

CODENAME SICILYWAR



Archaeology, Museums, and Social Networks
under Threat in Sicily during World War II

Antonino Crisà





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Cover: Workers installing protective scaffolding around the Selinunte metopes at the National Museum (courtesy of the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas', inv. no. 7598, PAL.26.68). Back cover: AGR.11.16, ASSPAMON, pictures, 1 side, inv. no. 384, 6x9, Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags, 'Agrigento – Tempio' (courtesy of Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo).

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‘Sono andati distrutti, inoltre, molti mobili e vetrine ch’erano stati raccolti precisamente nella galleria del 1° piano, nonché l’impianto dell’acqua, della luce, piante e sedili del cortile, casse vuote, utensili del gabinetto dei restauri etc. Stante l’ora pomeridiana nel Museo erano presenti solo, oltre la scrivente, il custode del portone, salariato Cottone, le due guardie di 1° intervento del turno diurno ed una del turno notturno che doveva montare alle 19, Cici, Inzerillo e De Franchis. Tutti e quattro hanno dato prova di calma e senso del dovere, sia il De Franchis che al momento della caduta delle bombe si è trovato con me sulla scala vicino al cortile, sia gli altri che, dopo la esplosione, hanno subito abbandonato il rifugio, mentre ancora continuava il bombardamento, poiché la nube di polverone e il fumo acre delle sostanze esplosive avevano fatto temere un incendio.’

From a letter by Jole Bovio Marconi to the Ministry of
National Education in Rome
(Palermo, Tuesday 6 April 1943)

Contents

List of Figures.....	v
List of Tables.....	xv
Acknowledgements.....	xvi
Preface	xvii
Introduction	1
0.1 A general overview.....	1
0.2 Current scholarship and new contribution.....	2
0.3 Research questions and themes	5
0.4 Research methodology: data analysis, the ‘4-level’ system and social networks	5
0.5 Archives, archival data, and documentary appendices.....	7
0.6 Summing up: novelty, interdisciplinary links, and gender focus	11
Chapter 1: The Historical Framework of WWII	13
1.1 Introduction	13
1.2 WWII: the European context	13
1.3 The Italian context: twenty years of pre-war Fascism	14
1.4 Allied forces invade Sicily: events from ‘Operation Husky’ to the Italian armistice	16
1.5 The wartime economy of Italy	19
1.6 ‘Defascistisation’ as a consequence of the Fascist <i>Ventennio</i>	20
1.7 Italy towards the end of the war (1943-45).....	21
Chapter 2: Archaeology at the Start of WWII	23
2.1 Introduction	23
2.2 European and world-wide archaeology in context	23
2.2.1 The re-birth of a discipline: archaeology in the early 20th century	23
2.2.2 WWII and world archaeology.....	25
2.2.3 Protecting antiquities and cultural heritage: the international context.....	27
2.3 Italian archaeology	29
2.3.1 A brief history of the discipline in the early 20th century.....	29
2.3.2 Italian cultural-heritage legislation.....	30
2.3.3 The Ministry of Public/National Education and Giuseppe Bottai	31
2.3.4 National safeguarding of antiquities in the first half of the 20th century.....	32
2.3.5 Protecting antiquities and cultural heritage: the complications of war	33
2.3.6 The activities of AMGOT/AMG and Monuments Officers.....	34
2.3.7 Effects of war in Italy: looting and military occupations	36
2.3.8 Some well-known archaeologists and curators active in Italy	36
2.4 Sicily: its archaeology, museums, and curators	38
2.4.1 A brief history of Sicilian archaeology.....	38
2.4.2 Managing cultural heritage: an overview of Sicily in the early 20th century	39
2.4.3 Sicily: protecting the island’s cultural heritage under attack	40
2.4.4 Cultural heritage in the immediate post-war period: AMGOT/AMG in Sicily	41
2.4.5 ‘Snapshots’ on curators and superintendents operating in Sicily	43
2.4.6 The National Museum of Palermo: a brief history	44
2.4.7 The story of a brave curator: Jole Bovio Marconi in Sicily.....	45
2.4.8 Museum developments in Agrigento.....	46
2.4.9 Pietro Griffo: biography and activities at Agrigento.....	47
Chapter 3: Sicily and WWII: Sites and Discoveries	48
3.1 Introduction	48
3.2 Agrigento: anti-aircraft protection. Management (1939-42).....	48
3.3 Agrigento: graphic documentation of monuments (1939-43).....	51
3.4 Agrigento: military interference at the archaeological site (1939-42).....	54
3.4.1 Introduction.....	54
3.4.2 Military occupation of the archaeological site and the Villa Aurea (1939-43).....	54
3.4.3 Military constructions at the temples of Herakles and Demeter (1942-43).....	57

3.4.4 Conclusion	60
3.5 Palermo: discoveries at civilian-shelter sites (1941-44)	63
3.5.1 Palermo's air-raid shelters	63
3.5.2 An overview of past scholarship on archaeological discoveries	65
3.5.3 Archaeological monitoring at air-raid shelter construction sites (1941-45)	65
3.5.4 An overview on photographic documentation	69
3.5.5 Conclusion	69
3.6 Palermo: discoveries at the Piazza della Vittoria (1939-43)	71
3.6.1 The urban archaeological site	71
3.6.2 Negligent custodians: site management and intrusive excavations to build a shelter (1939-41)	73
3.6.3 Military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria: an underpass for the hospital (1942)	75
3.6.4 A new air-raid shelter for the Police Headquarters (Questura) (1943)	77
3.6.5 Conclusion	77
3.7 Palermo: military occupation of monuments (1943)	79
3.8 San Martino delle Scale: military operations at the abbey (1943)	81
3.8.1 An introduction to the abbey and the military context	81
3.8.2 Military actions at San Martino before Operation Husky	82
3.8.3 Conclusion	84
3.9 Selinunte: military construction sites (1940-42)	85
3.9.1 Introduction: the archaeological site and the war context	85
3.9.2 Military construction sites and interference	86
3.9.3 Conclusion	89
Chapter 4: Anti-Aircraft Protection, Provision, and Equipment	90
4.1 Introduction	90
4.2 Agrigento: air-raid warning signage (1940)	90
4.3 Agrigento: requests for sandbags (1939-40)	92
4.4 Agrigento: the protection and transfer of artefacts to Bivona (1940-43)	93
4.5 Cefalù: an armoured basement within the Foundation Mandralisca (1939-44)	95
4.6 Palermo: AMGOT and renovation works at the Museum (1943-44)	99
4.7 Palermo: anti-aircraft protection, defending the Museum (1938-43)	103
4.7.1 Introduction	103
4.7.2 Plans and actions to defend the Museum	103
4.7.3 Graphic documentation: a valuable source	107
4.7.4 Conclusion	108
4.8 Palermo: air-raid protection, management and funding (1939-43)	109
4.9 Palermo: the air-raid protection room 'Sala Himera' at the Museum (1943)	112
4.10 Palermo: anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940)	112
4.11 Palermo: bombing, damage, and renovation at the Museum (1941-45)	114
4.11.1 Introduction	114
4.11.2 Bombing at the National Museum (1941-43)	115
4.11.3 Renovations and war damage before the end of the war (1944-45)	117
4.11.4 Conclusion	120
4.12 Palermo: the City Council's request for the Museum's plan (1944-45)	120
4.13 Palermo: dismantling the Museum's air-raid defences (1944-45)	120
4.14 Agrigento: gas masks for the Superintendence's personnel (1940-41)	121
4.15 Palermo: gas masks for Museum personnel (1939-42)	121
4.16 Palermo: request for concrete for renovations (1941-42)	125
4.17 Palermo: request for fuel to provide electricity to the Museum (1941-43)	126
4.18 Palermo: request for sandbags for the Museum (1939-42)	127
4.19 Palermo: request for timber for the Museum (1943)	128
4.20 Palermo: request for trucks for the Museum (1940-44)	129
4.21 San Martino delle Scale: the refuge for <i>objets d'art</i> (1939-42)	130
Chapter 5: Personnel, Civilians, and Offices in the Context of War	134
5.1 Introduction	134
5.2 Agrigento: plans to move the local Superintendence's office (1941)	134
5.3 Agrigento: first intervention teams at the Museum (1939-42)	135
5.4 Palermo: first intervention teams (1936-44)	136

5.5 Palermo: the Museum staff are alerted to a new British explosive (1940).....	140
5.6 Palermo: awards for museum personnel (1939-43).....	141
5.7 Palermo: code books for the Museum (1939-43).....	141
5.8 Palermo: defascistisation of museum personnel (1939-46).....	142
5.9 Palermo: request to remove all National Fascist Party signs (1944).....	145
5.10 Palermo: passes for museum personnel in case of emergency and curfew (1943).....	145
5.11 Palermo: request to open a civilian shelter inside the Museum (1941-43).....	145
Chapter 6: Safeguarding Sites, Museums, and Social Networks.....	149
6.1 Introduction.....	149
6.2 Networking and social units acting in Sicily.....	149
6.2.1 Social and gender perspectives: Bovio Marconi in the war context.....	149
6.2.2 Pietro Griffo versus the military authorities.....	152
6.2.3 Other safeguarding authorities, consultants, and commissions (the ‘500 m perimeter’ at Agrigento).....	154
6.2.4 High-level authorities and military forces.....	154
6.2.5 The German army and military authorities.....	156
6.2.6 Entrepreneurs and companies.....	157
6.2.7 Custodians.....	158
6.2.8 Workers, workforce, and women in action.....	160
6.2.9 Press, mass media, and communications in the war context.....	162
6.3 Local authorities in the war context: some examples.....	163
6.4 Protecting museums: methods, common ground, and issues.....	164
6.5 The looting of antiquities in wartime.....	166
6.6 Post-war: damages, local authorities, and AMGOT/AMG.....	167
6.7 Sicily and the European context: some comparisons.....	169
6.8 Final remarks.....	170
Appendix A: AGRIGENTO [AGR].....	175
AGR.1 Anti-aircraft protection: management (1939-42).....	175
AGR.2 Graphic documentation of monuments (1939-43).....	188
AGR.3 Military occupation of the archaeological site and Villa Aurea (1939-43).....	198
AGR.4 Military constructions at the temples of Herakles and Demeter (1942-43).....	222
AGR.5 Anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940).....	233
AGR.6 Request for sandbags (1939-40).....	236
AGR.7 Transferring and protection of fine art objects (1940-43).....	237
AGR.8 Supply of gas masks for Superintendence personnel (1940-41).....	245
AGR.9 Plans to move the local Superintendence office (1941).....	246
AGR.10 First intervention teams (1939-42).....	247
AGR.11 Pictures and graphic documentation.....	250
Appendix B: CEFALÙ [CEF].....	260
CEF.1 Mandralisca Museum: anti-aircraft protection (1939-44).....	260
Appendix C: PALERMO [PAL].....	263
PAL.1 Discoveries at civilian air-raid shelter construction sites (1941-44).....	263
PAL.2 Civilian shelter and military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria (1939-43).....	270
PAL.3 Military occupation of monuments (1943).....	278
PAL.4 AMGOT. Works at the Museum (1943-44).....	281
PAL.5 Anti-aircraft protection. Defending the Museum (1938-43).....	302
PAL.6 Anti-aircraft protection. Management and funding (1939-43).....	332
PAL.7 Anti-explosion armoured room Sala <i>Himera</i> at the Museum (1943).....	365
PAL.8 Anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940).....	367
PAL.9 Museum: bombing and renovations (1941-45).....	371
PAL.10 City Council request for the Museum plan (1944-45).....	400
PAL.11 Dismantling anti-aircraft structures at the Museum (1944-45).....	402
PAL.12 Museum: supply of gas masks for personnel (1939-42).....	404
PAL.13 Museum: request for concrete for renovations (1941-42).....	422
PAL.14 Museum: request for fuel for electricity (1941-43).....	427
PAL.15 Museum: request for sandbags (1939-42).....	429
PAL.16 Museum: request for timber (1943).....	435

PAL.17 Museum: request of trucks (1940-44).....	436
PAL.18 First intervention teams (1936-44).....	443
PAL.19 New British incendiary explosive (1940)	487
PAL.20 Awards for museum personnel (1940-44)	488
PAL.21 Code books for the Museum (1941-43).....	491
PAL.22 Defascistisation of museum personnel (1943-46)	492
PAL.23 Removal of National Fascist Party signs (1944).....	502
PAL.24 Custodian pass in case of emergency and curfew (1943).....	503
PAL.25 Request to open the museum shelter to the public (1941-43).....	503
PAL.26 Pictures and graphic documentation.....	507
Maps	507
Refuge at the <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i>	507
Refuge at the <i>Istituto De' Cosmi</i> School.....	511
Refuge at Piazza Bellini	513
Refuge at Piazza Sett'Angeli	514
National Museum of Palermo	519
Appendix D: SAN MARTINO DELLE SCALE [SMA]	527
SMA.1 Military operations (1943).....	527
SMA.2 Refuge: construction, transferring of collections and management (1939-45)	531
SMA.3 Pictures and graphic documentation	548
Appendix E: SELINUNTE [SEL]	559
SEL.1 Military constructions at the archaeological site (1940-43).....	559
Appendix F: Personal Dossiers [DOSSIERS]	571
DOSSIERS.1 Meli Giosuè.....	571
DOSSIERS.2 Volpes Arturo	571
Appendix G: DECREES AND LAWS [LAWS]	573
References.....	596
List of Abbreviations	608
List of Offices and Authorities	612
Index.....	614

List of Figures

Introduction

Figure 0.1: Map of Sicily showing key sites, discussed in this book (photo: author)	1
Figure 0.2: Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) (Wikipedia, public domain)	2
Figure 0.3: Remains of an Italian pillbox on the beach near Porta Felice (Palermo) (source: author)	3
Figure 0.4: Frontispiece of the Protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale dalle offese della guerra area (1942)	4
Figure 0.5: Frontispiece of Barnes' Social Networks (1972)	6
Figure 0.6: View of the Archivio Centrale dello Stato (Rome, EUR) (source: author)	8
Figure 0.7: Cloister of the Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas' (Palermo) (source: author)	9
Figure 0.8: Diagram showing all records traced and examined for SICILYWAR (source: author)	9

Chapter 1: The Historical Framework of WWII

Figure 1.1: Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in Monaco, 1938 (Wikipedia, public domain)	13
Figure 1.2: An Italian M13-40 tank at El Alamein in 1942 (Wikipedia, public domain)	14
Figure 1.3: US troops landing at Omaha Beach on D-Day (Wikipedia, public domain)	14
Figure 1.4: Mussolini triumphant in Rome on 28 October 1922, seen with De Bono, Balbo, and De Vecchi (Wikipedia, public domain)	15
Figure 1.5: A child dressed as a 'Balilla' receiving an award from Mussolini (1930s) (Wikipedia, public domain)	15
Figure 1.6: A German artillery position after the Battle of El-Alamein (7 November 1942) (Wikipedia, public domain)	16
Figure 1.7: Italian troops of the ARMIR retreating through the Russian steppe (January 1943) (Wikipedia, public domain)	16
Figure 1.8: Map of Operation Husky and the Allied landing in southern Sicily (10 July 1943) (after Faldella 1956: pl. 3)	17
Figure 1.9: Allied troops landing in eastern Sicily, 10 July 1943 (source: NARA 208-AA-90K-2)	18
Figure 1.10: Allied troops advancing towards Randazzo in August 1943 (source: NARA 111-SC-187006)	18
Figure 1.11: Pietro Badoglio, new head of the Provisional Government (Wikipedia, public domain)	19
Figure 1.12: Map of the Italian frontline in April 1944 (source: VV.AA. 1945: 29)	21

Chapter 2: Archaeology at the Start of WWII

Figure 2.1: The archaeologist O.G.S. Crawford (1886-1957) (Wikipedia, public domain)	23
Figure 2.2: The Austrian art historian and archaeologist August Schörgendorfer (1914-76) (courtesy of the Canadian Institute in Greece)	25
Figure 2.3: Ypres (Belgium) in ruins, November 1917 (Wikipedia, public domain)	26
Figure 2.4: Postcard of the Château de Chambord (France) (early 1900s) (private collection)	28
Figure 2.5: Giuseppe Bottai (1895-1959) (Wikipedia, public domain)	32
Figure 2.6: Illustrations of distinctive signage to protect important structures (source: author)	33
Figure 2.7: The Arch of Constantine, with its protective scaffolding and sandbags (source: VV.AA. 1942b)	34
Figure 2.8: Banknote of 1 American Lira issued in Italy (source: private collection)	35
Figure 2.9: Amedeo Maiuri (1886-1963) (Wikipedia, public domain)	37
Figure 2.10: Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli (1900-75) (Wikipedia, public domain)	37
Figure 2.11: Frontispiece of La difesa del patrimonio archeologico agrigentino (1946) by P. Griffò	40
Figure 2.12: Scaffolding and sandbags protecting Palermo's Norman Cathedral (source: VV.AA. 1942b)	41
Figure 2.13: Calculation of destroyed buildings in major Sicilian cities (after Arcuri Di Marco 1947: 6)	42
Figure 2.14: Captain M. Hammond (1903-2002) (courtesy of the Monuments Men Foundation)	42
Figure 2.15: Captain F.H.J. Maxse (1904-70) (courtesy of the Monuments Men Foundation)	42
Figure 2.16: Giuseppe Cultrera (1877-1968) accompanying Fascist authorities at Syracuse (Wikipedia, public domain)	44
Figure 2.17: The reconstructed cloister of Palermo Museum on 5 April 1952 (after Bovio Marconi 1952)	45
Figure 2.18: Jole Bovio Marconi on a donkey in the Sicilian countryside (early 1950s) (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas')	46

Figure 2.19: Postcard showing a room in the old Civic Museum of Agrigento (private collection)	47
Chapter 3: Sicily and WWII: Sites and Discoveries	
Figure 3.1: Postcard showing Agrigento's Valley of Temples (early 1900s) (private collection).....	48
Figure 3.2: Postcard showing the Temple of Castor and Pollux at Agrigento (1930s) (private collection)	49
Figure 3.3: Postcard showing the Temple of Vulcan at Agrigento (early 1900s) (private collection).....	49
Figure 3.4: Postcard showing the Temple of Concordia at Agrigento (1930s) (private collection).....	49
Figure 3.5: Sandbags breaking apart at the Temple of Concordia (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 384, AGR.11.16)	51
Figure 3.6: Postcard depicting the Sarcophagus of Phaedra and Hippolytus at Agrigento (private collection)	52
Figure 3.7: Postcard showing the Temple of Juno Lacinia at Agrigento (early 1930s) (private collection).....	53
Figure 3.8: One of the long sides of the Temple of Concordia, protected by sandbags (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 383, AGR.11.18)	54
Figure 3.9: Postcard showing the Temple of Herakles at Agrigento (early 1920s) (private collection)	55
Figure 3.10: Postcard showing the Temple of Demeter at Agrigento (early 1930s) (private collection)	56
Figure 3.11: Postcard showing the Tomb of Theron at Agrigento (early 1920s) (private collection)	57
Figure 3.12: Postcard showing a soldier of the G.A.F. supported by an eagle (private collection)	58
Figure 3.13: Postcard showing a view of the Albergo dei Templi at Agrigento (1940s) (private collection)	59
Figure 3.14: Satellite view showing Agrigento's antiquities subject to military interference (source: Google Earth).....	62
Figure 3.15: A black arrow and 'RICOVERO' at the Piazza Marina, Palermo (source: author).....	63
Figure 3.16: Piazza Sett'Angeli after bombing in April 1943 (courtesy of Vigili del Fuoco di Palermo)	64
Figure 3.17: The archaeological remains at the Piazza Sett'Angeli, Palermo (source: author).....	64
Figure 3.18: The Liceo Classico Vittorio Emanuele in downtown Palermo (source: author)	67
Figure 3.19: Mosaic discovered at the Piazza Sett'Angeli site (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 8244, PAL.26.44)	69
Figure 3.20: The Piazza della Vittoria and its archaeological remains (source: author).....	70
Figure 3.21: Satellite view of the Piazza della Vittoria (source: Google Earth)	71
Figure 3.22: Drawing of the mosaics from the Piazza della Vittoria (Basile 1874: 3)	72
Figure 3.23: Map of the Piazza della Vittoria excavated by Gabrici (Gabrici 1921, pl. 1).....	72
Figure 3.24: Remains of the underground chamber in the Piazza della Vittoria, renovated in 2016 (source: author)	74
Figure 3.25: Satellite view of the Piazza della Vittoria and the Palazzo Sclafani (source: Google Earth)	74
Figure 3.26: Plan of the military construction site in the Piazza della Vittoria (courtesy of the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, U.A. 680, PAL.26.1)	75
Figure 3.27: The central police station in the Piazza della Vittoria (source: author).....	76
Figure 3.28: View of Porta Felice (source: author)	78
Figure 3.29: The ruins of Porta Felice (right) on 30 June 1943 (courtesy of Vigili del Fuoco di Palermo)	79
Figure 3.30: Postcard of the Piazza Guglielmo II (early 1900s) (private collection)	79
Figure 3.31: Postcard of the Castel of La Zisa, Palermo (early 1900s) (private collection).....	80
Figure 3.32: Satellite view of San Martino delle Scale, Piano dei Geli, and Monreale (source: Google Earth)	80
Figure 3.33: Old postcard of the abbey of San Martino delle Scale (private collection).....	81
Figure 3.34: Portrait of Salvatore Maria Di Blasi (1719-1814) (Wikipedia, public domain)	82
Figure 3.35: The entrance to the military airport of Boccadifalco (1930s) (Wikicommon, public domain).....	82
Figure 3.36: Satellite view of the bombing area at San Martino delle Scale (8-9/03/1943) (source: Google Earth).....	83
Figure 3.37: Frick's map of Selinunte, drawn for military purposes (courtesy of the BSR Archive, John Bryan Ward- Perkins War Damage Archive, Frick Maps Series)	85
Figure 3.38: Postcard of the Temple of Apollo at Selinunte (1920s) (private collection).....	87
Figure 3.39: Satellite view of the Temple of Apollo site at Selinunte (source: Google Earth)	88

Chapter 4: Anti-aircraft Protection, Provision, and Equipment

Figure 4.1: Disintegrating sandbags at the Temple of Hera, Agrigento (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 395, AGR.11.25)	92
Figure 4.2: The 'Muletto di Dioniso', a drawing of the reconstructed decorated vase from Agrigento (Marconi 1931-32: 68, fig. 5).....	93
Figure 4.3: Marble sculpture of the 'Efebo di Agrigento' (Griffo 1952: 27, no. 6)	94
Figure 4.4: Enrico Pirajno, Baron of Mandralisca (1809-64) (Wiki Commons, public domain)	95
Figure 4.5: Entrance to the palace and Mandralisca Foundation in Cefalù (source: author)	96
Figure 4.6: The 'Krater of the Tuna Seller' (380-70 BC) (Cefalù, Mandralisca Foundation) (source: author).....	96
Figure 4.7: Postcard of the Cathedral of Cefalù (early 1930s) (private collection).....	97
Figure 4.8: View of Cefalù's coast and port (source: author)	97
Figure 4.9: General Alfredo Guzzoni (1877-1965) (Wikipedia, public domain)	97
Figure 4.10: Plan of the armoured shelter in the basement of the Mandralisca Foundation (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS U.A. 420).....	98
Figure 4.11: View of the destruction to Palermo's National Museum in April 1943 (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', inv. no. 8065, PAL.26.54).....	100
Figure 4.12: Satellite view of Palermo's port, National Museum, and railway terminus (source: Google Earth).....	104
Figure 4.13: Postcard showing the metopes of Selinunte preserved at the National Museum (1930s) (private collection)	104
Figure 4.14: Postcard showing the guttae from Himera preserved at the National Museum (1930s) (private collection)	104
Figure 4.15: Satellite view of the area of Maredolce, a potential shelter for the remaining artefacts from the National Museum, Palermo (source: Google Earth).....	105
Figure 4.16: The large 'Mosaic of the Seasons' (on the floor) in the National Museum, Palermo (2008) (source: author)	106
Figure 4.17: The breach in the museum's façade on the Via Roma (source: author)	107
Figure 4.18: Workers installing protective scaffolding around the Selinunte metopes at the National Museum (courtesy of the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas', inv. no. 7598, PAL.26.68).....	108
Figure 4.19: Advertisement for Guadagnin flame-retardant liquid	115
Figure 4.20: Postcard of the Palazzo delle Poste in the Via Roma (1930s) (private collection).....	116
Figure 4.21: An Italian gasmask (T. 35 model) (private collection)	122
Figure 4.22: An advertisement for the products of the Consorzio Italiano Manufatti (C.I.M.) (private collection).....	122
Figure 4.23: Carabinieri guarding the basement of the refuge at San Martino delle Scale (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 560, SMA.3.18).....	133
Chapter 5: Personnel, Civilians, and Offices in the Context of War	
Figure 5.1: Entrance to the fire station at the Via Scarlatti, Palermo (source: author)	136
Figure 5.2: Official spin of the Partito Nazionale Fascista (private collection)	144
Figure 5.3: Front cover of the official card of the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (G.I.F.) (private collection).....	144
Figure 5.4: Entrance to 43 Via Bara all'Olivella (source: author).....	146
Figure 5.5: Entrance to 49 Via Bara all'Olivella (source: author)	146
Figure 5.6: Satellite view of 43 and 49 Via Bara all'Olivella 43, the 'Salinas' Museum, and the central post office (source: Google Earth).....	147
Chapter 6: Safeguarding Sites, Museums, and Social Networks	
Figure 6.1: Networking '4-level' scheme involving J. Bovio Marconi (source: author; re-adapted from Crisà 2025a).....	150
Figure 6.2: General Mario Roatta (1887-1968) (Wikipedia, public domain)	153
Figure 6.3: Workers and custodians preparing wooden crates and boxes at the National Museum of Palermo (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 7593, PAL.26.66)	160
Figure 6.4: Women employees at the Palermo museum with Bovio Marconi (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 8043, PAL.26.75).....	162
Figure 6.5: Abandoned buildings damaged by Allied bombing, still visible from the Regional Library in Palermo (February 2020) (source: author).....	167
Figure 6.6: Cover of the AMGOT Memorandum (20 October 1943).....	169

Figure 6.7: A Frick map of Agrigento drawn for military purposes (courtesy of the BSR Archive, John Bryan Ward-Perkins War Damage Archive, Frick Maps Series).....	172
Figure 6.8: The propagandist blue stamp 'Vincere' (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas').....	173
Figure 6.9: A ration book (Tessera annonaria) found in the archives (AMARAS, U.A. 402) (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas')	174

Appendix A: AGRIGENTO [AGR]

AGR.11.1 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 pictures 1 side 1940 Map showing a military guard post at the archaeological site (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>).....	250
AGR.11.2 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Longitudinal section of the Temple of Concordia protected with sandbags (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>).....	251
AGR.11.3 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Transversal section of the Temple of Concordia protected with sandbags (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>).....	251
AGR.11.4 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Transversal section of the Temple of Juno Lacinia protected with sandbags (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>).....	252
AGR.11.5 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Map of Villa Aurea often requested for confiscation by the Italian army (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>)	253
AGR.11.6 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Temple of Concordia: scaffolding to reinforce the temple (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>)	254
AGR.11.7 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Temple of Concordia: view from a side area (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>)	254
AGR.11.8 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 View of the Temple of Demeter (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>)	254
AGR.11.9 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 View of the Temple of Vulcan (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>)	254
AGR.11.10 ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 pictures 1 side 1942 Plan and section of the Temple of Concordia for anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of <i>Archivio Centrale dello Stato</i>).....	254
AGR.11.11 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 405 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view 'Agrigento - particolare del tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	255
AGR.11.12 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 396 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view 'Agrigento - Tempio - particolare' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	255
AGR.11.13 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 399 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view showing sandbags 'Agrigento' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	256
AGR.11.14 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 401 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view and steps 'Agrigento - Tempio - Particolare' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	256
AGR.11.15 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 374 6x9 Temple of Concordia: view of the front 'Agrigento - Tempio - Facciata' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	256
AGR.11.16 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 384 6x9 Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags 'Agrigento - Tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	256
AGR.11.17 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 403 6x9 Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags 'Agrigento - Tempio - Particolare' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	257
AGR.11.18 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 383 6x9 Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags 'Agrigento - Tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	257
AGR.11.19 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 390 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell 'Agrigento - Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	257
AGR.11.20 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 410 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell 'Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	257
AGR.11.21 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 411 6x9 Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell 'Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	258

AGR.11.22 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 397 6x9 Temple of Hera: view ‘Agrigento – tempio’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	258
AGR.11.23 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 389 6x9 Temple of Hera: view ‘Agrigento. Tempio’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	258
AGR.11.24 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 391 6x9 Temple of Hera: external side view ‘Agrigento. Tempio. Particolare’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	258
AGR.11.25 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 395 6x9 Temple of Hera: melted sandbags ‘Agrigento. Tempio – Particolare’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	258
AGR.11.26 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 407 6x9 Temple of Hera: melted sandbags ‘Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	259
AGR.11.27 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 408 6x9 Temple of Hera: frontal view of melted sandbags ‘Agrigento – Particolare del tempio’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	259
AGR.11.28 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 412 6x9 Temple of Hera: view ‘Agrigento – Particolare del Tempio’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	259
AGR.11.29 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 386 6x9 Unknown man standing at archaeological ruins ‘Agrigento. Tempio. Particolare’ (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	259
Appendix C: PALERMO [PAL]	
PAL.26.1 AMARAS, U.A. 680 pictures 1 side November (?) 1943 inv. no. unknown Palermo, map of military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	507
PAL.26.2 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8272 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	507
PAL.26.3 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8273 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	507
PAL.26.4 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8274 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	508
PAL.26.5 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8275 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	508
PAL.26.6 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8276 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	508
PAL.26.7 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8277 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	508
PAL.26.8 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8278 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	509
PAL.26.9 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8279 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	509
PAL.26.10 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8280 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : excavation for the refuge, ancient graves ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	509
PAL.26.11 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8281 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : view of the construction site for the refuge. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	509
PAL.26.12 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8286 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : view of the construction site for the refuge. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	510

PAL.26.13 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8287 Palermo, <i>Biblioteca Nazionale</i> : view of the construction site for the refuge. ‘Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	510
PAL.26.14 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 2487 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : view of the construction site. ‘Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	511
PAL.26.15 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 2488 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : view of ancient structures. ‘Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	511
PAL.26.16 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 2489 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : view of ancient structure. ‘Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	511
PAL.26.17 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8299 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo. Ricovero Istituto “De Cosmi” (I° muro)’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	511
PAL.26.18 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8300 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo. Ricovero Istituto “De Cosmi” (I° muro)’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	511
PAL.26.19 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8301 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo. Ricovero Istituto “De Cosmi” (I° muro)’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	512
PAL.26.20 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8302 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo. Ricovero Istituto “De Cosmi” (I° muro)’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	512
PAL.26.21 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8303 13x18 Palermo, <i>Istituto de’ Cosmi</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo. Ricovero Istituto “De Cosmi” (I° muro)’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	512
PAL.26.22 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 4496 9x12 Palermo, <i>Piazza Bellini</i> : view of the construction site. ‘Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	513
PAL.26.23 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 4497 9x12 Palermo, <i>Piazza Bellini</i> : ancient structures. ‘Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	513
PAL.26.24 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 4498 9x12 Palermo, <i>Piazza Bellini</i> : ancient structures. ‘Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	513
PAL.26.25 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 4499 9x12 Palermo, <i>Piazza Bellini</i> : ancient structures (detail). ‘Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	513
PAL.26.26 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 4500 9x12 Palermo, <i>Piazza Bellini</i> : ancient structures (detail). ‘Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	514
PAL.26.27 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8227 Palermo, <i>Piazza Sett’Angeli</i> : view of the construction site. ‘Palermo (piazzetta Sett’Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	514
PAL.26.28 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8228 Palermo, <i>Piazza Sett’Angeli</i> : view of a wall section and mosaic. ‘Palermo (piazzetta Sett’Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	514
PAL.26.29 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8229 Palermo, <i>Piazza Sett’Angeli</i> : view of a fragmentary mosaic. ‘Palermo (piazzetta Sett’Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>)	515
PAL.26.30 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8230 Palermo, <i>Piazza Sett’Angeli</i> : section of the excavation site. ‘Palermo (piazzetta Sett’Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	515
PAL.26.31 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8231 Palermo, <i>Piazza Sett’Angeli</i> : section of the ancient wall. ‘Palermo (piazzetta Sett’Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	515

PAL.26.32 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8232 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: ancient floor. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	515
PAL.26.33 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8233 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of an ancient wall. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	516
PAL.26.34 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8234 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of the excavation site. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	516
PAL.26.35 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8235 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of a complex wall. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	516
PAL.26.36 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8236 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing trace of plaster. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	516
PAL.26.37 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8237 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of an ancient wall. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	517
PAL.26.38 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8238 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing layers of collapsed structures. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	517
PAL.26.39 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8239 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing layers of collapsed structures. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	517
PAL.26.40 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8240 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of a small wall. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	517
PAL.26.41 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8241 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: sections of two stone walls. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	518
PAL.26.42 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8242 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white <i>tesserae</i> mosaic with a black framework. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	518
PAL.26.43 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8243 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white <i>tesserae</i> mosaic with a black framework. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	518
PAL.26.44 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1941 inv. no. 8244 Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white <i>tesserae</i> mosaic with a black framework. 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	518
PAL.26.45 AMARAS pictures 1 side 09/05/1943 inv. no. 7621 Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	519
PAL.26.46 AMARAS pictures 1 side 09/05/1943 inv. no. 7621a Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	519
PAL.26.47 AMARAS pictures 1 side 09/05/1943 inv. no. 7622 Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	519
PAL.26.48 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 (?) inv. no. 8018 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: scaffolding to renovate the destroyed wall. 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	520
PAL.26.49 AMARAS pictures 1 side 05/1943 inv. no. 8041a 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: moving of boxes outside the museum through a breach on Via Roma. 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>)	520

PAL.26.50 AMARAS pictures 1 side 05/1943 inv. no. 8041b 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: moving of boxes outside the museum through a breach on Via Roma. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	520
PAL.26.51 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8042a 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of the destructed area. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	520
PAL.26.52 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8042b 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of the destructed area. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	521
PAL.26.53 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8044 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of the destructed area. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	521
PAL.26.54 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8065 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of the destructed area. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	521
PAL.26.55 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8664 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of the destructed area. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	521
PAL.26.56 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8037 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view a façade damaged by bombing (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	522
PAL.26.57 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8039 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: view of damaged sections of the museum (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	522
PAL.26.58 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8291 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: bricked archways and entrances in the internal cloister (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	522
PAL.26.59 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 9548 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: anti-aircraft protection and sandbags inside the museum. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	522
PAL.26.60 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7587 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: two Italian soldiers in the empty museum. ‘Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell’edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra’ (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	523
PAL.26.61 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 2209 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians installing protective sandbags in the cloister (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	523
PAL.26.62 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7583 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians preparing protective sandbags in the cloister (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	523
PAL.26.63 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7586 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians working for anti-aircraft protection; Bovio Marconi is on the left side of the museum’s entrance (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	523
PAL.26.64 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7589 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: corridor and wooden boxes prepared for being transferred at the refuge (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	524
PAL.26.65 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7592b 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: two Italian soldiers resting in the armoured basement below the museum (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	524
PAL.26.66 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7593 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians preparing wooden box for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	524
PAL.26.67 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7595 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: transportation of wooden boxes on military trucks outside the museum; military authorities guarded the operations (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	524
PAL.26.68 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7598 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: workers carefully removing the metopes of Selinunte (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale ‘A. Salinas’</i>).....	525

PAL.26.69 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7600 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: sandbags installed at the <i>Sala Selinunte</i> to protect the metopes (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	525
PAL.26.70 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7580 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: installation of sandbags at the <i>Sala Selinunte</i> (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	525
PAL.26.71 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8292 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: internal section of the cloister arranged for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	525
PAL.26.72 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 9462 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: a large room of the museum arranged for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	526
PAL.26.73 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 7596 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: armoured room equipped with sandbags (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	526
PAL.26.74 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 6247 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: museum room and empty showcases for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	526
PAL.26.75 AMARAS pictures 1 side 1943 inv. no. 8043 13x18 Palermo, National Museum: museum personnel working for the anti-aircraft protection plans. Bovio Marconi is in the centre wearing a white dress (courtesy of <i>Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'</i>).....	526
Appendix D: SAN MARTINO DELLE SCALE [SMA]	
SMA.3.1 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 179 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey 'San Martino delle Scale (Monreale) – Panoramica' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	548
SMA.3.2 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey 'San Martino delle Scale – Palermo' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	548
SMA.3.3 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	548
SMA.3.4 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the church (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	548
SMA.3.5 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	549
SMA.3.6 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey's façade and main entrance 'San Martino delle Scale – prospetto' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	549
SMA.3.7 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 370 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: transfer of boxes at the main entrance 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Vista di scarico di oggetti d'arte imballati per la protezione Antiaerea' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	549
SMA.3.8 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 371 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: transfer of boxes at the main entrance 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Vista di scarico di oggetti d'arte imballati per la protezione Antiaerea' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	549
SMA.3.9 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 20/05/1940 inv. no. 274 9x12 San Martino delle Scale: truck and workers transferring boxes at the main entrance 'San Martino delle Scale. Vista del trasporto dell'oggetti d'arte al momento dello scarico' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	550
SMA.3.10 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 176 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: Carabinieri guarding the abbey's entrance 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Particolare della facciata' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	550
SMA.3.11 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: people discussing in front of the abbey (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	551
SMA.3.12 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. unknown 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: internal cloister (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	551
SMA.3.13 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 329 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: workers mixing concrete in front of the abbey (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	551

SMA.3.14 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 845 6x6 San Martino delle Scale: view of the garden 'S. Martino – Palermo' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	552
SMA.3.15 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 01/06/1940 inv. no. 300 6x6 San Martino delle Scale: people discussing in front of the abbey's entrance (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	552
SMA.3.16 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 05/07/1940 inv. no. 587 18x24 San Martino delle Scale: refuge, internal corridor 'Palermo – San Martino delle Scale – Interno' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	552
SMA.3.17 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 09/07/1940 inv. no. 564 18x24 San Martino delle Scale: refuge, internal corridor and boxes 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Interno. Vista delle casse' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	553
SMA.3.18 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 560 18x24 San Martino delle Scale: workers and a Carabiniere inside the refuge 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale, interno' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	553
SMA.3.19 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 171 18x24 San Martino delle Scale: refuge, boxes of paintings properly stored 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Interno – Vista delle casse per la protezione di quadri imballati' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	553
SMA.3.20 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 174 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: refuge, boxes of paintings 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Interno – Vista delle casse ballate per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	554
SMA.3.21 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 177 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: officials and custodians working at the refuge 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Interno – Vista di casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	554
SMA.3.22 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 217 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: boxes of paintings at the refuge 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista delle casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	555
SMA.3.23 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 216 6x9 San Martino delle Scale: boxes of fine art objects at the refuge 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista di casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	555
SMA.3.24 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 20/05/1940 inv. no. 275 9x12 San Martino delle Scale: basement of the refuge 'S. Martino delle Scale – Vista del posto per la conservazione degli oggetti d'arte al momento della guerra' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	556
SMA.3.25 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 20/05/1940 inv. no. 279 9x12 San Martino delle Scale: boxes arranged in the refuge's basement 'S. Martino delle Scale – Vista del posto per la conservazione degli oggetti d'arte al momento della guerra' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	556
SMA.3.26 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 20/05/1940 inv. no. 276 9x12 San Martino delle Scale: boxes arranged in the refuge's basement 'S. Martino delle Scale – Vista dei locali ove sono stati conservati gli oggetti d'arte' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>).....	557
SMA.3.27 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side 20/05/1940 inv. no. 277 9x12 San Martino delle Scale: corridor inside the refuge 'S. Martino delle Scale – Vista dei locali ove sono stati conservati gli oggetti d'arte' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	557
SMA.3.28 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 832 6x6 San Martino delle Scale: view of a corridor inside the refuge 'S. Martino delle Scale. Interno. Vista di Casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	558
SMA.3.29 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 840 6x6 San Martino delle Scale: view of the refuge and boxes 'S. Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista delle case per le protezione dei quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	558
SMA.3.30 ASSPAMON pictures 1 side inv. no. 841 6x6 San Martino delle Scale: view of the refuge and boxes 'S. Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista delle case per le protezione dei quadri' (courtesy of <i>Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo</i>)	558

List of Tables

Introduction

Table 1: Scheme comparing the '3-level' and '4-level' systems (Sicily, 1861-1945) (source: Crisà 2025a, modified).....	6
Table 2: All documentary appendices featuring in this study.....	10

Chapter 2: Archaeology at the Start of WWII

Table 3: Ministers of National Education from 1939 to 1945	31
Table 4: Summary of archaeological superintendencies in Sicily (1907-73).....	39

Chapter 3: Sicily and WWII: Sites and Discoveries

Table 5: The allocation of funds to the Superintendencies in Agrigento between 1940 and 1942 for air-raid protection measures..	50
Table 6: Military interventions by the Italian army at the archaeological site of Agrigento (1939-43)	61
Table 7: Archaeological evidence from school and public air-raid shelter construction sites (Palermo, November 1941 to early 1942)	66
Table 8: Military activities and interferences by the Italian army at the archaeological site of Selinunte (1940-43).....	88

Chapter 4: Anti-aircraft Protection, Provision, and Equipment

Table 9: Allocations of ordinary and extraordinary funds to the Superintendence of Palermo after Operation Husky (1943-44)	103
Table 10: The main measures taken to protect and transfer collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale (June 1940-May 1943).....	109
Table 11: The allocation of funds for anti-aircraft protection to the Superintendencies of Archaeology and Monuments of Palermo (1939-41)	112
Table 12: The damage caused by bombing to the National Museum of Palermo (8 March 1941-5 April 1943).....	117
Table 13: War damage to the civic museums under the jurisdiction of the Superintendence of Palermo, as of 2 September 1944 (source: PAL.9.52).....	118
Table 14: The major expenses incurred for Palermo's air-raid protection measures (1939-43) (source: PAL.9.55)	119
Table 15: Gas mask supplies expressed as percentages of the Ministry of National Education's personnel nationally	124
Table 16: Fuel requests made by Bovio Marconi for the National Museum of Palermo (22 October 1941-20 May 1943).....	127
Table 17: Truck usage during the transfer of the collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale (July 1940) (source: PAL.17.16)	129
Table 18: Contents of the boxes and crates from the National Museum of Palermo, stored at the shelter within San Martino delle Scale (April 1943).....	132

Chapter 5: Personnel, Civilians, and Offices in the Context of War

Table 19: Main training sessions organised for first intervention teams by the U.N.P.A. and the Prefecture for the Superintendence of Antiquities of Agrigento (March 1940).....	136
Table 20: The main training sessions run by the U.N.P.A. for the Palermo museum's first intervention teams (1937-40)	140
Table 21: Employees nominated by Bovio Marconi for commendations by the Ministry of National Education (1939-41).....	141

Chapter 6: Safeguarding Sites, Museums, and Social Networks

Table 22: Bovio Marconi's written protests and objections from selected records.....	152
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¹ The ERC CORDIS project website is available at <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/835876>. See also <https://sicilywar.wordpress.com/> (accessed: 01/02/2025).

