

ACC 10000/145/468

MONUMENTS - FINE ARTS S/C

Jan - Sept 1944

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

FA - 117

4 September 1944

SUBJECT: Museum and Certosa of San Martino, Naples.

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

1. Through the persistent efforts of this office during the past eleven months, the Museum and Certosa of San Martino, Naples, was kept free of occupation by Allied forces.

2. For some months, parts of the edifice have been occupied from time to time by units of the Italian army, but the situation has been kept under control.

3. Arrangements have just been made whereby part of the Museum and Certosa will be open to the public, especially to the Allied forces who have shown a great interest in them.

4. Now the Italian authorities have established a returning prisoner of war camp and are contemplating changes and construction that will be detrimental to the entire edifice. The Superintendent of Galleries has made representation to the Italian Army Headquarters here and has been given promises that the museum will be respected. These promises, however, have not been kept.

5. The Superintendent of Galleries has written to his Minister in Rome, requesting that the Minister of War be asked to cooperate in preserving this monument. It is believed that the influence of the Sub-Commission for M., F. A. & A. could be used to advantage with the Minister of Public Instruction.

For the Regional Commissioner:

2707

Paul Gardner,
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394, U. S. ARMY

6 Sept. 1944

R/2022

SUBJECT: Responsible Officer, M.F.A., and Archives.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
Administrative Section

Reference your 040.6/63, Dated 31 August 1944.

1. This question has been discussed with Major Paul Gardner who is proceeding to A.C.C. Main within the next two or three days.

2. Major Gardner has been requested to discuss the matter fully with you, and in the meanwhile in so far as Campania is concerned, it has been arranged for the Italian Authorities in Naples to contact the Commissioner, Naples Zone should the necessity arise.

3. Except in so far as concerns interference with monuments on the part of Allied Military Personnel, it is thought advisable that all communications affecting monuments and fine arts should in future be conducted with and through the appropriate Ministry in Rome.

2706

C. E. T. T. T.
C. E. T. T. T.
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

COPY TO:

Commissioner, Naples Zone
Regional M. & F.A. Officer, Southern Region ✓

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

20031/MFAA

7 August 1944

FROM: Major J.B. WARD PERKINS, R.A.

Dear Gardner,

Could you please drop me a personal note sometime soon to say whether you feel Naples can now be left. We have no immediate fresh commitments, so the urgency is not one of days, but no doubt we shall have fresh tasks very soon and would be very pleased to see you.

I have written officially asking you to get a check-up on contents of depositi instituted. I did discuss it with Ortolani, and he agreed that in view of -

a. the discrepancies already revealed over Monte Cassino.

b. that dreadful Mostra d'Oltremare -

such a check was really necessary.

Protected Monuments, List No 7 has just come in. Thank you for your help in seeing it through.

We are having a shattering time round Florence with Giotto's and Botticelli's peeping from every country house. One personal request before you leave Naples. If you should see either Puglia or Sicilia in that large blue Touring Club illustrated series do please get it. I am trying to bind up a set, and lack those two.

With kind regards.

2705

Yours sincerely

Sam Ward Perkins

Major Paul Gardner
HQ. ACC, Reg. 3

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

FA - 108

14 August 1944

SUBJECT: Conditions in Section of Fine Arts, Region 3.

TO : Major J. B. Ward Perkins, Subcommission for Monuments,
Fine Arts and Archives, Hq., AOC.

1. The day your note of 7 August arrived here, I was told that information had been received from Hq. AOC that the Fine Arts Officer for Region 3 would be relieved in the near future. There has been no definite confirmation of this.

2. The conditions in Naples are excellent. There are three main points of possible difficulties and these seem to be well in hand:

a. Projects in Historical Monuments: funds have been provided through September 1944 and three new and urgent projects were put through and approved recently. I am informed by the Finance Officer that in the future, all approval of funds for new projects must be secured by the Superintendent of Monuments directly from his Minister.

b. Royal Palace of Caserta: the removal of furniture to new depository has been completed and the objects have been put in order. The Superintendent of Monuments has designated a group of furniture and pictures which, under pressure, can be lent temporarily on a requisition form which has been completed and supplied by this office. As late as 12 August 1944, there had not been many demands for such loans and it is believed there will be less in the future. On 12 August it was arranged with the local custodian that Captain Segellini, G5, Hq. AFHQ, would act as liaison between the Italian authorities and the Allied Forces in connection with any difficulties that might arise.

c. Royal Palace of Naples: there have been no recent difficulties here and both the Superintendent of Monuments and the Superintendent of Galleries plan to move their offices to the Palace in the near future and will be able to give closer supervision to any problems that may arise.

3. The various Superintendents are working on the check of depositories as requested. Inspector De Gregorio has been here several days and was taken to Minturno to inspect a deposit of books there, yesterday.

4. A search will be made for the requested Touring Club books.

Paul Gardner
Major, AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

*Copies & instructions to Dr. Melajoli, Dr. Guernera
and Com. Filangieri* P.S.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

JBWP/mb

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

20031
~~20905~~/MFAA

7 August 1944

Subject: Deposits of Works of Art.

To : R.C., Region 3, attention MFAA Officer.

1. The MFAA Subcommission and the Italian Government have decided that it will be necessary to institute a check on all emergency war-time deposits of works-of-art, books, and archives in Italy. This check will be carried out by Superintendencies, but I have been asked in your case to pass the request through you.

2. Where there has been no disturbance or loss, all that is required is a statement, to be forwarded to this Subcommission, with regard to each deposit, indicating in general terms the number of items or crates deposited from each site or collection and a certificate that they are intact.

3. Where there has been loss or damage, we require a detailed statement with inventory.

4. Please request specially detailed scrutiny of deposits containing material from the Mostra d'Oltremare.

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

2702

Arrived 11/8/42. Returned 16/8/42
Took to (Lithuania) 15/8/42 P.S.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

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

HQ. REGION 3 ACC.	
9	1944
Time in	1615
Dispatched	

20031/MFAA

8 August 1944

Subject: Proposed Visit of Ispettore Generale delle Biblioteche, Min. I. P.

To : R.C., HQ. ACC, Reg. 3, for the urgent attention of MFAA Officer
(Major Paul Gardner).

1. Dott Luigi De Gregorio, Ispettore Generale delle Biblioteche, Ministero dell'Istruzione Pubblica will be proceeding*11 Aug 44, under ACC orders, to HQ Region 3, where he is to report to you.

2. The Librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale, NAPLES, has asked for a visit of inspection from Dott. De Gregorio and his technical advice on certain problems she confronts.

3. Any help you can give Dott. De Gregorio in carrying out his mission and especially toward facilitating his return will be greatly appreciated by this office. The journey back will be covered by his orders.

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

*by courier (lv. Rome
0900 hrs.)

2701

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

27 July 1944

SUBJECT: Accident to Captain Croft-Murray.

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

1. Two evenings ago Captain Croft-Murray met with an accident and is now in the 65th General Hospital (British).

2. It is not believed that the injury is serious and it is hoped that he can follow the instructions of recent letter in a very short time.

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

2700

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

21 July 1944

Received at PBS SIGNAL CENTER

FROM : ACC MAIN (Ward-Perkins)
TO : AMG REGION 3
DATE TIME : 201615B
REF NO : 740

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

Remaining test list 7 protected monuments urgently required
by printer. Please expedite immediately.

DISTRIBUTION: Pine Arts (for Garner for Croft-Murray) (ACTION)
- 2 copies
Ex. O.
File

269

Adjutant's File

HEADQUARTERS
REGION III ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

24 July, 1944

SUBJECT : Monuments List N° 7.
TO : Subcommittee, Fine Arts
Reg. A.C.C.
(Attention: Maj. Word-Perkins).

1. In accordance with your signal dated 21 July 1944, ref. nr. 740, I wish to report that the list of monuments in question has now been transmitted to the printer De Luca, Tipografia "Nuovissima", this city.

PAUL GARDNER
Maj. A.U.S.
Reg. Fine Arts Officer

PG/cc

2693

20031/MFAA

JEMP/lmp

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

Subject: (1) Meeting MFAA Personnel; (2) Capt. Croft-Murray
To : Major Paul Gardner, MFAA Officer, HQ. ACC, Region 3.

1. Please inform Ortolani and Maiuri that in view of the move of the Government to ROME the meeting provisionally arranged for Thursday morning at the Museum will NOT be held.
2. Also tell Croft-Murray, if still with you, that I have now seen R.C. Region VIII and he may remain to finish his work at your end (subject to a sudden call forward, which I do not anticipate).

J. B. Ward Perkins (Bul)
J. B. WARD PERKINS
Major, R.A.,
Deputy Director.

10 July 1944

2697

Ed. Fine Arts

13

1944

Was in
Dispatched

1600

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APG 394

JBWP/mb

Subcommission for Monumental Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489083, ext. 442 & 664; 478480)

20340/MFAA

10 August 1944.

Subject: Ninth Monthly Report, for July 1944.

To : Chief Commissioner.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

1. The arrival of the remaining HQ Staff in Rome from Naples on July 4 has enormously facilitated the work of the Subcommission. The absence of any centralized Italian authority with whom to deal has also now been met by the appointment of a new Director General of Belle Arti.

2. This Central Italian authority is increasingly necessary as MFAA problems in Regions 1, 2, 6 and 7 are already wholly in the hands of the Italian Government, and Region 3 will shortly follow suit. Meanwhile the rapid expansion of commitments in the north has necessitated a strong concentration of effort in two directions: (a) on the sadly devastated monuments of Lazio, (b) in Tuscany.

3. An aspect of MFAA activities which is daily increasing in volume and importance is the registry of all displaced works of art. The greater part of the movable works of art in Italy have been removed once or more times since the outbreak of war in an effort to protect them from damage. Many have been exposed to serious possibilities of loss, and investigation has revealed at least one case of organized German theft. There are also numerous objects on loan to Italy from collections in her former colonies.

- 2 -

4. The major difficulty remains that of transport. This is equally true at the level of the Italian Officials, who are quite unable to exercise their routine functions in the field and thus throw a heavy additional burden on the MFAA officer. The degree of utility of the Subcommittee is absolutely controlled by this limiting factor.

PERSONNEL

5. a. Major J. I'a. Bromwich (B) attached on T.D. 24 July 44, from 5 Bn, No. 1 I.R.T.D. Held at HQ. and employed in Region IV.

b. Capt. R.E. Enthoven (B) assigned to Subcommittee 6 Aug 44. Held at HQ.

c. Capt. Piggott attached 1 July 44 on T.D. with Region VIII. Since held at HQ. and employed in Region IV.

d. Capt. Marriott posted 1 Aug 44 from Region IV to Region 2. His duties assumed by Lt. Cott of Rome Region on the amalgamation of the two regions.

e. Capt. Croft-Murray retained a Naples on temporary attachment to Region III in connection with transfer of works of art deposited in Caserta Palace.

f. Pfc R.J. Jennings, clerk, was relieved of his assignment with the Subcommittee and assigned to Region VIII.

REGIONAL REPORTS

6. a. Region III. Major Gardner reports on progress to repairs in NAPLES and CAMPANIA. This officer will shortly be withdrawn in accordance with policy, leaving the whole of Southern Italy under Italian Government Control.

b. Region IV. In the continued absence of suitable transport, monuments in the badly damaged provinces to the south of Rome were, through no fault of the MFAA Officer, almost wholly neglected for the greater

- 3 -

part of the month. This represents the worst failure in MPAA matters in Italy since very early days. The Subcommission in consequence requested and obtained permission to deal directly in the matter, and inspections are now complete for VITERBO and LITTORIA provinces and in progress for FROSINONE. VITERBO city has suffered more disastrously than any city in Italy in respect of its major monuments, but the province is relatively undamaged. VITERBO has escaped with very modest damage, the worst suffered being POLIGNO.

c. Rome Region. Lt. Gott reports on inspection of monuments in Rome Region. He further reports that difficulties of transport and materials have hindered even most urgent repairs. Yet another commission of enquiry, of which the MPAA Officer was a member, has sat in exhaustive examination of damage to non-military objectives in Rome City by bombing. Arrangements are well advanced for two exhibitions of great works of art for Allied troops in Rome.

d. Region V. Capt. P.H. Maxse reports on inspections of monuments in Region V. Owing to heavy commitments in Tuscany of MPAA Officers with 8 Army, Capt. Maxse has also taken over responsibility for monuments within the 8 Army area on the east coast. In general the condition of monuments is:

- (i) Provinces of Aquila, Campobasso, and Pescara - minor damage.
- (ii) Province of Chieti - more serious damage.
- (iii) Provinces of Teramo, Ascoli Piceno and Macerata - very little damage.
- (iv) Province of Ancona - reports awaited. Ancona city has been heavily damaged.

e. Region VIII. 3/Lt. Hartt has been working in close cooperation with AMG 8 Army with very good results. Repairs are already under way on several major monuments, and thanks to this cooperation the initial occupation and subsequent take-over have been very

- 4 -

smooth. Apart from the cities near the Gothic line the major headaches have been caused by the deposits of art-treasures outside the cities.

REPORTS FROM AMG WITH ARMIES

7. a. General. Officers with AMG Armies have been very well forward throughout the advance and they report that cooperation from C.A.O.s and from the ground forces has been increasingly good. Notable instances have been the occupation of S. Gimignano and the precautions taken over the deposits of works of art around FLORENCE.

b. Inspections. The following sites were inspected and first-aid measures taken wherever possible:

- (i) 5 Army: Abbadia d'Isola, Abbadia S. Galga-
no, Abbadia S. Salvatore, Acquapendente, Arcano, Arcidosso, Asciano, Bagnai, Bolsena, Buonconvento, Capovento, Caspraria, Certaldo, Colle Val d'Elsa, Cosa, Castelnuovo dell'Abbate, Gradoli, Grosseto, Grotti, Livorno, Lucignano, Magliano in Toscana, Manciano, Massa Marittima, Mensanello, Montefiascone, Montalcino, Montecivitate Maggiore, Monteriggione, Onano, Orbetello, Paganico, Pienza, Pitigliano, Poggibonsi, Porceno, Radicefani, Ronciglione, Saturna, S. Fiera, S. Gimignano, S. Martino al Cimino, Siena, Sorano, S. Quirico d'Orcia, Staggia, Sovano, Sutri, Tarquinia, Valentano, Vetralla, Volterra, Vulci.
- (ii) 8 Army: Arezzo, Asciano, Castiglione del Lago, Chianciano, Città della Pieve, Città di Castello, Corsignano, Cortona, Farneto, Gubbio, Lucignano, Magione, Montefollonico, Montelabate, Montepulciano, Montisi, Monte S. Savino, Narni, Panicale, Popoli, S. Giovanni d'Asso, Sinalunga, Spoleto, Terni, Umbertide.

- 5 -

RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

3. The series of fortnightly meetings, formerly held in NAPLES with the Acting Director General, have been resumed weekly with the new Director General. Close liaison is maintained also through the Inspectors General. The Archives Officer for Rome Region has been in direct contact with the Director General of Archives in Rome and through him with the various Italian Ministries.

RELATIONS WITH ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES.

9. a. The titular Archbishop of Cologne, President of the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Art, has kindly undertaken to circulate to all dioceses a questionnaire as to the condition of church treasures and collections. Information on these subjects has not in all cases been readily forthcoming to MFAA officers.

b. The Vatican Fine Arts Authorities have given every facility for the checking of Fine Arts material stored within the Vatican City.

RELATIONS WITH MFAA WORK IN OTHER THEATRES.

10. a. Information has been passed to SHARP about enemy Fine Arts personnel operating in Europe and about other matters of interest to the Western theatre.

b. Progress has been made in tracing works of art from N. AFRICA, ALBANIA, and DALMAZIA, at present in Italy.

c. Col H.C. Newton, Advisor to the 269th Department, Washington, has remained in Italy throughout the month.

FIELD TRIPS.

11. In addition to short trips in Region IV the following field-trips have been undertaken by the Director and Deputy Director:

-6 -

a. Director, accompanied by Col H.C. Newton, to Army areas in Umbria and Tuscany (ORVISTO, TERNI, VITERBO, PERUGIA, PIERVE, ASSISI, SIENA).

b. Deputy Director, VITERBO Province.

WORKS OF ART FROM THE DEPOSIT AT MONTECASSINO.

12. After exhaustive personal checking by the Director a preliminary report was issued on the deposits of art-treasures removed from Montecassino and eventually deposited in the Vatican. This revealed unquestionable traces of deliberate looting en route by the Germans.

ARCHIVES

13. Protection of Archives in forward areas remains in the hands of Captain Ellis and Captain Keller with AMG Armies. In Rome Capt. Brooke has concerned himself primarily with the many problems arising from the use of modern administrative archives for G-2 purpose, their protection from destruction by careless handling, and the location of similar deposits in the north. Close contact has been kept with the Italian governmental archive-officials and ministries possessing archives. A visit of inspection was made to Naples and Salerno in company with the State Superintendent of Archives and the Senior Vatican Archivist.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA.

14. This follows well-worn lines:

a. Exaggeration of, or invention of, bomb-damage to monuments.

b. Accusations that Allied troops are preparing to strip Italy of her art treasures. MFAA officer 2681 with 5 Army reports that this propaganda is in part effective and has in some cases hindered his work.

c. A particularly ripe specimen is the statement

- 7 -

that the Ponte S. Trinità at Florence, (confessedly blown by the Germans) has been destroyed by Allied gunfire. The leaning tower at Pisa has been reported similarly destroyed.

PUBLICATIONS.

15. a. Lists of Protected Monuments-Italy. All lists now published.

b. Soldiers Guide to Rome. A 2nd edition printed.

c. Soldiers Guide to Florence prepared in collaboration with Morale Service Section, HQ., SOS, NATOUSA.

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

Copies to:

2693

1603
REC'D - 9 MAG 1944 !

3. a

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

ETD/vr

8 May 1944

20909/MEAA

Subject: Art Objects Believed in Enemy Hands.
To : R.C. Region III for MEAAA Officer.

1. I am sending herewith 10 copies of the Pro-Forma prepared for use where objects are believed to have been removed to enemy-occupied territory. Could you please arrange to have them completed and returned by the respective Superintendents.
2. We have already copies of the Inventories (a) Galleries, b) Antiquities, c) Museo di S. Martino) for material removed to Monte Cassino; but none for items from church-treasures, some of which were I believe included?

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

*1 Sheet, Treasury of
St. Genesius*

*turned in to Sub Com. for M. F.A., A.
24/6/44 A.S.*

2683

H.Q. REGION 3 ACC.

23 JUN 1944

143

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMINTEL COMMISSION
APO 394

Submission for Monumento Pire Arts and Archives

JWP/urp

20004/3/17MA

22 June 1944

Third Fortnightly Conference with Italian Belle Arti
Officials: 22 June 44

Presents:	Dr. Maiuri	Acting Director General
	Signora Zannini	
	Prof. Ortolani	Inspectorate of Belle Arti
	Dr. Castelfranco	
	Prof. Pire	Superintendent of Galleries, Naples
	Dr. Molaioli	Deputy Director
	Major Ward Perkins	MPAA Officer, Region 3
	Major Gardner	

The following items were discussed:

1. The Mostra d'Arte di Napoli, a Fascist-organized exhibition opened in May 1940 and closed a month later. It had important ethnographic and artistic exhibits from Italy and elsewhere, the subsequent history of which is very confused. Agreed that Prof. Ortolani should act as coordinating secretary with a view to:

- a) compiling a record of material known to be safe in State Depositories and in the Museo Nazionale,
- b) assessing and compiling records of missing material.

Dr. Pire, organizing secretary of the exhibition, will be contacted through Major Gardner. 233

2. Restoration of Major Works of Art. Agreed that no major restoration or repair-projects should be embarked on without consultation of the Director General's staff. Urgent "first-aid" list of course to be undertaken by officers in the field, if possible with the advice and concurrence of the local Superintendents. Nothing new in this.

3. Private Collections. No action having been taken since the two previous fortnightly meetings, Dr. Castelfranco was instructed to insert in the Italian Press a notice that all private persons who have lost pictures and other art-objects, believed to have been stolen, should furnish particulars to the nearest Superintendency. The notice to be repeated. This is supplementary to the organized check on Unidentified Art-Objects, and arises out of reports of extensive sales by Germans and Fascists to art-dealers in Rome.

4. An early visit to Rome of Prof. Maiuri and of Prof. Molaioli recommended as a personal check on the contents of the MUSEO CASSINO deposit now

Present:

Dr. Maturi
 Sigmona Maturi
 Prof. Ortolani
 Dr. Castellano
 Prof. Pura
 Dr. Molaioli
 Major Ward Perkins
 Major Gardner

Acting Director General

Inspectorate of Public Art

Superintendent of Galleries, Naples
 Deputy Director
 Area Offices, Region 3

The following items were discussed:

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- a) compiling a record of material known to be safe in State repositories and in the Museo Nazionale;
- b) assessing and compiling records of missing material.

Dr. Penta, organising secretary of the exhibition, will be contacted through Major Gardner. 293

2. Restoration of Major Works of Art. Agreed that in major restoration or repair-projects should be embarked on without consultation of the Director General's staff. Urgent "first-aid" work of course be undertaken by officers in the field, if possible with the advice and concurrence of the local Superintendents. Nothing new in this.

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4. An early visit to Rome of Prof. Maturi and of Prof. Molaioli recommended as a personal check on the contents of the MUSEO CASSINO deposits now in the VATICAN.

5. Minor administrative matters relating to central registry of displaced objects.

Copy for Major Gardner

James L. Gavin
 J.L. WARD PERKINS
 Major, R.A.
 Deputy Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

JWP/amp

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20031/AFAA

2 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents.

TO : Regional AFASA Officer, Hq. Reg. 3, ACC.

1. Forwarded herewith to you are the following documents:

a. Letter of Dott. Molajoli of 28 Feb 44 dealing with Cav. Amadeo De Gasparin, Secretary for the Soprintendenza alle Gallerie. For information and whatever action may be necessary.

b. Unsigned memorandum of 11 Feb 44 dealing with War Damage to Historic Buildings and based primarily on study of war damage in the British Isles. It reached this office, via MGS, AFHQ, from Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Woolley.

JWP

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

2687

Ref.: R0230/MFAA

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

JIMP/Emg

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

SUBJECT: Attached Card.

TO : Major Paul Gardner, Regional MFA&A Officer, Hq. Reg. 3.

The attached card, signed by Brigadier Leahy, Executive Commissioner, Regional Control and Military Government Section, AOC, is forwarded for your retention and use. Kindly fill out the attached receipt form and return to this office.

J. B. Ward
J. B. WARD
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.



*R. Soprintendenza
alle Gallerie e alle Opere d'Arte
della Campania*

Napoli 28 FEB 1944
Maschio Angio *Edif. 13799*

Allied Control Commis-
sione
Education Sub Commission
N A P O L I

Rel. N. 72 *Allegati*
Risposta N. del
Oggetto Segretario DE GASPARIS AMEDEO -

Il Cav. Amedeo DE GASPARIS, Segretario presso questa Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, fin dal 12 agosto 1943 ha avanzato domanda di collocamento a riposo per le sue condizioni di salute che non gli permettono di riprendere servizio, dopo il mese di congedo straordinario scaduto il 20 luglio u.s.

La pratica che per le eccezionali condizioni politiche dell'epoca non potè aver corso, attende oggi una soluzione, che sarà lunga e non potrà porre termine alle gravi ristrettezze economiche in cui versa il Segretario De Gasparis

Prego, pertanto, di volermi autorizzare a corrispondere al De Gasparis, che fu sempre un ottimo e zelante impiegato, due o tre mensi-

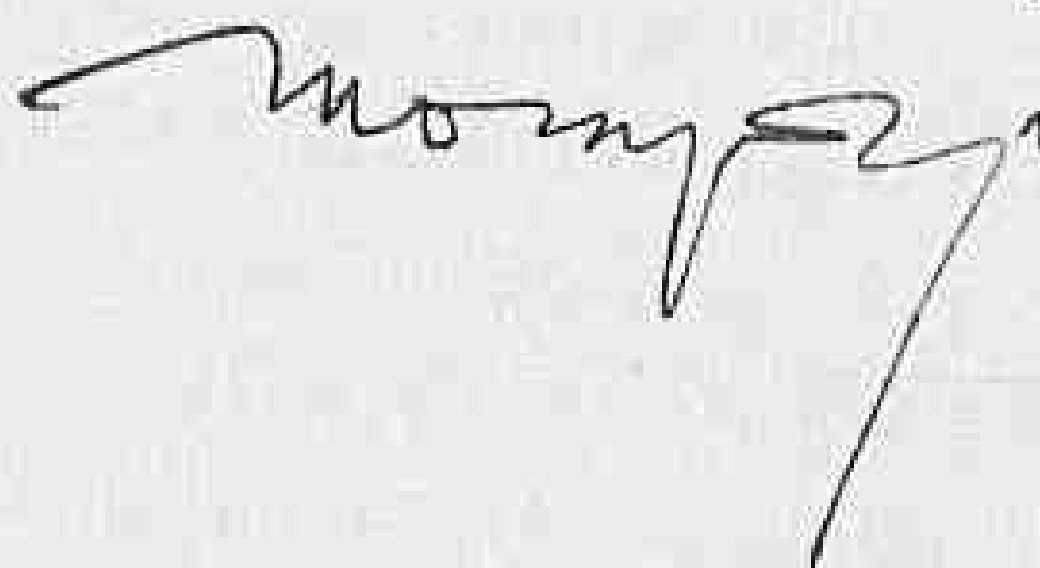
2685

lità di stipendio, per il tempo che la malattia lo costrinse ad assentarsi dall'ufficio, dopo il congedo.

Sicuro che la mia proposta venga accolta con benevolenza sentitamente ringrazio.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE

(Bruno Molajoli)



1610

WAR DAMAGE TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

Damage to buildings may be caused either by (1) Fire or
(2) Blast.

In both cases damage may be either (a) Serious or total or
(b) Slight.

1.(a). Fire - Serious Damage.

If a building is totally burnt out, as a rule only the shell remains, and few if any fittings of value are left, excepting perhaps some of metal or other non-combustible material.

Intense heat from fire can also do serious damage to marble or stonework by causing calcination and reducing then to a friable state. Disintegration of stonework can be accentuated if water is played upon it whilst it is still very hot. This use of water, therefore, should be avoided if at all possible.

When a building is burnt out, and it is agreed there is no immediate risk of collapse to endanger life, the first necessity is to search the debris and salvage any fittings or features of value which remain, such as memorials, carved stones, etc. If this is not done quickly they may suffer more from exposure and neglect than they did by fire. In the case of most Churches, this will be a prime necessity, but in the case of small private houses, where fittings are mostly combustible, the need will not be so great.

After sorting the debris, attention should then be given to the stability of the structure. If a burnt out building stands close to a road it may be a potential danger to passers by, but, on the other hand, the remaining walls may still be practically as stable as before. It is imperative therefore, before a decision is given to demolish a wall, or part of a wall, that expert knowledge and judgment should be sought before irretrievable loss and damage is caused by too hasty action.

As mentioned before, damage to a stone faced building may be caused by calcination and flaking, but often this damage is only "skin" deep, depending upon the intensity of the fire. The walls of most stone faced buildings however are usually thick, and, although the faces, either internally or externally, may be flaked, the core or backing may still be sufficiently sound to warrant retention and ultimate repair.

When a building is gutted by fire serious damage to walls or even collapse may also be caused by the destruction or prior collapse of all internal woodwork which normally gives support or stability to those walls, such as floors, roofs, lintels or bond timbers. Frequently some massive timbers, particularly of hard wood, remain unburnt or partially so. In such cases it is desirable to salvage anything that can be reused, even if only for use upon temporary first-aid repairs, but more so if such timbers are moulded and can be utilised later as a pattern for the permanent reinstatement of a building.

Much can be done to save the shell of an historic building or ^{the} facade of an architectural masterpiece by timely first-aid measures to give support to door and window heads where lintels have been burnt, and to consolidate holes and chases in wall faces where beams and bond timbers have been burnt away.

