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*The committee wishes to thank Mr. Edward Hutton for placing his knowledge of Italy and her works of art at its disposal in reading the proofs.*

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# WORKS OF ART IN ITALY

## Losses and Survivals in the War

### PART II—NORTH OF BOLOGNA

together with  
Regional Summaries  
and a  
Supplement to Part I

COMPILED FROM WAR OFFICE REPORTS BY  
THE BRITISH COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION  
AND RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART,  
ARCHIVES, AND OTHER MATERIAL  
IN ENEMY HANDS



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## CAMPANIA

This region took the first shock of pitched battles on the Italian mainland when the Fifth Army poured on to the beaches from Salerno to Paestum on September 9th, 1943. The issue hung in the balance for some days at Salerno and in the mountain passes leading inland. Destruction was concentrated in the centre of the landing-area, devastating Battipaglia and even Eboli, but on the flanks both Paestum, with its splendid Greek Temples, and the northern part of Salerno, with its venerable Cathedral, escaped without serious damage. The picturesque towns along the Amalfi coast were fortunately just outside the battle ground and escaped all harm.

After intense and bitter fighting, the break-through came. Fortunately the battle swept on around the north side of Vesuvius, by-passing both Herculaneum and Pompeii. On September 30th, three weeks after the initial assault on the beaches, lightly damaged Avellino fell, and the next day the Allies entered Naples. The city had suffered heavy and repeated bombardment from the air. Street fighting surged through the town for three days, and before retreating the enemy planted delayed-action bombs. The outstanding disaster in the town was the destruction by fire of the great church of Santa Chiara, and the wanton destruction by the Germans of the incalculably valuable historical documents of the State Archives.

From blasted and liberated Naples the battle surged on northwards. Benevento, its Cathedral and the entire lower city between the Cathedral and the Ponte Vanvitelli, a mass of ruins, fell on October 2nd; Aversa was ours on October 5th, and two days later Capua fell. By October 11th the line ran from Castel Volturno and the sea on the left to Pontelandolfo in the mountains on the right; and on the night of October 12th-13th the strongly contested crossing of the Volturno was made successfully.

After this began the slow grind through the rough mountains of Naples Province, bringing damage to such hitherto quiet Campanian towns as Teano, Mignano and Sessa Aurunca. On the banks of the Garigliano and the Rapido, at the very boundary of Campania and Lazio, the forward movement stopped, and the armies settled down to the long winter before the defences of Cassino.

### ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Although the Antiquities of Campania suffered more than those of any other region, we are fortunate in their not having sustained heavier losses.

Immediately on the right flank of the bitterly contested Salerno landings lay Paestum, and well within the Allied beach-head, the recently excavated Greek Temples at the mouth of the Sele with their magnificent archaic metopes. Neither of these suffered any significant damage. Herculaneum sustained only blast damage. Of all the classical sites in the Campi Flegrei, only the tunnel cut by Agrippa from Lake Avernus to Cuma was damaged. This was used as an Italian ammunition dump, and was blown-up and almost totally destroyed by the retreating Germans. Otherwise Cuma, Pozzuoli and Baia are intact, as is the amphitheatre at Santa Maria Capua Vetere. The Roman bridge at Capua was totally destroyed and that at Benevento was damaged, as were several lesser bridges on the Via Appia near Benevento.

At Pompeii, damage from the 136 bombs which fell within the excavated area was widespread. The bombs were, however, of a light calibre and the total of significant destruction is limited. The effect on the general appearance of the ruins, after clearance and consolidation, is almost negligible.

An interesting by-product of the war was the discovery, while bulldozing for gravel on an aerodrome near Paestum, of a prehistoric (probably neolithic) cemetery, consisting of small oval chambers with vertical shafts and containing inhumation-burials. Another discovery was the considerable remains of first-century masonry within the core of the destroyed Ponte Serratella on the Via Appia near Benevento.

A number of museums and archaeological collections were damaged or suffered loss. The National Museum at Naples is untouched, but the Antiquarium at Pompeii and the Museo Campano at Capua suffered direct hits.

Details of damage are as follows:—

#### BENEVENTO

The ARCH OF TRAJAN sustained negligible splinter-damage.

The ROMAN BRIDGE was bombed and partially blown-up, but can be repaired.

The DOMITIANIC OBELISK was heavily pitted.

#### CANCELLO (Napoli)

VILLA SPINELLI. This was a private collection, derived mainly from the necropolis of Suessola and was deliberately rifled by German officers. Coins and important gold jewellery were stolen.

#### CAPUA (Caserta)

The ROMAN BRIDGE was totally destroyed without notable damage to the important mediaeval outworks built by Frederic II and recently restored.

MUSEO PROVINCIALE CAMPANO. About one-third of the building was destroyed by direct bomb-hits, but the majority of fragile exhibits, notably the series of Campanian terracottas, was successfully salvaged. The series of stone mother-deities is mainly intact.

#### NAPLES

MUSEO NAZIONALE. The building was undamaged and all movable objects were evacuated. However, five of the large classical bronzes and the entire collection of classical jewellery, deposited in the Abbey of Montecassino, formed part of the loot stolen from the Abbey by the Hermann Göring Division, but later recovered in Austria.

#### PAESTUM (Salerno)

GREEK TEMPLES. These sustained no damage, but the deposit of terracottas was stolen from the tower.

#### SESSA AURUNCA (Napoli)

MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO. Some damage was done to the building, and parts of the collections disappeared during occupancy by French troops.

#### TEANO (Napoli)

The AMPHITHEATRE was badly damaged.

## TORRE PANDOLFO (Napoli)

TORRE DI PANDOLFO CAPODIFFERO. This was blown up by the Germans. The collections, mostly from Minturno, and the records were utterly destroyed.

## MOVABLE WORKS OF ART, GALLERIES AND DEPOSITS.

In all Campania not a single movable work of art was destroyed through being left in place. There were, of course, the inevitable minor losses when museums or churches sustained damage, but on the whole the deposit programme was remarkably successful.

Of the instances of damage or loss to movable works of art that had been moved to what was confidently believed to be safety, the outstanding cases are those of the Montecassino deposit, the Museo Filangieri Collection and the ill-fated Mostra d'Oltremare.

THE MONTECASSINO DEPOSIT. On the 9th-10th September, 1943, one hundred and eighty-seven cases of works of art from Naples were moved to the Abbey of Montecassino. These included twenty-seven cases of large bronzes, sixty cases of small bronzes and minor objects, and fifty-one cases of paintings from the Museo Nazionale; fifteen cases of paintings from the Museo San Martino; three cases from the Reggia di Capodimonte; and thirty-one cases from the Mostra d'Oltremare.

During October, 1943, ostensibly "to protect the treasures from the Anglo-American barbarians" the infamous Hermann Göring Division removed the entire deposit from Montecassino to their Divisional Headquarters at Spoleto. Not until January, 1944, after three months of Italian protests and negotiations, did the Division finally bring the cases back to Rome, where amid much sanctimonious fanfare and publicity they were handed over to the Italians for refuge in the Vatican. However, after the fall of Rome, when it was possible to check the cases in the Vatican with the inventories brought from Naples, it was found that the Germans had handed over only 172 cases; thus stealing fifteen, and extracting chosen items from several others.

Among the more important missing objects were paintings by Breughel, Titian, Filippino Lippi, Joos van Cleve, Raphael, Claude Lorraine, Palma il Vecchio and Sebastiano del Piombo; a suit of Charles V's armour; two bronze deer from Herculaneum; an Apollo, a seated Mercury and a female Dancer, also from Herculaneum; the entire collection of gold jewellery from the Museo Nazionale; and a great many Ligozzi water-colours.

It now appears that all these objects were taken to Berlin in December, 1943, for a presentation to Göring as a birthday present, and they were later deposited in the salt-mine at Alt Aussee, where they were located in May, 1945, by American troops, who transferred them to their Collecting Centre at Munich to be checked.

THE MUSEO FILANGIERI COLLECTION. The most valuable objects were moved to the Villa Montesano at San Paolo Belsito, near Nola, together with 900 cases of historical documents from the Neapolitan State Archives. On September 30th, 1943, the Germans discovered this deposit and methodically and completely

burned it to ashes. With the archives thus perished the best ceramics, glassware, enamels, ivories, and at least the following paintings from the Museo Filangieri:—

Francesco Guardi	...	Il Duello
Francesco Solimena	...	La Deposizione
Jean Chardin	...	La Fortuna
I. Triquense	...	La Giarrettiera
Bonifazio Veronese	...	Gesù Cristo Deposto
Jan Steen	...	Bambocciata
Anon. Flemish	...	Il Sogno
Charles van Felens	...	Venere ed Amore
François Drouais	...	Ritratto di Louvet
Jacob Ruysdael	...	Combattimento navale
Antonis van Dyck	...	Gesù Crocifisso
Massimo Stanzioni	...	Morte della Vergine (rame)
Jan Breughel	...	Madonna con Bambino
Pontormo	...	Nascita del Battista
Giov. Bernardo Lama	...	Testa di Gesù
Valentin de Brié	...	La Zingara
François Drouais	...	Ritratto
Massimo Stanzioni	...	L'Epifania (rame)
Cavalier d'Arpino	...	La Natività
Mattia Preti	...	La Maddalena
Etienne Theolon	...	La sorpresa
Etienne Garnier	...	La scuola di disegno
Paul Bril	...	Caccia agli uccelli d'acqua
Jan van Kessel	...	Paesaggio
Jan van Eyck	...	La Fuga in Egitto
Andrea Vaccaro	...	Madonna (rame)
Andrea del Sarto	...	Madonna del Rifugio
Gerard Dou	...	La lettura
Antonio Pollaiuolo	...	Sacra Famiglia
Bernardino Luini	...	Madonna Bentivoglio
Salvator Rosa	...	Le vedette
Jan Meren	...	Resa di Gibilterra
Domenico Morelli	...	Ritratto di Gaetano Filangieri
Luca Giordano	...	Allegoria sacra
Sandro Botticelli	...	Ritratto
Luca Giordano	...	Battaglia tra Constantino e Massenzio
Giuseppe Bonito	...	Ritratto del Principe di Paterno
Andrea da Salerno	...	Morte della Madonna
Florentine School	...	Ritratto
Esteban Murillo	...	L'infanzia di Carlo V (allegoria)
Bartolomeo Passante	...	Ritratto di Copernico
Enrico Fiammingo	...	S. Andrea Apostolo
Natale Carta	...	Carlo Filangieri e la sua famiglia

THE MOSTRA D'OLTREMARE. This exhibition was staged at Bagnoli, a northern suburb of Naples, consisting of material of largely non-Campanian origin, being drawn from all over Italy as well as from North Africa, Albania and Rhodes.

The Mostra opened on May 9th, 1940, and closed in considerable disorder a month later. The Fine Arts sections were eventually placed in official deposits, but the other items were stored on the exhibition grounds.

Previous to the Allied occupation of Naples, there had been no organised supervision of the grounds, which were more or less open to all comers, and when they were occupied in October, 1943 by the Fifth Army for medical purposes, the buildings were found already well stripped of doors and windows.

The fate of many of the exhibits, including much of the ethnographic material, will probably never be known. However, after months of checking most of the antiquities and works of art have been accounted for.

## DEPOSITS

Included in the following list are all the officially organised deposits; except for Minturno and Montecassino, which are in Lazio, they are all in Campania:—

### AVERSA (Napoli)

PALAZZO DEL COMUNE. Contents: reference books from Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples. Returned intact to normal location.

### CALVI RISORTA (Napoli)

CONVENTO DEI PADRI PASSIONISTI. Contents: books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples, and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Building damaged; some pillage. Losses amount to contents of five cases out of 871. Remainder safely transferred to Naples.

