

Declassified per Executive Order 12958, Section 3.5  
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SHORT LIST

SHORT LIST OF MONUMENTS  
ITALY

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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**SOUTHERN ITALY**

**REGION OF CALABRIA (cont)**  
**Province of Reggio**

**REGGIO DI CALABRIA** - Regia Antiquarium; archaeological section, Greek antiquities; medieval section, medieval antiquities.

**GERACE MARINA** (Lower Gerace), also called Locri, near site of ancient Locri. Museum, Greek antiquities.

**REGION OF CAMPANIA**

**Province of Avellino**

**MONTIVERGINE** (8 miles from Avellino)

Convent of Montovergine (Mt. of the Virgin), famous pilgrimage center. Festivals, Whitsuntide (7th Sunday after Easter); September 7-8th.

**Province of Benevento**

**BENEVENTO**

Arco di Traiano (Arch of Trajan) also called Port' Aurea, Roman triumphal arch. Cattedrale; famous bronze doors, 13th century; treasury; Biblioteca Capitolare (Cathedral Library), over 40 manuscripts, 9th to 13th century.

**GIUDANO MUTHI** - San Nicola (Church of St. Nicholas); silver reliquary, XIV century, containing part of crown of thorns.

**PISCOLANAZZA** - San Salvatore (Church of the Holy Savior) containing the body of the martyr St. Reparata, much revered.

**TRIESTE** - Well-preserved walls of the ancient town of Telesia, with city gates.

**Province of Naples**

**NAPOLI (Naples)**  
**Churches**

Cattedrale, dedicated to San Gennaro (St. Januarius), patron saint of Naples. In the Chapel of San Gennaro and in the treasury two small vessels containing the Saint's blood. On the first Saturday in May at the Church of Santa Chiara, and on September 12th and December 16th at the Cathedral, ceremonies take place at which the blood liquifies, attracting enormous crowds.

Santa Chiara (St. Clara); XIV century tomb. First Saturday in May, liquification of the blood of St. Januarius (see above under Cattedrale).

Santa Maria del Carmine (Carmelite Church of St. Mary); miraculous statue of the Virgin on the high altar.

Catcombe di San Gennaro (Via San Gennaro dei Poveri).

Monastero di San Martino (Monastery of St. Martin) with church, sacristy and museum. Baroque paintings.

Museo Nazionale; contains most of the objects found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most important museum of classical antiquities in the world.

**Libraries**

All libraries mostly connected with learned and ecclesiastical institutions.

Most important are:

Regia Università degli Studi (University) with Biblioteca Universitaria; 610,000 books, 117 manuscripts, engravings, early printed books, early editions, illustrated books on Dante. National property.

Biblioteca Nazionale (National Library); 1,270,000 books, 10,647 manuscripts, 4,800 engravings.

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**SOUTHERN ITALY**

**REGION OF CAMPANIA (cont)**

**Province of Naples (Cont)**

**BADOLI** - Piscina Mirabile, largest and best preserved Roman water reservoir, built for the Roman fleet stationed in Misenum.

**CAPRI** (Island of). Near town of Capri, at Belvedere di Tragara: Villa of the Roman Emperor Tiberius.

**CAPRI** - Museo Provinciale Campano in Palazzo Antignone (Provincial Museum of Campania): important Roman and later sculpture.

**CASERTA** - Palazzo Reale (Royal Palace) and gardens.

**CUMA** -  
(Walls of the citadel of ancient Cumae (Greek and Roman city).  
Grotto of the Sibyl and Temple of Apollo.

**HERCULANO**  
Ancient Herculaneum, buried by the same eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D. that buried Pompeii; partly excavated.  
In the village of Resina above excavations, ancient theater of Herculaneum.

**MARCHESE** - Villa Pausilypon, or di Vedius Pollio, Roman, with ancient theater.

**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.

**PORTUOLI** - Two Roman amphitheaters; so-called Tempio di Serapide.

**SANT' ANGELO in FORMIS** - Basilica di Sant' Angelo in Formis; important medieval frescoes.

**SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE**  
Amfiteatro Campano, one of the most important Roman amphitheaters.  
Mithraeum, sanctuary of Mithras, in the Viscolo Quartiere.