Destroyed or damaged lintels can be most easily and quickly replaced by others of timber or, if this is not available, by reinforced concrete pre-cast in simple moulds and built in, or by forming new lintels in situ. Another method of giving

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Destroyed or damaged lintels can be most easily and quickly replaced by others of timber or, if this is not available, by reinforced concrete pre-cast in simple moulds and built in, or by forming new lintels in situ. Another method of giving support to window heads is to build a thin wall, say of 4½" or 9" brickwork according to the size of opening, upon the cill. This latter method is specially effective if the jambs of the opening have also been damaged and require support. An opening completely filled in this way will also be effective in preventing erosion by wind and weather, where internal jambs have features of interest in plaster, soft stone or other material normally unfitted to resist the effects of weather. It is advisable, however, to use lime mortar and not cement mortar to form the joint between the new work and the existing, or to insert a "buffer" material such as sheets of "Gisalcraff" between; otherwise damage may be caused to the original work when the temporary brickwork is removed for permanent repairs to the fabric.

/Beam

Beam holes and chases in walls can be built up temporarily in brickwork, or other suitable material to hand, also in lime mortar, so that they can be readily reopened without disturbance to the surrounding work when, permanent repairs can be undertaken.

In the case of more serious damage to walls which are fractured or leaning, it may be desirable to erect supports of raking or flying timber shores, or to build temporary buttresses of brick or other suitable material to hand. Fractured walls too can be strengthened by rebonding in the same material at intervals across the fractured face or faces and in some instances, where walls are thick enough, by inserting reinforced concrete bonders across the fractures in the heart of the wall.

Such bonders can either be pre-cast and built in or the reinforced concrete may be cast in situ, depending upon the nature of the fracture, whether it be simple or compound, or other circumstances affecting the execution of the work.

In some cases, where lofty walls are left unsupported by the destruction of floors, etc. and they are leaning badly it may seem desirable, in order to save the major part below to take down several upper courses of masonry or brickwork or even an entire upper storey. This applies more particularly where facing material is of a specially good character, which would be difficult to match later. In such instances every endeavour should be made to hand pick the work, rather than pull it with a rope, and to store carefully the material in a convenient place on the site. Frequently a basement or cellar provides a useful storage place for facing bricks, etc. sheltered from the weather.

When walls have been stabilised, as suggested above, attention should then be given to preserving all exposed ledges and wall tops from the effects of weather. This can be cheaply and effectively achieved by protecting them with cement mortar laid to a fall, either with or without a drip formed by bedding in pieces of slate, tile or asbestos cement sheeting. Where coping stones exist and have been disturbed, they should be rebedded.

One or more dwellings forming part of a terrace may often be burnt out, leaving former internal walls exposed to the weather. A fierce fire will usually destroy internal plaster or cause it to fall after short exposure. In such cases it may be desirable to render these exposed wall faces with good cement mortar so as to prevent dampness penetrating the adjoining properties and causing damage to valuable decorations or the health of their occupants.

1.(b). Fire - Slight Damage.

A fire may be extinguished before it gets a serious hold upon a building, in which case usually the roof or upper storey only may be burnt, and its stability remain substantially unimpaired.

The prime necessity, therefore, in such cases is to provide a temporary roof as soon as possible of whatever suitable material may be at hand.

Tarpaulins may be used as a first expedient until repairs can be put in hand, particularly if the building contains features which are liable to suffer rapid deterioration, such as an ornamental plaster ceiling, wall paintings or movable fittings, which cannot be temporarily removed elsewhere for protection.

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The ultimate aim however, should be to render the building wind and weather tight as soon as practicable, as neglect to do so may often be the cause of a serious development of dry rot, which may be both expensive and difficult to eradicate later.

(See Clause 2b. for further suggestions as to treatment for slight damage.)

It may happen though that damage by fire falls between the categories of slight and serious, as for example, a building of several storeys which may still possess its lower floors after the fire has been extinguished, and yet the building may have suffered so much consequential damage by water that little can be saved for later permanent reinstatement. In such cases it may be decided that a

/temporary

temporary roof is not warranted but that the course may be of sufficient merit to justify retention and ultimate restoration. To leave lower wood floors unprotected would invite dry rot troubles and in these circumstances it would be better to strip off all floor boarding and take out some of the common joists, leaving the main timbers and say 1 in 3 of the common joists to act as ties to the walls. If necessary, these timbers should be tightened at their bearings by wedging, and then the whole treated with a wood preservative and covered with a strip of felt to give protection from the weather. Any remnants of decorative plaster, panelling etc. should be salvaged as patterns for reinstatement.

2.(a). Blast - Serious Damage.

A small building receiving a direct hit by high explosive bomb or shell may be almost completely destroyed but a large building, such as a Cathedral, may receive only partial damage, although of an extensive character. In the latter case blast will expend itself in the vast space doing much damage, often irreparable, to fittings of wood, stone, glass, etc., perhaps with little effect upon the stability of the structure.

Here again the first objective however should be to search for and salvage whatever fittings or features of value remain, providing the stability of the building will allow.

Blast from high explosive, coupled with earth tremors deep in the earth even at a considerable distance, can be more destructive to walling than a fierce fire and cracks or serious fractures are more likely to appear. The structure of a wall too can be completely disintegrated by the shattering effect of heavy vibration and yet the body of the wall may still stand for a time until further vibration brings it down or it crumbles by exposure to weather.

Frequently, window frames, minus the glazing or sashes, often remain after severe blast and tend to hold walls together.

Many of the serious defects resulting from blast may be temporarily overcome by adopting similar methods to those suggested under 1(a), such as shoring and the provision of temporary buttresses. Each building and its defects however, must be treated on its merits and temporary remedial measures devised accordingly.

Experience has shown that serious blast can cause so much distortion and disruption to a timber framed building that the only method of conserving it would be to dismantle and reframe the entire structure. For economic or other reason, such as future replanning, this course may be deemed undesirable but the salvage of any good doorcases, chimney pieces, panelling, furniture, etc., which could be incorporated in other suitable buildings, should be borne in mind.

On the other hand, it has been proved that timber framed buildings often stand up to the effects of blast better than a building of brick or stone, due, no doubt, to the greater elasticity to be found in the former type of construction. It is important to judge each case in the light of this observation. In all cases of damage, demolition, or part demolition, should not be resorted to without careful consideration of all the factors.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Serious damage by fire or blast has often revealed in a building remains of an earlier period than those of the main structure. Careful note should be made of any such discovery and, if deterioration is liable to take place, measures should be devised to give them any protection necessary.

2(b). Blast - Slight Damage.

Slight damage by blast will usually only affect windows and roofs. In such cases it is obviously of prime importance to carry out repairs as soon as possible to keep the building wind and weather tight, with the aid of tarpaulins as a first expedient if available.

Wherever practicable all existing sound material should be reused, such as old roofing tiles, which can be better preserved in situ rather than in store on the ground. If deficiencies have to be made good, and it is impossible to obtain a supply to match, it is better to refix all sound material such as tiling over a

/definite

definite area of roofing, and to complete the remainder with whatever suitable substitute is available, such as corrugated asbestos sheeting. (Roofing felt has a very short life unless it is of first grade quality and is backed by boarding.)

Where glass is missing and cannot be replaced it is advisable to board up windows or cover them with any suitable weather resisting sheeting available, such as asbestos.

In all cases of roofed buildings it is desirable to remove as much debris as possible from floors etc., such as fallen plaster, etc. which may have remained sodden for a long period. This will assist in drying out woodwork and probably prevent the development of dry rot.

It is desirable also that all water services should be turned off and drained, together with all storage tanks. This precaution will prevent further damage to decorative features and the possible development of dry rot through leakage from pipes burst by frost. Similarly it is desirable to cut off any gas supplies at their source as a precaution against fire. For health reasons damaged soil drains would be better sealed off, but drains receiving rain or surface water should obviously be maintained and all waterways kept clear.

Finally, when first-aid repairs have been completed, buildings should be made secure by attention to doors and locks so that souvenir hunters, or others, in their activities.

Ancient Monuments Branch,
Ministry of Works,
London.

11th February, 1944.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PKBR/njd

Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives

In reply refer to :
20215/MFAA

26 February 1944.

Subject: MFAA Reference Materials.

To : Major Paul Gardner, Monuments & Fine Arts, HQ. Reg. 3

1. In order that the Subcommission may form a complete master-list of the present distribution of the chief reference materials used by MFAA personnel and more effectively serve as a centre of distribution of the same, the following requests are made.

2. The following items are published and/or distributed by the Subcommission:

- a. Cultural Maps of towns and cities in Italy. (List attached).
- b. "Harvard Lists" of monuments in Italy.
- c. Notes on the Organization of the Administration Concerned with Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy.
- d. National Geographic Map of Classical Lands of the Mediterranean.
- e. Lists of monuments extracted from the Zone Handbooks of Italy. It is requested that the Adviser submit a return giving his present holdings of the above and indicating any gaps which he should like filled.

3. It is further requested that maps, lists, or other materials belonging to the groups indicated above and not actually relating to the area over which the Adviser now has jurisdiction, together with superfluous copies of those publications which do relate to his jurisdiction, be forwarded to the Subcommission.

4. The following publications are likewise of interest to MFAA personnel:

- a. Basic Handbook and Zone Handbooks of Italy.
 - b. Italy Road Map 1:200,000.
 - c. Gazetteer of Italy and Glossary of Topographical Terms.
- Should the Adviser require any of these items (or sections thereof), the Subcommission is prepared to apply for copies to be assigned to him.

5. The S/C has recently received the Suppl.⁶ Civil Affairs Handbook, Section 17, in which 86 Cult. Maps are reproduced complete and 66 others represented only by the marginal lists of mons., institutions, and personnel. If the MFAA office is supplied with a complete set of Cult. Maps for his region, he will find nothing new in this publication.

P. K. Baillie Reynolds
P.K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS,
Major, R.A.
Director

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

FA-25

29 February 1944

SUBJECT: MFAA Reference Material.

TO : Director, Sub-Commission for Monuments, Fine Arts and
Archives, HQ ACC, APO 394.

1/ The following reference material is on hand in this
office:

a. One copy, Campania, List of Museums, Churches, Treas-
uries, Monuments and Works of Art.

b. Four copies, Lists of Monuments in Italy, Region of
Campania.

c. One each Cultural Maps of:

Benevento

Capri

Capua

Castellamare

Naples (Town)

Naples (Suburbs West)

Naples (Suburbs East)

Paestum

Pozzuoli

Ravello and Amalfi

Salerno

Santa Maria Capua Vetere

Sorrento

2. It is felt that no further material is needed.

2681

Paul Gardner
Major AUS,
Regional Fine Arts Officer

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PEBR/bap

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

27 February 1944.

In reply refer to:
20215/MFAA

SUBJECT: Attached list(s).

TO : Major Paul Gardner, MFAA Office, Reg. 314.

1. The u/m list(s) of monuments etc., prepared for the Civil Affairs Branch, War Office is/are forwarded for your retention and use.

Campania (Not Including Naples)

P. A. Baillie Reynolds
P. A. BAILLIE REYNOLDS
Major, R.A.
Director.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Rear Detachment)
APO 512

Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission

20340/ITAA

12 January 1944

Dear Major Gardner

Herewith I am sending you a copy of the second monthly report (for December, 1943) of the ITAA Sub-Commission. As you will see, I have made considerable use of your reports, but it appears that I misjudged Higher Authority and that some notice really was taken of them. - on which I congratulate you.

Yours sincerely,

F. H. Baillie Reynolds

Major RA

Major Paul Gardner
Hq. Region 3
AMG

268)

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

15 Dec 1943.

Dear Major Reynolds,

This preliminary report of my activities must be sketchy. I have gotten permission from Col. Hume, RCOA Region 3, for Major Gardner to forward to you courtesy copies of his reports to be disposed of as you see fit. It is impossible at present to mimeograph these here. A first bunch, namely his Nov 1 report and two letters, on the requisition of the Palace at Caserta and of the Naples Museum, are forwarded herewith, as copied by Nick. I hope to get more material from Gardner and from Region 4 to copy and send and hope that you have means of mimeographing them.

The set up at present here is that Region 3 is in the Prefettura, with a big and fairly active Office. Gardner, who was five weeks CAC on Iachia, has been here since 19 Oct. and handled Education and Fine Arts until about a week ago when a Captain from the Education Department arrived and has taken over Education, though Gardner is still technically chief. He is very restricted by lack of transport and by the amount of work and reports that he finds the Army very hard to deal with as regards requisition and also finds it hard to get action from his superiors. He has two sergeants helping him, one of whom deals chiefly with educational education. His office is small and there is no space in it for me and Nick.

Region 4 and ACC have the Provincia Building near the Post Office, about 15 minutes walk from the Prefettura. Major DeWald and Capt. Vaughn and a sergeant share one desk in the Legal Department. They haven't much to do except draft lists on Rome and Vaughn has been trying to get in with Col. Hume who is organizing an advance party to go forward with 5th Army. Vaughn has also done a lot of miscellaneous intelligence chores. ACC have reserved two small rooms for the Subcommission and I have installed myself in one of them today, with one desk and no light. The other is occupied by the carpenter. Furniture, supplies, and equipment are very short and will be until the main convoy arrives. Even then the rooms will hardly suffice for four Officers and, say, two clerks. It is likely that other space will have to be gotten and I will scout for good quarters for the Subcommission. However, the size of the city and the lack of transport make it inadvisable to go far, say to the Museum (if we could get in there).

2673

I would recommend that you attempt to move up shortly if there were adequate quarters and supplies, but apart from these problems, living quarters are scarce and there is a jurisdictional problem. Both Regions depend at present from 5th Army and 15th Army Group and ACC has no control over personnel or assignments. Col. Hume was very touchy when I mentioned the Commission. Gardner does not seem very eager for help, but that may be his manner. Lack of transport hinders movement, e.g. to Benevento or Po di Bari or Salerno.

- 2 -

In general the situation is much more SNAPU and the problems much more difficult than those with which we had to cope in Sicily. I find it awkward for me in view of my lack of locus standi with Gardner, who naturally wants no interference, and yet ~~xxxxxxx~~ my assignment is to Region 3 so that I am technically subject to him.

Col. Hume sent a rather non-committal telegram to 15th Army stating that I had arrived and referring to the two previous telegrams. I understand that Gen. Lord Rennel has definitely left. As yet there is no reply about me. I begin to regret the simple and familiar conditions of Palermo.

The whole difficulty, of course, is the slowness of the campaign which has meant the piling up of the various elements of AMG-ACC and the jurisdictional difficulties. As far as I can make out, DeWald, Gardner, and Waugh are all trying to engineer themselves into 15th Army. Gardner is assigned there and detached to Region 3. Waugh is doing a lot for Col. Hume.

Jurisdictionally, the answer seems at this point to get somebody into 15th Army Group who can cooperate with ACC on the assignment of personnel and on the interchange of documents etc. I am quite convinced that without central direction from ACC and without concentration of information in ACC, confusion will follow. In view of the jurisdictional set up by which Col. Hume is advance party and Regions 3 and 4 all descend from 15th Army Group and not ACC, this can only be done informally by personal relationship.

Please give my kind regards to all the people and to the various superintendents. My advice for a couple of weeks would be not to move the remainder of the Commission up here - at least until the convoy arrives and things get straightened out. However, if you are not busy, I would suggest that you personally get orders and fly up for a visit to look over the situation, unless you prefer to let me mope about a bit more and get some clearer convictions. I am somewhat hampered by the way my orders were drawn, since I am now not technically ACC but I am playing both ends and acting as both. If nothing comes through from 15th Army in a day or two, I will get myself (or try) detached from Region 3 for temporary duty with ACC - though at the moment, as I say, I am actually riding both horses, very successfully and informally.

Yours,

2678

Mason Hammond.

HEAD QUARTERS 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 Iachia 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.

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(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.

(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 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'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 medals, 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.

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(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) 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 del Vestali, Solustio, 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 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 Sm. del Carmine, coffered ceiling completely destroyed and roof gone; Church of S. Paolo Maggiore, choir and main altar destroyed, important ceiling paintings b. Stanzione 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 a guard 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. 2675

(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.

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 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.

(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, symphonic concerts and other musical entertainment have been investigated and approval 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.

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

13 December, 1943

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT: Requisition of Entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta.

TO: COLONEL EDGAR ERSKINE HUME.

1. This office has been informed that the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta has been requisitioned and that all the custodians and state employees charged with the care of the Palace, its contents of fine arts and the Park are to be moved out at once.

2. The Palace has been used as a depository by the Superintendent of Museums of Campania and contains the following art objects:

- a. Over 500 framed paintings.
- b. About 1000 pieces of furniture.
- c. 20,000 books from the Royal Palaces of Naples and Caserta.
- d. 700 drawings by the 18th C. Architect VANVITELLI.
- e. 2000 carved wood figures from a famous Presepio.
- f. Large collection of 15th and 16th C. drawings.

A few of these objects are packed in cases but the majority of them are merely placed in formerly unused rooms.

3. The conditions of the requisition were discussed today at Caserta with Major SMITH of the Advanced Echelon, A.F.H.Q. He stated that he had orders to take the entire Palace and intended to requisition also a lot of the usable furniture. He expressed his willingness to allow the custodians to segregate the more valuable furniture which could then be moved from the Palace with the books and other art objects. He has already given orders to the custodians to hang as many of the paintings as possible, disregarding the fact that many of the rooms of the Palace have marble facings as are covered with valuable brocades, all of which would be seriously damaged by nails.

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4. The terms of the requisition raise the question of the responsibility of Dr. BRUNO MOLAJOLI? Superintendent of Museums, who is charged with their safety. He has informed me that even if transportation were available to move this enormous collection, he could not find a place to house it because of the present situation of requisitioning in all parts of Campania.

5. I feel that every effort should be made to have some section of the Palace reserved where these art objects can be stored in safety. I feel also that some arrangement must be made whereby the responsible custodians can check constantly on the condition of the Palace and its contents. This in keeping with the instructions I have had for the safeguarding of all monuments and fine arts. If military necessity requires the requisitioning of furnishings that are officially listed as works of art, complete receipts should be furnished Dr. Molajoli relieving him of his responsibility.

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

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

18 November, 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume.

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

Paul Gardner, 2663
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 ~~xxxx~~ 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 sacristy 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.
3. The Monumental part is in charge of Custodian Moretti 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 Burattini and Prof. Parente, 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 charred 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 Moretti, the Germans did no damage. He stated that during the first days of the Occupation, civilians entered and asked 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

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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 Voretti 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 or 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 A. Jones and three other soldiers took three of the lamps reflector lamps from the harbor-side 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 Gloria 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 been no check made yet of the missing volumes. Certain furniture was removed from the Gloria 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 those 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 Museum. No of this was reported to me.

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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 of six the quarters of the Superintendencias since the same 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 any materials which may be found in their possession. Such investigation should be conducted ~~xxxxxx~~ by authority of a representative of the military command from which the unit

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depends.

b. Though the Petty Officer in charge of cleaning 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 AA Unit is not going to take responsibility for policing the building.

7. Attention is called to the fact that the coat 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 loss.

Wason Hammond
Capt. AC.

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AL IRE MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS

22 Dec. 1943.

Dear Walter Reynolds,

I have no technical right to the above address but as I am sitting in the Office, I might as well so entitle it.

I am attaching hereto two copies of the Italian text of Bando's speech on the opening of the University of Naples. I would appreciate it if you gave one to Bernard Peeples as he asked for one. Whether xxxxxxxx is worth while to set up an Italian and English version for publicity purposes in the US is, I think, at this date dubious. The author's permission would have to be secured, properly checking such a text should emanate from Region 3 Education Officer, xxxxxx. Inspired, at that moment I called PEB and find that they are already sending it to the states so we need not worry and the second copy of the text can go on file, with the translation which is under Italy: Documents.

Secondly I am forwarding one of two copies of a report from Norman Nelson - it looks as though stuff would come here instead of to you. I am holding one copy in case this gets lost. It is so good that I hope you will have it reproduced for the Gatherings or mimeographed for AFHQ.

It looks as though in a few days I would have to go to 1st Army Group Hqs. in view of the fact that there is little space here, that material is beginning to flow in, and that the absent are utilized of space and furniture. I think that there should be a representative on the job here for the Sub-commission. I have not yet talked to Major Gardner about the effect which my going may have on his plans and whether he wishes an assistant directly assigned or the assistance on call of the representative of the Subcommission but will submit a copy of this in the morning to him and let him indicate to you his desires. He has very kindly let me undertake a couple of projects, in one of which I am very interested (actually in not interesting). However, my assistance to him is seriously hampered by the difficulty of securing transport and I have been able to help only through his courtesy in loaning his car. I hope to get Caserta somewhat set up before I go.

Certain ideas about the Subcommittee have begun to form in my mind, though they are very tentative, and their realization will need the xxxxxx solution of the transportation problem. It seems to me that eventually the best assignment of work for the Subcommittee would not be gnxzxx3XZY8N6Z33fXX area one but a topical one - a specialist on antiquities, on monuments, on paintings, on libraries and archives, etc. I suggest this at this time because it might aid the setting up of files though it is probably too early to make it effective, if you approve of it. So only, I suggest that the material in the files, if it allows of division, be filed under General and Series by the Superintendences. Well, that is only a thought

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Major Gardner is interested in securing photographic supplies for the Superintendents and has suggested that the Subcommittee might negotiate this. I will ask him to write directly.

The Librarian here is interested in getting lists of destroyed books, particularly serials of learned publications, which might eventually be replaced by gift or exchange. I do not know how far there is any possibility in starting a project of this kind of that sort. The Librarian is at least forming her lists.

I myself think that the Subcommittee might make a serious study of the general administrative problems of the material under its patronage. It is not our function to impose any administrative reform on the Italian Government, but it may be that we will be called on to make suggestions. The Regional Advisors could be asked to explore this informally and delicately as they talk with their superintendents. The Librarian here has a rather good (as far as I could judge from a brief talk) program of giving courses in library management and getting small local libraries built up and systematized and their contents made known perhaps through a central filing system. I can imagine the same thing being done for Museum directors and excavation directors - it would, of course, take money and in particular it will be necessary to pay adequately to get worthwhile persons to do the smaller jobs. To a certain extent, any study by the Subcommittee might prove very welcome to the Italians as it would be impartial and objective.

The Subcommittee ofices now contain two desks and two small typewriter tables. Anybody who comes should bring a typewriter - though I will keep trying to get one. At the moment there is no work for a clerk so I farm Nick out but the problem of personnel will be there - it is a pity that there is not more work as somebody should be in the office all day. SACs have been seen in Region 3 and civilian (Italian) typists are available in a pool here. I have had one enquiry about a position with us but did not dare act, xxx not knowing what personnel you might have.

If you bring the other members of the Subcommittee up, it might be a good thing to try and get them loaned out to the Region not for HQ&A but just as SACs - this experience is one I regret not having.

Please give my best wishes for a Merry Xmas to all in the Office and particularly to the Superintendents - I would write each of them but the transmittal of mail is too difficult. Especially give Fred my best and tell 2664 pass it along to the Superintendents etc. I miss you and them all frightfully.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC.

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5. ANG Hq. (Subcommission) and ANG Hq. 15th
(Military Gov. Section)
Army Group depend independently from AFHQ. Thus the
formal channel of communications between them, or between
Regions 1/2 and 3/4 is only through AFHQ.
AFHQ is Civil Affairs Section,
Also, the channel of communications to the WD Washington
and the Civil Affairs Branch, WO London. There is no person
specifically concerned with WPA&A in AFHQ (Mil. Gov. Sec.).

6. There is no person, so far as is known, in
the Civil Affairs Branch, WD Washington, specifically
concerned with WPA&A. There is, however, in Washington
a civilian Committee called "The American Commission for the
Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments
in Europe" established by the President with Chief Justice
Roberts as Chairman. This is presumably in touch with
the Civil Affairs Section, WD.

7. Lt. Col. Sir Leonard Woolley is adviser on
Archaeology and the Arts to the Civil Affairs Branch,
WO London. There is
no civilian Committee officially
recognized but Lt. Col. Woolley is presumably in touch with
the person influential in the artistic world.

OPERATIONS

8. The operational aspect of WPA&A may be
considered under 6 heads: two of base character and
four of field character.

Base a) Selection and allocation of personnel.

b) Collection and transmission of information in
the field for personnel in the field.

Field

c) Protection during operations

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11. ~~As far as can be discovered, the only set~~
~~series~~ of the Harvard Lists to reach the Theatre were
 brought personally by Major ~~PLER~~ to Tizi Ouzou, where
 they were copied. Copies were given to the Adviser for
 Region 4 and were sent to Region 3, where they were found
 by the Adviser when he reported to Naples. They never
 reached Region 1 (Sicily) and it is uncertain whether the
 sixteen for Region 2 has any.

13. ~~Series~~ of the Cultural Maps for Italy
 reached Tizi Ouzou through Chad el. One set ~~reached~~ for
 Sicily, with some of Italy, reached the Adviser in Sicily
 in September and he was unable to get other sets made.
 Another set ~~was~~ brought later from Washington. The Adviser
 for Region 2 took 3 sets for his region from Palermo.
~~xxxxxx~~ sets sent by hand to the Adviser in Region 3
 were lost in the Palermo landing and the Subcommission
 had to forward to him its file copy. The Adviser for Region
 4 has three sets which he got at Tizi Ouzou.

14. The complete set (in some cases there only
 copies retained) for central and northern Italy were given
 by the xx Subcommission to a Special Committee of the RAF
 to use in the plotting of bombing targets so as to avoid
 monuments where possible.

15. No reply has as yet been received to a
 cable request to AFHQ to secure additional copies of the
 Harvard Lists, the Cultural Maps, and some other materials
 from Washington.

16. No material has been received from London.

17. The Advisers in the field have received



d) Reactivation of Italian Administration
e) Initiating measures was urgently necessary for the conservation of Monuments, Works of Art, and Archives from further deterioration due to war damage.

f) Collection of information for ANNEXE No. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916

9. The US personnel were selected by the Civil Affairs Section, ID, and sent to Tizi Ouzou. Navy Lt. [redacted] (USN) is not known. The Dr. oficer was selected in 1960 in Sicily and assigned direct from the Sicily Post to Naples, assignments to the Regions or Sub-Regions were made from HQ there. Dr. of Tizi Ouzou. Transfers of personnel within the field are apparently now to be made by MAC and Hq., or through the AG or 2675 Regiment.

19. The following main sources of information have existed in the US:

a) A group of scholars organized known by American Defense, Harvard Group, prepared lists of significant persons for various European countries. These are known as the Harvard Lists.

A Committee of the Council of Economic Co-operation, through
its office, prepared color maps of towns
in Italy, with the important monuments marked and with
lists attached of these monuments and sometimes of personnel
concerned with cultural institutions.

It is uncertain how far the activities of these two groups have now been coordinated under the American Commission (above 5).

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almost no material through regular channels. In particular the Adviser in Region 1 remained for months in complete ignorance both of the existence of the embryo Subcommittee at Fizi, Guxon and of the definitive recognition of the Eastington Committee or of the appointment of Lt. Col. Woolley in the JG London. He worked in complete isolation. The same is largely true of the Adviser to Region 3.

18. To date, Advisers have not operated with the forward echelons of AMG in close contact with the initial phases of Occupation. In consequence much unnecessary damage has resulted to cultural and educational institutions etc. either from civilian looting in the first days of Occupation or from military looting or from an unregulated billeting of troops. A series of memoranda on this problem from the Adviser to AMG (10 July) and the Chief Adviser to Region 3 (Naples) are appended.

19. So far, the Superintendents, Directors, and other personnel of the Italian Administration have been found on the spot more in a few instances. Thus the reactivation of the administrative machinery has been a matter of ensuring payment of salaries, of securing funds for of ice expenses, of intervening between them and the occupying forces, and of securing transportation etc. to facilitate their work. The advisers have left direct administration as far as possible to the Italians.

