage and was put to immediate use by the Allies. The Fine Arts Division began negotiations to produce opera there and the program was carried out by Ensa (British entertainment unit) with daily performances of opera for mixed military and civilian audiences.

Notable among the churches which were damaged are Santa Chiara, Church of the Girolomini, S. Giuseppe Maggiore, S. Maria del Carmine, San Giovanni a Carbonara, S. Paolo Maggiore, S. Annunziata Church of the Incoronata and San Lorenzo Maggiore.

The monumental Church of Santa Chiara, perhaps the most popular of all shrines of Naples, is virtually destroyed. Its sumptuous Baroque interior and the frescoed Choir burned for three days. The greater part of the imposing tomb of Robert of Anjou and those of Carl of Calabria and Maria of Valois, jewels by Tino da Camaino, are reduced to calcinated marble. The exquisite reliefs of The Life of Saint Catherine of Alexandria by the Bertini brothers, exist now only in splinters of stone. Salvage of remaining fragments was begun at once under the supervision of the Fine Arts officer of Allied Military Government. A corner of the colorful Majolica Cloisters was ²¹⁷⁴ most of this Baroque fantasy is intact. History will record a miracle in the burning of Santa Chiara. With nothing to check that raging inferno, the chapel and the monument of the Queen Maria Christiana remained untouched.

Two thirds of the roof and the seventeenth century coffered ceiling of the Church of the Girolomini were crushed by bombs. Two gaping bomb holes pierced the elegant proportioned dome but the imposing fresco of "Christ Cleansing the Temple" by Luca Giordano and the exquisite decorations by Solimene in the Chapel of S. Filippo are safe.

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The Girolomini Library with its important manuscripts had been scattered to several depositories. The Nazis, however, carried off hundreds of the cases that had been sent to Teano.

The Cathedral of St. Januarius, 1294-1322, is a celebrated Gothic edifice which suffered some damage. The saint is the patron of the City of Naples. Grateful Neapolitans built a chapel, Cappella del Tesoro, in 1608 in his honor for saving the city from famine, plague and fires of Vesuvius.

Behind the altar is a silver tabernacle with two phials of the dried blood of this Saint. Three times annually the City celebrates the miracle of the liquification of this powdered blood. A happy populace vociferously cheers the Saint when the drops begin to flow within the phial for it indicates a happy season for Naples.

But when the blood remains in its natural dry state, Neapolitans berate the saint, proceeding from cajolery to defiance and threats. When their patron refuses to deliver they mock him and call him "You old yellow face".

Santa Restituta, a basilica of the fourth century, an excellent example of the art of that period was slightly damaged also. The Certosa of San Martino (Cathusian Monastery) which is now a Museum was erected in the fourteenth century. It was damaged slightly. The museum was richly decorated by Guido Reni, Lanfranco, Caravaggio, D'Arpino, Solimene, Luca Giordano, and Ribera. Before the war it housed a celebrated collection of art objects illustrating the culture of Naples.

Severely damaged is the Church of San Giovanni ²¹⁷³ Carbonara, which was erected in 1342 and enlarged in 1400 by King Ladislaus. It has his tomb, a masterpiece by Andrea da Firenze, and the tomb of Gianni Caracciolo, the favorite of Johanna II who was murdered in 1432.

A very important thirteenth century Gothic church which suffered slight damage is San Lorenzo Maggiore, the Royal Church of the House of Anjou. It was being restored when the war broke out.

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The Vanvitelli masterpieces, the Church of the Annunziata, is damaged. A stray bomb ruined the dome and stucco decorations.

There is a brighter side to this dark picture in Southern Italy. Allied officers found most Italian officials on the job and active, including Dr. Amedeo Maiuri, royal superintendent of antiquities; Dr. Bruno Molajoli, royal superintendent of monuments, and Dr. Sergio Ortolani, director of the painting galleries of the Museo Nazionale. Dr. Maiuri is dean of all classical scholars in Italy and is internationally known for his excavations at Pompeii, Herculaneum, Cumae, Pozzuoli and Santa Maria Capua Vetere. His authoritative writings are valued reference texts. Dr. Ortolani is the supreme authority on paintings and painters in Southern Italy. These and other experts proved of great help to the officers of the Fine Arts Division, Allied Military Government, in their task of evaluating the numerous projects designed to protect, restore and repair monuments of lasting interest.

These Allied officers found most of the museum collections had been methodically crated and removed to places of safety. Over 50,000 pieces have been spirited away. Except for those located by the Germans, all of them are believed still unharmed. The Museo Nazionale's great Simone Martini painting of St. Ludovico di Tolosa with Robert of Anjou is in the Loreto Abbey with hundreds of other paintings.

2172

Two hundred and fifty paintings from the Museo were sent to the Benedictine Monastery. Included was the choice of any museum director, "The Blind Leading the Blind" by Brueghel the Elder, "The Dance", "Philip II", "Lavinia", "Charles V", "Alessandro Farnese", "Paul III" and His Nephews", all by Titian, "Madonna of The Divine Love" by Raphael, "The Transfiguration" by Giovanni Bellini, "Saint Euphemia" by Mantegna, "The Foundation of S. Maria Maggiore" by Masolino, "The Crucifixion" by Masaccio, "Madonna" by Botticelli, "Portrait of a Man" by Antonello da Messina, "The Marriage of St. Catherine" and "The Zingarella" by Correggio and the "Portrait of G. Clovio" by El Greco.

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Also were sent the most famous of the bronze found at Pompeii, the Roman and Greek gold and silver jewelry, the ancient gems, ivories and glass. Late in November the Rome Radio announced that this entire treasure from the National Museum had been transported to Rome by the Germans and entrusted to the proper Italian authorities. There is every reason to believe this story as the Abbot of Montecassino and the Minister of Fine Arts participated in the radio announcement.

About 700 important altar and ceiling paintings from Neapolitan churches had been removed in time. The great "Works of Misericordia" by Caravaggio had been safely moved from the Church of the Monte della Misericordia. Fine religious canvases by Luca Giordano, Solimene, Preti, De Mura, Stanzione and others had been stored in the Loreto Abbey at Mercogliano.

The collections of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Lucchese Palli, the Biblioteca Girolomini and the personal library of Benedetto Croce, Italy's famous liberal and philosopher, had been spirited away to a half dozen monastery hideaways long before the armistice. With the exception of eight hundred cases carried away from Teano by the Nazis, there are all believed safe.

Yet more damage was done on the night of March 15 when German planes dropped many bombs on the city. The church of Monteoliveto, famous for its sculptured monuments by the Florentines Rossellino and Benedetto Da Maiano, and Giovanni De Nola, suffered a direct hit and the work of these masters was buried under tons of debris. The facade and campanile are ruined but salvage projects were begun the next morning by the Fine Arts Division for there were fragments worth of such labor.

The Cupola of Santa Brigida, noted for its decorations by Luca Giordano, had been hit before and had been repaired. It was hit again on March 15 and salvage work was begun anew.

Outside Naples proper, the Fine Arts Division found that perhaps two thirds of the Famous Bronze Doors of the Benevento Cathedral and parts of the thirteenth century pulpits could be salvaged.

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The Arch of Trajan, the finest of its type in all Italy, and the Romanesque Church of Santa Sofia are unharmed. In Capua, virtually all the important collection of the Museo Campano, including the unique series of Votive Mothers, have been salvaged from the debris.

These are but a few of an imposing total of almost 300 projects approved by the Fine Arts Division for the repair and protection of damaged monuments and churches. Expert artisans are at work throughout the area from Benevento and Capua south to Sicily salvaging, restoring and repairing masterpieces and protecting them from further bombing raids and from the elements.

The Fine Arts Division at present includes the following officers. American: Major Ernest Beward, professor at Princetown University, present head of the division; Major Paul Gardner, director of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City; Major Theodore Sizer, director of the Yale University Gallery; Major H.T. Newton, landscape architect; Lt. B. Colt, Navy, assistant director of the Worcester Mass. Museum; Captain Sidney Waugh, sculptor; Capt. A.S. Pennoyer, painter; Capt. Mason Hammond, instructor at Harvard, and Lt. Calvin Hathaway, assistant director of the Cooper Union Museum. The British officers are: Major J.B. Ward Perkins, of the British Museum and archeologist of the Government of Malta; Capt. E. Croft-Murray, of the British Museum; Capt. T.M. Brooks, archivist and member of the British Records Office; and Capt. Fred Maxse, a banker.

These officers have found their work exciting. War has brought the crash of cannon to the very entrance of artist's ivory tower, the nun's retreat and the galleries of the art loving curator.

Last November Major Gardner had a taste of German shellfire when he entered the town of Mignano to save what he could of the private collection of Lord Guinness, British ale and stout manufacturer. He had married an Italian duchess and filled their castle with treasures of a lifetime.

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Major Gardner's quest produced, among other things, a large "Christ and Saints" of the School of Botticelli, a series of important fifteenth century Flemish and German panels, and an exquisite unpublished Manet, "Portrait of Artist's Wife." Strangely enough, it is the only painting by the French artist in Italy.

The respect with which the Allies regard Italian cultural and religious life is revealed in official orders published by Generals Eisenhower and Alexander. They speak for themselves. Eisenhower ordered :

" No building listed in the sections, "Works of Art" in the "Zone Handbooks 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.

" 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 Allied Military Government "Zone Handbook" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

" Allied Military Government Officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AMG "Handbook". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art treasures collections, scientific objects or those when used would offend the religious sensibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

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" 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.

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General Alexander issued the following order, in part, to all commanders of formations and units :

" 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 bring 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."

" The fate of art and monuments in Southern Italy demonstrates how destructive and unselective total war is. It exposes the temperament of the Nazi who will evaluate and use everything in terms of military tactical advantage. It reveals the mentality of the Allies who will go to great lengths to protect and preserve a nation's culture up to the point where the lives of their soldiers are threatened.

A similar destruction of Europe's art, scientific, and cultural wealth (also by tribes from the German forests) enveloped the continent with the blackness of the Middle Ages. The importance of this problem cannot be disputed.