### CASERTA (Napoli)

PALAZZO REALE. Contents: books from the Caserta Palace collection itself, and from Palazzo Reale, Naples. No losses or damage.

### CASSINO (Frosinone)

ABBAZIA DI MONTECASSINO. Contents: 187 cases from Museo Nazionale, Reggia di Capodimonte, Museo di San Martino, Naples, and Mostra d'Oltremare. Moved by Hermann Göring Division to Spoleto, and then (172 cases) to Rome and (15 cases) to Berlin; other cases tampered with. Most of missing material recaptured at Alt Aussee, Austria, and now at Munich, being checked.

### CAVA DEI TIRRENI (Salerno)

BADIA DELLA SS. TRINITÀ. Contents: material from Reggia di Capodimonte, Villa Floridiana, Accademia di Belle Arti, and Istituto d'Arte, Naples, and from Mostra d'Oltremare; books from Conservatorio di Musica San Pietro a Maiella, Naples. No losses or damage.

### LIVERI (Napoli)

S. MARIA A PARETE. Contents: armour from Mostra d'Oltremare; material from various churches, Naples. No losses or damage.

### MERCOGLIANO (Avellino)

BADIA DI LORETO. Contents: material from Palazzo Reale and churches of Naples, Duomo of Pozzuoli, and Mostra d'Oltremare; books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples. Intact so far as checks to date reveal.

### MINTURNO (Littoria)

CHIESA E CONVENTO DI SAN FRANCESCO. Contents: books from Biblioteca Universitaria, Naples. Building suffered from shelling; deposit later reorganised and returned to Naples by Allies. Although no detailed reports are available, losses are believed to have affected only 20 of the 151 cases.

### SAN GIORGIO DEL SANNIO (Benevento)

CONVENTO DEI FRATI MINORI. Contents: books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples, and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Returned intact to Naples.

### SAN PAOLO BELSITO (Napoli)

VILLA MONTESCANO. Contents: historic documents from Archivio di Stato, Naples, and from Mostra d'Oltremare; paintings from Museo Civico Filangieri, Naples. Deliberately burned by Germans, September 30th, 1943; about 30,000 volumes, 50,000 parchments, and at least 43 paintings were a total loss.

### SORBO SERPICO (Avellino)

CHURCH. Contents: material from various sources, including Museo di S. Martino and churches, Naples. No damage or loss.

### TEANO (Napoli)

CONVENTO DI SANT' ANTONIO. Contents: books from Biblioteca Nazionale and Biblioteca dei Girolomini, Naples; and from private library of Benedetto Croce. Transferred intact by the Germans in October, 1943, to the Archivio di Stato, Rome.

## LIBRARIES

In Campania, to a degree not surpassed elsewhere, German vandalism in its blind campaign of terrorism against the written word must answer to world opinion. By fire, methodically and carefully applied, they destroyed not only the valuable historical documents of the State Archives, but also a considerable portion of the University of Naples and two of the city's most important libraries; the Brancacciana Library and that of the Royal Society.

Details of damage are as follows:—

### BENEVENTO

BIBLIOTECA CAPITOLARE. This was housed in the Cathedral, which was practically destroyed. Most of the manuscripts and books were moved to the Biblioteca Arcivescovile.

BIBLIOTECA PROVINCIALE. The building was hit, but no damage or loss was sustained by the contents.

### CAPUA (Napoli)

BIBLIOTECA DEL MUSEO CAMPANO. The building was badly hit, but the contents had been placed in safety.

All C except Cassino

All C except Minturno

## NAPLES

The BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE, housed in the Palazzo Reale, was badly damaged, but of 300,000 volumes left *in situ*, only a few score were injured.

BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSITARIA. The material and quarters sustained minimal damage, despite the destruction of the University by the Germans. Virtually no loss was incurred.

BIBLIOTECA DELLA SOCIETÀ REALE. This library, rich in rare books and periodicals, was completely burnt and destroyed by the Germans.

BIBLIOTECA COMUNALE "CUOMO." (della R. Deputazione di Storia Patria). The best material had been stored in the Castel Nuovo, which sustained a direct hit, burying the contents. These have been excavated and recovered, but the complete losses are not yet known.

BIBLIOTECA BRANCACCIANA. The building was damaged by bombing and then half destroyed by German arson. Examination of the material recovered from the ruins is not yet complete.

BIBLIOTECA DEI GIROLOMINI. The Church and Convent of the Padri Oratoriani were badly damaged, but the material had been moved partly to ground-floor vaults and partly to country deposits. The losses are insignificant.

BIBLIOTECA PRIVATA DI BENEDETTO CROCE. The contents were stored in safety and have been returned intact.

## SALERNO

BIBLIOTECA CAPITOLARE. There are no losses to record in spite of damage to the Duomo and quarters of the Library.

## LAZIO

Of all the Regions of Italy, Lazio is one of the worst shattered by the war. For six long months it harboured massive contending forces and its southern Provinces were the scene of one of the most devastating attacks in military history. Damage to monuments south of Rome is heavy, but it is remarkable that there is anything left of the towns, lying on the axes of the Liri Valley and the coastal drives which occurred during May, 1944.

At the beginning of the great assault Cassino had already been reduced to rubble. Early victims were Ausonia, Formia, Gaeta, Itri and Fondi on the Fifth Army flank; on the right the small villages of the Liri Valley were virtually ploughed under by the Eighth Army's drive, where Pontecorvo and Aquino, imbedded in the German fixed defence line, suffered terribly. The retreat of the Germans, and their pursuit by harassing aircraft, brought heavy damage to all towns astride the highways, particularly to Alatri and Ferentino. Fortunately, the picturesque town of Anagni escaped lightly.

Of the great Christian sanctuaries and monastic centres, Montecassino, the greatest, is a heap of shattered rubble. Subiaco escaped with damage only to a recently-added wing and Farfa was untouched. Grottaferrata sustained considerable superficial damage to roofs and windows, but its incomparable library had been evacuated to the Vatican. The three great Cistercian houses of Fossanova, Valvisciolo and Casamari are intact.

The *Castelli Romani* inevitably paid the penalty of their position in the rear of the German positions against the Anzio beach-head. Frascati suffered heavily, and Albano, Ariccia and Genzano all suffered in varying degrees. Velletri was heavily damaged and Valmontone was virtually destroyed. The heart of mediaeval Palestrina was obliterated, and Tivoli took heavy punishment.

In Rome itself, the damage was light except for the unfortunate hits on San Lorenzo in the bombing of the adjacent railway and marshalling yards.

North of Rome heavy damage was concentrated at Civitavecchia, and at Viterbo where the circuit of the walls to the north and south was smashed both within and without, flattening large areas within the Porta Romana and south of San Francesco; and partially demolishing the three fine mediaeval churches of Santa Maria della Verità, San Sisto and San Francesco. Elsewhere to the north of Rome damage is widespread along the roads, but is nowhere intense.

## ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

With the exception of the deliberate destruction of the galleys at Nemi and the wanton destruction of one of the tombs at Tarquinia, the antiquities of Lazio escaped lightly. Taking into consideration the great number of remains and the intensity of the fighting there was inevitably a certain amount of scattered damage; but no other major monument suffered harm. Some of the archæological collections sustained loss or partial destruction, but the best material had, in almost all cases, been removed to safety. Only at Viterbo was the damage of serious dimensions. The destruction of half of the solemn provincial Etruscan sarcophagi that formerly lined the nave of Santa Maria della Verità is a sad loss.

# SUPPLEMENT

TO

## PART I—SOUTH OF BOLOGNA

### ACERENZA (Potenza)

The DUOMO is undamaged.

### ACIREALE (Catania)

\* DUOMO. The roof and windows sustained damage.

\* CHIESA DEL SUFFRAGIO. The roof, windows and ceiling were damaged.

\* S. SEBASTIANO. Damage was done to the dome and the windows.

### ACQUASPARTA (Perugia)

The PALAZZO CESI is intact.

### ADRANO (Catania)

\* CHIESA DEGLI AGONIZZANTI. The Church was ruined, but the fourteenth-century structure has been preserved.

\* CHIESA MATRICE. Little damage was done; only the roof and windows being injured.

\* S. AGOSTINO. Little damage was sustained by this Church. The west window and door have been repaired, and the inlaid marble altar has been restored.

\* S. CHIARA. The Church has been badly ruined.

\* S. LUCIA. The roof and windows were damaged.

\* S. MARIA DELLA CATENA. Some damage was sustained by the Church, and the restoration of the roof and vault was done by a local priest. The "Madonna and Child" by GAGNI was well protected and the valuable pictures were stored in safety in the Sacristy.

\* S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE. The roof and windows of this architecturally unimportant church were damaged.

\* S. MARIA E GESÙ. Damage was sustained by the west wall, the façade and the Campanile.

\* SALETTE. The roof and windows of this architecturally unimportant Church were damaged.

### AGOSTA (Roma)

The MEDIAEVAL BRIDGE was blown-up by the Germans.

### AGRIGENTO (GIRGENTI)

\* DUOMO. Some damage was done to the frescoes and the wooden-painted vault; and the apse was cracked.

\* S. DOMENICO. The roof sustained damage.

\* S. FRANCESCO. Damage was done to the roof and the Cappella.

\* S. MARIA DEI GRECI. The roof was damaged.

\* S. NICCOLÒ. Some damage was sustained by this Church.

\* S. SPIRITO. The roof and windows were damaged; the Monastery was also damaged.

### ALATRI (Frosinone)

S. FRANCESCO is intact.

The PALAZZO GOTTIFREDO suffered no significant damage.

### ALBA FUCENSE (Aquila)

S. PIETRO. This thirteenth-sixteenth-century Church, partly destroyed in the earthquake of 1915, was not further damaged nor were the fragments preserved in the adjoining farm. A small hut, containing brick material from the Church, was destroyed by German troops.

### ALBANO LAZIALE (Roma)

\* S. MARIA DELLA ROTONDA. The interior and Campanile are intact, but minor roof-repairs were needed and the Sacristy had to be rebuilt.

S. PIETRO. The Campanile and the frescoes are intact, though a shell badly damaged the roof.

S. PAOLO is intact.

### ALCAMO (Trapani)

There are cracks in the cupola of S. CHIARA, but the CHURCH OF THE ASSUNTA and S. TOMMASO are intact.

### ALTAMURA (Bari)

The DUOMO is intact.

### ALTOMONTE (Cosenza)

\* S. MARIA DELLA CONSOLAZIONE was slightly shaken by concussion when the Germans detonated the ammunition dump nearby. The Treasury is unharmed.

### ALTOPASCIO (Lucca)

\* There was damage to the roof and walls of S. JACOPO.

### AMALFI (Salerno)

Is undamaged.

### AMANTEA (Cosenza)

S. BERNARDINO DA SIENA sustained slight damage to the roof.

### ANAGNI (Frosinone)

\* DUOMO. The roof was shaken, but there was no damage to the structure, the Treasury, the Museum or the Library. The frescoes were checked and consolidated where necessary.

\* PALACE OF BONIFACE VIII. The roof was shaken.

The PALAZZO COMUNALE is intact.

### ANCONA

The lamentable damage done to this old city and its monuments, lying alongside the port, was almost entirely due to the bombing of the port; hardly any to ground-fighting.

\* DUOMO. Several direct bomb-hits very badly damaged this building, but it can be restored without grave loss of character. In the south transept, the entire end wall collapsed into the crypt and the side walls were seriously shattered. All the other walls and the entire roof were severely shaken. Valuable sculptural antiquities were excavated from the crypt—a twelfth-century *plutei* being considerably damaged.

\* CHIESA DEL GESÙ. Minor damage was done to the roof and to the façade by VANVITELLI.