20. The sums necessary for urgent conservation have been financed by AMG on the assumption that it represented the Italian state and that it was spending Allied funds. Expense has been kept to a minimum and appropriations are

- 6 -

made only on estimates submitted by the Italian authorities, and after these have been checked for urgency and financial character. Complete restoration is not approved, but in general work not the result of war damage is not approved, though the time is coming when normal work of conservation must be authorized in some cases in view of the long duration of UNO control.

21. The compilation of information is of two

a) Preparation of reports on work immediately in process.

b) Collection of material on loans, gifts, etc. for the ACC and for post-war programs of restoration.

22. In Region 1, copies of monthly reports have

made to the CCAD have been sent to UNO for distribution. The number now received is 22. Furthermore, each month

three "bulletins" of various materials have been forwarded to AGA, one for file, one for Washington, and one for London. It is understood that copies of this material has reached Washington. It is expected that the Subcommission will continue this practice, receiving material from Region 1 and 2, and other Regions as they come under it, and forwarding it through channels. Region 2 has submitted one report to date.

23. Region 3 reports have not come through channels to the Subcommission but permission has recently been granted to have complimentary copies sent direct to the Subcommission for possible reproduction

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22. Collection of material for AGC and post-war
is still in an embryonic stage. This work will depend
become more important after the initial phases are over
and will be the primary concern of the Subcommission, which
will transmit it to Washington and London.

PERSONNEL

24. Personnel It is recommended that all personnel
be routed to the first instance to the Subcommission and that
field assignment should be made on the recommendation after
consultation with Regional SACs. It is further recommended
that channels be established for the transfer of personnel
to be made by the Subcommission to higher headquarters to assume them. The
present personnel are also being selected and
from persons highly qualified and
also qualified, whom they would
be able to do the work.

c) It is further recommended that advisers be assigned
to operational forces and the. It is hoped to relieve this
by the assignment of advisers to the 5th Army, the
3rd Army, and 15th Army Group. The successful function of
advisers would not be to exercise military
operations on the ground of art values but particularly to
prevent damage during the first phase of occupation (above
18)

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d) It is recommended that an adviser be attached to
the Civil Affairs Branch of the 2nd, Washington, corresponding
to Lt. Col. Woolley in the 20 London. Such an adviser would
be able to do the work.

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institutions and to see that such orders reach down to unit commanders and that measures are taken for the safeguarding of such monuments etc. or of their contents, particularly if they must be used for billets.

27. The reactivation of the Italian Administration and the ~~initiating~~ initiating of measures of conservation do not fall within the scope of this agreement.

28. Collection of information in the field.

a) It is recommended that the flow of information and encouraged. from the advisors back be facilitated. This has in part been achieved by ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the tabcom system and should be helped by the presence of an advisor at ISIP Army Group. It should also be helped by the assignment of an advisor to the WD in Washington (above par. 24d).

CONCLUSION

29. The work of WFAA is not simply an immediate work of conservation: it paves the way for an important aspect of post-war reconstruction and scholarship which ~~will~~ will be the concern of civilian agencies, committees, and learned or cultural societies. Every encouragement and facilitation should be given for the exchange of information through channels and ideas/between of learn in the field and authorized civilian bodies in the US and England. The civilian bodies should be preparing information **2659** use and planning for post-war needs. The officers in the field should not only be concerned with immediate problems but should be collecting information and circulating ideas which will facilitate and guide the work of post-war reconstruction. This can only be achieved by a free interchange through channels.

- 10 -

Vason Hammond

Capt. AC

Acting Deputy Director, Subcommittee

for WASH. former Adviser to
CCAO AGOT (Sicily)

With the collaboration of:

Major T. SIZER, Subcommittee WASH.

Major P. Gardner, Chief of Division of War Region 3

Major E. E. Gerald, Adviser to Region 4.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

Ref.
20200/MFAA

19 December 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Captain Mason Hammond.

1. The following documents have been received by this Headquarters:

- a. Preliminary report from Capt. Hammond, dated 15 December.
- b. Second report from Capt. Hammond, dated 16 December.
- c. Copy of Report to Col. Hume, dated 1 Nov.
- d. Copy of Memo to Col. Hume, dated 18 November, from Major Gardner concerning requisition of the Museo Nazionale for billeting troops.
- e. Copy of Memo to Col. Hume, dated 13 December, concerning requisition of the entire Palazzo Reale at Caserta for AFHO.
- f. 4 copies of Stars & Stripes, dated 16 Dec.

2. Indorsements to questions raised by Capt. Hammond will be attended to upon the return of Major Reynolds shortly before Christmas.

For the Acting Chief,

L. B. LaFarge

L. B. LaFarge
Captain A.C.

2658

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

11th December 1943

Dear Major Gardner,

1. I have so far not had the pleasure of meeting you, but I hope that before so very long that omission will be remedied. You know who I am, no doubt, from Lt.Col. Woolley, if not from other sources.

2. It seems that in this curious set-up of AMG we can have no official dealings with each other at all, since I and the Sub-commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives come under AMG.HQ and you and Region III (except for Salerno Province) come under AMG.15 Army Group, and the two HQs have no direct relations with each other. If we cannot correspond officially however, we can write personally, and it seems to me that we had better do so, particularly after a letter I had from Col. Woolley after he had seen you.

I will deal in order with the points which he raised.

3. Plans of Towns. When I arrived at Tizi Ouzou at the end of August there were 4 copies of each of the plans of certain of the cities of Region III (which I will call Group A). Three copies of each of these were taken by the Region Staff when they left early in September, and were signed for by a Scottish major called Murray-Fraser. Some time later I got 4 copies of plans of a few more cities of the Region (Group B). I forwarded two copies of these Group B plans to the Regional HQ through the proper channels. I understand from Col. Woolley that all these plans are now missing, so I am sending you herewith one copy of each of Groups A and B, which leaves me here with no file copies of Group A and one copy of Group B. We have applied to Washington for more, and if and when they arrive I will send you further copies.

4. Harvard Lists of Monuments. Typewritten lists of the antiquities and monuments of Regions I-VIII were brought from the USA by Sizer to Tizi Ouzou, as I dare say you know. I had these re-typed, and forwarded 3 copies, along with the plans of Group A to Regional HQ through the proper channels. Dewald also took a copy with him. I understand that the copies I sent have also been lost, or have never arrived, so I have had the list re-typed once more, and enclose herewith two copies of it. If, as seems possible, Dewald moves forward, you could perhaps get his copy from him if you want another.

HEADQUARTERS
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2.

5. Zone Handbook. We have never had a copy of the Region III Zone Handbook. I do not know if they have any in this HQ, since everybody is now packing, and a search is not possible; so I am afraid that I cannot help there. The Handbooks of the other Regions are not of much use for our purpose.

6. Directives. Woolley says you have received no directives from us. That is not surprising, for two reasons:
a) as I said above, we here at AMG.HQ have no official authority to issue any directives to you people of AMG.15 Army Group;
b) no directives have been issued by us! innumerable directives have been prepared, but they have been drafted, re-drafted, submitted, returned, chopped and changed, but never approved and issued. However, in order to let you know what I have in mind, I enclose (in duplicate) a copy of a draft I submitted for approval on Nov.20th, and have heard no more about. Please understand
a) that this is in no way an official document, even here, and
b) that even if it was official here, it would have no authority for you, since you do not come under this HQ. The thing is at present merely a private expression of my own views, drawn up in consultation with Sizer and Hammond.

7. Reports. Section 5 of my draft directive shows what I would like to receive from Regional officers in the way of Reports. You at present are under no obligation to render any reports at all to this Sub-commission. Woolley tells me however that you have in fact submitted reports to your own chiefs in the Region, and I should be very grateful if you could spare me a copy of any reports you have rendered, in their original form, for I understand that they get edited. Region III will no doubt come under this HQ at some time or other, and it would be of great advantage to us here if we had copies of all reports which have been made in the Region since the occupation. I feel that even if you are not officially under any obligation to send reports to this Sub-commission, you will agree that it is most desirable that all information as to the state of monuments etc. should be concentrated so as to be available to those who are really interested in the matter.

8. Education. Woolley says you are still acting for Education in Region III. When Monuments and Fine Arts split from Education at the HQ level, I began to enquire, and have continued enquiring, whether the split was not also to be made at the Regional level, and so far I have had no answer. But I understand that in Regions under this HQ there will be no T/O, and that officers of each Sub-commission will be regarded as a pool to be used at the discretion of the Director. Region III however does not come under this HQ, and has a T/O, which allows only for one officer for both Education and Monuments and Fine Arts. Recently the Education Sub-commission proposed that you should be replaced in Region III by an Educationalist, and I protested, and enquired on what authority such a

3.

change could be made. I have heard no more of it, but I believe that the Education Sub-commission is trying to get a man of its own appointed to Region III in addition to yourself.

. 9. Mason Hammond, who I hope will deliver this to you, is being by special arrangement assigned to Region III. He is not in any way to interfere with or to supersede yourself. He is to work in forward areas as Advisor on Monuments Fine Arts and Archives to the Army Staff, and his assignment to Region III is merely a device to get him by subterfuge into a position for which no authority exists, and for which we consider there is considerable necessity.

Tubby Sizer asks me to convey his greetings. He has been a little below par for a few days, but is all right again now: we all have the same complaint in succession.

I look forward to meeting you before long.

Yours sincerely

P.K. Baillie Reynolds

P.K. Baillie Reynolds.
Major. R.A.
A/Director MFA&A Subcom.

Major Paul Gardner.
Advisor for Monuments & Fine Arts.
A.M.G. Region III.

2654

Corrections to list of Superintendents etc.
prepared by HFAAA Subcommittee. Submitted by Major Newton.

9 Jan. 1944

Bari: Sopr. Mon. & Call. is Architetto Franco SCHEFFINI, sopr. regg.

(BARBACCI, on list, said to be in Bologna but post not known).

Cosenza: Sopr. Mon. & Call. is Arch. Dott. Vincenzo PICCINI (not
PACCINI)

Taranto: Sopr. Ant. Dott. DRAGO is Sopr. tit., not sopr. regg.

Note:

In Campania, Sopr. Mon. ROSSI is cut off at Rome and Sopr. Call.
Molajoli is acting in both capacities, as Sopr. Mon. & Call.

M. Hammond.

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

21 December 1943

Dear Major Reynolds:

1. I am sorry to have delayed this long in answering your letter that Captain Hammond brought by hand, but we have had a very busy two weeks. In the meantime I believe the Captain has sent you copies of several reports and I am including two more. We will make sure that other copies are sent you from time to time.

2. Thank you very much for the Plans of Towns and Harvard Lists of Monuments. They will be of great assistance as especially the plans of Towns were completely missing.

3. While I am technically acting for Education, Captain Geyer arrived here some three weeks ago and has been taking complete charge of the department under my remote supervision. You will note I have recommended that the two departments be separated and I believe this may be possible later on.

4. I have felt one of the important functions of this office is to make sure a complete photographic file can be created of all monuments and fine arts damaged by acts of war. The local Superintendents have the personnel and cameras to make this file, but lack film and developing material. I have consulted the local signal officer who cannot supply their needs and he suggested I submit a list which would be referred to MATCUSA. I have done this but the signal officer had little hope that it could be made available and I wonder if the Sub-commission has done anything about such needs. I feel it very important.

5. Captain Hammond has been of great assistance since he has been here and has taken a lot of detailed work and

investigations off my hands. I believe he has written of the possibility that he may be moved in the near future. If Major Sizer is still there, please give him my best and I do hope I may have the pleasure of meeting you soon.

PAUL GARDNER
Maj. AUS
Division of Education and
Fine Arts

2651

REGION III

Prepared by

American Defense-Harvard Group
Committee on Protection of Monuments

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN ITALY

REGION OF CAMPANIA

2659

SOUTHERN ITALY

REGION OF CAMPANIA

PROVINCE OF NAPLESNAPLES- Capital of the Province.
Churches

- ++ Cattedrale Dedicated to San Gennaro (St. Januarius), patron saint of Naples. In the Cappella di S. Gennaro, also the Tesoro of the Cathedral are the relics of the Saint, two small vessels containing his blood. Three times a year there takes place a ceremony at which the saint's blood liquifies- the first Saturday in May at the Church of Santa Chiara, and September 19th and December 16th at the Cathedral. These ceremonies draw enormous crowds. In popular belief rapid liquification of the blood is a good omen for Naples, while slow liquification, or none at all, is bad.
- + Chiesa di San'Angelo a Nilo-
Tomb by Michelozzo and Donatello;
" dell'Annunziato
" dell'Ascensione
++ di Santa Chiara- Noteworthy tombs of the XIV century.
First Saturday in May, liquification of the blood of St. Januarius (see above).
+ di San Domenico Maggiore- Noteworthy tombs.
" di San Filippo Neri- Baroque paintings.
" di San Gennaro
" del Gesù Nuovo (Trinità Maggiore)- Good frescoes.
" di San Giacomo degli Spagnuoli- Baroque paintings;
" di San Goirgio Maggiore- Original structure of the IV century. ²⁶⁴
+ Chiesa di San Giovanni a Carbonara.
" di San Giovanni Maggiore- Rests on ruins of Temple of Hercules.
" dell'Incoronata- Mediaeval frescoes.
" di San Lorenzo Maggiore.
++ di Santa Maria del Carmine- Miraculous statue of the Virgin on the High altar.
+ di Santa Maria Donna Regina- Important tombs and museums containing 13th-14th century by

Churches

- ++ Cattedrale
Dedicated to San Gennaro (St. Januarius), patron saint of Naples. In the Cappella di S. Gennaro, also the Tesoro of the Cathedral are the relics of the Saint, two small vessels containing his blood. Three times a year there takes place a ceremony at which the saint's blood liquifies- the first Saturday in May at the Church of Santa Chiara, and September 19th and December 16th at the Cathedral. These ceremonies draw enormous crowds. In popular belief rapid liquification of the blood is a good omen for Naples, while slow liquification, or none at all, is bad.
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- + Chiesa di San Giovanni a Carbonara.
- " di San Giovanni Maggiore- Rests on ruins of Temple of Hercules.
- " dell'Incoronata- Mediaeval frescoes.
- " di San Lorenzo Maggiore.
- ++ di Santa Maria del Carmine- Miraculous statue of the Virgin on the High altar.
- + di Santa Maria Donna Regina- Important tombs and museums containing 13th-14th century by Cavallino.
- " di Santa Maria la Nuova- with adjacent cloisters.

SOUTHERN ITALY-CAMPANIA

NAPLES (continued)

- Chiesa di Santa Maria del Parto- Tomb of Sannazaro.
 " di Santa Maria di Piedigrotta (festival Sept 7-8)
 + del Monte della Misericordia- Painting by Caravaggio.
 + del Monte Oliveto- Sculpture by Antonio Rossellino.
 " di San Pietro a Maiella- Baroque frescoes.
 + di San Paolo Maggiore- Built on area of the Temple of Dioscures.
 + di San Restituta- Mediaeval sculpture.
 " del Sannazaro.

PALACES

- Palazzo della Borsa (on the Piazza Giovanni Bovio).
 Chapel of Sant'Asprezza Porto, within it, contains beneath it an ancient Roman bath transformed into a church.
 + Cuomo- Contains Museo Civico Filangieri.
 " Foni.
 " Gravina (now Post and Telegraph offices).
 " Gualtiere- Collection of Neapolitan paintings.
 " Reale
 " Regio di Capodimonte- Contains museum chiefly of Neapolitan paintings.

OTHER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.

- + Aquario
 Castel Capuano
 + Castel Nuove- with triumphal arch of the Renaissance.
 Castel Sant'Elmo- Old fort.
 Castello d'Ovo- Founded 12th century, ~~rebuilt~~ constructed 16th.
 ++ Catacombe di San Gennaro (Via S. Gennaro dei Poveri).
 + Catacombe di San Severo- Early V century painting.
 Campo Santo.
 Fontana dell'Immacolatella (Via Nazario Sauro).
 Fontana in the Largo Monteoliveto.
 Fontana del Nettuno. (Piazza Giovanni Bovio).
 Fontana della Sireno (Via Giuseppia uacci Nobile).

SOUTHERN ITALY- CAMPANIA

NAPLES (continued).

++ Monastero di San Martino- With church sacristy and museum; Baroque paintings.

Museo Artistico Industriale- Ancient sculpture, mosaics, and paintings.

+++ Museo Nazionale- Contains most of the objects found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most important museum of classical antiquities in the world.

Porta Capuana

Tomba di Vergilio- The reputed tomb of Virgil, the Latin poet.

Teatro San Carlo.

LIBRARIES- Naples has 28 libraries mostly connected with learned and ecclesiastical institutions.

Only the most important are listed here.

++ Regia Università delli Studi- With ++ Biblioteca Universitaria- 610,000 books, 117 manuscripts, engravings, early printed books, early editions, illustrated books, works on Dante. State property.

+++ Biblioteca Nazionale- 1,270,000 books, 10,647 manuscripts, 4,500 engravings. One of Italy's most important libraries. State property.

+ Biblioteca Privata Benedetto Croce- Private library of Benedetto Croce, Italy's outstanding philosopher- books on philosophy, History, Literature- many autographs.

+ Biblioteca Oratoriana dei Girolamini- 283 manuscripts, 46 with illuminations.

+ Reale Archivio di Stato- Manuscripts, 2 with illuminations.

Villa Floridiana- Contains ceramic museum.

Grotta Vecchia di Posillipo- Roman tunnels Naples with Pozzuoli.

ACERRA

+ Duomo

Castello

Agnano Terme

++ Imposing ruins of Roman bath.

Perhaps built on Roman temple of Hercules.

2647

SOUTHERN ITALY- CAMPANIA

ARSENZO

- Chiesa di Sant'Agostino
XIII century wooden statue of the Madonna.
- + Chiesa di Sant'Andrea-
Noteworthy church furniture.
- " dell'Annunziata.

ATELLA

Ruins of ancient city of Atella, including walls, arches,
and streets.

AVERSA

- Chiesa dell'Annunziata
- " di San Francesco.
- + " di Santa Maria a piazza.
Mediaeval frescoes.
- + Duomo-
Founded 12th century, much altered later.
- + Convento di San Lorenzo-
The Church of the convent has fine Romanesque
porch and antique columns within.
- Palazzo Sanfelice.
- Porta Napoli.- Renaissance arch.

BACOLI

- + Cento Camerelle-
Huge Roman water reservoir.
- ++ Piscina Mirabile-
Largest and best preserved water reservoir
in the Roman world, built for the Roman fleet
stationed in Misenum.

Near BACOLI

"Sepolcro di Agrippina"- really a Roman Theater.

BAIA- The most fashionable report of ancient Rome in the
first century B.C.

- + So-called Tempio di Diana- really a Roman bath.
- + So-called Tempio di Mercurio.
- + So-called Tempio di Venere.
- Many ruins nearby.
- "Palazzo di Cesare", belonging to Temple of Venus Lucrina.

2845

BAIA e LATINA

Ponte dell'Oliferno or dell'Inferno-

" Noteworthy church furniture.
" dell'Annunziata.

ATELLA

Ruins of ancient city of Atella, including walls, arches,
and streets.

AVERSA

Chiesa dell'Annunziata

" di San Francesco.

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"Palazzo di Cesare", belonging to Temple of Venus Lucrina.

BAIA e LATINA

Ponte dell'Oliferno or dell'Inferno-

Remains of Roman bridge.

BELLONA

So-called Cammerelle delle Fate-

Remains of Roman reservoir.

SOUTHERN ITALY - CAMPANIA

5

BOSCOREALE

Ruins of two famous Roman villas almost completely covered.

CAVI RESORTS

+ Remains of ancient Cales, including Roman amphitheater, theater, Temple of Mercurius, another temple, new church of Santa Costanza, section of Via Latina.

+ Cattedrale.

Castello- in ruins.

+ Grotta dei Santi- with Mediaeval Frescoes.

Camaldoli di Napoli

Convento dei Camaldoli.

CAMPANELLA (see Punta della Campanella).

CANCELLO

+ Ruins of ancient Suessula at La Pagliara.

++ Villa Spinelli.

CAPRI (Island of)

Anacapri.

Chiesa di San Michele.

++ Big Roman Villa (in ruins° called Torre di Damecuta.

Environs of Anacapri.

Chiesa del Santuario di Santa Maria Cetrella and adjacent monastery.

Torre di Materita.

Bagno di Tiberio.

+ Roman villa called Palazzo a Mare.

Capri (town of)

Chiesa parrocchiale di San Stefano.

Monastero della Certosa, with church and cloisters.

Palazzo Cerio- contains Natural History Museum.

Near Town at Belvedere di Tragara.

Roman villas including

++ Villa of the Roman Emperor Tiberius (all in ruins)

Grotta di Matromania- ancient sanctuary.

Marina Grande.

Chiesa di San Costanzo- contains the body of Saint Costantius, patron of the Island.

CAPUA

Chiesa dell'Annunziata- founded 13th century, remodelled 16th century.

284j

+ Remains of ancient temple of Mercury, theater, theater, Temple of Mercurius, another temple, new church of Santa Costanza, section of Via Latina.

- + Cattedrale.
- + Castello- in ruins.
- + Grotta dei Santi- with Mediaeval Frescoes.

Camaldoli di Napoli

Convento dei Camaldoli.
CAMPANELLA (see Punta della Campanella).

CANCELLO

- + Ruins of ancient Suessula at La Pagliara.
- ++ Villa Spinelli.

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CAPUA

Chiesa dell'Annunziata- founded 13th century, remodelled 16th century.

Chiesa di San Marcello Maggiore.

Chiesa di San Michele a Corte.

Chiesa di Santi Rufo e Carponio.

284)

SOUTHERN ITALY-CAMPANIA

CAPUA(continued)

Chiesa di San Salvatore Maggiore a Corte.

- + Duomo- with Archivio del Duomo-
Important 11th century manuscripts
~~XIX~~ Exultet Roll.

Seminario Arcivarcovile-

Two 11th century manuscripts.

Palazzo del Municipio.

- ++ Museo Provinciale Campano in Palazzo Antignano-

Important Roman and late sculpture.

Roman Bridge.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA- On ~~XXX~~ site of ancient Stabiae
destroyed in 79 A.D. with Pompei and
Herculaneum by Mt. Vesuvius.

- + Museo Stabiano- containing antiquities of Stabiae,
in the chapter-house of the Cathedral.

Chiesa di Santa Maria Pozzano.

Palazzo del Liceo- Contains observatory.

Villa Quisisana.

Environs of Castellammare di Stabia

Castello di Cisterna

Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta.

CARINOLA

Mansions-

- Casa Aceti- 15th century.
- + Casa Martulo- 15th Century, with courtyard.
- + Casa Novelli- 15th century.
- Casa Parascandolo.

Cattedrale- Early; basilican form.

CASERTA

- ++ Palazzo Reale and gardens.

CASERTA VECCHIA

- + Cattedrale
- Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
- Castello of the counts of Caserta.

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CASALUCE

- Chiesa di San Salvatore Maggiore a Corte.
- + Duomo- with Archivio del Duomo-
Important 11th century manuscripts
XVI Exultet Roll.
 - Seminario Arcivescovile-
Two 11th century manuscripts.
 - Palazzo del Municipio.
 - ++ Museo Provinciale Campano in Palazzo Antignano-
Important Roman and late sculpture.
 - Roman Bridge.
- CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA- On ~~the~~ site of ancient Stabiae destroyed in 79 A.D. with Pompei and Herculaneum by Mt. Vesuvius.
- + Museo Stabiano- containing antiquities of Stabiae, in the chapter-house of the Cathedral.
 - Chiesa di Santa Maria Pozzano.
 - Palazzo del Liceo- Contains observatory.
 - Villa Quisisana.
 - Environs of Castellamare di Stabia
 - Castello di Cisterna
 - Chiesa di Santa Maria Assunta.

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CASERTA

- ++ Palazzo Reale and garden.

CASERTA VECCHIA

264

- + Cattedrale
- Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
- Castello of the counts of Caserta.

CASALUCE

- Castello- founded in XIth century, now a factory.
- Castelvolturmo- Remains of the ancient town of Voltur-
num.

CIMITILE

- Chiesa di Santa Felice in Pineis- XIV cent. frescoes
and tomb of Saints Paolino & Felice.

SOUTHERN ITALY-CAMPANIA

COROGGIO

- ++ Big Roman drainage tunnel, called Grotta di Saiano.

CRAPOLLA, MARINA di

- Abbazia di San Pietro- with ancient columns.

CUMA

- ++ Walls of the citadel of ancient Cumae (Greek and Roman city)
- ++ Grotta of the Sibyl connected with Temple Apollo.
- ++ So-called Sepolcro della Sibilla- really a Roman villa.
- + Roman amphitheater.
- ++ So-called Arco Felice- viaduct of the Via Domitiana, a Roman road.
- + So-called Tempio dei Giganti- a Roman building.

ERMO STAZIONE

- Osservatorio Vesuviano.

ERCOLANO

- +++ The ancient Herculaneum, which was buried by the same eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D. that buried Vesuvius; partly excavated.
- ++ In the modern village of Resina above the excavations- Ancient theater of Herculaneum.

GALLUCCIO

- Chiesa dell'Annunziata- 14th century, modified later.
- Chiesa di San Stefano;
- Palazzo Ducale.

ISCHIA, ISLAND of

- Castello d'Ischia.
- + Cattedrale antica- frescoed crypt.
- Chiesa della "Madonna della Libera"
- Chiesa dell'Immacola.
- Chiesa di San Pietro.

2543

FORIO

- Chiesa di Santa Maria di Loreto.
- Chiesa Parrocchiale di San Vito.

CRAPOLLA, MARINA di

Abbazia di San Pietro- with ancient columns.

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- Chiesa dell'Immacolata.
- Chiesa di San Pietro.

2543

FORIO

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Loreto.
Chiesa Parrocchiale di San Vito.

Lacco Ameno

Chiesa di Santa Restituta- Festival May 14-17.

PORTO d'ISCHIA

Villa Masturzi- art collection.

SOUTHERN ITALY-CAMPANIA

LAGO LACRINO (railway ~~XXXX~~ station only)

- + Remains of Roman bath to SW.
- + Near Lago d'Averno-- so-called Grotto della Sibilla-- really a Roman drainage tunnel between two lakes.
- + So-called Tempio d'Apollo, really part of a Roman villa.
- ++ So-called Stufe (hothouses) del Tritolo, or di Nerone-- really the ruins of a Roman bath.

MARCIANESE

Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
Castello di ~~XXXX~~ Lorianò.

MARECHIANO (near Coroglio)

- Ruins along the beach
- So-called Tempio della Fortuna.
- ++ Villa Pausilypon, or di Vedius Polli-- big Roman villa with ancient theater.
- + So-called Scuola di Vergilio-- really Roman ruins.

META (near Castellamare di ~~XXXX~~ Stàbia)

Basilica della Madonna del Laure.

Environs of Meta

Basilica di San Michele.

MISENO

- Numerous tombs of sailors of the ancient Roman fleet.
- ++ Ancient Theater in ruins.
- Ruins of Roman villa and Bath.
- + Villa of Iacullus (in ruins) on Punta di Pennata-- The Roman Emperor Tiberius died here.

MONDRAGONE

- Remains of the Via Appia, ancient Roman road.
- Chiesa di San Michele intra moenia.
- Chiesa di San Rufino-- containing ancient columns.
- In the Northwest of the town-- ruins of ancient Sinuessa, ancient Roman aqueduct, house, arch, tombs.

MASSALUBRENSE (environs)

Chiesa di Santa Maria della Misericordia-

2642

- + Remains of Roman bath to SW.
- + Near Lago d'Averno- so-called Grotto della Sibilla- really a Roman drainage tunnel between two lakes.
- + So-called Tempio d'Apollo, really part of a Roman villa.
- ++ So-called Stufe (boathouses) del Tritolo, or di Nerone- really the ruins of a Roman bath.

MARCIANESE

Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
Castello di ~~REFINO~~ Ioriano.