² The volume has been peer reviewed.

³ My research activity at the Superintendence of Palermo was endorsed by the following official letters: ref. no. 1972 (29 January 2020); ref. no. 16292 (28 October 2020); and ref. no. 1010 (21 January 2021) (authorisation to publish pictures on anti-aircraft protection). The fees required to reproduce the Agrigento and Selinunte 'Frick' maps kept at the British School in Rome were paid on 19 January 2022.

⁴ Research, consultation, and reproduction of archival documentation and pictures preserved at the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas' of Palermo was authorised by the following letters: ref. no. 4504 (14 September 2018); ref. no. 255 (24 January 2020); ref. no. 1076 (6 March 2020); and ref. no. 841 (21 February 2022).

Preface

What is the origin of this book? My long-standing investigations in Italian archives began in 2007 when I was interested in exploring the history of archaeological and numismatic collecting in northern Sicily during the Bourbon period (1816-61). Following my last degree at the University of Milan, I went on to continue my research at the University of Leicester (UK), exploring the role of state, regional, and local authorities acting to safeguard archaeological sites and museums, and dealing with casual discoveries in post-Unification Sicily (1861-1918). Two books, published with British Archaeological Reports (2012) and Archaeopress (2018) convey these research paths.

Archival research can be both hugely rewarding and frustrating. Sometimes one can spend hours or days searching for records that never materialise, or, miraculously, you might find substantial and rich sets of records which no one has previously traced and studied. Indeed, we may explore the history of archaeology by 'excavating' in archives, without resorting to the canonical tools – shovel, pickaxe, trowel – or heavy machinery to remove the topsoil! Documents include various sources, such as dispatches, letters, excavation reports, inventory lists, maps, sketches, pictures, etc. Since my first explorations, in 2007, I have learned how this research process – inexpensive and 'clean' (when compared to digging) – can offer many opportunities and ways of investigating past and/or forgotten excavations, interactions between archaeologists and local communities, the role of state authorities in safeguarding antiquities, and many other interesting areas related to the history of archaeology.

Thus, while exploring archives and tracing records involving Italian archaeology between the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries, I realised that substantial documentary evidence still awaited examination by scholars and needed further analysis. In particular, the historical context of World War II (WWII) and its impact on Sicilian antiquities remained fully unexplored. Hundreds of letters, dispatches, technical reports, correspondence between archaeological safeguarding and military authorities, as well as contemporary pictures, could all disclose a wide range of themes and stimulate new, interdisciplinary perspectives and novel investigations. It thus seemed to me that a targeted research project on this intriguing subject would be welcomed, and the next step was to prepare and submit a research proposal to various European funding bodies. Two of these applications, to the Irish Research Council and the European Research Council, were successful in 2019, and I finally opted for the ERC, starting my Marie Curie Skłodowska Individual Fellowship at Ghent University in Belgium.

Unfortunately, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020 affected the project, including all related research activities in archives and libraries, which remained closed for a long time, or, later on, were accessible only for a fixed – often insufficient – number of users. On 10 March 2020, therefore, I offered my first (and last) 'in-person' project presentation at the NIOD (Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies) in Amsterdam before Belgium went into lockdown. Most dissemination outputs were cancelled, including two major trips to the USA in March and June 2020, while other events luckily moved to 'virtual' mode in the ensuing months. On-line research and bibliographical tools proved indispensable, although leafing through real books was, of course, much missed. (Inter-library loans, however, often made up for this physical deprivation).

Strangely, undertaking fascinating research on WWII – an epoch-making event of our recent history – made me realise how it had much in common with the COVID-19 pandemic (a fear of gas attacks, requiring massive production and acquisition of masks for Italian museum personnel; the striving to rescue people and secure priceless artefacts within shelters). We can never forget the destruction of war – in the first instance affecting people, then cultural heritage, archaeology, and museums. While researching and writing this book, as well as all the other victims, I frequently thought of my grandfather, Antonino Rampulla (1919-82), and great-uncle, Francesco De Luca (1919-2007), who fought in Albania and Northern Africa during WWII, before being captured (by the Germans and then the British) and put to work in camps for years.

Of course, the very recent (and current) war in Ukraine has shown how the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage is still a crucial aspect of every conflict.

Despite all lockdown restrictions, issues, and obstacles, this book appears after the completion of my Marie Curie Skłodowska Individual Fellowship. Returning to the question posed at the start of this preface, the title of this book is based on the acronym – SICILYWAR – I used as an abbreviation for my ERC project. In conclusion, let me apologise for any faults or omission; after all, research never ends – especially when archives are involved – and it is always perfectible...

Introduction

‘The protection of cultural treasures in wartime should be spread over three time periods.

First, there are measures which can be undertaken previous to the outbreak of actual hostilities, both to protect a nation’s own cultural treasures and also to ensure regard for those of the enemy during and after hostilities. Second come measures which can be put into effect during the actual hostilities to lessen or prevent damage to cultural treasures during fighting. Finally, and most importantly as regards the enemy’s cultural treasures, what steps should be undertaken to prevent deterioration and loss if a nation’s forces are fortunate enough to overrun enemy territory?’ (Hammond 1980: 84-85).

0.1 A general overview

WWII (1939-45), one of ‘the most destructive conflicts in human history’, as M. Gilbert said,¹ has involved millions of soldiers and civilians, causing massive deaths and substantial destruction in Europe. The war has always evoked strong interest among scholars and media. Much research has been carried out regarding the military, political, and historical aspects of the conflict, and its causes and effects on Europe. However, past research shows gaps in gauging how the war impacted on antiquities in local contexts. For example, what do we know about Sicily, one of the major Mediterranean islands, rich in archaeological sites, museums, and collections?

This present work investigates the impact of war on Sicilian antiquities in the early 1940s, when the island became a theatre for the military operations of Italian, German, and Allied armies. It focuses on selected case studies and sites (Figure 0.1). Nevertheless, the time span also includes the late 1930s, when the Italian state arranged a coherent plan to protect antiquities in case of conflict. It is evident that the war markedly impacted on archaeology, museums, and local communities. Through the lens of archaeology, history, museum, cultural heritage, military and social studies, this book traces novel perspectives on research themes which have been neglected by scholars until now, benefitting from a variety of methodological approaches and unpublished data sources.

Palermo, Messina, and minor towns in Sicily were among the first cities to be bombed. Bombs struck these cities as early as 23 June 1940, after Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) (Figure 0.2) signed the declaration of war against Great Britain and France; Italy thus entered the Second



Figure 0.1: Map of Sicily showing key sites, discussed in this book (photo: author).

World War.² Two days later, Giuseppe Bottai (1895-1959), Minister of National Education, sent a dispatch to all local Superintendencies, ordering them to secure their historical buildings and museums. Nevertheless, we know that museums and archaeological sites’ defence plans had been planned by the Fascist government before 1940. Later, Sicilian authorities sought to protect many artistic monuments, although some bombs heavily damaged the National Museum in Palermo in April 1943.³ Meanwhile, the Allies were organising landings in Sicily and these occurred in July 1943. Following the defeat of the Royal Italian Army and German troops, Sicily was controlled by the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (hereafter AMGOT/AMG).⁴

² Baldoli 2010: 35-46; Coccoli 2011a: 174-90.

³ Scaturro 2005: 41-51; Moscati and Di Stefano 2006: 20-21.

⁴ D’Este 1988; Atkinson 2013.

¹ Gilbert 2010: 1, 745-47.



Figure 0.2: *Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)* (Wikipedia, public domain).

The Italian and German armies before, and the Allied army later, impacted considerably on the cities and towns in most of the Sicilian provinces (e.g. Messina, Palermo, Trapani). Soldiers immediately installed anti-aircraft artillery posts and built small military camps and anti-raid shelters. Major and minor museums – like those in Palermo and Cefalù – were protected as well. All these activities also affected the island's cultural heritage, and, in particular, our inquiries here will focus on four thematic impacting elements: a) military activities; b) anti-raid shelters and defence works (Figure 0.3); c) museum protection plans; and d) the safeguarding of archaeological sites.

Thinking about a much wider and contemporary context, this study focuses on a topic of major importance for us now. It is evident how current debates on the effects of war on local communities and cultural heritage are generating such interest among scholars, especially due to the recent and contemporary international situation, and other war zones (e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Palestine, Syria, Ukraine). Antiquities, museums, and archaeological sites are constantly at risk in such contexts, as occurred in WWII, whose historical events

and social networks provide much information in terms of understanding the present.⁵

This book is structured as follows. The first main section is the Introduction, which offers some essential information on research methods and themes. Chapter One focuses on Europe and Italy within the history of WWII, providing an essential background to fully contextualise the research. Chapter Two provides an account of the history and evolution of archaeological disciplines within Northern Europe and Italy, including Sicily. Profiles are included on Jole Bovio Marconi and Pietro Griffò, two main archaeologists operating in Sicily during the war. Chapter Three outlines a series of case studies on sites and archaeological discoveries made during the conflict, including interferences made by the military authorities that clashed with the need to protect antiquities⁶. Chapter Four is a major section on anti-aircraft protection identifying a variety of events, methods, and social interactions that occurred within the war context. It also sheds new light on the provision of electricity and the supplies of sandbags, timber, and trucks for local museums – processes which were significantly affected by the war economy. Chapter Five mostly centres on the role of personnel, civilians, and officers acting in the emergency context (e.g. the first intervention teams or the museum personnel affected by the 'defascistisation' procedures). Chapter Six can be considered a summarising section, seeking to provide conclusive information on selected case studies and identify novel perspectives on major research themes previously mentioned in the Introduction, i.e. the social networking in Sicily, the role of local authorities acting in the emergency context, some common factors to do with the anti-aircraft protection plans, the immediate post-war situation, and Sicily within its European context. Lastly, a short section offers a series of final remarks on the book, outlining limits and further development of the research. All the documentary appendices are arranged and divided by site (see § 0.5).

0.2 Current scholarship and new contribution

In terms of literary context and background, this research is unlike any other and merges new perspectives on war and cultural heritage studies in Sicily in an original way, addressing a series of aspects on the impact of war on the island's antiquities that have not yet received sufficient attention to date. Benefitting from a variety of interdisciplinary approaches, this book fits into four established fields of scholarship and seeks to fill evident omissions, providing fresh data and acting as the basis for further thematic investigations.

⁵ Curtis 2009: 2-27; Al Quntar *et al.* 2015: 154-60; Brodie 2015: 212-17; Stein 2015: 187-95.

⁶ For a general, preliminary overview see also: Crisà 2024b: 1027-33.



Figure 0.3: *Remains of an Italian pillbox on the beach near Porta Felice (Palermo) (source: author).*

First, two main historical frameworks are relevant to WWII and Sicily. Of course, scholarship of the former is extremely substantial.⁷ The latter can ideally include the period from the beginning of the war to the early Allied army bombings of the main strategic cities (e.g. Palermo and Messina), the landing, the final liberation of the island from the Nazi and Italian armies, and the ultimate occupation by AMGOT (1940-45). The scholarship is surely solid, but it mainly focuses on the military and political aspects of the historical events, including the Allied landing, main battles (e.g. Gela and Troina) and the island's defence plan, but mostly neglecting this book's research themes on the archaeological heritage, safeguarding of antiquities and military authorities.⁸

⁷ It is impossible, of course, to sum up all the scholarship on WWII studies, and thus we only mention some significant works to contextualise historical events, i.e. Snyder 1982; Zabecki 1999; Gilbert 2010; Geyer and Tooze 2015.

⁸ Shapiro 1944; Faldella 1956; Zingali 1962; Garland 1965; Vicino 1967; Anello 1971; Pack 1977; Mangiameli 1987: 485-600; D'Este 1988; Mangiameli 1994; Siciliano 2009; Atkinson 2013; Zaloga 2013; Fitzgerald-Black 2018.

The second field of research is represented by the history of Italian archaeology during the early 1940s. As briefly outlined in an introductory section (§ 2.3), it has been explored by various scholars who have provided general essays on this subject or mostly analysed the effect of Fascism on archaeology on a national scale. Nevertheless, it is evident these overall contributions do not fully analyse the Sicilian context during WWII, with the exception of some brief essays focusing on the roles of the main personalities acting in Sicily (i.e. Bovio Marconi, Griffio, and Guiotto, as the most representative officers).⁹

Third, the effects of war on cultural heritage and its safeguarding by national authorities have been examined, but only within limited geographical frameworks, which address different Italian regions and mostly do not include Sicily. A fairly recent PhD thesis – still unpublished – has, however, explored

⁹ Manacorda 1982: 443-70; Bracco 1983; Manacorda and Tamassia 1985; Barbanera 1998: 119-54. For a general overview on Fascism, see also: Payne 1995. In particular, on the history of Sicilian archaeology and key historical characters, see: Battaglia 2017: 15-24; Gulli 2017: 133-45; Palazzotto 2017: 467-86.

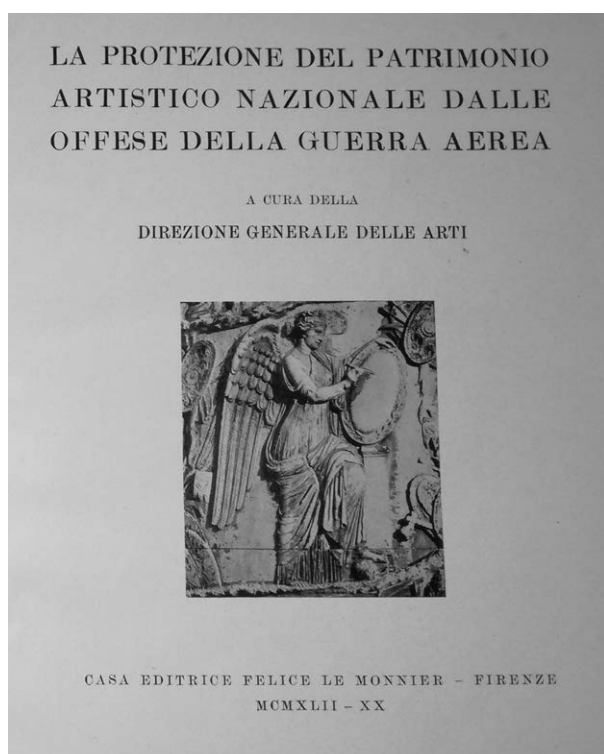


Figure 0.4: *Frontispiece of the Protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale dalle offese della guerra aerea (1942).*

Palermo's cultural heritage during WWII, but it does not cover archaeological discoveries within military constructions (shelters, camps, hospitals, etc.) or the protection of museums and sites. In fact, this study, which could be beneficial in terms of contextualising the project, only focuses on churches, theatres, and historical buildings that were damaged by Allied bombing, not on archaeological sites and monuments.¹⁰

Within the above-mentioned field of research, we can also include the protection of antiquities and museums, which has certainly generated much interest among European scholars in recent times. Thanks to fresh archival research, which has also shed new light on photographic documentation, we benefit from significant essays on this research theme. For example, *Le front de l'art: defense des collections françaises, 1939-1945* by R. Valland (1997) looks, in the main, on major French museums. The defence of cultural institutions in four great European cities has been analysed in *Musei e monumenti in guerra 1939-45. Londra - Parigi - Roma - Berlino*, a substantial collection of essays published in 2014. Greece and Italy benefit from contemporary essays written in the early 1940s, i.e. *La protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale dalle offese della guerra aerea* (1942) (Figure 0.4) and *Works of Art in Greece. The Greek*

Islands and the Dodecanese (1946), which both also offer valuable, 'current' and first-hand information on the effects of war on national monuments.¹¹

Fourth, the project can be successfully connected to well-established scholarship on archaeology, cultural heritage, and landscapes in conflicts and war contexts. These include, for instance, WWI and WWII combat zones in Belgium, the UK defence systems, the 'painful heritage' in Norway and the excavations of military positions in Franco's Spanish Civil War, recently surveyed and assessed by S. Garfi. This scholarship has arisen strong interest among scholars – Carman and Schofield among the most eminent – who, however, have mostly neglected the Sicilian context in WWII.¹²

This framework is still poorly known regarding the island, with the exception of very limited case studies. Assessing current archaeological traces of WWII in Sicily is another intriguing research theme which scholars have cursorily considered. It could potentially generate much interest in the future given the presence (sometimes meagre) of archaeological remains of bunkers and fortifications within all the coastal and inner territories of the island. These structures, unfortunately, are seriously threatened by building activities or coastal erosion. For instance, Giacomo Biondi, researcher at the Italian National Research Council (CNR), carried out an essential archaeological survey at Centuripe (Catania), one of the small Sicilian centres which was involved in military operations during Operation Husky in July 1943. Various ammunitions of German and British soldiers were collected, including traces of provisional encampments – see, for example, some ration containers. A team from Cambridge University conducted some inspections at Troina (Enna), a small town in inner Sicily where the Allied and Axis forces fought a fierce battle in the summer of 1943. Recent archival and on-site investigations have revealed the effects of targeted bombing that occurred on 12 December 1942 at the archaeological site of Solunto, the ancient *Soluntum* in the province of Palermo; this event damaged a tank but it was renovated by the safeguarding authorities thereafter. Such surveys, including those carried out in Messina, seem to be the exception and more detailed, regional investigations would be much welcomed.¹³

¹¹ VV.AA. 1942b; 1946b; Valland 1997.

¹² On archaeology and cultural heritage in conflict contexts, see: Schofield 2005; Kila and Zeidler 2013; Carman 2014. On national European research, see: De Le Bédoyère 2000; Passmore and Harrison 2008: 87-101; González-Ruibal 2011: 97-123; Hood 2012; Jasinski, Soleim and Sem 2012: 263-73; Moshenska 2012; Garfi 2019.

¹³ Biondi 2008: 1-5; Donato 2009; Biondi 2010: 141-48; Donato 2017; Polizzi and Romeo 2020: 17-29; Polizzi and Romeo 2021: 96-111. On Troina's surveys, see also the relevant website https://www.fastionline.org/excavation/micro_view.php?fst_cd=AIAC_347&curcol=sea_cd-AIAC_148 (accessed: 01/02/2025).

¹⁰ Scaturro 2005; Franchi 2010; Coccoli 2013a: 87-114; Coccoli 2014: 195-217.

This present project, therefore, represents a significant addition in terms of historical and archaeological data, offering a new and stimulating case study. Sicily during the 1940s has never before been analysed within these perspectives – focusing on war, archaeology, museums, and local communities. These research themes will also benefit from fresh methodological approaches, as well as previously unpublished records and sources.

0.3 Research questions and themes

This study advances the following core questions. How did the defence and safeguarding plans to protect antiquities and museums work effectively in Sicily? How far did safeguarding authorities (e.g. the Ministry of National Education and the local Superintendencies) obstruct Italian army and Allied military construction plans and try to preserve antiquities? Did demands to protect antiquities clash with the need to rescue civilians from Allied bombs? Did excavations and construction sites, arranged in an emergency situation, interfere with archaeological sites and museums?

Benefitting from a variety of primary sources (§ 0.5), traced in archives, copied, and arranged in a substantial documentary appendix, our investigations aim to assess the following three main research themes:

A legislative, political and military history of safeguarding antiquities in Sicily during WWII. The study, for the first time, examines the effects of Italian legislation on Sicilian cultural heritage. The legislation underwent several extraordinary (and unexpected) reforms following Italy's entrance into the war on 10 June 1940. Sicily immediately became a war context once the Allied forces began bombing the main cities, before occupying the island. Sites and museums were therefore protected by special measures. Our research goes on to reveal other essential aspects of the safeguarding of antiquities, assessing the evolution of methods and measures in accordance with the critical political changes in Italy and Sicily (Fascism, AMGOT, the 'Badoglio Government'). In terms of military history, the present work explores the impact of the war on archaeological sites and museums, once they fell within potential or real combat zones, and the procedures effected by the Italian army and Allied forces to protect antiquities.

A social history of the authorities at all levels, as well as the civilians involved in safeguarding antiquities. Our work also reconstructs social contexts and networks involving the authorities and those communities who were acting, and eventually clashing, in times of emergency and war. Social networks, therefore, can disclose a variety of complex relationships among a wide range of state, regional, and local personnel involved in safeguarding

antiquities (including military and civilian actors). These agencies include national authorities at the Ministry of National/Public Education, politicians, directors of local museums, archaeologists, heads of superintendencies, city mayors, police, military officers, custodians, etc. Our research will also focus on the role of AMGOT authorities to preserve antiquities.¹⁴ As much as possible, these investigations will not overlook those local communities and citizens not directly involved in archaeological safeguarding, but were prevented from accessing sites and museums. Such social focus seeks to generate a new approach to the study of Sicilian archaeology in the first half of the 20th century.

A history of archaeology, sites, and museums in Sicily during WWII. Our investigations hope to outline a detailed history of Sicilian archaeology, assessing a variety of contexts and events. We shall be examining archaeological sites where military operations occurred, i.e. infantry advances, artillery operations, bombing, construction of pillboxes, bunkers and anti-aircraft positions, bearing in mind that, as well as causing actual damage, serendipitous archaeological discoveries could result. It is known that the Italian army occupied Agrigento's archaeological area before Operation Husky, building bunkers, shelters, and machine gun positions. In addition, focus is made on a selection of the island's major and minor museums (e.g. Palermo and Cefalù) that embarked on onerous measures to protect their antiquities of all kinds (ceramics, sculptures, inscriptions, mosaics, etc.). Various authorities also built protective, anti-bomb structures, or moved finds to more secure bunkers, the construction, arrangement, and management of which was fully authorised and supervised by national and regional agencies.

0.4 Research methodology: data analysis, the '4-level' system and social networks

Our inquiries encompassed a variety of primary sources – mainly from Italian archives (§ 0.5) – combining different archaeological, historiographical, and analytical approaches, focusing on multidisciplinary perspectives. This process, therefore, involved the intersection of archaeological, museum, historical, political, military, and social studies. Each methodological approach discussed below aims to assess the three research themes previously listed.

The first step was to process as fully as possible the available documentation held in archives in an attempt to obtain the most faithful, detailed, and authentic historical reconstruction. Processing, transcribing, and

¹⁴ This ties in with those American officers charged with rescuing artefacts looted by the Nazis: Spirydowicz 2010: 15-27.

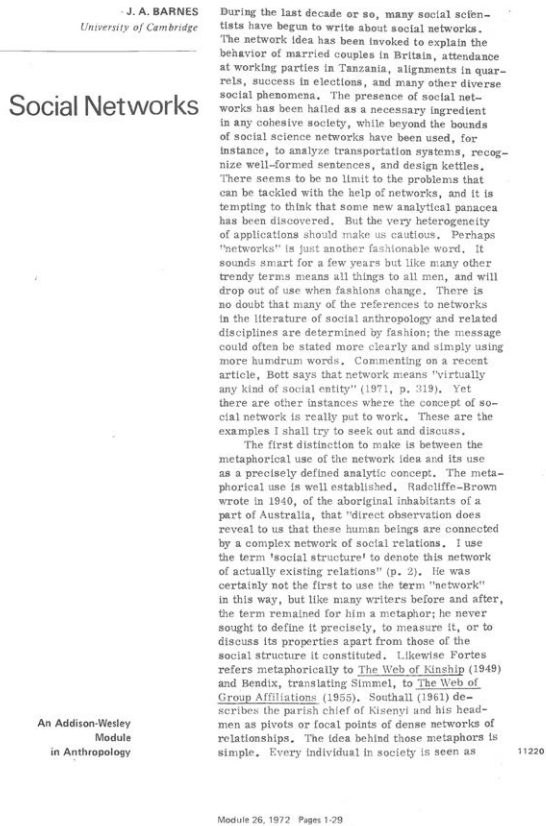


Figure 0.5: Frontispiece of Barnes' Social Networks (1972).

then publishing records are the fundamental stages required to offer a documentary corpus that hopefully will become easily accessible for international scholars.¹⁵ In terms of archive selection, I preferred first to choose main sites, urban centres, and museums within Sicily (e.g. Agrigento and Palermo), and then provincial contexts whose documentation might provide useful data on minor events (e.g. Cefalù or Selinunte, as well as small centres and museums, and peripheral/rural sites). These case studies form an effective, representative database from which to explore our research themes. Consequently, considering the substantial extent of the available archival documentation, other sites, both major and minor ones, have not been considered and might potentially be examined in future investigations. Assessing the documentary evidence, of course, is crucial for our investigations, shedding new light on the historical and archaeological contexts of WWII and cultural heritage at risk in Sicily.

Overall, the analysis of archival documentation helps the better understanding of the role of social networks in Sicily. Scholars have formulated various

¹⁵ Carucci 1990: 32-42; Stevens and Burg 1997: 25; Harvey 2001: 1-13.

social models, i.e. Barnes (1972) (Figure 0.5) and Clyde Mitchel (1976). A network of people is formed by social units interacting and cooperating in pursuit of pre-determined objectives, the fulfilment of similar tasks, or to follow similar interests. Sometimes people operate 'automatically' – i.e. carrying out the orders of superiors – and behave accordingly. Past scholarship has focused on a variety of socio-demographic models utilised by sociologists and anthropologists. Within the research context of Sicilian archaeology, we will consider social networks as groups of people acting and interacting, in a time of war, in pursuit of different (but impelling and urgent) objectives: i.e. the safeguarding and protection of antiquities; the defence of Italy against enemy attack. It is therefore perfectly clear how both objectives are relevant to civilian and military authorities and employees respectively. Furthermore, this implies that social units must act in a pre-arranged, hierarchical system.¹⁶

Table 1: Scheme comparing the '3-level' and '4-level' systems (Sicily, 1861-1945) (source: Crisà 2025a, modified).

	3-level system (1861-1918)			4-level system (1939-45)			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
Main body/personnel							
AMGOT/AMG							●
City mayors/Fascist Podestà			●			●	
Commission of Antiquities and Fine Arts		●					
Italian army and German troops				●			
Ministry of National Education				●			
Ministry of Public Education ¹⁷	●			●			
Museum directors		●			●		
Police forces			●			●	
Public work office			●			●	
Prefects			●			●	
Superintendencies		●			●		

A 'multi-level' approach is appropriate for assessing all historical events and fully understanding why a specific body produced a record. In particular, this

¹⁶ For some seminal theoretical essays on social networks, see Barnes 1972; Clyde Mitchel 1974: 279-99; Miller McPherson *et al.* 1992: 153-70; Latour 2005. On archaeological networks, see: Knappett 2011; 2013.

¹⁷ It is essential to underline that the Italian provisional Badoglio II Cabinet re-introduced the Ministry of Public Education on 29 May 1944. In fact, the Ministry of National Education remained operational in the Fascist Republic of Salò until 25 April 1945.

method seeks to explore and exploit documentation on a '4-level system', based on national, regional, local, and supra-national scale. The model is based on a previous social structure identified while assessing the post-Unification archaeological contexts in Sicily (1861-1918) (Table 1). To maintain and update this structure, I opt to add a fourth level relevant to those authorities who are neither national, regional, nor local, *stricto sensu*, and who were only operational during the war. This approach is strongly interdisciplinary, since it allows us to merge a variety of data from different perspectives and disciplines (e.g. war studies, archaeology, social/community studies, cultural heritage, etc.), demonstrating how WWII impacted on antiquities and individuals at a range of levels. Within these four levels, social units can be fully identified: their links and any unpleasant (or even irreconcilable) frictions become clearer than by not considering these social scales. In addition, the '4-level' system certainly eases archival research and documentary analysis, as well as the reconstruction of social interactions involving safeguarding authorities, officers, custodians, soldiers, lieutenants, museum directors and AMGOT advisors. The levels can be briefly described as follows:¹⁸

State: The first level includes the Ministry of National Education supervising the safeguarding of antiquities in Italy. This Ministry was active between 1936 and 1943 and it also included the Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts that managed sites, museums, and galleries in tandem with regional bodies (e.g. the Superintendencies and museums). Within this level can be included the Ministry of War, which played a crucial role between 1940 and 1945 before being abolished in 1947. As a state body, it could mediate between the Ministry of National Education and the Italian army if any friction occurred in terms of protecting antiquities. The Italian army, therefore, is considered within Level 1 and includes all ranks of military personnel (generals to infantrymen) working for the state. Since Germany was allied with Italy (at least until 8 September 1943), we can also include its army within Level 1.

Region: From the mid 19th century onwards, Sicily had a very efficient system for safeguarding antiquities on a regional scale (i.e. a special Commission for Antiquities and Fine Arts operated under the Bourbon government, and between 1861 and 1875 thereafter). Antonino Salinas (1841-1914) and Paolo Orsi (1859-1935) directed the main museums in Palermo and Syracuse.¹⁹

Sicily had regional bodies to preserve cultural heritage and antiquities in the 1920s and 1930s: they

were organised by institutional bodies, i.e. as the Superintendencies for sites, museums and galleries. More importantly for this study, the Superintendencies for Antiquities were regional bodies (1923-50), one for Eastern Sicily (1941-73), one for the provinces of Palermo and Trapani (1939-63), and one for the provinces of Agrigento and Caltanissetta (1939-61). Bovio Marconi and Pietro Griffo acted as superintendents during the war, operating as regional authorities strictly supervised by the Ministry of National Education in Rome.

Local: The third level was restricted exclusively to the community. Social units acted on a local scale. These included, *inter alia*, the Fascist *Podestà*, the local city mayor (renamed according to Mussolini's Law 237 of 4 February 1926). Mayors fully administrated the town district and represented a tangible Fascist authority for the communities. In some cases, the *Podestà* was responsible for managing antiquities or small sites within their districts. There were potential frictions between city mayors and safeguarding authorities, as occurred at Palermo between Sofia and Bovio Marconi (§ 3.6). Level 3 also comprised local police forces and Carabinieri: they could be involved in protecting antiquities, investigating the illegal trafficking of artefacts, or seizing finds if not properly reported to the other authorities.

Supra-national: The supra-national dimension was unique within the war context. It was represented by the occupying military forces operating in Sicily after Operation Husky. The main body, of course, was AMGOT, for which Monuments Officers worked. The latter also collaborated and interacted with regional and local authorities of Level 2, organising the reconstruction of museums and monuments hit by Allied bombs or damaged due to military operations. We may think of AMGOT as a sort of independent body (above the other three levels) acting in Sicily between 1943 and 1944; this timespan was therefore temporary. In February 1944, the Allied Control Commission (ACC) replaced AMGOT in all Italian territories liberated by the German occupying forces. Two main officials acted in Sicily: Captain Mason Hammond (1903-2002) in the role of Monument Officer, with Captain F.H.J. Maxse (1904-70) operating as Assistant Advisor.

0.5 Archives, archival data, and documentary appendices

As noted previously, most of the records are totally unpublished with the exception of some documents and pictures.²⁰ In particular, the documentation explored

¹⁸ Crisà 2018: 30-31. For a detailed assessment of our theoretical model, see Crisà 2025a. On AMGOT dealing with prisoners of war involved in plundering antiquities see also: Crisà 2025b.

¹⁹ Pelagatti 2001: 599-621; Crisà 2018: 22-30.

²⁰ VV.AA. 1942b (various pictures traced at the Museum of Palermo archive); Di Stefano 1996: 13 (PAL.25.5), 13-14 (PAL.17.22), 15 (SMA.1.10), 16 (PAL.4.52, only the fourth paragraph of the document);



Figure 0.6: View of the Archivio Centrale dello Stato (Rome, EUR) (source: author).

here is comprised of a variety of official dispatches on special cultural heritage laws, enforced by the Fascist government of Badoglio and AMGOT. Analysing these records helps us to understand the impact of such legislation, case by case, on Sicilian antiquities and their effective (or negative) enforcement. In addition, official dispatches enable us to explore not only all bureaucratic procedures designed to safeguard sites and museums, but also interactions between state and military authorities, including civilians. Letters can also offer insights into unknown individuals, little-known personnel (e.g. custodians), and archaeologists (e.g. Bovio Marconi and Griffio). Newspapers articles are also useful in terms of comprehending the role of the press in a war context.

All records are fully and freely accessible at Italian institutions (e.g. archives, museums, Superintendencies in Rome and Sicily) and were seen while carrying out this present research project. Furthermore, military dispatches, plans, maps, aerial photographs, and on-site pictures represent vital primary sources for understanding how the Italian and Allied armies impacted on Sicilian antiquities, both positively, in terms of safeguarding, or negatively, by compromising or harming them. Only a few of the photographs have been previously published and assessed by scholars.²¹

Undoubtedly, the Central State Archive in Rome (Figure 0.6) can be considered the main institution in which to conduct research on cultural heritage in Italy during WWII. The archival collection of the Ministry of National Education (subsequently 'Ministry of Public Education') keeps essential records on this subject, including substantial documentation on laws, guidelines, and more regional and local contexts, e.g. Sicily. Documentary evidence is considerable, revealing how bureaucracy worked in the late 1930s and early 1940s, generating reams and reams of paperwork – dispatches, letters, guidelines, circulars, etc. Documentation has been stored in folders, catalogued as 'MPI' ('Ministero Pubblica Istruzione'), 'AA.BB.AA.' ('Antichità e Belle Arti'), with series or deposit and folder number. Sometimes archivists have divided records by sites and arranged them in subfolders alphabetically. This can make tracing records easier, even if some subfolders are empty and documents lost.²²

John Ward-Perkins, former Director of the British School at Rome, set up an essential archival collection, being directly involved (as an adviser) in cultural heritage protection during the war. The American Academy in Rome also has some sets of records on WWII that might well be of interest for further research. Both institutions still preserve some military maps of archaeological sites.²³ Some archives keep essential

Albergoni 2018: 28-30 (three pictures on the anti-aircraft protection).

²¹ Two recent studies focus on aerial photographs in Italy taken during WWII: Castrianni and Ceraudo 2009: 165-84; Shepherd 2016: 205-18.

²² Coccoli 2008: 306-12.

²³ Coccoli 2011a: 174-75; Corey Bernnan 2011: 191-99; Giovenco 2011: 200-03.



Figure 0.7: Cloister of the Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas' (Palermo) (source: author).

records on Operation Husky and the Allied military occupation of Sicily, in particular the Public Record Office (PRO) in London, including papers of the War Cabinet and other institutions.²⁴

The second main documentary collection explored for this book is the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas' at Palermo (Figure 0.7). Described in a relevant section (§ 2.4.6), the museum also keeps vital sets of records on pre- and post-Unification Sicily that offer much information on excavations, museum management, history of collecting, safeguarding of antiquities in Sicily, and the activities of custodians working at the institution.

The foundations of this present study are represented by the range of documentary evidence. In particular, documentation has been arranged in seven major appendices (A-F) and 45 sub-appendices (AGR.1-11, CEF.1, PAL.1-26, SMA.1-3, SEL.1, DOSSIERS.1-2 and LAWS). Thus, each record has been traced, faithfully copied, and arranged in chronological order. Each sub-appendix corresponds to the available documentation discovered in the relevant archival folder. For each record, we provide an identification entry, i.e. 'SEL.1.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side.' The first acronym identifies the record ('SEL' = 'Selinunte', '1' = appendix number, '3' = record number), followed by the archival collection ('ACS' = 'Archivio Centrale dello Stato', 'MPI' = 'Ministero Pubblica Istruzione', 'AA.BB.AA.' = 'Antichità e Belle Arti', 'div. II (1934-40)' = 'divisione II (1934-40)'), some

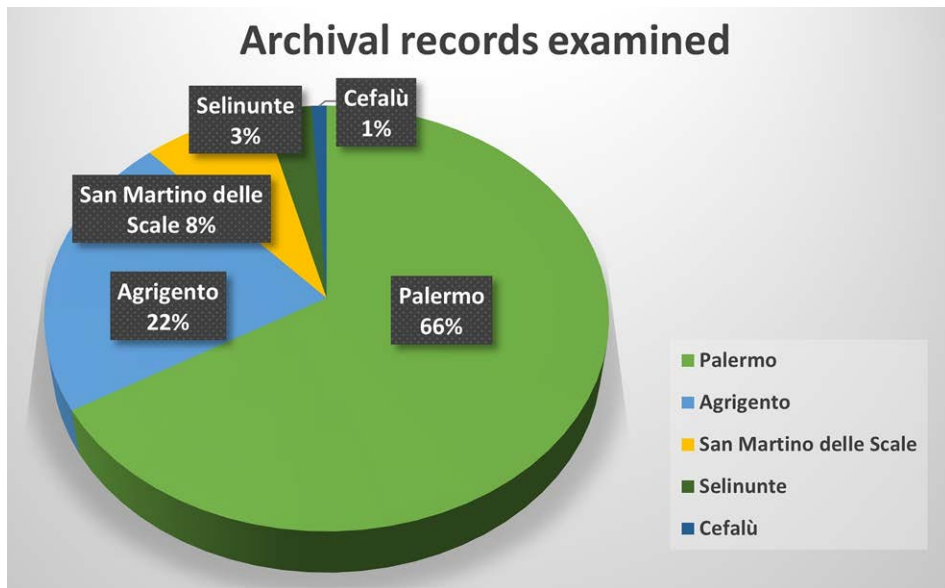


Figure 0.8: Diagram showing all records traced and examined for SICILYWAR (source: author).

²⁴ Di Paola 1979; Vitali 1986: 566-85. Other documents might perhaps be traced with the archive of the Italian Army (e.g. Trani 2013).

CODENAME SICILYWAR

Table 2: All documentary appendices featuring in this study.

Appendix	Title	Date	Records
AGRIGENTO			
AGR.1	Anti-aircraft protection: management	1939-42	46
AGR.2	Graphic documentation of monuments	1939-43	32
AGR.3	Military occupation of the archaeological site and Villa Aurea	1939-43	72
AGR.4	Military constructions at the temples of Herakles and Demeter	1942-43	31
AGR.5	Anti-aircraft protection. Signals	1940	8
AGR.6	Request for sandbags	1939-40	4
AGR.7	Transferring and protection of artefacts	1940-43	33
AGR.8	Supplying of gas masks for Superintendence personnel	1940-41	4
AGR.9	Plans to move the local Superintendence office	1941	4
AGR.10	First intervention teams	1939-42	15
AGR.11	Pictures and graphic documentation	1939-43	29
Total site			278
CEFALÙ			
CEF.1	Mandalisca museum: anti-aircraft protection	1939-44	12
Total site			12
PALERMO			
PAL.1	Discoveries at anti-raid civilian-shelter construction sites	1941-44	19
PAL.2	Civilian shelter and military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria	1939-43	29
PAL.3	Military occupation of monuments	1943	10
PAL.4	AMGOT. Works at the museum	1943-44	56
PAL.5	Anti-aircraft protection. Defending the museum	1938-44	77
PAL.6	Anti-aircraft protection. Management and funding	1939-43	119
PAL.7	Anti-explosion armoured room, <i>Sala Himera</i> , at the museum	1943	5
PAL.8	Anti-aircraft protection. Signals	1940	17
PAL.9	Museum. Bombing and renovations	1941-45	68
PAL.10	City council's request for the museum's plan	1944-45	7
PAL.11	Dismantling anti-aircraft structures at the museum	1944-45	9
PAL.12	Museum. Supplying gas masks for the personnel	1939-42	70
PAL.13	Museum. Request for concrete for renovations	1941-42	24
PAL.14	Museum. Request for fuel for electricity	1941-43	14
PAL.15	Museum. Request for sandbags	1939-42	20
PAL.16	Museum. Request for timber	1943	5
PAL.17	Museum. Request for trucks	1940-44	27
PAL.18	First intervention teams	1936-44	129
PAL.19	New British incendiary explosive	1940	3
PAL.20	Awards for museum personnel	1940-44	11
PAL.21	Code books for the museum	1941-43	6

Appendix	Title	Date	Records
PAL.22	'Defascistisation' of museum personnel	1943-46	38
PAL.23	Removal of National Fascist Party signs	1944	4
PAL.24	Custodians' pass in case of emergency and curfew	1943	1
PAL.25	Request to open the museum's shelter to the public	1941-43	10
PAL.26	Pictures and graphic documentation	1939-43	75
Total site			853
SAN MARTINO DELLE SCALE			
SMA.1	Military operations	1943	11
SMA.2	Refuge: construction, transferring of collections, and management	1939-45	58
SMA.3	Pictures and graphic documentation	1939-43	30
Total site			99
SELINUNTE			
SEL.1	Military constructions at the archaeological site	1940-43	40
Total site			40
TOTAL RECORDS			1282

physical information ('headed paper') and number of sides. Records are referred in bold in the text generating a sort of hyper-textual link with the appendix. Black-and-white figures and other graphic documentation on Agrigento, Palermo, and San Martino delle Scale have been collected in three main sub-appendices: **AGR.11** (anti-aircraft protection at archaeological sites), **PAL.26** (civilian-shelter construction sites and anti-aircraft protection at the National Museum), and **SMA.3** (refuge arrangement).

The substantial documentary appendices include all records traced while exploring archives (Figure 0.8) (Table 2). Divided by sites and subjects, the documentation mostly reflects the overall arrangement shown in the archival folders. Appendices include 1282 records, comprising dispatches, letters, notes, pictures, archaeological reports, newspaper articles, extracts of laws, etc. The majority of the documents relates to the site of Palermo (853 units, 66%), followed by Agrigento (278, 22%), San Martino delle Scale (99, 8%), Selinunte (40, 3%), and Cefalù (12, 1%). The distribution of documentation certainly demonstrates how hard Palermo's institutions worked in the undertaking of their essential roles, including plans drawn up by regional authorities to protect museums and sites. The stated figure for Agrigento's records (278, 22%), a major site that was greatly affected by military interferences and disputes over the safeguarding of monuments, is, unfortunately, misleading, as full access to the local archives was impossible. The sites of San Martino delle

Scale, Cefalù, and Selinunte, which appear as minor ones for our research, might reveal further documentation in small, local archives.

0.6 Summing up: novelty, interdisciplinary links, and gender focus

Taken as a whole, this study represents the first major contribution on Sicilian archaeology within the context of WWII. Its multidisciplinary methodology aims to assess and combine archaeological and archival data during a vital phase of archaeology in Sicily. Processing the data has shed new light on how war affected antiquities and museums, developing a novel, interdisciplinary research on archaeology, history, and military and social studies. Particularly, this present work seeks to supplement the more conventional perspectives we have on museum and cultural heritage studies by incorporating aspects never appreciated before (e.g. political, military, and social dimensions) with a local, regional, national, even supra-national focus.