S. ANNA was destroyed; remains of the iconostasis were salvaged.

S. MARIA DELLA MISERICORDIA was destroyed. The early mediaeval pulpit was recovered and placed in the Museo Nazionale.

\* S. MARIA DELLA PIAZZA. The roof sustained slight damage but the façade, which was under protective covering, suffered only minor displacement.

S. PIETRO was destroyed, but fragments of the portal have been collected.

\* SS. SACRAMENTO sustained damage to the roof.

S. AGOSTINO, the PALAZZO GIOVANNELLI-BENINCASA and the PALAZZO FERRETTI are intact.

#### ANDRIA (Bari)

Is undamaged.

#### ANTRODOCO (Rieti)

The CHURCH and BAPTISTERY of S. MARIA are intact.

#### ARCENO (Siena)

S. SEBASTIANO is intact.

#### ARCETRI (Firenze)

The VILLE CAPPONI, LA CURONIA and LA GALLINA are intact: as is the TORRE DEL GALLO.

#### ARCIDOSO (Grosseto)

S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE and the PALAZZO SFORZA are intact.

#### AREZZO

The following detailed list of damage conveys an unduly gloomy impression of the damage to the city as a whole. Concentrated in the modern quarter near the station, it was elsewhere sporadic and limited in extent.

\* DUOMO. Shells holed the roof and the windows were broken. All works of art are intact.

SS. ANNUNZIATA is undamaged.

\* BADIA. A direct hit by heavy-calibre bombs completely destroyed two sides of the Renaissance Cloister, including both storeys. Concussion smashed most of the roof-tiles over the Church and rain-water seeped through the vaults. The altarpieces, decorations and the fresco by BARTOLOMMEO DELLA GATTA have not suffered. Three lunettes by ANGIOLO DI LORENTINO were detached from the Cloister and brought to safety. The enormous painting by VASARI, "The Banquet of Ahasuerus" was removed from the ruins of the Cloister and taken to the Museum, almost unscathed.

\* S. BARTOLOMMEO. Heavy damage was done to the roof and the façade was badly cracked.

\* S. BERNARDO. The Church was almost demolished by heavy-calibre bombs. Repair work was limited to the detachment of the endangered frescoes, including one by BARTOLOMMEO DELLA GATTA. The fragments remaining of the only known frescoes by MARCO DA MONTEPULCIANO, and the cupola frescoes by VASARI, his earliest known work, were collected.

\* S. DOMENICO. The roof was largely disarranged by blast and the frescoes were endangered from damp.

\* S. FRANCESCO. Minor, but widespread damage was done to the roof with consequent danger to the frescoes by PIERO DELLA FRANCESCA, which are, however, completely unharmed.

S. LORENZO. The roof was damaged by blast.

S. MARIA IN GRADI. Widespread damage was done to the roof, windows and wooden ceiling by VASARI.

\* S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE. Blast and flying fragments damaged the roof.

S. MICHELE. The roof was damaged by shells.

\* PIEVE. There was widespread blast-damage to the roof and windows.

\* S. SEBASTIANO. This uninteresting Church was wrecked by bombs. The fine fresco by LORENTINO D'ANDREA was detached from a threatened wall.

\* CASA DEL VASARI. There was some damage to the roof and the walls were cracked. The frescoes by VASARI are intact.

\* PALAZZO ALTUCCI. The interior was half-destroyed by bombs and the corresponding half of the façade was pulled down by British engineering units without permission.

\* The PALAZZO DEL CAPITANO DEL POPOLO was half-destroyed by bombs.

#### ARIANO IRPINO (Benevento)

The CASTELLO is undamaged.

#### ARICCIA (Roma)

\* S. MARIA DELL'ASSUNTA. The cupola was hit, and the roof and lantern were slightly damaged.

The VIADUCT was mined and blown-up by the Germans.

PIAZZA NAZIONALE. The BERNINI ensemble is intact.

#### ARPINO (Frosinone)

S. ANDREA. Damage was limited to the windows.

S. MARIA ASSUNTA IN CIVITÀ. There was a crack in the south wall and several windows were smashed.

S. MICHELE ARCANGELO. No damage was sustained, except by the windows.

CASTELLO. The Germans removed most of the furniture, otherwise it is intact.

#### ARTIMINO (Firenze)

The VILLA MEDICI is undamaged.

#### ASCIANO (Siena)

LA COLLEGIATA, S. AGOSTINO, the PALAZZO TOLOMEI and the ABBEY OF ROFENO are undamaged.

#### ASSORO (Enna)

\* CHIESA MATRICE (S. Leone). The roof, windows, north transept and the central arch of the nave were badly damaged. The stucco decoration was much spoilt. The Church has now been completely restored.

#### ATELLA (Potenza)

The DUOMO is undamaged.

#### ATRANI (Salerno)

S. SALVATORE is undamaged.

AUGUSTA (Siracusa)

The CASTELLO was badly damaged.

AULLA (Apuania)

S. CAPRISIO. Heavy damage was done to the roof and the north wall.

AVELLINO

\* The DUOMO sustained slight damage to the roof; otherwise all monuments are intact.

AVERSA (Napoli)

The DUOMO is undamaged; but the CHIESA DELL'ANNUNZIATA and S. MARIA DI PIAZZA sustained a certain amount of damage, which has now been repaired.

AVEZZANO (Aquila)

The fifteenth-sixteenth-century CASTELLO, already damaged in the earthquake of 1915, had its doorway further damaged by bombs.

BADIA A ISOLA (Siena)

The PARISH CHURCH is intact.

BADIA A RIPOLI (Firenze)

\* PARISH CHURCH. The roof and masonry were damaged by shell-fire.

BADIA TEDALDA (Arezzo)

The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

BAGHERIA (Palermo)

The PALAZZINA CINESE is unharmed; and the BAROQUE VILLAS sustained only negligible damage.

BAGNO A RIPOLI (Firenze)

The VILLA GLI OLMI is unharmed.

BAGNACAVALLLO (Ravenna)

S. PIETRO IN SILVIS. This small brick Romanesque Church (used as the Bishop's garage) lost the central section of the roof of the nave, and large holes in the vault of the apse endangered the fourteenth-century frescoes.

The other monuments of the town, not of any great importance, were more or less damaged.

BAGNAIA (Viterbo)

Damage to the VILLA LANTE was almost negligible and the gardens are intact. The Germans removed unimportant furnishings from the two pavilions, which they wired for demolitions, but failed to blow-up.

BAGNARA (Ravenna)

The mediaeval walls of the town were destroyed, and the ROCCA was hit in its upper structure; but not seriously. The Germans mined the tower-gate.

BAGNOREGIO (Viterbo)

The DUOMO is undamaged.

BARGA (Lucca)

\* The DUOMO had its roof almost completely destroyed and there were shell-holes in the walls.

\* SS. ANNUNZIATA had its roof severely damaged by shell-fire.

\* CHIESA DEL CROCIFFISSO. The roof has mostly gone and the vaults have collapsed.

\* CHIESA DEL CONSERVATORIO DI S. ELISABETTA. Heavy shell-damage was done to the roof.

S. FRANCESCO escaped all damage.

\* S. ROCCO sustained damage to the roof, doors and windows.

\* The PALAZZO PRETORIO suffered heavy damage to the roof.

BARI

Devastating ammunition explosions in the harbour in 1943 and again in 1945 damaged roofs and windows throughout the mediaeval town, but did no permanent damage beyond scarring the sea-ward face of the CASTELLO and damaging the circular Chapel off the nave of the DUOMO.

BARLETTA (Bari)

The DUOMO, S. ANDREA, S. SEPOLCRO and the CASTELLO are undamaged.

BASTIOLA (Perugia)

The BRIDGE, built by GALEAZZO ALESSI, over the river Chiascio, was partially blown-up, but it has been completely restored.

BAZZANO (Aquila)

The thirteenth-century CHURCH OF S. GIUSTA suffered some slight shaking of its roof due to blast from mines.

BELCARO (Siena)

The CASTELLO is intact.

BELLOSGUARDO (Firenze)

The VILLA BELVEDERE AL SARACENO and the VILLA ROTI-MICHELOZZI are undamaged.

BENEVENTO

(Benevento)

The lower town, between the DUOMO and the PONTE VANVITELLI has been obliterated. Above the Duomo damage is considerable but scattered.

S. SOFIA. Superficial blast-damage was done to the Church, Cloisters and the Museum buildings.

The CASTELLO is undamaged.

\* The PONTE VANVITELLI was considerably damaged, but has been well-restored. The ROMAN BRIDGE also sustained some damage.

BEVAGNA (Perugia)

Is undamaged.

BIBBIENA (Arezzo)

The Pieve, MADONNA DEL SASSO and the PALAZZO DOVIZI are undamaged.

BISCEGLIE (Bari)

The DUOMO and S. MARGHERITA are undamaged.

BITONTO (Bari)

The DUOMO, ABBEY OF S. LEO and the PALAZZO SYLOS-LABINI are undamaged.



## BIVIGLIANO (Firenze)

\* S. ROMOLO. Considerable damage was done to the roof.

## BOIANO (Campobasso)

The DUOMO, a mainly modern building, was almost completely destroyed; but the south transept, where still stand traces of the fourteenth-century church-portal and rose windows, is intact.

S. MARIA DEL PARCO. Part of the apse collapsed causing cracks in the dome and vaults.

## BOLSENA (Viterbo)

S. CRISTINA. The Campanile was hit by three shells, but is not seriously damaged. Minor damage was done to the roof and west end, and the façade was slightly pitted by shell-fire.

S. FRANCESCO. The Germans used this Church as a garage.

The PORTA DELL'OROLOGIO was mined and destroyed by the Germans.

The CASTELLO was only slightly damaged.

The PALAZZO COZZA-SPADA had its roof destroyed, endangering the frescoes by ZUCCARI. The PALAZZO COMUNALE was sacked by troops, but the small Museum is intact.

## BOMINACO (Aquila)

S. MARIA ASSUNTA and the twelfth-thirteenth-century CHURCH OF S. PELLEGRINO are undamaged.

## BRANCOLI (Lucca)

\* S. GIORGIO (Pieve). This twelfth-century CHURCH, containing a magnificent marble pulpit of the middle of the twelfth century, a large and fine DELLA ROBBIA relief and a thirteenth-century Pisan crucifix, sustained slight damage to the walls. The roof was almost entirely destroyed. Damage to the pulpit is slight and the other works of art are intact.

## BROZZI (Firenze)

\* S. ANDREA. The Campanile and apse were mined and destroyed by the Germans. The roof-tiles were largely fractured and blown away. All works of art, including the fresco of "The Baptism" by GHIRLANDAIO, are intact.

S. DONNINO is undamaged.

## BUONCONVENTO (Siena)

SS. PIETRO E PAOLO and the PALAZZO FARNETANO are undamaged.

## BUSSI (Pescara)

The thirteenth-century CHURCH OF S. MARIA DI CARTIGNANO sustained damage to the roof of the small apse.

## CAFAGGIOLO (Firenze)

The VILLA MEDICI is undamaged.

## CALCI (Pisa)

\* CERTOSA. Many shell-hits throughout the building ruined the roof and damaged the marble and masonry.

## CALENZANO (Firenze)

The roof of S. DONATO was damaged by shells.

## CALTAGIRONE (Catania)

The DUOMO is undamaged.

\* The CHIESA DEL GESÙ was slightly damaged.

\* S. GIACOMO. Considerable damage was done to the south wall and the roof. Fragments of stone work have been collected and the roof over the Cappella del Sacramento, which was destroyed, has been reconstructed.

\* IMMACOLATA. The Renaissance loggia sustained some damage.

## CALTANISSETTA

\* DUOMO. The west portion of the roof of the nave and the vault with frescoes by BORREMANNS were completely destroyed. The west door was also damaged.