2168

The richest treasures of Italy lie in the North Rome, Florence, Venice, Siena and Milan. There are other nations yet under German domination. Their fate lies in German hands. What they choose to do will govern the reaction of the Allies.

It will provide the evidence with which Germans will be judged for centuries.

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

HA-29

12 March 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ Region 3, ACC.

1. Monuments Inspected or Visited:

a. Sant' Agata dei Goti: to check on Cathedral, Church of S. Venna and other historical monuments. All safe and undamaged.

b. Capua: to check on reported requisition of Museo Campano. Military authorities have been persuaded not to consider this building.

c. Avellino: with the Superintendent of Monuments, to confer with the local Genio Civile on repairs for the Cathedral and Seminary requested by the Bishop.

d. Royal Palace of Capodimonte: with the Superintendent of Monuments, to check the request of the British Army to cut wood from the Park. Every attempt is being made to prevent this as the Park has been seriously depleted by occupying troops.

e. Royal Palace of Naples: with the Superintendent of Monuments, Genio Civile and the Directorate of Works (British) in connection with the repairs there on Theatre, Chapel and building in general.

f. Formigli: to check on the progress of the project for repairing bomb damage.

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2. Requisitions of Historical Monuments:

a. Request of British Army to cut wood in the Park of the Royal Palace of Capodimonte. See above.

b. It is reported that the American Army plans to requisition the National Museum of Naples as a flour warehouse. This is contrary to AFHQ General Orders No. 68. Every effort will be made to prevent this.

3. Projects:

a. The following projects were visited: Museo Campano, Capua, The Royal Palace of Naples, The Royal Palace of Capodimonte, S. Giovanni a Carbonara, SS. Annunziata and S. Chiara.

4. Interviews:

a. With Major Jenners on repairs to be carried out at the Royal Palace of Naples by the Directorate of Works (British)

b. With Sig. M. Tizzani on request to cut wood in Park of Royal Palace of Capodimonte.

c. With Superintendent of Monuments on the repairs requested by the Bishop of Pozzuoli.

5. Reports:

a. List of starred historical monuments in the Province of Campania for the Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

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Paul Garner
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

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

FA- 27

5 March 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ Region 3, AMG.

1. Monuments Inspected:

a. Analfi: to check on Cathedral and other monuments.
All safe and undamaged.

b. Ravello: to check on Cathedral, S. Giovanni del Toro,
Palazzo Rufolo and Palazzo Cimbroni. All safe and undamaged.

c. Royal Palace of Naples: to check on request of Prince
of Piedmont for posting of signs on sections assigned to his aides.

d. Royal Palace of Caserta: with Superintendent of Mon-
uments to segregate important furnishings that should not be requi-
sitioned for office or mess use.

e. National Museum of Naples: to check with Superintend-
ent of Monuments on repairs requested by Bishop of Pozzuoli.

f. Pozzuoli: to check on Amphitheatre. In excellent con-
dition, guarded and an admission fee of Lire 2 being charged.

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2. Requisitions of Historical Monuments:

a. No additional requisitions were reported.

3. Projects:

a. The following projects were visited: S. Lorenzo Mag-
giore, S. Pietro Martire, Royal Palace of Naples, S. Maria Incoro-
nata and The Girolamini.

4. Interviews:

- a. With the Cardinal of Naples relative to additional projects in damaged churches and convents.
- b. With correspondent of Montreal Star on activities of the Division of Fine Arts.
- c. With the Superintendent of Antiquities on additional guards needed for the excavations of Pompeii.
- d. Lectured on Monuments of Naples at American Red Cross Club.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

27 February 1944

FA-23

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Division of Fine Arts.

TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ Region 3, AMG.

1. Monuments Inspected:

a. Paestum: with the Royal Superintendent of Antiquities to check on the Temples, Excavations and on status of the recently discovered necropolis there.

b. Royal Palace of Naples: to arrange request of Prince of Piedmont to have cook stove removed from front of Palace; to check on removal by Refugee Committee of wood destined for repairs of Chapel and Theatre.

c. Cuma: to check on status of occupation by Allied forces of Excavations and Acropolis.

d. National Museum of Naples: to confer with Superintendents on funds for projects for coming month; to check on occupation by Medical Depot.

e. Castel Nuovo: to check on occupation and project to remove books from Storia Patria Library.

f. Mignano: to check on status of Castello Mignano and art collection housed there.

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2. Requisitions of Historical Monuments:

a. It was reported by the Superintendent of Monuments that the State Apartments at Caserta, now used as storage for the paintings and furniture of the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta, are to be requisitioned. He was referred to the Head of the Sub-Commission of M, FA, A.

b. A request to requisition the Royal Palace of Capodi-

monte was refused by AFHQ.

3. Projects:

a. The following projects were visited twice to check on progress and to arrange photographing: S. Maria Incoronata, S. Pietro Martire, SS. Annunziata, S. Giovanni A Carbonara, The Girolomini, S. Chiara, S. Paolo Maggiore, S. Lorenzo Maggiore and the Royal Palace of Naples.

4. Interviews:

- a. Hillery Jenkinson on Archives in Province of Campania.
- b. Dr. Guerriera, Director of Biblioteca Nazionale on engineering books for TCU and on traveling pass.
- c. Pathe Newsreel Photographer Cass on newsreels of projects in historical monuments.

5. Reports:

- a. A report on Monuments and Fine Arts in Region 3 was prepared at the request of the PRO, HQ, ACC.

Paul Gardner
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

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

FA-32

15 March 1944

SUBJECT: Notes on Italian Officials.

TO : Regional Commissioner, HQ Region 3 ACC.

1. Conforming to Paragraph 2, Daily Bulletin Number 67, the following information is submitted:

a. Dr. Amedeo Maiuri, Royal Superintendent of Antiquities for the Provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino.

The Dean of all classical scholars in Italy, internationally known because of his scientific excavations at Pompeii, Herculaneum, Cuma, S. Maria Capua Vetere, Pozzuoli, etc. and his extensive writings. Has held this post for 20 years, before that 10 years at Rhodes.

At all times has been completely cooperative and of invaluable assistance to the Division of Fine Arts. Is not only the outstanding classical scholar in Italy but is the only qualified man in this field in occupied Italy. Is particularly friendly to the Allied cause. A close friend of Benedetto Croce.

b. Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Royal Superintendent of Monuments for Province of Campania.

A career man in museum direction field, has also served in Trieste. In Naples 5 years. Assumed present position in place of Rossi who, for family reasons, was blocked in German-held Italy. Field is Medieval through Baroque Art and is author of many books and monographs.

The Division of Fine Arts has worked continually and most closely with Dr. Molajoli and at all times has had complete cooperation. He has been conscientious, just and of invaluable assistance in his advice. Is particularly friendly to the Allied cause.

c. Dr. Sergei Ortolani, Director of the Painting Galleries, Museo Nazionale of Naples.

Wife is an American. A scholar and especially clear thinker. Author of many books on Italian art and known internationally. Has been at Museo Nazionale many years. Has

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close contact with all contemporary scholars, artists, philosophers (B. Croce). Always cooperative and ready with invaluable assistance. Especially friendly to Allied cause.

d. Dr. Olga Elia, Director of Excavations of Pompeii. Of the younger generation of classical scholars. Is especially efficient and capable. Well known in America and always cooperative in advise.

e. Dr. Guerriera Guerriere, Director of Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples and Royal Superintendent of Libraries of the Provinces of Campania and Calabria.

A very competent and conscientious librarian and scholar. Her chief concern is the safety of the books of her Libraries and the functioning of their facilities. Her main library has been subject to constant incidents on the part of occupying Allied forces and she has always been sane and reasonable. Always cooperative.

f. Dr. Giuseppe Montaloni, Acting Director of the Aquarium of Naples.

A scholar of international reputation especially in America where he has studied. Has done an excellent and conscientious job of rehabilitating the Aquarium and its important facilities. Especially friendly to the Allied cause.

g. Count Ricardo Filangieri, Director of the Museo Filangieri and the State Archives.

A competent scholar and administrator. Always cooperative and has taken a realistic view point of the problems of his institutions.

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Paul Gardner
Major AUS
Regional Fine Arts Officer

OFFICE OF THE
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 394, U. S. ARMY

FA-8

3 February 1944

SUBJECT: January report of Division of Fine Arts

TO: Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region 3,
A.M.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of January 1944, the following inspections were made:

a. The excavations of Pompeii: to check on progress of protective project; to arrange closer supervision by Military Police; to investigate reports of damage to monuments by Allied forces.

b. The excavations of Herculaneum: to check on progress of protective project.

c. Capua: to check on progress of salvaging of collection of bomb-damaged Museo Capua and from the Cathedral.

d. Caserta Vecchia: to check on condition of the important 13th century Church of St. Michael; found undamaged.

e. Salerno: at the request of the Head of Division of Fine Arts, Region 3, to check on the condition of the important Cathedral; found very little damaged and repairs being carried out by the Archbishop through the local Civil Engineers.

f. Nocera: to check on condition of the important 6th century Church of S. Maria Maggiore; found undamaged except some repairs needed on roof to prevent leaking.

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g. Dava dei Tirreni: to inspect depositories of Museo Nazionale, Villa Ileridiana and Museo San Martino; found in good condition.

h. Caserta: to check status of Palazzo Reale and its furniture since recent occupation by Hq. 15th Army Group; found most of royal apartments now occupied and the majority of furniture being used, often without receipts; requests have been made to all occupying units to cooperate with the resident custodian to provide regularized requisitions for all furnishings now being used; all other furnishings and books being stored in fairly safe sections.

i. Cumae: to confer with C. C. of Allied forces now occupying Acropolis to ensure protection of all monuments there.

j. Pozzuoli: to check on progress of protective project at Amphitheatre and to inspect the Temple of Serapide.

k. Sorrento: to check on monuments and on condition of Museo Corcosale, where it was found all important collections had been moved to safety.

l. Benevento: to check on progress of salvaging of Bronze Doors and two 13th century Pulpits from wreckage of the destroyed Cathedral.

2. For the month of February 1944, funds with ²⁴⁵⁹ authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for fifteen projects of a purely protective nature.

3. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Approved the maintenance budget of the Super-

... of the Biblioteca Nazionale-
Benedetto Croce which had been stored at Salvi Risorta.

intendant of antiquities for the period 1 January to 30 June
for lire 325,000.

b. Testifies twice before the Commission of
Inquiry which was investigating alleged vandalism and damage
by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

c. Marked plans of the Museo Nazionale for the
Commission of Inquiry, indicating sections housing unprotected
collections.

d. Periodic inspections of historical monuments
occupied by Allied forces.

e. Periodic inspections of historical monuments
where projects of protective measure by the Civil Engineers
are in progress.

f. Brought to Naples and turned over to the
custody of the Superintendent of Monuments of the Museo Naz-
ionale, the part of the Guineo-Sigano Collection that re-
mained in the Castle of Sigano.

g. Aided the Director of the Biblioteca Nazion-
ale to bring to Naples the books of the Biblioteca Nazion-
ale, the Biblioteca Girolomini and the private library of
Benedetto Croce which had been stored at Salvi Risorta.

h. Interviewed the Director of the Aquarium of
Naples in connection with a possible grant of funds from the
Royal Society of London for their research program. 2159

i. Attended a conference in the office of the
Commanding General, PSC, in connection with the planned use
of the Palazzo Reale of Naples as a rest center for Allied
troops.

j. Arranged for access to the Exhibition grounds
for Avv. F. Maglietta, recently appointed by the Prefect of
Naples as Liquidation Commissioner of the Oltramarina Exhibi-
tion.

k. Arranged for a requested raise of pay of overtime salary for night guards at the Excavations of Pompeii.

l. Arranged for telephone connections and the issuing of automobile circulation permits for the Superintendents of Monuments, Antiquities and State Archives.

m. Reported to Military Government Section, AFHQ on the status of the Real Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte.

n. Arranged with the EAB, 57th Area for the disposal of an unexploded bomb in the Excavations of Pompeii.

o. Arranged for the withdrawal of Allied forces from the Zone Handbook Monument on the Amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere.

p. Furnished lists of historical monuments in Zone Handbook No. 6, Campania, and auxiliary historical monuments in Region 3 to Hq., EAB, 5th Army Hq. and Division 2 Hq. It is firmly believed that the various reports from Hq., Region 3, AAB on the billeting of troops in the historical monuments of Naples and the efforts of the EAB in this matter were responsible for the AFHQ General Orders No. 68, dated 29 December 1943.

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Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS.
Division of Fine Arts.

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

1 November 1943

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education.
TO: Commanding Officer, HQ, Region 3, AMG.

1. The head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts reported to Headquarters, Region 3, AMG on 19 October 1943 coming from the Island of Ischia where he had been temporary C.A.O.

2. An initial inspection with Italian museum authorities revealed the following conditions:

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

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

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

d. THE CASTEL NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphal Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit bomb which penetrated several floors, and a direct hit in the center of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to basement and has weakened entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa di S. Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be removed. Off the right of the Chiesa is a small room full of minor paintings. To the right of the Chiesa is a small chapel richly decored, with the ceiling and paintings badly damaged. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the building, and all parts not used by them have been placed out of bounds to troops.

e. CASTEL SANT'ELMO: Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

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

g. THE BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE: Situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. This section has had many bomb hits but the most important books had been removed to safety outside the city. The part of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the library had been broken into and such objects as medal, books and typewriters had been stolen. Officers of troops occupying the Palazzo Reale had already placed all sections of the library out of

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bounds. The quartering of troops makes it impossible for the director and library guards to live on the premises and thus give closer protection. An effort is being made to have space made available to them.

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

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

j. POMPEI: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompei was hit by over 150 bombs. Much damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Case dei Vestali, Salustio, Fortuna, Vettii, Crypto Portico, Perostyle and Theatre. The greatest danger, now, to Pompei is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

2154

k. CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to damage by bombing. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some fifty churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named: Santa Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 14th century virtually destroyed; the Church of the Gerolomini, the dome hit and one-half of important coffered ceiling destroyed; San Giovanni Carbonara, the entire roof destroyed and many great monuments and frescoes exposed to

elements; Church of S.S. Annunziata, great dome and stucco work by Vanvitelli badly damaged; Church of S.M. del Carmine, coffered ceiling completely destroyed and roof gone; Church of S. Paolo Maggiore, choir and main altar destroyed, important ceiling paintings by Stanzone half destroyed and roof gone.

3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken:

a. On 2 October 1943 Naples City Headquarters, AMG, requested guards from the 82nd Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo Nazionale di S. Martino and other historical monuments.

b. Contact was made with the superintendents of the museums, who are the local representatives of the Minister of Fine Arts.

c. Constant protests were made by the Naples City Headquarters, AMG, against the quartering of troops in museums, libraries and other historical monuments.

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

4. The task of safeguarding historical monuments and important collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their importance as historical monuments: The result was that museums, universities, royal palaces and libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art, books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art. 2153

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

a. Contact was made with all superintendents of museums, monuments and excavations, and all directors of

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

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

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

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

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

f. With Italian museum authorities, Acerra, Aversa, Capua, Pompei and other cities in Region 3 were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labor and funds for protection against further damage.

6. All schools and the University were found closed. The following steps were taken toward the future reopening of schools:

a. Requests were sent to SCAO's asking them to furnish detailed information on the physical condition of all schools in their areas on the extent to which they can be repaired and whether or not occupied by troops or refugees.

b. Letter was written to AMG Headquarters, Sicily, asking for latest information on steps necessary for the reopening of schools.

c. Numerous conferences were held with the Provveditore Agli Studi and his assistant of Naples Province with reference to the reopening of schools, the instructional

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staffs and existing text-books.

d. Some fifteen text-books were requested from the Provveditore Agli Studi for examination to determine howmuch Fascist doctrine they contained.

e. Due to the shortage of school buildings because of damage and occupation, the question of holding eventual classes in shifts has been considered, and because of the lack of text-books, the teaching of some classes orally has been discussed.

f. Permission was granted to elementary and secondary schools and to the University of Naples to hold necessary preliminary examinations as soon as possible.

g. Permission was given to elementary rural schools to open if buildings and instructors were available, provided all courses could be taught orally.

h. Instructions were given for all private schools desiring to reopen to furnish complete details in writing in order that they might be considered individually.

i. Permission was granted for purely religious schools to reopen if building permitted.

j. The date of 1 January 1943 has been set as a goal for the reopening of elementary and secondary schools.

7. Several projects for seasons of opera, symphonies, concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated and approved if theaters are available (because of their cultural and morale benefits).

8. The following recommendations are made:

a. That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.

b. That due to the difficulties outlined in Paragraph 4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the

head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be compiled for their guidance.

c. That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

d. That SCAO's be provided with an officer who can devote his entire time to the duties of securing the needed information for the head of the Section of Education.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ASSIGNED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.G. 334, U.S. ARMY

10 January 1944

SUBJECT: December report of Division of Fine Arts

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AGO.

2. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of December 1943, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of S. Maria Incoronata: the vaults, walls and arcades of this important 16th C. church were severely weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against collapse.

b. The Church of S. Pietro Martire: the roof of this important 16th C. church was destroyed and the walls weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for erecting a temporary roof and for strengthening the walls.

c. The Church of Il Gesù Vecchio: the roof of this 16th C. church was badly damaged by bombing and the interior is being further damaged by leaking. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for repair of the roof against the elements.

d. The Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: recent dynamite explosions have severely damaged the Palace, weakening the walls and destroying all windows and endangering the museum collection which is still largely in situ. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protective measures.

Outside Naples City

a. Calvi Risorta: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the

Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Lucchese Palli and the personal library of Benedetto Croce was inspected. These were found to be in a fairly safe state and a detailed report was made.

b. Benevento: this important and historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and shelling and several monuments were struck.

1. The Cathedral.

Almost completely destroyed; the Campanile intact, the facade badly damaged and the Church proper almost levelled. Fragments of the famous Bronze Doors and the two 15th C. Pulpits are being salvaged from the wreckage under the supervision of the Director of the local museum.

2. The Varvitelli Bridge.

Blown up and badly damaged.

3. Palace of the Archbishop.

Almost completely destroyed.

4. Triumphal Arch of Trajan.

Almost intact.

5. Church of Santa Sofia.

Intact.

6. Roman Amphitheatre.

Intact.

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c. Fossano: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the Biblioteca Nazionale was inspected. It was found that all cases of books had been carried away by the Germans as they retreated.

2. On 4 December, Captain George E. Geyer reported to the Division and took over the Section of Education under the supervision of the Head of the Division. On 14 December, Captain Hanson Hammond reported to assist in the Division of Fine Arts. He remained for about two weeks and was then transferred to 15th Army Group.

3. Lt. Col. Leonard Woolley, archaeological advisor to the Sub-Commission of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in London visited the Division from 1-3 December. Assistance was given him to visit and inspect all monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces. The Colonel expressed the hope that something could be done about the requisition of the Museo Nazionale.

4. 19 and 20 December were spent with General Clarkson, I.G. and General Dillon, R.F., of A.F.H.Q. who were investigating alleged vandalism by Allied forces occupying historical monuments.

5. 29 December testified before the Commission of Enquiry which is investigating alleged vandalism and damage by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

6. Requisitions of historical monuments necessitated the following action:

a. Museo Nazionale: several conferences were held with the British Medical Units which have requisitioned the Museum and the Museum authorities to determine the parts of the building to be used and to insure the safeguarding of the collections still in place. The Museum requisition was lifted on 18 December but was renewed by the same Medical Unit on 23 December. No official reason for this could be obtained. 2147

b. Information was received on 11 December that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta and its contents of some 50,000 works of art and library were being requisitioned by A.F.H.Q. Several conferences resulted in obtaining permission from A.F.H.Q. to use some sections of the Palace as storage for the works of art and arrangements were made to transport some of the more valuable collections to Naples.

c. Information was received on 23 December that Canadian troops stationed in Avellino were requisitioning the Loreto Abbey at Murogliano. This Abbey is used as a depository for hundreds of paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the

Biblioteca Nazionale. The C.C.A.O. at Avellino was communicated with and it is understood the requisition has been lifted.