MARTELLANO (near Coroglio)

- Ruins along the beach
- So-called Tempio della Fortuna.
- ++ Villa Pausilypon, or di Vedius Polli- big Roman villa with ancient theater.
- + So-called Scuola di Vergilio- really Roman ruins.

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Basilica della Madonna del Laure.

Environs of Meta

Basilica di San Michele.

MISENO

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- ++ Ancient Theater in ruins.
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- + Villa of Lucullus (in ruins) on Punta di Pennata- The Roman Emperor Tiberius died here.

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Remains of the Via Appia, ancient Roman road.

Chiesa di San Michele intra moenia.

Chiesa di San Rufino- containing ancient columns.

In the Northwest of the town- ruins of ancient Sinuessa, ancient Roman aqueduct, house, arch, tombs.

MASSALUBRENE (environs)

Chiesa di Santa Maria della Misericordia-

XIV century statue of Madonna.

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MONTE VESUVIUS

Chiesa di Santa Maria di Castello-

Pilgrimage church (see also Eremo).

SOUTHERN ITALY-CAMPANIA

NOLA

Remains of Roman amphitheater.

+ Chiesa dell'Annunziata-

Cloisters of XIV century in adjacent monastery with Roman remains and remains of XIV cent. frescoes.

+ Chiesa di Santa Chiara and adjacent monastery with frescoes of the XIV century.

Chiesa della Misericordia.

Chiesa del convento di Sant'Angelus and San Francisco.

+ Duomo- 14th-15th Century, reconstructed 19th century. On site of Temple of Iove.

+ Seminario- Containing Museum with the ciopus abellanus second in importance among Oscan inscriptions.

PAJMA CAMPANIA

Castello Baronale

POMPEII

+++ Ancient Pompeii. The most famous ruins of a Roman town, buried during the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A. D., now largely excavated. Museum within excavations.

Chiesa della Santuario della Madonna del Rosario- Festival August 16th.

Museo Vesuviano and observatory.

PORTICI

+ Palazzo Reale

Pozzuoli

+ Remains of the ancient Port.

+ Piscina Cardito, ancient reservoir still in use.

++ Two Roman amphitheaters.

So-called Temple of Honor (Tempio dell'Onore)

Ruins of Roman Bath, called Tempio di Nettuno.

++ So-called Tempio di Serapide, really a building for ceremonial purposes.

Ruins of the Roman Circus.

+ Duomo, built on the Temple of Augustus.

Convento dei Cappuccini.

PRESENZANO (Environs)

San Felice- Ruins of ancient theater.

PUNTA DELLA CAMPANELLA

2641

- + Chiesa dell'Annunziata-
Cloisters of XLV century in adjacent monastery with Roman remains and remains of XLV cent. frescoes.
- + Chiesa di Santa Chiara and adjacent monastery with frescoes of the XLV century.
- Chiesa della Misericordia.
- Chiesa del convento di Sant'Angelos and San Francisco.
- + Duomo-
14th-15th Century, reconstructed 19th century. On site of Temple of Iove.
- + Seminario-
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PALMA CAMPANIA

Castello Baronale

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- Chiesa della Santuario della Madonna del Rosario-
Festival August 16th.
- Museo Vesuviano and observatory.

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PRESENZANO (Environs)

San Felice- Ruins of ancient theater.

PUNTA DELLA CAMPANELLA

Torre Minerva.

ROCCAMONFINA

Santuario di Santa Maria dei Lattani- with choir and cloister.

2641

SOUTHERN ITALY- Campania

SANT'ANGELO in FORMIS

- ++ Basilica di Sant'Angelo in Formis-
Important Mediaeval frescoes.

SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE

- Museo Civico-Greek and Roman antiquities.
- + Covered corridor belonging to a Roman bath.
- Roman Theater
- ++ Anfiteatro Campano-

One of the most important Roman amphitheaters.

- + Mithraeum, sanctuary of the ancient Mithras on a lane called Vicolo Quartiere.
- + Arco di Adriano- Roman triumphal arch.

Figlians- at San Prisco

Chiesa di Santa Maria Maggiore.

Chiesa di San Prisco- with mosaics of 5th cent. A.D.

SANTA MARIA in VICO

Chiesa dell'Assunta- old wooden crucifix.

Chiesa di San Nicola Magno.

SESSA AURUNCA

- ++ Ponte degli Aurunci (called also Ponte Ronaco)- Roman bridge over the Rio della Travata.
- + Roman theater with covered corridor.
- Nearby- ruins of Roman bath.
- +Duomo- 12th century, built with ancient material, containing important works of art, notably sculpture of the 12th century.

SORRENTO

Roman arch in Via Parsano.

Roman ruins near the Albergo Sirene.

- + Chiesa della Annunziata, built on the ruins of the Roman temple of Cybele.

Casa Correale, with Museum of antiquities.

Casa Veniero

Cattedrale

Chiesa di San Francisco d'Assisi- Gothic cloister.

Villa Correale with Museo Correale di Terranuova.

Basilica di Sant'Antonio.

Palazzo Sersale.

At Capo di Sorrento- Roman villa of Pollius Felix (in ruins)

TEANO

- + Walls of the ancient town of Teanum, with Porta Romana.
- + Roman amphitheater.

Museo Civico-Greek and Roman antiquities.

+ Covered corridor belonging to a Roman bath.

Roman Theater

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Chiesa di San Francisco d'Assisi- Gothic cloister.

Villa Correale with Museo Correale di Terranuova.

Basilica di Sant'Antonio.

Palazzo Sersale.

At Capo di Sorrento- Roman villa of Pollius Felix (in ruins)

TEANO

+ Walls of the ancient town of Teanum, with Porta Romana.

+ Roman amphitheater.

Roman circus.

Palazzo Fondi- on the site of the ancient citadel.

Roman building near cemetery.

2643

Southern Italy- CAMPANIA

TEANO (continued)

Chiesa di San Benedetto- 10th century.

Chiesa di Santa Maria de Foris- founded 10th century,
remodelled 11th and 12th centuries.

Duomo- founded 12th century, remodelled 17th cent.

TORRE del GRECO (Camaldoli)

Convento dei Camaldoli delle Torre.

TREGLIA (near Pontelatone)

+ Roman remains- theater, aqueduct, walls of ancient
town of Trebula of large stone blocks.

VALLE di MADDALONI

Ponti della Valle(great aqueduct built 1753-59)

VENTAROLI

Cattedrale- early basilican form with Renaissance
additions.

VICO EQUENSE

Small museum in Municipio.

Roman bath.

Church- Ex-Cattedrale.

REGION III. CAMPA A.

PROVINCE OF BENEVENTO.

Benevento. Capital of Province.

+++ Arch of Trajan. also called Port'Aurea. Roman triumphal arch.

Arco del Sacramento, Roman, in Via Carlo Torre.

Roman walls.

+ Roman theatre.

Ponticello, Roman bridge.

+ Ponte Leproso, Roman bridge, Via Appia.

+ Roman building near the church Madonna delle Grazie; remains of the Roman emporium, or market called I Santi Quaranta.

Roman statue of the bull Apis on Piazza San Lorenzo.

Out side the city, beyond the Ponte Leproso, remains of via Appia, with tombs.

Church of Madonna delle Grazie.

+ " " Santa Sofia, with noteworthy XII century cloister.

++ Cathedral, with famous bronze doors of XIII cent, & treasury containing valuable ecclesiastical objects and vestments. The Biblioteca Capitolare has over 40 MSS (9th to 13th centuries).

+ Castello, containing Museo Provinciale. Roman and Medieval sculpture and antiquities.

Palazzo Comunale.

+ Biblioteca Provinciale. 14,000 books; 1116 MSS.

Airola.

Chiesa dell' Annunziata.

Alife.

+ Walls of ancient city of Alifae.

+ Tomb of the Roman family of the Glabrones, transformed into church of S. Giovanni Gerosolomita.

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Roman walls.

+ Roman theatre.

Ponticello, Roman bridge.

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2633

+ Walls of ancient city of Alifae.

+ Tomb of the Roman family of the Glabrones, transformed into church of S. Giovanni Gerosolomita.

+ Covered Roman gallery in Via Criptoportico.

Near town, (NW); Roman tomb, called Il Torrione.

Cathedral; XII century, with earlier elements. Roman and Medieval walls.

13
Benevento.Alvignano.

Church of S. Fernando, built on ancient temple.

Arpaia.

Ruins of feudal castle.

Buonalbergo.

Church of Madonna della Macchia, with Byzantine statue of Madonna.

Caiazzo.

+ Forum of ancient city of Caiatia, now Piazza Porta Vetere; Beneath it is a reservoir.

Church of the Annunziata; Renaissance portal.

Cathedral, remodelled in XIII century.

Castle. Lombard period.

Cusano Mutri.

++ Chiesa di S. Nicola. precious silver reliquary, XIV cent/ containing part of the Crown of Thorns.

Chiesa di Sta. Maria del Castagneto; wooden Byzantine statue of the Madonna.

Faicchio.

+ Very ancient walls of polygonal masonry.

Roman bridge.

Forchia.

Church of Sta. Maria in Iugo, erected perhaps on ancient temple.

Morcone.

Palazzo Colesanti.

Palazzo Ucci.

Paduli.

Convento di Sta. Maria di Loreto.

Pescolaamazza.

Chiesa di S. Salvatore, containing the body of the martyr.

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Ruins of feudal castle.

Buonalbergo.

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Castle. Lombard period.

Cusano Mutri.

++ Chiesa di S. Nicola. precious silver reliquary, XIV cent/ containing part of the Crown of Thorns.

Chiesa di Sta. Maria del Castagneto; wooden Byzantine statue of the Madonna.

Faicchio.

+ Very ancient walls of polygonal masonry.

Roman bridge.

Forchia.

Church of Sta. Maria in Iugo, erected perhaps on ancient temple.

Morcone.

Palazzo Colesanti.

Palazzo Ucci.

Paduli.

Convento di Sta. Maria di Loreto.

231

Pescolamazza.

++ Church of S. Salvatore, containing the body of the martyr Sta. Reparata, an object of great veneration.

Piedimonte d'Alife.

+ Walls of large blocks, particularly on Monte Cila.

Piedimonte d'Alife (continued)

- + Museo Civico: contains prehistoric collection.
- Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
- " di S. Biagio. Medieval frescoes.
- " di S. Salvatore.
- " di S. Tomaso d'Aquino, built on Roman temple.

Museo Civico

Sant'Agata dei Goti.

- Chiesa dell'Annunziata.
- + " di Sta. Menna. XII century.
- Cathedral. X-XII centuries.
- Castle; remains.

San Bartolomeo in Galdo.

- Church of S. Bartolomeo.
- Palazzo Martini.

Santa Croce del Sannio.

- Church of S. Francesco.

San Leucio (just outside Benevento)

- Casino di San Leucio (royal country house).

San Potito Sannitico (Piedimonte d'Alife)

- Remains of Roman bath called Le Torelle.

Solopaca.

- Chiesa della Madonna di Roseto; wooden Byzantine statue or the Madonna.

Telese.

- ++ Well-preserved walls of the ancient city of Telesia, with city gates.
- + Circus, Amphitheatre, Theatre.

San Marco dei Caracci. (Zenna)

- " di S. Salvatore.
- " di S. Tomaso d'Aquino, built on Roman temple.

Museo Civico

Sant'Agata dei Goti.

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city gates.

+ Circus, Amphitheatre, Theatre.

San Marco dei Cavoti. (Zenna)

Remains of walls and aqueduct on ancient city of
Cenna.

233;

REGION III CAMPANIA.
PROVINCE OF SALERNO.

Salerno. Capital of Province.

++ Cathedral of San Matteo: XIth cent/ with important mosaics, tombs, pulpits, ivories. (Feast of S. Matthew, Sept; 21st)

Archivio Arcivescovile: many ancient charters.

Biblioteca Capitolare: early MSS, including exultet rolls or XIII century.

Castle: medieval.

Amalfi.

++ Cathédral of Sant'Andrea. XIth cent: with valuable bronze doors.

Santa Maria Dolorata, with ancient Greek columns from Paestum.

Ascea.

+ Nearby, at Castellamare della Bruca (or di Veglia) are widely-scattered scanty ruins of Elea (or Velia) ancient Greek colony, home of the Eleatic school of Philosophers.

Atrani.

++ Church of S. Salvatore with important bronze doors, XI cent/

Cava dei Tirreni.

++ Biblioteca della Badia della Santissima Trinità: 40,000 books, 300 MSS, 13,000 early charters. State property administered by the Benedictine Monks.

Nocera Superiore.

Santa Maria Maggiore. round church of IVth century.

Nearby is the pilgrimage place of Mater Domini; festival on the Assumption; August 15th.

Padula.

+++ Certosa di San Lorenzo. (Carthusian); National Monument.

Paestum.

+++ Remains of the Greek city of Poseidonia; among the most important monuments of Italy. Three well-preserved Greek temples
1) the Basilica 2) Temple of Neptune 3) Temple of Ceres.
Original Greek city walls: Roman theatre, forum, amphitheatre
Museum: small museum for objects discovered at the Tempio di

233

Biblioteca Capitolare: early MSS, including exultet rolls of XIII century.

Castle: medieval.

Amalfi.

- ++ Cathedral of Sant'Andrea. 11th cent: with valuable bronze doors.
- Santa Maria Dolorata, with ancient Greek columns from Paestum.

Ascea.

- + Nearby, at Castellamare della Stabia (or di Veglia) are widely-scattered scanty ruins of Elea (or Velia) ancient Greek colony, home of the Eleatic school of Philosophers.

Atrani.

- ++ Church of S. Salvatore with important bronze doors, 11th cent.

Cava dei Tirreni.

- ++ Biblioteca della Badia della Santissima Trinita: 40,000 books, 200 MSS, 13,000 early charters. State property administered by the Benedictine Monks.

Nocera Superiore.

Santa Maria Maggiore. round church of 14th century.

Nearby is the pilgrimage place of Mater Domini; festival on the Assumption; August 15th.

Padula.

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1) the Basilica 2) Temple of Neptune 3) Temple of Ceres.
Original Greek city walls: Roman theatre, forum, amphitheatre
Museum: small museum for objects discovered at the Tempio di Hera at the mouth of the River Sele.

Ravello.

16
Salerno.

Ravello.

++ Cathedral of San Pantaleone. Famous bronze doors and fine pulpit. Festival at which the Saints blood liquories
o on July 27th.

Church of San Giovanni del Toro.

Palazzo Cimbrone. in Normano-Saracenic style.

Palazzo dei Rufoli. in Normano-Saracenic style.

REGION III CAMPANIA.

PROVINCE OF AVELLINO.

Avellino. Capital of Province.

Castle: ruins of medieval castle.

Biblioteca Provinciale: 70,000 books, 400 MSS.

Outside the town; ruins of Roman city of Atripalda.

Ariano di Puglia.

Cathedral, XIth century; much rebuilt.

Mirabella Eclano.

Chiesa Collegiata: Archivio/ é MSS XI-XII centuries.
Exultet rolls.

Montevergine.

++ Convent of Montevergine, 5 miles outside Avellino, famous place of pilgrimage. Vast throngs of pilgrims attend on the festivals of Whitsun and the Nativity of Our Lady, September 8th.

Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi.

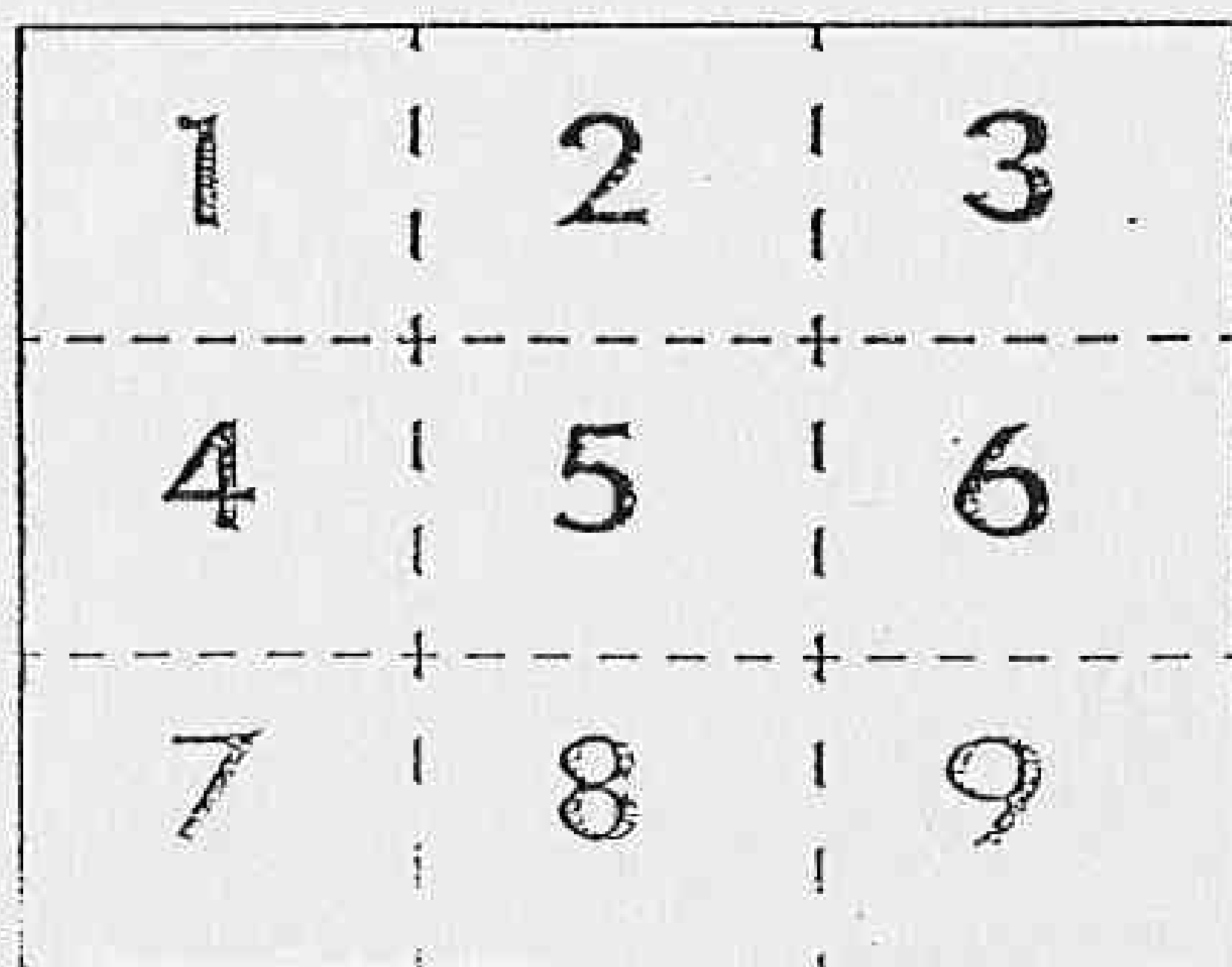
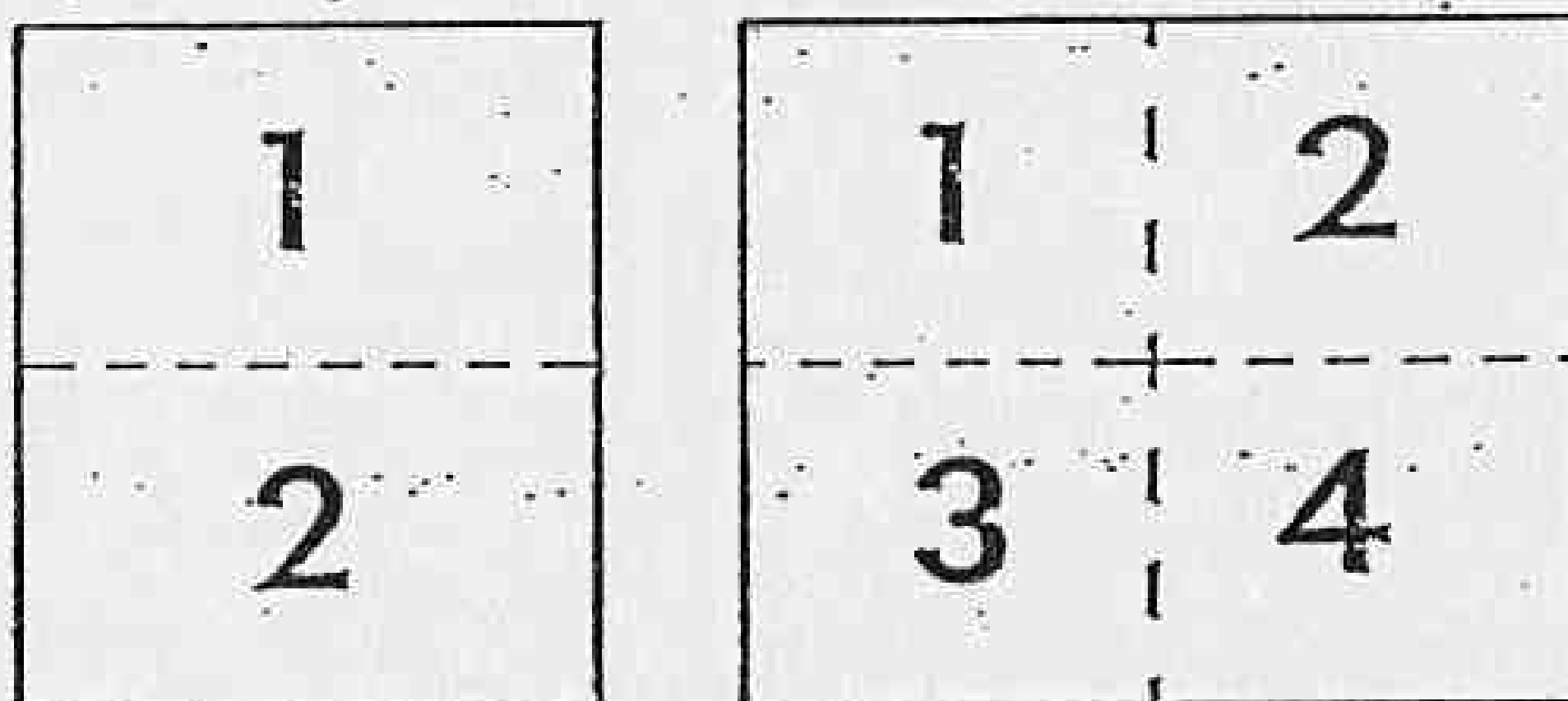
Ruins of two fine medieval chueches.

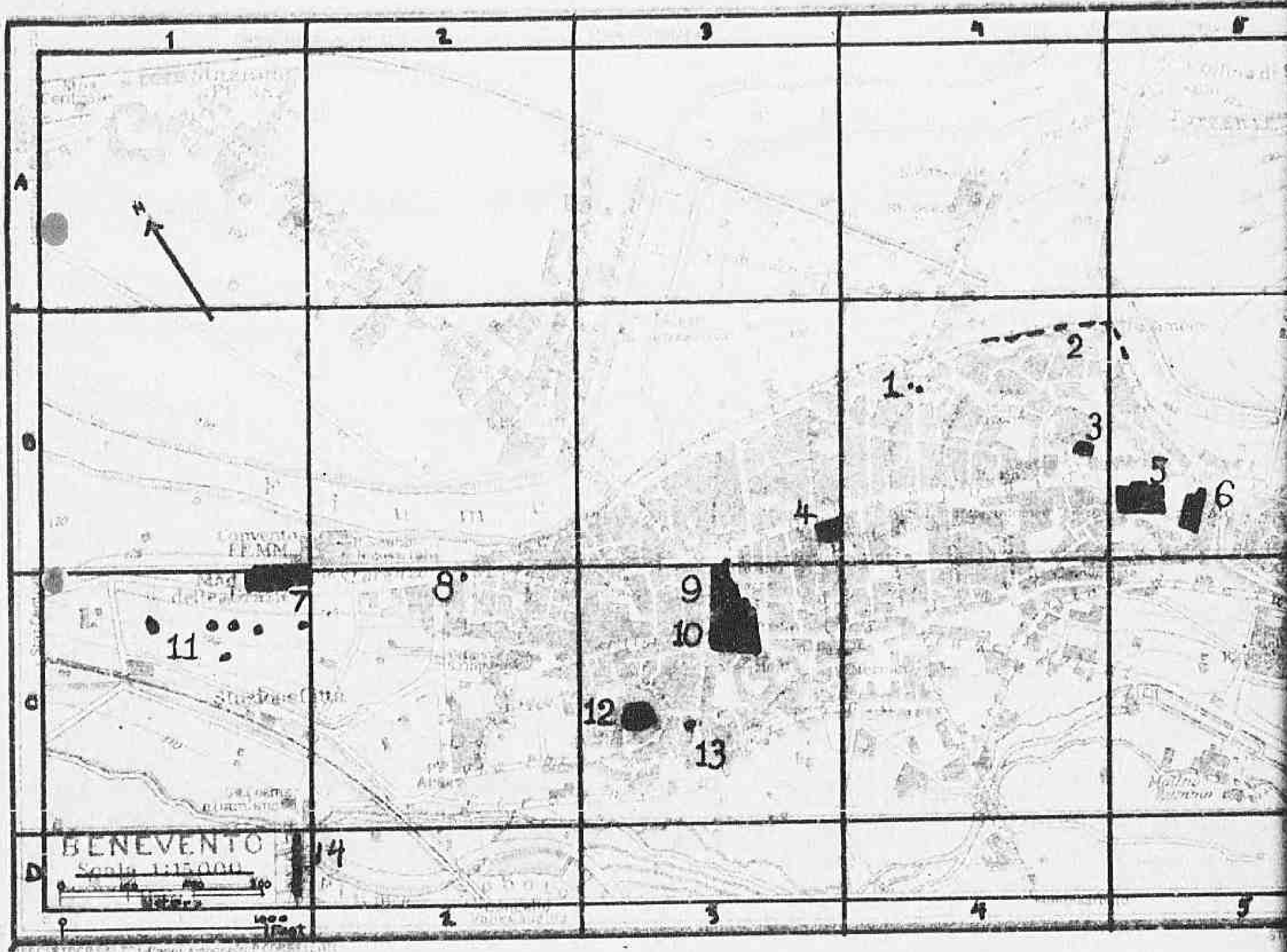
Rocca San Felice (near Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi)

Castle of Frederick II.

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.