\* The roof of the ABBEY OF S. SPIRITO was damaged.

\* S. AGATA. The roof and windows were damaged, but the frescoes by BORREMANNS are intact.

\* S. DOMENICO sustained damage to the roof and windows.

S. GIOVANNI was completely destroyed.

S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI is intact.

## C CALVI RISORTA (Napoli)

DUOMO. The roof was damaged by artillery-fire and the outer walls were slightly scarred by machine-gun bullets. The pulpit, Bishop's chair and the crypt are undamaged.

The GROTTA DEI SANTI and the GROTTA DELLE FORMELLE are undamaged.

## CAMAIORE (Lucca)

\* S. BIAGIO DI LOMBRICI had its roof considerably damaged.

\* S. MICHELE sustained damage to the roof and walls.

## CAMIGLIANO (Siena)

The VILLA TORRIGIANI is undamaged.

## CAMPOBASSO

\* The fourteenth-century CHURCH OF S. GIORGIO was damaged. One shell struck the façade high up on the left-hand corner, damaging the stone facing and destroying part of the cornice, the roof and the vault beneath. There was varied damage to the floor of the Church and to one of the Chapels on the north.

## CANDELI (Firenze)

\* S. ANDREA. The roof over the central aisle has gone completely, and that over the side-aisles and the Chapels was partly destroyed. Damage was also done to the walls.

## CANIPAROLA (Apuania)

\* The roof of the VILLA MALASPINA was almost destroyed, endangering the frescoes in the halls.

## CANOSA (Bari)

The ROMAN BRIDGE was blown-up, but all the monuments are undamaged.

## CAPESTRANO (Aquila)

The notable Romanesque CHURCH OF S. PIETRO AD ORATORIUM, four miles below the town, was undamaged by the war, but is in a dangerous state of disrepair.

CAPODIMONTE (Viterbo)

The furnishings of the CASTELLO were pillaged by the Germans.

CAPRAIA (Firenze)

\* S. STEFANO. A month's shelling heavily damaged this Church. Most of the roof and the south walls have collapsed; the Campanile was badly damaged.

CAPRAROLA (Viterbo)

The VILLA FARNESE is unharmed.

CAPRESE MICHELANGELO (Arezzo)

The PALAZZO COMUNALE is undamaged.

CAPRI (Napoli)

Is undamaged.

CARDOSO (Lucca)

Considerable damage was done to the roof and marble altar in the CHURCH OF S. MARIA ASSUNTA.

CAREGGI (Firenze)

The VILLA MEDICI is undamaged.

CARPINETO ROMANO (Frosinone)

The windows and the rose window of S. MARIA DEL POPOLO were damaged.

CARRARA (Apuania)

The DUOMO, CHIESA DEL CARMINE, S. FRANCESCO, CASA DI EMANUELE REPETTI, CASTELLO MALASPINA and the MUSEO LUNA are undamaged.

CASALBORDINO (Chieti)

Is undamaged.

CASAMARI (Frosinone)

\* ABBAZIA. Slight damage was done to the roof.

CASAVECCHIA (Perugia)

The VILLA ANTINORI is undamaged.

CASCIA DI REGGELLO (Firenze)

\* S. PIETRO was damaged by shell-fire.

CASERTA (Napoli)

\* The ROYAL PALACE was lightly hit in several places and a small Chapel on the upper floor was severely damaged. It was continuously used as the Allied H.Q. and considerable damage was done in the earlier stages of occupation to the period furnishings and fittings.

CASERTA VECCHIA (Napoli)

The DUOMO and mediaeval town are undamaged, but minor looting was done by the Germans.



Monte Cassino, the Abbey from the North-West battleground.

\* S. BENEDETTO. Much damage was done to the Church. The rubble has been cleared and the windows repaired; the roof raised and reconstructed; a damaged wall rebuilt and the ceiling repaired. The COLLEGE and CONVENT had their roofs re-tiled; the corner facing the Church repaired and the outside wall reinforced.

\* S. DOMENICO was badly damaged.

\* S. FRANCESCO. Damage was done to the roof, the vault, the windows and three cupolas in the south aisle and nave.

\* S. FRANCESCO BORGIA. The roof, windows and the west door were damaged.

\* S. MARIA DI GESÙ was only slightly damaged.

\* S. NICCOLÒ. Damage was done to the roof and the choir stalls.

\* SS. ROSARIO. Damage was done to this Church. The roof over the dome has been repaired and the pictures were removed to S. Domenico and the Archbishopric.

\* CASTELLO URSINO. One wing sustained damage.

#### CATANZARO

The DUOMO was severely damaged, but it was not considered of sufficient monumental importance to justify repairs through the M.F.A. & A. Sub-Commission.

#### CAVA DEI TIRRENI (Salerno)

ABBZIA DELLA SS. TRINITÀ. Two shell-hits damaged the façade, but otherwise the Abbey did not suffer injury.

#### CAVE (Roma)

S. CARLO. A corner of the Church was damaged by shell-fire; but the interior suffered little harm. The small columns from "Solomon's Temple" are uninjured.

\* S. LORENZO sustained damage to the roof.

#### CECCANO (Frosinone)

S. MARIA AL FIUME was practically destroyed.

S. NICOLA was badly hit, the roof being shaken and the apse damaged.

#### CELANO (Aquila)

Is undamaged.

#### CENTURIPPE (Enna)

\* The CHURCH OF THE IMMACOLATA sustained damage.

#### CERAMI (Enna)

\* The CHIESA MADRE sustained some damage.

#### CERBAIA (Firenze)

The CASA BANDINELLI is intact.

#### CERCINA (Firenze)

\* S. ANDREA sustained shell-damage to the roof.

#### CERTOMONDO (Arezzo)

The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

#### CERVIA (Ravenna)

\* MADONNA DEL PINO. The roof was slightly shaken.

#### CESARO (Enna)

The CHIESA MATRICE sustained some damage.

#### CESENA (Forlì)

\* S. DOMENICO had its roof damaged.

\* The PALAZZO COMUNALE sustained damage to the roof, and the inner first floor of the PALAZZO CHIARAMONTE collapsed.

#### CHIUSSINO (Siena)

\* CHAPEL OF MONTE SIEPI. The roof and walls were damaged by shells, but the frescoes by AMBROGIO LORENZETTI are intact.

The CASA DI S. GALGANO is undamaged.

#### CIMITILE (Napoli)

S. FELICE IN PINEIS. No war-damage was sustained by the Church; but local children smashed much of the decorative sculpture from the excavations of the basilica of St. Paulinus.

#### CITTÀ DI CASTELLO (Perugia)

Although damage to the town was very slight, the \* PORTA SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE, a fifteenth-century structure, was mined by the Germans.

#### CIVITÀ CASTELLANA (Viterbo)

FALERII. The site of the city and the walls are intact.

#### CIVITELLA BENAZZONE (Perugia)

The Campanile of the early nineteenth-century PARISH CHURCH was blown-up by the Germans, destroying much of the east and south building below. A panel by DOMENICO ALFANI (1518) was smashed; but it is partly restorable.

#### CLITUMNUS (Perugia)

The SOURCES OF CLITUMNUS are untouched, but the CLITUMNUS TEMPLE, which projects into the main road, was damaged by passing trucks. Road-blocks were inserted and all damage satisfactorily repaired. The fresco within was scarcely affected.

#### COCCOLIA (Ravenna)

\* S. PIETRO IN TRENTO was mined by the Germans. The Campanile, apse and rear end of the nave have gone.

S. PIETRO IN VINCOLI. The Campanile was mined by the Germans and has half-collapsed.

#### COLLE DI VAL D'ELSA (Siena)

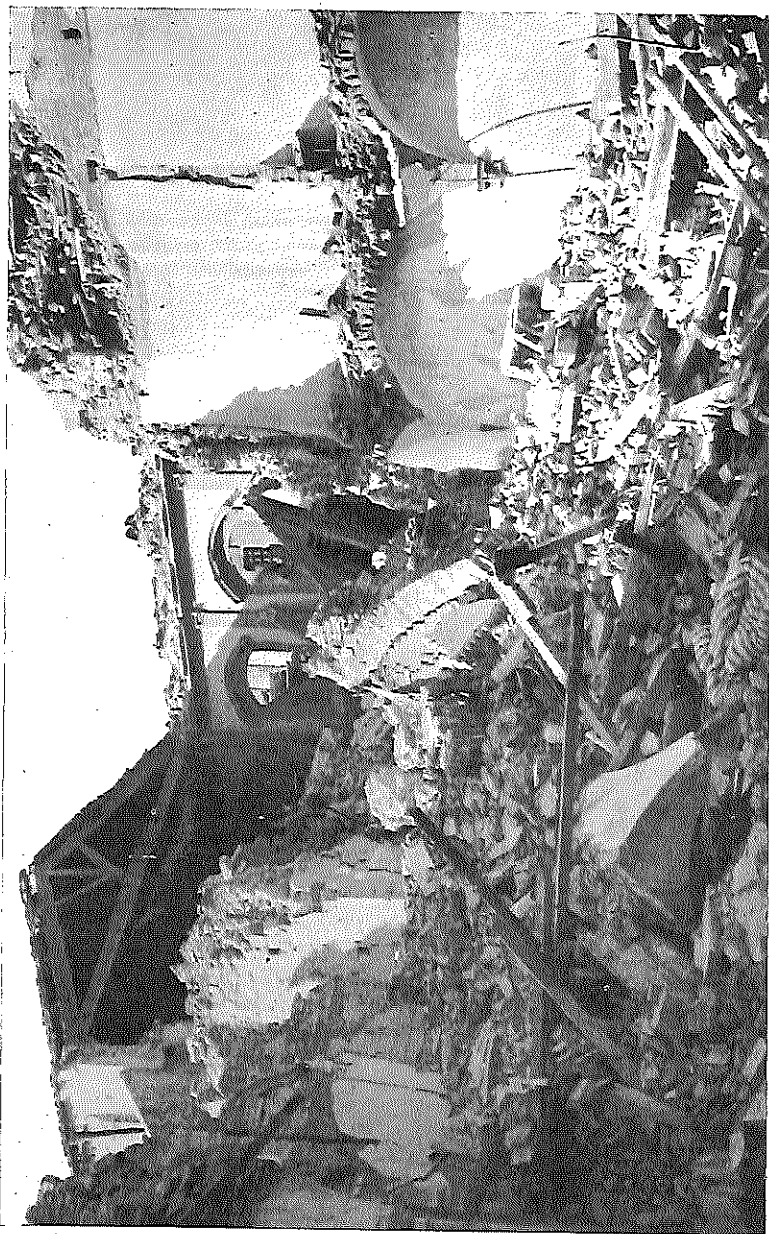
\* S. AGOSTINO had its roof and one wall damaged by a shell.

#### COLLODI (Pistoia)

The VILLA GARZONI is undamaged.

#### COMPIOBBI (Firenze)

The VILLA POGGIO ALLE PALME is undamaged.



Empoli, the Collegiata. The Campanile was mined by the Germans which, in its fall, almost totally destroyed the Church and small Museum.

#### EBOLI (Salerno)

This town, together with the monumentally important BATTIPAGLIA, was the worst sufferer during the Salerno landings.

\* S. FRANCESCO. The roof of the nave collapsed, and that of the Presbytery was damaged. The original vault with frescoes by ANDREA DA SALERNO has been kept uncovered in repairing the damage.

S. GIOVANNI DEI GRECI was destroyed.

The CASTELLO COLONNA is intact.

#### EMPOLI (Firenze)

\* COLLEGIATA. The Campanile was blown-up by the Germans, and in its fall destroyed the Museum, the rear half of the roof of the nave and the ceiling, half of the Cloister, and the rear half of the south nave-wall with the lateral chapels and the south transept. The Baptistry and adjacent corridor were largely destroyed. The south wall with its lateral Chapels, and the transept have been reconstructed, incorporating the original capitals.