In assessing this current research within three parameters, first we can point to there being no previous study on this subject, representing an obvious gap in scholarship on Italian archaeology; second, this investigation is cutting-edge, assessing a research theme that has clear resonances in recent and current war contexts (i.e. the Middle East and Ukraine), where archaeological sites and museums are under

constant threat; and, thirdly, this present study offers a substantial range of primary sources – collected, arranged, and critically analysed for the first time.

Additionally, the present research offers benefits to wider audience, i.e. a) art historians and archaeologists seeking fresh data on archaeological discoveries and museum studies in Sicily in the 1940s; b) historians, interested in Italy during WWII, particularly Sicily between 1940 and 1945, covering the Allied landings and occupation of the island; c) social studies experts observing the impact of war on local communities and the interaction between authorities in such contexts.

Female officers charged with safeguarding archaeological sites and artefacts were less common (and little studied) in Italy in the 1940s, but some are known and detailed here. In particular, Jole Bovio Marconi (1897-1986) (§ 2.4.7), Director of the Palermo Museum, played a vital role in protecting Sicilian antiquities in WWII, and her role has mostly been neglected by scholars until now. Women were involved in archaeology as part of the workforce during the post-Unification period (1861-1918), but such activities during WWII were previously unrecorded and have now emerged in the course of this research (§ 6.2.8).²⁵

²⁵ Tusa 1996: 19-24; Crisà 2018: 108-10.

Chapter 1:

The Historical Framework of WWII

‘The Second World War was among the most destructive conflicts in human history; more than forty-six million soldiers and civilians perished, many in circumstances of prolonged and horrifying cruelty. During the 2174 days of war between the German attack on Poland in September 1939 and the surrender of Japan in August 1945, by far the largest number of those killed, whether in battle or behind the lines, were unknown by name or face except to those few who knew or loved them; yet in many cases, perhaps also numbering in the millions, even those who might in later years have remembered a victim were themselves wiped out.’ (Gilbert 2003: 1)

1.1 Introduction

This section provides a general outline of WWII and the immediate pre-war period for the purpose of contextualising the historical events in Italy, and especially Sicily, to which are linked all the case studies on archaeology, museums, and cultural heritage examined here. We do not aim, therefore, to provide a full analysis of the conflict in terms of international politics and world-wide military history. We are able, above all, to benefit from the substantial corpus of WWII scholarship, comprised of research and analyses of the political causes of the conflict and its military evolution and effects before, during and after its 5-year span. L.L. Snyder’s *Historical Guide to World War II* (1982), M. Gilbert’s *The Second World War: A Complete History* (2003), and M. Geyer’s and A. Tooze’s *The Cambridge History of the Second World War* (2015) are seminal studies for all scholars. There are innumerable national and regional studies on the conflict impossible to list here. The Allied landings in Sicily have been assessed by Italian and European scholars since the 1950s, offering a substantial record of historical contributions, including the many diaries of veterans and military leaders personally involved in the events. From this body of research, we have greatly benefited from *Lo sbarco e la difesa della Sicilia* by E. Faldella (1956), *Operation Husky: The Allied Invasion of Sicily* (1977) by S.W.C. Pack, and *Bitter Victory: The Battle for Sicily, July-August 1943* by C. D’Este (1988).¹

1.2 WWII: the European context

The military expansionism of Germany, in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, began in the 1930s. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), head of the National Socialist German Workers’ Party, who had fought for five years in WWI, won the election in 1933, controlling parliament and

proclaiming himself *Führer*. This was the starting point for a dictatorship, already modelled from Spain and Italy. Hermann Göring was appointed head of a new air force (the Luftwaffe) from 1935. In the same period, Hitler and Mussolini consolidated a strong relationship, mostly based on the same political background of Nazism and Fascism (Figure 1.1), which then moved towards a military alliance (the Rome-Berlin Axis). At this point, awareness of a new era of conflict spread across all Europe, and events escalated towards another world war, *inter alia* the Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935), the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), and the Japanese invasion of China (1937). A few years later, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Vyacheslav Molotov, German and Soviet Foreign Ministers respectively, signed a non-aggression agreement on 23 August 1939. This Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact mainly protected a series of European states (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland). The pact lasted for just eight days. German troops invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, with France and Great Britain declaring war on Germany two days later.²



Figure 1.1: Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in Monaco, 1938 (Wikipedia, public domain).

¹ Snyder 1982; Gilbert 2003; Geyer and Tooze 2015. The essential essays on WWII in Sicily are: Faldella 1956; Pack 1977; D’Este 1988.

² Gilbert 2003: 1-14; Story 2006: 18-19.

In the very early stages of the war, Poland capitulated and was divided into two parts, controlled by the Germans (the west) and the Russians (the east). In April 1940 Germany conquered Denmark and Norway, while further annexations were carried out by Russian in June (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania). France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg also capitulated in that spring. At the point, the powerful Luftwaffe attacked Great Britain, which was hit until May 1941. The Mediterranean war theatre was complex, involving Italian, German (including Rommel and his *Afrika Korps*) and British armies, active especially in Northern Africa between 1940 and 1941. A decisive event was the second battle at El Alamein (23 October-11 November 1942) (Figure 1.2), during which the Allies defeated the Italian and German armies, stopping them from advancing towards Egypt.³



Figure 1.2: An Italian M13-40 tank at El Alamein in 1942 (Wikipedia, public domain).

A new and vastly extended frontline opened on 22 June 1941, when Hitler ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union ('Operation Barbarossa'), in which Italian troops also took part. Operations went on in 1942, when Axis troops advanced toward the Volga and the Don: Stalingrad became the main Russian stronghold on the Volga. The Russian campaign resulted in a major defeat for the German and Italian armies; they were forced to retreat between January and February 1943, suffering substantial casualties. The last major battle was fought on 27 January 1944, when the German troops were defeated around Leningrad.⁴



Figure 1.3: US troops landing at Omaha Beach on D-Day (Wikipedia, public domain).

The Allied invasion of Sicily took place in July 1943 (§ 1.4), opening a new frontline and ultimately forcing Italy to surrender. Hitler suffered several defeats in Europe and the Allies stepped up bombing raids in Germany. The campaign leading to D-Day (Figure 1.3) was a crucial event in the history of the war: the Allies invaded extended regions of northern France on 6 June 1944, starting a difficult series of advances towards Berlin.⁵

The final stages of the war began in December 1944 with Germany counter-attacking the Allies in the Ardennes until January 1945. The following months were decisive along all the frontlines until the spring, when Soviet and Polish troops entered Berlin, taking the Reichstag on 30 April. Hitler committed suicide the same day; Italian partisans had killed Mussolini two days before. War ended in Europe, although it continued in Asia, with Japan refusing to cease hostilities. US hydrogen bombs destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August, and by 15 August the Japanese army had surrendered. The conflict caused untold destruction and the loss of many millions of military and civilian lives.⁶

1.3 The Italian context: twenty years of pre-war Fascism

The history of Italy – and Italian archaeology as well (§ 2.3) – after WWI is strictly related to the advent of Fascism, which strongly took root in the country for a twenty-year span (*Ventennio*). What is the origin of the Fascism? In the first stages, it was a political movement called *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento*, founded by Benito Mussolini in Milan on 23 March 1919, whose symbol was a series of fasces, originally representing the power of Roman *littores*. Based on essential values, such as

³ Gilbert 2003: 15-74, 117-25; Story 2006: 30-31.

⁴ Gilbert 2003: 198-271.

⁵ Gilbert 2003: 534-47; Story 2006: 52-53.

⁶ Gilbert 2003: 603-25, 662-81, 710-14; Story 2006: 60-61, 64-65.

loyalty to its charismatic leader, the glorification of Roman past, and strong populist outputs, the Party mostly incited veterans and the ex-special corps of *Arditi*, gaining reasonable success in the political elections of 1921. These early groups also formed teams of violent trouble-makers and mobs who launched attacks on syndicate headquarters and left party representatives and workers. On 28 October 1922, Mussolini symbolically marched on Rome (Figure 1.4) without being arrested or prevented by the king, Victor Emmanuel III. The escalation of events was dramatic: Fascist teams continued to attack political opponents, culminating in the assassination of Giacomo Matteotti (1885-1924), head of the Socialist Party. Mussolini publicly admitted having 'supported' and approved the homicide on 3 January 1925, proclaiming himself *Dux* (*Il Duce*) and dictator, thus creating the National Fascist Party, fully integrated within the Italian state, and then the Great Council of Fascism in 1928.⁷



Figure 1.4: Mussolini triumphant in Rome on 28 October 1922, seen with De Bono, Balbo, and De Vecchi (Wikipedia, public domain).

With its values, a suppressed press, and 'legal' political opposition, Fascism became a constant in everyday life in Italy from the state level down to regional and local dimensions. Propaganda was extremely effective. Boosted by the veneration of the glorious Roman tradition and *Il Duce*, and enhanced by the activity of various associations (*Gioventù Italiana del Littorio*, *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti*, *Opera Nazionale Balilla*, etc.) (Figure 1.5), propaganda insinuated itself within culture, museum institutions and archaeology, the creation of the Via dei Fori Imperiali in Rome being a symbolic representation of this. In Italy, joining the Fascist Party became *de rigueur*, and education was manipulated to

form new generations of young Italian Fascists. This did not preclude, however, clandestine opposition and anti-fascist movements that operated secretly on a national scale.⁸



Figure 1.5: A child dressed as a 'Balilla' receiving an award from Mussolini (1930s) (Wikipedia, public domain).

Another aspect – or rather product – of Fascism was the revival of colonialism. Italy had already acquired colonies before the 1930s, effectively controlling certain islands in the Aegean, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, and Somaliland. Before Fascism, Italian colonial expansionism and politics were certainly in line with the actions of other European countries. Nevertheless, when Mussolini became dictator, colonies represented much more than a series of subjugated states: they were part of a new, greater Mediterranean 'glorious' world, which represented the re-birth of a new Roman empire, guided by Fascism and *Il Duce*. Within this, archaeology played a vital role in boosting the propagandistic 'explanation' of colonialism. The new expansionism culminated with the invasion of Ethiopia

⁷ Chabod 1961: 57-73; Neils 2007: 391-415; Thompson 2011: 85-102; Tarquini 2017: 139-50. For the evolution of the Fascist doctrine before 1945, see Arthurs 2012: 125-50.

⁸ Chabod 1961: 74-89; Tarquini 2015: 168-87; Finchelstein 2017: 31-97. On propaganda and exhibitions see also: Casini 2016: 407-27; Zeier Pilat 2016: 319-46.

and the occupation of Addis Abeba on 5 May 1936; King Victor Emmanuel III was nominated 'Emperor.' In 1939, Italy also invaded and annexed Albania as a new colony. In northern Africa, Mussolini opted for strengthening the colonies, promoting construction of new infrastructures and schools, and moving fresh settlers to cultivate lands.⁹



Figure 1.6: A German artillery position after the Battle of El-Alamein (7 November 1942) (Wikipedia, public domain).

As mentioned above, Mussolini had always been close to Hitler, with whom he militarily allied himself, thus forming a Rome-Berlin Axis. At the dawn of WWII, when the *Führer* instigated conflict in early September 1939, Italy declared itself neutral. There was much uncertainty about the war and the Italian armed forces were not well prepared to join the hostilities: armament was both scarce and obsolete, including even substantial amounts of Austro-Hungarian artillery pieces assembled on northern Italy's frontline in 1918. After less than a year, however, Mussolini was ready on 10 June 1940 to declare war on Great Britain and France, believing he would conquer new territories rapidly, together with his powerful ally, Hitler, who was dominating Europe at that time. In the early stages, Italy attacked France, taking Mentone. Enemy bombing started immediately. At the same time, the northern Africa frontline brought Italian troops towards Egypt between June and September 1940. Mussolini's attempts on Greece, however, were unsuccessful. In early 1941, Rommel was sent to North Africa to help

⁹ Chabod 1961: 90-95; González-Ruibal 2010: 547-74. The literature on Italian archaeology and colonialism is extensive, see, e.g., La Rosa 1986; Petricoli 1990.

the Italian army, culminating in a second battle at El-Alamein (Figure 1.6), where Allied troops defeated the Axis forces in November 1942; thousands of combatants surrendered and were detained by the victors.¹⁰



Figure 1.7: Italian troops of the ARMIR retreating through the Russian steppe (January 1943) (Wikipedia, public domain).

Mussolini confirmed his intention to join Hitler in Russia on 22 June 1941, rapidly assembling the *Corpo di Spedizione Italiano in Russia* (CSIR), which he sent to the frontline in mid July. After some preliminary operations, the Italian troops lined up along the Don. In April 1942, Mussolini sent two additional army corps to join his *Armata Italiana in Russia* (ARMIR), whose role was to give cover to German troops advancing towards Stalingrad. However, a major attack by the Russian army defeated most of the Italian troops in mid December. Ultimately, the last units of Italian *Alpini* held their ground on the Don but were defeated on 15 January 1943. The massive retreat of thousands of Italian soldiers began immediately (Figure 1.7). Conditions were awful and extreme; almost 100,000 soldiers died of starvation or froze to death. This defeat on the Russian front caused national despondency in Italy, with survivors telling of their terrible experiences. The subsequent fall of the Fascist regime can be said to have had its roots in this great retreat from Russia.¹¹

1.4 Allied forces invade Sicily: events from 'Operation Husky' to the Italian armistice

The Allies had been planning to invade Sicily since January 1943, eventually opting for a period between 28 June and 10 July 1943. Two armies would be involved:

¹⁰ On war and Fascism, see Gilbert 2003: 165-76; Fiocco 2014: 271-85. For the history of the bombing campaigns in Italy between 1939 and 1945, see Massobrio and Giovannini 2007; Baldoli and Knapp 2012 (including France).

¹¹ Faldella 1956: 21-34 (for a general outline on the Italian war until 1943); Gilbert 2003: 471-84. For the defeat of the ARMIR, see Garosci 1948: 210-17.

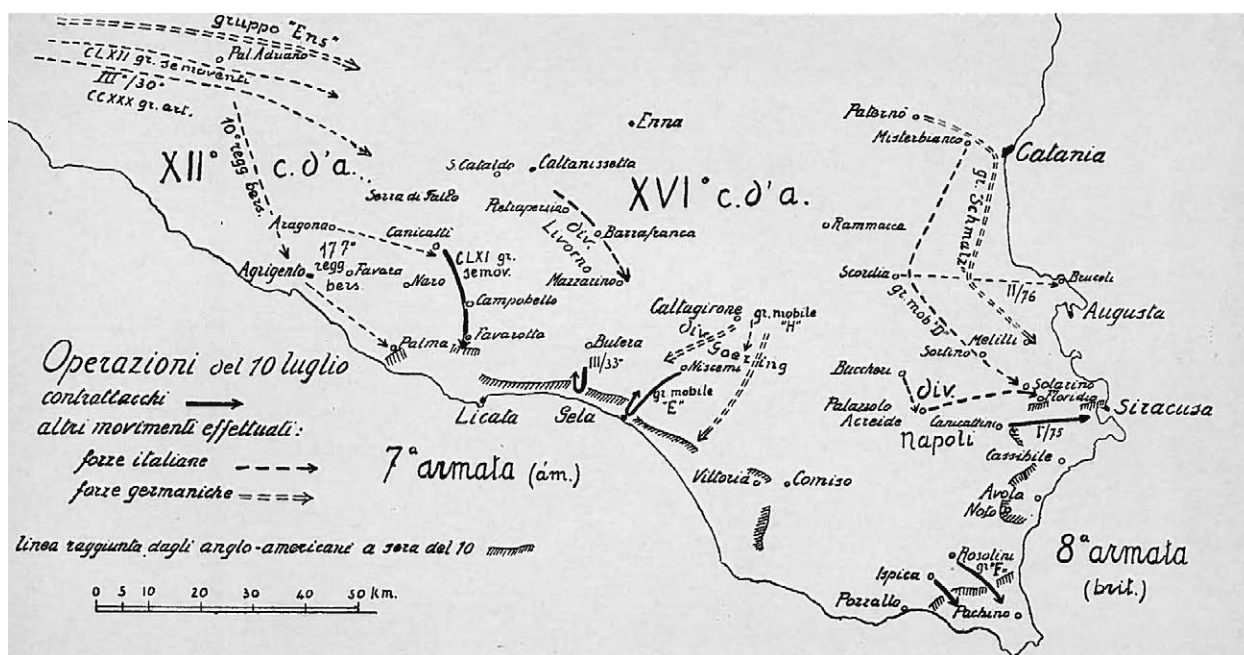


Figure 1.8: Map of Operation Husky and the Allied landing in southern Sicily (10 July 1943) (after Faldella 1956: pl. 3).

the 8th British Corps, under Montgomery, and 7th US Corps, under Patton (Figure 1.8). The organisation was complex and the exact landing locations debated over for weeks. Preparations included Allied pamphlets for its men about the island, e.g. a *Soldier's Guide to Sicily* (1943). The two generals finally agreed to land their forces on the coastline of southern Sicily, between Syracuse, Avola, and Pachino (the British 8th Army), and in the south-west, between Scoglitti, Gela, and Licata (the US 7th Army). In preparation for these landings, thousands of Allied soldiers were trained in Great Britain, USA and North Africa, from where all operations started. Allied intelligence worked hard to mislead the enemy's secret services, providing deceptive information on the operation. However, both Italian and Germany military authorities suspected the landings and Hitler sent reinforcements to Sicily. Between June and early July 1943, Allied bombers raided Sicily and southern Italy ceaselessly, destroying essential infrastructure at Battipaglia, Catania, Messina, Palermo, Salerno, Syracuse, and Villa San Giovanni. The islands of Lampedusa, Linosa, and Pantelleria were taken by the Allies between 11 and 13 June 1943, and the scene for the actual landing was set.¹²

The Allied forces gathered for Operation Husky were substantial, comprising one of the largest fleets ever assembled. The invasion assets included 2590 boats and ships, 1800 landing craft, 4900 planes to support all the

operations from above; the fighting units of the Allies amounted to c. troops. Sicily's defence was headed by the Axis generals Guzzoni (1877-1965) (the Italian 6th Army, with 170,000 units) and Hans-Valentin Hube (1890-1944) (the German 14th Armoured Corps, with 60,000 units).¹³

Special assault Allied troops landed close to Gela on the night of 8 July 1943 to take control of some essential crossroads and positions. The British force arrived off the Sicilian coast on 9 July and bombarded enemy positions. On 10 July, Operation Husky began in earnest at all the designated landing sectors (Figure 1.9), although the weather conditions were far from ideal. At Gela, the combined units of German and Italian troops (the Livorno and Göring companies) engaged the Allies fiercely, defending their positions for two days before being overcome. At the same time, the British troops overran Augusta and Syracuse to the east. They advanced towards Catania, only occupying it on 5 August. After having taken Agrigento and Porto Empedocle, the US troops advanced on Palermo, passing through the inner areas of Sicily. The island's capital fell on 22 July, even though the Allies were still divided on several fronts. US soldiers entered Petralia Sottana on 23 July and advanced towards Troina.¹⁴

¹³ Faldella 1956: 35-87 (on Italian forces), 89-95 (on Allied forces); Garland 1965: 115-62; Pack 1977: 37-46; Renda 1990: III, 15-27; D'Este 2008: 192-212; Atkinson 2013: 46-57.

¹⁴ Faldella 1956: 105-231; Garland 1965: 218-38; Vicino 1967 (on the battle of Gela); Anello 1971 (on the battle of Troina); Pack 1977: 73-88; Nisi 1991: 87-88 (on the battle of Agrigento), 109-10 (on Troina); D'Este 2008: 260-78, 412-27, 457-75 (on Troina); Atkinson 2013: 149-60; Fitzgerald-Black 2018: 66-102, 116-32.

¹² V.V.A. 1943; 1945: 8-11; Faldella 1956: 15-19; Garland 1965: 88-114; Pack 1977: 15-36; Nisi 1991: 13-18 (especially on Italian defence and military posts), 69-72; D'Este 2008: 71-185; Atkinson 2013: 29-46, 75-105; Fitzgerald-Black 2018: 25-38.



Figure 1.9: Allied troops landing in eastern Sicily, 10 July 1943 (source: NARA 208-AA-90K-2).



Figure 1.10: Allied troops advancing towards Randazzo in August 1943 (source: NARA 111-SC-187006).

The Italian defeats hastened the fall of Fascism and Mussolini was dismissed as a dictator on 27 July. Although ostensibly on the side of the Axis, Guzzoni secretly supported the fall of Mussolini by failing to properly lead Italian forces on Sicily. The Allies fought a fierce battle at Troina between 31 July and 5 August 1945, attacking Axis positions repeatedly before finally winning with the help of aircraft and artillery. The last stages of Operation Husky were extremely rapid. US troops marched towards Messina, overcoming many towns on highway SS113, such as Santo Stefano di Camastra and Brolo, seized after a new, targeted landing, and then Capo Calavà. The British entered Adrano, below Etna, in early August and then advanced on Messina. The Allies also intensified their bombing of Randazzo, the headquarters of Hube, before capturing the city (Figure 1.10). At that point, Patton and Montgomery effectively raced each other to reach Messina first, with the US soldiers winning (17 August 1945). By that date, however, the Germans had already evacuated Sicily, marking the end of Operation Husky.

The next phase involved the Allied landings in the Calabria region on 3 September, and the fight for Sicily was effectively over. Reconstruction processes of towns and historical centres, which had suffered substantial damage, began almost immediately, assisted by AMGOT (§ 4.6). The new military administration soon addressed issues to do with the separatist movement, banditry (mostly organised by Salvatore Giuliano), and the mafia.¹⁵

Five days after the Calabrian landings, Italy signed an armistice at Cassibile (Syracuse), while General Pietro Badoglio (1871-1956) (Figure 1.11) and King Victor Emmanuel III made their escapes from Rome to Brindisi, causing a provisional government. The day of the armistice – the so-called ‘8 Settembre’ – was a tragic one in terms of Italian history, with thousands of the nation’s soldiers being effectively abandoned. Some joined the Socialist Republic of Salò, founded by Mussolini at Lake Garda on 25 September, others decided to enlist in the Allied forces or partisans, fighting against their former allies, the Germans. Hitler ordered the capture or execution of Italian soldiers; there were c. 10,000 casualties alone on the Greek island of Cephalonia. With Sicily taken, the Allies could begin the lengthy series of arduous military operations to liberate Italy from the German that was to last for nearly two years.¹⁶



Figure 1.11: Pietro Badoglio, new head of the Provisional Government (Wikipedia, public domain).

1.5 The wartime economy of Italy

As previously mentioned, the real threat of war was already clear by the mid 1930s, when most of European states began to spend heavily on defence and organise plans to face war on an international scale. One of the most pressing factors on all sides was to prepare a national economy that could fully provide for all eventualities, even the worst scenarios. Thus, once what was to become a world-wide conflict evolved in September 1939, states modified their economic structures and plans to finance military efforts and prioritise their war economies. From 1939, Italian economists were theorising and publishing economic models to deal with the impending conflict, and when Italy entered the war, in June 1940, most of these plans were activated and the Italian economy as a whole focused on war and military production.¹⁷

More importantly, the war economy also imposed a strong rationalisation and control on various supplies, including the distribution of food on a national scale.

¹⁵ Shapiro 1944: 32-47, 61-66; Faldella 1956: 231-78; Garland 1965: 388-434; Pack 1977: 135-59, 160-73; Nisi 1991: 105-06; D'Este 2008: 384-402, 443-46, 514-22; Atkinson 2013: 161-75; Fitzgerald-Black 2018: 113-59. For an historical perspective on the Allied landings and following phases of military occupation, including the role of the mafia, see, in particular, Mangiameli 1987: 485-600; Renda 1990: III, 15-98; Baris 2015: 59-83.

¹⁶ Garland 1965: 469-509, 536-39; Ellwood 1985: 31-48; Lamb 1993: 19-33, 176-201.

¹⁷ On the theory of war economy in Italy, see Lanzillo 1939: 669-80; Vito 1940: 3-14; Lanzillo 1942: 62-73; Gattei and Dondi 1990: 359-76. For the historical context, see Ellwood 1985: 127-36.

People who lived through the terrible experience of war remember clearly the *Carta Annonaria Individuale* (see also Figure 6.9), individual cards distributed by the Italian state to control and mark the distribution of food. In addition, the supply and use of raw materials and equipment for state institutions was an essential priority; these included also those under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Education. Providing hundreds of museums, galleries, schools of arts, and local offices became extremely challenging. The Italian authorities imposed strict guidelines on the provision of equipment and materials, generating complex and sometimes confused bureaucratic procedures that often caused delays and accidents in supplying institutions rapidly and properly.

Nonetheless, supplies were widespread, though limited at a local level. For instance, gas masks were allocated to many institutions to protect against any potential chemical attack (§ 4.14-4.15). The Ministry delivered thousands of masks to libraries, museums, galleries, archives, and schools, necessitating a substantial increase in their production between 1939 and 1941.¹⁸

1.6 'Defascistisation' as a consequence of the Fascist *Ventennio*

The fall of the Fascist regime (also known as the *Venticinque Luglio*) occurred on 25 July 1943, ending a 20-year authoritarian dictatorship. Most Italians were exhausted after three years of war; they had been involved in fighting on the home front and/or had seen relatives enlisted in the army, far from home, captured by the enemy, killed, or dispersed in battle. The Italian population was also worn out following the intensive bombing raids throughout the country. As we have seen, on the wider political and military perspective, the unsuccessful previous Italian campaigns in Russia and North Africa had already demonstrated major failures in Mussolini's foreign policies, and the situation worsened further in the summer of 1943. The obvious discontent among the population and senior Fascist party officials became more and more evident after the successful enemy landing in Sicily following Operation Husky on and after 9 July. After two weeks, concern on the mainland frontline resulted in vacillation among the military as the Allies made steady advances across Sicily.

Ultimately, Dino Grandi (1895-1988), President of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporation, and Victor Emmanuel III conspired against *Il Duce*. The Fascist grand council met on 24 July 1943 to debate whether Mussolini should be stripped of his authority as Italian dictator. The passionate assembly lasted all night between 24 and 25 July, with the Grand Council finally

voting for Mussolini's removal in the early morning; the king appointed Badoglio head of the new Provisional Italian Government. Mussolini was arrested at the Villa Savoia in Rome and other Fascist *gerarchi* were seized by the questor. Public radio announced the end of the Fascist regime and Pietro Badoglio's appointment on 25 July at 10.55 pm.¹⁹

Thus, began the process of 'defascistisation', aimed at the eradication of the Fascist heritage. It was carried out on a national scale and began with great emphasis. However, it was evident that the effects of a persistent and pressing propaganda, conducted by the 20-year regime, could not be cancelled out immediately. Fascism was strongly rooted in Italy and thousands of Fascists had ruled, often tyrannically, for a long period, assuming powerful positions in the state administration, universities, military forces, city councils, and other local bodies.

Defascistisation was to be a complex procedure undertaken within most public and private Italian institutions. It also generated fierce political debate as to whether the measures to be carried out should soft or strong (i.e. whether all Fascists still in positions of power should be removed, arrested, and put on trial). This generated real difficulties in the creation of rules and laws, a state of affairs that became progressively more complex. Defascistisation can be divided into two main phases. The first (26 July 1943 - 8 June 1944) generally focused on the actual dismantling of previous Fascist institutions and ministries, including widespread removal of all Fascist symbols on private and public buildings (§ 5.9). This process was carried out with the help of AMGOT. The second phase (18 June 1944 - 21 June 1945) was supervised by Minister Bonomi and involved a massive state apparatus to identify and decide whether or not to take to trial certain prominent Fascists (i.e. senators, university professors, *Podestà*, prefects, etc.). The process of defascistisation was particularly substantial in those territories of the Italian Social Republic controlled by the Nazis and Mussolini between 23 September 1943 and 25 April 1945, once they were liberated by the Allies. What will interest us predominantly in this present study is the process of defascistisation involving the Palermo museum after the Allied landings in Sicily (§ 5.8).²⁰

All these measures, however, did not have the immediate results hoped for on a national scale. It was widely known that many ex-members of the Fascist Party still

¹⁸ Capaccioni, Paoli and Ranieri 2007: 18-19, 35-36.

¹⁹ On the fall of Fascism, see, e.g., Shapiro 1944: 47-54; Chabod 1961: 111-18; Garland 1965: 263-68; D'Este 2008: 428-40.

²⁰ VV.AA. 1945: 83-84; Dell'Era 2003: 158-60 (on the epuration process within the Ministry of National Education); Giannetto 2003: 53-90; Patti 2015: 118-19; Coccoli 2017: 337-39 (on epuration of personnel of Superintendencies). For a general outline on defascistisation in Palermo, see Albergoni 2007: 42-43.



Figure 1.12: Map of the Italian frontline in April 1944 (source: VV.AA. 1945: 29).

held positions within the Italian state administration, local prefectures, police, universities, museums, schools, etc. at the end of the war and afterwards.

1.7 Italy towards the end of the war (1943-45)

The destiny of Italy lay in the hands of the Allies in early September 1943. Military operations continued in southern Italy in a series of chaotic events that resulted in the surrender of many Italian soldiers either captured by the Allies or killed or interned in concentration camps by the Germans. On 8 September, US general Mark Wayne Clark headed a massive new landing on the shores of Salerno, fiercely defended by the Luftwaffe. Meanwhile, other home forces operated in Italy, i.e. the *Esercito Cobelligerante Italiano* (known as *Esercito del sud*), comprised of soldiers from the former Italian army, and the *Corpo Italiano di Liberazione*,

including partisans fighting against residual Fascist and German groups; in effect this was a period of civil war and it viewed as such. In terms of major cities, Naples was liberated between 27 and 30 September 1943.

By the end of September 1943, operations spread along a front of 100 km, referred to as the Gustav Line, running from Minturno on the Tyrrhenian Sea to Ortona on the Adriatic Sea. The line cut Italy into two regions, i.e. the centre and the north, still controlled by the Germans and Mussolini's Fascists, and the south, in the hands of the AMG. In early 1944, Allied troops were ready to launch an attack on the frontline (Figure 1.12). The first action was a new landing at Anzio on 22 January. A major battle followed at Montecassino, the abbey there being destroyed on 15 March 1944. At that point, the Allied forces were able to break through the

Gustav Line, advancing towards the valley of the River Volturno; Rome was finally liberated on 5 June.²¹

In August, Hitler ordered his troops to retreat toward the Gothic Line, which became the new front running from Massa Carrara (Tyrrhenian Sea) to Ravenna (Adriatic Sea). Until spring 1945, military operations had reached a state of impasse, but the war was not over. Partisans were fighting in northern Italy. However, a turning point occurred very quickly. The US 5th Army had liberated Carrara on 12 April and the Gothic Line

was close to collapse. German troops in Bologna and Ferrara were successfully attacked by partisans, and within a few days the Allies were able to advance north. Local groups organised widespread revolts in Genoa (23 April), Turin, and Milan (25 April). By 1 May 1945, all Italy was fully liberated and the German and Fascist troops defeated. Mussolini was captured and killed on the shores of Lake Como by partisans on 28 April, and a Committee of National Liberation (*Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale*, CLN) was charged with creating a new government.²²

²¹ Shapiro 1944: 67-78; VV.AA. 1945: 30-31, 41-43; Garland 1965: 524-31; Ellwood 1985: 71-98, 149-64; Lamb 1993: 43-79, 93-94; Gilbert 2003: 490-502; Story 2006: 50-51; Atkinson 2013: 179-238 (Salerno), 256-66, 359-61 (Anzio). On the role of the Allied forces in southern Italy, see also: Patti 2015: 109-33.

²² VV.AA. 1945: 123-25; Ellwood 1985: 167-98; Lamb 1993: 111-24, 227-54, 296-303; Gilbert 2003: 676-77; Edsel 2013: 281-93.

Chapter 2: Archaeology at the Start of WWII

‘Sicily reached the height of its civilization under the Ancient Greeks and many places on the Island are associated with classical mythology. The finest monuments are at Syracuse, the ancient capital of the Island, which has a temple, an amphitheater, a theatre, a castle, etc. The rival city of Agrigento also has many antique ruins. In many places the hillsides are honeycombed with caves, some of which were prehistoric cities’
(*Soldier’s Guide To Sicily*, 1943: 8).

2.1 Introduction

Analysing the history of archaeology during the first half of the 20th century means understanding the evolution of the discipline from the late 19th century to the start of WWII. Archaeology underwent to a new process of modernisation, especially in terms of methodology, with a stricter connection with natural sciences and other conjunct disciplines. The scope of this section is to provide a general outline of the history of archaeology in the early decades of the 20th century, offering some essential informative data so as to understand the evolution of the discipline until the crucial events of the war.

First, the chapter describes how archaeology evolves as a discipline in this timespan and the remarkable role played by archaeologists, who much advanced methods and contributed to the shaping of the new science. It also focuses on the wider political debate on the protection of antiquities during the war, a theme which is strictly related to the Sicilian context assessed in our present study. This chapter then goes on to outline the history of archaeology in Italy, pinpointing how major characters influenced the national development of the discipline. As it did in other European nations, the war affected antiquities and forced the Fascist government – but also AMGOT thereafter – to take essential measures to protect sites and museums at risk. The third section of the chapter is primarily focused on the history of Sicilian archaeology between the early 20th century and the early 1940s, when the island became a military objective until the Allied landings. National and regional authorities took certain actions to safeguard and protect the archaeological sites, monuments, and museums. This section also provides valuable information on Palermo and Agrigento, the two major centres analysed here, and their superintendents – Jole Bovio Marconi and Pietro Griffo.

2.2 European and world-wide archaeology in context

2.2.1 The re-birth of a discipline: archaeology in the early 20th century

In the early 20th century, two key priorities in archaeological science came to the fore – planning and organising research accurately. Archaeologists considered excavation as a fundamental process to obtain data, document evidence and assess historical phases. Digging had to be properly managed, via a



Figure 2.1: *The archaeologist O.G.S. Crawford (1886-1957)*
(*Wikipedia, public domain*).

strict practice ‘in the field’ and perfect organisation of the research site, with all members fully collaborated and acting coherently. The embryonic development of this trend can be seen in previous major excavations in Greece, i.e. the explorations carried out at Olympia between 1875 and 1881 by Ernst Curtius (1814-96). At the same time theoretical approaches and training became fundamental to the discipline. Archaeologists began to publish novel and detailed handbooks, e.g. *Methods and Aims in Archaeology* (1904) by Flinders Petrie (1853-1942), and, later, *La technique des fouilles archéologiques: Les principes généraux* (1934) by Robert Du Mesnil du Buisson (1895-1986).¹

Explorations in the Middle East and Mesopotamia allowed archaeologists to put into practice new (and more scientific) techniques. For the first time, they recognised how archaeological excavations could reveal a series of phases of site occupation, represented by the layers of soil and the finds within them, all removed and carefully collected. The British archaeologist O.G.S. Crawford (1886-1957) (Figure 2.1) became well-known for his use of the ‘horizontal section.’ This stratigraphical method was soon to be applied, *inter alia*, at the great site of Ur. Other archaeologists began to prioritise the documentation of post-holes and pits as they were excavating. A turning point in archaeological technique came from the British archaeologist Mortimer Wheeler (1890-1976), based on the division of digging area into squares and quadrants separated by regular strips of soil to maintain and assess sections and relevant layers.²

Early 20th-century archaeology, which had already absorbed the ‘Three Age System’, was clearly more focused on the analysis of materials and distributional and geographical studies than before. Finds were assiduously linked to their findspots and then to the wider regional or landscape context; from this, a systematic analysis of prehistoric monuments developed in Europe, especially in Great Britain. There, pioneering studies of megalithic complexes aroused great interest among archaeologists, who subsequently focused on Bronze and Iron Age settlements. Scholars frequently sketched distribution maps of ceramic finds and pottery was now playing a crucial role in understanding interactions between past societies and communities. This approach was theorised by Osbert Crawford in *Man and his Past* (1921). Meanwhile, V. Gordon Childe’s *The Dawn of European Civilization* (1925) ushered in a new approach to Prehistoric studies, and landscape and distribution models were extended successfully to contexts in Asia, Africa, and America.³

Thus, excavation turned into a complex process involving teams of professionals, students, workers, and other necessary personnel. As a consequence, documenting and reporting became more accurate and required archaeologists to acquire more skills. Field surveys were now essential before starting any serious excavations; 19th-century archaeologists (especially in Great Britain) had already understood this. Surveys also imposed a preliminary data collection process to understand the extent of any potential human activity at the site before excavating.⁴

Aerial photography began to play a key role in archaeological research, developing particularly in the interwar period. Archaeologists, of course, were already using cameras to document sites, structures, finds, and the excavation process. Antonino Salinas (1841-1914), director of the Palermo museum, was a pioneer photographer in the late 19th century during his surveys and excavations. Very early aerial photography can be traced to the American Civil War (1861-65), its roots thus in military operations, before its advantages became obvious to archaeologists, who employed it as a complementary source of documentation to identify and trace sites prior to excavating. In the UK, Stonehenge was probably the first site to be observed in this way, when Lt. P.H. Sharpe took a set of aerial photographs in 1904. From this time, experts, mostly working within the armed services, experimented with new methods and perfected techniques. Particularly notable was the work of Lt. Col. G.A. Beazeley (1870-1961), who flew over Mesopotamia, discovering unknown forts and sites. Cropmarks, strange patterns, canals, ditches, and other features seen in aerial pictures evidence of human activities, which could then be surveyed in the field. In the 1920s, the Royal Air Force carried out a systematic aerial photographic campaign in Britain that established the importance of this method for archaeological science. In terms of the literature, seminal publications included *Air Survey and Archaeology*, a theoretical article reported in the *Geographical Journal* (1923), and *Wessex from the Air* (1928).⁵

During WWII, the Allied forces operating in North Africa, the Middle East, Italy, and northern Europe produced countless photographs for military purposes, all managed and processed by the Mediterranean Allied Photo Reconnaissance Wing (MAPRW). This body collected pictures taken by the Royal Air Force (RAF), the South African Air Force (SAAF), and the United States Army Air Force (USAAF). The objective was to cover vast strategic areas, whereby the images

¹ Petrie 1904; Du Mesnil du Buisson 1934; Daniel 1975: 278-88.

² Daniel 1975: 289-92; Daniel 1981: 167-72; Stiebing 1995: 256-60.

³ Crawford 1921; Gordon Childe 1925; Daniel 1975: 302-07; Daniel 1981: 148-51, 161-67; Stiebing 1995: 251-53; Bahn 1996: 133-35, 198-201.

⁴ Daniel 1975: 292-94; Bahn 1996: 202-03.

⁵ Daniel 1975: 294-99; Daniel 1981: 164-67; Palazzotto 2017: 474; Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments in Sicily, documented war damage in a large series of photographs. For the use of photography by A. Salinas, see Crisà 2018: 127.

highlighted future sites for military action of all kinds. Archaeologists soon realised that such images, initially considered as being only of short-term interest, would serve long-term research needs. John Ward-Perkins (1912-81), archaeologist, Monuments Officer, and later director of the British School at Rome, fully understood the relevance of military aerial pictures and convinced the Allied military authorities that they should not be destroyed. Thanks to his efforts, most of pictures were transferred and finally preserved in museums and institutions, i.e. within the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington DC, and the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (NACP) in Edinburgh.⁶

Outlining the history of early 20th-century archaeology means also tracing the major discoveries. During the interwar period, archaeologists carried out substantial field investigations in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. These researches shed new light on past and little-known civilisations. Egyptian studies became particularly popular and brilliant discoveries caused sensations worldwide; one has only to think of Howard Carter (1873-1939) and Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. Other great sites included the ancient city of Ur in Mesopotamia, excavated by British archaeologist R. Campbell-Thompson (1876-1941), and the work of the Oriental Institute of Chicago in Central Anatolia and Palestine (especially at Megiddo) in the 1920s.⁷

Archaeology opened up a new chapter of explorations and studies which certainly changed the late 19th-century and more recent 'Euro-centric' developments. India was investigated, shedding new light on the Indus civilisation; archaeologists also studied the prehistoric phases of China. Archaeological research underwent further developments in the Americas as well, especially regarding the pre-Spanish civilisations.⁸

2.2.2 WWII and world archaeology

At the start of WWII, we see how archaeology evolved towards a novel and updated science which finally went far beyond the strict local perspectives of the late 19th-century discipline. As might be expected, the war had both negative and positive impacts on archaeology. Some excavations were interrupted due to military operations (i.e. in Middle East and Italy). What might be termed benefits, however, was, as mentioned above, the wide use of aerial photography which would greatly help archaeologists in surveying. Furthermore, the remarkable discovery of C-14 dating in 1939 was

effectively to revolutionise post-war archaeological research.⁹

As a brief introduction, this section can only sketch the broader international context. War impacted on nations and local areas through a variety of destructive and damaging effects. Occupying forces in enemy territories had massive consequences in terms of archaeological safeguarding and monument preservation. One of the major issues was the indiscriminate looting of museums, cultural institutions, galleries, historical buildings, etc., wherever they were occupied by military forces or systematically sacked. Axis and Allied forces confiscated many buildings and structures to install temporary hospitals, command/intelligence centres, accommodation, mess halls, ammunition storehouses, and other military purposes. Access to paintings, artefacts, antiquities, art collections, etc., was therefore relatively uncontrolled, and such items could easily be removed and transferred elsewhere, or just stolen by officers or soldiers.



Figure 2.2: *The Austrian art historian and archaeologist August Schörgendorfer (1914-76) (courtesy of the Canadian Institute in Greece).*

⁶ Daniel 1975: 299-302; Castrianni and Ceraudo 2009: 165-84; Stichelbaut 2016; Shepherd *et al.* 2017: 6-9; Shepherd 2018: 30-31.

⁷ Daniel 1981: 151-61; Bahn 1996: 238-42.

⁸ Daniel 1981: 172-77.

⁹ Daniel 1981: 178-87; Stiebing 1995: 262-63; Bahn 1996: 222-26.



Figure 2.3: Ypres (Belgium) in ruins, November 1917 (Wikipedia, public domain).