BENEVENTO, ITALY (PROV. BENEVENTO)

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas

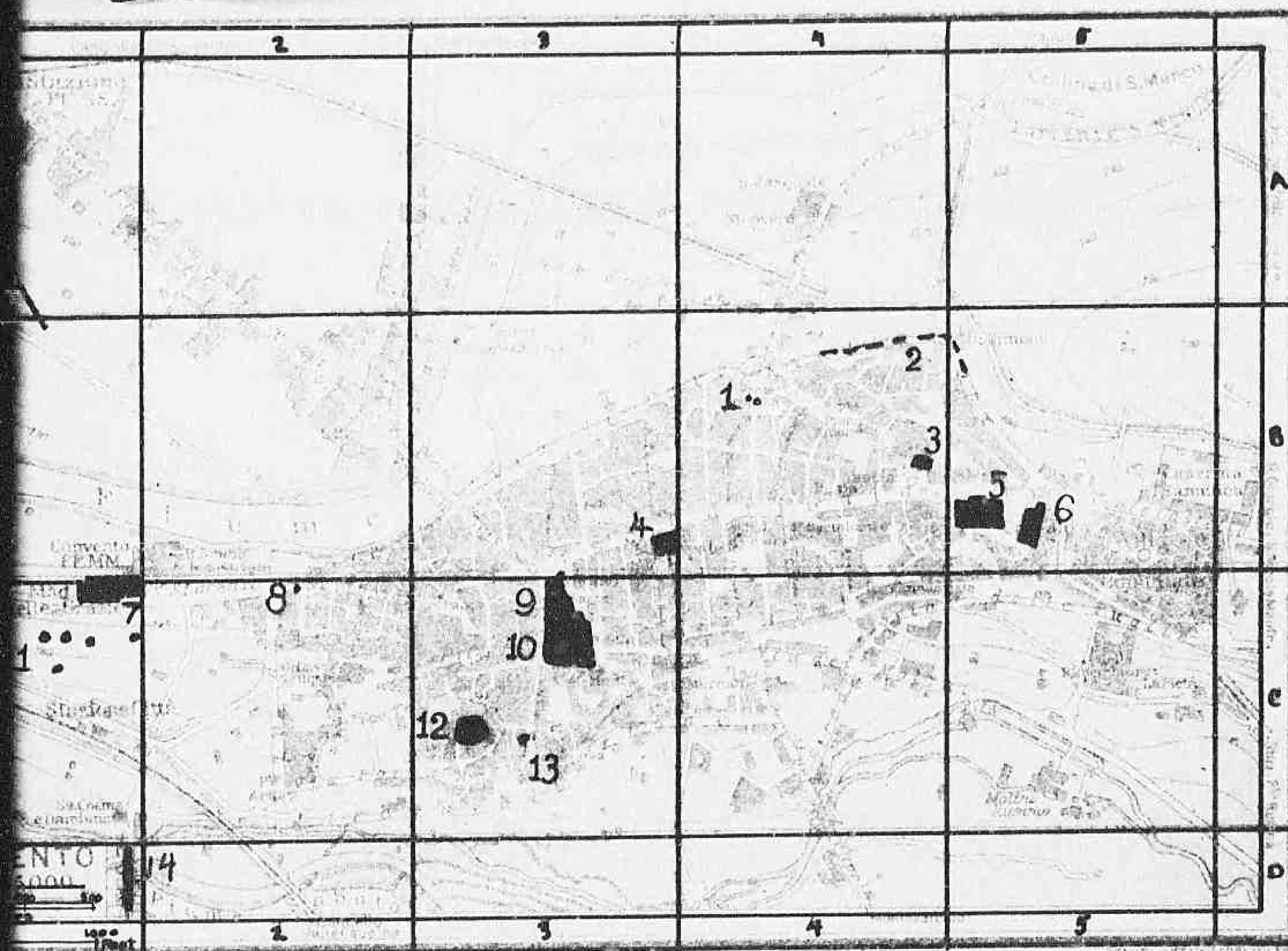
CHURCHES

- 1C-7 Madonna delle Grazie, 19th century; venerated wooden statue of S. Maria delle Grazie
- 3C-9 *Cattedrale (S. Fotino) and Campanile, erected 7th century, reconstructed 11th and 12th centuries. Bronze doors; pulpits; Biblioteca Capitolare with 40 mss. (9th-13th centuries); Tesoro with ecclesiastical objects.
- 4B-3 **S. Sofia and Cloister, 732-774, reconstructed after 1688; 13th century portal; 12th century cloister.

Via S. Lorenzo

Corso Garibaldi

PALACES



BENEVENTO, ITALY (PROV. BENEVENTO)

Protection
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- | | | |
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PALACES

- | | | |
|------|---|------------------------|
| 3B-4 | Palazzo Municipale, recently restored. Roman bas-relief. | Piazza Papiniano |
| 6B-6 | *Castello, 1321. Museo Provinciale with Roman and medieval antiquities and sculpture. | Piazza 4 Novembre 1918 |

MONUMENTS

- | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
| 1C-11 | I Santi Quaranta, probably remains of Roman emporium or market. | Via S. Lorenzo |
| 1D-14 | *Ponte Leproso, pre-Roman and Roman. | Sabato River |
| 2C-8 | Statue of bull Apis, Roman or Egyptian granite statue. | Piazza S. Lorenzo |
| 3C-12 | *Teatro Romano, 1st century. | Vico I Triggio |
| 3C-13 | Arco del Sagramento, sculptured Roman arch. | Via Carlo Torre |
| 4B-1 | ***Arco di Traiano, 114 A.D., with reliefs. | Via di Porta Rettore |
| 4/5B-2 | Roman and Lombard walls. | Via di Circonvallazione |

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 6B-5 | Archivio Storico Provinciale | Palazzo Provinciale, Corso Garibaldi |
| 3C-10 | Biblioteca Arcivescovile, 25,000 volumes. | 10 Via Arcivescovo Pacca |

BENEVENTO, ITALY (PROV. BENEVENTO)

Protection
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in War Areas

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- 3B-4 Palazzo Municipale, recently restored. Roman bas-relief. Piazza Papiniano
- 5B-6 *Castello, 1321. Museo Provinciale with Roman and medieval antiquities and sculpture. Piazza 4 Novembre 1918

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- 4/5B-2 Roman and Lombard walls. Via di Circonvallazione

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

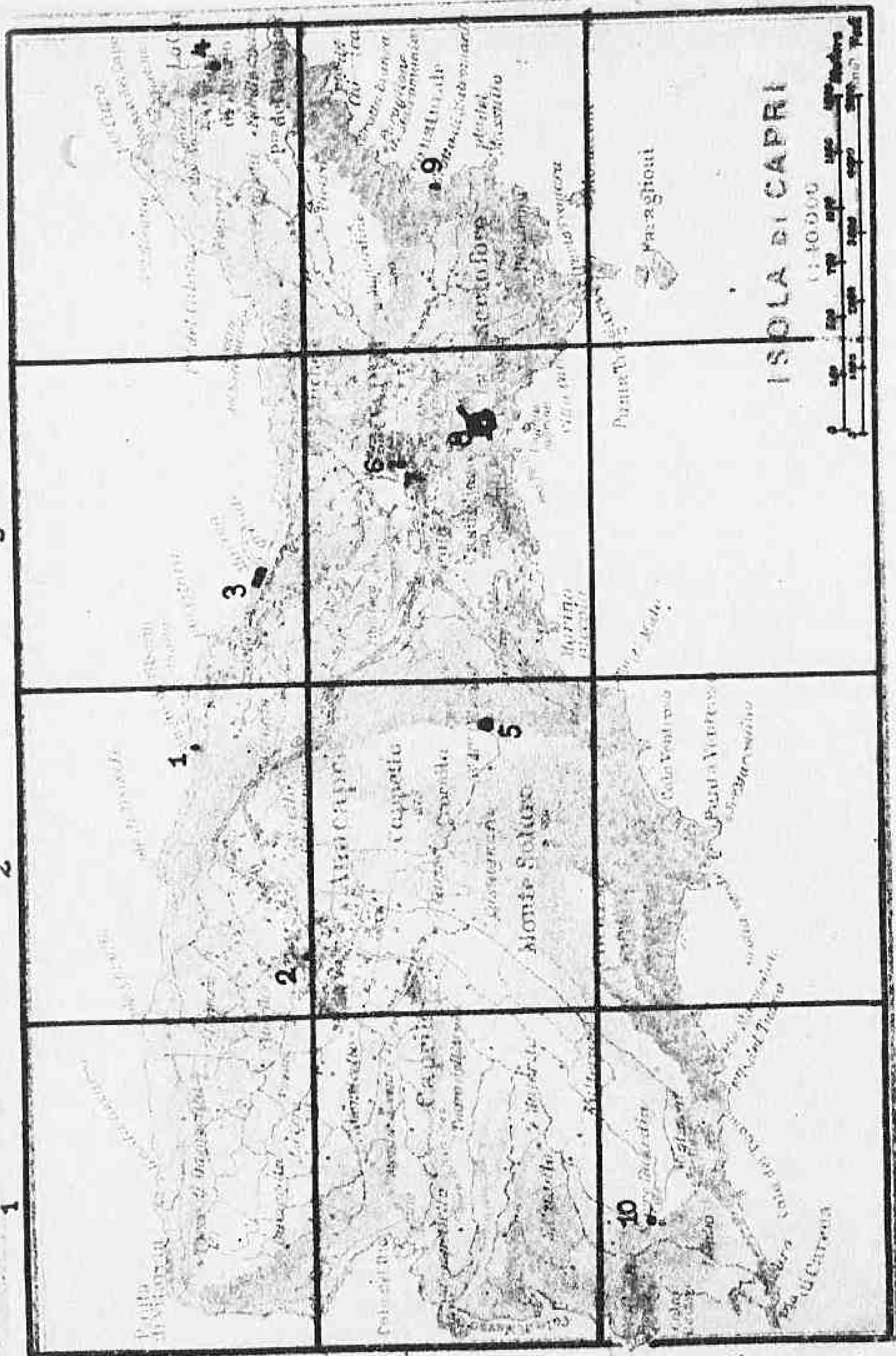
- 5B-5 Archivio Storico Provinciale Palazzo Provinciale, Corso Garibaldi
- 3C-10 Biblioteca Arcivescovile, 25,000 volumes. 10 Via Arcivescovo Pacca

4

3

2

1



ISLAND OF CAPRI, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

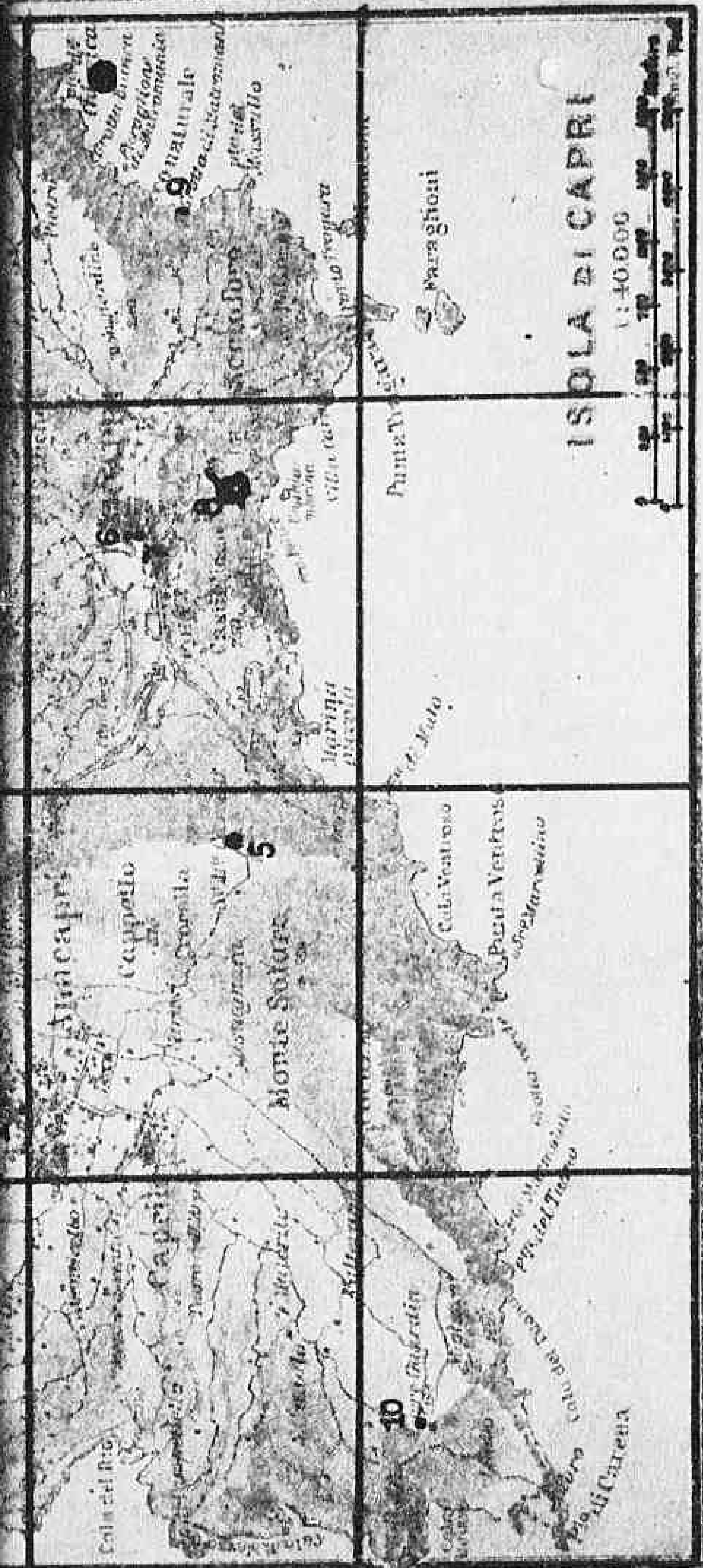
- 2A-2 S. Michele, 17th century. Majolica pavement.
- 2B-5 S. Maria Cetrella, monastery of ca. 1300.
- 3A-3 S. Costanzo, 10th or 11th century, restored 1928-30. Body of San Costanzo, patron saint of the island.
- 3B-7 S. Stefano, 1683. Marble pavement and columns from Villa of Jove; 17th century tomb.
- 3B-8 Certosa (S. Giacomo), abandoned Carthusian monastery founded 1371. Frescoes of late 14th-16th centuries, 1690, 1710.

PALACES

- 3B-6 Palazzo Cerio, formerly Castle. Natural history museum. Lo Capo

Anacapri
Monte Solaro (environs of
Anacapri)
Marina Grande
Capri, Piazza Umberto I
South of Capri

Capri, Piazza Umberto I
Lo Capo



ISLAND OF CAPRI, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

Protection
of Cultural Monuments
in War Areas

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- 2A-2 S. Michele, 17th century. Majolica pavement.
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PALACES

- 3B-6 Palazzo Cerio, formerly Castle. Natural history museum.
- 4A-4 Villa di Tiberio, extensive Roman ruins.
- 2A-7 Palazzo a Mare, Roman villa.

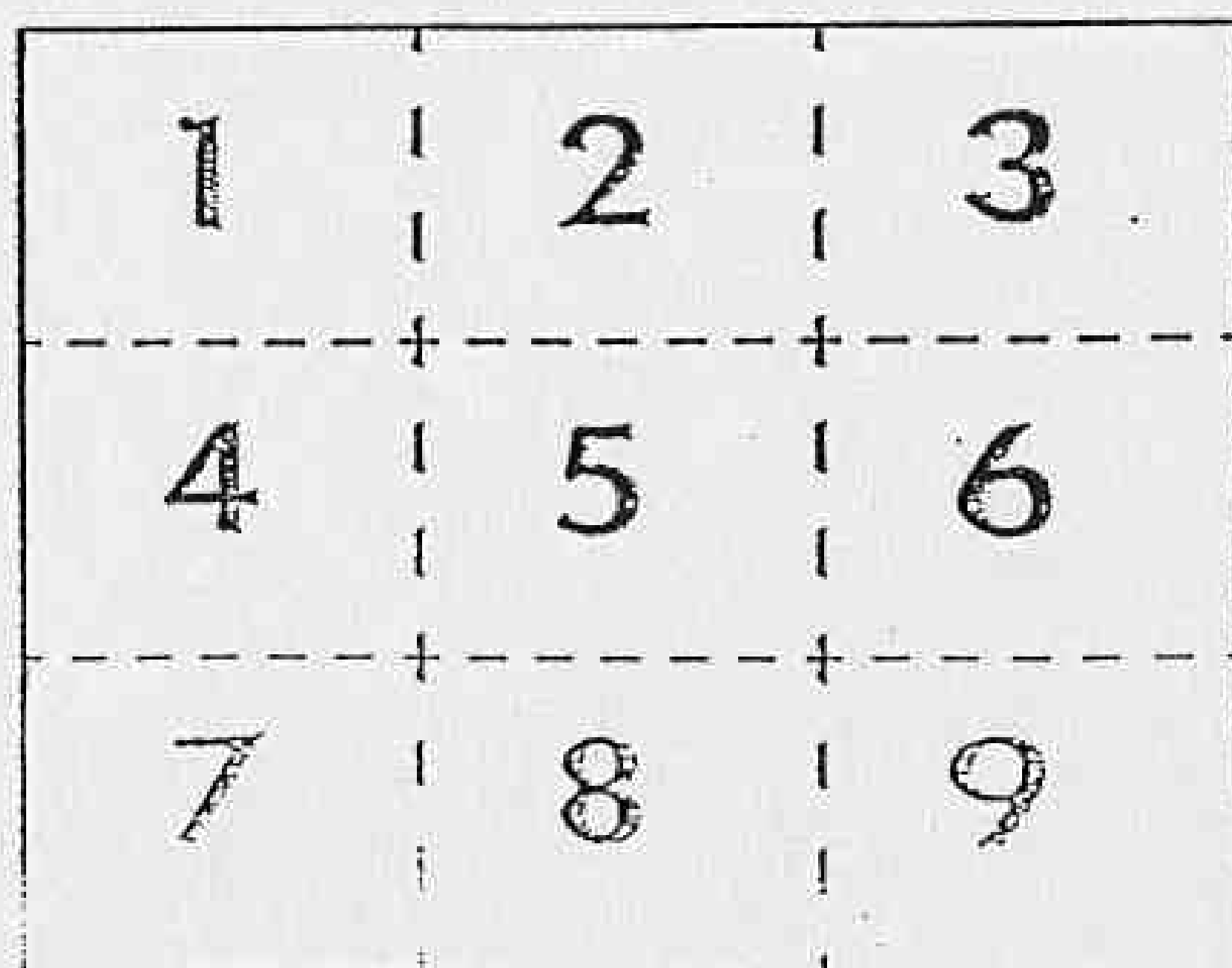
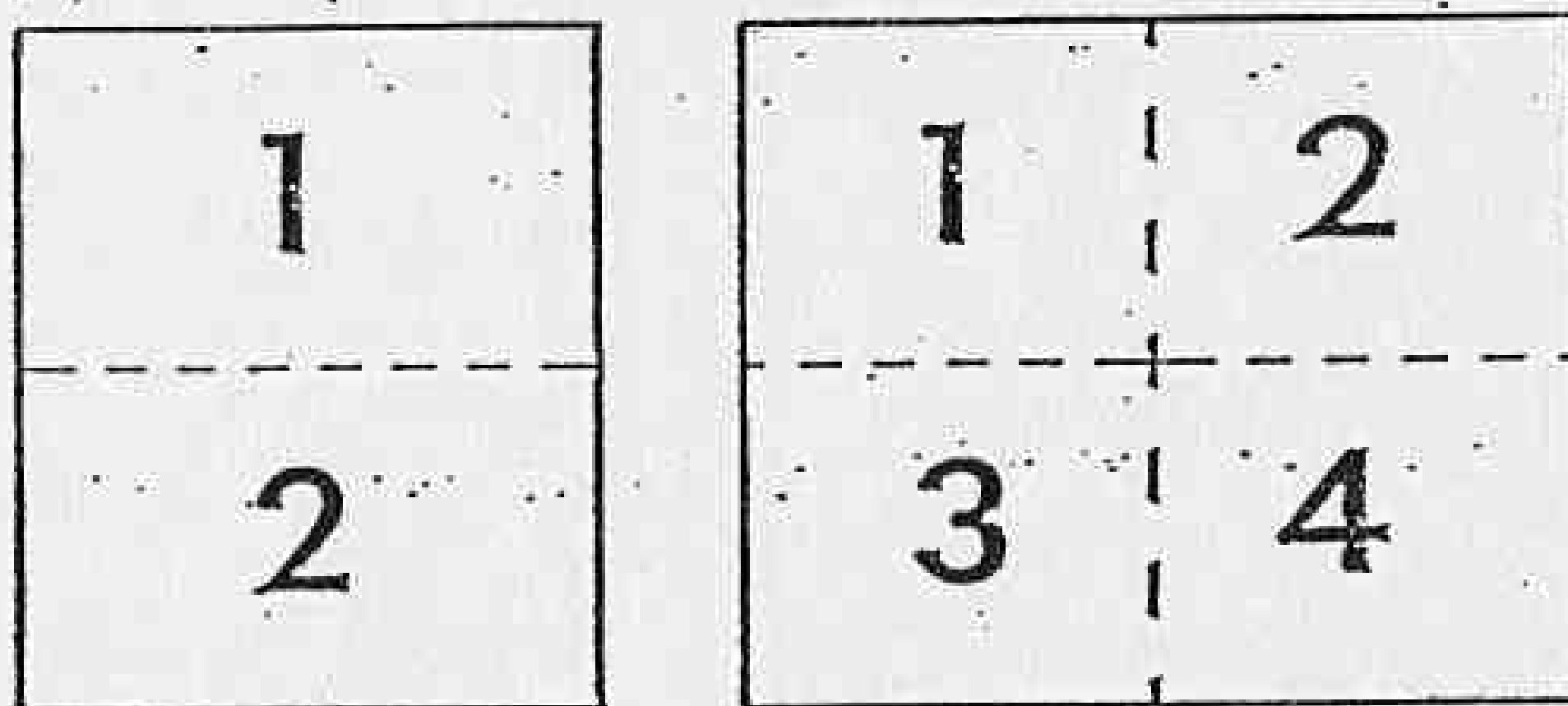
MONUMENTS

- 1C-10 Torre di Materita, mediaeval fortification.
- 4B-9 Grotta di Matromania, ancient sanctuary with rooms, niches.

- Anacapri
- Monte Solaro (environs of Anacapri)
- Marina Grande
- Capri, Piazza Umberto I
- South of Capri
- Capri, Piazza Umberto I
- Lo Capo
- Bagno di Tiberio
- Near Migliara

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SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



1693





MONUMENTS

- 2A-2 Catacombe di S. Gennaro, burial
centur ; early frescoes.
2C/D-36 *Castel S. Elmo, 1329-43, remod
Church of S. Elmo with tombs
torical associations.
3B-4 Catacombe di S. Severo; 5th ce
3C-33 Fontana del Nettuno, 1600-01.
3D-43 *Teatro S. Carlo, 1737, famous
3D-45 *Castel Nuovo, 1279-82, reconstr
Renaissance triumphal arch; 14th
century frescoes; bronze
3E-46 *Castel dell' Ovo, 1128, reconstr
4B-10 Porta Capuana, 1484.
Not shown on - Grotta Vecchia or Roman
map; just west tunnels to connect M
of 1E-46
Not shown on - Tomb of Virgil, a Roman
map; just west known as tomb of Vir
of 1E-46

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

- 1D-38 *Museo Duca di Martina. Cerami
ivories, small bronzes, minor
2C/D-37 *Museo Nazionale di S. Martino
enlarged 16th century). Epig
century paintings and sculpt
Archivio Storico.
2E-47 *Stazione Zoologica, with zoo
ological, botanical laborat
library of 45,000 volumes
and *Aquarium with 26 ones
marine animals and vegetabl
3B-6 *R. Museo Nazionale, begun in
greatest collection of Greek
Pompeii and Herculaneum.
3B-8 *Reale Pinacoteca; Renaissance
sculpture.
3C-11 *Galleria di Arte Moderna; mod
3C-12 *Archivio Notarile (in Theat
on ruins of 9th century chu
of the Province of Naples
3C-18 R. Conservatorio di Musica,
busts of musicians, scores,
letters, musical instrument
3C-23 Convent of SS. Severino e So
with 16th century cloister,
ing Museo Storico Paleogra
8th century on; Cloister "C
century frescoes; monastery
di Stato; records of succe
former Kingdom of Naples f
provincial authorities of
political, administrative,
1,391,480 bundles and regi
ment.
3C-24 Museo Civico Filangieri; we
enamels, paintings, majoli
3C-34 *R. Università degli Studi
Universitaria (624,000 vol
Dante collection; rare and
Mineralogia; Museo di Zool
(1564-1612).
3D-39 *Archivio Storico della Citt
ment and paper from 1367 t
3C-44 *Biblioteca Nazionale Vittor
volumes, 225,000 pamphlets
mss., 1,800 papyri, 11,3
collections on Vesuvius.
3C-46 *Biblioteca dei Padri dell'
volumes; mss.; incunabula
of sacred music, and Arch
Fathers of the Oratory)

MONUMENTS

- 2A-2 Catacombe di S. Gennaro, burial ground from 2nd-11th century; early frescoes.
 2C/D-36 *Castel S. Elmo, 1329-43, remodelled 16th-17th centuries. Church of S. Elmo with tomb. Interesting for its historical associations.
 3B-4 Catacombe di S. Severo; 5th century frescoes.
 3C-33 Fontana del Nettuno, 1600-01.
 3D-43 *Teatro S. Carlo, 1737, famous opera house.
 3D-45 **Castel Nuovo, 1279-82, reconstructed 16th century. Renaissance triumphal arch; chapel of S. Barbara with 14th century frescoes; bronze doors.
 3E-48 *Castel dell' Ovo, 1128, reconstructed 16th century.
 4B-10 Porta Capuana, 1484.
 Not shown on - Grotta Vecchia or Romana di Posillipo, Roman map; just west tunnels to connect Naples with Pozzuoli.
 of 1E-46
 Not shown on - *Tomb of Virgil, a Roman columbarium traditionally map; just west known as tomb of Virgil; restored 1927.
 of 1E-46

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

- 1D-36 *Museo Duca di Martina. Ceramics, porcelain, enamel, ivories, small bronzes, minor art objects, furniture.
 2C/D-37 *Museo Nazionale di S. Martino (in convent of 1325-68, enlarged 16th century). Epigraphs, choir stalls, 17th century paintings and sculpture, gallery of modern art, Archivio Storico.
 2E-47 ***Stazione Zoologica, with zoological, biological, physiological, botanical laboratories for marine life, and library of 45,000 volumes and pamphlets, 626 periodicals, and *Aquarium with 26 cases containing ca. 200 species of marine animals and vegetables.
 3B-6 ***R. Museo Nazionale, begun in 1738 with Farnese collection; greatest collection of Greek and Roman antiquities from Pompeii and Herculaneum.
 3B-8 ***Reale Pinacoteca; Renaissance paintings; tapestries; sculpture.
 3C-11 *Galleria di Arte Moderna; modern paintings and sculpture.
 3C-12 *Archivio Notarile (in Theatine convent erected 1583-1603 on ruins of 9th century church). Records of the notaries of the Province of Naples from 1400.
 3C-16 R. Conservatorio di Musica, Library with portraits and busts of musicians, scores, books; Museum with portraits, letters, musical instruments.
 3C-23 Convent of SS. Severino e Sossio, 15th-16th centuries, with 16th century cloister, frescoed Refectory containing Museo Storico Paleografico with maps and mss. from 8th century on; Cloister "del Platano" with early 16th century frescoes; monastery library, and ***R. Archivio di Stato; records of successive governments of the former Kingdom of Naples from 8th century on; records of provincial authorities of 19th and 20th century; diplomatic, political, administrative, judicial, war and marine archives; 1,391,480 bundles and registers; 56,000 documents on parchment.
 3C-24 Museo Civico Filangieri; weapons, mosaics, chests, gems, enamel, paintings, majolica.
 3C-34 *R. Università degli Studi containing ***Biblioteca Universitaria (624,000 volumes, 117 mss., 402 incunabula, Dante collection; rare and valuable works); Museo di Mineralogia; Museo di Zoologia; church of Gesù Vecchio (1564-1612).
 3D-39 *Archivio Storico della Città di Napoli; records on parchment and paper from 1387 to 1860.
 3C-44 ***Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III. 1,000,000 volumes, 225,000 pamphlets, 4,500 incunabula, 10,473 mss., 1,600 papyri, 11,300 autographs and documents, collections on Vesuvius.
 3C-46 *Biblioteca dei Padri dell' Oratorio, with over 60,000 volumes; mss.; incunabula; Etruscan vases; collection of sacred music, and Archivio Oratoriano (Archives of the Fathers of the Oratory)

Via S. Gennaro dei Poveri, adjacent to church
 Castel S. Elmo

74 Via de' Cinesi
 Piazza Giovanni Bovio
 Via Vittorio Emanuele III
 Via Parco Castello

Castel dell' Ovo, on island off Via Partenope
 Strada Carbonara
 Near Stazione di Mergellina, beside tomb of Virgil

Left of Stazione di Mergellina

In Villa Floridiana, at S. end of park of Via Cimara
 Certosa di S. Martino

Villa Nazionale, park off Via Caracciolo

Piazza del Museo Nazionale, adjacent to Piazza Cavour

In Museo Nazionale, upper floor, N. wing, Piazza del Museo Nazionale
 R. Accademia di Belle Arti, 36 Via Bellini