\* S. AGOSTINO. The Campanile was destroyed by the Germans demolishing the entire apse, triumphal arch, north lateral Chapel, and the last two arches of the north nave arcade. The roof-beams in this location fell; and the roof-tiles were largely blown away or fractured throughout. The frescoes by MASOLINO and STARNINA have suffered from damp.

\* S. MARIA AL PETROIO had its roof completely blown away.

#### ERICE (Trapani)

The CHIESA MATRICE, S. GIOVANNI BATTISTA, the mediæval CITADEL and the Ancient Walls are undamaged.

#### FABRIANO (Ancona)

\* The DUOMO sustained slight damage to the roof.

S. AGOSTINO is unharmed; but the Cloister of the adjacent ex-Convent was badly damaged. The Gothic Chapels and their frescoes are unscarred.

\* S. BIAGIO. There was slight damage to the roof. The adjacent Camaldolesi Convent sustained damage to the Cloister, one wall and two bays of the vaulting.

\* S. CATERINA sustained slight damage to the façade and the roof.

\* S. DOMENICO (S. Lucia). The Church is unharmed, but the roof of the adjacent Convent was damaged. The frescoes are intact.

\* S. MARIA DEL POPOLO. The roof was damaged, endangering the frescoes.

\* PALAZZO DEL PODESTÀ. Slight damage was done to the roof.

\* PALAZZO ARCIVESCOVILE. The roof was slightly damaged and there was one shell-hole in the wall.

\* ORATORIO DELLA CARITÀ, now used as the Biblioteca Comunale, had its roof slightly shaken.

\* LOGGIATO S. FRANCESCO sustained no damage, in spite of the fact that a bomb struck the Post Office immediately behind it.

#### FAENZA (Ravenna)

S. AGOSTINO. The Campanile was ruined by the Germans, and in its fall damaged the apse and Presbytery.

LA COMMENDA. The top of the Campanile has gone, and the roof of the Church was damaged by shell-fire, but all the walls are standing. The fresco in the apse by GIROLAMO PENNACCHI (1553) should therefore be safe.

CHIESA DELLA MISERICORDIA. The façade was hit by shell-fire and damage was done to the roof.

CONVENTO DI ORTOLA. Considerable damage was sustained by the roof, windows and columns.

\* S. SEBASTIANO sustained damage to the walls and the altar.

\* The CASTELLO MALASPINA was heavily damaged by shell-fire.

\* The PALAZZO DUCALE was devastated by shell-fire and the interior was badly wrecked. An entirely new roof had to be built.

The column of the STATUA DI MERCURIO was damaged.

#### MASSALOMBARDA (Ravenna)

The walls of the PARISH CHURCH were shaken and parts of the roof were destroyed.

#### MASSA MARITTIMA (Grosseto)

The CASTELLO, MUSEO, PALAZZO PRETORIO and the PORTA SENESE are intact.

#### MATERA

\* DUOMO. Two bas-reliefs on the façade were slightly pitted by mortar-fire and the roof was shaken. The portals were protected and are unharmed.

The following are undamaged: S. GIOVANNI, S. MARIA DE IDRIS, S. PIETRO CAVEOSO and the CASTELLO.

#### MAZARA DEL VALLO (Trapani)

\* The DUOMO and ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE sustained damage to the roofs and windows.

The LOGGETTA of S. CATERINA sustained some damage.

The COLLEGIO (Church and Palazzo), S. EGIDIO and S. NICOLICCHIO are in a bad condition due to neglect.

The cupola-ceiling of the SEMINARIO was cracked.

#### MELFI (Potenza)

The DUOMO, CASTELLO and the SARCOFAGO DI RAPOLLA are undamaged.

#### MENSANO (Siena)

S. GIOVANNI BATTISTA and S. SEBASTIANO are undamaged.

#### MENSOLA (Firenze)

S. MARTINO is undamaged.

#### MESSINA

\* DUOMO. As reported in Part I of this booklet, the DUOMO was badly damaged. Work of reconstruction on the façade is completed; sculptural and architectural pieces have been collected, classified and arranged; the rubble has been cleared; the mosaics are being classified and the vault of the crypt is being repaired.

\* ANNUNZIATA DEI CATALANI. Cracks along the juncture of the nave, vault, and side wall have been patched up and the hole in the north apse has been repaired. The door openings have been closed and the dome is being repaired.

\* S. ELIA sustained some damage.

\* S. FRANCESCO D'ASSISI. Small holes in the south apse, in the vault of the north transept, and in the ceiling have been repaired. The roof was repaired by the Franciscan Friars.

\* S. GIOVANNI DI MALTA was damaged.

\* S. MARIA DEGLI ALEMANNI is to be closed off and cleaned up.

\* MONTE DI PIETÀ. This Church was only slightly damaged.

\* S. TOMMASO IL VECCHIO. Repairs to the ceiling and the windows are completed.

CITTADELLA. The old city wall of the port has been destroyed, but the sculptured doorway can be restored.

The STATUE OF NETTUNO was damaged; pieces have been collected and stored in the Palazzo del Governo.

\* The QUATTRO FONTANE was damaged.

#### MEZZAVIA (Arezzo)

\* S. MARIA DEGLI ANGELI. This Church was mined and destroyed by the Germans, except for one small section of the wall.

#### MIGNANO (Napoli)

\* The CASTELLO was almost entirely destroyed when the Germans blew-up practically the whole village. Some of the contents were recovered and removed to safety.

#### MILAZZO (Messina)

\* The DUOMO VECCHIO, which was abandoned before the war, was plundered by civilians after the bombardment of 1943.

\* The CHIESA DEL CARMINE sustained some damage.

The CHIESA DI LUMA sustained no war damage; though some roof-tiles were missing before the bombardment.

\* S. MARIA DELLA CATENA. Windows were shattered and roof-tiles were broken.

The following have been damaged beyond repair: CHIESA DI PORTO SALVO, PALAZZO CONVENTO, PALAZZO PROTO, PALAZZO RYOLO and the CASA LUCIFERO.

#### MINERBIO (Bologna)

S. GIOVANNI (The Parish Church) was damaged when the Campanile was mined by the Germans, and fell partly into the Sacristy.

The ROCCA ISOLANI and the PALAZZO ISOLANI are undamaged.

\* The CASTELLO DI S. MARTINO, in the neighbourhood, sustained damage to the roof.

#### MINTURNO (Littoria)

SS. ANNUNZIATA. The Church suffered serious damage, a large hole being made in the roof of the choir. The façade was pitted and the building was sacked by unknown persons who stole all the gold objects and some of the silver ones from the Treasury.

S. FRANCESCO. The Convent was virtually destroyed.

CASA CARAFA. Part of the roof and some of the floors were destroyed, and the walls were damaged.

CASTELLO. The roof was demolished and the Chapel and walls sustained injury.

#### MIRTETO (Arezzo)

\* S. ANTONIO ABATE sustained damage to the roof and the façade.

The CHIESA MADRE is undamaged.

MOIE (Ancona)  
The CHIESA DELLE MOIE is undamaged.

MOLFETTA (Bari)  
The DUOMO is undamaged.

MOLINO NUOVO (Lucca)  
The VILLA BELLAVISTA is undamaged.

MONREALE (Palermo)  
DUOMO. There is no damage to the Church or Cloisters, and the mosaics are intact.

MONSUMMANO (Pistoia)  
The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

MONTALCINO (Siena)  
Is undamaged.

MONTALTO UFFUGO (Cosenza)  
The CHIESA MADRE is undamaged.

MONTECARLO S. SALVATORE (Lucca)  
\* S. ANDREA APOSTOLO sustained damage to the roof and the vaults.

MONTE CASSINO *see* CASSINO

MONTECATINI (Pistoia)  
The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

MONTE CONERO (Ancona)  
\* BADIA DI S. PIETRO. The walls and roofs suffered some damage from shell-fire.

MONTEFIASCONE (Viterbo)  
The DUOMO suffered minor blast-damage only.  
S. FLAVIANO was slightly damaged by blast with slight injury to the pavement.

MONTELUPO (Firenze)  
\* S. LORENZO (Pieve Alta). The roof of the Church collapsed and large shell-holes in the Campanile damaged the thirteenth-century frescoes by CORSO DA FIRENZE.  
The VILLA MEDICI is intact.

MONTEMARCIANO (Arezzo)  
The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

MONTEMERANO (Grosseto)  
The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

MONTERCHI (Arezzo)  
The CEMETERY is undamaged.

MONTERIGGIONI (Siena)  
The WALLS are undamaged.

MONTEROTONDO (Roma)  
The PALAZZO BARONALE is undamaged.

MONTESCAGLIOSO (Matera)  
The CONVENTO DEI BENEDETTINI is undamaged.

MONTE SENARIO (Firenze)  
The roof of the \* CONVENT was damaged.

C MONTE VERGINE (Avellino)  
The SANTUARIO and ABBAZIA are undamaged.

Monticelli (Firenze)  
S. PIETRO is undamaged.

MONTIGNOSO (Apuania)  
\* CASTELLO MEDIEVALE. Considerable damage was done to the walls and terrace.

MONTOVOLO (Bologna)  
S. CATERINA is undamaged.

MORANO CALABRO (Cosenza)  
S. BERNARDINO, LA MADDALENA and S. PIETRO are undamaged.

MOSCIANO (Perugia)  
S. ANDREA is undamaged.

MURO LUCANO (Potenza)  
The DUOMO and S. MARIA DI CAPITIGNANO are undamaged.

C NAPLES  
Further information is now available concerning the damage sustained by monuments in this city which suffered so severely from bombing, street-fighting and German demolitions. An excellent summary of damage to the city itself and its environs is to be found in *Per i Monumenti d'Arte Danneggiati dalla Guerra nella Campania*, by Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Naples, 1944, 35 pp. with 10 illustrations.  
\* DUOMO. The Cathedral was severely shaken. The walls and vaults have been consolidated and the entire roof repaired. The carved wood ceiling has been braced and the windows have been closed.  
\* CERTOSA DI S. MARTINO. The north wing was badly shaken by blast. This has been consolidated and the roofs repaired.  
\* CHIESA DELLA CROCE DI LUCCA. The roof and windows were damaged. The rubble has been cleared and the walls consolidated; the roof and wood ceiling have been repaired and the vault of the Sacristy has been rebuilt.  
\* CHIESA DEL GESÙ NUOVO. The roof was damaged and the altar in the north transept was badly smashed.  
\* CHIESA DEL GESÙ VECCHIO. Slight damage was done to the roof, cupola and the windows.  
\* CHIESA DEI GIROLOMINI. This building was badly hit and the roof was half-demolished. The cupola and coffered ceiling were severely damaged; but the Cappella di S. Filippo is intact. The roof has been rebuilt, the ceiling braced and repaired, and the cupola has been repaired and underpinned.  
\* CHIESA DELL'INCORONATA. A direct hit destroyed part of the vaulting. The rubble has been cleared and the walls have been supported and braced.





Naples, S. Chiara.

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\* S. AGNELLO A CAPONAPOLI was badly hit. Sculptural fragments have been saved while clearing the rubble.

\* S. AGOSTINO DELLA ZECCA was severely hit in the roof and cupola. The rubble has been cleared, the roof rebuilt, and the cupola has been repaired.

\* S. ANNA DEI LOMBARDI (Chiesa di Monteoliveto). A direct bomb-hit in a German raid destroyed the doors, porch and the Campanile. The sculptured tombs by ROSSELLINO and BENEDETTO DA MAIANO were blown out of place, but were saved from destruction by their protective covering. The rubble has been cleared, the fragments have been recovered and the endangered walls have been braced.