**SSSA AURUNCA** - Ponte degli Aurunci (called also Ponte Mammia), Roman bridge.

**Province of Salerno**

**SALERNO** - Duomo, San Matteo (St. Matthew) 11th century; mosaics, tombs, pulpits, ivories.  
Archivio Arcivescovile (Archiepiscopal Archives), ancient charters; Biblioteca Capitolare (Cathedral Library), early manuscripts including Euclid Roll, 13th cent.  
Festival, eve and day of St. Matthew, Sept. 20-21.

**ANALFI** - Duomo, Sant' Andrea (St. Andrew), 11th century; bronze doors; crypt with body of Saint. Festival November 20.

**ATHANI** - San Salvatore (St. Savior), with bronze doors, 11th century.

**CAVA DEI TIRRENI** - Biblioteca della Badia della Santissima Trinità (Library of the Abbey of the Most Holy Trinity); 40,000 books, 800 manuscripts, 15,000 early charters. National property administered by the Benedictine monks.

**PIEDOLA** - Certosa di San Lorenzo (Carthusian Monastery of St. Lawrence), national monument.

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**SOUTHERN ITALY**

**REGION OF CAMPANIA (cont)**  
**Province of Salerno (cont)**

**PARISTUM** -- Greek temples (among most important monuments of Italy): 1) The Basilica.  
2) Tempio di Nettuno (Temple of Neptune); 3) Tempio di Cerere (Temple of Ceres).  
Original Greek town walls, Roman theatre, forum, amphitheater; small museum with the finds from the temple of Hera at the mouth of the River Sele.

**SAVELLO** -- Duomo, San Pantaleone; famous bronze doors, fine pulpit. Festival at which the Saint's blood liquifies, July 17.

**CENTRAL ITALY**  
**LATIS (LATIUM)**

**Province of Rome**

**ROME** -- (Note: The monuments, libraries, etc of the Vatican City are excluded from the following lists, as the Papacy is a neutral power. Since, however, they are so intimately connected with Rome, they are given a separate list at the end.)

**Ancient Buildings and Monuments**

- I. **Forum Romanum** (literally, Roman Market-Place), including Museo del Foro (Museum of the Forum). Area of excavations still in progress. Center of public life and administration of justice in ancient Rome.
- II. **Buildings on the Palatine Hill**. Excavations still in progress. The cradle of Rome, and site of the palaces of ancient Imperial Rome.
- III. **Fori Imperiali**; the Fora (business and judicial centres) built by Caesar and Augustus, Nerva and Trajan, with the Mercati di Trajano (market of Trajan). Basilica of Constantine and ancient street behind it. Colosseum. The monumental Amphitheatre of Flavianus. Area of excavations connected by Via dell' Impero.
- Domus Aurea** (The Golden House of the Emperor Nero).
- IV. **Region of Monte Celio** (Caelian hill)
  - (a) **Passeggiata Archeologica** (Archeological walk), so called on account of the numerous ruins. Terme (Baths) di Caracalla, the most imposing structure of its kind in Italy; Tomba degli Scipioni (Cemetery of the Scipios).
  - (b) **Via Appia** outside the city; Catacombe of San Callisto (St. Callistus); Catacombe of San Proterato on Via Appia Pigratelli with important museum (early Christian antiquities); Tomb of Caecilia Metella.
  - (c) **The Via Latina** in and near Rome; Tomba of the Pancrasii and Valerii.
- V. **Between the Lateran, the Colosseum, and Porta Maggiore** (the Great Gate); Porta Maggiore and Tomb of the baker Sarysaces; Basilica of Porta Maggiore (Via Prenestina 7); so called Tempio di Minerva Medica.
- VI. **The Regulline Hill** to the Church of San Lorenzo fuori le Mura; Porta Tiburtina; Ponte Laceno (Roman bridge) and tomb of the Plautii.
- VII. **Between the Piazza Venezia and Castro Pretorio**.  
Basilica of Servilius near the station (best preserved fragments) below.  
Terme di Diocleziano (Baths of Diocletian) -- see Museo Nazionale delle Terme.
- VIII. **Corso Umberto I and Via Flaminia**; Temple of Hadrian in Piazza di Pietra; Ponte Milvio (or Malle).
- IX. **Between Corso Umberto I, Corso Vittorio Emanuele and the Tiber**.  
Pantheon (the only completely preserved Roman Building in the city); Ara Pacis (Altar of Peace, reconstructed), near Mausoleum of Augustus.
- X. **Between Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Palatine Hill, and Tiber**.  
Theater of Marcellus; three temples of Foro Quiritario (the vegetable market of ancient Rome); so called Temple of Fortuna, in the Forum Boarium; so-called Temple of Vesta, in the Forum Boarium; Arco degli Argentarii (Arch of the Bankers); Ponte Fabricia and Ponte Cestio (Roman bridges to the Isola Tiberina, in the Tiber).