14 Via S. Paolo, adjacent to S. Paolo Maggiore

Ex-monastery of S. Pietro a Maiella, Via S. Pietro a Maiella

Via del Grande Archivio (formerly Vico S. Severino)

In Palazzo Cuomo, Via del Duomo

Vico Mezzocannone and Via Giovanni Paladino

Palazzo S. Giacomo (presumably identical with Palazzo Municipale)
 Palazzo Reale, entrance from Via Vittorio Emanuele III

Casa dei Padri dell' Oratorio, 142 Via del Duomo

NAPLES, ITALY

CHURCHES

- 1E-46 S. Maria di Piedigrotta, 1363 century, restored early 20th century (September 7-8).
 2A-1 S. Gennaro extra moenia (or reconstructed 11th and 15th period; remains of 5th-6th century).
 2B-3 S. Maria della Sanità, 1602-1603, combs of S. Gaudioso with early 14th century frescoes.
 3B-6 S. Maria della Stella, by Carlo
 3B-7 *S. Giovanni a Carbonara, 1344 Renaissance tombs.
 3B-9 ***S. Maria di Donnaregina, Baroque century building, to which is much earlier monastery. Tomb da Cammino and G. Primardio; delle Monache, with frescoes
 3B/C-15 ***Duomo (S. Gennaro), 1294-1321, (13th-15th century tombs, sculpture, bronze doors, silver reliquary busts, Baroque crypt) with adjoining church altered 13th-14th centuries of 1322, medieval sculpture reliefs in Baptistry).
 3C-12 *S. Paolo Maggiore, 1583-1603, church and site of Roman tombs; paintings; cloister with arches in adjacent convent.
 3C-14 Monte della Misericordia, 16th century
 3C-16 *S. Lorenzo Maggiore, 13th century 1742; 14th century doorway; 15th century and later frescoes
 3C-18 *S. Pietro a Maiella, 1313-16, 1927, 14th century, Renaissance sculpture and paintings
 3C-19 *S. Domenico Maggiore, 1298-1313, 14th-17th century tombs.
 3C-20 *S. Angelo a Nilo (Cappella B. restored early 18th century S. Candida; Sepulcher of Carlo Michelozzo, Donatello and P. della Porta
 3C-23 ***SS. Severino e Sossio, begun 14th century, Renaissance carvings
 3C-26 *Gesù Nuovo (Trinità Maggiore) 16th century. Frescoes by Solimena
 3C-27 ***S. Chiara and adjacent Convent restored 1742-57. Frescoes, 16th century
 3C-29 *Chiesa di Monte Oliveto (Com. Lombardi), begun 1414, reconstructed 16th century, Renaissance sculptures and paintings
 3C-30 *S. Maria la Nova, begun 1279, 16th century, sculpture.
 3C-31 S. Giorgio Maggiore, 5th century. Remains of an early apse; 16th century painting.
 3C-46 I Gerolomini (Ch. di S. Filippino Padri dell' Oratorio, reconstructed c. 1780. Baroque
 3D-40 S. Brigida, 1612-40. 16th century paintings and frescoes
 3D-41 S. Giacomo degli Spagnoli, Toledo (16th century).
 3D-42 S. Maria Incoronata, c. 1352, frescoes.
 4B-5 S. Antonio Abate, 1313, reconstructed 14th century frescoes (restored doors).
 4C-17 ***S. Annunziata, 14th century, reconstructed since 1318, reconstructed frescoes, sculptures.
 4C-35 ***S. Maria del Carmine, late 14th century, sculpture.

ground from 2nd-11th
 16th-17th centuries.
 interesting for its his-
 ry frescoes.
 ra house.
 ted 16th century.
 el of S. Barbara with
 ors.
 ted 16th century.
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 as with Pozzuoli.
 lumbarium traditionally
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 t objects, furniture.
 convent of 1325-68,
 as, choir stalls, 17th
 gallery of modern art,
 eal, biological, physi-
 e for marine life, and
 amphlets, 626 periodicals,
 containing ca.200 species of
 with Farnese collection;
 Roman antiquities from
 tings; tapestries;
 paintings and sculpture.
 convent erected 1583-1603
 Records of the notaries
 1400.
 ry with portraits and
 s; Museum with portraits,
 15th-16th centuries,
 oced Refectory contain-
 ith maps and mss. from
 atano" with early 16th
 ary, and R. Archivio
 governments of the
 h century on; records of
 nd 20th century; diplomatio,
 ial, war and marine archives;
 66,000 documents on parch-
 mosaics, chests, gems,
 ing** Biblioteca
 117 mss., 402 Incunabula,
 ble works); Museo di
 church of Gesù Vecchio
 apoli; records on parch-
 nuele III. 1,000,000
 O incunabula, 10,473
 graphs and documents,
 lo, with over 60,000
 an vases; collection
 toriano (Archives of the

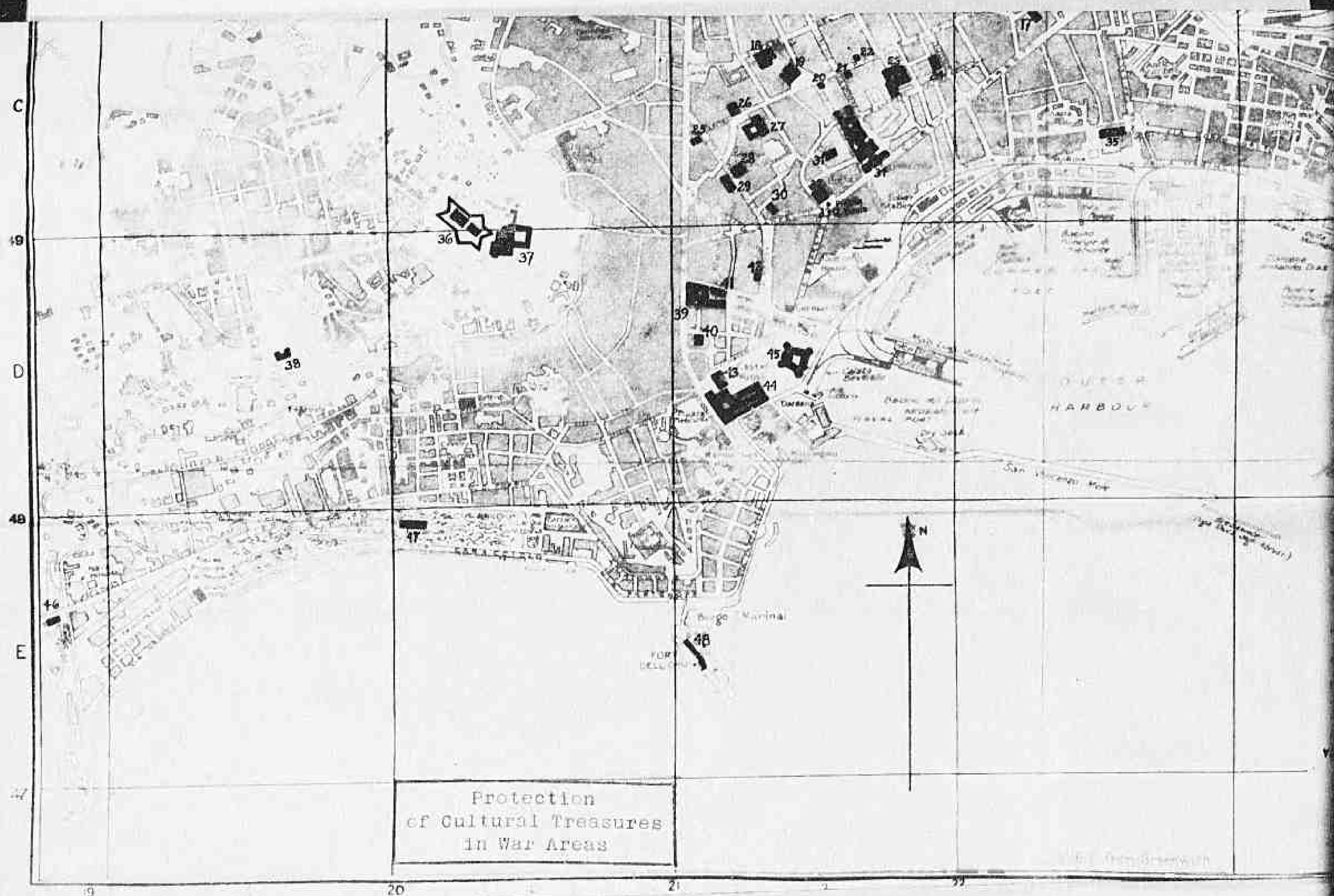
Via S. Gennaro dei Poveri,
 adjacent to church
 Castel S. Elmo
 74 Via de' Cinesi
 Piazza Giovanni Bovio
 Via Vittorio Emanuele III
 Via Parco Castello
 Castel dell' Ovo, on island
 off Via Partenope
 Strada Carbonara
 Near Stazione di Mergellina,
 beside tomb of Virgil
 Left of Stazione di
 Mergellina
 In Villa Floridiana, at
 S. end of park of Via
 Cimara
 Certosa di S. Martino
 Villa Nazionale, park off
 Via Caracciolo
 Piazza del Museo Nazionale,
 adjacent to Piazza Cavour
 In Museo Nazionale, upper
 floor, W. wing, Piazza del
 Museo Nazionale
 R. Accademia di Belle Arti,
 36 Via Bellini
 14 Via S. Paolo, adjacent
 to S. Paolo Maggiore
 Ex-monastery of S. Pietro a
 Maiella, Via S. Pietro a
 Maiella
 Via del Grande Archivio
 (formerly Vico S. Severino)
 In Palazzo Cuomo, Via del
 Duomo
 Vico Mezzocannone and Via
 Giovanni Paladino
 Palazzo S. Giacomo (pre-
 sumably identical with
 Palazzo Municipale)
 Palazzo Reale, entrance from
 Via Vittorio Emanuele III
 Casa dei Padri dell'
 Oratorio, 142 Via del Duomo

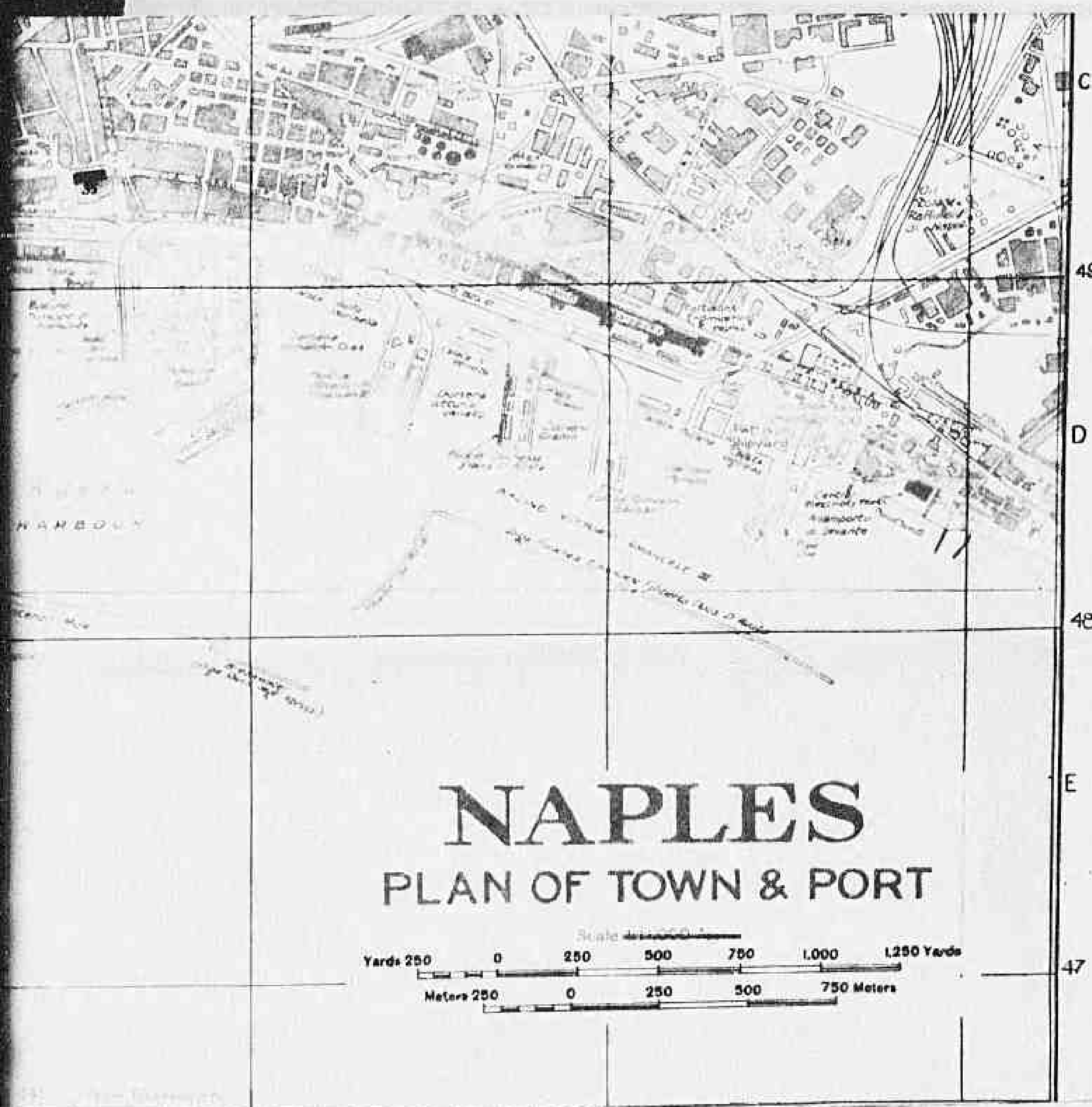
NAPLES, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

- 1B-46 S. Maria di Piedigrotta, 1353, reconstructed early 16th century, restored early 20th century; popular festival church (September 7-8). Piazza Piedigrotta
- 2A-1 S. Gennaro extra moenia (or dei Poveri), 5th century, reconstructed 11th and 15th centuries and in Baroque period; remains of 5th-6th century fresco. Via S. Gennaro dei Poveri
- 2B-3 S. Maria della Sanità, 1602-13. Baroque paintings; catacombs of S. Gaudioso with early Christian frescoes. Via della Sanità, near Via Nuova di Capodimonte
- 3B-6 S. Maria della Stella, by Carlo Fontana. Baroque paintings. Via della Stella
- 3B-7 *S. Giovanni a Carbonara, 1344, restored 18th century. Renaissance tombs. Via Carbonara
- 3B-9 **S. Maria di Donnaregina, Baroque church preceding a 14th century building, to which is annexed the remains of a much earlier monastery. Tomb of Marie of Hungary by Tino da Camaino and G. Primardio; 14th century frescoes; Coro delle Monache, with frescoes by Cavallini. Vico Donnaregina
- 3B/C-15**Duomo (S. Gennaro), 1294-1323, restored 16th-20th centuries, (13th-15th century tombs, frescoes, paintings, sculpture, bronze doors, vestments, sacred vessels, silver reliquary busts, Baroque frescoes, Renaissance crypt) with adjoining church of S. Restituta, 7th century, altered 13th-14th centuries, restored 17th century (mosaic of 1322, medieval sculpture, Baroque tombs; 13th century reliefs in Baptistry). Via del Duomo
- 3C-12 *S. Paolo Maggiore, 1683-1603, on ruins of 9th century church and site of Roman temple. Baroque frescoes and paintings; cloister with ancient columns; Archivio Notarile in adjacent convent. Piazza S. Gaetano
- 3C-14 Monte della Misericordia, 1658-70. Painting by Caravaggio. Via dei Tribunali, adjacent to the Duomo
- 3C-16 *S. Lorenzo Maggiore, 13th century, restored 1731; façade 1742; 14th century doorway; campanile 1487-1507. 14th century and later frescoes and tombs; Roman columns. Piazza S. Gaetano
- 3C-18 *S. Pietro a Maiella, 1313-16, restored 1493-1508, 1888-1927. 14th century, Renaissance and Baroque paintings; Renaissance sculpture and pavement. Via S. Pietro a Maiella
- 3C-19 *S. Domenico Maggiore, 1298-1324, reconstructed 19th century. 14th-17th century tombs, paintings, frescoes, sculpture. Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore
- 3C-20 *S. Angelo a Nilo (Cappella Brancaccio), founded 1385, restored early 18th century. 6th century reliquary of S. Candida; Sepulcher of Cardinal Rinaldo Brancaccio by Michelozzo, Donatello and Portigiana (1426-28). Piazzetta Nilo and Via Mezzocannone
- 3C-23 **SS. Severino e Sossio, begun 1490, rebuilt 1731. Frescoes, paintings, Renaissance carved door and choir-stalls; tombs. Largo S. Marcellino
- 3C-26 *Gesù Nuovo (Trinità Maggiore), begun 1470, finished 16th century. Frescoes by Solimena, Lanfranco, Ribera. Piazza Trinità Maggiore
- 3C-27 **S. Chiara and adjacent Convent and Cloister, 1310-49, restored 1742-57. Frescoes, Gothic tombs. Via Trinità Maggiore, off Piazza Oberdan
- 3C-29 *Chiesa di Monte Oliveto (Commonly called S. Anna dei Lombardi), begun 1414, reconstructed 17th century. Renaissance sculptures and paintings; altar and tomb by Antonio Rossellino; altar by Benedetto da Maiano. Piazza Monte Oliveto
- 3C-30 *S. Maria la Nova, begun 1279, remodelled 16th century. Frescoes, sculpture. Via S. Maria la Nova
- 3C-31 S. Giorgio Maggiore, 5th century, reconstructed 17th century. Remains of an early 5th century open arcuated apse; 18th century paintings. Via del Duomo
- 3C-46 I Gerolomini (Ch. di S. Filippo Neri), begun 1592 by the Padri dell' Oratorio, completed 17th century, façade remodelled c.1780. Baroque frescoes, paintings, sculpture. Piazza dei Gerolomini
- 3D-40 S. Brigida, 1612-40. Dome decorated by Luca Giordano; 17th century paintings and frescoes. Via S. Brigida
- 3D-41 S. Giacomo degli Spagnoli, 1540. Tomb of Don Pedro di Toledo (16th century). Piazza del Municipio (incorporated in right façade of Palazzo Municipale)
- 3D-42 S. Maria Incoronata, c.1352. 14th and 15th century frescoes. Via Medina, adjacent to no. 49
- 4B-5 S. Antonio Abate, 1313, remodelled 17th-18th centuries. 14th century frescoes (restored), portal and wooden doors. Via Floria and Via S. Antonio
- 4C-17 **SS. Annunziata, 14th century, annexed to hospital existing since 1318, reconstructed 18th century. Paintings, frescoes, sculptures. Via dell' Annunziata
- 4C-35 **S. Maria del Carmine, late 12th century, enlarged late 17th century. Sculpture, paintings, miraculous painting. Piazza del Carmine

1697





- letters, musical instruments.
- 3C-23 Convent of SS. Severino e Sossio, 15th-16th cent with 16th century cloister, frescoed Refectory ing Museo Storico Paleografico with maps and 8th century on; Cloister "del Platano" with 15th century frescoes; monastery library, and R. di Stato; records of successive governments of former Kingdom of Naples from 8th century on; provincial authorities of 19th and 20th century political, administrative, judicial, war and 1,391,480 bundles and registers; 56,000 documents.
- 3C-24 Museo Civico Filangieri; weapons, mosaics, chess enameled, paintings, majolica.
- 3C-34 *R. Università degli Studi containing** Bibliote Universitaria (624,000 volumes, 117 mss., 402 Dante collection; rare and valuable works); Museo Mineralogia; Museo di Zoologia; church of Gesù (1564-1612).
- 3D-39 *Archivio Storico della Città di Napoli; records ment and paper from 1387 to 1860.
- 3C-44**Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III. 1,000 volumes, 225,000 pamphlets, 4,500 incunabula, 1 mss., 1,800 papyri, 11,300 autographs and doc collections on Vesuvius.
- 3C-46 *Biblioteca dei Padri dell' Oratorio, with over 6 volumes; mss.; incunabula; Etruscan vases; coll of sacred music, and Archivio Oratoriano (Arch Fathers of the Oratory)
- 4C-17 Archivio del R. Stabilimento dell' Annunziata, 8,000 volumes.
- Not shown on - Archivio del Tesoro di S. Gennaro, with map, near 10,000 documents.
- 3B/C-15
- Not shown on - Archivio Generale del Banco di Napoli; map of oldest existing bank in Italy (and was founded in 1539).

PERSONNEL (1937, 1938)

Amadeo Maiuri, Dir. R. Museo Nazionale, R. Museo Nazionale Soprintendenza alle Antichità, R. Museo Nazionale (3B-8) S. Ortolani, Dir. Reale Pinacoteca, Museo Nazionale, up Nazionale (3B-8).

R. Filangieri di Candida, Dir. Museo Civico G. Filangieri Leandro Ozzola, Dir. Museo Nazionale di S. Martino, Cert Antonio Bellucci, Dir. Biblioteca and Archivio del Padri Oratorio, 142 Via del Duomo (3C-46), also Archivio del Count A. Boselli, Dir. Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele Superintendent of libraries for the provinces of Avelli Napoli, Reggio-Calabria, and Salerno.

A. Cutolo, Dir. Archivio Storico della città di Napoli,

15th-16th centuries, Via del Grande Archivio
 associated Refectory contain- (formerly Vico S. Severino)
 with maps and mss. from
 "latano" with early 16th
 rary, and R. Archivio
 governments of the
 15th century on; records of
 and 20th century; diplomatio,
 social, war and marine archives;
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 Duomo
 ining R. Biblioteca Vico Mezzocannone and Via
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 (uable works); Museo di
 church of Gesù Vecchio

Napoli; records on parch- Palazzo S. Giacomo (pre-
 60. sumably identical with
 Palazzo Municipale)
 Emanuele III. 1,000,000 Palazzo Reale, entrance from
 500 incunabula, 10,473 Via Vittorio Emanuele III
 topographs and documents,

Oratorio, with over 60,000 Casa dei Padri dell'
 Tuscan vases; collection Oratorio, 142 Via del Duomo
 Oratoriano (Archives of the

all' Annunziata, with ca. 34 Via Annunziata

S. Gennaro, with c. 149 Piazza del Duomo

anco di Napoli; records 213 Via dei Tribunali
 in Italy (and world),

R. Museo Nazionale (3B-8).

o Nazionale (3B-8).

seo Nazionale, upper floor, w. wing. Piazza del Museo

Vico G. Filangieri, Palazzo Cuomo, Via del Duomo (3C-24)

i S. Martino, Certosa di S. Martino (2C/D-37).

Archivio dei Padri dell'Oratorio, Casa dei Padri dell'

also Archivio del Tesoro di S. Gennaro (near 3B/C-15).

onale Vittorio Emanuele III, Palazzo Reale(3C-44),

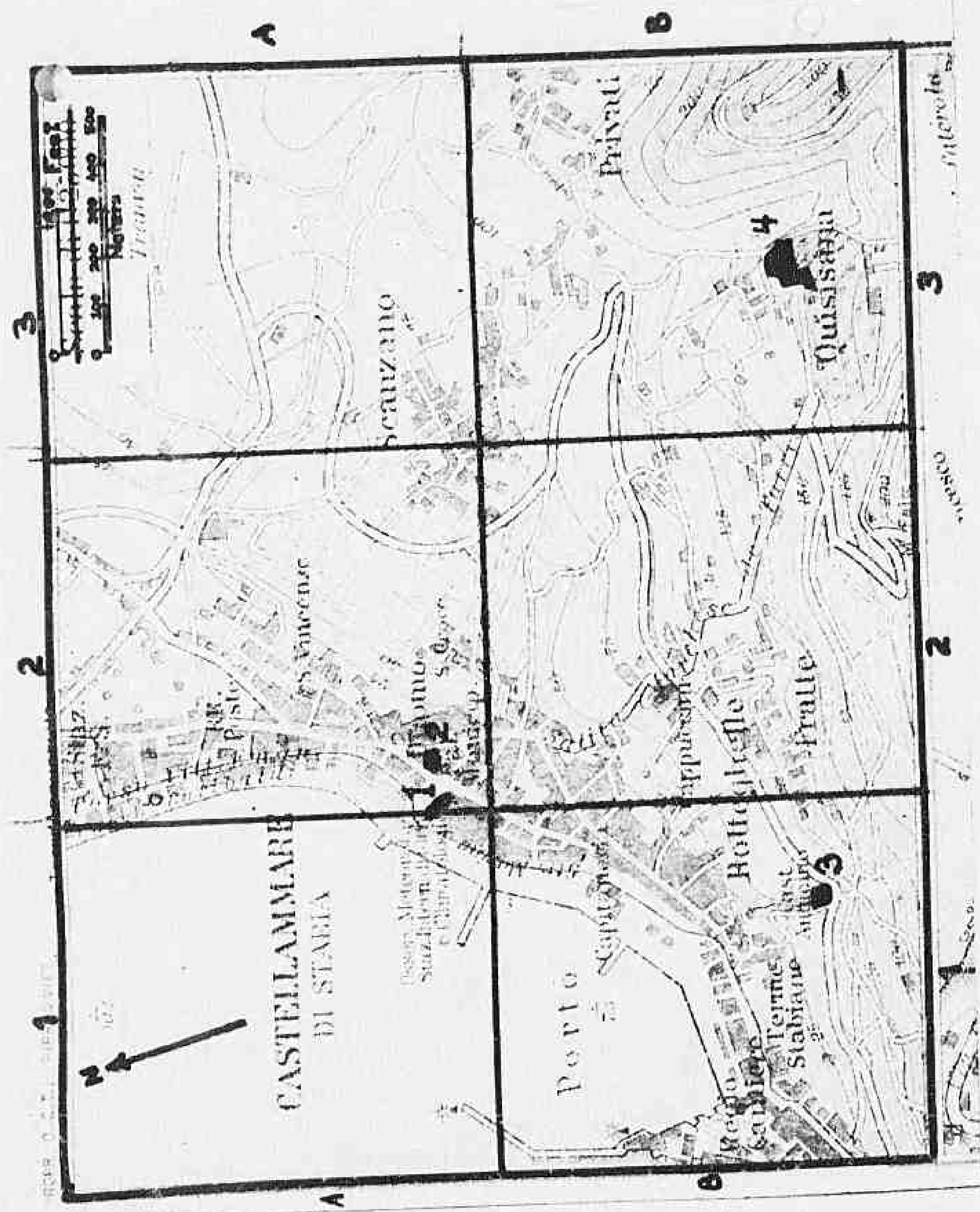
provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Cosenza,

città di Napoli, Palazzo S. Giacomo (3D-39).