\* SS. ANNUNZIATA was very badly hit. A direct hit holed the cupola and caused cracks throughout the building. The cupola has been repaired, the cracks consolidated, the arches rebraced and the roof reworked.

\* SS. APOSTOLI was seriously damaged, especially on the north side. All the Chapels here have been consolidated and the roof has been reworked.

\* S. BRIGIDA. The cupola was damaged by a direct hit and the roof was shaken. These have been repaired and the frescoes by GIORDANO in the cupola have been consolidated.

\* S. CATERINA A FORMIELLO. A bomb pierced the roof, damaging the frescoes by GARZI in the vault. The roof has been repaired and the frescoes have also been repaired and, in part, restored.

\* S. CHIARA was completely burnt out by incendiary bombs. The following works of art were destroyed: eleven fourteenth-century Florentine bas-reliefs of the "Life of S. Caterina"; Tomb of Maria di Calabria by TINO DI CAMAINO; two fourth-century sculptured columns from the "Temple of Solomon," and a sixteenth-century Tomb of Antonia Gaudino.

The following have been partially destroyed: Tomb of Robert d'Anjou by GIOVANNI and PACIO BERTINI (recumbent figure is partially calced, all above it is destroyed, but all below is relatively undamaged); Tomb of Charles, Duke of Calabria by TINO DI CAMAINO (sarcophagus and upper portions were destroyed, caryatids and lower portions survive); Tomb of Marie de Valois, by TINO DI CAMAINO (upper part was considerably damaged, but is restorable). The Church is to be restored in its now revealed original Gothic form.

\* S. DOMENICO SORIANO. The cupola, roof and walls were seriously shaken. The cupola and its supporting arches have been consolidated and braced. The roof has also been repaired.

\* S. ELIGIO. This Church was heavily damaged, which entailed the shaking off of virtually all the Baroque cover from the original Angevin Gothic structure. The door and tower were only slightly damaged. The Church was cleared of rubble and the remaining Baroque encrustations were removed. Temporary bracing has been undertaken.

\* S. GENNARO EXTRA MOENIA was heavily shaken. The roof was repaired, the cracks consolidated and the windows closed.

S. GIORGIO MAGGIORE. The fifth-century apse is intact, but the rest of the building was badly shaken.

\* S. GIOVANNI A CARBONARA. The roof of the nave was completely destroyed by direct hits, and that over the Chapels was badly shaken. The

interior monuments were consequently endangered. The roof has been rebuilt over the main part of the church and that over the chapels has been reworked. The vaulting in the Cappella di S. Monica was rebuilt and the interior has been cleaned.

S. GIOVANNI MAGGIORE sustained only superficial damage from blast.

\* S. GIOVANNI DI PAPPACODA was shaken by blast, which entailed repairs to the roof and the adjustment of the protective covering over the portal.

\* S. GIUSEPPE MAGGIORE was very severely shaken. Temporary walls were rebuilt, and the windows were reblocked and the damaged altars were dismantled.

\* S. GREGORIO ARMENO. The Church and Monastery suffered several direct bomb-hits. The walls in the north wing and in the Great Cloister were rebuilt. The roof was rebuilt in the north wing and repaired elsewhere.

\* S. LORENZO MAGGIORE. This important thirteenth- to fourteenth-century Church, with its later alterations, was in a poor condition and was in process of restoration before the war. It was further imperilled by numerous near-misses. The endangered portions were dismantled, the walls consolidated and a new structural skeleton was built for eventual restoration.

\* S. MARCELLINO sustained some damage. The roof and trusses were repaired, the walls consolidated, the cupola repaired and the windows adjusted.

\* S. MARIA DEL CARMINE. Concussion blasted all the tiles off the roof and destroyed the coffered wood ceiling. Stone and stucco decorations were badly shaken, and the Campanile was jarred, but is still standing. A new roof has been built, the interior has been patched up and the Campanile has been consolidated.

\* S. MARIA DONNA REGINA had its roof shaken and the fourteenth-century apse lightly damaged, the roof and windows of which have been repaired.

\* S. MARIA EGIZIACA A FORCELLA. All the walls were shaken and those of the Sacristy collapsed. The cupola has been partly reroofed in lead, all the other roofs reworked, the Sacristy walls rebuilt, and the other walls consolidated.

\* S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE A CAPONAPOLI had its shaken roof repaired as well as the windows.

\* S. MARIA REGINA COELI was badly hit. All the roofs have been repaired and that part of the wood ceiling in the nave which collapsed has been repaired and rebraced. The ceiling of the choir was consolidated and secured; the windows were also repaired.

\* S. MARIA DELLA SAPIENZA was shaken throughout. The roofs were stabilized and repaired, the lead covering of the cupola reworked and the windows repaired.

\* S. PAOLO MAGGIORE. Direct hits destroyed the roof, choir, main altar and half of the ceiling by STANZIONE. The rubble was cleared, the walls stabilized, the apsidal arch and the roof rebuilt.

\* S. PIETRO A MAIELLA. The roof was shaken and the wood ceiling was jarred, but without serious damage to the structure. The roof has been entirely reworked and the ceiling braced.

\* S. PIETRO MARTIRE. The roof was completely destroyed, but this has now been rebuilt and the walls consolidated.

\* SS. SEVERINO E SOSIO was severely shaken. The walls have been consolidated throughout and rebuilt in the first chapel on the left. The roof has been repaired.

\* S. SEVERO was shaken by near-misses. The cupola and roof has been consolidated.

\* SPIRITO SANTO. The roof of this Church received a direct hit. Five trusses have been rebuilt, the others adjusted and the roof repaired.

The CASTEL NUOVO was damaged by numerous bomb-hits, but the Triumphal Arch and bronze doors were saved by being adequately protected. The Torre San Giorgio has a long vertical crack due to a direct hit inside the tower. The Sala Baronale and the Cappella S. Barbara are intact.

The CASTEL DELL'OVO was slightly shaken, but has come to no serious harm.

The CASTEL S. ELMO sustained slight damage from bombing, and the Germans did minor damage before leaving.

\* PALAZZO REALE. This building sustained about twenty-three direct hits and was badly damaged. It was further despoiled by civilians and troops prior to and during the occupation of the city. Considerable repair work has been undertaken.

\* REGGIA DI CAPODIMONTE. Considerable damage was done from concussion. The walls have been consolidated, and the roofs and windows provisionally repaired.

\* VILLA FLORIDIANA. The exterior wall in the park was damaged by a direct hit, and the roof of the museum quarters were shaken. The repairs are completed.

#### NARNI (Terni)

All the monuments in this town are intact, except for the MEDIAEVAL BRIDGE, beside the Ponte Augusto, which was blown-up by the Germans.

#### NAVE A ROVEZZANO (Firenze)

The VILLA LE SENTINELLE is undamaged.

#### NICOSIA (Enna)

\* CHIESA DEL CARMINE. The roof, doorway and the southern walls were damaged, but have been repaired. The two statues by GAGINI are safe in the Sacristy.

\* S. CROCE. Repairs have been undertaken to the roof and the windows.

\* S. MICHELE sustained damage to the roof, which has now been repaired. The holes which were sustained by the nave and choir have been filled in.

\* S. SALVATORE was damaged and general repairs are being undertaken.

\* S. VINCENZO. The frescoes by BORREMANS were slightly damaged owing to delay in the repair to the injured roof of the Church.

The following are undamaged: CHIESA MATRICE, S. BENEDETTO, S. CALOGERO, S. FRANCESCO and S. MARIA MAGGIORE.

#### NOCERA UMBRA (Perugia)

Is undamaged.

#### NOTO (Siracusa)

The DUOMO, CHIESA DEL CROCEFISSO, S. BENEDETTO and S. CHIARA are undamaged.



NOVOLI (Firenze)

\* S. CRISTOFORO. The roof-tiles were displaced by explosion, but repairs have been completed.

NUMANA (Ancona)

S. MARIA DI PORTONOVO is undamaged.

OFFAGNA (Ancona)

The Rocca was slightly scarred by shell-fire; as was the \*VILLA MONTÉGALLO.

ONANO (Viterbo)

The CHURCHES of S. CROCE, MADONNA DEL PIANO; the PALAZZO MADAMA and the MEDIAEVAL HOUSE are undamaged.

ORBETELLO (Grosseto)

The DUOMO, MUSEO ETRUSCO and the ETRUSCAN WALLS are undamaged.

ORTONA (Apuania)

S. ANTONIO DI PADOVA sustained damage to the roof and the altars.

ORTONA (Chieti)

The PALAZZO DE PIZZIS in the Piazza del Duomo is completely destroyed. The CASTELLO ARAGONESE and the PALAZZO FARNESE are badly damaged.

ORVIETO (Terni)

\* The ABBEY of SS. SEVERO E MARTIRIO in the neighbourhood was damaged by artillery-fire, but the original structure has not been harmed.

PADULA (Salerno)

The CONVENTO DI S. LORENZO is undamaged.

PAGANICO (Grosseto)

S. MICHELE, the TORRE GROSSETANA and the MEDIAEVAL WALLS are undamaged.

PALAIA (Pisa)

The Pieve sustained heavy damage to the roof and walls from artillery-fire.

PALERMO

The DUOMO is undamaged, and so is the CAPPELLA PALATINA, though the latter was endangered by fire from the Palazzo Reale, which was burned during its occupation by American troops. The damage to the PALAZZO REALE was confined to a series of rooms.

\* CHIESA DEI CROCIFERI. Damage was done to the roof, door and windows.

\* CHIESA DEL GESÙ (Casa Professa). The nave and transepts were completely ruined. The roof was repaired at the west end of the nave, the rubble cleared and the fragments collected.

\* CHIESA DELLA MAGIONE. The apse and transept were very badly damaged and the roof of the nave is leaning. It is proposed to consolidate the central arch and the east wall.

\* CHIESA DELL'OLIVELLA. Severe damage was done to this building. The nave is now separated from the ruined choir by a newly-constructed wall.

\* CHIESA DELL'ORIGLIONE had its roof destroyed.

\* ORATORIO DEL ROSARIO DI S. DOMENICO. Damage was done to the roof and doors. The pictures by VAN DYCK and PIETRO NOVELLI were



Palermo, Museo Nazionale showing damage to the Cortile and Chiesa dell'Olivella.

PALAZZO INGHIRAMI. One corner was devastated by a direct hit and the roof was badly damaged.

The PALAZZO PRETORIO sustained three shell-holes in the roof. Most of the windows were blown out and the floor of one room has collapsed.

\* The HOUSE OF FILIPPO LIPPI was completely demolished by a direct hit, which smashed the "Tabernacle" fresco by FILIPPINO into thousands of pieces. This has, however, been almost completely re-composed.

PRATOLINO (Firenze)

The VILLA DEMIDOFF is undamaged.

PRIVERNO (Littoria)

The DUOMO is intact, except for the loss of some window-glass.

The CONVENTO DI S. LORENZO lost most of its roof, but this building had long been abandoned.

\* S. GIOVANNI. The roof and windows suffered minor damage.

\* S. NICOLA sustained damage to the roof and to the Campanile.

QUARTO (Firenze)

The VILLA DI QUARTO is undamaged.

QUERCETO (Lucca)

The PARISH CHURCH was heavily damaged and the Campanile was destroyed.

RADICOFANI (Siena)

The CASTELLO, a famous land-mark and of old a robber stronghold, was hit by a number of shells.

RAPOLLA (Potenza)

The DUOMO and S. LUCIA are undamaged.

RAVELLO (Salerno)

Is undamaged.

RAVENNA

\* S. MARIA IN PORTO CITTÀ sustained one shell-hole in the apse and the roofs were endangered.

\* The LOGGIA DEL GIARDINO was badly damaged.