7. For the month of January 1944, funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for sixteen projects of a purely protective nature, amounting to Lire 7,557,000.

8. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Communicated with the C.C.A.O. of Naples Province concerning an illegal ordinance of the Commissario of Capri disposing of the funds from entrance fees to the Blue Grottoes.

b. Periodic inspection of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. Periodic inspection of historical monuments where projects of protective measures by the Civil Engineers are in progress.

d. Interviews given to a number of correspondents.

e. Arrangements made for transportation for the Superintendent of Antiquities to visit and inspect the important archaeological discovery made by U.S. Army officer during construction of an air field near Paestum.

f. After conferences with Italian authorities, local military Police and the guides, the guide fees at Pompeii were established at Lire 150 for each visit.

g. Letters written the U.S. Signal Corps in an attempt to secure photographic material for Italian authorities for a documentary photographic file of all historical monuments suffering war damage.

h. Interviews with officials of Oltre Mare Exhibition to have collections removed from site which is now occupied by an Army hospital.

i. Arrangements made with the R.O.A.C. to have complimentary copies of the Division of Fine Arts sent to the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

j. List and detailed information on historical monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces furnished the Commanding General, P.B.S.

k. Letter supplied Count Filangieri, director of the State Archives and the Museo Filangieri, to protect from requisitioning the Villa near Sola used as a depository for the collections of these institutions.

l. Inspection made of war damaged buildings and churches in Naples not listed as historical monuments and recommendations made for assistance for needed repairs.

m. Arm bands secured for recognized head police of Museums and Excavations in the Province of Campania.

n. Arrangements made with S.C.P.O., Naples City, for night guards for the Biblioteca Nazionale where the Director has reported continual breaking in at night.

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Paul Gardner
Major, AUS
Division of Fine Arts.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3. MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. 374, U.S. ARMY

10 January 1944

SUBJECT: December Report of Division of Fine Arts

TO : Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AGO.

1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

During the month of December 1943, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of S. Maria Incoronata: the vaults, walls and arcades of this important 16th C. church were severely weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against collapse.

b. The Church of S. Pietro Martire: the roof of this important 16th C. church was destroyed and the walls weakened by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for erecting a temporary roof and for strengthening the walls.

c. The Church of Il Gesù Vecchio: the roof of this 16th C. church was badly damaged by bombing and the interior is being further damaged by leaking. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for repair of the roof against the elements.

d. The Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: recent dynamite explosions have severely damaged the palace, weakening the walls and destroying all windows and endangering the museum collection which is still largely in situ. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protective measures.

Outside Naples City

a. Salvi Miserta: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the

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Biblioteca Nazionale, the Biblioteca Lucchese Palli and the personal library of Benedetto Croce was inspected. These were found to be in a fairly safe state and a detailed report was made.

b. Benevento: this important and historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and shelling and several monuments were struck.

1. The Cathedral.

Almost completely destroyed; the Campanile intact, the facade badly damaged and the Church proper almost levelled. Fragments of the famous Bronze Doors and the two 15th C. pulpits are being salvaged from the wreckage under the supervision of the Director of the local museum.

2. The Vanvitelli Bridge.

Blown up and badly damaged.

3. Palace of the Archbishop.

Almost completely destroyed.

4. Triumphal Arch of Trajan.

Almost intact.

5. Church of Santa Sofia.

Intact.

6. Roman Amphitheatre.

Intact.

2143

c. Fano: at the request of the Director of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the depository here of books from the Biblioteca Nazionale was inspected. It was found that all cases of books had been carried away by the Germans as they retreated.

d. On 4 December, Captain George H. Geyer reported to the Division and took over the Section of Education under the supervision of the Head of the Division. On 14 December, Captain Mason Hammond reported to assist in the Division of Fine Arts. He remained for about two weeks and was then transferred to 15th Army Group.

3. Lt. Col. Leonard Woolley, Archaeological Advisor to the Sub-Commission of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives in London visited the Division from 1-3 December. Assistance was given him to visit and inspect all monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces. The Colonel expressed the hope that something could be done about the requisition of the Museo Nazionale.

4. 19 and 20 December were spent with General Clarkson, I.G. and General Dillon, M.P., of A.P.H.Q. who were investigating alleged vandalism by Allied forces occupying historical monuments.

5. 29 December testified before the Commission of Enquiry which is investigating alleged vandalism and damage by Allied forces to historical monuments and works of art.

6. Requisitions of historical monuments necessitated the following action:

a. Museo Nazionale: several conferences were held with the British Medical Units which have requisitioned the Museum and the Museum authorities to determine the parts of the building to be used and to insure the safeguarding of the collections still in place. The Museum requisition was lifted on 18 December but was renewed by the same Medical Unit on 23 December. No official reason for this could be obtained.

b. Information was received on 11 December that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta and its contents of some 50,000 works of art and library were being requisitioned by A.P.H.Q. Several conferences resulted in obtaining permission from A.P.H.Q. to use some sections of the Palace as storage for the works of art and arrangements were made to transport some of the more valuable collections to Naples.

c. Information was received on 29 December that Canadian troops stationed in Avellino were requisitioning the Morote Abbey at Mercogliano. This Abbey is used as a depository for hundreds of paintings from the Museo Nazionale and churches of Naples and books from the

Biblioteca Nazionale. The S.C.A.C. at Avellino was communicated with and it is understood the requisition has been lifted.

7. For the month of January 1944, funds were authorized to be put at the disposal of the Royal Superintendents of Monuments and Antiquities for sixteen projects of a purely protective nature, amounting to Lire 3,333,000.

8. Other activities of the Division included:

a. Communicated with the S.C.A.C. of Naples Province concerning an illegal ordinance of the Commissario of Capri disposing of the funds from entrance fees to the Blue Grottoes.

b. Periodic inspection of historical monuments occupied by Allied forces.

c. Periodic inspection of historical monuments where projects of protective measures by the Civil Engineers are in progress.

d. Interviews given to a number of correspondents.

e. Arrangements made for transportation for the Superintendent of Antiquities to visit and inspect the important archaeological discovery made by U.S. Army officer during construction of an air field near Paestum.

f. After conferences with Italian authorities, local military police and the guides, the guide fees at Pompeii were established at Lire 150 for each visit.

g. Letters written the U.S. Signal Corps in an attempt to secure photographic material for Italian authorities for a documentary photographic file of all historical monuments suffering war damage.

h. Interviews with officials of Cluse were in connection to have collections removed from site which is now occupied by an army hospital.

i. Arrangements made with the R.C.A.U. to have complimentary copies of the Division of Fine Arts sent to the Sub-Commission on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

j. List and detailed information on historical monuments in Naples occupied by Allied forces furnished the Commanding General, F.B.S.

k. Letter supplied Count Silangieri, director of the State Archives and the Museo Silangieri, to protect from requisitioning the Villa near Nola used as a depository for the collections of these institutions.

l. Inspection made of war damaged buildings and churches in Naples not listed as historical monuments and recommendations made for assistance for needed repairs.

m. Arm bands secured for recognized head police of Museums and Excavations in the Province of Campania.

n. Arrangements made with S.C.P.O., Naples City, for night guards for the Biblioteca Nazionale where the Director has reported continual breaking in at night.

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Paul Gardner
Major, AUS
Division of Fine Arts.

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

7 January, 1944

SUBJECT: The R. Osservatorio Astronomico di
Capodimonte

TO : Military Government Section, A.F.H.C., APO 512,
(Attention of Major Howell)

1. Professor LUIGI CARNERA has been interviewed and he reports that the R. Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte has not been seriously damaged to date, that the records and observing books of the Joint Commission on the Variation of Latitude are intact and that he is continuing his work at the Observatory.

2. The Professor mentioned that he was very glad to have indirect news of Mr. H. Spencer Jones.

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Paul Gardner
Major, AUS
Division of Fine Arts

REC'D 17 DEC 1942

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government SectionHTR/lp
11 December 1943SUBJECT: Information re the R. Osservatorio
Astronomico di Cappodimonte near Naples.

TO : HQ, Region III.

1. Mr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, has written to the War Office, London, and his letter has been forwarded to this Section of AFHQ for action.

2. Mr. Jones would be grateful if information could be obtained as to whether the R. Osservatorio Astronomico di Capodimonte near Naples has been destroyed or not; whether the records and observing books of the Joint Commission on the Variation of Latitude are intact; and whether the Director of the Observatory, Prof. Luigi Carnera is continuing work at the Observatory.

3. This information is of importance in the fields of precise geodesy and astronomy. You are requested to furnish it to this Section.

4. Your reply should be addressed "Attention of Major Rowell."

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Henry T. Rowell
HENRY T. ROWELL,
Major, CMP,
AFHQ - MGS

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

HTR/lp
11 December 1943

SUBJECT: Information re the R. Osservatorio
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TO : HQ, Region III.

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4. Your reply should be addressed "Attention of Major Rowell."

2137
HENRY T. ROWELL,
Major, CMP,
AFHQ - MGS

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

1st December 1943

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

TO: Commanding Officer, Hq., Region 3, AMG.

I. The Division of Education.

1. Sgt. Hamilton Mathes reported for duty on 2 November 1943 and has been of invaluable assistance in the Division of Education.

2. Lacking any definite instructions from the Advisor of Education, Hq., AMG, educational activities for the first part of the month consisted of conferences with the Provveditore and Vice-Provveditore of Naples Province, the reading and translating of text-books, the individual examination of requests of private schools to reopen and a continued survey of the physical conditions of schools in the region.