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CENTRAL ITALY

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Lazio (Latium) (cont)  
Province of Rome (cont)

Rome (cont)

Ancient Buildings and Monuments (cont)

- XI. Aventine Hill and Monte Testaccio
- Porta San Paolo and the Pyramid (tomb) of Cestius
- XII. Districts of Borgo and Prati di Castello
- Castel Sant' Angelo (Mausoleum of the Roman Emperor Hadrian)

Medieval and Later Monuments

- Piazza del Campidoglio (Square of the Capitol), designed by Michelangelo;
- Roman equestrian statue by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.
- Piazza Navona, formerly the Stadium of Domitian. Contains church of Sant' Agnese, Palazzo Pamphili, and fountains by Bernini.
- Piazza del Popolo. Obelisk and Baroque Churches.
- Piazza di San Pietro (Square of St. Peter's), seventeenth century colonnades designed by Bernini, fountains, and obelisk.
- Piazza Venezia, with Palazzo Venezia and National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II, with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Churches: These are too numerous for even the more important all to be listed. Below are given notable examples of three groups: (1) Early Christian and Medieval; (2) Renaissance and Baroque; (3) of special religious significance.

Early Christian and Medieval

- Santa Cecilia in Trastevere; 9th century mosaics
- San Clemente; medieval mosaics and frescoes; ruins of Mithraeum (Sanctuary of Mithras)
- Santa Maria Antiqua; frescoes of 7th and following centuries
- Santa Sabina; Early Christian mosaics, 5th century wooden doors

Renaissance and Baroque

- Sant' Andrea al Quirinale; by Bernini.
- San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane (at the Four Fountains); by Borromini.
- di Gesù; principal church of the Jesuits, 16th century, by Vignola and Giacomo della Porta.
- Santa Maria della Pace; cloisters, frescoes by Raphael.
- Santa Maria della Vittoria, 17th century, by Maderna; famous sculpture by Bernini.

Patriarchal Basilicas, much visited by pilgrims

- Santa Croce in Gerusalemme
- San Giovanni in Laterano; founded by Constantine the Great, present building 17th century.
- San Lorenzo fuori le Mura
- Santa Maria Maggiore; founded 4th century; early Christian mosaics.
- San Paolo fuori le Mura; founded 4th cent.; 5th cent. mosaics; important sculpture.
- San Sebastiano (at the Catacombs of St. Sebastiano)
- (The seventh basilica is St. Peter's in the Vatican).

Palazzi: The following are some of the more important.

- Barberini; 17th century, by Maderna, Bernini, and Borromini; paintings collection (in part dispersed).
- della Cancelleria, late 15th century, probably by A. di San Gallo.
- Colonna; collection of paintings, 15th-16th centuries.
- dai Conservatori; built from plans of Michelangelo.
- Corelli; 17th century; contains National Gallery of paintings and sculpture.
- Doria; important collection of paintings.

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CENTRAL ITALY--Lazio (Latium)

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Province of Rome (cont)

Rome (cont)

Palazzi (cont)

- Farnese; 16th cent., by A. di San Gallo and Michelangelo. Frescoes by Annibale Carracci. Former French Embassy, and Ecole Française de Rome (French school in Rome).
- del Laterano, 16th century. Belongs to Pope. Famous collection of antique sculpture and early Christian art.
- del Quirinale, 16th century; residence of King of Italy.
- Venezia, with museum of medieval and Renaissance art, and library of Reale Istituto d'Archologia e Storia de l'Arte.
- Villa Farnesina; 16th century, by S. Peruzzi and Raphael. Frescoes by Raphael.
- Villa di Pope Giulio (Villa Giulia), 16th century, by Vignola for Pope Julius III. Decorated by Taddeo Zuccaro. Museum of Antiquities.