Recent studies have reassessed the role of the *Kunstschutz* (a special 'Art Protection' section of the *Wehrmacht*, the German army) acting in occupied nations. This body was responsible for assuring that cultural heritage was protected, easing collaboration between the German army and the local safeguarding authorities, and performing archaeological research. Greece, as a country with a rich heritage, was subject to much attention by them. Recent research in archives and museums has revealed the effects of such attention. G. Flouda has looked at how August Schörgendorfer (1914-76) (Figure 2.2), an Austrian archaeologist and academic affiliated to the University of Graz, and local officer of the *Kunstschutz* in Crete, was responsible – together with other scholars – to the targeted looting of antiquities, some of which were sent to his university. Such behaviour was strictly prohibited according to the antiquities safeguarding laws then applying in Greece, but it occurred anyway. Schörgendorfer excavated on Crete, and it has been discovered that he transferred Prehistoric lithics from Norway to Crete in 1941, creating a decontextualised assemblage of artefacts. After the war he was to lose his academic post. Greek archaeologists, for example Professor Spyros Marinatos,

attempted to trace and bring back to Greece other finds looted by the Germans, but many of these are still lost.¹⁰

In the 1930s and early 1940s, German scholars developed specific research paths which mostly followed the guidelines of Nazi propaganda. Thus, history and archaeology became strongly politicised at that time. In particular, the activity of German research institutes in Europe was affected by this phenomenon. For instance, the German Archaeological Institute of Rome, directly collaborating with the *SS-Reichsfürer* Heinrich Himmler, promoted studies into the migrations of the Lombards and the Ostrogoths. This research, between 1937 and 1943, was headed in particular by Siegfried Fuchs (1903-78), who worked in Nocera Umbra, Galeata, and north-eastern Italy.¹¹

¹⁰ VV.AA. 1946b: i; Bahn 1996: 216-19 (on Nazi archaeology); Fuhrmeister, Briebel and Peters 2012 (for different perspectives); Flouda 2017: 1-37; Mantzourani 2018: 187-220; Flouda 2020: 1-13.

¹¹ Barbanera 1998: 147-49; Dyson 2006: 202-04; Fröhlich 2008: 183-213; Barbanera 2015: 138-39.

2.2.3 Protecting antiquities and cultural heritage: the international context

Most of the countries on a war footing in the 1930s were to establish rules on how to protect historical buildings and museums as a matter of urgency. During WWI, European cities on (or close to) the frontlines of war had suffered much damage to their cultural heritage, i.e. Reims in France, Ypres (Figure 2.3) and Louvain in Belgium, and Venice in Italy, to single out a few from the many. The Hague Convention of 1907 had already established some general norms for the protection of historical centres in case of war, but these were to prove largely token measures in the conflicts to come. After WWI, the Treaty of Versailles (1919) provided a method for compensation for war damage to monuments and the restitution of looted artefacts.¹²

A pivotal set of rules, known as the ‘Roerich Pact’, was drawn up on 15 April 1935, signed by US President Franklin Roosevelt and 21 state members (**LAW.1**). This treaty, in eight articles, established that those states that wished to sign were to follow certain norms to signal the presence of cultural buildings within their borders and communicate these to each other should hostilities break out. The treaty emphasised how cultural heritage should be considered unique and an asset belonging to humanity in general. In the light of the imminent war, this of paramount importance.¹³

One of the major tasks for all European states was to protect their historical buildings, monuments, and museums against bombing and enemy attack. Before the beginning of the war in September 1939, most governments made provision for more resistant buildings and air-raid shelters, although it was often impossible, of course, to provide full protection for all structures and institutions in time of war. State authorities sought to find alternative methods to prevent indiscriminate bombing of sensitive cultural heritage structures, i.e. the installation of distinctive markings on historical buildings (mostly on roofs). Marking the presence of cultural heritage and notable structures (monuments, churches, museums, archaeological remains, etc.) was intended to alert enemy aircraft and hopefully prevent them from being attacked. Of course, in addition, there were the agreed conventional markings on key buildings, e.g. hospitals, with their distinctive large crosses. In terms of this present study, we will look later at the effective application of such marking signals at Palermo (§ 4.10).¹⁴

¹² Boi 1986: 1-2; Calvano 2014: 15-22.

¹³ Schipper and Strobl 2010: 3-8; Calvano 2014: 24-26.

¹⁴ For an overview of general construction plans and regulations before the outbreak of war, see Chirone and Fasolini 2011: 587-89. For a brief outline of these distinctive markings, see Patichia and Brunelli 2015: 131-33; Albergoni 2018: 27. Breda (2011: 12-13) refers

The Axis and Allied forces had different methods and strategies for their air-raid and bombing campaigns depending on their objectives. The Royal Air Force (RAF) and the American Air Force (AAF) opted for what is referred to as ‘diurnal strategic bombing.’ Bombs were dropped on the countryside and urban environments to cause optimum damage, which would not avoid historic buildings. Bombers could drop hundreds, if not thousands, of explosive ordnance within a few hours.¹⁵

The European states generally had their own approaches to the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage, but some standard measures were commonly carried out. Selected case studies can be mentioned here to help us better understand and contextualise the Italian, and then Sicilian, contexts. In Great Britain, the government, concerned about potential attack, and even invasion, effected a national protection plan for institutions, large and small, to secure their collections. Martin Davies, a curator at London’s National Gallery, had already planned, as early as 1934, for such an eventuality, and had arranged for the movement of the gallery’s paintings to mine installations at Blaenau Ffestiniog in Wales; air-conditioning and humidification systems were installed to ensure to conservation standards. Back in London, the National Gallery was indeed bombed, although a series of famous concerts ran throughout the Blitz. All the paintings remained safe in Wales and were returned after 1945.¹⁶

France adopted similar measures. The Louvre also had ambitious plans to move its vast collection to a countryside refuge, and had previously opted for the castle of Chambord (Figure 2.4) in the Loir-et-Cher region of central France. The evacuation began in September 1938, based on a priority system (e.g. Leonardo’s *Mona Lisa* was given three red stickers). The items were packed in wooden boxes, having been duly inventoried by their curators. Provision was also made for those items that could not be moved, and two secure shelters were constructed in the museum’s basement. (Similar methods were employed in Italy and Sicily, as we shall see). The *Kunstschutz* (§ 2.2.2) also operated in France, in synergy with the safeguarding authorities, helping French authorities by providing trucks and fuel for the transfer of collections. Minor additional shelters were arranged elsewhere, each with a responsible curator.¹⁷

to the Ca’ Granda hospital in Milan and its anti-aircraft signage. For a general overview of shelters built to protect museum artefacts, etc., see Pollard 2019: 1-17. For the construction of civilian shelters, see Chirone and Fasolini 2011: 587-89.

¹⁵ Coccoli 2017: 29-33. Notable aircraft involved in these raids included the Boeing B-29 Super Fortress (USA), the De Havilland Mosquito (Great Britain), the Junker JU 87 Stuka (Germany), and the Piaggio P 108 (Italy).

¹⁶ Bosman 2014: 79-100. Davies was even prepared to ship the collection to Canada, but Churchill vetoed this.

¹⁷ Hammond 1980: 84-85; Granger 2014: 59-78. The Château de

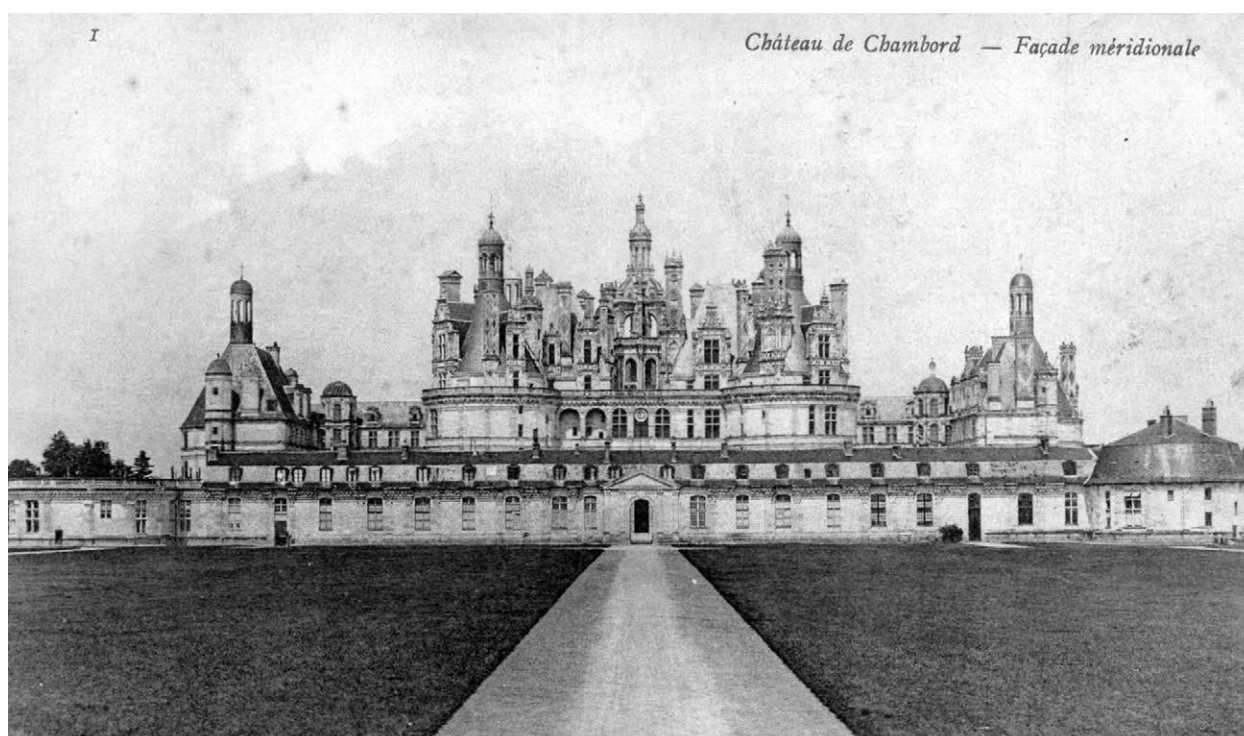


Figure 2.4: Postcard of the Château de Chambord (France) (early 1900s) (private collection).

What could local or occupation authorities do to protect huge cities rich of historical buildings or even archaeological remains? In particular, this was a compelling matter for Greece, a nation full of antiquities and sites, which was occupied by the Axis forces (German and Italian armies) between April 1941 and October 1944. The priceless cultural heritage of Athens risked being markedly damaged many times during the war, but in the end the Parthenon and local museums were almost entirely saved and untouched. There were only targeted plans to defend selected monuments, museums, and major sites, i.e. the *Keramikos* was partially evacuated and the National Museum made use of countryside shelters, with curators ordered to bury particular artefacts in the museum's basement and garden. Sounion, a well-known archaeological site outside Athens, was militarised and occupied by the Germans, who installed anti-aircraft artillery positions, pillboxes, and camps. On the whole, Greek authorities collaborated with the *Kunstschutz* personnel to preserve monuments, even if, as already seen, German officers sometimes looted artefacts. Much destruction and sacking occurred in small and very isolated monasteries in the Greek mainland interior and islands.¹⁸

In 1945, when the war ended, damage to cultural heritage was huge everywhere, especially in those European

areas where military operations had been more intensive and widespread. Once the frontlines quickly advanced, some historical centres found themselves in the middle of fierce fighting and suffered enormously, i.e. along the Gustav and Gothic Lines in Italy between 1943 and 1945. The abbey of Montecassino, destroyed on 18 February 1944 by Allied forces, is a case in point. Axis and Allied bombing, carried out on a systematic scale both to destroy military objectives and weaken the home front, represented the most common cause of damage for historic buildings, churches, archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other resources. Entire European cities were completely destroyed, e.g. Coventry and Dresden, and others suffered more or less damage depending on their strategic relevance during the conflict. Post-war reconstruction started immediately. In Italy (and Europe as well) speculators operated to persuade local authorities to demolish unstable historic buildings and replace them with new structures. A special decree of 29 May 1945 from the Italian Ministry of Public Works attempted to regulate this complex process in Italy. Some centres took several years to undertake reconstruction or have never been finished: even today it is still not unusual to see buildings that were bomb damage, or entire urban blocks that have never been reconstructed.¹⁹

Sourches (Pays de la Loire) in northwestern France was charged with safeguarding some of Paris's treasures. In the gardens the curators placed a huge sign in capital letters – 'LOUVRE.'

¹⁸ VV.AA. 1946b: i-ii, 1-9; Katevas 2024: 184-207.

¹⁹ Barone 2011a: 449-50; Bellini 2011: 11-65; Coccoli 2011b: 20-22 (for speculators operating in Milan and northern Italy in the immediate post-war); Coccoli 2013a: 87-114 (for reconstruction in Brescia).

2.3 Italian archaeology

2.3.1 A brief history of the discipline in the early 20th century

How can we outline the history of Italian archaeology in the first decades of the twentieth century? Undoubtedly, at the dawn of the new century, the discipline was strongly anchored to past achievements, methods, and debates. Amongst them, the *querelle* on Roman art was still causing controversy, with its roots in the early 19th-century elaborations of Winckelmann's theories. Roman art was still waiting for its own autonomy in terms of archaeological studies. After WWI, the archaeologist P. Ducati (1880-1944) wrote a monograph entitled *L'arte classica* (1920) in which he analysed Classical art on the basis of Winckelmann's ideas. A novel interest in Etruscology was realised in the 1910s, especially when Giulio Quirino Giglioli (1886-1957) discovered the ancient city of Veio (1916) and some terracotta statues depicting Greek gods. In the 1920s, after this sensational discovery, Alessandro Della Seta and Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli – the latter actively involved in surveys at Chiusi (Siena) – made their contributions to the understand the origins of the Etruscans, one of the first pre-Roman peoples to be fully historicised.²⁰

A separate chapter of the history of Italian archaeology is represented by well-known investigations in foreign countries, especially in the Mediterranean basin. After the advent of Fascism, Libya represented the perfect region to actualise research programmes and monument renovations to emphasise the cult of *Romanità*; great excavations were performed at Leptis Magna and Cyrene. Egypt and Middle East were explored by Renato Bartoccini (1893-1963), and in Albania there was significant work by Luigi Maria Ugolini (1895-1936) and Pirro Marconi (1897-1938). Some Italian archaeologists, following the pioneering activity of Halbherr, worked in Greece. Alessandro Della Seta became the Director of the Italian Archaeological School in Athens in 1919, inaugurating a new programme of research (e.g. at Poliochni on Lemnos). During WWII archaeologists also focused on safeguarding local antiquities in the area of the Dodecanese.²¹

In terms of archaeological methods and practice in early 20th-century Italy, we have already mentioned that archaeology was strongly anchored in antiquarian studies, focussing on the analysis of monuments or statues for their architectural and artistic value. Excavation techniques were still (mostly) 'antiquarian' rather than emphasising stratigraphy and contexts.

Some foreign handbooks were appreciated by Italian archaeologists, we have already referred to *La technique des Fouilles archéologiques: Principes généraux* (1937) by Du Mesnil du Buisson. Extensive excavations in central Rome and Ostia (1938-42), strongly politicised and promoted by the Fascist regime, exemplified this trend towards a more contemporary approach to excavation.²²

Italy was under Mussolini's dictatorship for almost twenty years between 1922 to 1943, and it is not surprising that archaeology was strongly conditioned by his propaganda. One of the founding pillars of Fascist ideology was the glorification of Roman tradition (*Romanità*): *Il Duce* became the advocate and guide of a reborn Empire. Classical tradition, archaeology, and art, therefore, were effectively used and re-shaped to achieve his vision. The regime promoted a massive plan for extensive excavations in Rome, i.e. to open the new *Via dei Fori Imperiali*, and local projects to glorify the radiant past of Roman civilisation. It also launched new scientific journals to promote art, archaeology, and classical studies (e.g. *Roma, Capitolium, Urbe*). In the early 1980s, Manacorda offered a clear distinction for Italian archaeologists, dividing them into categories: 'Fascist and archaeologist', 'Fascist archaeologist', 'archaeologist and that is all', and 'anti-fascist archaeologist.' The first two categories could overlap sometimes, but it is evident there were some anti-fascist archaeologists (in particular, Zanotti Bianco and Bianchi Bandinelli). Being a Fascist was sometimes an obligatory necessity, but many archaeologists benefitted from their political positions, making brilliant careers, obtaining research funds, prestige, and, of course, obstructing their colleagues when opportune. There were exceptions; Della Seta worked closely with the regime but was finally punished and excluded from academia after the Racial Laws.²³

Within the 'Fascists and archaeologists' group we can mention Pericle Ducati (1880-1944), who was well known on an international scale and a powerful professor of archaeology, specialising in Etruscology. He taught in Catania, Turin, and Bologna, directing the Civic Museum of Bologna over a long period. Ducati perfectly represented the Italian academic, fully involved in the regime for personal profit until the very end. A member of the Fascist Party, president of the *Istituto di Cultura Fascista* and signatory of the 'Manifesto', he also joined the Italian Social Republic in September 1943; two partisans killed him in 1944.²⁴

A further individual, Giulio Quirino Giglioli, was also strictly connected to Fascist regime. Professor

²⁰ Barbanera 1998: 119-26; 2015: 122-28.

²¹ Barbanera 1998: 126-32; 2000: 51-52; Dyson 2006: 182-84; Barbanera 2015: 128-32.

²² Barbanera 1998: 152-54.

²³ Barbanera 1998: 133-34, 144-47; Dyson 2006: 175-79, 210-11; De Francesco 2013: 181-215; Barbanera 2015: 132-36.

²⁴ Barbanera 2000: 53; Cairo 2012; Barbanera 2015: 136-37; Crisà 2015: 75-76.

of Archaeology at the University of Rome, he was a member of parliament in 1934 with the National Fascist Party and a member of the *Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni* (1939-43). As mentioned earlier, Giglioli was most known for the discovery of the terracotta statues at Veio, and his studies on Etruscan art. For this reason, he also worked at the Museum of Villa Giulia in Rome. Within the extensive, politically oriented excavations in Rome, Giglioli directed the exploration of the Mausoleum of Augustus from 1936, a site of specific interest to Mussolini.²⁵

Fascist propaganda resulted in major events organised by the regime on a national scale. The *Mostra Augustea della Romanità* was the most representative of these, primarily aimed at celebrating the bimillennial of the Emperor Augustus. The exhibition, approved and sponsored by Mussolini in 1932, was held in Rome in 1936. The main organiser was (again) Giglioli, who designed a special section of the exhibition, in which the room dedicated to Augustus was the main feature, together with *Sala XXVI* – celebrating the rebirth of *Romanità* under Fascism. The parallels drawn between Augustus and Mussolini were therefore made obvious.²⁶

2.3.2 Italian cultural-heritage legislation

After the Unification in 1861, Italy inherited a well-founded system of antiquities safeguarding derived from the pre-unitarian states. In particular, the Papal State and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies had introduced strict laws and regulations to safeguard sites, protect antiquities, and regulate the export of finds abroad, i.e. the *Editto Pacta* (1820) signed in Rome, and the Royal Decrees of 13 and 14 May 1822 in Naples. Based in Palermo, a special commission (*Commissione di Antichità e Belle Arti*) provided advice to protect antiquities on behalf of the state ministry and local museums; it was abolished in 1875, fourteen years after the Unification. On the whole, these sets of rules and institutions formed the early core of cultural-heritage legislation in the newly founded Kingdom of Italy. However, the state did not have a uniform and comprehensive legislative code until early in the 20th century, following decades of fierce political debates and assorted reforms. Many fine artefacts were still preserved in private collections owned by the aristocracy, politicians, and businessmen. Thus, a strict code would have put private holdings at serious risk of being confiscated by the state. Nevertheless, the substantial national cultural heritage clearly needed to be properly and meticulously protected by one, uniform law.²⁷

Law 185 of 12 June 1902 – the *Legge Nasi* – may be considered the first comprehensive set of regulations on cultural heritage protection in Italy. For the first time, legislators introduced essential concepts, such as the safeguarding of monuments, archaeological finds, and artefacts objects (if older than 50 years). Furthermore, the Italian state maintained the right to acquire valuable objects at their discretion. Exports were also regulated by strict rules. The *Legge Nasi* had the ambitious aim to create a national and thorough inventory of artefacts, although this was not realised in the following years. The *Nasi* legislation was soon seen as limited and was enhanced by Law 364 of 20 June 1909, the so-called *Legge Rosadi-Lava*, after its main legislators. Including 42 articles, this law defined more fully the concept of those ‘things of interest’ with artistic and historical value, broadening it to include printed materials, manuscripts, and coins. It also introduced a notification process, whereby the state could command the protection of artefacts and monuments, and also regulate the antiquarian market. Articles 15-20 regulated archaeological excavations, detailed any potential rewards for landowners where investigations occurred, and the state ownership of all finds discovered.²⁸

After WWI and the advent of Fascism, the 1909 legislation remained effective for many years, with certain adjustments. Later, a new political and national debate demonstrated how regulations could be improved and perfected. Giuseppe Bottai, Fascist and powerful Minister of National Education, was behind new legislation, Law 1089 of 1 June 1939, known as *Legge Bottai* (*Tutela delle cose d'interesse artistico o storico*) (**LAW.3**). Bottai formulated a set of 73 articles, designed to strengthen the power of central government in managing and protecting Italian cultural heritage. For example, the state could compulsorily acquire valuable artefacts in private hands, collections, and even buildings (Art. 5). Even though this legislation was passed within Fascism, the law was, paradoxically, less Fascist than one might expect. It was, in fact, extremely innovative and progressive, combining perfectly the interests of public institutions with private bodies. It regulated better the exporting of finds, restrictions on historical monuments, collections, and artefacts (included ‘movable’ and ‘immovable’ items). Bottai also reached an agreement with the Church to safeguard its heritage and allow worship (Art. 8). Excavations could be undertaken by the state and private institutions under strict conditions, i.e. that all finds belonged

²⁵ Barbanera 1998: 140-42; Dyson 2006: 180.

²⁶ Barbanera 1998: 146-47; Dyson 2006: 179-80; Barbanera 2015: 139-41.

²⁷ A wide-ranging set of studies on pre-Unification legislation is available. See, in particular, Emiliani 1978: 11-14, 130-45 (*Editto Pacta* in Rome), 243-47 (the Royal Decrees of 1822 in Naples); D'Alconzo

1999: 130-36; 2001: 535-37; Foffano 2003: 719-20; Mastrangelo 2011: 9-13. Pre- and post-Unification Sicily has been assessed as a separate case study: Lo Iacono and Marconi 1998; Pelagatti 2001: 599-621; Crisà 2012; 2018. For the political debates on legislation, see Catoni 1993: 41-52; Settis 1993: 302-03; Barbanera 2000: 44; Guzzo 2001: 539-47.

²⁸ Balzani 2003: 61-70; Vitale 2010: 429-30; Mastrangelo 2011: 17; De Caro 2017: 235-40.

Table 3: *Ministers of National Education from 1939 to 1945.*

Minister	Period	Government
Balbino Giuliano (1879-1958)	12/09/1929 – 20/07/1932	Benito Mussolini
Francesco Ercole (1884-1945)	20/07/1932 – 24/01/1935	
Cesare Maria De Vecchi (1884-1959)	24/01/1935 – 15/11/1936	
Giuseppe Bottai (1895-1959)	15/01/1936 – 06/02/1943	
Carlo Alberto Biggini (1907-45)	05/02/1943 – 25/07/1943	
Leonardo Severi (1882-1958)	27/07/1943 – 11/02/1944	Pietro Badoglio I
Giacomo Cuomo (1874-1948)	11/02/1944 – 17/04/1944	
Adolfo Omodeo (1889-1946)	24/04/1944 – 29/05/1944	Pietro Badoglio II
Carlo Alberto Biggini (1907-45)	23/09/1943 – 25/04/1945	Repubblica Sociale Italiana

to the Italian state, etc. (Arts 43-50). The *Legge Bottai* demonstrated how crucial public awareness and understanding of cultural heritage was. After WWII the new Italian Republic retained the 1939 law until 1999, when the *Codice Urbani* was introduced.²⁹

2.3.3 The Ministry of Public/National Education and Giuseppe Bottai

From 1861, the Ministry of Public Education was the highest, national authority responsible for educating the Italian people. This was a vital task after the Unification, when large numbers of Italians were illiterate, and compulsory education was introduced effective (via the so-called *Legge Casati* of 28 November 1861) as soon as Italy became a kingdom. In addition, the ministry controlled and organised the safeguarding of cultural heritage on a national scale, providing funds to regional and local bodies for their personnel, for organising exhibitions, protecting galleries and museums, and carrying out excavations. All reforms and bureaucratic procedures were, of course, controlled and supervised by the ministry. Nevertheless, its centralised role was only nominal, with many duties being delegated to directors and inspectors on a local scale.

As might be expected, when Mussolini ultimately took power the ministry played a novel and crucial role in the spreading of propaganda. Although mostly managed by the Ministry of Fascist Propaganda, the process of indoctrinating populations with Fascist theory was possible through the state educational system, from junior schools to universities. Mussolini re-founded the body as the Ministry of National Education on 12 September 1929. Effectively, nothing changed in the safeguarding of cultural heritage in

terms of bureaucratic procedures, but the role of the minister was now redirected by Fascism. Museums became a vehicle for the spreading of propaganda and *Il Duce* organised large-scale exhibitions to celebrate the power of Roman tradition, newly re-founded for the glory of the Italian Empire. In the end, the ministry was suppressed by Royal Decree 142 of 29 May 1944 (Badoglio's 2nd Government), although still functioning within the Fascist Republic of Salò until 25 April 1945 (Table 3).³⁰

As the most long-standing minister of National Education, Giuseppe Bottai (1895-1959) (Figure 2.5) can be considered one of the most influential personalities of the Fascist era. His role as a minister and maker of the eponymous law, certainly had a significant impact on the management of the national cultural heritage from 1936 to 1943, a crucial phase within the regime. Born in Rome, Bottai studied at the University of Rome La Sapienza, but did not complete his studies, having enlisted in WWI. He was one of founders of the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* and took part in the great march on Rome in 1922, starting a brilliant career within the Fascist regime from 1924 to 1943, including periods as undersecretary of the Ministry of Corporations (1926-29) and Governor of Rome (1935). Voting against Mussolini in July 1943, he was condemned to death by Galeazzo Ciano and Dino Grandi, members of the *Repubblica Sociale Italiana*. Lastly, but was granted amnesty by the Italian Republic in 1947, although he had promoted and actualised racial laws within Italian schools and universities in the autumn of 1938.

Bottai's ideology of Fascism involved encouraging the young to continue the idea of the 'permanent revolution.' Considered a *sui generis* critical Fascist, Bottai endorsed a total 'politics of the arts', with

²⁹ Grisolia 1952: 41-46; Foffano 2003: 724-25; Serio 2005: 42-49, 75-80; Mastrangelo 2011: 19-21; De Caro 2017: 245-46.

³⁰ Dell'Era 2003: 145-65.



Figure 2.5: Giuseppe Bottai (1895-1959) (Wikipedia, public domain).

knowledge, culture and art being at the service of politics, shaping a new and efficient Fascist state. In his view, 'Italy had to make Italian art' and 'Italian art had to shape Italy' ('non soltanto è l'Italia a fare l'arte italiana, ma anche l'arte italiana a fare l'Italia'). A few years before WWII, the minister made decisive efforts to organise a system of protecting antiquities and museums against enemy attacks on a national and local scale, unsupportive of the idea of transferring artefacts to third-party, neutral countries. As he was to write in the *Bollettino d'Arte*:³¹

'Io penso che il patrimonio artistico nazionale debba essere difeso strenuamente e con ogni mezzo, ma sul territorio nazionale, alla stessa stregua delle famiglie, delle case, della terra. Per quanto terribile possa essere una guerra, ogni Nazione deve avere il coraggio di accettarla com'è e l'orgoglio d'impegnare in essa non solo il proprio presente ed il proprio avvenire, ma anche il proprio passato.'³²

³¹ Bottai 1938: 429-30; Bottai 1938-39: 42-52; Bottai 1941-42: 77-81; Zagarrò 1976: 267-71; Bottai 1992; Vitale 2010: 428-31; Tarquini 2015: 168-87.

³² Bottai 1938: 429.

2.3.4 National safeguarding of antiquities in the first half of the 20th century

We have seen how specific legislation regulated the management of cultural heritage in Italy until WWII. In addition to this, how did the state, bureaucratic machinery operate? Which bodies were responsible for safeguarding sites and museums in the Italian regions?

As an introduction we must turn back to the mid 19th century. As mentioned previously, after Unification the national government kept some elements of the former safeguarding systems. Among these, local commissions of antiquities, *Deputazioni* and *Consulte* played a crucial role in the early stages of the Kingdom of Italy (see, e.g., the above-mentioned *Commissione* based in Palermo and 'inherited' by the ex-Kingdom of the Two Sicilies). Furthermore, it is evident how new curators, inspectors and directors of museums and local institutions were trained and hired by the Italian state to operate professionally. In Sicily, Antonino Salinas (1841-1914) and Paolo Orsi (1859-1935) represented well the first 'state' archaeologists, working to direct museums, perform excavations, and publish academic essays.³³

In 1875, Ruggiero Bonghi (1826-95), Minister of Public Education at that time, founded the Central Direction of Excavations and Museums (Royal Decree 2440 of 28 March 1875), which after six years became the General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts on behalf of Guido Bacelli (1830-1916). These events were vital because they sanctioned the central power of one main institution to safeguard antiquities in Italy. Meanwhile, some embryonic peripheral bodies were introduced, e.g. the *Soprintendenze agli scavi* and *Commissioni conservatrici dei monumenti e delle opere d'arte* (1874), including the *Uffici regionali per la conservazione dei monumenti* (1891).³⁴

Subsequently, in the early 20th century the Italian government promulgated Law 386 of 27 June 1907, which established new local institutions to protect antiquities, archaeological sites, and monuments. Three Superintendencies were introduced at that time: 1) *Soprintendenze degli scavi e dei musei archeologici*: to manage archaeological sites and supervise excavations; 2) *Soprintendenze ai monumenti*: to run monuments and historical buildings; 3) *Soprintendenze alle gallerie, ai musei medioevali e moderni e agli oggetti d'arte*: to safeguard art galleries, medieval and modern museums, and protect artefacts. The efforts to establish so many peripheral offices on the national territory were substantial and allowed the government to create a capillary network to better control cultural heritage on a local scale.

³³ De Caro 2017: 233-34. On Antonino Salinas: Spadafora and Gandolfo 2014; Vistolli 2016: 183-224; Crisà 2018: 31-37, 122-24. On Paolo Orsi: Arias 1976: 15-29; Leighton 1986: 15-20; VV.AA. 1991; Manenti 2019: 75-81.

³⁴ De Caro 2017: 234.

After WWI, Royal Decree 3164 of 31 December 1923 reformed and renamed these bodies (to *Soprintendenze alle antichità*, *Soprintendenze all'arte medioevale e moderna* and *Soprintendenze alle antichità e all'arte*) with the same duties as the 1907 institutions.³⁵

A few days before the passing of *Legge Bottai*, Law 823 of 22 May 1939 (**LAW.3**) made a further and more complex reform, dividing Superintendencies into these additional bodies: 1) *Soprintendenze alle antichità*: to safeguard antiquities and archaeological sites; 2) *Soprintendenze ai monumenti*: to manage monuments and historical buildings; 3) *Soprintendenze alle gallerie*: only for galleries; 4) *Soprintendenze ai monumenti e alle gallerie*: for both categories, including monuments and galleries; 5) *Soprintendenze speciali*: for special/unique types of holdings; 6) *Soprintendenze archivistiche*: to supervise all historical archives.

On paper, this reform was to ease local administration of cultural heritage, but financial resources were insufficient, broadly, to properly manage all these peripheral bodies. The new measures also generated the need to hire more personnel, including custodians, inspectors, and directors. The state made up for the lack of available employees by hiring part-time/temporary workers and keepers (the so-called *avventizi*), who played, nonetheless, a crucial role in the hard war years that were to follow. When war eventually started in 1940, the available financial resources were even more limited, and as the reforms were mostly still being introduced the difficulties of introducing them were, of course, exacerbated.³⁶

2.3.5 Protecting antiquities and cultural heritage: the complications of war

Italy was directly involved in WWI, mainly fighting against the Austro-Hungarian army; the domestic frontline was in north-eastern areas, where cities and smaller centres (e.g. Gorizia, Rovereto, Venice, etc.) suffered damage to the cultural heritage from bombing and looting by occupying forces. Such experiences obliged the Fascist government to formulate a series of early guidelines to protect monuments and sites in case of impending conflicts in the late 1920s. Further measures were taken in the 1930s, when the threat of war became clear.³⁷

In Italy, Fascist authorities, curators, museum directors, and academics became involved in a political debate on the safeguarding of cultural heritage in case of war. Bottai, the main national authority,

played a leading role in this debate. In particular, he firmly believed that all Italian cultural heritage had to be preserved within the nation, with no attempt to transfer collections elsewhere. Some experts had proposed moving certain artefacts to neutral Switzerland, although they could also be at risk there. The government did in the end approve the transfer of certain collections to the Vatican. In the middle of the war, Italian superintendents met in a special meeting in 1942 to discuss new guidelines for the preservation of artefacts, how to protect against aircraft, and how to manage the sites where items were hidden away. A comprehensive book – *La protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale dalle offese della guerra aerea* (1942) – synthesised means of protecting the cultural heritage from aerial threats of all kinds. The government asked local experts and superintendents to write specific chapters relevant to their areas; the section on Sicily was prepared by Bovio Marconi.³⁸

The measures considered included the placing of distinctive warning signage on monuments and historic buildings, the idea being that enemy aircraft might try and avoid deliberately attacking these structures during their raids on urban centres. A few days after the declaration of war, Mussolini introduced Decree 367 (17 June 1940) (**LAW.4**), being a detailed set of measures on such distinctive signage. The Decree had five specific articles, and followed Article 44 of a previous Royal Decree (1415, 8 July 1938) (**LAW.2**), which had already given advance notice on this defensive proposal, but in less detail.³⁹

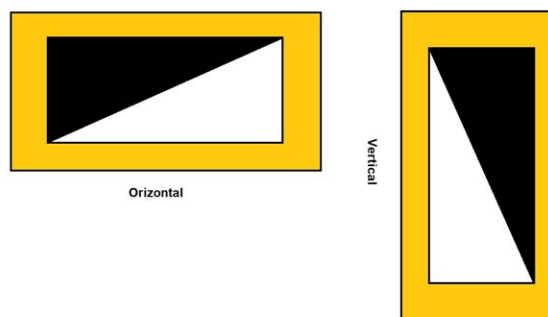


Figure 2.6: Illustrations of distinctive signage to protect important structures (source: author).

Article 1 of Decree 367 established the types of buildings that were to feature such signal, i.e. hospitals, places of worship, buildings associated with arts and sciences, etc. As mentioned above, the

³⁵ De Caro 2017: 240-43.

³⁶ Matarazzo 1938-39: 415-18; Griffo 1952: 8; Vitale 2010: 436-37 (on the hiring of *avventizi*); Vitale 2011: 12-13; De Caro 2017: 243-47.

³⁷ On early measures of air-raid protection prior to WWII, see: Dragoni 2013: 128-30; Coccoli 2014: 195.

³⁸ Bottai 1938: 429-30; Le Arti 1942-43: 35.

³⁹ Boi 1986: 2-3; Coccoli 2010: 411-12.

signage consisted of a large yellow triangle with a diagonal strip; two further triangles featured within, one black, the other white (Figure 2.6). Article 3 recommended the installation of a large sign on the most visible part of the roof. Article 4 made reference to the fact that the British and French governments were to be informed of the significance of these signs. Article 5 extended the decree to Italian Africa and all other colonies.

A further range of measures covering protection from raids from the skies was issued a few weeks after the declaration of war. Law 1041 of 6 July 1940 (**LAW.5**) reported essential guidelines to standardise such measures in all Italian regions. Comprising 7 articles, the law mostly focused on funding allocation, the management of ecclesiastic cultural heritage, and necessary actions and the roles of local authorities. On 15 June 1940, the Ministry of National Education dispatched the Circular 149, establishing the first intervention teams trained to respond to any bombings of museums, galleries, monuments, etc. We will see later how these teams operated in Sicily, particularly in Agrigento (§ 5.3) and Palermo (§ 5.4).⁴⁰

A second, more effective method to protect movable artefacts was to secure them in specific shelters, either specially built or constructed within existing, safer, locations, i.e. rural monasteries and abbeys. First-response units were also based within local museums and other institutions to act in case of bombing and fire and protect artefacts. As London's National Gallery was to do its collection (moving much of it to a vast mine in Wales), Italy actualised a major plan to allocate some 100 shelters across the country (mostly sites far from urban centres) to which museum authorities had to transfer their collections in case of conflict. As a neutral state, the Vatican played an essential role in protecting Italian cultural heritage: many collections from Milan, Naples, Rome, and Venice were transferred there between December 1943 and early 1944. Ultimately, as Allied troops advanced north, some of these refuges became unsafe and emergency transfers were organised by the Germans (or the Allies) depending on the current military operations.⁴¹

Of course, fully defending huge monuments or archaeological sites was never going to be practicable, i.e. it was impossible to secure Milan's Duomo, a vast Gothic cathedral in the heart of the city. The Italian superintendents, therefore, opted for selected containment measures. Only a few key monuments

were chosen, dismantling them (if possible) and moving them to shelters, along with their decorative elements – statues, friezes, etc. As can be imagined, Rome presented a huge concern; its substantial cultural heritage represented one immense, open-air archaeological site in itself. The Fascist government struggled to come up with an appropriate protection plan for the Eternal City (which also played an essential role in the promulgation of the propagandistic myth of *Romanità*). Major interventions to protect antiquities began on 7 June 1940, three days before the declaration of war. The authorities were obliged to, in effect, sacrifice certain monuments (e.g. the obelisks) and focus their efforts on others. Trajan's Column was protected with sandbags and massive scaffolding made by the *Innocenti* company, whose efforts are also testified in Sicily (§ 3.3). (One benefit of this process was the opportunity to take detailed photographs of the reliefs). The Arch of Constantine was also protected, employing the same method, i.e. reinforced scaffolding and sandbags (Figure 2.7). Other monuments had to rely on their distinctive warning markings and signage. Additional special units (often relatively ineffective, as we will see later when we come to Sicily) were set up to protect urban contexts, including *Difesa Contraerea Territoriale*, DICAT (Anti-aircraft Territorial Defence), and *Unione Nazionale di Protezione Antiaerea*, UNPA (National Union for Anti-aircraft Protection).⁴²

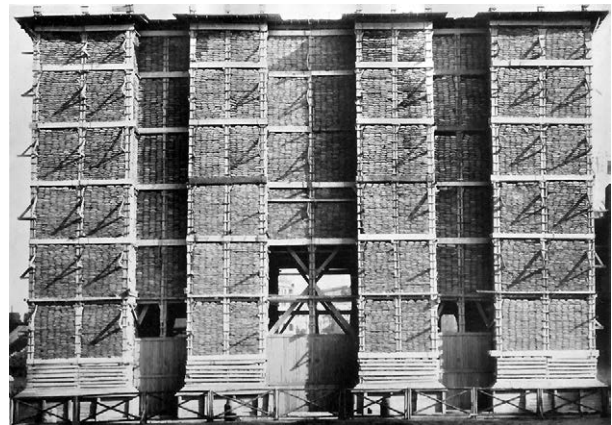


Figure 2.7: *The Arch of Constantine, with its protective scaffolding and sandbags (source: VV.AA. 1942b).*

⁴⁰ Coccoli 2008: 304-05; Coccoli 2010: 412-13; Barone 2011b: 21-22.

⁴¹ Boi 1986: 3-5; Dragoni 2013: 127-52 (Orvieto as a case study), 129-30 (on first-responders); Pollard 2019: 4-14 (some case studies relevant to the Italian war context).

⁴² VV.AA. 1942b: 3-12; Rinaldi 2005: 95-126 (on Rome's occupation by the Germans); Oteri 2008: 67-68 (on DICAT and UNPA in Messina); Nezzo 2011: 101-20 (as a general overview on Italy); Coccoli 2014: 195-217; Coccoli 2017: 126-61 (especially on Rome between Fascism and liberation by Allied forces); Pollard 2020: 207-08. On DICAT and UNPA in Palermo: Albergoni 2007: 25-6, 53-67; Albergoni 2018: 25-26.



Figure 2.8: Banknote of 1 American Lira issued in Italy (source: private collection).

2.3.6 The activities of AMGOT/AMG and Monuments Officers

Whenever the Allies overcame enemy forces in a country/state or new region, they organised a local section of an occupation administration referred to as the Allied Military Government for Occupied Territories (AMGOT), later the Allied Military Government (AMG). Among the major states with controlled governments imposed by the Allied forces were Austria, Germany, Italy, and Japan, but the first territory occupied by the Allied forces was Cyrenaica in Libya (1940-41).

The main scope of AMGOT was to overlap a new system with the previous government, providing direct control, through guidelines, rules, special laws, bodies, etc., that would combine military tasks with administrative duties. In effect, the relevant Commander-in-Chief taking the territory was the first authority, setting up an initial military government as soon as possible. The preamble to Proclamation 1, issued by the Allies following the end of Operation Husky in Sicily, perfectly summarises the scope of AMGOT at that time:

'To the People (naming the particular area under occupation, e.g., Sicily). Whereas in prosecuting war against the Axis Powers it has become necessary for the Armed Forces of Great Britain and the United States of America under my command to occupy Sicily, and whereas it is the policy of the Allied Forces not to make war upon the civilian inhabitants, but to protect them in the peaceful exercise of their legitimate pursuits, in so far as the exigencies of war will permit me, and in order to preserve law and order to the profit of my troops and yourselves, it is necessary to establish a Military Government

in the occupied territory; now therefore I, Harold Alexander, General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in Sicily and Military Governor of the territories occupied, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by General Dwight Eisenhower [...].'⁴³

In Italy, AMGOT also established a series of military courts, various departments (Civil Supply, Finance, Legal, Public Health, etc.), a Police Division, and even a new currency – the 'American Lira' (Figure 2.8). In particular, AMGOT could conduct trials, contain the spread of diseases (i.e. cholera in Naples), counter the black market, demobilise enemy troops, confiscate firearms, manage prisoners of war, safeguard local cultural heritage, and boost economic recovery by issuing its own currency. There were other powers and measures, and AMGOT swiftly declared Fascism (and all related bodies) illegal. In terms of its officers, AMGOT appointed the Combined Chiefs of Staff (British and American), thus integrating the local government bodies and authorities, and balancing the interests of the two Allied forces in the administration of the territories they controlled. AMGOT, therefore, was not only the on-the-ground expression of the military power that had liberated all Italy from the Nazi regime, but also a supranational entity that could lead Italy from the Fascist *Ventennio* towards the end of WWII (and beyond).⁴⁴

Together with military forces and authorities, AMGOT appointed a large group of academics, specialists,

⁴³ This text is reported in Of Rodd 1944: 308.

⁴⁴ For a general overview of the work of AMGOT, see Of Rodd 1944: 307-16; VV.AA. 1946a; Komer 1949: 202-08; Fisher 1950: 114-22; Adams 1951: 157-65; Di Paola 1979: 35-38; Renda 1990: III, 29-38; Edsel 2013.

researchers, and fine-art experts to monitor and protect cultural heritage within occupied territories; these individuals, mostly hired from American universities and museums, received training before being sent into combat zones (predictably, some died in action).⁴⁵ The whole group included 345, representing the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) task force. Officially authorised and launched by President Roosevelt in August 1943, the MFAA and the relevant Sub-commission (from October 1943) operated until 1951 recovering almost five million items and works of art.⁴⁶ Monuments officers operated in all war contexts, including Japan.