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- 4C-35 *S. Maria del Carmine, late 12th century, enlarged late 13th century. Sculpture, paintings, miraculous painting of Virgin (13th century). Piazza del Carmine

PALACES

- 3C-21 Palazzo Santangelo, 1467. Collection of coins and ceramics. 121 Via S. Biagio dei Librai
- 3C-22 Palazzo del Monte di Pietà, 1597-1605. Baroque paintings, frescoes, sculpture. Via S. Biagio dei Librai, at corner of Vico S. Severino
- 3C-24 Palazzo Cuomo, 1464-90, torn down and accurately rebuilt 1881-82. Museo Civico Filangieri. Via del Duomo
- 3C-25 Palazzo Maddaloni, 16th-17th centuries. Paintings; Quadreria Garsilla with over 200 works. Via Roma at corner of Strada Trinità Maggiore
- 3C-28 *Palazzo Gravina, 1513-49. Via Monte Oliveto
- 3C-32 Palazzo della Borsa, 1896; chapel of S. Aspreno a Porta with Renaissance cloister columns; under it is an ancient Roman bath transformed into church. Piazza Giovanni Bovio
- 3C-44 *Palazzo Reale, 1800-02, by Domenico Fontana, restored 1841. Baroque frescoes and paintings, Gobelin tapestries, sculpture; R. Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III. Piazza del Plebiscito



Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas

CASTELLAMMARE DI STABIA, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

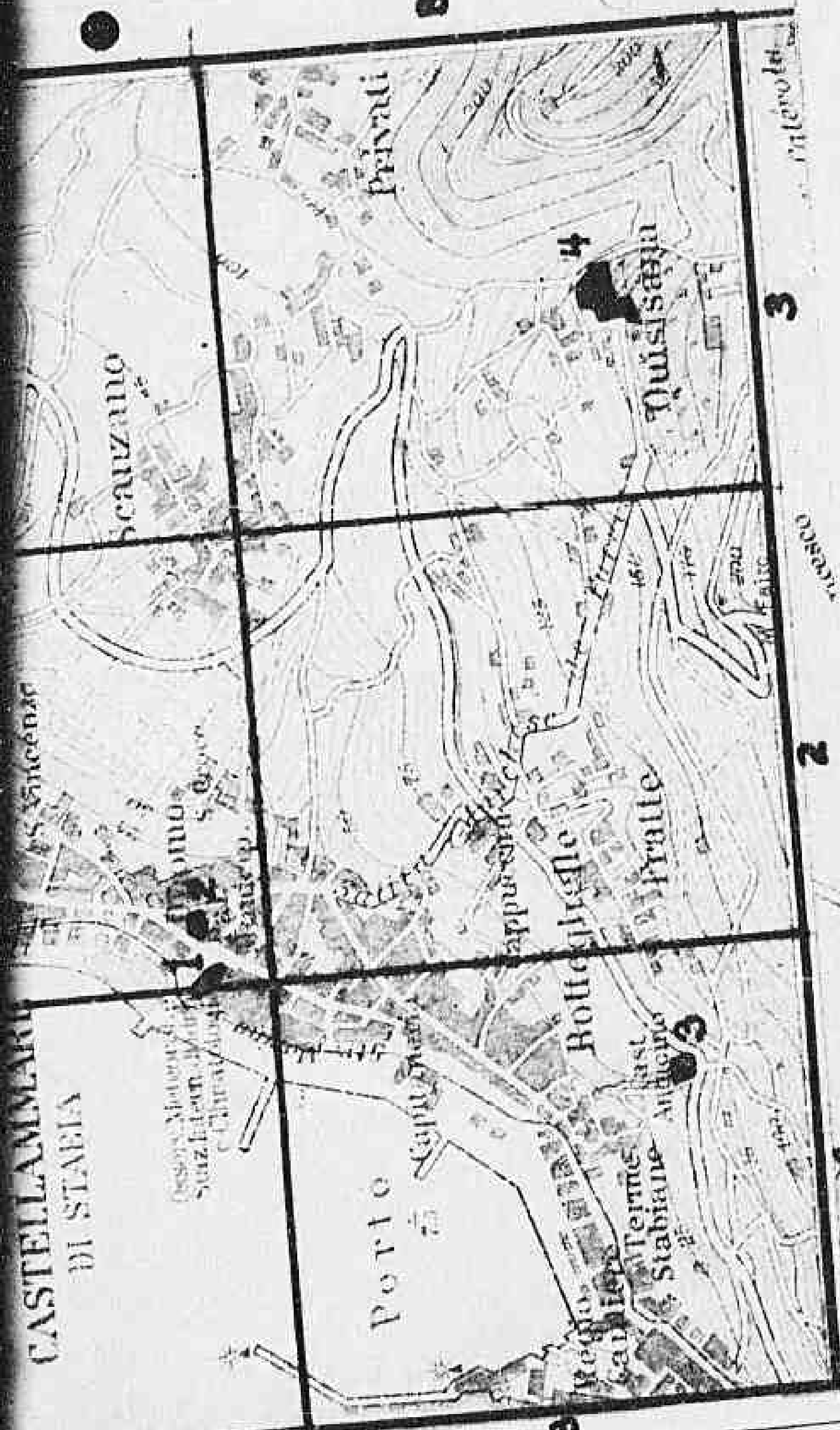
- Not shown on plan - S. Maria di Pozzano (convent and sanctuary), Outskirts founded 1506.
- Not shown on plan - Grotta di S. Biagio, Christian cemetery and Benedictine crypt enlarged in 10th century. Mediaeval frescoes (11th-12th century), graffiti and tombs.

PALACE

- 3B-4 Villa Quisisana (now hotel), erected 1310 by Robert of Anjou, later enlarged. Salita Marchese de Turris

MONUMENT

- 1B-3 Castello Angioino, erected 9th century, enlarged by Frederick II in 1197 and by Charles I of Anjou in 1266. On hill S.E. of Terme Stabiane



Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

Outskirts

Not shown on plan - S. Maria di Pozzano (see page 10)
founded 1506. S. Biagio, Christian cemetery and

Not shown on plan - Greek Benedictine crypt enlarged in 10th century. Graffiti and tombs. (11th-12th century), frescoes

PALACE

Salita Marchese de Turris

ALACE
Villa Quisisana (now hotel), erected 1310 by Robert of Anjou, later enlarged.
3B-4

THE FOUNDATION

On hill S.E. of Terme
Stabiane

1B-3
Castello Angiolino, erected by Charles I of Anjou in 1197 and by Frederick II in 1197 and 1266.

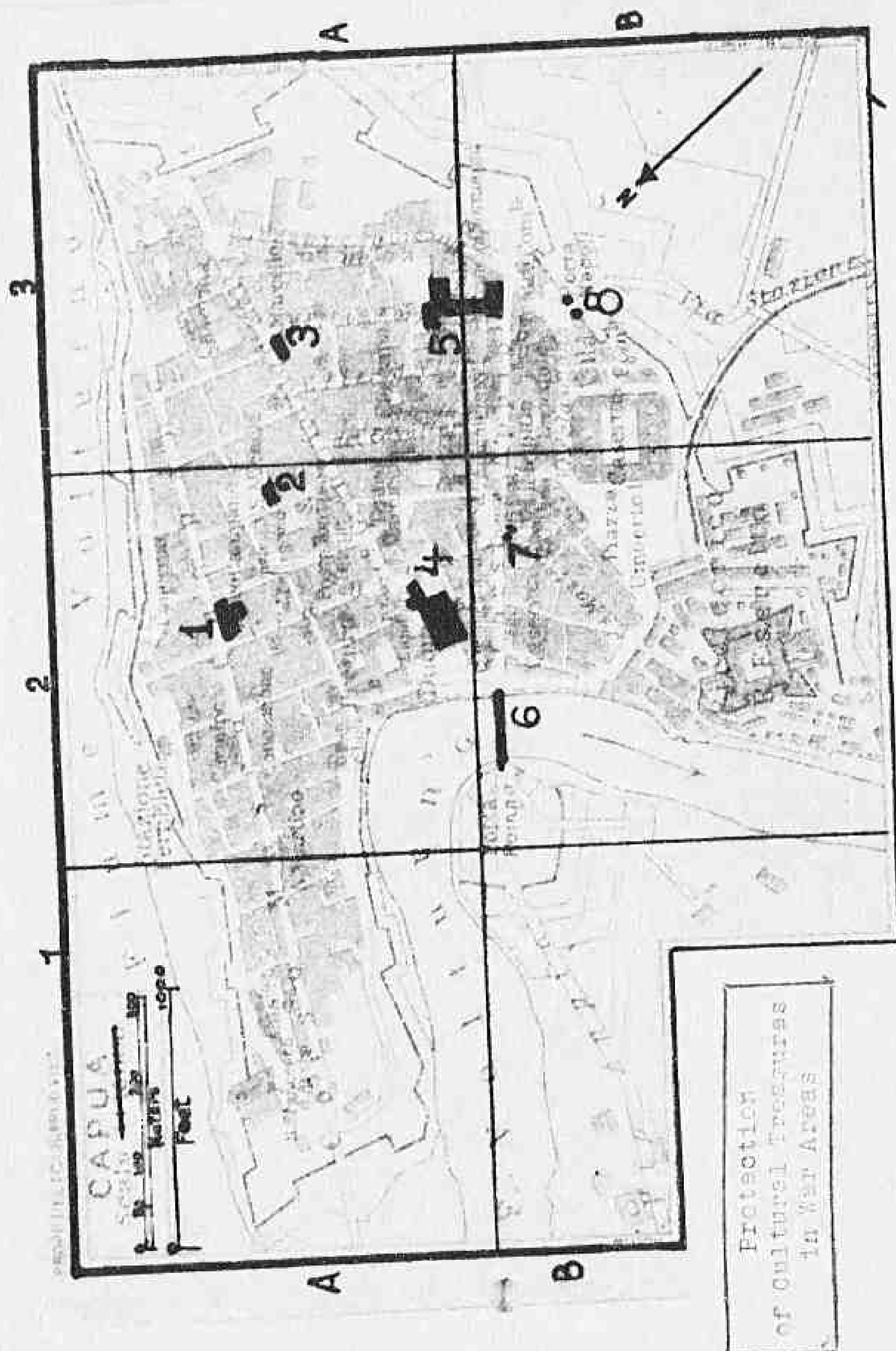
CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURAL INSITUATION

2A-1 Osservatorio Meteorologico
Idrologica Internazionale
Museo Stabiano. Roman sarcophagi,
Roman and mediaeval
marbles.

In Palazzo del Liceo, Piazza
Municipio
Piazza Municipio, in
chapter-house of Cattedrale

Quint 13.



CAPUA, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

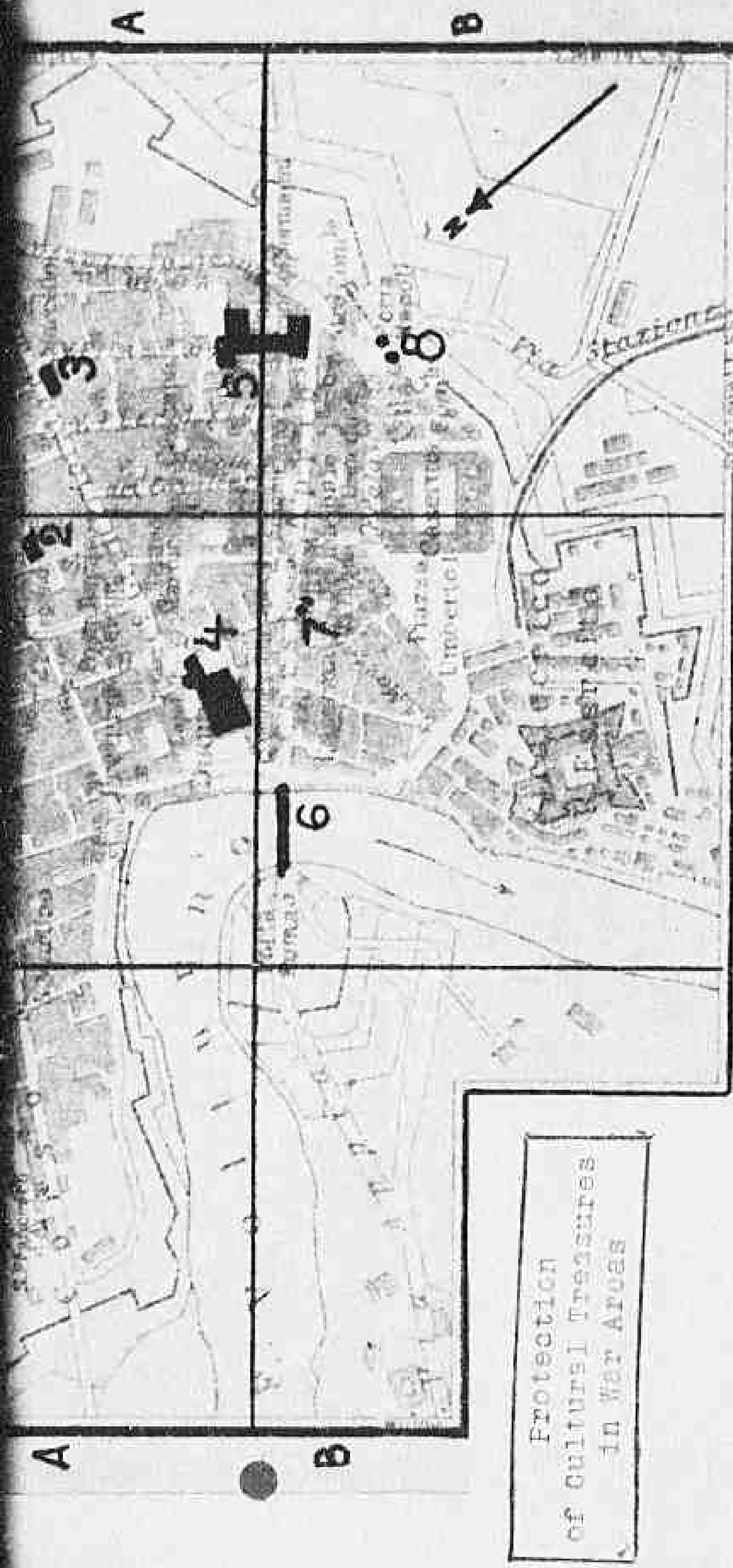
- A-2 S. Michele a Corte, founded 9th century; reconstructed.
- 2B-4 Duomo (S. Stefano), reconstructed in 1120; Campanile 9th century. Tombs; paintings and mosaics in crypt; Treasury and Archivio.
- 3A-3 S. Marcello Maggiore, founded 851, reconstructed 12th century; sculptured portal.
- Not shown on map - SS. Rufo e Carponio, 10th century; 13th century campanile; fresco.
- Not shown on map - Sant' Angelo in Formis, 1058. Walls covered by 11th century frescoes.
- Via S. Michele a Corte
Piazza Duomo
- Via Sttore Fieramosca
- Via Ettore Fieramosca
- Sant' Angelo in Formis,
north of Capua

PALACE

- Not shown on map - Palazzo (Fieramosca), enlarged 1487; 9th century capitals.
- 22 Via Ettore Fieramosca

MONUMENTS

- 2B-6 Ponte Romano, Roman bridge.
- 2B-7 Arco di S. Eligio, 13th century.
- 3A/B-5 Castello Principi Normanni (delle Pietre), 2nd half 11th century, restored.
- SB-8 Porta Napoli, 15th century.
- Corso Appio
Piazza dei Giudici
Via Principi Normanni
Via Stazione



CAPUA, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

CHURCHES

- 1A-2 S. Michele a Corte, founded 9th century; reconstructed.
- 2B-4 Duomo (S. Stefano), reconstructed in 1120; Campanile 9th century. Tombs; paintings and mosaics in crypt; Treasury and Archivio.
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PALACE

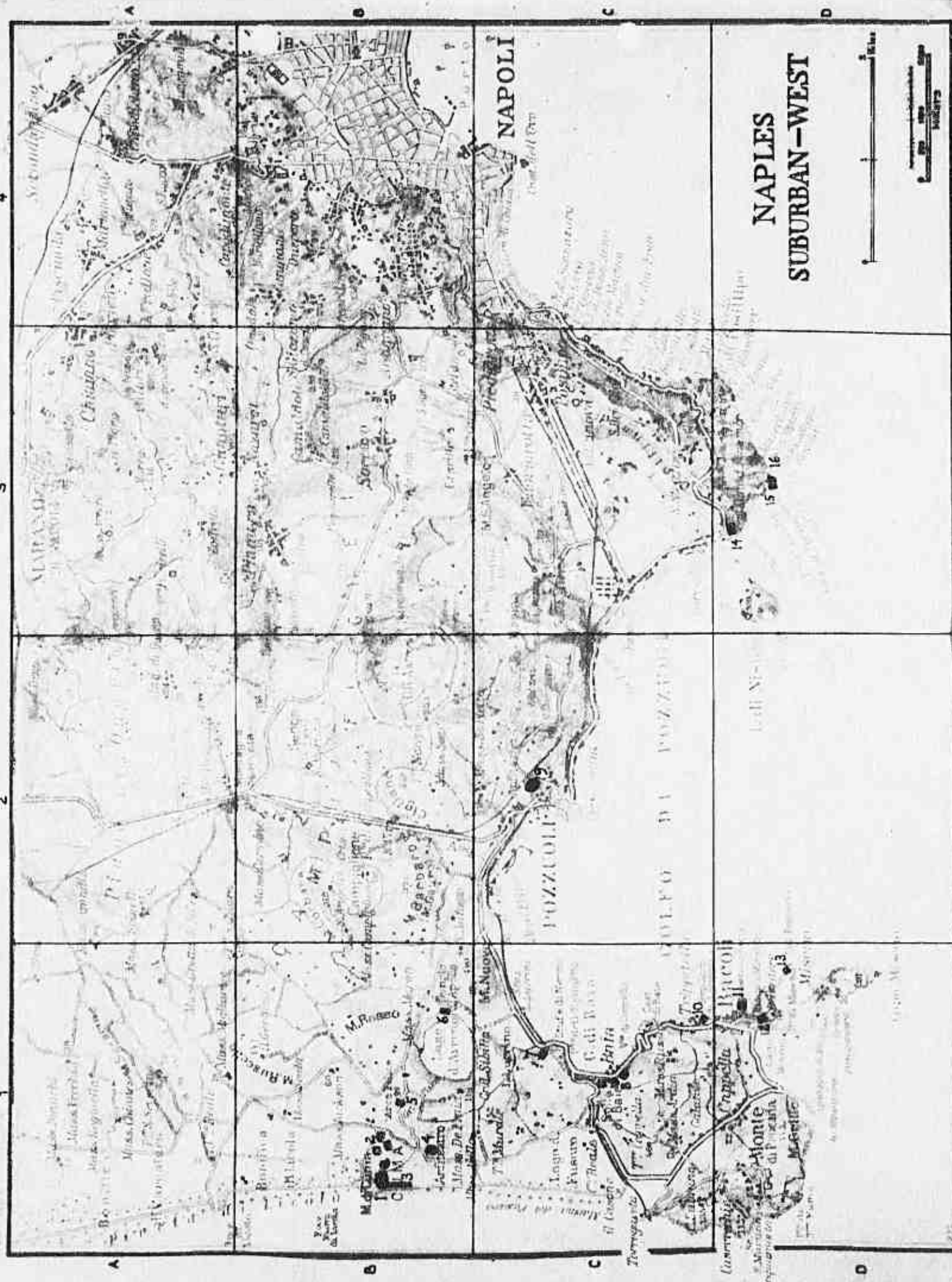
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MONUMENTS

- 2B-6 Ponte Romano, Roman bridge.
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- 3B-8 Porta Napoli, 15th century.
- Corso Appio
- Piazza dei Giudici
- Via Principi Normanni
- Via Stazione

CULTURAL INSTITUTION

- 2A-1 **Museo Provinciale Campano, in Palazzo Antignano with 15th century portal; Roman objects, Renaissance sculpture and painting; Biblioteca Campana (c.25,000 volumes).
- 100 Via Museo Campano



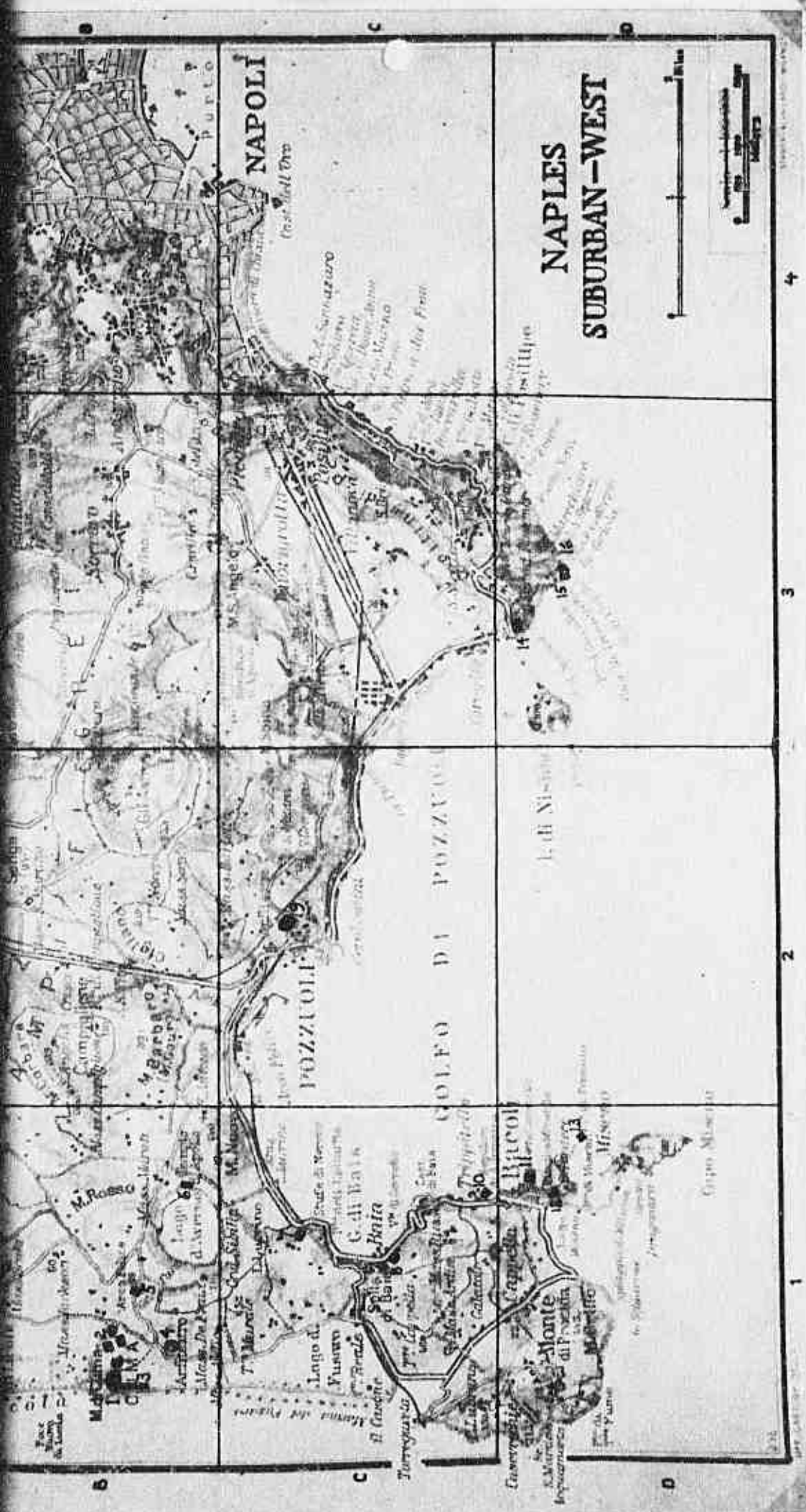
**NAPLES
SUBURBAN-WEST**

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas

NAPLES SUBURBAN, WEST (PROV. NAPOLI)

MONUMENTS

- 1B-1 Cumae, Acropolis with walls, containing Tempio di Apollo (ruins; Greek and Roman, made into Christian basilica), Tempio di Giove (ruins; Greek and Roman, made into Christian basilica, containing font).
- 1B-2 Cumae, Tempio dei Giganti, sepolcro della Sibilla, and other ruins.
- 1B-3 Cumae, Antro della Sibilla Cumana (Greek and Roman).
- 1B-4 Cumae, Amphitheater (ruins; Roman).
- 1B-5 Cumae, Arco Felice (viaduct of Via Domiziana).
- 1B-6 Lago Lucrino, Tempio di Apollo (ruins of Roman villa or bath).
- 1C-7 Lago Lucrino, Stufe di Nerone (or di Tritone; ruins of Near R.R. station).

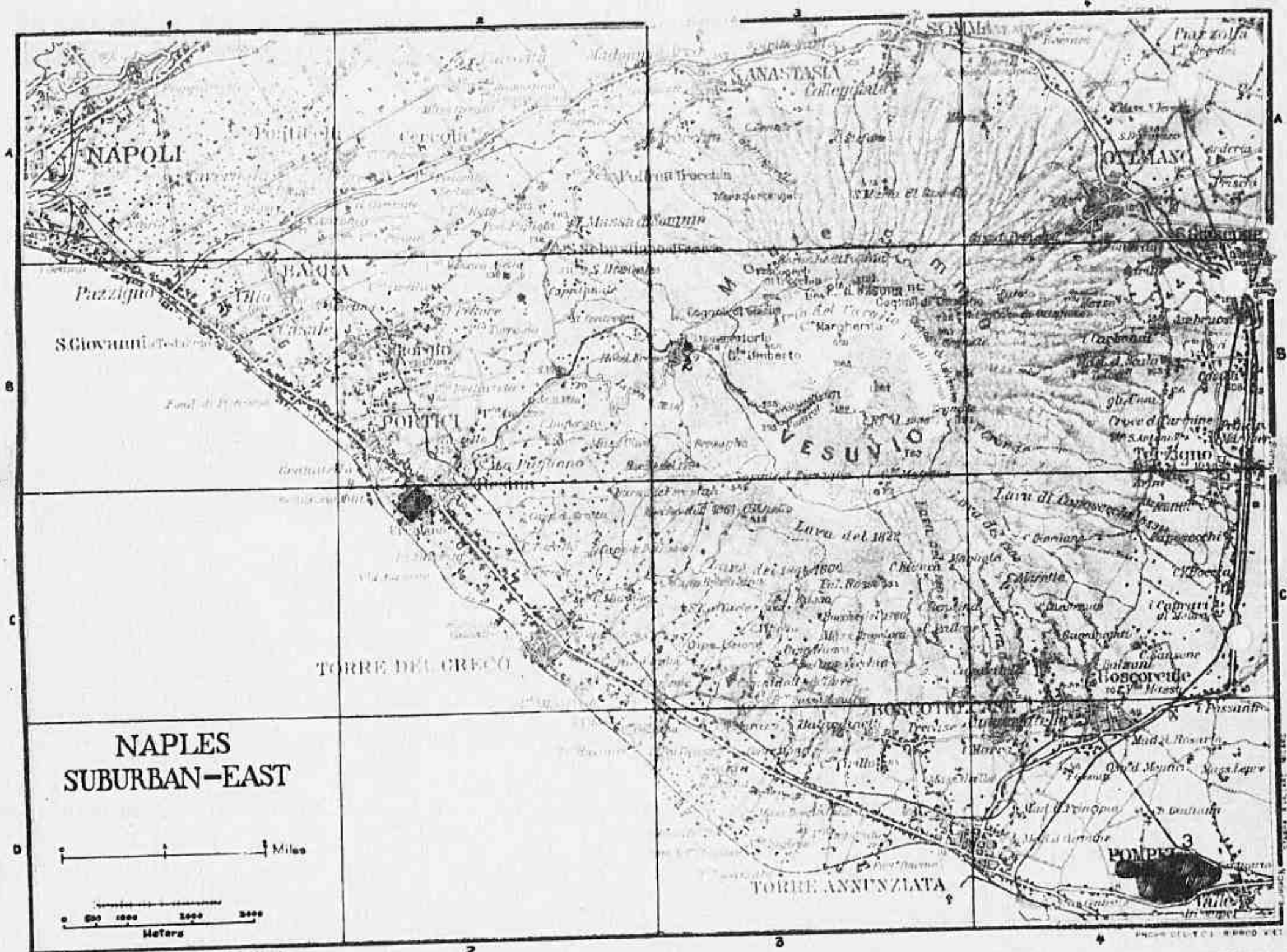


NAPLES SUBURBAN, WEST (PROV. NAPOLI)