REGALBUTO (Enna)

\* The CHIESA MADRE and S. MARIA ALLA CROCE sustained some damage.

RIGNALLA (Firenze)

The CHURCH OF S. MARIA is undamaged.

RIGOLI (Pisa)

The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

RIMINI (Forlì)

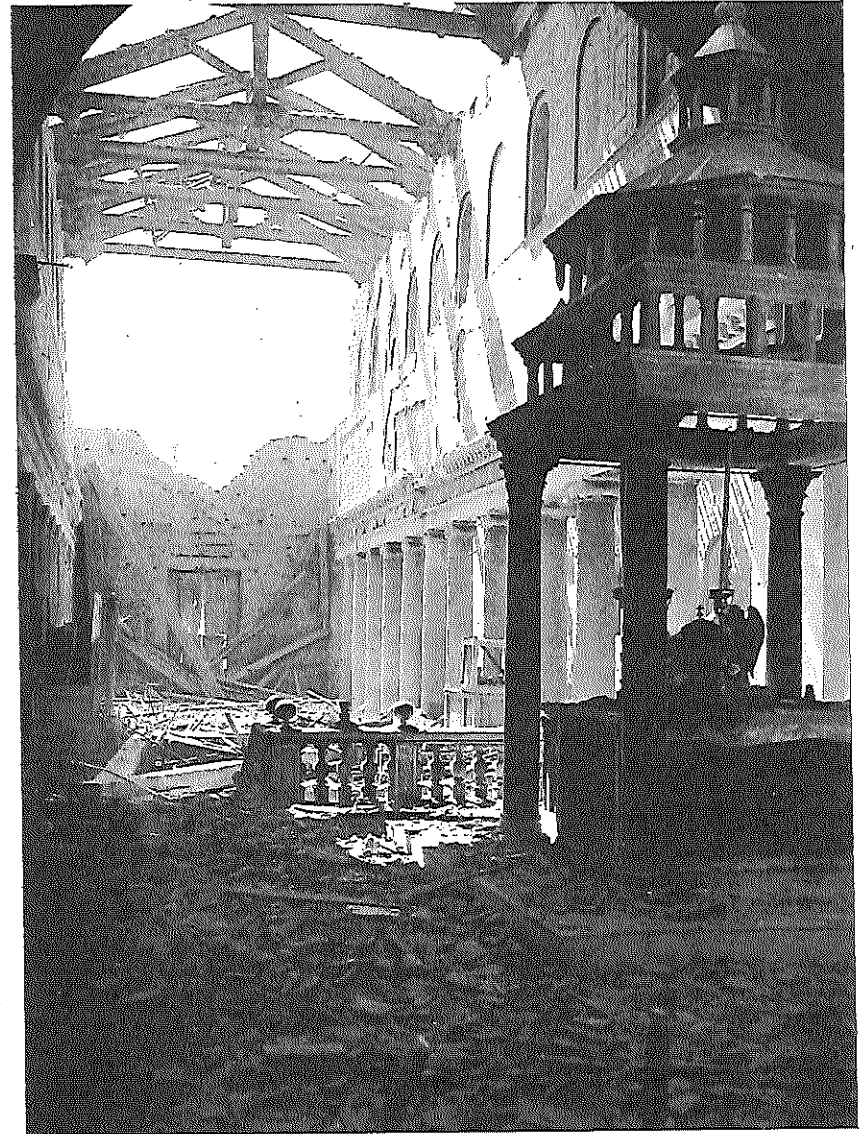
S. NICCOLÒ IN PORTO was destroyed, except for the apse with its Romanesque frescoes.

S. FORTUNATO was only lightly damaged.

PALAZZO DELL'ARENGO. The interior was badly shaken; but the exterior is sound.

ROCCA D'ORCIA (Siena)

The CHURCH OF S. EGIDIO is undamaged.



Rome, S. Lorenzo.

ROCCA IMPERIALE (Cosenza)  
The CASTELLO is undamaged.

ROME

Repairs to the damaged CHURCH OF S. LORENZO are being undertaken.  
S. MARIA IN AVENTINO, the Church of the Knights of Malta by PIRANESI, was hit by an A.A. shell, damaging the façade. Repairs have been completed.

ROMENA (Arezzo)

The PIEVE and the CASTELLO are undamaged.

ROMOLA (Firenze)

The CHURCH OF S. MARIA is undamaged.

RONCIGLIONE (Viterbo)

DUOMO. The vault collapsed over the altar, but the church was otherwise only shaken.

The following are undamaged: S. ANDREA, S. MARIA DELLA PROVVIDENZA, S. SEBASTIANO and the VIGNOLA FOUNTAIN.

ROSSANO (Cosenza)

The CHURCH OF S. MARCO is undamaged. The Codex Róssanensis Purpureus is reported safe.

RUBALLO (Firenze)

The CHURCH OF S. GIORGIO is undamaged.

RUVO DI PUGLIA (Bari)

Is undamaged.

SALA (Firenze)

The CHURCH OF S. LUCIA is undamaged.

SALERNO (Salerno)

The \* DUOMO sustained slight damage to the roof. The old town around the Duomo is undamaged, but the modern, southern end of the town has been badly battered.

SALTOCCHIO (Lucca)

The VILLA BERNARDINI-QUERCI is undamaged.

S. ANGELO IN TEODICE (Frosinone)

S. MARIA DI TROCCHIO was completely destroyed.

S. MICHELE. The roof has gone, but the façade and the side walls are standing.

S. NICOLA was reduced to rubble.

S. BARONTO (Pistoia)

The PARISH CHURCH was almost totally destroyed by German mines and the frescoes of the School of POCETTI have been lost.

S. CASCIANO (Firenze)

The VILLA CORSINI (Le Corti) is undamaged.

S. COLOMBANO (Lucca)

The PARISH CHURCH and the VILLA are undamaged.

S. DEMETRIO CORONE (Cosenza)

The CHURCH OF S. ADRIANO is undamaged.

S. DONNINO (Firenze)

The roof of the TORRE DEL PALAGIO DEI TORNAQUINCI was destroyed.

S. ELIA FIUMERAPIDO (Frosinone)

\* S. MARIA MAGGIORE. The roof was twice damaged.

S. GALGANO (Siena)

The ABBEY is undamaged.

SANGEMINI (Terni)

Some damage was done to the town, but all the monuments are intact.

S. GENNARO (Lucca)

The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

S. GIACOMO (Perugia)

The CHURCH OF S. GIACOMO had its façade pitted, but the fresco by LO SPAGNA is unharmed.

S. GIMIGNANO (Siena)

\* LA COLLEGIATA. The Church was heavily pounded by artillery-fire and all the roof-tiles were blown off or fractured. Large holes were made in the nave and the vaulting of the aisle. A direct hit on the Chapel of S. Fina brought down one side of the curtain of the tomb by BENEDETTO DA MAIANO. There was one large hole in the "Crucifixion" and "Marriage in Cana" by BARNA DA SIENA, and also in the "Paradise" by TADDEO DI BARTOLO. The roof has been entirely repaired and the windows filled in. The roof of the Cloister has not been fixed and several bays of the vaulting have fallen, dragging the columns with them. All the shell-holes in the walls have been bricked up. Three windows, pre-existent to and covered with frescoes have been walled up from the back without, however, any effort to anchor the frescoes first. The window nearest the façade, which was most likely to fall, has been shored up from inside. Pieces have been recovered and fitted into the frescoes of the "Crucifixion" and "Marriage in Cana." These are now solid and out of danger. Some smaller pieces are beyond recovery and certain sections of both frescoes are irretrievably lost. The fresco of the "Flight into Egypt," which fell, has been pieced together on a stretcher and replaced in its window.

\* PALAZZO COMUNALE. This building was struck by numerous heavy shells and the roof was badly smashed. There were also large holes in the masonry. The fresco by LIPPO MEMMI is intact, but the thirteenth-century "Hunt" frescoes have been damaged in several places.

S. BARTOLO. The roof collapsed and only the outside walls remain.

The VECCHIA CANCELLERIA, PALAZZO DEL TORO and all the thirteen TOWERS are undamaged.

S. GIOVANNI D'ASSO (Siena)

S. PIETRO IN VILLERE. One shell-hit destroyed the small Campanile and shook the roof.

The PARISH CHURCH and the OSPEDALE are undamaged.

S. GIULIANO TERME (Pisa)

PARISH CHURCH. The Campanile was destroyed by mines, and, in its fall, wrecked half of the Church.

S. GIULIANO (Pisa)

S. JACOPO APOSTOLO was practically destroyed by bombs.

- S. GIUSTO (Firenze)  
ORATORIO DI S. BARTOLOMMEO. The roof was damaged and the south wall was endangered.
- S. LEO (Arezzo)  
The CHURCH, already in a bad condition before the war, received a direct hit which brought down half the Campanile and destroyed the roof. The Triumphal Arch was badly shaken and the fourteenth-century "Madonnas", in fresco have suffered from the rain and sun.
- S. MARCELLO PISTOIESE (Pistoia)  
S. MARESCO. Heavy damage was done to the walls, and the roof and vaulting was destroyed.
- S. MARIA DEL PATIRE (Cosenza)  
The CONVENT is undamaged.
- S. MARINO (Republic of)  
Slight damage only was sustained here.
- S. MARTINO ALLA PALMA (Firenze)  
The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.
- S. MARTINO AL CIMINO (Viterbo)  
The ABBAZIA DI S. MARTINO is undamaged.
- S. MICHELE DI MONTICCHIO (Potenza)  
The CONVENT AND CHAPEL OF S. MICHELE are undamaged.
- S. MICHELE IN TORRI (Firenze)  
The CHURCH had its roof practically destroyed, and the frescoed Oratory was damaged.
- S. MINIATO (Pisa)  
\* DUOMO. Shell-hits damaged the roof and the south wall, penetrating into the interior. Damage was also done to the wooden ceiling and the Campanile.  
S. CHIARA. The walls were damaged by mines and the roof has partly collapsed.  
\* S. FRANCESCO. Shell-holes damaged the roof and walls.  
S. MARTINO ALLE CARCERI. The roof and north wall sustained shell-hits.  
S. DOMENICO, the PALAZZO COMUNALE and the PALAZZO FORMICHINI are undamaged.
- S. PRISCO (Napoli)  
The CHURCH OF S. PRISCO is undamaged.
- S. QUIRICO D'ORCIA (Siena)  
The CHURCH OF S. MARIA and the MEDIAEVAL WALLS are undamaged.
- S. SAVINO (Pisa)  
BADIA. The Campanile was destroyed by mines and the roof of the Church has collapsed.
- S. SEVERA (Roma)  
The CASTELLO is undamaged.
- S. SEVERINA (Catanzaro)  
Is undamaged.

- S. STEFANO IN CAMASTRA (Messina)  
The CHURCH OF S. STEFANO is undamaged.
- S. VITTORE DEL LAZIO (Frosinone)  
S. MARIA LA ROSA was badly damaged. Nothing remains except the pitted walls, but the fourteenth-century pulpit can be restored.  
S. NICOLA was almost completely destroyed. Three arches and part of the side walls still stand.
- S. VITTORINO (Aquila)  
\* The PARISH CHURCH, built in the twelfth to sixteenth centuries, had most of the roof destroyed by fire.
- SATURNIA (Grosseto)  
The PARISH CHURCH and the CASTLE are undamaged.
- SCALA (Salerno)  
The DUOMO is undamaged.
- SCALEA (Cosenza)  
\* S. NICOLA. The roof and walls were damaged by bombing and the top of the Campanile collapsed.
- SCANDICCI (Firenze)  
The CHURCHES OF S. BARTOLO IN TUTO and S. MARIA IN GREVE are undamaged.
- SCHEGGIA (Perugia)  
The PONTE BOTTE D'ITALIA, a remarkably fine early nineteenth-century structure, was mined and completely destroyed by the Germans, but is being restored in its original form.
- SCICLI (Ragusa)  
\* S. BARTOLOMMEO sustained damage to the roof and windows.
- SEGROMIGNO (Lucca)  
The VILLA MANZI is undamaged.
- SENIGALLIA (Ancona)  
\* S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE sustained slight damage to the roof due to mortar-fire.  
The PORTICI ERCOLANI are substantially intact, and the CHURCH OF S. CROCE, the ROCCA and the PALAZZO BAVIERA are undamaged.
- SERAVEZZA (Lucca)  
\* The DUOMO suffered heavy damage to the roof over the nave, Chapels and Baptistery.  
The damage to the PALAZZO CAMPANA was confined to the roof and the vaults.
- SERRA S. BRUNO (Catanzaro)  
The CHURCH OF S. DOMENICO is undamaged.
- SESSA AURUNCA (Napoli)  
Is undamaged.
- SESTO FIORENTINO (Firenze)  
The CHURCH OF S. ROMOLO A COLONNATE sustained roof-damage only.