There were others who offered their expertise to evaluate damage to monuments, archaeological sites and museums, carry out renovation works, perform safeguarding duties, or search for artefacts smuggled by the Nazis. Starting references for field operations came from the 'Harvard Lists' and 'Frick Maps', listing significant monuments, sites, and historical buildings, which had been compiled in advance (they had no pretensions to being comprehensive).

Two sections of this present study focus on the role of Monuments Officers in Sicily (called Region I by the Allies (§ 4.6 and 6.6)). Carlotta Coccoli divides these activities in Italy into three phases, mostly linked to contemporary events: 1) July 1943 – May 1944: within the military contexts of Sicily and southern Italy; 2) June 1944 – April 1945: within the final Allied operations before the breaching of the Gothic Line and liberation of northern Italy from the German and Fascist armies; 3) April 1945 – early 1946: provisional actions in northern Italy to assess war damage.⁴⁷

2.3.7 Effects of war in Italy: looting and military occupations

Italy, as might be expected, also suffered from looting and the illicit removal of artefacts, archival records, and sacred objects. How much of this was done by Allied forces seems still to be little explored by scholars. However, the role of the German *Kunstschutz*, active in wartime Europe (see § 2.2.2 regarding its activity in Greece), is certainly controversial in terms of its Italian activities. Italy, one of the richest nations in the world

in terms of cultural heritage and museums, represented a complex picture, where the safeguarding of fine art collections was extremely problematic. It is clear that the *Kunstschutz* operated in difficult conditions, with collaboration with local authorities often arbitrary at best: *Kunstschutz* officers frequently denied Italian authorities access to stores and refuges when they wished to inspect their holdings. When Montecassino was evacuated and its collections packed and ready for transfer to Rome, the Herman Göring Division looted fifteen boxes, with the *Kunstschutz* standing by doing nothing, perhaps understandably. In February 1944, when Professor Alexander Langsdorff was leading the *Kunstschutz*, there was also systematic looting by the corps. In particular, we know he commissioned the removal of twenty boxes of sculptures from the storerooms of the Dicomano (Florence). German troops also systematically destroyed the historical records within the Naples State Archives in September 1943.⁴⁸

Other wartime impacts on Italian cultural heritage included the military occupation of museums, cultural institutions, historic buildings, *inter alia*. Antiquities and collections (if still *in situ* there) were at serious risk from looted or damage by the occupying forces. Many cases are documented in Italy, even if these have not all been properly assessed. One such example is represented by the National Museum of Naples, home of one the most important archaeological collections anywhere. The site was taken and occupied by the British army between 1943 and 1944 for a temporary military hospital (following the landings in Salerno and the liberation of Naples by Allied troops). Nigel Pollard has recently given a full analysis of this event, assessing the role of civilian and military authorities in that particular context. Even if 'military convenience' was far stronger than avoiding occupation or the potential loss of antiquities, the museum did not in the end suffer extensive damage or looting. In the same Campania region, Eisenhower occupied the grand palace of Reggia di Caserta for a command centre for the Allied forces.⁴⁹

2.3.8 Some well-known archaeologists and curators active in Italy

Umberto Zanotti Bianco (1889-1963), anti-fascist scholar and politician, has a claim to be one of the main figures of Italian archaeology. His role as a promoter of culture is mainly connected with the *Associazione Nazionale per gli Interessi del Mezzogiorno d'Italia* (ANIMI) (1910), a body operating in southern Italy to fund libraries, children's nurseries, and schools. As an archaeologist, he explored several sites in Sicily, including Agrigento (S. Angelo

⁴⁵ As featured in *The Monuments Men* (2014), a film written and produced by George Clooney.

⁴⁶ I.e. the *Ghent Altarpiece* by van Eyck and Michelangelo's *Madonna of Bruges*.

⁴⁷ On MFAA, see: Hammond 1980: 86-88; Kunzelman 1988: 56-60; Coccoli 2011b: 13-23. Particularly on the Italian context: VV.AA. 1945: 84-86; Boi 1986: 11-19 (including the role of corresponding British officers and the Macmillan Committee); Baldriga 1999: 87-93; Barone 2011b: 21-3; Dagnini Brey 2015: 311-20; Coccoli 2017: 33-52; Pollard 2020: 107-08, 182-83 (on MFAA in Naples). For Monuments Officers in Japan, see Coccoli 2013b: 49-94; Fischer 2016: 3-12. A detailed analysis of the 'Venus Fixers' is reported in Dagnini Brey 2009.

⁴⁸ Filangieri 1944: 252-55; VV.AA. 1945: 49-50; Boi 1986: 5-10; Franchi 2016: 40-55; Pollard 2019: 11-13. On US Army and looting in Germany, see Givens 2013: 33-54.

⁴⁹ Coccoli 2017: 103-07; Pollard 2020: 171-211; 2024: 35-60.



Figure 2.9: Amedeo Maiuri (1886-1963) (Wikipedia, public domain).

Muxaro). At *Posidonia-Paestum*, close to Salerno, in 1934, he discovered the Heraion at the mouth of the River Sele, with the help of Paola Zancani Montuoro (1901-87); Bovio Marconi, another female archaeologist, studied the *pinakes* from *Lokroi Epizephyrioi* (Locri, Calabria).

Zanotti Bianco's methods included the rigorous and systematic analysis of landscape in which he contextualised the archaeological evidence. To further his ideas and study southern Italy, he founded the *Società per la Magna Grecia* (Victor Emmanuel III became a member), although it was dissolved in 1934 by the Prefect of Rome. The archaeologist's stance against Fascism was determined and lengthy; he was arrested and sent to a remote country region (*confino*) in 1941.⁵⁰

If Zanotti Bianco stands out for his opposition to Fascism, Amedeo Maiuri (1886-1963) (Figure 2.9) was an archaeologist who was able to manipulate his way cleverly within the regime. After his degree at the University of Rome La Sapienza, he became Inspector of the National Museum of Naples (1913-24), but still managing to run several excavations in the Eastern Mediterranean (e.g. Kalymnos and Halicarnassus). He was then promoted director of the museum and superintendent of the museum of antiquities, remaining in charge until he was 75. Maiuri was overtly close to Fascism and often welcomed Mussolini at Pompeii,

⁵⁰ Barbanera 1998: 143-44; Misiani 2003: 213-40; Settis 2005: 322-8; De Haan 2008: 233-51; De Haan 2009: 113-25. For a general overview of excavations at Paestum during Fascism, see Longo 2014: 121-36. For the excavations by Zanotti Bianco and Orsi at S. Angelo Muxaro, see Agnello 1965-66: 59-78; Palermo 2017: 253-65.



Figure 2.10: Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli (1900-75) (Wikipedia, public domain).

where he also undertook extensive investigations, following on from Giuseppe Fiorelli, including the thorough excavation of the Villa dei Misteri.

With war imminent, Maiuri was charged with protecting Pompeii against future enemy attack, planning his early defences before 1940. The site was bombed several times by the Allied forces, who also occupied the museum between 1943 and 1944. Most of the archaeological finds were moved to Montecassino in 1943, and then to Rome and Spoleto by the German occupiers. Despite his close links to the Fascist regime, Maiuri astutely avoided punishment by the epuration and was recalled, unscathed, to his former duties by the Badoglio government.⁵¹

Roberto Paribeni (1876-1956) was another scholar notable for his wide-ranging research interests, being an active archaeologist in foreign countries (mostly Albania and Asia Minor). As a state employee, Paribeni worked primarily at the National Museum of Rome,

⁵¹ Barbanera 1998: 142-43; Dyson 2006: 184-85; Guzzo 2012: 442-48; Longo 2014: 121-36 (on Maiuri at Paestum); Barbanera 2015: 147-48; Maggi 2017: 99-104; Barrella 2019: 199-233 (on the archaeological park of Cuma created by Maiuri); Pollard 2020 (including a thorough analysis of Pompeii and the Museum of Naples in war context).

supervising donations and the rearrangement of various collections, including coins. He was a high-level employee at the Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts between 1928 and 1933, as well as being a director of the *Bollettino d'Arte*. From 1933 he became Professor of Archaeology at the Catholic University of Milan, his position being rubber-stamped on account of his well-known Fascist sympathies. This election as a Senior Professor, and his signature on the *Manifesto della razza* (1938), led to his being caught up in subsequent the epuration process (1945-46); his trial, however, was something of a sham and he was permitted to return to university life.⁵²

Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli (1900-75) (Figure 2.10) was primarily an art historian and archaeologist who became involved in Italian politics. Having completed his degree in Etruscology, he started his career at the Archaeological Museum of Florence in the mid 1920s. As an anti-fascist – although he did not openly declare himself as such at that time – he was repulsed by having to act as guide to Hitler and Mussolini in Rome in 1938, even thinking of assassinating the German leader during his visit. Bianchi Bandinelli was Professor of Archaeology at the University of Florence until 1945, when he became General Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts, stepping down in 1947. He published his seminal *Storicità dell'arte classica* in 1943, thereafter devoting himself to the promotion of culture, safeguarding the historical landscape, art history, and the massive project of editing the *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica, classica e orientale* (1958-66).⁵³

2.4 Sicily: its archaeology, museums, and curators

2.4.1 A brief history of Sicilian archaeology

Outlining some aspects and trends of Sicilian archaeology in the interwar period is required to contextualise this present study within its regional context. As already mentioned, in post-Unification Sicily, the Italian state began to employ new professional archaeologists who were charged with safeguarding the institutions they headed. Key figures in this regard were Antonino Salinas (western and northern Sicily) and Paolo Orsi (eastern Sicily). After 1861, the status of the antiquarian scholar declined: those noblemen and collectors employed or trusted by the Bourbon authorities to safeguard antiquities, offering their expertise (often for free). Salinas and Orsi were mostly kept busy managing their museums and excavating Sicilian sites (major and minor), transferring their finds to Palermo and Syracuse. Even though Salinas

was himself a child of antiquarianism, and Orsi more oriented towards careful documentation of site excavations, it is evident how archaeological methods were beginning to become more 'professional' at that time. Archaeologists understood the significance of the context to which they linked their finds, as well as the importance of compiling inventory lists and keeping journals of their excavations.⁵⁴

Sicilian archaeology was firmly connected to the mainstream Italian discipline by the early 20th century, a period when the main museums were becoming more controlled by the safeguarding authorities. A history of the discipline can be traced by following the archaeologists who performed investigations in Sicily before WWII. As discussed later in this present work, methodology and practices had been evolving in Sicily, including rescue archaeology, including within a war context (§ 6.4).⁵⁵

In this context, Biagio Pace (1889-1955), a professor and archaeologist close to the Fascist regime, merits a brief mention, especially for his work *Arte e civiltà della Sicilia antica* (1935-49), a three-volume masterpiece on the art and ancient history of Sicily, in which he considers the island at the crossroads of civilisations and artistic trends. His work is essential to better define many chronological aspects of the artistic evolution in the island that were previously unclear.⁵⁶

Major excavations were carried out by Ettore Gabrici when he was Superintendent (1914-26), working mostly in the provinces of Palermo and Trapani. He extensively explored Selinunte, investigating the acropolis and the Gaggera area; at the site of *Himera*, he excavated the eastern Greek necropolis; in Palermo he explored the Roman urban-housing site of Piazza della Vittoria, uncovered in 1921 (see § 3.6).⁵⁷

After Gabrici's term in office, Pirro Marconi played an active role in Sicilian archaeology, acting as Superintendent (1927-33). At Boccadifalco, a small town outside Palermo, he discovered the remains of the protohistoric *facies* of Conca d'Oro; his wife, Bovio Marconi, was to study and publish these findings subsequently. Pirro Marconi was also interested in Cefalù, where he explored the monumental Temple of Diana, trying to understand the difference phases of the building and the megalithic tank. In the Sicilian interior, he also excavated at Monte Kassar, close to Castronovo (Palermo), where he identified a new archaeological site and its walls. The most extensive (and certainly) demanding excavation was carried out

⁵² Bruni 2012: 588-98.

⁵³ Some documents traced in Rome and reported here bear his signature. Barbanera 1998: 139-40; 2003; 2009; 2015: 145-47; Russo Krauss 2017: 7-14.

⁵⁴ On Orsi and Salinas, see also: VV.AA. 1991; Spatafora and Gandolfo 2014; Crisà 2018: 22-30; Manenti 2019: 75-81.

⁵⁵ As a general overview, see Vassallo and Villa 2017: 381-92.

⁵⁶ Pace 1935-49; Barbanera 1998: 138-39; 2015: 136-37.

⁵⁷ Gabrici 1921: 182-204; 1923: 104-13.

Table 4: Summary of archaeological superintendencies in Sicily (1907-73).

Body	Branch	Provinces	Superintendent	Period
<i>Soprintendenze agli Scavi e ai Musei Archeologici (1907-23)</i>				
<i>Soprintendenza alla Sicilia Occidentale</i>	Agrigento	Palermo, Agrigento, Trapani,	Antonino Salinas	1907-14
			Ettore Gabrici	1914-26
<i>Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia Orientale*</i>	Syracuse	Syracuse, Catania, Caltanissetta, Enna	Paolo Orsi	1907-33
<i>Soprintendenze alle Antichità (1923-39)</i>				
<i>Soprintendenza alle Antichità</i>	Syracuse	All provinces	Paolo Orsi	1907-33
			Giuseppe Cultrera	1933-41
<i>Soprintendenze alle Antichità (1939-50)</i>				
<i>Soprintendenza alle Antichità per la Sicilia Orientale</i>	Syracuse	Syracuse, Messina and Catania	Giuseppe Cultrera	1933-41
			Luigi Bernabò Brea	1941-73
<i>Soprintendenza alle Antichità per Palermo e Trapani</i>	Palermo	Palermo and Trapani	Jole Bovio Marconi	1939-63
<i>Soprintendenza alle Antichità per Agrigento e Caltanissetta</i>	Agrigento	Agrigento and Caltanissetta	Jole Bovio Marconi	1939-41
			Pietro Griffo	1941-61

* The branch included the Superintendencies for Monuments and Galleries.

at the Temple of Victory at *Himera* between 1929 and 1930. It was a massive investigation, which allowed Marconi to identify the whole monument, removing medieval structures there before discovering the huge, stone lion-head gutters that he subsequently moved to the National Museum in Palermo. He published his results in *Himera. Lo scavo del Tempio della Vittoria e del Temenos* (1931).⁵⁸

Paolo Mingazzini, the next Superintendent in Sicily (1934-37), also undertook other investigations. Unlike his predecessors, he was drawn to smaller sites, i.e. the cave of Vecchiuzzo at Petralia Sottana (Palermo) and Uditore outside Palermo, the latter being published in *Notizie degli Scavi* (1940). Mingazzini's significant contributions shed new light on previously unexplored sites, including the Roman villa at Contrada Muratore in Petralia Sottana (Palermo). He was succeeded by Bovio Marconi in 1937 (§ 2.4.7).⁵⁹

2.4.2 Managing cultural heritage: an overview of Sicily in the early 20th century

We have previously described how the Italian state safeguarded its cultural heritage on a national scale (§ 2.3.5), outlining the organisation of national, regional, and local bodies. In Sicily, the Superintendencies had

been founded in the early 20th century to safeguard the rich archaeological sites of the island. However, the first institutions were not very efficient, as their directors had to supervise vast territories on limited resources. Following the national reform, Antonino Salinas and Paolo Orsi headed the Superintendence of Western Sicily and the Superintendence of Antiquities of Eastern Sicily, responsible for four and five regional provinces respectively. Salinas died in 1914, but Orsi continued in his role for a long time, until 1933, when Giuseppe Cultrera replaced him.⁶⁰

Right before the beginning of WWII, three Superintendencies were introduced in 1938 to Sicily (Table 4). The island was divided into three main areas: east, west, and west-central. The new reforms were crucial, especially in light of the imminent conflict and the consequent organisation of protection plans against enemy air raids. This three-area model actually worked better than the previous arrangement, allowing superintendents to better control their territories. However, financial resources were often scarce at that time. New superintendents also took an interest in medieval Sicily and promoted novel investigations and studies. Cultrera, Bernabò Brea, Bovio Marconi, and Griffo played leading roles in safeguarding antiquities in wartime, until the liberation of Sicily by the Allied forces. Other directors worked together with them in that context, especially the Superintendents of

⁵⁸ Marconi 1931; Barbanera 1998: 135-46 (for Marconi's interest in Classical art); Marconi 2012: 468-71; Villa 2012: 3, 15-20.

⁵⁹ Mingazzini 1940a: 227-33; 1940b: 132-43; Mannino 2008: 66.

⁶⁰ De Caro 2017: 240-43; Vassallo and Villa 2017: 381-82.

Monuments of Western Sicily (Pietro Gazzola, 1939-41; Mario Guiotto, 1942-49), and the Superintendent of Monuments of Sicily (Armando Dillon, 1941-55). Their contributions were essential, especially their reconstructions of historic centres and renovations of buildings and churches in Sicily that had suffered war damage. In particular, the architect Guiotto operated in Palermo, organizing, together with Bovio Marconi, the transfer of artefacts to San Martino delle Scale. After 1943, he carefully documented all the war damage in Palermo, markedly easing the reconstruction process of churches and monuments by means of modern renovation methods.⁶¹

2.4.3 Sicily: protecting the island's cultural heritage under attack

Our current project will primarily assess two major case studies on the protection of antiquities in Sicily, through detailed analyses of archival records – albeit without material from Agrigento due to obstacles in terms of consulting local archives – which offer us a vivid reconstruction of events. As main administrative centres for the local safeguarding of antiquities, and rich in monuments, both Agrigento and Palermo represented highly significant rural and urban sites that the authorities had to protect. Pietro Griffo and Bovio Marconi carried out special schemes which, on the whole, followed the state guidelines, even sometimes going further, especially when the war worsened in early 1943. They also published a series of articles describing how they carried out their objectives, i.e. *La difesa del patrimonio archeologico agrigentino contro i pericoli della recente guerra* (1946) by Griffo, and *Il riordinamento del Museo Nazionale di Palermo dopo le distruzioni del 1940-44* (1952) by Bovio Marconi. Nevertheless, archival research can offer us more in the way of information than appears in publications. In addition, Cefalù and its small museum were also involved in the national plan to protect cultural heritage (see § 4.5).⁶²

Bombing was a major concern in Sicily, being constantly attacked from 1940 to 1943, and Palermo, the main site assessed in this work, was one of the island's most damaged cities. The first bombs dropped by French aircraft hit Palermo on 23 June 1940. The British RAF attacked the city in 1941 and 1942, carrying out systematic day and night raids that caused many civilian casualties. Between 2 and 3 March 1942, a bomb fell on a large ship in the port (one of the main military objectives); the ship exploded, its fragments damaging many buildings. Arguably the worst year for Palermo, with around 1600 fatalities. The RAF intensified its

⁶¹ Bertorotta 2008: 56-59; Vitale 2010: 437-38; 2011: 11-12; Vassallo and Villa 2017: 382. In particular, for Guiotto: Guiotto 2003 (a detailed account regarding war damage to Sicilian monuments); Chiarelli 2011: 333; Palazzotto 2017: 467-86.

⁶² Griffo 1946; Bovio Marconi 1952.

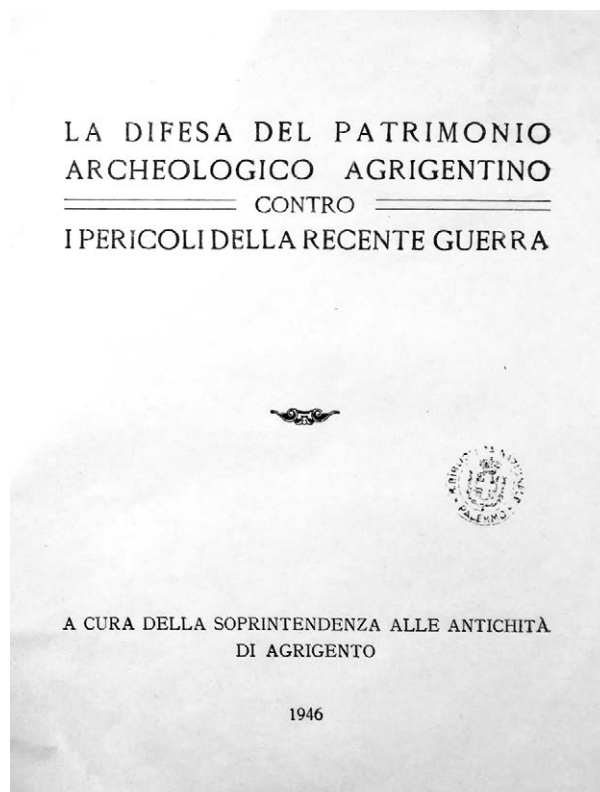


Figure 2.11: Frontispiece of *La difesa del patrimonio archeologico agrigentino* (1946) by P. Griffo.

bombing, joined by the US Air Force, in preparation of the landings. In March and April, the raids further increased, and major damage was done to the National Museum. These aerial attacks continued until the summer of 1943. Ultimately, large areas of Palermo were destroyed and around 60,000 people evacuated.⁶³

In terms of protecting the island's cultural heritage, the organisation of suitable shelters was paramount. We know that the national government, with the direct consultation of the local superintendents, planned for four major shelters before 1940. Smaller shelters were erected in places where it was impracticable or impossible to move artefacts to one of the four major shelters. This applies, for example, to Cefalù, as we shall see later (§ 4.5). The four regional shelters were allocated to the main Sicilian provinces:⁶⁴

Bivona (Agrigento): stored most of the items from Agrigento's Civic Museum and certain private collections.

⁶³ Bertorotta 2008: 6-8, 41-56; Romeo and Rothier 2017: 12-26; Albergoni 2018: 15-17, 39-41, 111-91 (for a detailed list of raids in Palermo between 1940 and 1943).

⁶⁴ VV.AA. 1942b: 335-40; Boi 1986: 28-29; Oteri 2005-06: 293-94.

Euryalus Castle (Syracuse): the authorities moved here artefacts mainly from Syracuse's National Museum and some urban churches.

Mandanici (Messina): this shelter was dedicated to the protection of artefacts from Messina's National Museum.

S. Martino delle Scale (Palermo): a shelter for the thousands of artefacts from Palermo's National Museum, Library, and local churches (§ 4.21).

As seen elsewhere (§ 2.3.5), the Italian authorities also focused on providing protection for monuments. This, of course, included Sicily, where local superintendents could only attend to the most culturally important buildings and monuments under their care. The most basic means of protection were sandbags. These were mass produced in two types (either paper or a natural fibre, i.e. jute) and requested by Sicilian superintendents in huge quantities. As we have seen above for Rome, some structures and monuments, and even some statues and decorative elements, were covered with wooden scaffolding and filled with sandbags (or similar) to absorb blasts (Figure 2.12). UNPA teams also operated in the main Sicilian cities (Catania, Messina, Palermo, *inter alia*).⁶⁵



Figure 2.12: Scaffolding and sandbags protecting Palermo's Norman Cathedral (source: VV.AA. 1942b).

2.4.4 Cultural heritage in the immediate post-war period: AMGOT/AMG in Sicily

We have seen how Operation Husky affected all Sicily. Deaths and the impact of the war was particularly felt in the major centres, and specific military locations. Catania, Palermo, and Messina – the latter one of the most badly affected cities in all Italy – suffered substantial damage, given their strategic roles before and after the landings. A provisional report, written in September 1944, recorded that as many as 69,233 rooms within private buildings were destroyed in Palermo, out of a total of 95,493 across the island as a whole (Figure 2.13). German troops had also systematically destroyed infrastructure (i.e. bridges and roads). Allied bombs had had substantially damaged many churches, historical buildings, and museums, including those in smaller centres, e.g. sites in both Taormina and Randazzo – the latter, as mentioned above, the location of German headquarters – also suffered considerably.⁶⁶

In August 1943, Sicily was designated as 'Region I' within the newly liberated territories, following the progressive advances of Allied forces northwards until 25 April 1945. AMGOT was also operational in Sicily during Operation Husky. One of the most immediate measures carried out by the military government was to remove the local *Podestà* and appoint a new, non-fascist officer in those centres taken by the Allied troops. The headquarters was based in Palermo on 4 August 1943, with Lieutenant Colonel Charles Poletti appointed as Senior Civil Affairs Officer (SCAO). The AMGOT government officially ceased in Sicily on 11 February 1944, when the island became Region I of the new Allied Control Commission (ACC). Sicily can be seen as an effective, on-going testing ground for AMGOT; they could trial procedures there before introducing them elsewhere, and, of course, improving the administrative system for other Italian regions. In this way, the role of those AMGOT officers responsible for the safeguarding of cultural heritage was extremely important for post-war Sicily.⁶⁷

In the very early stages, Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel) Mason Hammond (1903-2002) (Figure 2.14) was appointed Adviser of Fine Arts and Monuments. He had arrived at Syracuse on 29 July 1943 before moving to Palermo on 4 August, where he established his headquarters. We also know that Captain F.H.J. Maxse (1904-70) (Figure 2.15) was appointed Assistant

⁶⁵ Albergoni 2007: 125-29; Bertorotta 2008: 15-24; Vitale 2015: 95-96; Romeo and Rothier 2017: 15-16; Albergoni 2018: 25-27.

⁶⁶ Dillon 1944-45: 25-34; 1946-47: 120-33; Arcuri Di Marco 1947: 1-12; Vitale 2015: 91-94. On war damage in Messina, see in particular Oteri 2005-06: 293-302; 2008: 63-111. Randazzo and Taormina have been assessed elsewhere: Barone 2011a: 445-46.

⁶⁷ Regarding AMGOT in Sicily, see in particular: Of Rodd 1944: 310-14; VV.AA. 1945: 5-12, 22-26; 1946a: 50-51; Adams 1951: 157-55; Albergoni 2007: 35-46; Dagnini Brey 2009: 60-73 (for the Sicilian context); Vitale 2010: 441-42; 2011: 14-15; Coccoli 2011b: 16-17; Vitale 2015: 96-100; Coccoli 2017: 55-74.

PROVINCIE	Comuni Capoluoghi	Altri Comuni	In complesso
Agrigento	990	1.909	2.899
Caltanissetta	1.730	135	1.865
Catania	9.323	10.354	19.677
Enna	576	2.969	3.545
Messina	5.857	4.494	10.351
Palermo	69.233	776	70.009
Ragusa	13	502	515
Siracusa	902	3.001	3.903
Trapani	6.869	12.277	19.146
<i>Sicilia</i>	95.498	36.417	131.910

Figure 2.13: Calculation of destroyed buildings in major Sicilian cities (after Arcuri Di Marco 1947: 6).



Figure 2.14: Captain M. Hammond (1903-2002) (courtesy of the Monuments Men Foundation).



Figure 2.15: Captain F.H.J. Maxse (1904-70) (courtesy of the Monuments Men Foundation).

Adviser and then MFA&A Adviser within the Regional Commission. His duties were mostly related to eastern Sicily (with offices in Catania and Syracuse), while Lieutenant Perry B. Cott, USNR, was appointed later in October for his duties in western Sicily (with offices in Palermo). Once appointed, these advisers dealt with evaluating damage caused by Allied aircraft before the end of Operation Husky. They began collecting technical reports, written by local superintendents, directors of museums, archivists, and librarians, with whom they were constantly in touch. Then, together with the Financial Offices, they instigated new procedures to ease payment of salaries to local employees after the dismissal of the Fascist bureaucratic administration. Financial disbursements were coded as either: salaries, maintenance, or extraordinary expenses. A direct effect of these actions is reflected by documentation regarding the Palermo Museum (§ 4.6). Furthermore, Hammond classified damage to buildings, monuments, and cultural heritage within three categories, as either caused by military operations (including bombing), thefts by civilians or soldiers, or negligence/lack of protective measures. Moreover, in the early stages after Operation Husky, superintendents were only able to supervise antiquities and monuments, and could not directly intervene on static and renovations to buildings or collapsed walls. Such matters were strictly the responsibilities of the local Civic Engineers Office.⁶⁸

Following these early stages, the advisers were extremely active in promoting the safeguarding of the regional cultural heritage. They involved superintendents in dissemination/outreach activities, and organising radio and press interviews (see § 6.2.9). Based in Syracuse, and then Palermo, the advisers, Mason Hammond and Maxse, also travelled to most of Sicilian centres, large and small, inspecting archaeological sites, monuments, old town centres, museums, archives, libraries, galleries, and the shelters storing artefacts (e.g. San Martino delle Scale near Palermo). The main objective of these inspections was to evaluate any damage caused by Allied bombing, military activities, or looting. Bovio Marconi, Griffò, Bernabò Brea, Guiotto, and Di Pietro often came to inspect shelters and sites together with the two appointed advisers. The advisor would usually organise his trip in advance, in consultation with a local superintendent of archaeology or the individual responsible for the safeguarding of antiquities. Collaboration and cooperation were always beneficial, and the advisers would write reports and consider any work a monument might require. Damaged churches were considered as a priority – sometimes much more than museums – as they had to be repaired and reopened for their religious services. From 25 October

1943, the advisers worked for the newly founded Sub-commission of Fine Arts and Monuments.⁶⁹

Hammond left Sicily in March 1944, being transferred elsewhere. His final thoughts about his time on Sicily survive; they demonstrate the levels of understanding and cooperation established between the Allied and Italian authorities, speaking of the ‘return of self-confidence and of hope for the future’:

‘The most rewarding aspect of the work of the Advisers has not been the opportunity to repair in some small way the ravages which war has wrought on the art treasures of Sicily; it has been in the human relations established. On the side of AMGOT, a task which might well have been regarded as unmilitary, as less urgent than food and shelters, bridges and roads, has received most sympathetic hearing and ready support in every quarter. The basic hope of an *Allied* military government has been realized in harmonious collaboration between British and U.S. Officers both within the office and in dealings with other branches. On the side of the Italian administration, there has been real and appreciative cooperation, an understanding of delays and denials, and a return of self-confidence and of hope for the future, which, in the still dark days through which Sicily is passing, has strengthened the hands and hearts both of the Advisers and of the Italians themselves.’⁷⁰

Useful information on the activity of AMGOT in Sicily concerning the safeguarding of antiquities and monuments can be found in *Notes on the History, Art, and Monuments of Sicily* (1943, a short report by Hammond printed in Palermo), the *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas* (1946, published by the United States Government Historical Reports on War Administration), and in Chapter VII of *The Test in Sicily* (reported in the *Civil Affairs: Soldiers Become Governors*, Coles and Weinberg 1964).⁷¹

2.4.5 ‘Snapshots’ on curators and superintendents operating in Sicily

Before coming to Sicily, Giuseppe Cultrera (1877–1968) (Figure 2.16), born and died in Chiaramonte Gulfi (Ragusa), performed a complex and hard carrier changing many positions. Reserved and sometimes rude, but always extremely efficient and devoted to duty, he obtained a degree in archaeology in Rome

⁶⁸ VV.AA. 1945: 23–24; Boi 1986: 20–24, 27–28; Barone 2011a: 446–47; Barone 2011b: 22–27; Albergoni 2018: 96–98; Pollard 2020: 107–08, 119–23. On Hammond, see also Edsel 2013: xxi, 41–50.

⁶⁹ VV.AA. 1946a: 52–53; Boi 1986: 20, 25–26; Oteri 2005–06: 293–95; Vitale 2015: 100–8; Coccoli 2017: 57–74; Palazzotto 2017: 475–76 (for Guiotto’s collaboration with AMGOT); Albergoni 2018: 17–21.

⁷⁰ Reported in VV.AA. 1946a: 58.

⁷¹ Hammond 1943; VV.AA. 1946a: 49–58 (section on Sicily); Coles and Weinberg 1964: 188–216.

(1900) and the next year went to Sicily taking part to archaeological excavations in Gela directed by Orsi. Cultrera started his career at the National Museum in Rome (1901) and then worked at the Museum of Villa Giulia (from 1913). He came back to the National Museum in Rome in 1929, where he also worked as a Superintendent of Antiquities, excavating Roman ships at Nemi. Unfortunately, he fell out with Paribeni over the unscientific archaeological methods employed at the site, and lost his job there. We next encounter him as Superintendent of Syracuse (1933), replacing Orsi, with some evidence of friction.



Figure 2.16: Giuseppe Cultrera (1877-1968) accompanying Fascist authorities at Syracuse (Wikipedia, public domain).

Cultrera worked efficiently in eastern Sicily, undertaking substantial excavation work and renovations at Syracuse, Piazza Armerina (Villa del Casale), and Tindari (the ancient theatre). At that time, he was able to benefit from generous funds being offered by the Fascist government to celebrate Augustus' bimillenary. However, he lost his position in 1941, when the regime ousted Sicilian-born superintendents in an attempt prevent any acts of separatism. Bernabò Brea, transferred from Genoa to Syracuse, took his place.

All things considered, Cultrera played a key role in Sicilian archaeology in the 1930s, leading a form of veiled opposition against Fascism, even though he was himself one. His work mostly focused on Etruscan and Classical archaeology; his fieldwork methods were rigorous; and he argued strongly to preserve the antiquities in his care. At Syracuse he oversaw the handing back of the Temple of Apollo and documented archaeological evidence at Via del Littorio (renamed Corso Matteotti after the war), a monumental new road built to celebrate the regime on the occasion of Augustus' bimillenary. Aware of the importance of

archaeological documentation, Cultrera supervised the construction site and published a detailed article in *Notizie degli Scavi* (1940) entitled 'Gli antichi ruderi di Via del Littorio.' In the early post-war period he moved to Chiaramonte Gulfi, pitching himself against unscrupulous urban development there.⁷²

2.4.6 The National Museum of Palermo: a brief history

In its early stages, the museum, founded in 1814, was based at the Church of Saint Joseph of the Theatine Fathers and was managed by the University of Palermo (*Università degli Studi*). Starting as a gallery for paintings and early antiquarian collections, the museum soon became an essential focal point for the safeguarding of antiquities in Bourbon Sicily. It was also well connected to the *Commissione di Antichità e Belle Arti*, acquiring substantial finds from many Sicilian archaeological sites (Selinunte, Solunto, Tindari, etc.) or local collectors, such as Astuto (artefacts) and Gandolfo (coins), and even received finds from Pompeii, also donated by the Bourbon crown.⁷³

A few years after the Unification of Italy (1861), the Italian state issued the 'Law of 10 August 1862' (for the perpetual lease of Church lands) and the 'Law of 7 July 1866' (for the abolition of religious bodies). Under these laws, religious buildings were thus confiscated by the government. Among these, the convent of Bara all'Olivella was chosen to house the new Royal Museum of Palermo. Thanks to Giovanni Fraccia (1824-92), one of the first directors, finds and *objets d'art* were moved there. New major acquisitions, such as the Bonci-Casuccini Etruscan collection, followed in the post-Unification period.

Antonino Salinas (1841-1914), a well-known archaeologist and numismatist, headed the Museum from 1873 to 1914, increasing its reputation and re-shaping it to represent all ancient and modern phases of Sicilian history. This 'regionalist' view – against national political ideology to consider local museums as a representation of Italian history – was retained to a great extent in the 20th century. Salinas undertook many excavations within Sicily, i.e. at the necropolis of Tindari, in the province of Messina, in 1896, transferring the archaeological finds to his museum.⁷⁴

When he died, Salinas left a well-organised museum which was also used for teaching purposes by the University of Palermo. The institution also played an

⁷² Cultrera 1940: 199-224; Cultrera 1951: col. 701-860; Caputo 1970: 439-41; Pagliardi 2012: 218-26; Basile and Crispino 2017: 57-74; Muscolino 2017: 167-80.

⁷³ Marconi 1937: 3.

⁷⁴ Bovio Marconi 1952: 5; Pelagatti 2001: 9-10; Moscati and Di Stefano 2006: 19-21; Crisà 2018: 73-78, TIND.7.

essential role in the cultural life of the city generally. After Salinas, Ettore Gabrici (1868-1962) became the museum's new director (1914-26), followed by Paolo Mingazzini (1895-1977), and Pirro Marconi (1897-1938), who was director between 1927 and 1931, and then Cultrera for a short period before Bovio Marconi (from 1937). Together with its twin institution at Syracuse, headed for a long period by Paolo Orsi, the Palermo museum was still a major centre for Sicilian archaeology, considering also the vital excavations on the island carried out by its directors (§ 2.4.6).⁷⁵

As previously mentioned, the museum suffered much damage from Allied bombings (mostly in 1943). Once the war ended in Sicily, reconstruction work started immediately. As most of the building had suffered, Bovio Marconi was able to renovate the whole structure and fully re-arrange the Museum after the war. Renovating a major archaeological museum presented a series of issues. The institution itself lay within an historic complex, the ex-convent of Bara all'Olivella, which was not originally designed to be a museum of course. Bovio Marconi pointed this out in her report *Il Museo Archeologico di Palermo* published in the *Bollettino d'Arte* (1955):

'Superfluo ricordare ancora una volta le origini del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, esposte oltre che in pubblicazioni specifiche, in tutte le guide e itinerari che lo descrivono più o meno ampiamente. Ma non superfluo ricordare che l'edificio, ex-convento del XVII secolo, non è ideale come sede di museo per gli ambienti e la loro distribuzione e soprattutto per la luce.' (Bovio Marconi 1955: 175)⁷⁶



Figure 2.17: *The reconstructed cloister of Palermo Museum on 5 April 1952 (after Bovio Marconi 1952).*

⁷⁵ Crisà 2018: 36-37.

⁷⁶ Pirro Marconi, Jole Bovio's husband, expressed similar concerns in his guide to the National Museum. Marconi 1937: 3: 'La sede designata e ancor oggi occupata non è certo la più idonea; una casa di religiosi con frammentazione di vani, non è adatta per un Museo [...].'

The massive renovation allowed Bovio Marconi to refurbish the façade on Via Roma – also repairing the passage opened to transfer Selinunte's finds – and create new spaces to exhibit collections. She also created a large hall on the ground floor, extended the storehouses in the basement, restored the cloister (Figure 2.17) and re-arranged the Etruscan collection. Major restoration work was carried out on damaged artefacts as well. Bovio Marconi also created thematic exhibitions – e.g. the Prehistoric section – and decided to reduce the quantity of finds and objects displayed according to the most modern museographic practices.⁷⁷

The 1950s' arrangement was kept mostly unvaried for decades. On 1 January 1987, the Sicilian Region introduced a new reform and acquired new powers related to the management of local cultural heritage. Accordingly, the museum lost its 'national' appellation, becoming 'regional', and honouring its post-Unification founder Antonino Salinas (*Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).

After flourishing in the 1990s, the museum underwent a new phase, starting with a major renovation project in 2009. An important exhibition took place in 2014 to celebrate the centenary of Salinas' death (*Il Salinas ricorda il Salinas*). In 2016, the museum partially introduced a new exhibition space, work on which is still continuing.⁷⁸

2.4.7 The story of a brave curator: Jole Bovio Marconi in Sicily

Assessing all the work of Jole Bovio Marconi is not an easy task, given her long years of service and various roles in safeguarding Sicilian antiquities, as museum director and superintendent. Along with Salinas, who founded the Royal (and then National) Museum of Palermo between Italian Unification and WWI, Bovio Marconi can be considered the most outstanding director of the institution in the 20th century. Her efforts to protect the museum during the war and re-arrange it thereafter were fundamental in terms of the modernisation of the institution and directing it forwards.⁷⁹

Jole Bovio Marconi (Figure 2.18) was born in Rome in 1897, where she obtained a degree in Humanities in 1921; her supervisor was the well-known archaeologist Rodolfo Lanciani. She moved to Athens to study at the

⁷⁷ Almagro 1952: 243-46; Bovio Marconi 1952: 5-9; Bovio Marconi 1955: 175-81; Biondo 1997: 9-16; Bertorotta 2008: 170-71 (on bombing and renovation).

⁷⁸ Moscati and Di Stefano 2006: 21; Crisà 2018: 37.

⁷⁹ For Bovio Marconi and her career in Sicily, see Tusa 1986: 109-10; Bonacasa 1996: 25-32; Di Stefano 1996: 11-18; Marconi 1996: 45-51; Riccobono 1996: 39-42; Scuderi 1996: 43-44; Tamburello 1996: 33-37; Tusa 1996: 19-24; Battaglia and Sarà 2012: 142-47; Battaglia and Sarà 2014: 954-63; Battaglia 2017: 15-24.

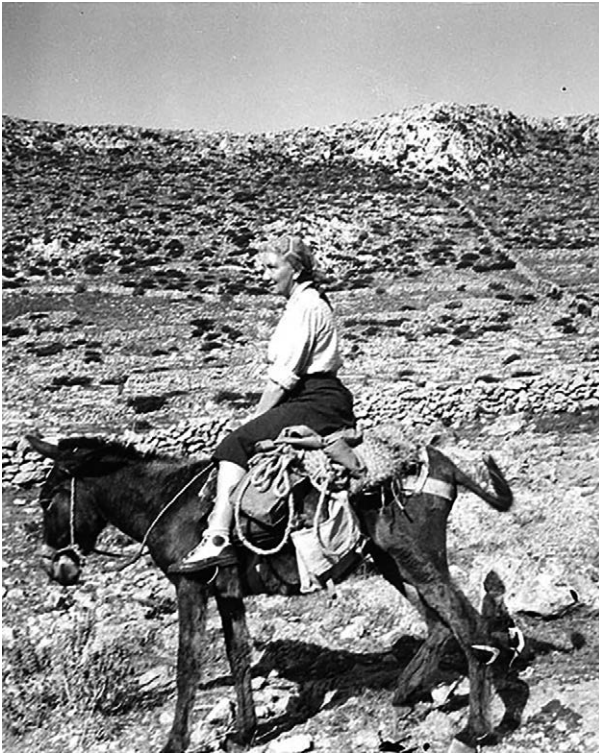


Figure 2.18: Jole Bovio Marconi on a donkey in the Sicilian countryside (early 1950s) (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas').

Italian Archaeological School, marrying a few years later Pirro Marconi (1897-1938), who tragically died in 1938. Pirro became Director of the National Museum of Palermo in 1927 and his wife worked as an Inspector. At the end of the 1920s, Bovio Marconi began her archaeological investigations at Boccadifalco. In 1937, she became Director of the Museum following Paolo Mingazzini. She had only just settled into her new role when she was also appointed Superintendent of Antiquities for the provinces of Palermo and Trapani in 1939. She was the first woman to be appointed superintendent in Italy.