3. On 14 November, 1943, Major CARLTON WASHBURN arrived from the Advisor of Education, Hq., AMG, with written instructions which clarified the educational situation. Since that time the following steps have been taken: 2136

a. The educational Instructions passed on to the SCAO's in a conference.

b. Through the recommendation of the SCAO's and on the basis of their "Scheda Personale", the Provveditori of Avellino and Benevento Provinces were approved.

c. Conferences have been held three times a week with the Provveditore and Vice-Provveditore of Naples Province.

d. Cooperated in the moving pictures being taken by Lt. Clayton of the British Navy of the reopening of a private school.

e. Many text-books for secondary schools not included on the official lists were examined for approval.

f. Innumerable requests from private schools to reopen were studied individually. In each case, "Scheda Personale" were required and all text-books examined and approved. Many of these private schools were primarily for the teaching of English.

g. The date 1 December 1943 was set for the holding of preliminary examinations in elementary and secondary schools.

h. Approval of the Provveditore of Naples Province considered. Because of fascist literature written by him, it is doubtful that he can be approved to continue in office.

i. Vice-Provveditore Luigi Moschetti and Secretary Francesco Scaglione were interviewed to determine their suitability for the post of Provveditore of Naples Province.

j. Head Masters, Inspectors and Functionaries have filled out the "Scheda Personale". As soon as other forms are available, they will be filled out by all instructors.

k. It is still planned to have elementary and secondary schools reopen as soon after 1 January 1944, as possible.

II. The Division of Fine Arts.

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1. Inspection of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

During the month of November, the following inspections were made and actions taken:

In Naples City

a. The Church of San Eligio: church proper almost completely destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful if it can be restored; the important Gothic Portal is intact.

b. The Church of San Croce in Purgatorio: entire church almost completely destroyed by bombing.

c. The Church of San Lorenzo: this important Gothic church which was being restored before the war, badly damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been requested to prepare a project for urgent protection against further damage.

d. Palazzo Reale at Capodimonte: a recent bomb fell a few feet from the wall of the north wing of the Palace, shattering all glass, breaking many window frames and doing

some damage to the Palace Museum. All windows in the apartments of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta have been repaired and the Civil Engineers have prepared a project for closing all other windows in order to prevent further damage to the interior of the Palace and the museum contents.

e. The State Archives Building on Pizzofalcone: the building, still housing many of the State Archives was partly destroyed by bombs and one section is occupied by troops. Arrangements were made with the Director of the Archives and the Commanding Officer of troops to segregate the Archives in certain rooms and to have these walled up.

f. The University of Naples: almost the entire University and its dependent buildings are occupied by troops. Extensive damage and looting has occurred of libraries, museums, laboratory equipment, optical instruments and collections of specimens. A report was written strongly urging that this important educational institution be vacated at once of all troops.

g. The Aquarium of Naples: this world important institution is undamaged by bombs but the park in which it is situated and part of the building is occupied by troops. Arrangements have been completed with the Commanding Officer whereby the Aquarium may be visited by parties of troops, thus providing the institution with much needed funds.

h. The Church of Santa Brigida: this 17th C. church with decoration by Luca Giordano was damaged by bombing. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for immediate and necessary precautions to prevent further damage.

Outside Naples

A. CAPUA: this important historical city has been severely damaged by bombing and several important monuments were struck.

1. Museo Provinciale Campano.

One third of building destroyed by bombs. The greater part of the collection was still in situ. A project has been approved to salvage all works of art from wreckage and this is in progress under the supervision of the Director.

2133

2. The Cathedral.

Building virtually destroyed by bombing and it is doubtful it can ever be restored. A project has been approved to salvage works of art from the wreckage and to consign it to the Museo Provinciale.

3. Other important churches not badly damaged.

B. CASERTA: the Palazzo Reale was hit in several places by bombs, the most serious damage being sustained in the Chapel. The Civil Engineers have been instructed to prepare a project for shoring up the chapel colonnade to prevent its complete collapse. Temporary covering of the roof and closing in of windows is being carried out by Allied Military Authorities under the supervision of the custodians of the Palace. The fountains of the Park slightly damaged by mines.

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

D. SANT'ANGELO in FORMIS: this important church with 11th C. frescoes practically undamaged. One enemy shell destroyed one window and small part of frescoed wall on left side. Civil Engineers instructed to close opening to prevent further damage to frescoes.

E. CHURCH of SAN PRISCO: church and chapel with important 5th C. mosaics undamaged.

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

G. AVELLINO: the city has been badly damaged by bombing but the Duomo and other monuments are safe. 2132

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

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

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

b. A list of monuments in the forward areas was furnished the Adjutant General, Region III, AMG, for the guidance of combat units.

c. On 11 November 1943, trucks were furnished the Superintendents of Museums for the removal of their office equipment, library and museum files from the Castel Nuovo where it was being ransacked and looted by occupying troops.

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

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

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

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

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

c. Church of San Paolo Maggiore: project to construct temporary roof over church and chapels. Cost of entire project: 436,000 Lire. 2131

d. Palazzo Reale of Naples: project to wall up repository of state owned furniture. Cost of entire project: 30,000 Lire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Many conferences were held with several groups which had projects for a season of opera at the San Carlo Theatre. It is planned that the season will open on 25 December, 1943 with the approval of A.M.G. 2139

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III Recommendations.

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

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

2129

PAUL GARDNER
Major, A.U.S.

Division of Education and Fine Arts.

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

27 October 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Fine Arts and Education Section.

TO : Commanding Officer, Headquarters Region III, AMG.

1. I reported to Headquarters, Region III, AMG, from the Island of Ischia to take charge of the Fine Arts and Education Section. Since that time I have made the following inspections:

A. Museo Nazionale, Director Dott. Amadeo Maiuri. No direct damage by bombs of building but all windows broken. All large sculpture on main floor remains and is protected by sand bags and wooden frame work. All small objects have been removed and are in cellar storage. All important paintings were removed from frames months ago and are in cellar storage. Most of Pompeian objects have been removed to safety. On all floors, minor objects of collection still in cases. Building is not open to general public but some civil government offices have been established on second floor in former painting galleries. The Director of the classical section and his family are living in the museum as his apartment in Palazzo Reale destroyed. The situation here seems very well in hand and would recommend most strongly against museum being requisitioned for any military purposes.

2128

B. Museo Nazionale di S. Martino, Director Dott. Bruno Molajoli. No direct hits by bombs on buildings but most of windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The important church of San Martino has been sand bagged in part and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms but are now withdrawn. It seems very inadvisable to use the museum proper to quarter troops as access would be available to the whole structure including the important church and cloisters.

C. The Castel Nuovo. Badly damaged by numerous bombs. The eastern wing hit by bomb that penetrated through several floors, and a direct hit in center of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to basement, weakening entire tower. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The dependant Chiesa di S. Barbara is full of boxes of looted German and Italian equipment.

Off the Chiesa is a small room full of furniture from the church and a number of minor paintings. To the right of the Chiesa is a small chapel, richly decorated, with the roof and many paintings damaged. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the Castel and it is recommended that all above mentioned equipment be removed from the Chiesa di San Barbara and the church and chapel be placed out of bounds to troops.

D. Castel Saint Elmo. Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

E. The Palazzo Reale. Direct hits by many bombs with roof caved in in many places, all windows broken and many parts of this important monument exposed to the elements. A direct hit on the important Chapel destroyed the entire ceiling. Chapel was buried under roofing beams, ceiling wreckage and is open to the sky. If possible some attempt should be made to cover roof to protect remaining walls and frescoes from elements. A direct hit on the Theatre of Palazzo Reale partly destroyed the roof and ceiling and theatre now open to sky. If possible, some attempt should be made to cover roof to protect room from elements. American troops are now quartered on first floor of Palazzo Reale and seem to have unlimited access to upper floor. These should be placed out of bounds as already locked rooms, containing furnishings from the Palace, have been forced open and looted by troops. The few official custodians can accomplish ineffectual protection.

F. The Biblioteca Nazionale, Director, Dott. Guerrieri - Guerriera. The Biblioteca Nazionale occupies the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. It has had a number of direct hits by bombs but most of the important books have been removed to Aversa. The section of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the library is accessible from several directions and already parts of the library have been entered, safes and bookcases broken open, and such objects as medals, books, stolen. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

1. That some section of the Palazzo Reale now occupied by Allied troops be made available to the guards of the library to be used as living quarters so that they can be on duty at all times.
2. That the living quarters of the Director, now occupied by Allied troops, be returned to her in order that she may keep a closer watch on the library.
3. That two Olivetti typewriters taken by Allied troops from the office of the library be returned.

G. Biblioteca Storia Patria, Director Prof. Parento. This library is located on the top floor of one of the wings of the Castel Nuovo. It is the most important library in Italy dealing with the historical background of Naples and unfortunately, none of the books was removed. All rooms have been badly damaged by bombs, the roof of the reading room is caved in, a direct hit on the Torre San Giorgio buried many valuable books and cases of manuscripts in the wreckage. At present all rooms of the library and the valuable books they contain are still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the elements. The Director wishes to remove all books to the ground floor of the Castel where they would be reasonably safe. At present the only suitable

space available for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A. Battery (British). It is recommended, if possible, that these troops be moved to other quarters in order that the library may be safely stored and preserved.

H. Biblioteca Istituto Orientale, Director, Dott. Guerrieri - Guerriera. This library, opposite the University of Naples, is occupied by Allied troops. It is recommended that, if possible, they be quartered elsewhere in order that the library may be more safe.

I. Churches of Naples. A conference has been held with Monsignor Marens, secretary to the Cardinal of Naples. He has furnished a pass to visit all churches and is compiling a list of all churches of Naples that have been damaged. The following churches have already been inspected:

The Duomo: Slightly damaged by a bomb that entered through a clerestory window and exploded on the floor, damaging the fourth column on the left of the nave and its decoration.

Il Gesù Nuovo. The end wall of left crossing badly damaged by a bomb that entered by roof and demolished two thirds of elaborate altar on this wall.

S. Chiara. The oldest and most famous church in Naples almost completely destroyed by bombs and subsequent fires. Only the walls remain and the roof and all decoration entirely lost. Fortunately, the adjoining cloisters and seminary were saved. It is understood it is the intention eventually to restore S. Chiara.

J. Pompeii: Director Dott. Prof. Olga Zila. The excavations at Pompeii were hit by over 150 bombs. Much damage was sustained by such famous sections as the Casa del Vestali, Salustio, Fortuna, Vettii, Crypto Portico, Peristyle, Theatre. The Director expressed the hope that an air photograph could be made to aid in determining the extent of damage. The greatest danger now to Pompeii, which is of world wide importance, is that of rain. No materials are available to the Director to repair the damage from bombs. A list of materials of immediate necessity is now being made and will be furnished this office.