SORA (Frosinone)

\* The roof of the DUOMO was shaken, but otherwise the building is uninjured.

SORANA (Lucca)

The CHURCH OF S. PIETRO and the PALAZZO ORSINI are undamaged.

SORIANO CALABRO (Catanzaro)

The CHURCH OF S. DOMENICO is undamaged.

SORIANO NEL CIMINO (Viterbo)

Some windows in the COLLEGIATA were broken, otherwise all monuments are undamaged.

SORRENTO (Napoli)

Is undamaged.

SOVANA (Grosseto)

Is undamaged.

SPOLETO (Perugia)

The town suffered only superficial damage from German demolitions of a gate and bridge, and from the explosion of an ammunition train in the goodsyard. The important fourth-century CHURCH of S. SALVATORE was partially unroofed, but without damage to its early features.

SQUILLACE (Catanzaro)

The CHURCH OF S. MARIA DELLA ROCELLA was shaken by concussion.

STAGGIA (Siena)

The CHURCH OF S. MARIA ASSUNTA is undamaged.

STAZZENA (Lucca)

\* S. MARIA ASSUNTA. Damage was done to the roof, ceilings, the Campanile and the pavement in the portico.

STIA (Arezzo)

The PARISH CHURCH and S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE are undamaged.

STILO (Reggio Calabria)

LA CATTOLICA is undamaged.

STRADA (Arezzo)

The PARISH CHURCH is undamaged.

STRONGOLI (Catanzaro)

The CASTELLO is undamaged.

SUBIACO (Roma)

While the SACRO SPECO and SANTA SCOLASTICA escaped essential damage, the town was shattered during the German retreat of 1944 when a mass of fleeing vehicles were trapped in the main street and annihilated.

\* DUOMO. The cupola, transept and apse were very badly damaged.

\* S. FRANCESCO had its roof and windows damaged.

\* S. LORENZO. This Church had been abandoned, but had been recently restored. It sustained some damage to the roof and windows.

\* S. PIETRO, a recently-restored Church, was virtually destroyed except for the Campanile.

The CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DELLA GROCE suffered slight roof-damage.

The CAMPANILE DELLE BENEDETTINE was destroyed.

The ROCCA suffered slight damage.

SULMONA (Aquila)

\* BADIA MORRONESE. The oldest part of the Abbey, consisting of the Caldora Chapel with the monument of Restaino by GUALTIERO D'ALEMAGNA and pictures by GIOVANNI DA SULMONA, and the subterranean church, are intact. The eighteenth-century Church suffered minor damage to the flooring and the altars.

\* HERMITAGE OF SANT'ONOFRIO. This thirteenth-century Monastery was deliberately used by the Germans as a target for artillery practice; but the more artistic part of the building, consisting of the small Chapel with frescoes by GENTILE DA SULMONA, is intact.

\* The CHURCH OF S. FRANCESCO DELLA SCARPA suffered slight roof-damage.

SUTRI (Viterbo)

The DUOMO suffered minor damage from shell-fire.

S. FRANCESCO. The east end was badly shaken by concussion.

S. MARIA DEL PARCO was slightly damaged.

The VILLA SAVORELLI was burned by the Germans.

TAGLIACOZZO (Aquila)

CASTELLO. No damage was done to the structure, but German troops spread lime over the pictures in the principal room.

TAORMINA (Messina)

\* CHIESA MATRICE. The roof, windows, walls, doors and ceilings were damaged.

The CHIESA DEL CARMINE was completely ruined.

\* S. ANTONIO. The Gothic portal suffered considerable injury and had to be dismantled. The roof and the Campanile were also damaged.

S. DOMENICO was destroyed, but some fragments of the carved wood choir stalls have been recovered.

S. FRANCESCO was completely ruined.

The MUNICIPIO was destroyed.

\* The PALAZZO CORVAIA was heavily damaged, and the PALAZZO DEL DUCA DI S. STEFANO was badly shaken by bombing, which entailed the re-building of one corner.

The TORRE DELLA BADIA suffered some damage.

TARANTO

The DUOMO, SS. ANNUNZIATA, S. FRANCESCO and the CASTELLO are undamaged.

TARQUINIA (Viterbo)

The DUOMO and S. MARIA DI CASTELLO suffered from blast only.

The PALAZZO DEI PRIORI sustained several shell-hits on the towers, but is not seriously damaged.

The \* PALAZZO VITELLESCHI, which houses the museum, was heavily damaged when a bomb demolished the newly-restored loggia and part of the façade. A shell-hit destroyed one of the fine mediaeval windows, but the interior cortile is more or less intact.

## TEANO (Napoli)

S. MARIA DE'FORIS was destroyed.

S. MARIA DELLE GRAZIE was badly damaged, but the fine west door has been saved.

## TERENZANO (Firenze)

\* S. MARTINO. Heavy shell-fire damaged the roof and the Campanile collapsed. The walls were holed in several places.

## TERMINI IMERESE (Palermo)

The CHURCH OF S. CATERINA sustained no war-damage, but is suffering from neglect.

## TERNI

This city sustained the worst damage in Umbria. The less damaged section lies around the Cathedral towards the south-west, but no part escaped entirely. In addition to specified monuments, the picturesque old quarter between S. Lorenzo and S. Francesco suffered severely.

\* The DUOMO sustained two direct hits which considerably damaged the building.

\* S. FRANCESCO, a fine mediæval Church, was badly damaged and requires radical reconstruction. The Cloister was destroyed, but the Campanile is intact.

\* S. LORENZO. The roof was destroyed, and part of the body of the Church, which at first was reported sound, has since collapsed. One of the aisles (a later addition) was badly shattered and the façade also sustained some damage.

\* S. PIETRO had its roof destroyed, but the rest of the Church is sound.

\* S. SALVATORE. This primitive circular structure with its twelfth-century nave is intact; but the mediæval Chapel, with its frescoes, was badly shaken by a near-miss.

\* The PALAZZO SPADA was shaken, but the PALAZZI GAZZOLI and BIANCHINI-RICCARDI are intact; the PALAZZO CARRARA, housing the museum and library, had one wing demolished.

## TIVOLI (Roma)

The DUOMO lost its window-glass.

The CHIESA DEL GESÙ was very badly damaged by a direct hit—the upper part of the façade and the entire roof has gone.

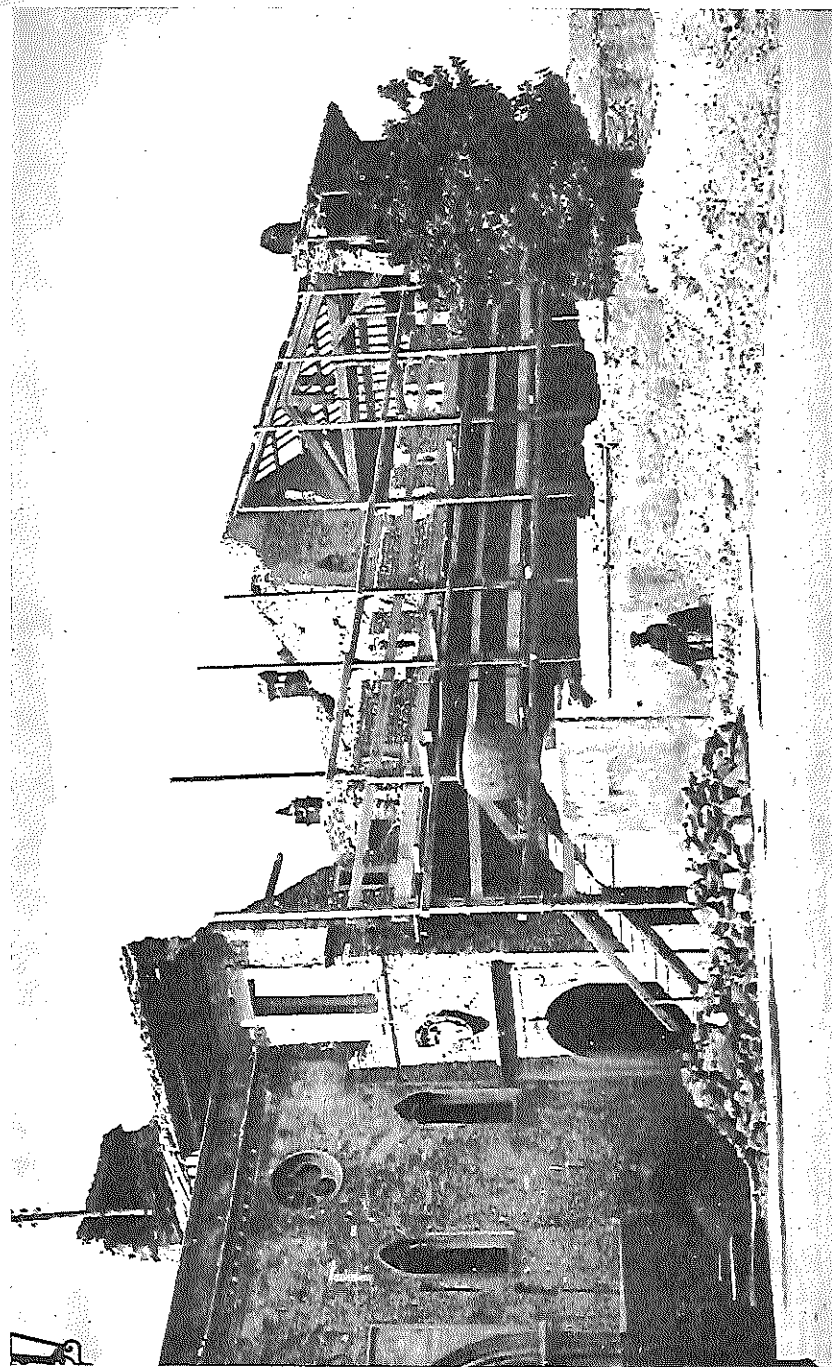
S. ANDREA. The windows were broken and the ceiling of the gallery collapsed, otherwise the Church is undamaged.

S. BIAGIO. A bomb-hit beside the south wall virtually destroyed one Chapel. A large crack appeared in the west wall and in one of the arches of the nave. The GIOTTESQUE fresco on the north wall is unhurt and the Campanile is intact.

S. FILIPPO was completely destroyed.

S. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTA was badly shaken and the ceiling was weakened. There was a crack in the north wall and the frescoes by MELOZZO were pitted.

S. MARIA MAGGIORE (S. Francesco) suffered no direct hit, but the roof of the choir was damaged by blast and two arches of the nave were cracked. The tenth-century "Miraculous Virgin" and the fifteenth-century "Crucifixion" are undamaged.



Tivoli, Villa d'Este (as reported in Part I) showing repairs in progress to the damaged wing.