Once Italy entered the war, Bovio Marconi experienced great difficulties, not only in safeguarding local antiquities in western Sicily, but also in trying to protect the museum against enemy attack. War hit Palermo brutally, and Bovio Marconi risked her life constantly at the museum. Substantial sections of this present study are relevant to these events, reconstructed with the help of archival records. These few paragraphs here are limited to the efforts Bovio Marconi made to re-arrange the museum. The process was extremely complex and long, bearing in mind the lack of funds and the substantial damage which the museum buildings suffered. The new arrangement signalled a turning point in the history of the museum after the activities

of Salinas and is considered a triumph, with new and revised sections on Sicilian prehistory and local history.

As well as having to deal with the day-to-day practicalities of running and safeguarding her museum, Bovio Marconi found the time to research and write. During the war she was able to publish a seminal paper on the topography of ancient *Panormum*, entitled *Un rudere delle più antiche mura di Palermo* (1941-42). It is fair to say that her main interest was always prehistory. As mentioned above, her early work was at Boccadifalco (1933-35), where she investigated a Bronze Age village. She also traced a new material culture of the Eneolithic period which she called 'la cultura della Conca d'Oro', and published about in a well-documented scientific article (1944). In the 1950s, she investigated many sites in western Sicily, including Cefalù, Erice, Marsala, Palermo (urban area), Petralia Sottana, Segesta and Selinunte, where she worked on a monumental anastylosis of Temple E. She also taught at the University of Palermo as an adjunct professor between the 1940s and 1960s. In addition, she was a gifted populariser – writing non-academic articles, giving media interviews, etc., as the archival reveal (§ 6.2.9).⁸⁰ As the first female superintendent, she was very keen to promote women's rights (voting, improved pensions, etc.). Bovio Marconi died in her beloved city of Palermo on 14 April 1986.

As Pietro Griffo was before her, Bovio Marconi represents a pioneer in rescue archaeology. Her responsibilities, beset by difficulties, were wide-ranging and onerous, encompassing curatorial duties, the organisation of exhibitions, supervision at urban construction sites, rural surveys, excavations, safeguarding activities, new research, and public dissemination. As a dynamic scholar and museum director, Bovio Marconi's contribution to Sicilian archaeology is monumental; it is well illustrated in this present study.

2.4.8 Museum developments in Agrigento

As in Palermo, the local authorities carried out a targeted plan to safeguard the antiquities and collections of Agrigento, including protection measures against air raids. In the late 1930s, Agrigento did not have a dedicated archaeological museum, but only a civic one managed by the local city council. The Civic Museum of Girgenti (Figure 2.19) was founded in the old convent of Saint Francis of Assisi in 1864, thanks to the efforts of Giuseppe Picone, a local historian who dedicated himself to the study of ancient *Akragas*. The institution was moved to the central Piazza San Sebastiano (today's Piazza Giuseppe Sinatra) in 1900. Prof. Giovanni Ziretta headed the museum from 1924. In the meantime, the British patron Alexander Hardcastle (1872-1933) sponsored the renovation of the museum. The

⁸⁰ Bovio Marconi 1941-42: 501-12.

archaeological collections were substantially increased by Pirro Marconi, who performed new excavations around the ancient site. Once the Superintendence of Antiquities was established in Agrigento (1939), the Civic Museum became a central focus for the storage of ancient artefacts, although it never became a national museum, like those at Palermo and Syracuse.⁸¹



Figure 2.19: Postcard showing a room in the old Civic Museum of Agrigento (private collection).

The new archaeological museum was opened in 1967 and re-named the *Museo Archeologico Regionale* in 1986 following a major administrative reform in the Sicilian Region. The institution is dedicated to Pietro Griffo, the archaeologist who headed the Superintendence of Antiquities in Agrigento during the war, carrying out several excavations there in the post-war period.⁸²

2.4.9 Pietro Griffo: biography and activities at Agrigento

Born in Palermo in 1911, and dying in Rome in 2007, Pietro Griffo was a notable figure and brave pioneer of Italian rescue archaeology in WWII. After his degree in Classics at the University of Palermo in 1935, he studied at the Italian Archaeological School of Athens. On his return, Griffo joined the public safeguarding sector working at the Superintendence of Syracuse from 1937 to 1941. The Ministry soon offered him the position

of main superintendent for Sicilian antiquities for Agrigento and Caltanissetta. The task was a complex one, and the young Griffo, only 30 in 1941, had to found and head a new local safeguarding body more or less on his own, with insufficient resources (financial and personnel), in the middle of the war. When he moved to Agrigento, Griffo had a small office and only one custodian, but his abilities were such that he went on to create a library and a new museum.⁸³

Of course, the defence and protection of Agrigento's archaeological site was Griffo's first priority at that time. Goffredo Ricci, Griffo's early predecessor, had already produced a local plan to protect some of the monuments. As we shall see later (§ 6.2.2), the challenges Griffo had to face included not only dealing with the military authorities that occupied the site, but also with illegal excavations.

At the end of the war, Agrigento faced another emergency – frenetic urban development that again put the archaeological site at risk. Griffo did his best to fight against local speculators and developers, not always successfully. Between the late 1940s and 1950, he also undertook essential excavations at Agrigento itself, Gela, and Eraclea Minoa, with the help of Dino Adamesteanu, Piero Orlandini, and Ernesto De Miro. Griffo's work addressed themes of archaeological research in areas of Sicily that had been previously neglected. All through his long career, Griffo strongly believed that archaeological finds and artefacts should remain where they were discovered. Thus, he founded four new local museums: Gela (1958), Caltanissetta (1960), Eraclea Minoa (1963), and, of course, Agrigento (1967), which is now dedicated to him. The museum at Agrigento is in the centre of the Valley of the Temples and houses all the past collections of the Civic Museum (created in 1864) and the new finds discovered at the site. In the last phase of his career, Griffo was transferred to Rome in 1968, where he worked as a Superintendent (1st class) of the Antiquities of Latium until his retirement. As a prolific scholar and populariser, Griffo published more than 200 works on Sicilian history and archaeology, which remain essential reading for contemporary scholars.

⁸¹ Griffo 1952: 6-8; 1954: 8-12; Griffo and Ziretta 1964: 7-15; Fiorentini 2003: 5-7; Mangione 2017: 3-5.

⁸² Mangione 2017: 7-8.

⁸³ For a general overview of Griffo's work, see Pappalardo 2012: 391-93; Gulli 2017: 107-19.

Chapter 3: Sicily and WWII: Sites and Discoveries

‘Il problema di una efficace protezione dei monumenti di Agrigento contro i pericoli della guerra rimaneva però aperto e destava nel sottoscritto sempre più gravi preoccupazioni.

Soprattutto perché sempre più, con l’incalzare degli eventi bellici nello scacchiere mediterraneo, le Autorità militari locali, e, in loro appoggio, i superiori Comandi della Sicilia, poco o niente disposti a tener conto delle speciali esigenze di questo Ufficio, venivano nella determinazione di rafforzare a difesa – mediante fortini, valli anticarro, osservatori, postazioni di mortai, etc. – la zona a sud della città, che si identifica per l’appunto con la zona archeologica.’ (Griffo 1946: 10)

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines a series of eight case studies on threatened archaeological sites in Sicily protected by safeguarding authorities. Also presented are some significant archaeological discoveries made in the course of excavations or urban construction work. The documentation traced in archives also sheds new light on the interference of military authorities at archaeological sites, putting the preservation of monuments at serious risk.

The main sites featured are at Agrigento (three case studies), Palermo (three), Selinunte (one) and San Martino delle Scale (one). The latter is considered as a ‘protection site’ (not strictly ‘archaeological’), where finds and ancient/modern collections were stored; the abbey was, of course, a historic building that was certainly at risk, as much as the other archaeological sites. Unfortunately, the outline and analysis of Agrigento’s anti-aircraft protection and graphic documentation (§ 3.3) have their limitations: the documentation does not include the material potentially stored within the local archives, which were not accessible for this present study.

3.2 Agrigento: anti-aircraft protection. Management (1939–42)

Anti-aircraft protection represented an essential aspect of safeguarding antiquities and monuments during WWII at Agrigento (Figure 3.1), a major site at serious risk, as previously mentioned. Organisational plans were drawn up by the local authorities, mostly represented by the Superintendence of Archaeology, and financed by the central Ministry in Rome. Deployment of supplies was mostly adequate, although the archaeological site of *Akragas* was not fully defended with the standard protective measures. Dated between October 1939 and June 1942, the documentation

presented here comes from the National Archives of Rome, and forms our core for understanding how the management of anti-aircraft protection plans and their financial implications impacted at the local and national level, and also how they were regulated by specific bureaucratic procedures (AGR.1.1–46).



Figure 3.1: Postcard showing Agrigento’s Valley of Temples (early 1900s) (private collection).

The first record is a short letter dated 2 October 1939, sent to the Ministry of National Education by Goffredo Ricci, Superintendent of Antiquities in Agrigento, stating that c. 230,000 lire would be required to protect the Temples of Concordia, Juno, Herakles, and Castor and Pollux (Figure 3.2), including scaffolding and sandbags. Ricci was still in need of further funds on 24 June 1940, when he sent a telegram to the Ministry. He also assured the same body, on 27 June, that he was endeavouring to save further money to arrange anti-aircraft protection as far as he could (AGR.1.1–6).¹

¹ AGR.1.5: ‘Si assicura di attenersi alle prescrizioni della circolare in oggetto, limitando il lavoro ai monumenti più notevoli cercando di fare le possibili economie.’



Figure 3.2: Postcard showing the Temple of Castor and Pollux at Agrigento (1930s) (private collection).

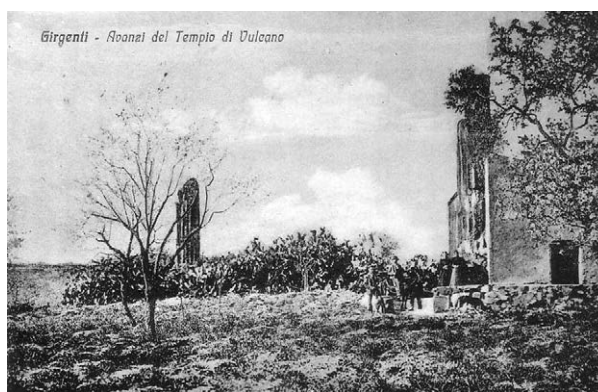


Figure 3.3: Postcard showing the Temple of Vulcan at Agrigento (early 1900s) (private collection).

A few days later, Ricci dispatched a report to the Ministry. Headed *Lavori della Soprintendenza per la protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale. Relazione preliminare* (2 July 1940), the report provides detailed anti-aircraft protection plans for the defence of Agrigento's artefact collection (section A) and the archaeological site (section B). Griffo had already arranged special storage for the collection within the basement area of the Civic Museum, while private collections (like that of Baron Giudice) (§ 4.4) had been stored in shelters below private buildings. The same procedure was undertaken at Gela, where Ricci decided only to protect the Navarra Collection of archaeological finds. At *Akragas* itself, the Temple of Concordia was provided with two distinctive warning signs, one facing the sea in case of enemy attack. Ricci also installed a large number sandbags over part of the huge pedestal and the internal *cella*. It was deemed too expensive, and pointless, to try and cover the entire temple. The Temple of Juno and its *cella* were also to be protected with sandbags. Ricci had warning signage placed on the Temples of Dioscuri and Herakles as well, although he had initially thought to put sandbags around both monuments.² Again, only warning signs were installed at the Temple of Vulcan (Figure 3.3) and the Oratory of Phalaris. Ricci requested an additional allocation of funds (85,000 lire) on 28 June 1940. The Ministry approved Ricci's report and general anti-aircraft protection plans on 12 July 1940 (AGR.1.7–12).

Ricci wrote and dispatched to the Ministry a detailed quotation, reporting all relevant expenses covering the protection of his monuments at *Akragas* on 12 July 1940. The Temple of Concordia (Figure 3.4) needed c. 50,000 sandbags (49,250 lire), and the Temple of Juno 18,000 (22,320 lire). Two special wooden frameworks (3240 and 1600 lire) were also needed to hold the sandbags. Bottai personally approved the quote and Ricci's previous report on 17 July 1940, stressing the necessity to save

money and install signs wherever possible on most of the temples instead of using sandbags. We also learn that the Cathedral Chapter had requested 400 sandbags on 27 July to protect the Sarcophagus of Phaedra (AGR.1.13–19).



Figure 3.4: Postcard showing the Temple of Concordia at Agrigento (1930s) (private collection).

Work at the Temple of Concordia ended on 10 August 1940, with the whole temple fully protected. The sandbags were linked together (1 m - 2.50 m wide; 6.50 m - 7 m high) and supported by a wooden framework. Ricci also details his workforce: teams of up to 150 men were employed at the temple for over two weeks. Supervision was done by the custodians Anselmo Prado, Nicolò Moncada and Antonino Arancio, under the direction of Ricci himself (AGR.1.20).

We know from Ricci that the cost of each sandbag was 1.10 lire (16 August 1940). A few months later, on 22 November, he asked for an additional allocation (25,000 lire). He also assured the Ministry on 8 December that all the men had been dismissed once work at *Akragas* had been done. The new funds were enough to last until

² Marconi 1949: 17-19.

the following year, as reported by Bovio Marconi on 25 June 1941 (AGR.1.21–25).

Meanwhile, Ricci had asked the Ministry to nominate a special commission of experts to help evaluate the air-raid protection plans at Agrigento. Initially (late October 1941), Bottai did not agree with Ricci, but then changed his mind towards the end of November. The commission was nominated on 25 January 1942 and included the following experts: Prof. Biagio Pace (national counsellor), Ugo Costa (general inspector), Prof. Pietro Romanelli (central technical inspector), Guglielmo De Angelis (architect), Michele De Tomasso (head divisional director), Giulio Parisella (engineer, appointed by the Ministry), Pietro Griffo (additional inspector), and Alberto Nicoletti (vice-secretary). The commission was to cost 1000 lire (AGR.1.26–32).

The first meeting was scheduled for 14 February 1942 at 10:00 am at the Ministry in Rome, as testified by formal notices sent to Griffo, Pace, and Parisella on 28 January. As it turned out, Griffo was to be admitted to the Military Hospital in Palermo on 10 February, but was to join the meeting later, as he assured the Ministry on 2 February (AGR.1.33–37).

The meeting, however, was postponed until 16 February, and the members notified accordingly on 10 February, including Griffo, who still was in hospital. As it transpired, the meeting was put off once more, being rescheduled for 18 February (AGR.1.38–42). The minutes of the meeting on that date (*Verbale della Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive dei templi di Agrigento*) have survived. It was agreed that it would be impossible to fully protect all the temples and monuments at the site with sandbags and wooden frameworks (a measure referred to as the ‘direct’ protection system). What was opted for instead was the ‘indirect’ system, using more warning signs, prioritising efforts to place them facing the coast and any landing by sea. The commission was extremely concerned about the Italian military occupation of the site and asked the Ministry to intervene, reducing the numbers or troops and vehicles at the site, moving them at least 500 m from the perimeter. Important archaeological evidence was at serious risk: a storehouse had already been built close to the Temple of Juno; a defensive trench dug near the Temple of Herakles for machine guns; and troops moved freely around the Temple of Vulcan. In addition, the Royal Marine Corp had looked over the Villa Aurea, planning a future occupation of the building (§ 3.4.2) (AGR.1.43). On 4 May 1942, Griffo requested a further 1,500 lire from the Ministry to complete his anti-aircraft protection plans (AGR.1.44–46).

As evidenced at Palermo (§ 4.8), the management of the anti-aircraft protection plan called for the

allocation of substantial funds from the Ministry for the local safeguarding authorities (e.g. Ricci and Griffo). According to our archival evidence, the Ministry spent 111,500 lire on protecting the archaeological site of Agrigento (Table 5). The funds were provided mostly at an early stage, after Italy entered the war, from June to November 1940. The first transfer was the greatest, i.e. 85,000 lire, showing how Ricci asked for a large sum immediately, so he could start and complete his protection plans as soon as possible. Most of the money was spent on protecting the Temple of Concordia first, and then on the other temples. If we compare the total amount spent at Agrigento with Palermo’s allocation (119,162 lire) (see also Table 11), we see a small difference of c. 9,000 lire. Payments from the Ministry to Palermo were made in smaller allocations, and more progressively, than to Agrigento.

Table 5: *The allocation of funds to the Superintendencies in Agrigento between 1940 and 1942 for air-raid protection measures.*³

Year	Date	Funds (£, lire)	Source
1940	28/06	85,000	AGR.1.9
	22/11	25,000	AGR.1.22
1942	04/05	1,500	AGR.1.45
TOTAL		111,500	

Written by Ricci on 2 July 1940, his report *Lavori della Soprintendenza per la protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale* (AGR.1.8) provides a detailed analysis of Agrigento’s archaeological collections and sites right after Italy entered WWII, highlighting the limitations, issues, and future plans to improve the protection of local monuments. At that time, there were no major concerns regarding military interference at the site that might have caused problems in the months to come. It is interesting to note how Ricci already foresaw the need for ‘indirect’ protection of the smaller temples, using only warning signage. This suggestion, as we have seen, would be adopted by the special commission appointed by the Ministry later. Ricci understood early on how the Temple of Concordia was the major area of concern in terms of protecting it from air raids, and that it had to be carefully (but not totally) protected, using sandbags and wooden frameworks, as well as warning signage.

³ Based on the documentation traced so far from the Central State Archive in Rome; possible data from the local Superintendence of Agrigento is not included.

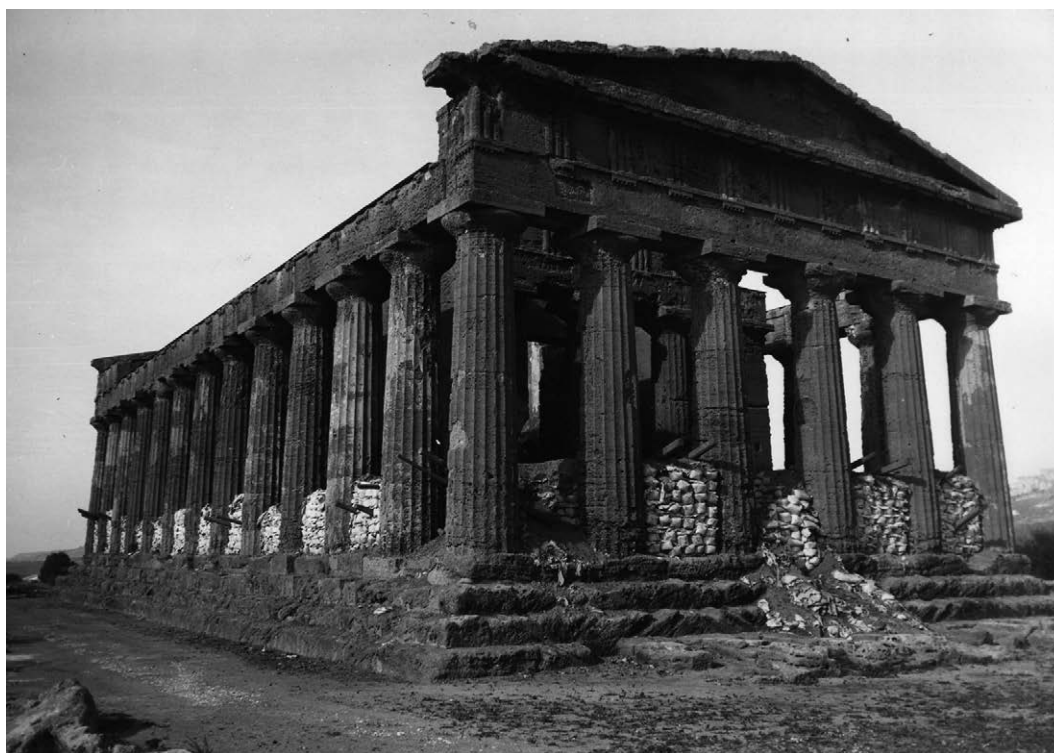


Figure 3.5: Sandbags breaking apart at the Temple of Concordia (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 384, AGR.11.16).

3.3 Agrigento: graphic documentation of monuments (1939-43)

Agrigento is, of course, one of the foremost archaeological sites in Sicily in terms of its grandeur and extent of its ancient monuments. Clearly, being occupied by the Italian army and controlled by the Italian Command for the Defence of Sicily, the site was placed at serious risk, as a key target for Allied aircraft and enemy landings along the coast. For the sake of their preservation and scientific research, the safeguarding authorities, therefore, considered it a matter of priority to have detailed documentation of all Agrigento's monuments.

A set of records, currently preserved at the Central State Archive in Rome, testifies how Goffredo Ricci, Pietro Griffo, and Roberto Salvini interacted with the Ministry and the Italian army to undertake surveys at the archaeological site, frequently clashing with the military authorities, whose duty it was, of course, to defend Sicily (AGR.2.1-21).

The first record traced so far is a letter written by Goffredo Ricci, Superintendent of Agrigento, to the Ministry of National Education on 17 November 1939. In it, he complains that the Superintendence lacks the material and personnel resources to provide professional, graphic documentation of the Agrigento

site. The potential cost of a photographic survey would be c. 5000 lire (AGR.2.6).

Bovio Marconi sent to the Ministry three sets of documentary evidence of the site of Agrigento, taken between 2 July and 10 August 1940, including plans, projects, pictures of the Temples of Concordia and Juno, the shelter at the Civic Museum, etc., as she states in a letter to the Ministry on 7 July 1941. She also reported that most of sandbags at the Temple of Concordia had broken apart and that all the sand had spilled out (Figure 3.5). Made of thin paper, these cheap sandbags were far from ideal when exposed to the elements. Later, the Royal National Photographic Cabinet forwarded to the Ministry of Public Education a new set of pictures on 31 January 1942; they had been sent by Pietro Griffo a few days before (AGR.2.7-8).

Meanwhile, Griffo soon ran out of funds for his graphic documentation project at Agrigento, and asked the Ministry (10 November 1942) to allocate more funds (60,000 lire) to complete the technical surveys of the Temple of Concordia (25,000 lire), photograph all the antiquities in the field (15,000 lire), install scaffolding to help document the monuments (5,000 lire), and complete some minor anti-aircraft measures (5,000 lire). He also refers to the appointments of Prof. Romanelli and Prof. De Angelis to assist with these essential tasks (AGR.2.9).

Matters took a different turn, however, when (from 14 November 1942), General Giulio Perugi, Commander for Territorial Defence of Sicily, refused to authorise Griffo's technical surveys, drawing of plans, and photographing the archaeological area around Agrigento. The General's dispatch to Griffo consisted of two brusque lines (AGR.2.10).



Figure 3.6: Postcard depicting the Sarcophagus of Phaedra and Hippolytus at Agrigento (private collection).

Meanwhile, Griffo had also requested 15,000 lire to make a cast of the sarcophagus of Phaedra and Hippolytus (Figure 3.6) on 16 November 1942. Dated to the 2nd century AD, the original reveals a complex scene involving the two mythological characters. This white marble sarcophagus (1.17 m high; 2.26 m long; 1.09 m wide) was discovered on private property in 1750 and then moved to the Church of Saint Nicholas in Agrigento, where it is still preserved. A wonderful and important object from the Roman Imperial age, and aware of potential damage from bombing, Griffo was understandably keen to have a mould made of the relief (AGR.2.11).⁴

Returning to his documentary survey, a few days later (18 November) Griffo asked the Ministry for a further allocation of 70,000 lire to complete the project as soon as possible. It was a matter of urgency as the Superintendence lacked any scientific plans and pictures of the archaeological site of Agrigento. Griffo had also decided to augment his team and had appointed Prof. Giovanni Ziretta, a collaborator from the Civic Museum, Prof. Giuseppe Spartisano, an architect based in Palermo, and Mr Lo Cascio, the photographer temporarily hired but fully employed at the Superintendence of Palermo. Griffo also attached a list of eight major ancient monuments, including the

Temples of Concordia, Demeter, Herakles, Athena and Juno, that had to be urgently surveyed and documented. The next day (19 November), Griffo forwarded to the Ministry of National Education General Perugi's unhelpful note (mentioned above), recording his utter disappointment and asking the Ministry to intervene in the affair; he wanted to obtain authorisation as soon as possible (AGR.2.12–14).

Bottai, however, only contacted the Minister of War on 23 December 1942, about a month after Griffo's urgent request. He asked that Griffo and his collaborators be authorised to visit the archaeological site and perform all the necessary graphic and photographic surveys. Bottai received an answer from the secretary of the Minister of War on 29 December: he agreed to authorise Griffo's access to the ancient site of Agrigento, but it was absolutely necessary to contact the Commander of the 6th Army to ensure that military secrets around the matter were respected (AGR.2.15–16).

Griffo, obviously upset, replied to Bottai on 30 December. He had already contacted the Command, receiving a further negative answer by General Perugi in November. Griffo, we remember, had explicitly asked Bottai to intercede with the Command itself, but apparently, he did not. What was particularly galling was that other Italian military authorities – the Sardinian for example – had previously authorised some superintendents to survey inside archaeological sites. De Tomasso, secretary at the Ministry of National Education, replied to Griffo on 21 January 1943, merely copying some sections of the letter of 29 December from the Ministry of War, and assuring him that matter was solved and that his concerns were unfounded (AGR.2.17–18).⁵

Subsequently, we can see just how far Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments, was involved in this convoluted issue. He had contacted the Ministry of National Education on 22 March 1943, complaining that Prof. Ziretta had not yet obtained permission from the military Command to enter the site and that the survey and photography had to be completed as soon as possible. The Ministry of National Education, therefore, approached the Ministry of War on 12 April, urging that Ziretta be authorised immediately. Back on Sicily, the situation was worsening as a result of Allied bombing. Griffo reported a series of major issues that had occurred while protecting the Temple of Concordia on 13 April. A huge monument, it was time-consuming to document easily; scaffolding had to be erected to access all sections of the temple. A wooden structure would have cost more than an iron one, which Griffo

⁴ On the sarcophagus, see Tusa 1995: 1–4, pls. 1–5.

⁵ AGR.2.16: 'Si ritiene che, con tale disposizione, rimangano superate le considerazioni da Voi fatte presenti con la nota alla quale si risponde.'

preferred. He had already contacted the *Ditta Innocenti* company in Rome; they could provide all the tools and material necessary for the scaffolding (AGR.2.19–21).

It was now early May, and again, the Ministry of National Education was in contact with the Ministry of War regarding the authorisation for Prof. Ziretta. The secretary at the Ministry, Sorici, gave an astonishing reply that was dispatched to the Ministry of National Education on 18 May. The Command was unwilling to Ziretta, as it had already granted a special permit to Griffio a few months back to survey the site, under its strict surveillance. This was probably so, but no trace of this permit has surfaced in the limited documentation discovered so far. This would imply, therefore, that only Griffio was empowered to complete the photographic survey – personally.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Education had contacted the Ministry of War Production on 14 May asking them to allow the supply of the iron scaffolding. Griffio requested an ‘extra’ allocation of funds (50,000 lire) (AGR.2.22–26). The Ministry of War Production agreed on 25 May, but the supply of scaffolding depended on the availability of the raw material on the market. We know that the supply order specified 52 quintals (1 quintal = 100 kg) of iron piping and 15 quintals of additional tools to install the scaffolding, as Griffio reported to the ministries of War Production and National Education on 2 June 1943. A few days later, the Inspectorate of the Iron and Steel Industry asked Griffio if he wanted to have all materials dispatched to Agrigento on 17 June; this would itself have needed special authorisation. While this was happening, the Ministry of National Education approved the allocation of extra funds on 18 June (AGR.2.27–30).

Griffio requested authorisation from the General Commissariat for the Coordination of Supplies for the dispatch of his scaffolding materials to Sicily on 1 July, just a few days before the Allied landings. We have to remember that postal and other delivery services were extremely limited on Sicily due to the worsening military situation (AGR.2.31–32).

The Central State Archive in Rome and the Archivio Storico della Soprintendenza in Palermo hold amazing sets of photographs of Agrigento (AGR.11.1–29) that have previously eluded scholars and offer fascinating views of the archaeological complex. There are also a few maps and plans associated with the military interventions at the site, as well as air-raid protection plans to do with the temples of Concordia and Juno Lacinia (Figure 3.7), and Villa Aurea (PAL.11.1–5, 9). The pictures are mostly of the majestic Temple



Figure 3.7: Postcard showing the Temple of Juno Lacinia at Agrigento (early 1930s) (private collection).

of Concordia (PAL.11.11–22) partially protected by sandbags (Figure 3.8), or not well protected, as most of the sandbags have disintegrated and their contents shed. We can also see some local officials (perhaps Griffio?) inspecting the monuments. Other pictures show the Temple of Hera (PAL.11.22–28) also protected with sandbags – and with unsuccessful outcomes.

As mentioned previously, the site of Agrigento presents a model for us to understand the impact of war on Sicilian antiquities using archival records, even though, unfortunately, it has not proved possible to see the full documentation on this significant episode. For instance, our documentation reveals two substantial gaps (two years, and one year) in the records between 1939–41 and 1941–42, which could potentially link up with other evidence in Agrigento’s archive. However, and luckily, a substantial set of black-and-white pictures showing the archaeological site of Agrigento is kept in the archives of the Archaeological Superintendence of Palermo (AGR.11), and which was, very kindly, made available for the purposes of this present research. For reasons unknown, these photographs were acquired by the previous Superintendence and never transferred to Agrigento. It is possible that the Agrigento archives hold copies of these images only and that the originals remain photos in Palermo.

What we can deduce from the documents to hand is that the protagonists were all, in their different ways, acting in the best interests of their individual areas of responsibility: safeguarding antiquities on a regional or national level; coordinating war activity nationally; and defending Sicily from their enemies.

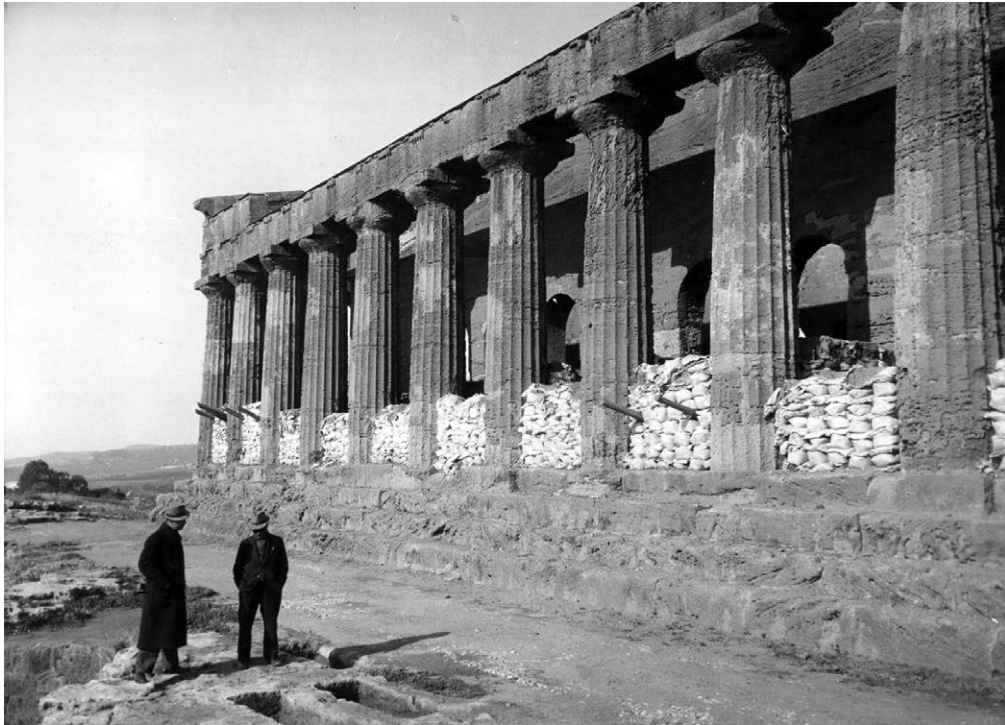


Figure 3.8: One of the long sides of the Temple of Concordia, protected by sandbags (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 383, AGR.11.18).

3.4 Agrigento: military interference at the archaeological site (1939-42)

3.4.1 Introduction

The Agrigento complex best helps us understand the real impact of war on monuments and antiquities, i.e. constantly at risk. In addition, we have a scenario in which those charged with safeguarding on one hand, and the military authorities on the other, consistently clashed in the fulfilment of their objectives, i.e. protecting antiquities, and protecting their country.

In particular, our archival research has revealed two remarkable sets of records to do with Agrigento. The first set involves the military occupation of the archaeological site and the storehouse at Villa Aurea (1939-43) (AGR.3.1-72); the second focuses mostly on some constructions built by the Italian army close to the temples of Herakles and Demeter (AGR.4.1-31). Both documentary sets clearly show how much military interference there was at the site. Additionally, new light is shed on the undisguised friction between Griffo and the powerful military authorities, the latter patently ignoring all rules for the safeguarding of the monuments and seemingly not caring about the displeasure they caused the Superintendent. This state of affairs was so vexatious that the episode became something of a *cause célèbre* between the ministries

of National Education and War, and the Italian army. This present research now adds more on the matter, especially in the light of fresh archival evidence. And now we also see Griffo, understandably upset by the humiliating replies from Schreiber and Roatta, deciding to go public over the dispute, even resorting to copying and publishing extracts from the correspondence.⁶

3.4.2 Military occupation of the archaeological site and the Villa Aurea (1939-43)

According to the documentation traced so far, the first act of interference carried out by the Italian army at Agrigento occurred on 21 September 1939. The Command of the Coastal Sector of Agrigento (headquarters at Porto Empedocle) had just communicated to Goffredo Ricci that he had commandeered the area of the Temple of Concordia, including the Villa Aurea, a late 19th-century building within the archaeological complex of *Akragas*. The great house was acquired by Sir Alexander Hardcastle (1872-1933), a well-known patron and captain in the British army, who had renovated the building and promoted new excavations at the site. Ricci asked Bottai to intervene, and the latter contacted the Ministry of War on 3 October, claiming that the archaeological area of Agrigento was at risk from Italian such military activities and requisitions. The

⁶ Griffo 1946: 23-28; Gulli 2017: 134-36.

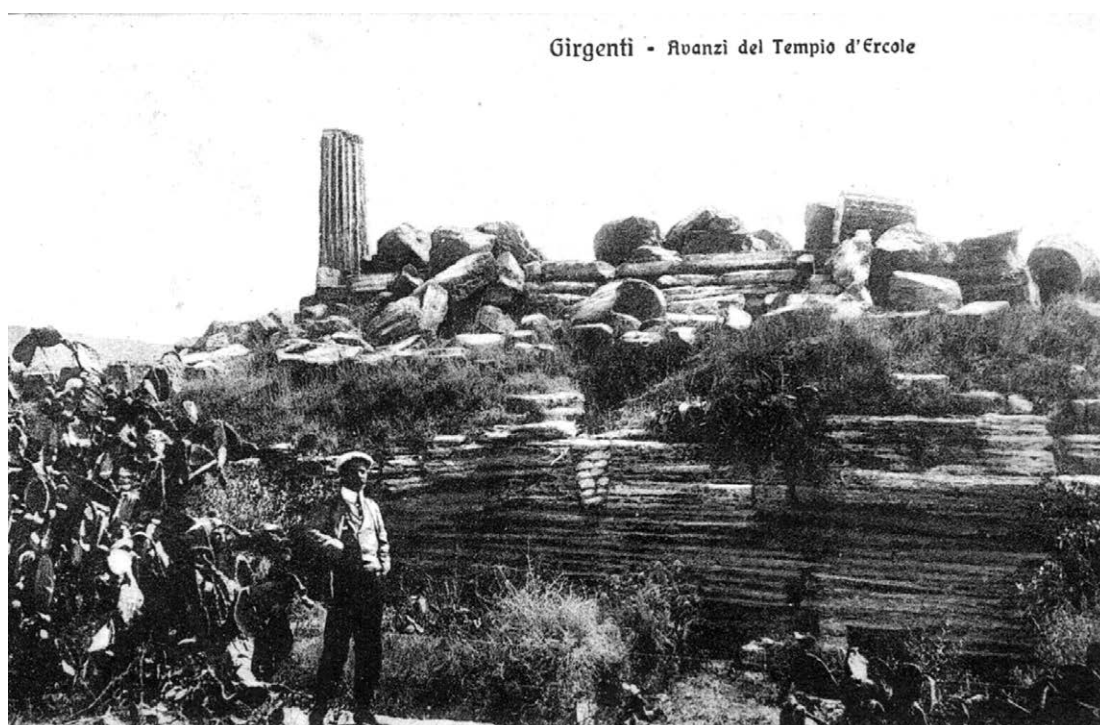


Figure 3.9: Postcard showing the Temple of Herakles at Agrigento (early 1920s) (private collection).

intervention, it seems, was successful, and the Ministry of War replied on 31 October, assuring Bottai that the Villa Aurea would not be required (AGR.3.3–6).⁷

However, the day before Italy declared war, Ricci reported to the Ministry (9 June 1940) that Italian soldiers were camping within the precincts of the Temple of Herakles (Figure 3.9). Occupying the site in this way put the area at risk, as it would more than likely attract enemy aircraft; they would be justified in identifying the zone as a new objective. The war was just starting, and the Italian army installed a check-point at the entrance to the site on 13 June, controlling and severely limiting access to Akragas; a map exists showing the position of this check-point (AGR.11.1). Ricci, alarmed at this, asked the Ministry of National Education to lobby for the removal of the Italian Command from the site on 19 June. Lazzari, from the secretariat of the Ministry, sent a highly confidential letter to the Ministry of War on 22 June, reporting what was happening at Agrigento. Costa replied to Ricci on 1 July, assuring him that the troops would leave the site; Ricci responded, saying that this had not happened: men were still camped close to the Temple of Herakles on 3 July. The Ministry of War replied on 27 July: all camps had been withdrawn beyond the archaeological area. The Italian Command committed to giving Ricci

special permission to enter the site; the document had to be shown at check-points (AGR.3.7–18).

Despite all this, on 23 January 1942, some military officers went to the Superintendence's office at the Villa Aurea stating that they wished to requisition and occupy the building; they would be converting it to an infirmary, away from any frontline, far from the coast. The officers were received by the custodian, Antonino Arancio, who promptly told Griffo. Some days later, the commander of the coastal battalion sought to occupy the *Casa custodia*, a small building close to the Temple of Herakles – it was to be used for storage. The Ministry granted the request on 25 January (AGR.3.19–21).

Interference by the Italian army at Agrigento increased in early 1942. By this time, the previously mentioned special commission of experts had already met. Griffo sent the Ministry an update on the safeguarding of antiquities under his control on 11 March 1942, stressing the commission's wish that no military activities should be within 500 m of the complex, and reporting that many violations had occurred at the site: a new checkpoint had been set up close to the Temple of Herakles, defended by machine guns; a new storehouse was built near the Temple of Juno; and men were occupying a small house by the Temple of Concordia (AGR.3.22).

It was not long before Royal Navy officers were back at the Villa Aurea, informing the custodian, Arancio,

⁷ On Alexander Hardcastle, see the recent biography: Richardson 2009.

that they wished to occupy it (20 March 1942). Griffo again made remonstrations, but the Ministry of War replied on 27 March: it was impossible to locate all military activities outside the site on defensive grounds (AGR.3.23–24).⁸

Two weeks later, on 2 April 1942, Griffo heard that the 138th Coastal Battalion wished to occupy the area of the Temple of Concordia, camp within it, and have exercises for the paratroopers. Bottai personally alerted the Minister of War on 10 April, who replied on 28 April: no troops were camped in the area. Nevertheless, the Ministry of War informed Griffo that the 12th Artillery had temporarily (before April) moved four heavy trucks to the Temple of Juno (AGR.3.25–31).

Later, a group of German sailors was to occupy the *Albergo dei Templi*. Colonel Otzen assured Griffo's office that they would neither dig trenches nor build any structure on the site (11 May 1942); the dispatch was translated into Italian and sent to the Ministry of National Education. The *Albergo* was c. 2.5 km from the main archaeological features of the site, as reported by De Tomasso on 22 May 1942 (AGR.3.32–36). Griffo received another pressing request from the Italian army to occupy the Villa Aurea on 20 June 1942 (although he gives no details as to who made the approach) (AGR.3.37).

The Italian army continued its activities at the site. Griffo told the Ministry (24 June 1942) of a new small bunker built to defend the crossways close to the Temple of Herakles; a telephone installation was erected (within the fenced-off area of the temple) with no authorisation. On 25 June, Griffo was obliged to report that the 138th Coastal Battalion had put up a small hut at the Oratory of Phalaris as a provisional infirmary, and then added two further structures, again without permission to do so. Bottai contacted the Ministry of War on 13 July regarding the bunker at the Temple of Herakles; he refrained from criticising the army's actions, but requested that they be more careful when carrying out such activities at the site (AGR.3.38–41).⁹

The next complaint by Griffo (22 July) resulted when the 35th Artillery Group installed a military observation post at the Temple of Demeter (Figure 3.10); other officers made approaches also about occupying the small Church of S. Biagio. The Superintendent asked the commander to move the position a few meters away and refused to let the church be occupied (22 July). Some days afterwards, Griffo assured the Ministry that

a compromise with the 35th Artillery had been reached (AGR.3.42–46).



Figure 3.10: Postcard showing the Temple of Demeter at Agrigento (early 1930s) (private collection).

Once again, Griffo was forced to complain in the strongest possible terms about interference by the military authorities at Agrigento, writing to the Ministry of National Education and the 19th Artillery Battalion and Corps of Engineers on 1 September 1942. The latter had just built a bunker in the south-western corner of the Temple of Jupiter, as well as trenches and emplacements close to the Tomb of Theron (within the Hellenistic and Roman necropolis of *Agrigentum*). It was a worrisome situation, since soldiers had destroyed much of the archaeological evidence while excavating and also looted finds. Armando Zoina, major in the 19th Battalion and director of construction sites in the area, replied on 3 September, denying any damage to the archaeological evidence by his men at the Tomb of Theron. He had been forced to move his position (no. 37) elsewhere for tactical reasons. He did apologise for what had happened and suspended all further digging; Griffo thanked the major on 5 September (AGR.3.47–50).¹⁰

Griffo summed up all the recent interferences by the Italian army in a long letter sent to the Ministry on 17 September 1942. He was reassured that the army committed to alerting local safeguarding authorities before carrying out any building activities and digging at Agrigento; it had to be a strict priority. Another long letter was sent by Griffo to the Ministry on 13 October. Many soldiers had moved to the site, camping in the area of the Temples of Herakles and Juno, transferring military materials and goods. Moreover, the 35th Artillery had requested to dig a 4 x 15 m trench for a command position at the Temple of Concordia. Griffo was again concerned about constant military

⁸ AGR.3.24: 'Per quanto riguarda particolarmente Agrigento, si è spiacenti di dover comunicare che non è possibile variare la sistemazione difensiva in atto; sarà invece esaminata la possibilità di spostare il deposito dislocato presso il tempio di Giunone.'