Museums and Picture Galleries

Public collections:

- Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Antica (in Palazzo Corsini). Renaissance and Baroque paintings; drawings and engravings.
- Museo e Galleria Borghese (in the Villa Borghese); antiquities, Renaissance and Baroque painting and sculpture.
- Museo Capitolino (Capitoline Museum). Municipal collection of ancient sculpture.
- Museo Lateranense in the Lateran Palace (ancient and early Christian art).
- Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia; most important collection of Etruscan art in Rome.
- Museo Nazionale delle Terme (one of the most important collections of antiquities in the world) within ruins of the Terme di Diocleziano (Baths of Diocletian).
- Museo del Palazzo dei Conservatori. Ancient sculpture; Renaissance and Baroque paintings.
- Museo Proletario ed Etnografico L. Figini in the Collegio Romano.
- Private collections (see also under Palazzi):
- Galleria Doria-Pamphili in the Palazzo Doria; paintings, some antiquities.
- Museo di Villa Albani in the Villa Albani (ancient sculpture).

Libraries:

136 officially registered public libraries, connected with educational, cultural, governmental, academic and ecclesiastical institutions. A descriptive list is in the Guide-annuaire des Bibliothèques de Rome (Dutch Historical Institute of Rome, 1958). Especially notable are:-

- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II; 300,000 books, 5,374 mss., 14,063 autographs. Incorporates library of the Jesuit "Collegio Romano" and 43 libraries of Roman monasteries and convents. Books on Rome; Arab, Chinese and Japanese collections, incunabula, engravings, documents. Complete depository of Italian books since 1872. National property.
- Biblioteca Comneniana; 220,000 books, 2,000 engravings, 5,021 mss. Medieval and Renaissance mss.; incunabula, music, classic authors, Polish books, works on archaeology. National property.
- Biblioteca Universitaria Alessandrina. 280,000 bks., 356 mss. Complete depository of books printed in the Pontifical State from 1515 to 1870. Incunabula, Italian literature of the Renaissance, classical authors; more than 60,000 dissertations. National property.
- Biblioteca, Museo ed Archivio del Risorgimento. ca. 200,000 books, 2,314 mss., 55,000 autographs and documents, 26,000 engravings and photographs, 17,500 drawings. Devoted to the history of the Italian wars of independence and to contemporary history. National property.
- Biblioteca Musicale di Santa Cecilia. 180,000 bks., 6,000 mss. Outstanding musical library, with valuable manuscripts, rare old music books, scores, librettos, and autographs of musicians. National property.

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CENTRAL ITALY -- LATIO (LATIUM)

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Province of Rome (Cont)

ROME (cont)

Libraries (cont)

Biblioteca Apostolica. 40,000 bks., 341 mss. One of the largest libraries in Europe of old and valuable medieval books. National property.

Biblioteca dell' Istituto Internazionale di Agricoltura. 270,000 bks., 3,366 periodicals, 1 ms., 35 incunabula. Large collections of books on botany, agriculture, early editions, Chinese books. International property.

Citta del Vaticano (Vatican City)

San Pietro in Vaticano (St. Peter's): Founded by Emperor Constantine, over grave of St. Peter. Present church designed by Michelangelo, Maderna and Bernini. The largest, and most famous Christian Church. Beneath, Sacre Grotte Vaticane (Crypts) burial place of popes and nobles. Nearby, Museo Patrio, with antiquities and objects relating to St. Peter.

Palazzo Vaticano (The Vatican). Residence of the Pope, and centre of Papal Administration. Present buildings date from 16th century, with 16th to 18th century additions. World famous art: Appartamento Borgia, decorated by Pinturicchio; Stance and Loggia, decorated by Raphael and assistants; Chapel of Nicholas V, decorated by Fra Angelico; Sixtine Chapel, with frescoes by leading 16th century painters, ceiling and Last Judgment by Michelangelo.

Museums and Picture Galleries. These include: Museo Egiziano (Egyptian Museum); Museo Pio-Clementino, Greek and Roman sculpture, mosaics etc; Museo Chiaramonti, Greek and Roman sculpture; Museo Etrusco (Etruscan Museum); Picture Gallery, medieval, renaissance and baroque.

Libraries

Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana. 400,000 books; 80,000 mss.; 8,000 engravings. One of the oldest and most famous libraries.

Archivio della Basilica di San Pietro. Many early mss., among them the famous Codex of Hilary, dated A.D. 309-10.

Province of Rome -- Small Towns

CASTEL GANDOLFO - Palazzo Papale (Papal Summer Palace), by Maderna (1629). In garden, remains of the villa of Domitian.