K. Education. A number of conferences have been held with local educators, professors and directors of public and private schools. The important question here is when schools can reopen to keep children off the streets and what provisions will be made about payment of salaries to both public and private teachers. In most cases it has been requested that reports with complete information be made to this office.

PAUL GARDNER,
Major, A.U.S.

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

29 December 1943

SUBJECT: Summary of Alleged Vandalism by Allied Forces
Billeted in Historical Monuments in Naples.

TO : Allied Commission of Enquiry

1. The Director, Dott. Guerrieri-Guerriera, of the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted in the Palazzo Reale of Naples:

- a. 9 November 1943; a strongly locked and barred door of Library forced open and Library ransacked.
- b. 17 November 1943; an outside door on a service stairway forced open and Library ransacked.
- c. 17 November 1943; an attempt made to force open a door leading from apartment of Director, then occupied by English officers, into Library proper.
- d. 17 November 1943; an attempt made to force open a door leading to Lucchesi Palli section of Library.
- e. 21 December 1943; access to the Library gained by means of balcony and unglazed window and furniture removed.

2125

2. The Head Custodian, Dr. Roberto Perito, of the Palazzo Reale of Naples has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted there, to his chief, Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Superintendent of Monuments of Campania:

- a. 26 November 1943; that in spite of all precautions, Anglo-American Forces continue to force open doors of store rooms and depositories and carry away anything that pleases them.
- b. 6 December 1943; that Anglo-American Forces continue to carry away furniture from the Palazzo Reale and the protests of the custodians are of no avail.
- c. 17 December 1943; that on a visit to the Museo San Martino on 16 December 1943, the Custodian

found marked furniture from the Palazzo Reale in a recreation room of English troops who are claimed to have admitted taking it from the Palazzo Reale.

d. 20 December 1943; that the moving away of furniture from the Palazzo Reale by the Anglo-American Forces continues; that the Forces entertain women who leave with packages which the Custodian is not permitted to examine; that other gates of the Palace grounds are forced open by the Anglo-American forces and furniture moved out through them.

3. The Director, Prof. Alfredo Parente, of the Storia Patria Library housed in the Castel Nuova has made the following complaints of vandalism, alleged to be by Allied Forces billeted in the Castel Nuovo:

a. 9 December 1943; that hours when the Library is closed, the doors have been forced open innumerable times and the Library ransacked; that his custodian has no force or authority to prevent Allied Forces' entering and taking books and engravings at will; that Allied officers take books and leave inadequate receipts.

PAUL GARDNER
Maj. AUS
Division of Fine Arts

2123

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

20 December 1943

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

TO : Brigadier General ARTHUR A. PERCE, G.O., P.S.C.

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

A. The Palazzo Reale of Naples.

This important Royal Palace still contains a large amount of
 state furniture and houses several libraries, the most important of which
 is the National Library, one of the largest libraries in Italy.

The Director of the Library has reported many instances of
 breaking into the library since the occupation of Allied troops, and of
 looting.

The Protection of the Palace has made several complaints that
 state furniture has been carried out of the Palace in Allied trucks. It
 is claimed that some of this furniture is in quarters occupied by English
 troops in the Museo San Martino on the Vomero. This claim is being checked.

The units occupying the Palace are:

American: Hq. Det. P.S.C.
 G.O. Capt. T.S. Pitts.

French: Cte. de Base, 901/3 Bureau
 G.O. Lt. Marie

English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "A" Troops,
 G.O. Maj. Winston.

B. Museo San Martino.

Most of the collections have been removed from this Museum but
 the architectural monuments, the Church of San Martino and the cloisters are an
 integral part of the Museum.

There have been no complaints of vandalism here.

The units occupying the Museum are:

English: 37th Light A.A. Battery, "C" Troops,
 G.O., Maj. Winston.

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B. Museo San Martino. (cont'd)

Italian: Det. 10th Art.
C.O., Col. Grande.

Det. 31st Inf.
C.O., Col. Mancini.

C. Castel Nuovo.

This Castle built by the Angevin kings is one of the oldest monuments in Naples. Architecturally, it is of great importance.

The important library, *Biblioteca Patria*, is situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the castle.

There were signs of vandalism in the early days of the occupation of Naples. The librarian claims that it has been broken into several times and books taken.

The units occupying the Castle are:

British Navy: Supply Depot.

English: 37th Light A.A. Battery,
C.O., Maj. Winston.

D. The University of Naples.

This is the largest University in Italy. Many of the several buildings were damaged by bombing and the library of the Royal Society and other sections were burned by the Germans.

Claims of vandalism and destruction are made by the Director of the University and there are visible evidences of much damage.

It is hoped that by an exchange of space now being occupied by American troops, it will be possible to free laboratories and certain sections of the University so that some of its faculties can function.

The units occupying the University are:

American: 800th M.P.G.
C.O., Col. Downey.

Port Battalion,
C.O., Col. Clementi.

E. The Agricultural College of the University.

This important institution is in the Royal Palace of Portici and it is understood it has been requisitioned for an AFM unit.

2122

2. The Agricultural College of the University. (Cont'd)

The laboratory and experimental work being carried on by this institution, is the work of many years and is of vital importance to the problems of agriculture and food production in all southern Italy.

. It would seem of vital importance that this requisition be lifted.

3. The Palazzo Reale of Capodimonte.

This palace is the residence of the Dowager Duchess d'Aosta and houses a museum of decorative arts. All the collection is still in place.

The grounds of the Palace are used as billets for several Allied units and as far as is known, no complaints have been made.

Because of the nature of the Palace and its contents, it would not seem desirable for requisitioning.

4. The Villa Floridiana.

This building was formerly a porcelain and decorative arts museum but most of the collection has been removed.

It has been occupied by several units and at present a medical outfit is establishing a convalescent hospital there.

As far as is known, no complaints have been made against the use of the building by troops.

2121

PAUL GARDNER
Major, AUS
Division of Education and Fine Arts

C O P Y

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

27 October 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Fine Arts and Education Section. .

TO : Commanding Officer, Headquarters Region III, AMG.

1. I reported to Headquarters, Region III, AMG, from the Island of Ischia to take charge of the Fine Arts and Education Section. Since that time I have made the following inspections:

A. Museo Nazionale, Director Dott. Amadeo Maiuri. No direct damage by bombs of building but all windows broken. All large sculpture on main floor remains and is protected by sand bags and wooden frame work. All small objects have been removed and are in cellar storage. All important paintings were removed from frames months ago and are in cellar storage. Most of Pompeian objects have been removed to safety. On all floors, minor objects of collection still in cases. Building is not open to general public but some civil government offices have been established on second floor in former painting galleries. The Director of the classical section and his family are living in the museum as his apartment in Palazzo Reale destroyed. The situation here seems very well in hand and would recommend most strongly against museum being requisitioned for any military purposes. 2120

B. Museo Nazionale di S. Martino, Director Dott. Bruno Molajoli. No direct hits by bombs on buildings but most of windows broken. All important paintings and objects have been removed to safety. The important church of San Martino has been sand bagged in part and all important paintings removed. The forecourt of the museum is now occupied by Allied troops and troops have been quartered in the exhibition rooms but are now withdrawn. It seems very inadvisable to use the

museum proper to quarter troops as access would be available to the whole structure including the important church and cloisters.

C. The Castel Nuovo. Badly damaged by numerous bombs. The eastern wing hit by bomb that penetrated through several floors, and a direct hit in center of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to basement, weakening entire tower. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The dependent Chiesa di S. Barbara is full of boxes of looted German and Italian equipment. Off the Chiesa is a small room full of furniture from the church and a number of minor paintings. To the right of the Chiesa is a small chapel, richly decorated, with the roof and many paintings damaged. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the Castel and it is recommended that all above mentioned equipment be removed from the Chiesa di San Barbara and the church and chapel be placed out of bounds to troops.

D. Castel Saint Elmo. Little damage by bombing 2119 some destruction and burning by Germans.

E. The Palazzo Reale. Direct hits by many bombs with roof caved in in many places, all windows broken and many parts of this important monument exposed to the elements. A direct hit on the important Chapel destroyed the entire ceiling. Chapel was buried under roofing beams, ceiling wreckage and is open to the sky. If possible some attempt should be made to cover roof to protect remaining walls and frescoes from elements. A direct hit on the Theatre of Palazzo Reale partly destroyed the roof and ceiling and theatre now open to sky. If possible, some attempt should be made to cover roof to protect room from elements. American troops are now quartered on first floor of Palazzo Reale and seem to have unlimited access to upper floor. These should be placed out of bounds as already locked rooms, containing furnishings from the Palace, have been forced open and looted by troops. The few official custodians can accomplish ineffectual protection.

F. The Biblioteca Nazionale, Director, Dott. Guerrieri-Guerriero. The Biblioteca Nazionale occupies the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. It has had a number of direct hits by bombs but most of the important books have been removed to Aversa. The section of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the library is accessible from several directions and already parts of the library have been entered, safes and

bookcases broken open, and such objects as medals, books, stolen. Therefore the following recommendations are made:

1. That some section of the Palazzo Reale now occupied by Allied troops be made available to the guards of the library to be used as living quarters so that they can be on duty at all times.

2. That the living quarters of the Director, now occupied by Allied troops, be returned to her in order that she may keep a closer watch on the library.

3. That two Olivetti typewriters taken by Allied troops from the office of the library be returned.

G. Biblioteca Storia Patria, Director Prof. Parente. This library is located on the top floor of one of the wings of the Castel Nuovo: It is the most important library in Italy dealing with the historical background of Naples and unfortunately, none of the books was removed. All rooms have been badly damaged by bombs, the roof of the reading room is caved in; a direct hit on the Torre San Giorgio buried many valuable books and cases of manuscripts in the wreckage. At present all rooms of the library and the valuable books they contain are still vulnerable to further air raids and damage from the elements. The Director wishes to remove all books to the ground floor of the Castel where they would be reasonably safe. At present the only suitable space available for this purpose is occupied by the 37th Light A.A. Battery (British); It is recommended, if possible, that these troops be moved to other quarters in order that the library may be safely stored and preserved.