⁹ The Oratory of Phalaris is described by Marconi 1949: 22–23.

¹⁰ On the Tomb of Theron, see Marconi 1949: 23.

interference at his site. Bottai relayed this tiresome situation to the Ministry of War on 21 October, stating that he was willing to send Prof. Romanelli to Agrigento from Rome, as a special inspector, to evaluate and hopefully resolve the matter.

Romanelli was appointed on the same day (AGR.3.51–58) and later met Griffo on the site. The latter agreed to authorise the command of the Coastal Division to build up a tactical position in the north-western area of the Temple of Concordia; the building was to be modest and would not impact on the archaeology or surrounding landscape. Griffo informed the Ministry on 16 November 1942. Romanelli wrote a short report on his visit on 16 November. He clearly plays down the seriousness of the current situation at Agrigento, assuring the Ministry that it was not as difficult as he was led to believe (AGR.3.59–60).



Figure 3.11: Postcard showing the Tomb of Theron at Agrigento (early 1920s) (private collection).

Subsequently, the command of the 207th Coastal Division did install their wooden structure (4 m x 4 m x 2.50 m), but only 1.60 m from the Tomb of Theron (Figure 3.11). According to the military authorities, it was the only place where the structure could be erected and it would not be moved elsewhere. Griffo

complained to the Ministry on 3 February 1943, also referring to another incident in the western area of the Temple of Concordia, where artillerymen had just built a small observation post (AGR.3.61–63).

Meanwhile, as we know, the military situation was worsening that March in Sicily and the threat of enemy landings was clear and present. The Royal Navy again asked to occupy the Villa Aurea and set up an infirmary there, away from the coast, on 5 March 1943. Griffo reported that some officers went there to make a preliminary inspection of the building and protested to the Ministry, saying that the Villa Aurea accommodated offices essential to the Superintendence that would be extremely difficult to relocate. Geronesi, the officer commanding, assured Romanelli that he would install distinctive warning signs on the building, but the latter said this would be insufficient (13 March). Meanwhile, the general called Bottai, saying that the villa had to be requisitioned and that was the end of it. Griffo's reply, dispatched to the Ministry on 15 March, was long and detailed. Clearly he was distraught; the Villa Aurea was essential to the Superintendence; it was the only suitable facility within *Akragas*; it was also occupied by custodians and the restorer who worked there; it was where the assistant custodian, Giucastro, lived. Griffo also feared that the new infirmary would be a target should the enemy attack from the sea. However, despite all this, defending Italy was, of course, the priority and official authorisation was given by the Ministry to the Italian army on 30 March 1943 – on the condition they installed distinctive warning signage on the villa (AGR.3.64–71).

According to our documentation, the last incidence of interference at the site of Agrigento by the army happened on 5 July 1943, when men of the 207th Coastal Division started to dig defensive positions in the northern area, at the prehistoric site of 'Station Nassa', at Serrafelicchio,¹¹ clearly putting it at serious risk. We know Griffo asked the commanding officer if he could visit and inspect the area as soon as possible, but it cannot be confirmed whether he did so: Operation Husky began a few days later (AGR.3.72).

3.4.3 Military constructions at the temples of Herakles and Demeter (1942–43)

The Ministry of War contacted the Ministry of National Education (31 July 1942), to do with Griffo's express requested that he might be informed of any potential use of mines at the archaeological site of Agrigento, which had been recently used by soldiers at the Temple of Herakles. A few days later, the Ministry of War declared that the defensive works at the temple caused no damage to the ancient structures and could not be

¹¹ Malone and Stoddart 2000: 97–103.



Figure 3.12: Postcard showing a soldier of the G.A.F. supported by an eagle (private collection).

moved elsewhere. Griffo was informed of this by the Ministry on 8 September (AGR.4.3–6).

On 11 December, Griffo reported to the Ministry (and the 19th Battalion) that Italian soldiers had begun to build something at the Villa Aurea, performing some illegal excavations without alerting him. Some fragments of tiles and pottery sherds were removed, although they were of little archaeological relevance. Griffo, however, also documented another major issue at the site, close to the southern area of the valley, where the Roman necropolis of *Agrigentum* was located. The army had quarried stone blocks to use as building material and Griffo described the workings as a ‘mess’, right in the middle of the archaeological area. He told the Command to stop and clean up archaeological structures that had been uncovered so that they could be documented by the Superintendence (AGR.4.7).

Mario Palombi, a captain in the 19th Battalion, replied to Griffo (20 December), saying that he had received his complaint, and asked that an official from the Superintendence be present to supervise all such activities in future; he also committed to halting the quarrying. Griffo forwarded the information to the Minister in Rome, who received his letter on 13 January

1943. He had been disappointed by the captain’s reply which he defined as ‘contorted’ (*tortuosa*) and certainly not truthful. He went on to say that his only available expert custodian, Antonino Arancio, was busy in Bivona (Palermo) arranging the new shelter (§ 4.4), when the army carried out their damaging quarrying (AGR.4.8–10).

A few weeks later, the 506th Company of Machine-Gunners of the G.A.F. corps (*Guardia alla Frontiera*) (Figure 3.12) asked Griffo’s permission to install a small tactical position in the area of the temple of Herakles’ terrace (north-west side of the rock) on 9 February. It was also necessary to cut a small trench in the rock (3 x 2 m). Griffo forwarded the request to Lazzari, secretariat at the Ministry on 10 February, who gave his positive response and authorised the work on 18 February; the installation would have little impact on the site’s archaeology or landscape, and the army assured Griffo that the feature would be hidden by vegetation (AGR.4.11–13).

One month later (15 April 1943), Griffo reported to both the Ministry and the Command of the 207th Coastal Division of further interference at *Akragas*, after soldiers had begun cutting into the rock in the northern section of the Archaic sanctuary of Demeter (S. Biagio) to install a small shelter. The structure would have been built only c. 5 m from the temple, where there were also small altars. Griffo was extremely upset and warned the Italian Command to stop the work immediately. A reply came the same day. General Ottorino Schreiber, a strong and powerful military authority, told Griffo he was completely wrong: excavations were not intended for the removal of stone blocks, but only to strengthen essential defensive installations; defending Italy was the priority at all costs. Schreiber’s tone was martial – reprimanding Griffo for his lack of respect towards a man of his position. Griffo’s response was to send a copy of Schreiber’s letter to the Ministry on 16 April 1943 (AGR.4.14–17):

‘Dovrebbe essere intuitivo che, nell’attuale situazione, ciò che si riferisce alla difesa deve avere l’assoluta prevalenza su tutto [...]. In fine devo rilevare il tono poco riguardoso della Vostra lettera ed invitarVi ad osservare, in avvenire, in ogni eventuale corrispondenza con questo Comando, lo stile che si addice ai rapporti con un ente di grado superiore.’ (AGR.4.16)

On 22 April, Griffo received a letter from General Commander Mario Roatta (1887-1968), the most powerful military figure in Sicily. The clear intention of this letter was to put Griffo in his place. Roatta assured his correspondent that he was a student of art and ancient history, but also dedicated to contemporary

history, which was his main concern and priority; he more or less ordered Griffio to stop interfering with the Command, ironically suggesting that he should instead send his complaints and injunctions to the Anglo-American air forces (AGR.4.18–19):

‘Vedete: Anche noi – militari – abbiamo il culto dell’arte e della storia antica, ma ci preoccupiamo altresì della storia contemporanea e futura. Perciò quando giudichiamo che fortificando antichi ruderi (o loro pressi), a rischio magari di danneggiarli, si contribuisce, sia pure in misura modestissima, ad assicurare la sorte, ossia la storia, d’Italia, non esitiamo. Pertanto [...] vi invito ad astenervi da diffide. E se proprio ci tenete, indirizzatele all’aviazione anglo-americana. Distinti saluti.’ (AGR.4.18)

Griffio’s reply (29 April 1943) to the general was not an official dispatch, but only a ‘personal letter’, as he called it. He assured Roatta that he was entirely respectful of military authorities as he had recently joined the Italian army himself would honour and defend his homeland. However, the safeguarding of antiquities was for him as important as defending Italy. He also took the opportunity of referring to the recent incidents, i.e. that no one had alerted the

Superintendence to the offending recent quarrying. Furthermore, his custodian, Antonino Arancio, had asked Giuseppe Romano, an executive of the *Impresa Verri* company, to stop the construction of the shelter, but he refused. Griffio himself then went to the site and spoke to Sergeant Major Matteo Lubatti of the 207th Military Engineers Corps, who replied that he would accept no orders from a ‘bourgeois’ like Griffio. The exasperated Griffio also reported another humiliating episode. A few months previously he had asked Major Giuseppe Buttiglione if he would kindly allow military trucks to help with the transfer of some artefacts to the shelter. Buttiglione said he could not do this. In fact, he had just had to refuse delivery of a 50-quintal supply of free oranges due to a lack of fuel; he added that the load was worth more than all Agrigento’s antiquities. Concluding, Griffio expressed his disappointment at the ironical, humiliating tone of Roatta’s letter, and that they should seek to defend both Italy and her cultural heritage (AGR.4.20).

‘[...] Il serg. Magg. Lubatti Matteo, del Comando Genio della stessa Divisione, mi dichiarò, assumendone la responsabilità, di non poter accertare ordini da un borghese (il Soprintendente alle Antichità, nell’ambito di un monumento!), e ordinò in mia



Figure 3.13: Postcard showing a view of the Albergo dei Templi at Agrigento (1940s) (private collection).

presenza agli operai della Ditta Verri la ripresa dello scavo.

[...] Magg. Buttiglione Sig. Giuseppe (al quale chiedo, per il trasporto in Provincia delle opere d'arte di questo Museo), gli automezzi e il carburante che l'Eccellenza il Generale Rosi, Vostro illustre predecessore, gentilmente e premurosamente concesse), mi fu dallo stesso risposto, per quanto in tono di scherzo, che per difetto di benzina aveva dovuto qualche tempo prima rinunciare ad un dono di 50 q.li di arance, che, in confidenza, avrebbero avuto per lui un valore superiore a tutte le mie antichità messe insieme.' (AGR.4.20)

Griffo sent Roatta's reply and his personal letter to the Ministry on 10 May 1943, underlining the unpleasant tone of the general's letter and asking that the matter be addressed as soon as possible. In fact, Roatta had sent another letter on 8 May, again insisting that defending Italy was a national priority and was the duty of the military authorities at all costs. He also defended Major Lubatti's decision to continue building the shelter; the officer would be disobeying orders had he stopped. The general also seems to regret that the Superintendence had not been decommissioned at a time of war (AGR.4.21–22):

'Giudico perfettamente logica la risposta datavi dal serg. magg. Lubatti Matteo [...]: voi che avete indossato la divisa militare dovete sapere che un ordine può essere annullato solo chi l'ha dato o da un superiore di questo, ma non mai da un cittadino civile, qualunque sia la sua veste.

In quanto alla soppressione o meno, per la durata della guerra, della Soprintendenza alle Antichità debbo dirvi che è un provvedimento che esula completamente dalle mie competenze.' (AGR.4.22)

Undaunted, Griffo replied again to Roatta (10 May 1943), this time complaining about the wooden structure built by the 138th Coastal Regiment close to the Temple of Concordia; building had started on 17 April. He asked for the regiment to stop construction there as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Education forwarded the matter of the army's excavations at the Temple of Demeter to the Special Office of War Services on 13 May. Colonel Giovanni Polastri, Commander of the 138th Coastal Regiment replied on behalf of Roatta on 19 May, saying that he had ordered the wooden structure to be moved few meters west of the temple. Griffo thanked Polastri for this good news on 23 May, following this up with a letter to Roatta (23 May), also expressing his gratitude (AGR.4.23–29).

Subsequently, Giuseppe Cloos, Major Commander of the 104th Anti-tank Cannon Battalion, contacted Griffo

on 1 June; his troops were emptying an old structure, with plastered columns, west of the *Albergo dei Templi* (Figure 3.13), for military use. Griffo had previously identified the structure, a huge underground cistern, as the so-called *Ipogeo Giacatello* (19 m²; 19.02 m x 19.08 m x 2.05 m). With its 49 pillars arranged in regular lines, the tank is close to the bridge over the stream Giacatello (towards the Archaeological Museum of Agrigento), inside there also some tunnels that canalise and collect water. Having already been excavated, Griffo considered the building perfectly 'convertible' as a military storehouse and replied to Cloos on 2 June, authorising him to continue the construction. He did, however, request that his assistant, Antonino Arancio, should supervise all the work, including the emptying process into the field (AGR.4.30–31).¹²

3.4.4 Conclusion

The available records provide important insights into the levels of military interference at the archaeological site of Agrigento (Table 6) (Figure 3.14). The process was incessant between 1939 and 1943, with as many as 29 episodes, including requests to confiscate buildings, intrusive construction of tactical positions and bunkers, occupation of archaeological areas, use of mines, excavation of trenches and holes, installation of wooden structures and military camps. We can see that there were 19 interventions in 1942 (65.5%), seven in 1943 (24.10%), two in 1940 (6.9%), and one in 1939 (3.4%). Logically, most of the interventions would be expected in 1942, when the military authorities became increasingly concerned about the way the war was evolving, especially along the African frontline: on 3 November, the Italian and German armies were defeated by Montgomery at El-Alamein. Thus, the threat of imminent landings in Italy (and Sicily) became more real that year.

In March 1943, the Royal Navy insisted to Griffo that the Villa Aurea should be commandeered and converted to a military infirmary (AGR.3.68). Griffo and Romanelli continued to oppose this, as strongly as had done the previous year when the Navy had made the same request. This time, however, Bottai was called by General Geronesi (15 March), effectively ordering to Griffo to accede to his request without further protest. This clearly shows how often Bottai was obliged to submit to the powerful military authorities, placing the safeguarding of antiquities second to the demands of the military. We should recall here that Bottai was the highest national authority in terms of protection of cultural heritage.

¹² On the *Ipogeo Giacatello*, see Griffo 1955: 39–40; VV.AA. 1989: 360–61; Dalli Cardillo and Sciangula 1992: 10–12; Micciché 1996: 15; Lo Piccolo 2009: 78.

SICILY AND WWII: SITES AND DISCOVERIES

 Table 6: *Military interventions by the Italian army at the archaeological site of Agrigento (1939-43).*

Year	Date	Area	Description	Source
1939	21/09	Villa Aurea	Military requisition of the Villa Aurea by the Italian army. It was rescinded on 31 October 1939.	AGR.3.3
1940	09/06	Temple of Herakles	Military occupation of the temple. Soldiers camped in the area. Camps were moved elsewhere on 27 July 1940.	AGR.3.7
	13/06	Site entrance	Installation of a military checkpoint at the entrance towards the temples of Herakles, Concordia and Juno.	AGR.3.8
1942	23/01	Villa Aurea	Pressing request of the Royal Navy to confiscate and occupy the Superintendence's building to convert the structure into an infirmary. ¹	AGR.3.19
	25/01	Casa custodia	Request by the Coastal Battalion to occupy the house of custodians to install a small storehouse. The request was granted by the Ministry immediately.	AGR.3.20
	11/03	Temple of Herakles	A small position was built close to the temple to protect the checkpoint and install machine guns.	AGR.3.22
	11/03	Temple of Concordia	Small position of soldiers defending the area (already built).	AGR.3.22
	11/03	Temple of Juno	Military storehouse close to the temple (already built).	AGR.3.22
	02/04	Temple of Concordia	Attempt to occupy the flat space of the temple by the 138th Coastal Battalion for exercises for paratroopers.	AGR.3.25
	15/04 ²	Temple of Juno	Movement and parking of four heavy trucks by the 12th Artillery close to the temple.	AGR.3.29
	11/05	<i>Albergo dei Templi</i>	Men of the Germany Navy occupied the hotel, but did not excavate any trenches outside.	AGR.3.33
	20/06	Villa Aurea	Request to occupy the building by an unspecified military authority.	AGR.3.37
	24/06	Temple of Herakles	Construction of a small bunker to defend the <i>quadrivium</i> close to the temple.	AGR.3.38
	24/06	Temple of Herakles	Installation of a telephone line inside the fenced area of the temple.	AGR.3.38
	25/06	Oratory of Phalaris	Installation of three wooden huts for an infirmary by the 138th Coastal Regiment (only one was previously authorised).	AGR.3.39
	22/07	Temple of Demeter	Installation of a military observation position by the 35th Artillery, and a request to occupy the small Church of S. Biagio.	AGR.3.42
	01/09	Temple of Jupiter	Small bunker in the south-eastern corner of the temple by the 19th Battalion and Corps of Engineers.	AGR.3.47
	01/09	Tomb of Theron	Excavations of defensive trenches and emplacements in the area of the necropolis.	AGR.3.47
	13/10	Temples of Herakles and Juno	Many soldiers camped in the area between the temples and the transfer of military equipment.	AGR.3.53
	13/10	Temple of Concordia	Request to construct a major command position close to the temple by the 35th Artillery (excavation of a 4 m x 15 m trench) (potential use of mines).	AGR.3.53
	19/11	Porta Aurea	Excavations by the 19th Battalion for unspecified military installations. Discoveries: fragments of tiles and common pottery.	AGR.4.7
30/11	Tomb of Theron	Excavations by the 19th Battalion to quarry stone blocks. Unspecified discoveries (probably some graves).	AGR.4.7	
1943	03/02	Tomb of Theron	Installation of a wooden structure (4 m x 4 m x 2.50 m) by 207th Coastal Division, 1.60 m from the Tomb of Theron.	AGR.3.61
	03/02	Temple of Concordia	Small observation post for the artillery, west area of the temple.	AGR.3.62

¹ The Royal Navy made the same request on 5 March 1943.

² This date is only a *terminus ante quem*, as the record states that the military operation occurred before 15 April 1942.

Year	Date	Area	Description	Source
	09/02	Temple of Herakles	Granted request by the 506th Company of Machine-Gunners G.A.F. corps to dig a small trench (3 m x 2 m) for a tactical position, close to the temple's terrace (north-west side).	AGR.4.11
	15/04	Temple of Demeter	Intrusive excavations for a shelter by the 207th Coastal Division at the sanctuary (north side).	AGR.4.15
	17/04	Temple of Concordia	Intrusive building of a wooden structure by the 138th Coastal Regiment in the upper area, close to the temple; the structure was moved in May.	AGR.4.24
	01/06	<i>Albergo dei Templi</i>	Emptying by the 104th Anti-tank Cannon Battalion Regiment of an old cistern, with plastered columns (a silo?), 300 m west of the <i>Albergo dei Templi</i> .	AGR.4.30
	05/07	Serraferlicchio	Digging by the 207th Coastal Division of defensive trenches and holes in the area of the prehistoric site.	AGR.3.72

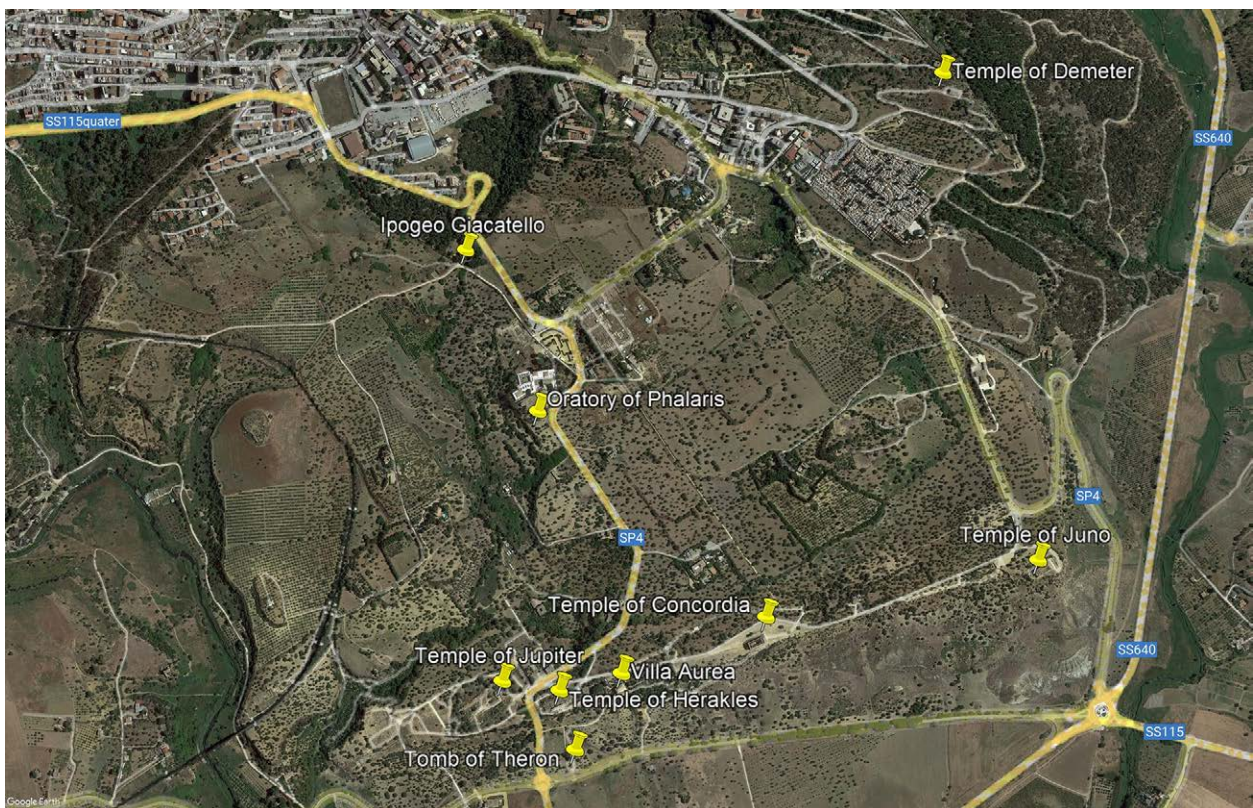


Figure 3.14: Satellite view showing Agrigento's antiquities subject to military interference (source: Google Earth).

'Il Gen. Geronesi ha telefonato, dicendo che, dato il rapporto ricevuto dal Comando Marina della Sicilia, tale comando non può recedere dalla richiesta della Villa Aurea: prega pertanto voler rispondere affermativamente alla richiesta stessa.'
(AGR.3.68)

Griffo offers us a short overview of this episode in 1946. He certainly complained about the decision of the military authorities and explained how detrimental its occupation of Agrigento and the Villa Aurea truly

was. Griffo also makes mention of the occupation of the villa by Allied forces between July 1943 and early 1944.

'Questa villa, già appartenente al cap. A. Hardcastle e da questo venduta nel 1935 al Ministero della Educazione Nazionale, che a mezzo della Soprintendenza si riprometteva di sistemarvi un *Antiquarium*, fu ceduta dal Ministero stesso nel marzo 1943, su pressioni di Autorità superiori e non ostante ripetute resistenze tentate dal sottoscritto, al Comando Marina della Sicilia, che vi organizzò

una infermeria. Fu successivamente occupata da un Comando Alleato, che la tenne sino ai primi mesi del 1944. La duplice occupazione di elementi militari, oltre al difetto di un'adeguata manutenzione, per mancanza di mezzi, nel corso di questi ultimi anni, ha arrecato alla villa danni di apprezzabile entità.' (Griffo 1946: 19-20)

Griffo only documents one episode when removal or looting of artefacts occurred when the military authorities dug at his site, i.e. the scattering of archaeological finds at the Tomb of Theron on 1 September 1942 (AGR.3.47). While excavating trenches and installing emplacements, without seeking prior authorisation, workers and soldiers found various artefacts that they scattered around or took illegally. Griffo, of course, irredeemably lost the opportunity to study and place this archaeological evidence within the overall context of the site. He laments the ignorance of transgressors of state laws aimed at protecting archaeological sites:

'Il mancato intervento di questo Ufficio [...] provocarono la distruzione incontrollata di ogni traccia monumentale eventualmente risultante e la dispersione del materiale archeologico mobile fra gli operai e i soldati, prima che questo Ufficio (a cui per legge va denunciato, così dai privati come dalle Amministrazioni di qualsiasi natura, ogni ritrovamento di manufatti antichi) abbia potuto giudicare del suo valore ai fini scientifici o antiquari [...] quanto inutili incidenti con i sorveglianti ai lavori, i cui giudizi sono spesso dettati da ovvie insufficienze nella loro preparazione culturale, nonché dalla ignoranza – inammissibile – delle leggi riguardanti la tutela del patrimonio artistico dello Stato.' (AGR.3.47)

As we have seen, Romanelli was appointed as a special inspector to evaluate the level of military interference at Agrigento. His role identified the essential connection between the Ministry of National Education, and the local safeguarding and military authorities at Griffo's site. It is probable that Bottai chose him as a *super partes* expert consultant in order to analyse carefully the situation at Agrigento. From his short note of 16 November 1942, however, it is clear that he played down the issue (AGR.3.60). By way of explanation, it can be inferred that Romanelli, in part, sided with the position of the Italian army generals; his leanings were Fascist and defending the homeland was a priority, including Agrigento.

The trust Griffo placed in his expert collaborator and custodian, Antonino Arancio, is again evident. As mentioned above, Arancio had been dispatched to Bivona to organise the new shelter for important



Figure 3.15: A black arrow and 'RICOVERO' at the Piazza Marina, Palermo (source: author).

artefacts in January 1943, or Griffo would have asked him to supervise excavations at Porta Aurea at Akragas (AGR.4.10). Furthermore, the same custodian oversaw the work at *Ipogeo Giacatello* in June 1943 (AGR.4.31).¹³ His experience was considerable, and as a professional collaborator he could release Griffo from always needing to be present in the field, transferring to him much of the responsibility for safeguarding the monuments under his charge.

3.5 Palermo: discoveries at civilian-shelter sites (1941-44)

3.5.1 Palermo's air-raid shelters

Sets of records from the archives in Rome and Palermo shed new light on a series of causal archaeological discoveries made in Palermo as civilian air-raid shelters were being constructed. Most of these finds were made between late 1941 and mid-1942, when Bovio Marconi and her staff members were able to supervise some excavations. Records of urban shelters are numerous at the Palermo city archive, especially in the section on Public Works that dealt with the construction of more than 200 shelters in the city. However, the archival series is not fully ordered and access is limited. Other archived material extends to maps, projects, reports on safe inspection, excavation and building licenses, etc. It was only possible to trace a few records relevant to archaeological supervision and shelter construction, but these could be successfully combined with other documents and illustrations preserved in Rome and the Palermo Museum (PAL.1.1-19).

In the late 1930s, Palermo had a population of c. 400,000, being one of the major cities in Sicily (and southern Italy), when compared to other regional

¹³ AGR.4.31: '[...] la provata perizia del custode Arancio Antonino.'

centres (e.g. Trapani: 63,000, Reggio Calabria: 119,000, Messina: 190,000, Catania: 245,000, Naples: 870,000). After the declaration of war, signed by Mussolini in June 1940, Palermo was subjected to major bombing by the British and Americans (although the first actual air attacks were made by French planes). The city was repeatedly attacked until 23 August 1943, at the end of Operation Husky. The last bombing raids were those of the Luftwaffe.

To protect such a large population, local authorities effected a series of large building activities in Palermo's urban area, planning and constructing many air-raid shelters, built by the city council or other public authorities. Civilians were able quickly to access these shelters in case of emergency on hearing the alarms and sirens activated by the authorities. Each shelter was marked by a long, blue or black arrow, and the word 'RIFUGIO' or 'RICOVERO' in capital letters (Figure 3.15), placed c. 15 m far from the structure. An accurate count of all the shelters in Palermo is difficult, considering that many private shelters were not included in the totals provided by the authorities. As far as we know, one can estimate that more than 200 shelters were established in Palermo, mostly between 1940 and 1943, with some of the earliest dating from after 1935.¹⁴



Figure 3.16: Piazza Sett'Angeli after bombing in April 1943 (courtesy of Vigili del Fuoco di Palermo).

The Italian Ministry of War imposed strict rules to construct effective air-raid shelters, with local authorities having to approve plans and supervise construction, for both public and private shelters. In particular, these refuges were underground and conforming to standard plans (i.e. square, rectangular, long tunnels, etc.), often equipped with toilets, rooms with cots and beds, long benches, lighting, ventilation systems, anti-gas devices, etc. Many shelters were

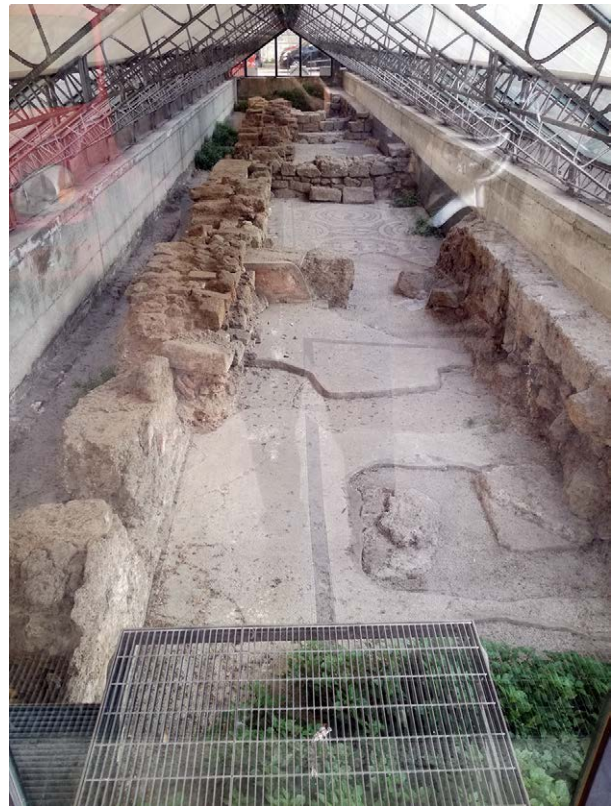


Figure 3.17: The archaeological remains at the Piazza Sett'Angeli, Palermo (source: author).

adapted also from underground caves, which were similarly equipped where possible.¹⁵ Civilians might have to spend hours in these shelters during prolonged aerial attacks. Protected by concrete vaults and pillars, these shelters should, in theory, resist bombs; nevertheless, Allied planes often released such quantities of bombs, some of which were highly penetrative, that these structures were unable to withstand the onslaught and collapsed. There are records of refuges being completely destroyed, i.e. in the Piazza Sett'Angeli, on 18 April 1943 (Figure 3.16).

The city council was able to create large public refuges that could shelter many civilians, one example being in the Piazza Pretoria, central Palermo, in front of the *Podestà* headquarters. The state *Unione Nazionale per la Protezione Antiaerea* had specified that every civilian should have at least half a square metre of space in each shelter; the shelters in Palermo, however, were often very crowded and the average space often smaller (c. 0.4 m²).¹⁶

¹⁵ For an overview of rules and plans for the construction of air-raid shelters in Palermo, see Albergoni 2007: 103-10; Bertorotta 2008: 30-4. On the destruction of the shelter at Piazza Sett'Angeli, see: Romeo and Rothier 2017: 23. On shelters in other Italian regions, see Rassu 2013; De Santis 2017: 187-200.

¹⁶ Bertorotta 2008: 30 (for the calculation of space per civilian in shelters).

¹⁴ Albergoni 2007: 67-72, 91-102; Bertorotta 2008: 23-27.

The Palermo city council and the Ministry of National Education sponsored and encouraged the construction of a significant number of shelters in schools, supervised by the *Ufficio Tecnico* of Palermo, for the safety of thousands of school and college students attending classes. These shelters were normally dug in school courtyards and gardens, but basements were also strengthened and adapted for use.¹⁷

These underground shelters meant the excavation and removal of large volumes of soil and if this occurred in urban areas attention had to be paid to the uncovering of, and care for any archaeological finds.

3.5.2 An overview of past scholarship on archaeological discoveries

Most of the archaeological discoveries made during the excavation of air-raid shelters are unpublished, although some records are available to us, i.e. the Istituto de' Cosmi and Piazza Sett'Angeli. Bovio Marconi wrote a short article ('Un rudere delle più antiche mura di Palermo' (1941-42)) that was published in the regional journal *Atti della Reale Accademia di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Palermo*. This article was probably submitted for publication a few months after the archaeological discoveries made at these sites. The author provides assessments of the archaeological data, describing the large 'megalithic' wall at the Istituto de' Cosmi, and the Roman structures and mosaics discovered in the Piazza Sett'Angeli. She also provides updated information on the topography of ancient *Panormum*. Di Stefano and Tamburello later made reference to the Piazza Sett'Angeli site but without adding to the available data.¹⁸ Overall, data on archaeological excavations carried out in Sicily within the emergency context of WWII are extremely rare. A case study has been recently studied regarding a short investigation conducted by Bernabò Brea in the so-called Cave of Polyphemus in Milazzo (Messina, 1943).¹⁹

In the late 1990s, the Superintendence of Palermo has carried out excavations at the Piazza, under the supervision of F. Spatafora, who published some reports in the early 2000s. New archaeological remains were discovered during the laying of a water pipeline in the small square. Spatafora also documented a Roman road that delimited the 12 m wall at the Via delle Scuole, linked to a large *domus*, and confirming that the area was mostly occupied by private houses in the early Imperial period (late 1st/early 2nd century AD). The *domus* was decorated with a mosaic showing a white *tesserae* background and a series of geometric

figures realised with black pieces (mostly octagons, squares, and small crosses within circles). Excavation was severely limited in terms of space; however, the site has been well protected within a glass structure, making the small rooms and mosaics visible to the public (Figure 3.17).²⁰

3.5.3 Archaeological monitoring at air-raid shelter construction sites (1941-45)

Thanks to archival documentation, we know that the Superintendence of Sicily, based in Palermo and directed by Bovio Marconi, was able to supervise excavations during construction of air-raid shelters. With the above-mentioned exception of Bovio Marconi's 1941 report, this episode has been mostly neglected by scholars, although we have a very short (one-page) report published by Bertorotta in 2008. She had evidently traced a set of brief records in the Palermo archives, but she provides no detailed information. More records, including black-and-white photographs, from archives in Rome and the Palermo Museum have provided an in-depth reconstruction of events.²¹

The earliest document traced so far is a long letter written by Bovio Marconi to the Head Engineer of Public Works in the Palermo city council on 29 October 1941. This was a time when the construction of air-raid shelters in the city was at its peak. Bovio Marconi had come to hear of the discovery of the remarkable archaeological ruins in the Piazza Sett'Angeli, a small square adjacent to the north side of the Cathedral. During construction of this shelter, workers had encountered, and destroyed, a substantial assemblage of artefacts, including rich mosaics, tanks, walls, and small rooms, which could certainly indicate that the area formed part of a large Roman private house. Bovio Marconi was understandably angry at the destruction at the site, contrary to the laws in force regarding the safeguarding of antiquities – in particular, the recent *Legge Bottai* of 1939 (**LAW.3**). The archaeologist goes on to stress the significance of those remains in terms of the better understanding of the topography of Roman *Panormum* (the area of the Paleopolis): an area reserved for private housing. Below these above-mentioned finds, Bovio Marconi saw earlier layers and structures associated with the Greek period. She went on to make clear that the Superintendence would have been able to document all this archaeological evidence without delaying the construction of the shelter, as well as being able to preserve and move the mosaics (**PAL.1.3**).

¹⁷ Bertorotta 2008: 28-30, 33; Romeo and Rothier 2017: 17-18.

¹⁸ Bovio Marconi 1941-42: 501-12; Tamburello 1971: 86-87, pl. XXXI, fig. 10; 1994: 211; Di Stefano 1998: 93; Tamburello 1998: 80.

¹⁹ Bernabò Brea 1947: 240; Crisà 2024a: 61-85.

²⁰ Spatafora 2003: 1181-82, pl. CLXXXIX-CXC (in addition, the author does not exclude that the archaeological evidence may be associated with a significant public building in the vicinity of the Roman *forum* of *Panormum*); Spatafora 2004: 241-42; Spatafora and Montali 2006: 134.

²¹ Bertorotta 2008: 35, 216 (archaeological discoveries at the Piazza Sett'Angeli and the Istituto de' Cosmi).

Table 7: Archaeological evidence from school and public air-raid shelter construction sites (Palermo, November 1941 to early 1942).¹

No.	School name	Location	Description	Archaeology	
				YES	NO
1	<i>Scuola di avviamento - Foro Umberto I</i>	Foro Umberto I - via Lincoln	Rocky soil and layers. Nothing important recorded.		●
2	<i>Scuola elementare Luigi Razza</i>	Via Archirafi	Rocky soil and layers. Nothing important recorded.		●
3	<i>Scuola elementare Ferrara</i>	Piazza Magione	Fill soil and rocky layers below.		●
4	<i>Istituto d'Arte</i>	Via Schiavuzzo	Fill soil and 16th-century pottery sherds.	●	
5	<i>Liceo Umberto I</i>	Piazza Croce dei Vespri (Cortile S. Anna)	Fill soil and bone finds.		●
6	<i>Scuola elementare Perez</i>	Via Perez	Stone cuttings with fill soil.		●
7	<i>Scuola Dux</i>	Via Alessio Narbone	Fill soil. Nothing important recorded.		●
8	<i>Scuola Magistrale Margherita</i>	Via Alloro 36	Compact stone layer and fill soil.		●
9	<i>Scuola elementare G. Daita</i>	Via Maqueda	Compact stone layer and fill soil.		●
10	<i>Scuola di Avviamento Piazza</i>	Via Maqueda	Cuts of sandstone. Nothing important recorded.		●
11	<i>Scuola elementare Magliocco</i>	Via Maqueda 92	Parts of the excavation from the fill soil and compact stone layer.		●
12	<i>Succursale Liceo Vittorio Emanuele</i>	Vicolo Castelnuovo	Shelter constructed inside the civilian building.		●
13	<i>Succursale of Liceo Meli</i>	Salita Artale (Vicolo S. Giuseppe)	Fill soil. Nothing important recorded.		●
14	<i>Scuola di Avviamento Gagini</i>	Via S. Basilio	Fill soil. Nothing important recorded.		●
15	<i>Istituto Magistrale De Cosmi</i> ²	Via Benfratelli	A 2 m 'megalithic' wall (Punic period); Roman pottery sherds and lamps (common and 'aretine' types), bronze fragments, few bronze coins.	●	
16	<i>Regio Liceo Meli</i>	Piazza Sett'Angeli	Rich Roman house with walls, mosaic and 'cocciopesto' floors, remains of a bath; late Hellenistic pottery, small Byzantine ring.	●	
17	<i>Regio Liceo Vittorio Emanuele</i>	Via Simone di Bologna	A series of nine small pits dug to access Prehistoric tombs; a major well (depth: 5 m; excavated 2 m layers) was full of late Hellenistic pottery sherds.	●	
18	<i>Biblioteca Nazionale (public shelter)</i>	Via Vittorio Emanuele	Undated ancient tombs with small, circular pits. ³	●	
19	<i>Piazza Bellini (public shelter)</i>	Piazza Bellini	Ancient walls (undated).	●	

¹ This table is based on archival records and photographs (in particular, see: PAL.1.6-7, 9, 12).

² Bovio Marconi 1941-42: 501-03 (list of finds 'officially' published by the author).

³ These discoveries are only documented by photographs.



Figure 3.18: *The Liceo Classico Vittorio Emanuele in downtown Palermo (source: author).*

This unauthorised excavation obviously caused irreparable damage to the archaeological remains and nothing could now be done to mitigate the loss. Being illegal, it would have been possible for Bovio Marconi to bring legal proceedings, but she decided not to. She did request, however, that further work to build the shelter's toilets and sewage pit could be done elsewhere and that the office for Public Works would alert her when construction began again (PAL.1.3).

There were 58 shelters in Palermo to protect 27,963 students; three students were accommodated for each square meter of shelter space ($9321 \text{ m}^2 \times 3 \text{ students} = 27,963 \text{ m}^2$). From other records in the City Council's archive, we also know that the shelters were tunnel-shaped (simple or multiple) and were made of solid concrete. The Palermo museum still has a list of these school shelters, dated November 1941, and is probably a memorandum used by Bovio Marconi to help her inspect the shelter construction sites in Palermo in late 1941. The fact that some of the shelters were only made of wooden structures and scaffolding implies that Bovio Marconi did not supervise these construction sites, as no deep excavations occurred there. A short, additional list records that nine shelters were built under the direction of the Public Works Office (PAL.1.4–5).²²

From our documentation, we know how many air-raid shelters were built at schools and other buildings Bovio

Marconi supervised in November 1941. She inspected 19 sites and made short notes on any archaeological discoveries. Combining all the data, we can compile a table summing up this supervision activity (Table 7) and showing that not all sites contained archaeological evidence; most of the excavations, however, did contain limited remains (e.g. scattered pottery sherds) or simply geological layers (PAL.1.6–7, 9).

Archaeological remains were discoveries at four major air-raid shelter construction sites, although Bovio Marconi reported only three in her three-page report (*Scoperte archeologiche nei lavori di scavo per rifugi antiaerei*) sent to the Ministry of National Education on 7 November 1941. Excluding the shelter at the Istituto d'Arte, in which she saw some 16th-century pottery sherds, the first remarkable discoveries happened at the Istituto Magistrale De' Cosmi. There, Giosuè Meli, the custodian, met Mr Curatolo, the school secretary, on 18 October. When Meli arrived at the school, he was informed that workers had found many ancient artefacts, mostly pottery sherds, and they were given to Prof. Nina Sardo, teacher at the Istituto. Having studied at the School of Archaeology (presumably in Palermo), she was clearly knowledgeable about antiquities and the strict laws regarding their protection. Prof. Sardo was supposed to report all such discoveries and send them to Bovio Marconi, who had been introduced to her at the Palermo library on 16 October, when she made no mention of any discoveries. Bovio Marconi was, understandably, very disappointed over this matter.

²² PAL.1.4: 'NB. Nel presente elenco sono cancellate le scuole dove è previsto il ricovero con semplice impalcatura di legname.'

She did manage, however, to obtain all artefacts and left Giosuè Meli, her assistant, to supervise the excavations there until the works finished (**PAL.1.9**).

The second major discovery occurred at the Piazza Sett'Angeli. We have already described the significance of the archaeological evidence there. According to Bovio Marconi, all the remains related to a large, private Roman house with a bath and a small apsidal room, also decorated with mosaics (black/white *tesserae*), 'cocciopesto' floors, and fitted with water pipes. The assistant, Giosuè Meli, also traced some late Hellenistic pottery sherds below a damaged mosaic that was decorated with small white *tesserae* and a black strip. He also saw some walls in these archaeological layers.