CERVETERI - Large Etruscan cemetery, with streets between the tombs.

CIVITAVECCHIA - Terme Taurine (Baths of Trajan).

FRASCATI

Remains of ancient Tusculum above Frascati: Amphitheater, so called villa of Cicero, forum and theater, Roman cistern.

Historic villas of the XVI and XVII centuries, with parks and gardens; e.g. Villa Aldobrandini, 1550-1600.

SCOTTAPETRATA - Abbey, founded 1004; fortified by Pope Julius II, 1484. Church, mosaics and frescoes; library - 12,000 books, 369 mss. Famous collections of early Greek mss.; books on Byzantine music and liturgy. National property.

NEMI - Museum with two "ships" of the Emperor Caligula recovered from the Lake of Nemi.

COSTA ANTICA (part of ancient Rome)

Excavations of Roman city; ancient cemetery of Isola Sacra.



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CENTRAL ITALY -- LAZIO (LATIUM)

Province of Rome -- Small Towns (cont)

**PALASTINA**

Temple of Fortuna Primigenia; ruins extending over much of the city.  
Palazzo Boronale dei Barberini, 1400, containing Museo "renestino-Barberiniano," with Etruscan collections, and famous mosaic with scenes in Nile valley.

PRIMA PORTA (on Via Flaminia) - Villa of Livia, wife of Augustus, with famous wall painting.

REGGI - Walls of large polygonal blocks, with gates.  
Citadel of ancient Signia.

SUBIACO - Monastery of Santa Scolastica founded by St. Benedict in the VI century.  
Three monasteries and a church. Romanesque buildings and mosaics; objects from the Villa of Nero; library (Biblioteca del Abbatia e del Monasterio di Santa Scolastica) 8,000 books, over 400 manuscripts including 21 illuminated manuscripts; valuable palimpsest.

**TIVOLI**

So-called Temple of the Sibyl, and rectangular temple nearby.  
Temple of Marcus Victor, so-called Villa of Maecenas  
Villa d'Este, XVI century palace, gardens, and fountains.  
Ruins: Villa of Hadrian, the most imposing villa built by a Roman Emperor.

TUSCULO (Tusculum) - see Frascati, above.

VEIO - Partially excavated: Temple of Apollo; Roman street; "Porta Sola"; Tomb Campana;  
Wall of citadel (called Pons d'Armi).

Province of Frosinone

ALATHI - Walls of large stone blocks (most important example of the type).

ANAGNI - Duomo (Cathedral), founded 11th cent., rebuilt 14th, mosaics; treasury.  
Museum. Cathedral Library and Archives, manuscripts and charters, many Papal.

ARFINO - Citadel of Ancient Arpinum with imposing walls and gate.

**CASSINO (Montecassino) - Roman Theater.**

Abbey of Monte Cassino, founded by St. Benedict in 529 A.D. Church (17th-18th cent), 11th cent. bronze door; monastic buildings; picture gallery; one of the greatest monastic libraries, 20,000 books, 1,000 manuscripts (including the 6th cent. "Ambrosian"), rich collection of charters and autographs.  
National property administered by the monks of the Abbey.

PIRENTINO - Porta Sanguiaria, pre-Roman.

Province of Littoria

CORI - Temple of Marcus and its altar (partly incorporated in Church of San Pietro).

FORMIA - Remains of Roman villa, supposed to have belonged to Cicero, in Villa Albino.

GASTA - Duomo. Easter candlestick (c.1200); banner of Don John of Austria. In Archivio del Duomo, 2 Exulted Rolls, 11th-15th cent.  
Near the City: Tomb of Munatius Plancus (called Torre d'Orlando).



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CENTRAL ITALY -- LAZIO (LATIUM)

Province of Littoria (cont)

NINFA - Ruins of mediæval city, mainly 12-13th century, with castle of the Caetani, two churches and monastery.

NORMA - Ruins of ancient Norma, including citadel, walls, two temples, aqueduct.

PRIVERNO (formerly Piperno) - Abazia di Fossanova, 13th-13th century with cloisters and monastic buildings, where Thomas Aquinas died, 1274.

TERRACINA

Forum (Piazza del Municipio), with inscribed pavement and cathedral (13th cent.) incorporating temple.

Temple of Jupiter Anxur, chief sanctuary of Terracina.

Province of Viterbo

VITERBO

Chiesa di Santissima Trinità and adjacent cloister.