MONUMENTS

- 1B-1 Cumae, Acropolis with walls, containing Tempio di Apollo (ruins; Greek and Roman, made into Christian basilica), Tempio di Giove (ruins; Greek and Roman, made into Christian basilica, containing font).
- 1B-2 Cumae, Tempio dei Giganti, sepolcro della Sibilla, and other ruins.
- 1B-3 Cumae, Antro della Sibilla Cumana (Greek and Roman).
- 1B-4 Cumae, Amphitheater (ruins; Roman).
- 1B-5 Cumae, Arco Felice (viaduct of Via Domiziana).
- 1B-6 Lago Lucrino, Tempio di Apollo (ruins of Roman villa or bath).
- 1C-7 Lago Lucrino, Stufe di Nerene (or di Tritone; ruins of Roman bath).
- 1C-8 Baia, Tempio di Diana, Tempio di Mercurio and Tempio di Venere (ruins of Roman baths).
- 1C-10 Bacoli (environs), Tomba di Agrippina (ruins of Roman theater).
- 1D-11 Baia, Le Cento Camerelle (Roman water reservoir).
- 1D-12 Bacoli, Piscina Mirabile (largest and best preserved Roman water reservoir, for Misenum naval station).
- 1D-13 Misena, Villa di Lucullo (where Tiberius died).
- 2C-9 Pozzuoli, Amphitheater, etc.: SEE SPECIAL MAP OF POZZUOLI-SOLFATARA
- 3D-14 Coroglio, Grotta di Seiano (Roman drainage tunnel)
- 3D-15 Marechiaro, Scuolo di Virgilio, also called Casa del Maro (Roman ruins in which Virgil, according to mediaeval legend, practiced magic).
- 3D-16 Marechiaro, Villa Fausilypon di Vedio Pallione (Roman villa with theater).
- Lago Averno, East shore
- Near R.R. station
- Via Agrippina
- Via Cento Camerelle
- Off road to Torregaveta
- Punta di Pennata
- Hill of Coroglio, near Gaiola
- In field above Gaiola

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas



NAPLES SUBURBAN, EAST (PROV. NAPOLI)

MONUMENTS

- 2C-1 Ercolano (ruins of ancient Greek and Roman city of Herculaneum).
 2B/C Ercolano, Theater. (Roman).
 4D-3 Pompeii
 c.1M. - Boscoreale (ruins of two Roman villas).
 north of
 4D-3

Excavated area

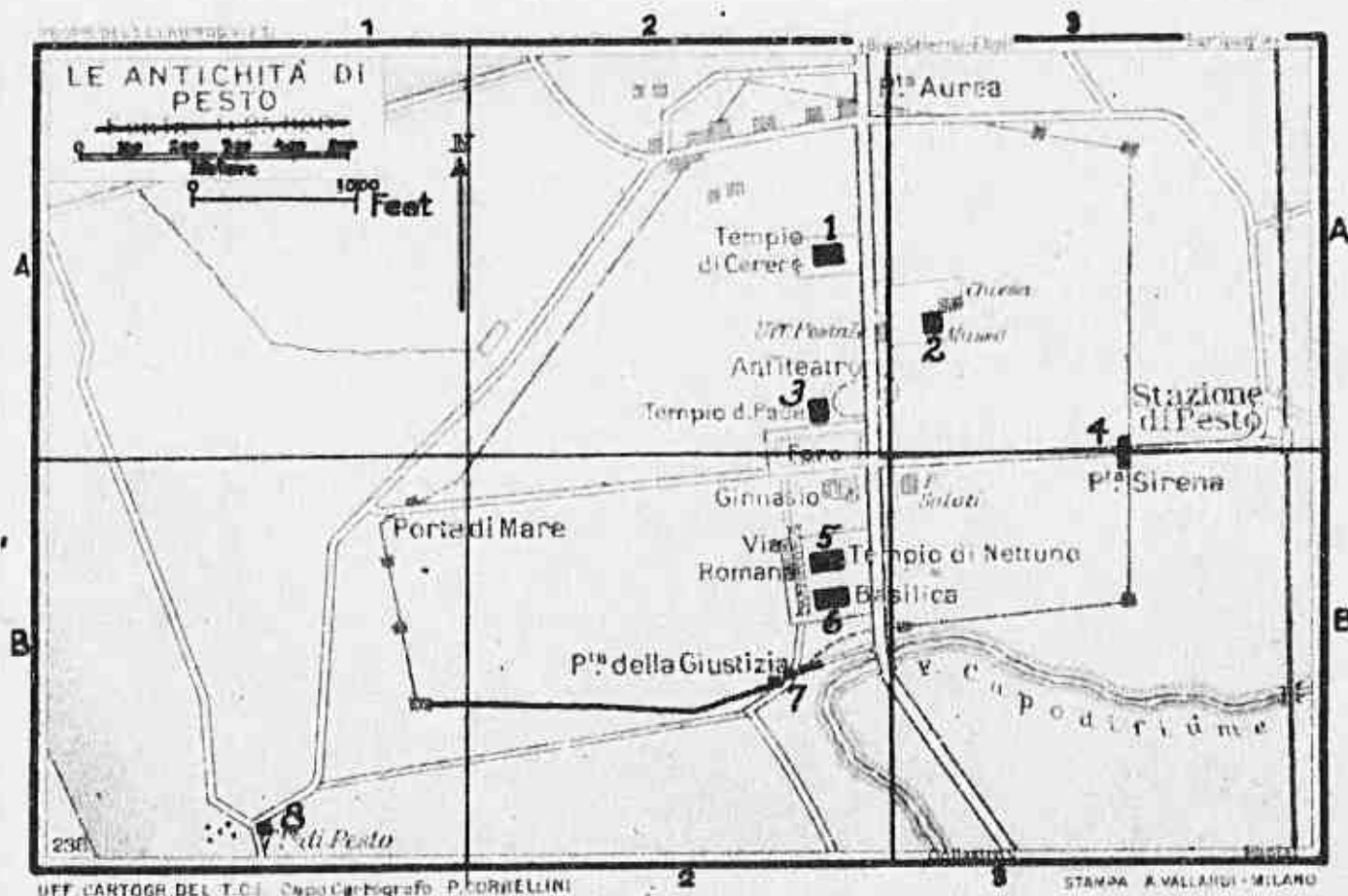
Resina, Corso Ercolano
 Excavated area

Protection
 of Cultural Treasures
 in War Areas

CULTURAL INSTITUTION

- 3B-2 Eremo (Stazione), R. Osservatorio Vesuviano (collection of Vesuvian minerals, instruments, and library of 30,000 volumes).

Mount Vesuvius



PAESTUM (PESTO), ITALY (PROV. SALERNO)

Notable chiefly for the most remarkable group of three early Greek Doric temples (nos. 1, 5, 6) in existence; the first Greek temples to be seen by an American - John Singley Copley in 1776.

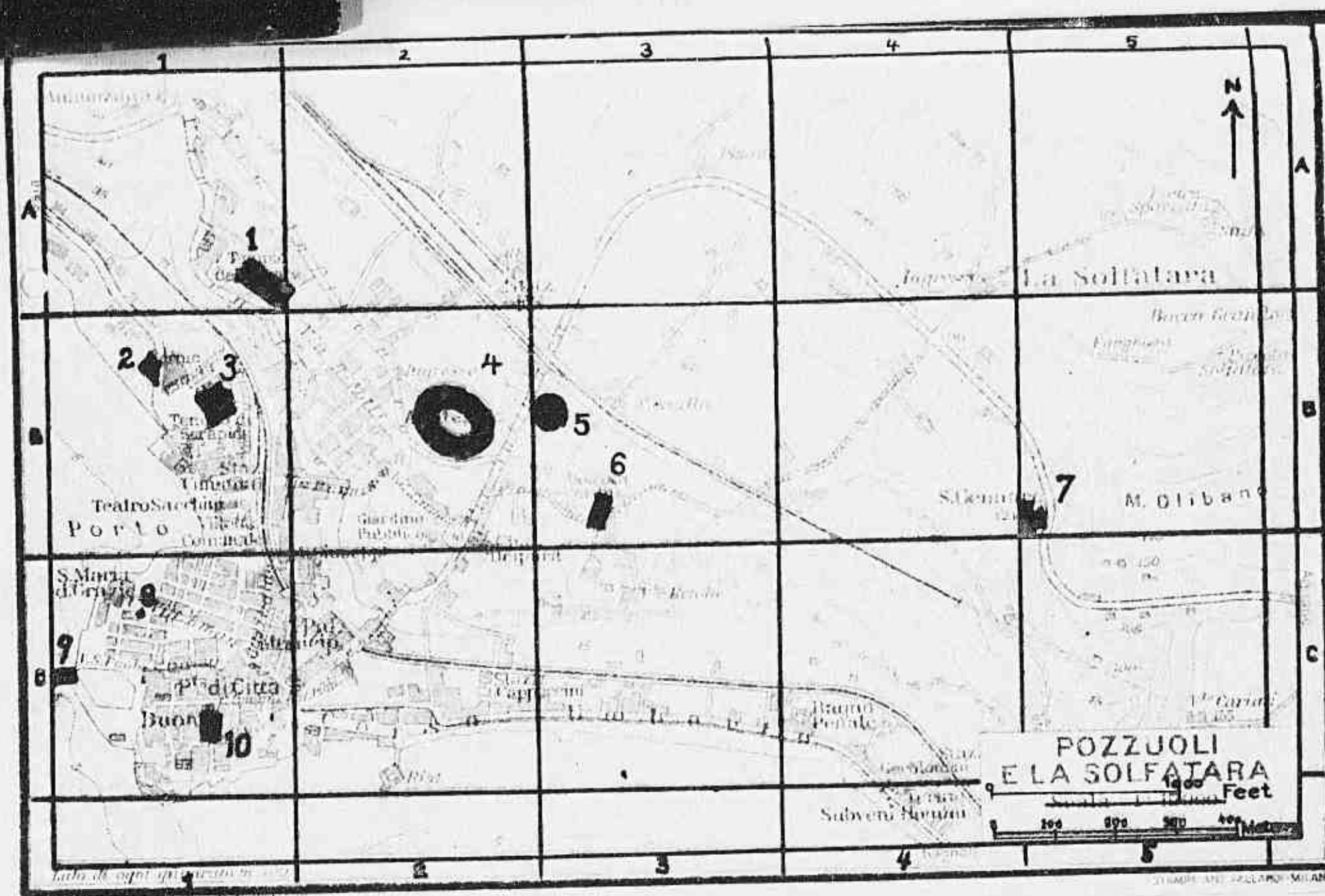
MONUMENTS

- 1B-8 Torre di Pesto (mediaeval watch-tower).
- 2A-1 Tempio di Cerere (or Demeter; erected c. 500 B.C.)
- 2A-3 Tempio di Pace (on Forum; late Hellenistic building partly restored).
- 2B-5 Tempio di Nettuno (or Poseidon; erected c. 460 B.C.; one of best preserved Greek temples in existence, and only one in which two storeys of interior columns are still in place).
- 2B-6 Basilica (really an older temple of Poseidon, erected c. 540 B.C.).
- 2B-7 Porta della Giustizia (south gate of ancient city).
- 3A/B-4 Porta della Sirena (east gate of ancient city).
- Not on map, Santuario di Hera Argiva (excavated since 1934; foundations and marvellous relief sculpture of 550-500 B.C.).

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas

CULTURAL INSTITUTION

- 3A-2 Museum (fragments from temples and excavations).



POZZUOLI, ITALY (Prov. Napoli)

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas

CHURCHES

- 1C-10 *Duomo (San Pròcolo), occupies site of Temple of Augustus; 6 Corinthian columns.
5B-7 Convento dei Cappuccini and Church of S. Gennaro, 1580; miraculous rock stained with blood of S. Gennaro.

Via del Duomo

Environs of La
Solfatara, off
road to Agnano

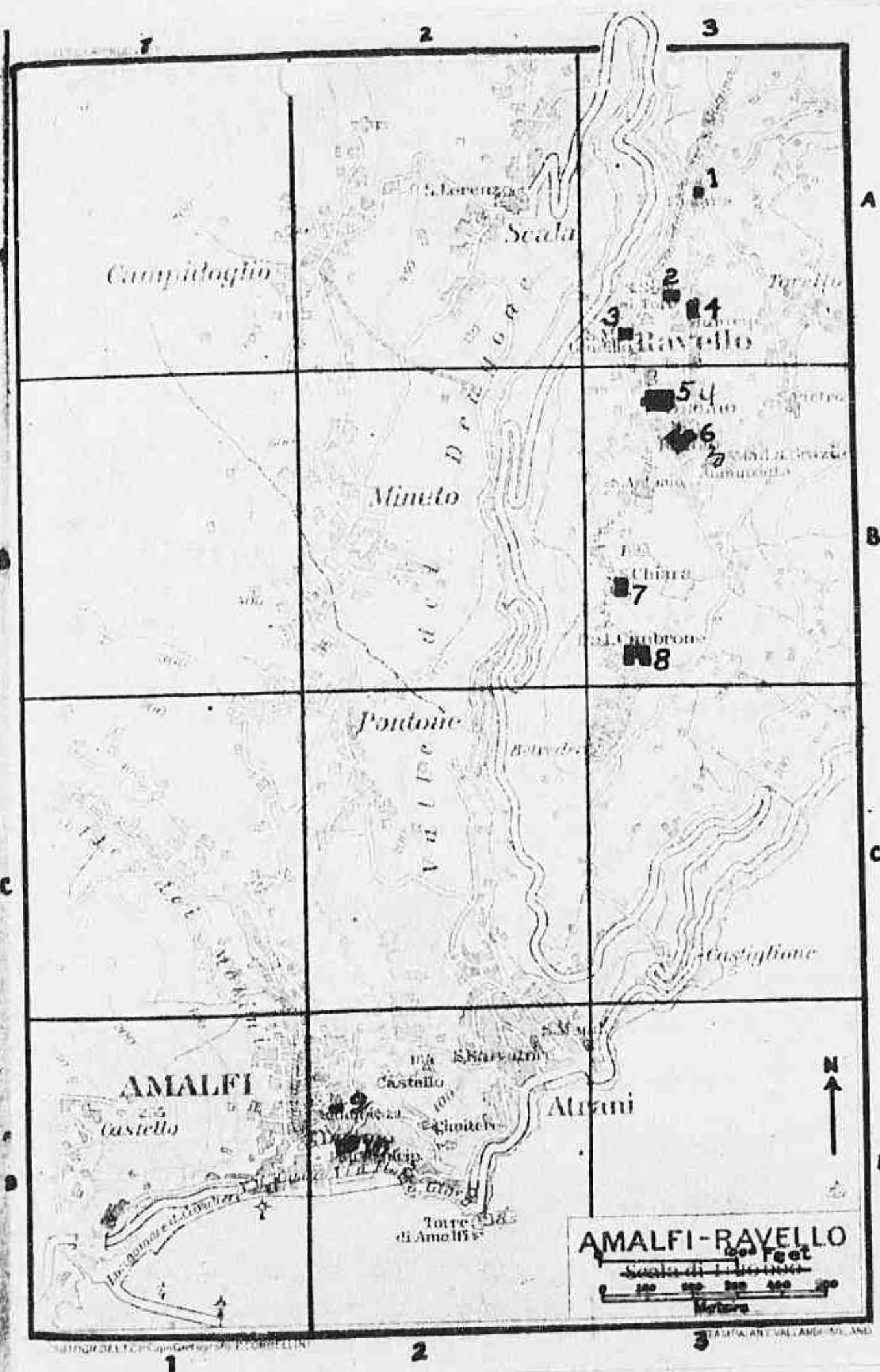
MONUMENTS

- 1A-1 Tempio dell'Onore (ruins)
1B-2 Tempio di Nettunò (really Terme or baths)
1B-3 **Tempio di Serapide (Serapeum), ancient market-hall or perhaps a bath.
2B-4 **Amphitheatre (Anfiteatro Grande) and adjacent Roman ruins
3B-5 Anfiteatro piccolo, Roman ruins
3B-6 Piscina Cardito, ancient reservoir, still in use
1C-8 Statue of Roman senator, Q. Flavius Mavortius Lollianus (head not belonging but antique)
1C-9 Molo romanum (ancient breakwater)

Strada dell'Anfiteatro
Strada dell'Anfiteatro
Via Serapide

Via Anfiteatro
Off Via Solfatara
Off Strada Vecchia
S. Gennaro
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele

Molo del Porto at S.E. end



RAVELLO AND AMALFI,

CHURCHES

RAVELLO

- 3A-2 S. Giovanni del Toro, consecrated mediaeval pulpit, frescoes and st
 3A-3 S. Maria Immacolata (or a Gradillo
 3B-5 ** Duomo (S. Pantaleone), founded 1081786; campanile of 13th century. pulpits of ca.1130 and 1272; sarc S. Pantaleon.
 3B-7 S. Chiara, founded 1333.
 Not shown on plan - S. Francesco, with Go

AMALFI

- 2D-9 S. Maria Addolorata. Ancient Gree
 2D-10** Duomo (S. Andrea), 11th-12th cent Baroque style, 1701-31; campanil bronze doors; mediaeval pulpits; mosaics, frescoes.

PALACES AND HOUSES

RAVELLO

- 3A-4 Casa di Tolla (now Municipio), 1
 3B-6 * Palazzo Rufolo, begun in 11th ce
 3B-8 Palazzo Cimbrone, with tower and from ancient fragments.

MONUMENT

RAVELLO

- 3A-1 Fontana "moresca", 12th century.



RAVELLO AND AMALFI, ITALY (PROV. SALERNO)

CHURCHES

RAVELLO

- 3A-2 S. Giovanni del Toro, consecrated 1069. Roman sarcophagus, Via S. Giovanni del Toro
mediaeval pulpit, frescoes and statue.
- 3A-3 S. Maria Immacolata (or a Gradillo), 12th century. At entrance of city
Piazza del Duomo
- 3B-5 ** Duomo (S. Pantaleone), founded 1086, reconstructed
1786; campanile of 13th century. Bronze portal of 1179;
pulpits of ca. 1130 and 1272; sarcophagi; relic of patron
S. Pantaleon.
- 3B-7 S. Chiara, founded 1333. Strada Vescovado
Via S. Francesco, near
Palazzo Rufolo (3B-6)
- Not shown on plan - S. Francesco, with Gothic atrium and cloister.

AMALFI

- 2D-9 S. Maria Addolorata. Ancient Greek columns from Paestum. North of Piazza del Duomo,
on second street to right
- 2D-10** Duomo (S. Andrea), 11th-12th centuries, reconstructed in Baroque style, 1701-31; campanile ancient, 11th century
bronze doors; mediaeval pulpits; Museum with sarcophagi,
mosaics, frescoes. Via Duomo at Piazza
Repubbliche Marinare

PALACES AND HOUSES

RAVELLO

- 3A-4 Casa di Tolla (now Municipio), 11th century. 2 Via S. Giovanni del Toro
- 3B-6 * Palazzo Rufolo, begun in 11th century. Piazza del Duomo
- 3B-8 Palazzo Cimbrone, with tower and courtyard constructed from ancient fragments. Strada Vescovado

MONUMENT

RAVELLO

- 3A-1 Fontana "moresca", 12th century.

Piazza Fontana

Protection
of Cultural Treasures
in War Areas



SALERNO, SALERNO, ITALY

CHURCH

4B-2** Duomo and Campanile

Via Duomo

PALACE

4B-3 Episcopio (or Vescovado), 12th century room with columns
 from Paestum

Via Roberto Guisardo

MONUMENT

3A-1 Castello di Arechi

On height northwest of
city

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

4B-4 Biblioteca Provinciale, 40,000 volumes, 25 incunabula,
105 manuscripts

Corso Umberto 1

4B-5 R. Sezione di Archivio di Stato

Presumably Palazzo
del Governo, Via Roma
Palazzo del Governo,
Via Roma

4B-5 Museo Provinciale

PERSONNEL (1937-38)

A. Sinno, Director, Biblioteca Provinciale
Professor P.E. Bilotti, Archivist

Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas

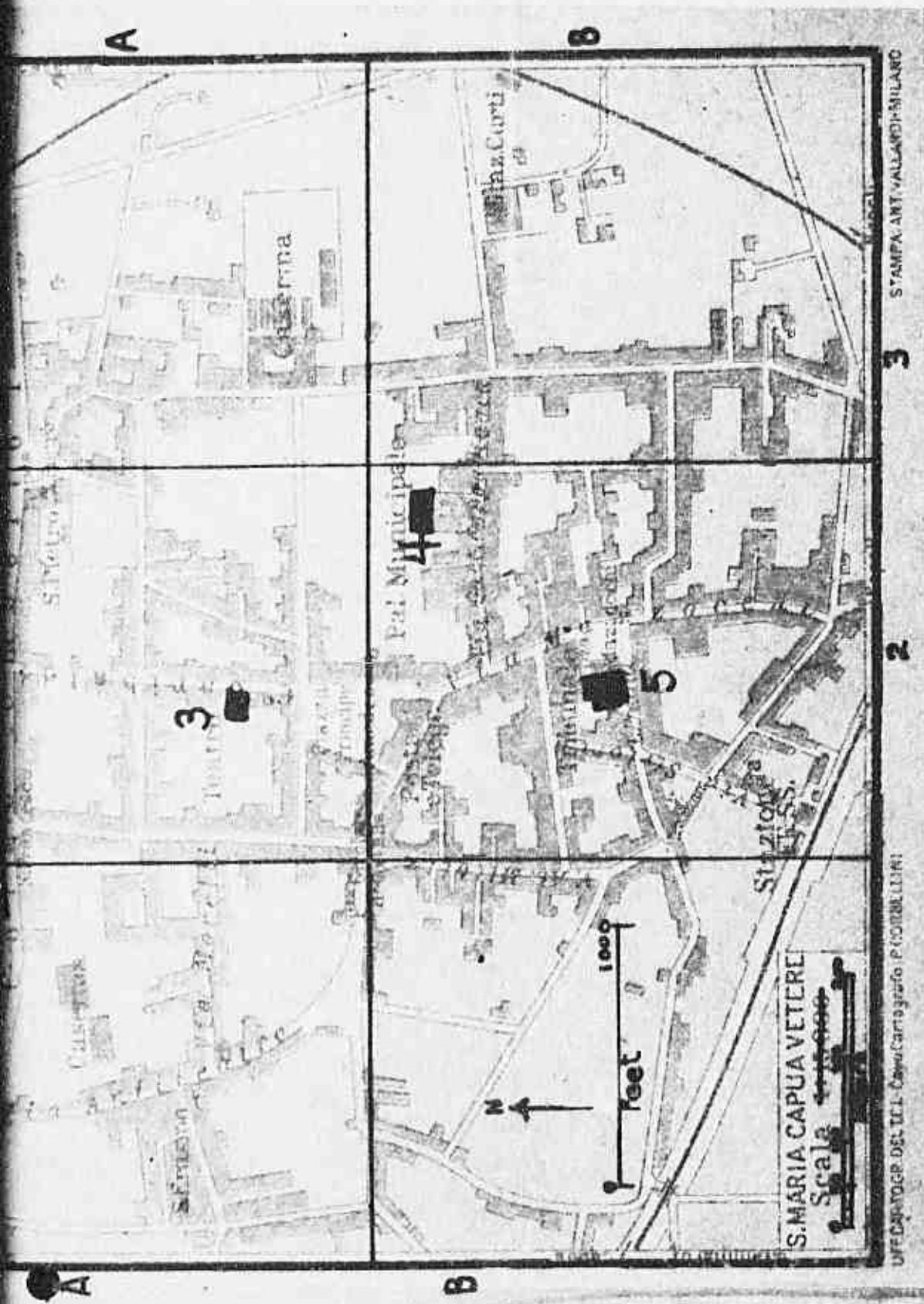


SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE, ITALY (PROV. NAPOLI)

Piazza Mazzocchi

Via Michele Monaco

Via Madonna delle Grazie



CHURCHES

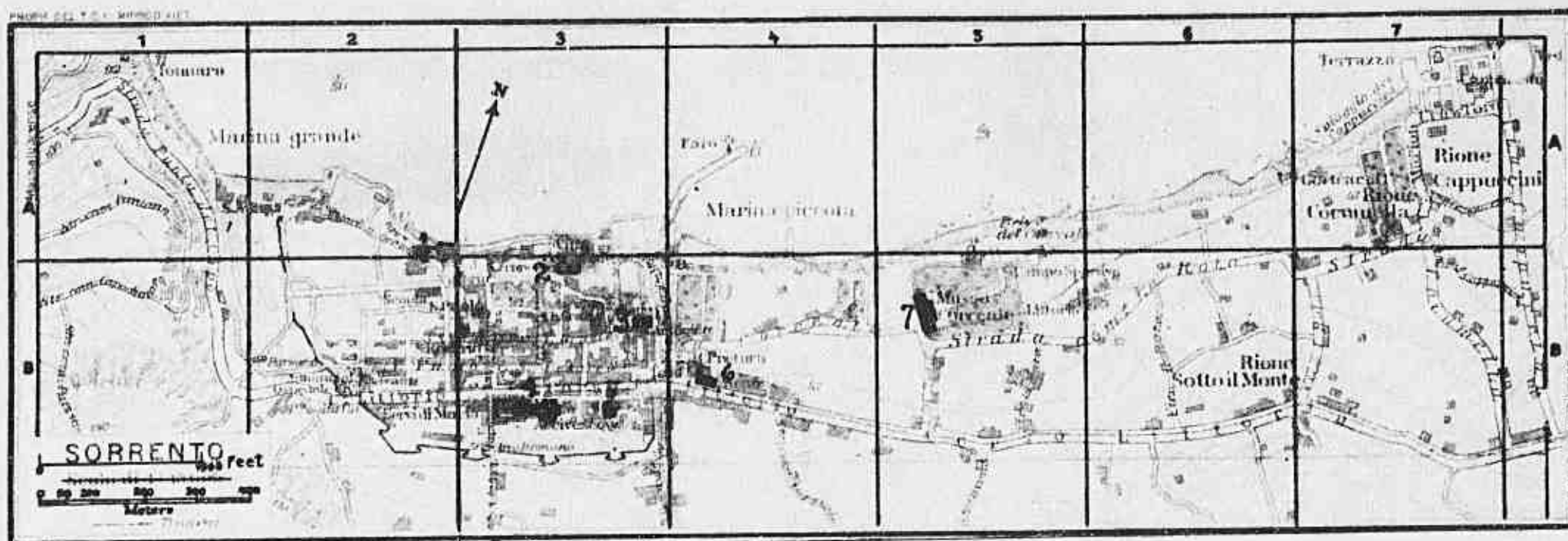
- 2B-5 Duomo (Collegiata di S. Maria), erected ca. 432, restored in 1884. Ancient columns, Renaissance ciborium, decoration, painting. Piazza Mazzocchi
- Not shown on map - S. Prisco; facade of 1763. Cappella di Via Michele Monaco
- Matrona, and mosaics of 5th century A.D.
- Not shown on map - Madonna delle Grazie, modern, incorporating Via Madonna delle Grazie
- apse of old basilica; 13th century fresco in apse.

MONUMENT

- 1A-1 Anfiteatro Campano, one of the largest and most important Roman amphitheaters. Piazza 1° Ottobre 1860
- 1/2A-2 Criptoportico, formerly part of Roman bath. Beneath Carceri, Piazza S. Francesco d'Assisi
- 1-3 Teatro, of time of Augustus. Corso Garibaldi
- Not shown on map - Arco di Adriano, Roman triumphal arch. Corso Umberto I, N.W. of city
- Not shown on map - Mitreo, sanctuary of Mithras, with frescoed ceiling and walls. Vicolo Quartiere off Via Morelli

CULTURAL INSTITUTION

- 2B-4 Museo Civico. Greek and Roman antiquities. Palazzo Municipale, Via Gaetano Cappabianca



SORRENTO, NAPOLI, ITALY

CHURCHES

- 3B-2 S. Francesco d'Assisi and convent
- 3B-3 Basilica di S. Antonino
- 3B-4 Duomo (rebuilt 15th century)
- 4B-6 S. Maria del Carmine

Piazza Francesco Saverio Gargiulo
 Piazza S. Antonino
 Corso Duomo
 Piazza Tasso

CULTURAL INSTITUTION

- bB-7 Museo Correale di Terranova (Villa Correale)

Via Correale

PALACE

- 3B-5 Palazzo Veniero

14 Strada Pieta

MONUMENT

- 2A-1 Roman ruins

Below Piazza della Vittoria
 and the Albergo Sirena

PERSONNEL (1938)

M. Fasulo, Director of the Museo Correale di Terranova

Protection
 of Cultural Treasures
 in War Areas

1715