PAUL GARDNER
Major, A. U. S.

2118

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

15 December 1943

SUBJECT: Vandalism by Troops in the Castello Nuovo, Naples.
TO: C.C.A.G., Hq, AMG, 15th Army Group.

1. The Castello Nuovo of Naples is in charge of the Superintendents of Monuments of Campania. Their representative at the Castello is Custodian MORETTI who is on duty in the day time and who has been at the post for a number of years.

2. This Custodian states that in the early days of the occupation of Naples by the Allied troops, sailors of the Royal Navy entered the Castello. Among other things, their looting consisted of breaking open a crypt below the Church of St. Barbara and dismembering some of the mummified corpses and the carrying off of several large paintings from the Chapel of St. Francis. The Custodian states definitely that all this looting took place before the Castello was occupied by the present unit, the 37th Light A.A. Battery.

3. Lt. Horton of this unit states that in reporting the above looting he was relating information which had been given to him.

4. The Chapel of the Aragonese on the ground floor has been boarded up and made inaccessible to entrance.

5. The looted gas mask cases in the Church of St. Barbara has been removed and it is understood the Church is to be used as a depot for British Naval Supplies. It is also understood that the Supply Depot will maintain a permanent guard at the entrance of the Castello.

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
DIVISION OF MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS, REGION 3

15 Dec. 1943.

Memorandum to: Major Gardner, Chief.

Subject : Condition of Castel Nuovo, Naples.

1. In accordance with your instructions and those of the CCAO, 15th Army Group, I today visited the Castel Nuovo, Naples, to ascertain its condition.

2. The Castel is quadrilateral, built about a central court. Assuming the entrance to be at the lower right hand corner, the ~~entr~~ lower side, to the left of the entrance, and the left side were formerly occupied by municipal offices and are not "monumental". On the top (fourth) floor of the left side is the library of the Storia Patria (local historical society). The right side was occupied on the second floor by the Superintendency of Monuments and on the third by the Superintendency of Galleries. The upper side, that opposite the entrance and giving on the harbor, is the principal "monumental section." It contains, from left to right, three chief rooms: the Hall of the Barons, the Church of St. Barbara, and the Hall of Charles V. There are many subordinate rooms, notably the Chapel of St. Francis, over the pharmacy to the right rear of the Church of St. Barbara, and the Chapel of the Aragonese, beside the Church on the ground level, entered from an loggia.

2116

3. The Monumental part is in charge of Custodian Moratti and the Municipal part of Custodian Rocca. Both are on duty daily. The right side (former quarters of the Superintendency) are occupied by a British AA unit of which I spoke to Lt. Horton. When the custodians go off duty, the British unit posts a sentry, but at present there is no Allied military guard during the day. The Royal Navy had a Petty Officer in charge of local workmen clearing out the Hall of the Barons and the Church of St. Barbara for the storage of Naval Supplies and Lt. Horton thought that they would maintain a permanent guard at the entrance. The Storia Patria is in charge of a custodian Barattini and Prof. Parents, the President, is there a good deal of the time, though he was not there during my visit.

4. During the attack on Naples, a German Naval Supply unit used the ground floor rooms in the upper right corner for storage and on leaving burnt their supplies, which charged and weakened the ceilings and, in consequence, has made one floor of the office of the Superintendent of Galleries unsafe. Otherwise, according to the custodian Moratti, the Germans did no damage. He stated that during the first days of the Occupation, civilians entered and sacked the Municipal Offices and the Office for Ration Cards, which was in the Hall of Charles V. The bomb damage is not great save that one bomb destroyed a room of the Storia Patria and went through to the ground level and another largely destroyed another room at the other end. The books in the second case were

37th Light A.A.
Battery.

- 2 -

largely recoverable from the cases, in the first, some have been recovered from the basement but others are still buried in the rubble.

5. The account given of looting by Allied troops by Moratti to me differs from that which you say he gave to you. To me he reported that all looting was done by sailors of the Royal Navy in the early days and before the AA Unit took over. The looting consisted, as you determined, of breaking open the crypt beside the Chapel of the Aragonese, under the Church of St. Barbara, and beneath the Sacristy of the same and dismembering and despoiling the dried corpses. Secondly, in the Chapel of the Aragonese some of the ceiling and decoration was stolen and the facing of the altar was ripped away to see what was behind it and in the Chapel of St. Francis some eight pictures were stolen, of which five seem to have been of some importance, including some 14th century panels, and also various fittings for the altar and lamps were taken. More recently looting of the monumental part has been less important, though the custodian caught a soldier knocking a hole in the tile back of a Ciborium in the Church to see what was behind (nothing was) and yesterday, 14 Dec., Corp. Roger E. Jones and three other soldiers took three of the large reflector lamps from the harborside terrace, which were used to illuminate that facade. No unit or reason was given for this act so it is almost hopeless to follow it up. The Storia Patria has been entered several times, both by breaking open the locked doors and by climbing down on ladders from one of the towers, and books and engravings have been taken. A certain D.E. Proctor left a receipt for a book of pictures of Vesuvius, but, again, he can hardly be traced. There has no check been made yet of the missing volumes. Certain furniture was requisitioned from the Storia Patria but a receipt, which I did not see, is held for that. At present the offices of the Superintendencias, so far as I saw them, are clear of books. According to the account given to you, nothing was disturbed in these offices until after the British Unit took over and ~~that~~ after some six weeks the superintendents reported to you that their records, books, and photographic plates were being thrown about, broken and taken and you visited the offices, found the library of the Superintendent of Galleries all over the floor, and arranged for the removal of the remaining materials to the **2115** None of this was reported to me.

6. With respect to the present and imminent occupation of part of the building, the following points may be made:

a. It seems vain to attempt to get the British Unit out of its quarters of the Superintendencias since the damage has already been done. The most that can be done is to determine whether the sacking occurred before or after they moved in and if after, to examine officially their quarters for any materials which may be found in their possession. Such investigation should be conducted ~~independently~~ by authority of and with a representative of the military command from which the unit

- 3 -

depends.

b. Though the Petty Officer in charge of clearing quarters for the Naval Supplies will not be in charge of the supplies, he said that he would see that the responsible officer protected the sculpture of the Church, notably the Ciborium and a carved marble slab in one wall, and of the Hall of the Barons. It is recommended that after the Naval Supplies are moved in, a visit be made to determine what protective measures have been taken. It is further recommended that a check be made to see if the Naval Unit maintains a guard at all times.

c. It is recommended that either by means of the Naval Guard or by a Guard officially posted for the purpose, the Castel be closed to all visitors who do not have official business. The custodian at present makes visitors sign a book but he has no means of checking troops from entering and at least two parties were there during my visit, one uncontrolled and one with a civilian guide. The door of the entry to the Storia Patria has an Off Limits sign on it but there is no means of enforcing respect of this.

d. Without specific orders, it is clear that the British AM Unit is not going to take responsibility for policing the building.

7. Attention is called to the fact that the cost about the Castel was cleared only a few years ago at considerable expense by the Italian Government and that now, particularly on the left side, it is being used as a dump for rubbish. This is perhaps an necessary measure for immediate disposal but it is recommended that an investigation be made by whose authority this is done and whether some more suitable place could be found.

8. It seems unlikely that responsibility for the looting can at this time be definitely fixed. The most that can be done is to attempt to close the building against further losses.

Mason Hammond 2114
Mason Hammond
Capt. AC.

0993

REC'D : 0 DIC. 1943

Ed. & J.C.

SUBJECT:- Vandalism by Troops in the Castello Nuovo, Naples.

H.Q., A.M.G.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.F.

R.C.A.O.,
Region III.

AMG/601/23
9th December 43

I attach a minute from Lieut-Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley, Archaeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs at the War Office, on an act of vandalism committed by British troops in the Castello Nuovo,, Naples.

Will you please instruct Major Gardner to submit a full report of the circumstances and, in particular, to report the name of the British officer he interviewed at the time and the formation involved in the act.

The matter has been reported to the General Officer Commanding in Chief, 15 Army Group, who has called for this report.

Penwell

Major General,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

/SCH.

Encl.

2113

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
15 ARMY GROUP
+++++

Subject: Vandalism by troops in the Castello Nuovo, Naples.

To : C.C.A.O.

7 December 43.

Major Gardner, M.F.A. officer, Region III, reported to me that British troops billeted in the Castello Nuovo, Naples, have:-

- (a) removed from the wall of the chapel a large religious picture; this has disappeared and is said to have been carried off in a lorry; and
- (b) broken into a burial vault below the floor of the Great Hall, breaking the inscribed tombstone cover, and cut off and carried away the heads of the mummified abbots.

Incidentally, there were in the same Hall numerous packing cases containing German gas-masks and other war booty. The cases have been broken open and the gas masks smashed into small pieces.

Major Gardner reported that he had protested to the officer in charge about the theft of the picture; the officer's reply was to the effect that the incident was not important and he did not think it his duty to take any action. 2112

Major Gardner could supply further and more detailed information.

Leonard Woolley
Lt.Col., G.S.,
Archaeological Adviser to the D.C.A.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Region 3, APO 454 U. S. A.

1 November 1943

SUBJECT: Division of Fine Arts and Education.

TO : Commanding Officer, HQ, Region 3, AMG.

1. The head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts reported to Headquarters, Region 3, AMG on 19 October 1943 coming from the Island of Ischia where he had been temporary C. A. O.

2. An initial inspection with Italian museum authorities revealed the following conditions:

2111

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

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

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

d. THE CASTEL NUOVO: Entire building badly damaged by numerous bombs, but the important Triumphant Arch and bronze doors at entrance protected and saved. The eastern wing hit by bomb which penetrated through several floors, and a direct hit in the center of Torre San Giorgio went all way through to basement and has weakened entire tower which has a large crack on one side. The important Sala Grande undamaged to date. The Chiesa di S. Barbara has many boxes of looted German and Italian equipment which should be removed. Off the right of the Chiesa is a small room full of minor paintings. To the right of the Chiesa is a small chapel richly decorated, with the ceiling and paintings badly damaged. Allied troops are quartered in several sections of the building, and all parts not used by them have been placed out of bounds to troops.

e. CASTEL SANT' ANGIO: Little damage by bombing but some destruction and burning by Germans.