Palazzo Papale, with Loggia, scene of 3 papal elections, 13th century.

Piazza San Pellegrino with mediæval houses including Casa Piccola, Palazzo degli Alessandri; adjacent, San Pellegrino quarter with many mediæval houses.

Museo Civico (in old monastic church of S. Maria della Verità); antiquities; paintings by Lorenzo de Viterbo.

BOLSENA - Chiesa di Santa Cristina (11th-13th cent.); renaissance sculpture, museum with Etruscan monuments; catacombs of S. Cristina and her tomb. Scene of the Miracle of Bolsena in 1268 (appearance of blood on the host) which led to institution of festival of Corpus Christi.

PALERMI (Pallari, Paleria) - Walls of Roman city of Paleria, with well preserved wall.

MONTALTO DI CASTRO

Environ: Remains of Etruscan city of Vulci; walls, temple, bath, tombs.

TARQUINIA (Corneto) - Palazzo Vitelleschi (13th-13th cent), with Museo Nazionale Tarquiniese, important Etruscan collection.

Environ: Etruscan cemetery, with painted tombs.

TOSCANA (formerly Toscana)

Chiesa di S. Pietro (VIII-XII centuries); choir screen, 11th century frescoes.

VITERBIA

Environ: Etruscan necropolis of Cerveteri.

CENTRAL ITALY -- LA MARCHE (THE MARCHES)

Province of Ancona

ANCONA -

Triumphal Roman arch, erected 118 A.D.

Duomo (San Giacomo); porch; choirscreen; museum; treasury; archives.

San Domenico; facade; paintings (especially Titian).

Santa Maria della Piazza; mosaics, paintings.

Palazzo Anagni or della Prefettura.

Museo Archeologico; Etruscan and Roman antiquities.

Museo Nazionale; antiquities, pictures.

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CENTRAL ITALY -- LE MARCHE (THE MARCHES)

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Province of Ancona (cont.)

IRSI - Palazzo del Governo, with Pinacoteca; paintings, sculpture and antiquities.

LORETO

Casa Santa (very sacred shrine and important artistic monument); shrine of the Virgin's house; treasury. Pilgrimages on all festivals of Virgin, especially September 8.

Palazzo Apostolico, with museum; paintings, tapestries, ceramics.

Province of Ascoli Piceno

ASCOLI PICENO

Duomo (Sant' Eudis); main altar, choir stalls, bishop's throne, altarpiece (Crivelli); treasury. Baptistery (12th cent), font.

San Francesco.

Palazzo Comunale with Pinacoteca and Museo Civico; prehistoric and Roman antiquities, wrought iron, vestments.

Province of Macerata

MACERATA - Pinacoteca; paintings, ceramics; Biblioteca Comunale; 117,000 books, 809 manuscripts; material dealing with Dante and civil and ecclesiastical history of the region.

MACERATA - Duomo (San Flaviano); treasury.

Palazzo Leopardi (home of the great Italian poet) with his private library, 25,000 books; autographs and documents.

Province of Pesaro and Urbino

PESARO - Palazzo Ducale; ceilings. Pinacoteca and museum of ceramics.

Museo (Riveriano); prehistoric and Roman antiquities, medieval and Renaissance sculpture, paintings and ceramics; library; 75,000 books, 200 manuscripts (15 illuminated). Property of private association.

Environ: Villa Imperiale; frescoes, courts, gardens.

URBINO - San Domenico; portal with terra cotta relief.

Palazzo Ducale; outstanding for its decorative sculptures, ceilings, inlaid wood and important museum (Galleria Nazionale delle Marche).

FANO (site of the Roman Fannus Fortunae)

Triumphal arch of Augustus, erected A.D. 9.

Palazzo Malatestiano, with museum and Pinacoteca.

TOGGIANA (TODGANY)

Province of Arezzo

AREZZO - Duomo; sculpture, especially richly decorated tombs.

Pieve (parish church) di Santa Maria in Gredi; altarpiece by Lorenzetti.

San Francesco; famous frescoes by Piero della Francesca.

Museo; prehistoric, Etruscan and Roman (Aretine pottery) collections; paintings; library with early manuscripts.

CORTONA

Duomo (Santa Maria); Roman sarcophagus; paintings; vestments.

Battistero (Chiesa del Gesù); paintings by Fra Angelico.

San Domenico; paintings by Angelico, Sassetti, Signorelli.