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

g. THE BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE: Situated on the top floor of one of the wings of the Palazzo Reale. This section has had many bomb hits but the most important books had been removed to safety outside the city. The part of the Palazzo Reale occupied by the library had been broken into and such objects as medals,

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books and typewriters had been stolen. Officers of troops occupying the Palazzo Reale had already placed all sections of the library out of bounds. The quartering of troops makes it impossible for the director and library guards to live on the premises and thus give closer protection. An effort is being made to have space made available to them.

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

1. BIBLIOTHECA INSTITUTO ORIENTALE; This important library is now occupied by Allied troops and efforts will be made to find quarters for these elsewhere in order that this important library may be better protected.

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1. POMPEII: The entire site occupied by the excavations at Pompeii was hit by over 150 bombs. Much damage has been sustained by such famous sections as the Casa dei Vettuli, Salustio, Fortuna, Vettii, Crypto Portico, Peristyle and Theatre. The greatest danger, now, to Pompeii is that of rain, and every effort will be made to secure material and funds to cover sections which are now exposed to the elements.

k. CHURCHES OF NAPLES: The churches of Naples were especially vulnerable to damage by bombing. The windows in practically every church in the city are broken. Some fifty churches have sustained serious damage and of these there were perhaps a dozen historical monuments of major importance. Among them can be named: Santa Chiara, completely gutted by fire and great sculptural monuments of the 11th century virtually destroyed; the Church of the Girolomini, the dome hit and one-half of important coffered ceiling destroyed; San Giovanni Carbonara, the entire roof destroyed and many great monuments and frescoes exposed to elements; Church of S. S. Annunziata, great dome and stucco work by Vanvitelli badly damaged; Church of S. M. del Carmine, coffered ceiling completely destroyed and roof gone; Church of S. Paolo Maggiore, choir and main altar destroyed, important ceiling paintings by Stanetti half destroyed and roof gone.

3. It was found that the following protective measures had been taken:

a. On 2 October 1943 Naples City Headquarters, AMG, requested guards from the 82nd Air-borne Division for the Museo Nazionale, Museo Nazionale di S. Martino and other historical monuments.

b. Contact was made with the superintendents of the museums, who are the local representatives of the Minister of Fine Arts.

c. Constant protests were made by the Naples City Headquarters, AMG, against the quartering of troops in museums, libraries and other historical monuments.

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

3. The task of safeguarding historical monuments and important collections and libraries presented many difficulties. In the first days of the occupation of Naples, troops were quartered in buildings without consideration of their importance as historical monuments. The result was that museums,

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universities, royal palaces and libraries were and are still occupied by troops. Many sections of these buildings still contain important and valuable works of art, books, furniture and state documents. It has been impossible to confine troops to the sections allotted to them, and the majority of the superintendents of the various monuments have reported many instances of pillage, looting and the destruction of books and objects of art.

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

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

b. Additional "off limits" signs were provided for monuments occupied in part by troops. 2107

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

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

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

f. With Italian museum authorities, Acerra, Aversa, Capua, Pompeii and other cities in Region 3 were visited to inspect damaged monuments and to arrange for reports on needed materials, labor and funds for protection against further damage.

6. All schools and the University were found closed. The following steps were taken toward the future reopening of schools:

a. Requests were sent to SCAO's asking them to furnish detailed information on the physical condition of all schools in their areas on the extent to which they can be repaired and whether or not occupied by troops or refugees.

b. Letter was written to AMG Headquarters, Sicily, asking for latest information on steps necessary for the reopening of schools.

c. Numerous conferences were held with the Provveditore Agli Studi and his assistant of Naples Province with reference to the reopening of schools, the instructional staffs and existing text-books.

d. Some fifteen text-books were requested from the Provveditore Agli Studi for examination to determine how much fascist doctrine they contained.

e. Due to the shortage of school buildings because of damage and occupation, the question of holding eventual classes in shifts has been considered, and because of the lack of text-books, the teaching of some classes orally has been discussed.

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f. Permission was granted to elementary and secondary schools and to the University of Naples to hold necessary preliminary examinations as soon as possible.

g. Permission was given to elementary rural schools to open if buildings and instructors were available, provided all courses could be taught orally.

h. Instructions were given for all private schools desiring to reopen to furnish complete details in writing in order that they might be considered individually.

i. Permission was granted for purely religious schools to reopen if buildings permitted.

j. The date of 1 January 1943 has been set as a goal for the reopening of elementary and secondary schools.

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

8. The following recommendations are made:

a. That the head of the Section of Education and Fine Arts arrive in any occupied area at the earliest possible moment.

b. That due to the difficulties outlined in Paragraph 4, it would seem that in the future occupation of any city like Naples, it is of urgent necessity that a close liaison exist between the authorities requisitioning buildings for the quartering of troops and the head of the Section of Fine Arts, and that a list of historical monuments which cannot be requisitioned be compiled for their guidance.

c. That because of the divergence of the subjects of Education and Fine Arts, that this section be divided and a head provided for each department.

d. That SCAG's be provided with an officer who can devote his entire time to the duties of securing the needed information for the head of the Section of Education.

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

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

27 October 1943

SUBJECT: Report on Ischia.

TO : Commanding Officer, AMG Region III.

1. I was sent on very short notice to the island of Ischia, landing there the night of September 17, 1943. No "black list" or other information on officials or inhabitants of the island was available for me.

My first meeting with local officials and civilian representatives was held on the afternoon of September 18, 1943. I found the office of Podesta held by Comm. Erasmus Lombardi who had been appointed as Commissario Prefettizio a few days before, long after the fall of the Fascist regime. This new Commissario was perhaps not a completely adequate administrator, but at all times he was cooperative. He may have been a former member of the Fascist party, but soon after my arrival, he was approved by Lawyer Schiano, a civilian worker for OSS who was accredited to me personally by Major Spingarn, CIC, of the Fifth Army. There seemed, therefore, no reason to remove Lombardi from his office and in all subsequent dealings with him I can make no complaint. In an attempt to give the island a more democratic form of government, the Commissario was persuaded to appoint an Advisory Council. This was composed of six men, one from each of the towns of the island. All six of these men had been active anti-fascists and their names were approved of by Lawyer Schiano. This council met every morning with the Commissario. I attended several of the meetings and they assisted the Commissario in questions of food distribution, price lists, supervision of SCAdists and general administrative problems. While this council may have had no official recognition from higher governmental authorities in Naples, it did much to give the various communities a voice in their government which they had never had before.

2. On my arrival on the island, Italian military forces were under the command of Colonel Gianpietro. I was told by British naval officials already on the island, that Admiral Hewitt had ordered Gianpietro's removal as soon as possible and on September 20, with the approval of Admiral Morse of the British navy, he was sent to Capri where he was confined to that island.

Subsequently, Lt. Colonel Ineatato and Captain Ferra, a well known Squardista, were removed to Capri and Major Montello, a completely competent officer, was placed in command of Italian troops by a proclamation of Admiral Morse.

On October 17, the day before I left Ischia, Colonel Gianpietro returned with a letter from his commanding officer in Naples, reinstating him in command with the approval of the Allied officer in charge of Capri and Ischia. He brought back with him Lt. Colonel Insabato and Captain Perna.

After my arrival on the island a list of 16 formerly active Fascists from all communities was prepared for me by lawyer Schiano. Each person on this list was called into my office on September 25, sections of the Proclamations were read to them, they were told that no political activities would be tolerated and that the provisions of the Proclamations would be emphatically enforced.

3. At my first meeting held on September 18, the Commissario reported that there was flour enough for only 3 days left on the island. This was reported in writing to Major Michie, AMG officer on Capri, on September 20, with a list of the food needs of the island. Subsequently many signals of the food needs were sent to the Allied Commanding Officer on Capri. The following food supplies were eventually made available:

September 24 - 600 cases of C Rations were given to Podesta of Ischia and Procida and 800 cases C Rations to the Italian army and navy. This division made by British naval officers on Ischia.

October 2 - 290 quintals of flour were received from Palermo through AMG sources and distributed to the islands of Ischia, Procida, Ponza and Ventotene. This furnished bread for about 7 days. On the same date, 300 cases of German rations were also distributed to the above islands on the basis of their populations. A small part of this flour and rations was given directly to charitable institutions such as the Maternity Hospital, Infant Asylums, the Catholic seminary. Lists of deserving asylums were furnished by the Bishops of Ischia.

October 14 - 100 cases of C Rations obtained from RAF troops distributed to charitable institutions.

October 16 - 175 cases of dehydrated soup distributed to the needy of Ischia and to fifteen charitable institutions.

In addition to above distribution of food, permission was obtained from the navy for boats to sail to Sicily and North Africa in search of flour and individual permits given to boats to sail to Castellammare di Stabia, Pozzoli, Bagnoli, Torre Annunziata and other points to secure potatoes, fresh vegetables and other food for civilians. As early as October 2, these supplies began to arrive and especially potatoes and vegetables were plentiful. The navy was also persuaded to permit day and night fishing off the island to supplement the food supply and regulated fishing began on September 23 and fish was plentiful at published price lists. All food was sold at published prices, based on a twenty percent increase over actual cost, eight percent going to the ships that brought in the food and twelve percent to the middlemen and shop owners.

It is understood that subsequent food supplies were brought in, soup kitchens opened, after I left the island on October 18.

It is realized that for a great deal of the time flour and bread were not available on the island but continued requests could not secure them. It is understood supplies of flour are expected before the end of October. In

the meantime, no one on the island has starved and their condition has been far from critical.

4. Numerous inspections were made of the island by Allied general officers, CIC officials, Intelligence officers and all comments on conditions on the island, save in regard to food, were favorable.

After October 6, medical treatment was available to all civilians by a group of American medical officers and enlisted men.

On October 18 I was recalled from Ischia to AMG Headquarters, Region III, and I turned over all files to Colonel Kincaid, SCAG of the province of Naples.

PAUL GARDNER,
Major, AUS.

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