The extensive air-raid shelter at this site required the excavation of four main tunnels (5.80 m wide x 3.30 m deep) arranged as a quadrilateral shape; the central area of the Piazza Sett'Angeli therefore remained untouched. As mentioned previously, the excavation of the tunnels, which was unauthorised, destroyed substantial archaeological layers and structures, which Bovio Marconi could see in the vertical sections 2 m below the contemporary level. She was unable to suspend the building activity, which was proceeding very quickly; the shelter had to be completed as soon as possible. She did in the end authorise the workers to dig up an insignificant white *tesserae* mosaic and ordered the toilets to be installed in the south-western corner, which she considered at low-level archaeological risk (**PAL.1.9**).

Bovio Marconi also describes the major discoveries made at the Regio Liceo Vittorio Emanuele, one of the most well-known secondary schools still operating in Palermo (Figure 3.18), which is in front of the city's cathedral. The excavation process was fully monitored, probably by Meli himself, who documented a set of nine, small circular and rectangular pits. Bovio Marconi interpreted them as prehistoric tombs excavated in the rocky level (depth: 3 m), reached by the workers. On 4 November 1941, with construction closed for the national bank holiday celebrating the victory of Italy in WWI, Bovio Marconi went to the site and asked unspecified individuals (local workers or the Museum's custodians perhaps) to explore a major well (depth: 5 m), removing only a 2 m layer of soil, full of Late Hellenistic sherds. She also found other cuts and pits in the rocky level, some going down through hemispherical cavities (silos?). She also noted finds of sherds dated to the Arabic period and the 17th century AD were also fairly common finds at the other construction site excavations (**PAL.1.09**).

As we have seen, the construction of air-raid shelters in Palermo was extensive between late 1941 and

1942. By late November 1941, the city council was preparing 14 public refuges and it can therefore be inferred that archaeological surveillance must have been difficult over such a large area and at such scale. Nevertheless, Minister Costa did thank Bovio Marconi (26 January) for sending him her archaeological report on the excavations at air-raid shelter sites. Some of her discoveries, however, were only little understood (i.e. those at the Piazza Alberigo Gentile) and Costa requested more information on these (**PAL.1.10–11**).

In early 1942, Bovio Marconi carried out further surveillance at some of the construction sites, sending the Ministry a new report on 31 March 1942. We can infer that her strict orders to the workmen at the Istituto De' Cosmi were effective, as she was alerted to new discoveries there, made after 21 March. Her men had found a 2-m section of 'megalithic' wall, made of regular stone blocks and roughly dated to the Punic period; shelter construction was temporarily suspended. Bovio Marconi considered the discovery pivotal for the topography of *Panormum*, since the wall was close to the 'Arab Gate' (Bâb-as-Sûdân). At that point, she contacted Mr Sofia, *Podestà* of Palermo, asking about potential measures to protect those remains. They both agreed to modify the plan of the shelter, preserving the medieval wall and opening a small door inside the shelter to access the ruins. The Ministry replied (13 May), asking for further clarification (**PAL.1.12–13**).

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi contacted again the General Direction in Rome (10 September 1942), assuring that the *Podestà* had approved the project. Together, they reached an agreement to move the steps a few meters away from the wall and build a room to preserve the ruins. As we have seen, the room was also equipped with electric light and connected to the shelter tunnel through a small door, which however had to remain locked; only the Superintendence could open it. The City Council of Palermo agreed to cover the extra cost involved (several thousands of lira). Minister Bottai was very pleased at the outcome and wrote to Bovio Marconi on 13 October, requesting her to thank the *Podestà* of Palermo on his behalf for his kind collaboration (**PAL.1.14–16**).

The archival records, held by the Palermo City Council, reveal that the shelter at the Istituto De' Cosmi was no longer in use by February 1944, when the Superintendence of Public Works wrote to the main Office of Public Works. There was an urgent need to remove the debris caused by recent bombing, close up the shelter, and secure the garden area, as regular thefts were occurring inside the school. The project was approved on 5 April 1944; the Superintendence had also allocated funds to remove the debris and build a protective wall to close the garden. How effective this

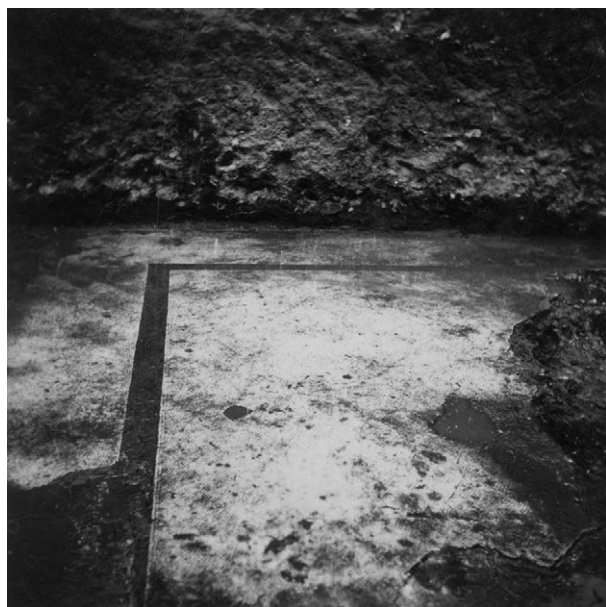


Figure 3.19: Mosaic discovered at the Piazza Sett'Angeli site (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 8244, PAL.26.44).

was is open to question, as thefts became more and more frequent in April, as we learn from a letter by the Head Engineer of Public Works (PAL.1.17–19).²³

3.5.4 An overview on photographic documentation

Luckily, we are able to benefit occasionally from visual documentation that augments the archival records. The archive of the Palermo Museum keeps a substantial set of black-and-white images showing archaeological discoveries made at air-raid shelters in Palermo, mostly from late 1941 to early 1942 (PAL.26.2–44).

Bovio Marconi's reports contain no information on discoveries at the Biblioteca Nazionale construction site that turned up in 1941. The City Council was building a public shelter inside the library and workers found some small ancient tombs within circular pits, which were fully excavated and emptied. We have a good set of pictures showing the construction site and the ancient graves, which, however, cannot be dated due to a lack of archaeological data (PAL.26.2, 12); it seems they were concentrated within the same small area inside the site.

Bovio Marconi also made finds at the construction site in the Piazza Bellini as the public shelter was being erected there. No archival records of the work there have surfaced so far, but we do have a series of black-and-white images showing a massive ancient wall. It can be inferred that the wall had two different construction

phases: one featuring large, regular and square stone blocks and the other made of smaller rectangular blocks (perhaps sandstone). A more recent (brick) wall was above the ancient one. The folders containing these photographs indicate that this shelter was constructed in 1940, one year before the others (PAL.26.22–26).

As noted above, one of the most important archaeological discoveries made was that of the 'megalithic' wall uncovered at the Istituto de' Cosmi. The photographic documentation we have of the site is limited, but extremely significant, as it includes the wall: its square stone blocks are perfectly visible in all pictures (PAL.26.14–17). In particular, one photograph shows modern disturbance at the site, noticeably a wooden bulkhead installed to prevent soil collapse. We can also see the foundation blocks that were cut and removed by the workers in 1941 (PAL.26.14).

Moreover, substantial areas of archaeological remains had been damaged or destroyed at the Piazza Sett'Angeli. The information provided by Bovio Marconi is sufficient to understand how important these structures and mosaics were for the study of Roman private housing at *Panormum*. Luckily, we also have a set of images that can augment Bovio Marconi's short report (PAL.26.27–44). The photographs show traces of the mosaics that remained partially *in situ* following the excavation (Figure 3.19); among them we can recognise the large floor made of black-and-white *tesserae* with a rectangular strip (PAL.26.26, 42). Moreover, three pictures show a large wall built of square and rectangular blocks, with its foundation coming out from the section (PAL.26.31, 40–41). We also know that some walls were covered with plaster, as two pictures testify (PAL.26.31–32). Other images show different sections of the construction area, in which we can easily identify ancient floors, layers of collapsed walls, modern interferences, and pits (PAL.26.30, 34–39).

3.5.5 Conclusion

The documentation we have on air-raid shelter construction sites, including records and images, plays a vital role in our understanding of how local, regional, and national authorities were operating in war-time Palermo, and how the necessity to protect civilians and safeguard antiquities led to disputes among the authorities.

The lists of shelters kept in the Palermo Museum (PAL.1.4–6) are key to the understanding of how Bovio Marconi selected those refuges to be inspected. Only constructions requiring bulkheads and tunnels were likely to reveal archaeological finds, and Bovio Marconi and her team would select these for expert supervision.

²³ Bovio Marconi 1941–42: 505–06.



Figure 3.20: *The Piazza della Vittoria and its archaeological remains (source: author).*

Combining records and images provides a good set of data for understanding this supervisory activity in Palermo.

Considering all the available documentary sets traced so far, it can be inferred that Bovio Marconi never wrote full and detailed reports of her inspections; she seems to have relied upon short notes that she would subsequently expand into official letters sent to the Ministry in Rome and a synthetic report published later. It is possible that Bovio Marconi had insufficient time and resources to prepare detailed reports because of the problematic context in which constructions were carried out. It might also be argued that she only transcribed the notes or (more plausibly) oral accounts provided by her collaborators, which might have been short of detail. Additionally, because of the quick inspections and surveillance, she may have been obliged to opt for photography to document the archaeological discoveries.

And yet we do have the publication of an extraordinary archaeological report by Bovio Marconi. She was able to prepare this article in a relatively short time, working under war-time pressure; she was also extremely busy organising the moving of finds from Palermo to San Martino. It can be inferred that the discoveries made at the Istituto de' Cosmi and Piazza Sett'Angeli were considered so important by Bovio Marconi that she managed to quickly collect all the data and write a scientific report to disclose her excavation results, even

though the journal had a limited (regional) circulation and is still hard to find in libraries.²⁴

It is impossible to estimate the extent of archaeological losses incurred during the construction of Sicily's air-raid shelters; and clearly many archaeological discoveries remained undocumented by local workers and others who did not contact the Superintendence. Most of these 'lost' discoveries (prehistoric, Punic, Roman, Arabic, medieval, modern), probably occurred within Palermo's city centre, at public and private construction sites (we can only speculate on the number of undocumented 'excavations' in private gardens and other plots). What had to come first, of course, was the provision of air-raid shelters and the interests of the archaeologists were secondary.

The case study of the Istituto de' Cosmi clearly illustrates that it was possible to preserve antiquities in war time, and that compromises could be reached between city councils and archaeologists. As we have seen, Bovio Marconi and *Podestà* Sofia (**PAL.1.20**) came to very acceptable terms over the 'megalithic' wall and completion of the bunker construction.

The documentation we have provides the means of understanding how ancient ruins and structures could be secured, preserved, and even potentially opened to public in the early 1940s, despite the ongoing state of emergency (**PAL.1.12**). We have seen how

²⁴ Bovio Marconi 1941-42: 501-12.



Figure 3.21: Satellite view of the Piazza della Vittoria (source: Google Earth).

the ‘megalithic’ wall was protected by a special room with restricted access from the shelter, Bovio Marconi keeping the key at her museum. The discoveries at the Istituto de’ Cosmi demonstrate that synergy with local authorities could have positive effects on archaeological safeguarding and help preserve antiquities from destruction during wartime, even extending as far as an effective attempt to musealise an archaeological structure *in situ*.

3.6 Palermo: discoveries at the Piazza della Vittoria (1939-43)

3.6.1 The urban archaeological site

The Central State Archive of Rome and the Archaeological Museum in Palermo keep essential records on those construction activities in Palermo’s historic downtown area that put substantial archaeological remains at serious risk during WWII (PAL.2.1-19). The extant documentation is relevant to both civilian and military interventions at the Piazza della Vittoria (Figure 3.20), a huge square in the Villa Bonanno gardens, well known for its Roman houses discovered in the 19th century. These records are significant, as they reveal much information on evident (sometimes resolvable) instances of friction between the Superintendence, city council, and military authorities in Palermo during the war, dealing with management of archaeological sites and causal discoveries of historical artefacts.

The Piazza della Vittoria, one of the grandest in Palermo, is rich in archaeological remains, with a magnificent position that embraces a vast area along the Via Vittorio Emanuele – the oldest street (*‘il Cassaro’*) – a short distance from the gate of Porta Nuova (Figure 3.21). The square plaza represents a symbolic connection between the Cathedral and the Palazzo dei Normanni, the headquarters of the authorities of the Sicilian Region.

The early discovery of the archaeological remains in the Piazza della Vittoria occurred after Italian Unification. Francesco Saverio Cavallari (1809-96), who already knew the archaeological potential of the area, carried out excavations at the Villa Bonanno in 1868, documenting a series of Roman structures and mosaics. The discovery generated a sensation in Palermo and stimulated a debate regarding which authority should preserve and safeguard the site. A few years later, in 1874, the architect Giovanni Battista Basile (1825-91) published a report (*‘Sull’antico edificio della Piazza della Vittoria in Palermo’*), in which he also included a very faithful drawing of the great *‘Orfeo Mosaic’*, transferred to Palermo’s National Museum in 1875 (Figure 3.22).²⁵

²⁵ Daita 1868: 1-18; Basile 1874: 1-9.

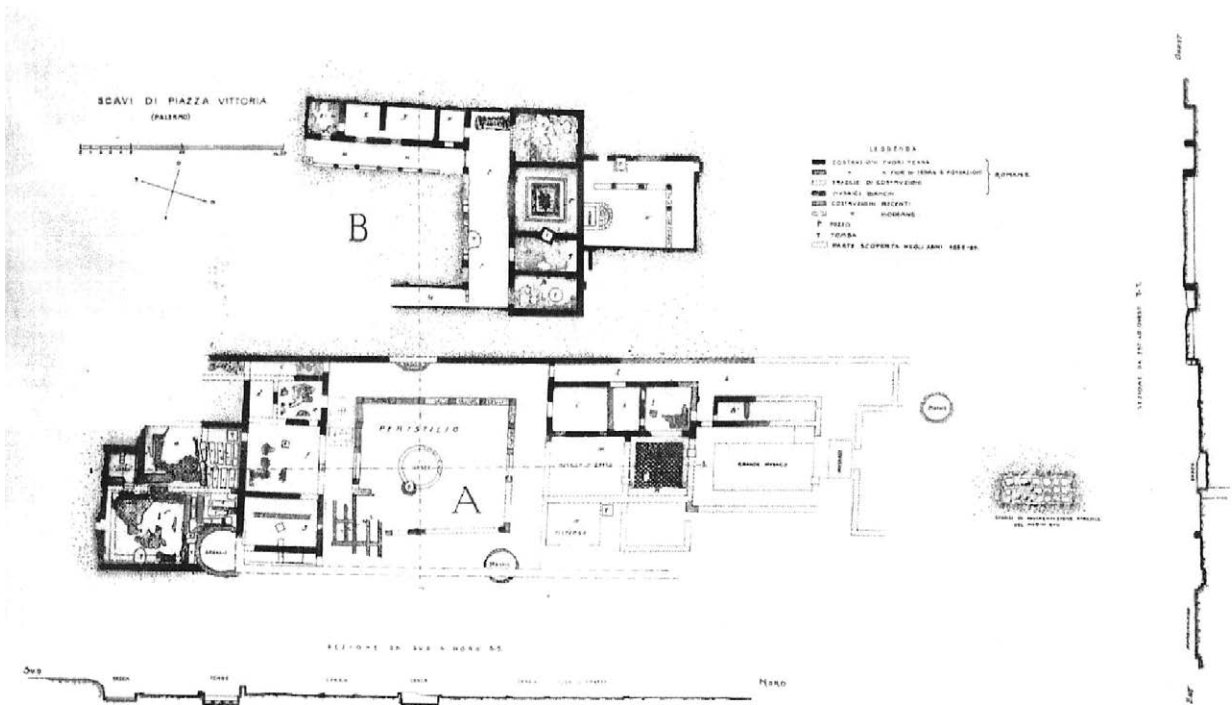


Figure 3.23: Map of the Piazza della Vittoria excavated by Gabrici (Gabrici 1921, pl. 1).



Figure 3.22: Drawing of the mosaics from the Piazza della Vittoria (Basile 1874: 3).

Antonino Salinas, the director of the museum, performed some excavations in 1904, discovering new structures and a modern underground room used to dry out dead bodies. The square was refurbished and re-arranged by the architect Giuseppe Damiani Almeyda, and named ‘Villa Bonanno’ in 1905. Further investigations occurred just before WWI, particularly in 1915, when the new Superintendence explored the area. Ettore Gabrici, the new museum director, wrote a well-known archaeological report in 1915 (‘Ruderi romani scoperti alla Piazza della Vittoria in Palermo’), in which he provided a map of the Roman houses and remains discovered to date. We also have information on the substantial archaeological finds, including mosaics,

frescos, coins, inscriptions, fragmentary statues, and lamps.²⁶

After the WWII, the Roman ruins at Villa Bonanno underwent a series of renovations and excavations, of which the most significant occurred in the late 1990s and early 2000s (by F. Spatafora). Further investigations at the Palazzo Sclafani and Piazza Sett’Angeli offered new data on Roman private housing within *Panormum* and clarified the archaeological phases of the main *domus* in the Piazza della Vittoria.²⁷

After the publication of Gabrici’s article in 1921 (Figure 3.23), in which he included a detailed plan of the ruins, the archaeological site was fully documented. We know of two main Roman *domus*. The larger and more recent one (House A), is organised around a square peristyle, which includes a circular fountain/tank for rainwater. The main access was in the north sector. The complex has been fully explored since the late 19th century. The house was decorated with grand mosaics and received various modifications before becoming a small necropolis after the 4th century AD. Approximately dated to the 2nd/1st century BC, House B is much smaller and has not been fully excavated. We know that it was

²⁶ Salinas 1904: 458; Gabrici 1921: 182-204. For a short overview of the history of excavations at the Piazza della Vittoria, see also Tamburello 1971: 81-6; 1994: 210-11.

²⁷ Tamburello 1967: 255; Camerata Scovazzo 1975: 231-73; 1992; Di Stefano 1997: 7-19; Di Stefano *et al.* 1997: 484-85; Spatafora 2003: 1183-4; Spatafora and Montali 2006: 133-51.

decorated with mosaics, e.g. one showing Alexander hunting, clearly inspired by Hellenistic models. The site has a peristyle, but fewer rooms than House A.²⁸

As already said, the discovery of the Roman houses in the Piazza della Vittoria after Italian Unification caused a sensation, especially with their well-preserved mosaics that decorated wide areas of flooring in House A. One of the most important of these is the 'Mosaic of the Seasons', dated to the 3rd century AD, which shows the seasons personified, and the cycle of Zeus' loves, Bellerophon and Pegasus, evidently linked to orphic rituals and practices. The large 'Orpheus Mosaic', of the late 3rd century AD, is a majestic representation of the mythological character among animals. These well-known artefacts are now preserved in the Museum of Palermo.²⁹

In terms of chronology, House A's main monumental phase can be dated to the 3rd century AD. In addition, recent excavations have revealed at least three key periods for House B, one of the main Roman *domus* of the Piazza Vittoria: 1) house with peristyle and various rooms in the northern and eastern parts ('The Hunting Mosaic', 2nd/1st century BC); 2) closed peristyle (walls between columns) and some refurbishments (late 1st century BC/1st century AD); 3) a modified northern section and a new floor added (2nd/3rd century AD).³⁰

3.6.2 Negligent custodians: site management and intrusive excavations to build a shelter (1939-41)

Following the discovery of the Roman remains in the Piazza della Vittoria in the 1860s, the City Council (*Municipio*) of Palermo was entrusted with the care of this archaeological site, the old garden of the Villa Bonanno being in a public area. Thus, the council authorities took charge not only of cleaning and maintaining the garden, but also managing the archaeological site. As said, this public park had always had a very prominent position within Palermo, being close to the cathedral and adjacent to the Palazzo dei Normanni and Palazzo Sclafani. The City Council was therefore obliged to maintain the garden, keeping it clean and tidy. This general principle should also have applied to the archaeological remains within the garden, whose maintenance and cleanliness were often neglected between the late 19th and early 20th century.

²⁸ Gabrici 1921: 182-204; Camerata Scovazzo 1992.

²⁹ Basile 1874: 1-9; Di Stefano 1997: 7-19; Moscati and Di Stefano 2006: 112-13, 116 (picture of the large 'Orpheus Mosaic'). Before the recent renovation process at the museum, which started in the late 2000s and is still on-going, the floors were exhibited in the old Mosaic Room. For a brief overview of geometric mosaics at the Piazza della Vittoria, see also Spatafora 2004: 237-41.

³⁰ Gabrici 1921: 203-04; Camerata Scovazzo 1975: 273; Von Boeselager 1983: 48-52; Camerata Scovazzo 1992: 16-18; Di Stefano 1997: 12-14; Di Stefano *et al.* 1997: 484-85; Spatafora 2003: 1183-84; Spatafora and Montale 2006: 149-50.

Considering the available records traced so far, we know that Jole Bovio Marconi had repeatedly complained of the low standards of maintenance at the Roman houses of the Villa Bonanno. The documentation presented here includes a letter, sent jointly to the Ministry of National Education and Francesco Sofia, *Podestà* (Fascist city major) of Palermo, on 3 October 1939, in which Bovio Marconi made a general complaint regarding the Piazza della Vittoria. The custodians employed by the City Council of Palermo, directed by the *Podestà*, were neglecting to properly maintain the archaeological remains (**PAL.2.4**).

It is clear that the situation did not improve over the following months, and Bovio Marconi sent a further letter to the *Podestà* on 31 July 1940. She reasserted that the Villa Bonanno, being an archaeological site, had to be safeguarded according to the recent Law 1089 of 1 June 1939 (the so-called *Legge Bottai*) (**LAW.3**) on cultural heritage. She also reported that the custodians, who were also working as gardeners, were using some rooms on the archaeological site to store their personal belongings, including bicycles, gardening tools, and various clothes (often not fit to be worn in a public place). Some custodians had even performed illegal excavations when making preparations for a rudimentary air-raid shelter in the Villa Bonanno (**PAL.2.5**).

A very detailed, seven-page report on this matter ('Relazione dell'Ispezzore Onorario 30 Aprile 1941') was written by Giovanni Maurigi, local Honorary Inspector in Palermo. Maurigi had inspected the Piazza della Vittoria on 21 April 1941 and reported that the custodians had just performed an illegal excavation, finding an old underground structure which they partially demolished, planning to adapt the *hypogeum* as a shelter. However, the structure was extremely unsafe and the custodians needed a ladder to get access to the refuge; it was only an old structure that would easily collapse if bombed. Shelters had to be constructed to meet specific static and building regulations. Additionally, Ciro Ciaccio, head of the custodians, assured Maurigi that a previous intrusive excavation in July 1940, close to the Roman mosaics, had been stopped (**PAL.2.6**). The above-mentioned report does not give the precise location of this improvised and rudimentary shelter at the Piazza della Vittoria, but we can speculate on it from the scant information provided. Maurigi describes the excavation:

'[...] riferendosi in special modo ad uno scavo a scopo di rifugio antiaereo compiuto dai giardinieri senza alcuna autorizzazione della Soprintendenza, lavoro che fu fatto scoprendo un ipogeo già a suo tempo esplorato e poi ricoperto.' (**PAL.2.6**)



Figure 3.25: Satellite view of the Piazza della Vittoria and the Palazzo Sclafani (source: Google Earth).



Figure 3.24: Remains of the underground chamber in the Piazza della Vittoria, renovated in 2016 (source: author).

It can be inferred, therefore, that the gardeners had found a previously known *hypogeum*. It is possible that the structure was the modern underground chamber that had already been explored by Salinas in 1904, within the renovation project of the Piazza della Vittoria by the architect Almejda. The room came to light again in 2015, when a large palm tree fell down, disturbing the soil and exposing the structure (Figure 3.24). As mentioned on the information poster provided by the Superintendence of Palermo in 2016, Salinas might have covered the room with a concrete vault, and it was this that the gardeners of the Villa Bonanno considered suitable for converting into an

air-raid shelter 37 years later in 1941. The archaeologist described the structure in his report, published in *Notizie degli Scavi* (1904):

‘D’accordo, quindi con la Deputazione, si sono eseguiti, a cura e spese della Direzione degli scavi, numerosi saggi, che hanno messo alla luce avanzi notevoli di età diversissime: musaici, grosse mura di cinta, tombe incavate nella pietra, fabbriche moderne, ma sempre anteriori al secolo XVIII, fosse per grano, pozzi, ed una camera sotterranea, destinata, a quanto credo, all’essicazione dei cadaveri’ (Salinas 1904: 458).

Maurigi also felt it appropriate to report other misdemeanours he noticed in the management the archaeological site. One of the men, Mr Ciaccio, had hung up a line on which to dry his clothes; other gardeners were also using a room within the Roman house to store their tools. Furthermore, Maurigi found a rubbish dump inside the archaeological site and ordered Ciaccio to remove it by the end of the day; other rubbish included a broken bicycle, an old tank, and some flowerpots scattered around. More alarming was that the custodians had prepared a private nursery inside the archaeological ruins, which might well have caused damage to the ancient structures. By 28 April there were improvements – the old bicycle and tank had been removed (PAL.2.6).

Following Maurigi’s inspection, Bovio Marconi again contacted the General Direction in Rome (30 April) to

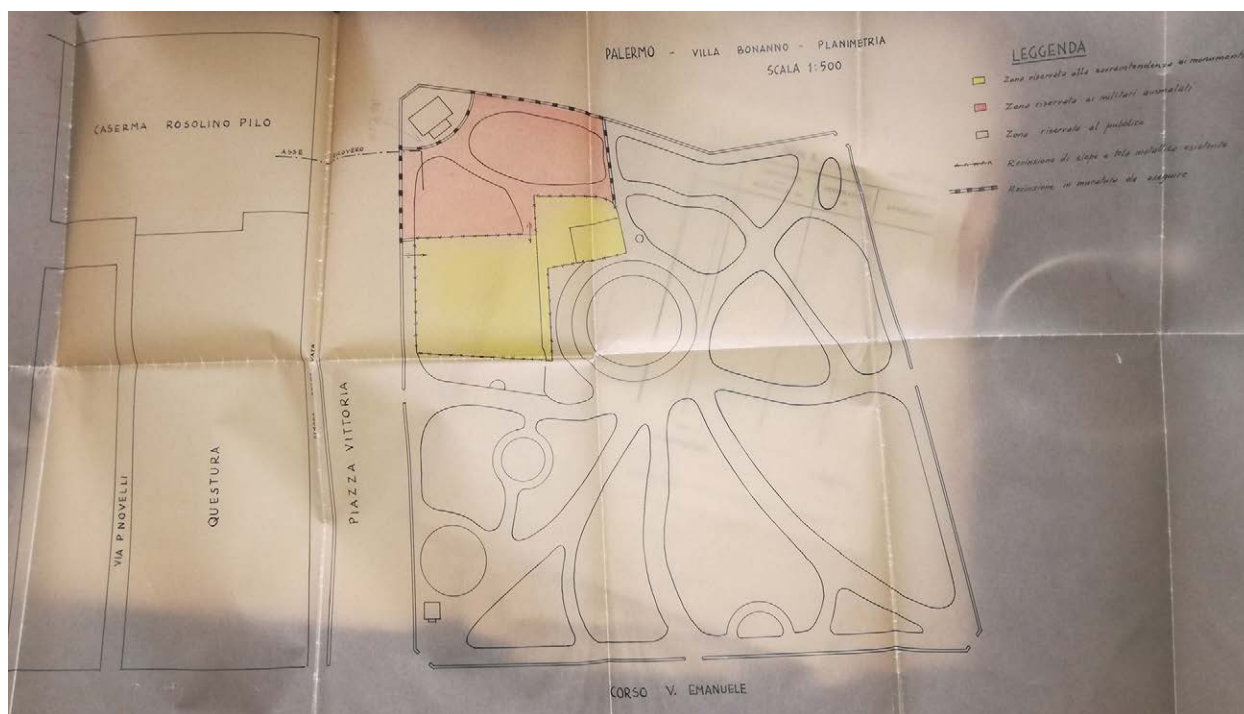


Figure 3.26: Plan of the military construction site in the Piazza della Vittoria (courtesy of the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, U.A. 680, PAL.26.1).

report what had happened at the Piazza della Vittoria. The *Podestà* never replied and the General Direction wrote to the *Podestà* on 14 May, eliciting his reply on 11 June and assuring that no further excavations or damaging activities would be carried out at the site. Ugo Costa, Minister of National Education, informed Bovio Marconi of this on 26 June (PAL.2.7–10).

3.6.3 Military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria: an underpass for the hospital (1942)

During WWII, military authorities strove to fulfil the essential demands of their troops. When they acted in large urban environments, like Palermo, it was not difficult to clash with safeguarding authorities, charged with the protection of antiquities and archaeological remains. A significant set of records proves how the relationship between military and civilian bodies could be problematic in such situations and contexts (PAL.2.11–29).

We know that Bovio Marconi urgently contacted the head of the military corps of engineers for the territorial defence of Palermo and that of the military corps of engineers of the 6th Army on 11 November 1942. She learnt that the local command based in Palermo had begun new work to excavate and build a tunnel to connect the Palazzo Sclafani with the Villa Bonanno (Figure 3.25). The Italian military authorities had arranged for a provisional hospital for soldiers to be installed there. Bovio Marconi was of the opinion

that the structure was unnecessary, and, of course, the Piazza della Vittoria was an archaeological area, whose protection was regulated by specific restrictions. The following day, Bovio Marconi wrote to the *Podestà* of Palermo, reporting the worrisome issue. It is evident that the military authorities did not seek authorisation for the project, either from Superintendence or the City Council. Bovio Marconi, therefore, asked the *Podestà* for his full support, as the construction seemed to be without merit and, more importantly, would ruin archaeological remains in the Piazza della Vittoria (PAL.2.11–12).³¹

Bovio Marconi's request was clearly very effective, since General Corrado De Franchis, general and commander of the military of corps of engineers for territorial defence in Palermo, quickly replied on 16 November 1942. He assured the concerned parties that construction had been halted, awaiting further clarification. As Bovio Marconi reports, we know that the *Podestà* met the commander on 12 November, establishing that such a project required a proposal from the army that should then be submitted to the *Podestà*, the Superintendence for Monuments, and Archaeological Superintendence (PAL.26.1). It seems that Bovio Marconi was not invited to this meeting, hearing about it 'unofficially' ('*officiosamente*') (PAL.2.13–14). Subsequently, she wrote to Mario Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments

³¹ PAL.2.12: '[...] senza curarsi di chiedere il regolare permesso allo Ufficio Tecnico Municipale e senza [...] avisare per il preventivo consenso le rispettive e competenti Soprintendenze.'



Figure 3.27: The central police station in the Piazza della Vittoria (source: author).

(28 November), specifying all the areas of potential archaeological interest in Palermo (the Piazza della Vittoria itself, the Palazzo Reale, the buildings along the Via Vittorio Emanuele, and the Piazza Sett'Angeli). Her letter acted as an *aide-mémoire* for Guiotto, who could potentially deal with further safeguarding issues in that area of downtown Palermo (PAL.2.15–16).

A few days later, Bovio Marconi met a special commission that included a senior colonel and two majors of the corps of engineers on 12 December, and between them they reached an agreement on the construction. The tunnel would now connect the Palazzo Sclafani, beginning from a small service door in the palace, to an area of the military hospital in the Villa Bonanno, and had to be exactly 4 m clear of any archaeological remains. Furthermore, the agreement was to be confirmed by a written project (and a plan), which Bovio Marconi was still waiting for. As it transpired, this understanding was not honoured, and Bovio Marconi received a telephone call on 16 December, alerting her that construction had started again. She immediately dispatched Giosuè Meli, her trusted custodian from the Palermo Museum, to supervise the excavation and eventually document any potential archaeological discoveries in the area (PAL.2.17–19).

Following this underhand behaviour by the military authorities, Bovio Marconi sent the commander of the military corps of engineers an angry letter (18 December) stating that the army had not respected

their agreement, having started digging without submitting a plan for her approval. In addition, she had been caused personal embarrassment as she had been unable to alert the Ministry of National Education in Rome (PAL.2.20).

At this point, General Ezio Rosi, commander of the 6th Army in Sicily, intervened, writing an impassioned letter to Bovio Marconi on 26 December 1942. Rosi, who of course sided with the corps of engineers, explained the importance of the tunnel at Piazza della Vittoria, attaching a plan of the project (Figure 3.26). His sick and wounded soldiers now in the Rosolino Pilo military hospital at the Palazzo Sclafani (operating since 1932), had a right to recreation and fresh air within the gardens of the Villa Bonanno. Thus, he had previously requisitioned a small area of the park, with the consent of the *Podestà*, and sought to connect it with the palace via an underground tunnel. This way the civilian population would not see wounded soldiers in the centre, perhaps affecting morale in the city. Taking into account the humanitarian and patriotic scope of the construction, General Rosi expected Bovio Marconi's immediate approval (PAL.2.21).³²

In early January 1943, Bovio Marconi contacted the Ministry of National Education. She explained that the City Council of Palermo had already authorised the command of the 6th Army to take a small area of

³² PAL.2.21: '[...] dato lo scopo altamente umanitario e patriottico della presente richiesta.'

the Villa Bonanno for wounded from the Rosolino Pilo military hospital. The military authorities were also planning to fence off the area. Bearing in mind both the garden's archaeological potential and the humanitarian and patriotic nature of the project, Bovio Marconi approved the work, on the condition that the tunnel was diverted a few meters to the east, to avoid any potential disturbance of the archaeological remains. Following her approval, construction recommenced. Bovio Marconi sent her authorisation to the 6th Army command on 11 January 1943 and General Rosi, clearly delighted, personally thanked her (19 January), seeking her full collaboration during the construction work at the Piazza della Vittoria (PAL.2.22–25).³³

Once again, however, it seems that the military authorities did not fully keep their side of the agreement; Bovio Marconi reported substantial damage to a Roman white *tesserae* mosaic conducting the tunnel's completion, complaining to the corps of engineers on 27 February 1943 (PAL.2.26).

3.6.4 A new air-raid shelter for the Police Headquarters (Questura) (1943)

The vexatious episode of the Rosolino Pilo military hospital at the Palazzo Sclafani gave Bovio Marconi serious grounds for concern over other building activities in the Piazza della Vittoria. When the bombing of Palermo became ever more frequent, the Police Headquarters began unauthorised work to build their own air-raid shelter in February 1943.

This activity was also reported in Bovio Marconi's letter of 27 February. She was convinced that the engineer corps was digging of a big new trench ('un altro trincerone') in the area between the Police Headquarters (Figure 3.27) and the Villa Bonanno. To her these were unauthorised operations on behalf of the military and were a surprise to her (PAL.2.26).

To her chagrin, a little later, Bovio Marconi realised that she had made a mistake and wrote a short letter to the command on 2 March, apologising. The military were not at fault, and she immediately contacted Police Headquarters (*Questura*) (3 March), complaining that the construction of the shelter, entrusted to the *Patti* building company, had not been authorised via a proper request; this was a very serious matter, bearing in mind that the Piazza della Vittoria was an archaeological site protected by law (that of 1 June 1939) (LAW.3) and that the excavations had already destroyed a silo of the Roman period. Bovio Marconi asked the police commissioner to provide her with a proposal and plan.

This was absolutely necessary to avoid any further destruction of archaeological remains (PAL.2.27–28).

We know that the Royal Police Headquarters of Palermo sent Bovio Marconi and the President of the Provincial Administration of Palermo a response on 10 March 1943, quoting her previous letter, but we lack, to date, any plan of the shelter. It is possible that the shelter construction was completed, considering that bombing became more intensive over that period (PAL.2.29).

3.6.5 Conclusion

This essential set of records from the archives undoubtedly help us understand how difficult were the relationships between the safeguarding and military authorities. They also shed new light on the management of the Villa Bonanno and urban construction sites in Palermo during WWII.

The neglect of the archaeological remains of the Piazza della Vittoria is an ongoing matter in downtown Palermo. This site, which is important for understanding the topography and Roman housing of ancient *Panormum*, has often been disregarded by local authorities, particularly Palermo's city council. For instance, the Roman *domus* in the Piazza della Vittoria, including a small *antiquarium* inside the Villa Bonanno, is rarely open to the public to this day.

According to the available documentation, the custodians and gardeners working at the Villa Bonanno often worked without keeping the archaeological remains tidy and clean. Bovio Marconi reported the sorry state of the archaeological site ('condizioni di abbandono') in October 1939 (PAL.2.4), eventually leading the authorities to undertake inspections there between 1940 and 1941. As we have seen, the workers were casual in terms of their behaviour, frequently using some of the rooms in the Roman *domus* to store their tools or accumulate rubbish. What becomes evident, however, is that there was a lack of effective supervision at the site, which was managed by Palermo's city council. The authority, represented by the Fascist *Podestà*, well knew of the archaeological remains at the Villa Bonanno, but did not inspect the garden to control the activities of the custodians.

Following the inspections, which also documented an unauthorised excavation at the site, the *Podestà* seemed to ignore Bovio Marconi's reports. The involvement of the *Podestà* is therefore questionable, as he failed to resolve the matter. Bovio Marconi finally had to ask the Ministry of National Education to solicit him in mid May 1941; clearly the synergy between the local authorities dealing with whole question of archaeological safeguarding was deficient (PAL.2.8).

³³ PAL.2.24: Rosi said: 'Vi ringrazio vivamente per la sollecitudine con la quale avete aderito alla recinzione con muro.'



Figure 3.28: View of Porta Felice (source: author).

Furthermore, it can be argued that the custodians were probably unaware of all the rules regarding the protection of antiquities at the Piazza della Vittoria: they also performed a destructive, illegal excavation at the site. It seems they received no training either from the City Council of Palermo, or the Superintendence of Archaeology. Additionally, the custodians were also completely ignorant of the basic principles of constructing an air-raid shelter, which, of course, had to be safe, solid, and certified by city council authorities (*Ufficio Tecnico*). We should not, therefore, put all the blame on the workers, who might well have been risking their own safety trying to adapt the *hypogeum* (PAL.2.6).

The war context in Palermo was extremely complex. As a major Sicilian city with a key port, it was a crucial enemy objective and thus the involvement of the military authorities was very strong. The military corps of engineers acted on behalf of the 6th Army to defend Sicily against potential enemy attack. Their actions were therefore driven by needs that often clashed with those safeguarding local antiquities and monuments; this explains how they acted at the Piazza della Vittoria, excavating a tunnel between the Palazzo Sclafani and the garden.

However, their methods were clearly spurious. First, the corps began excavations without the approval of the Superintendence. Only Bovio Marconi reported on this and intervened to stop construction. Then, once an agreement had been reached, the army affirmed

they would provide a valid project and construction plan so as to avoid any damage of the Roman remains, but they reneged. Bovio Marconi made many requests before Commander Ezio Rosi promised to prevent any excavations close to the Roman houses, although it proved meaningless and digging began anyway without alerting Bovio Marconi (PAL.2.21).

The custodian Giosuè Meli (PAL.2.18–19) played a major role clearly, being sent to supervise the tunnel's excavation. Bovio Marconi trusted him as a very skilful worker who would have been able to evaluate any archaeological discovery. Furthermore, it is very likely that he had already supervised work at previous construction sites, acquiring the expertise to understand the work at the Piazza della Vittoria. The use of specialised, skilful workforces by museum directors has also been documented in Sicily after and before Italy's unification. We know that Salinas employed expert custodians to purchase artefacts on his behalf and supervise archaeological excavations at Tindari (Messina) in 1896.³⁴

It is important to stress various gaps in the archaeological data within our documentation on this construction work. In particular, the local inspector's report fails to give the precise location of the *hypogeum* that was dug and damaged by the gardeners (PAL.2.5), although we can speculate. It is also impossible to understand

³⁴ Crisà 2018: 78–79 (Pietro Gentile working at Tindari's excavations), 86–87 (Francesco Monasterio purchasing finds at Tindari).



Figure 3.29: The ruins of Porta Felice (right) on 30 June 1943 (courtesy of Vigili del Fuoco di Palermo).

exactly what the excavation revealed in 1943. Bovio Marconi gave no data in her official documentation, which includes mostly letters and dispatches. However, we can infer that the custodian Ciro Ciaccio wrote down some notes – and perhaps some sketches or drawings of the Roman walls – while supervising the construction site; this documentation might have been lost. Alas, it is still impossible to trace any remains of this troublesome tunnel, which could potentially be *in situ* in the Piazza della Vittoria. The archaeological report by Spatafora and Montali seems to confirm that recent excavations, performed in the 1990s and early 2000s, have not identified the military structure between the Palazzo Sclafani and Villa Bonanno.³⁵

3.7 Palermo: military occupation of monuments (1943)

Periodically, certain monuments under the jurisdiction of the local Superintendence were occupied by military authorities for strategic reasons during the emergency context of war. Historic buildings or monuments were often in suitable locations for the placement of anti-aircraft positions, telegraph lines, troop encampments, or for parking vehicles. It goes without saying, therefore, that conflicts between the cultural heritage safeguarding and military authorities were more likely than not; both sides had responsibilities in terms of protecting or ‘repurposing’ those monuments.

Military occupation of monuments often happened in central Palermo, Porta Felice being a case in point, a high, monumental gate in northern Palermo (Figure 3.28). It was built between 1582 and 1637 and still preserves two large inscriptions praising King Philip IV of Spain (1621-65). The gate marks the end of the long Corso Vittorio Emanuele (‘il Cassaro’), allowing

citizens to enter the city from the port, and reflecting its wealth and importance over the centuries by means of the influx of goods, merchants, soldiers, and travellers coming from all over the Mediterranean to visit Palermo.

Researchers have previously focused on the seizure of the Porta Felice by German and Italian troops. By 1943 the gate was fully militarised: the Germans having installed an anti-aircraft artillery position on top of the gate, given its strategic position, high and very close to the port. The site soon became, therefore, a major Allied aircraft objective; it was bombed and partially destroyed on 9 May 1943 (Figure 3.29). The safeguarding authorities took several years to renovate and reconstruct the gate, which is now, thankfully, in perfect condition.³⁶

New archival records shed light on the military occupation of two other historic buildings in Monreale and Palermo, especially from early 1943 until the execution of Operation Husky (PAL.3.1–10).



Figure 3.30: Postcard of the Piazza Guglielmo II (early 1900s) (private collection).

Mario Guiotto, Superintendent of Monuments, alerted the Prefect of Palermo and the Ministry of National Education on 23 January 1943, reporting that military authorities wanted to requisition a local school in the Piazza Guglielmo II (Figure 3.30), the main square in the heart of Monreale. Such a substantial movement of troops and vehicles would not escape the attention of the enemy and thus the school would very likely become a target for Allied aircraft. What worried Guiotto was the proximity of the school to two wonderful medieval monuments – the Duomo and the Cloister of S. Maria la Nuova. The Ministry duly intervened, contacting the Ministry of War on 17 February, asking the local

³⁵ Spatafora and Montali 2006: 133-51.

³⁶ Bertorotta 2008: 156-57.

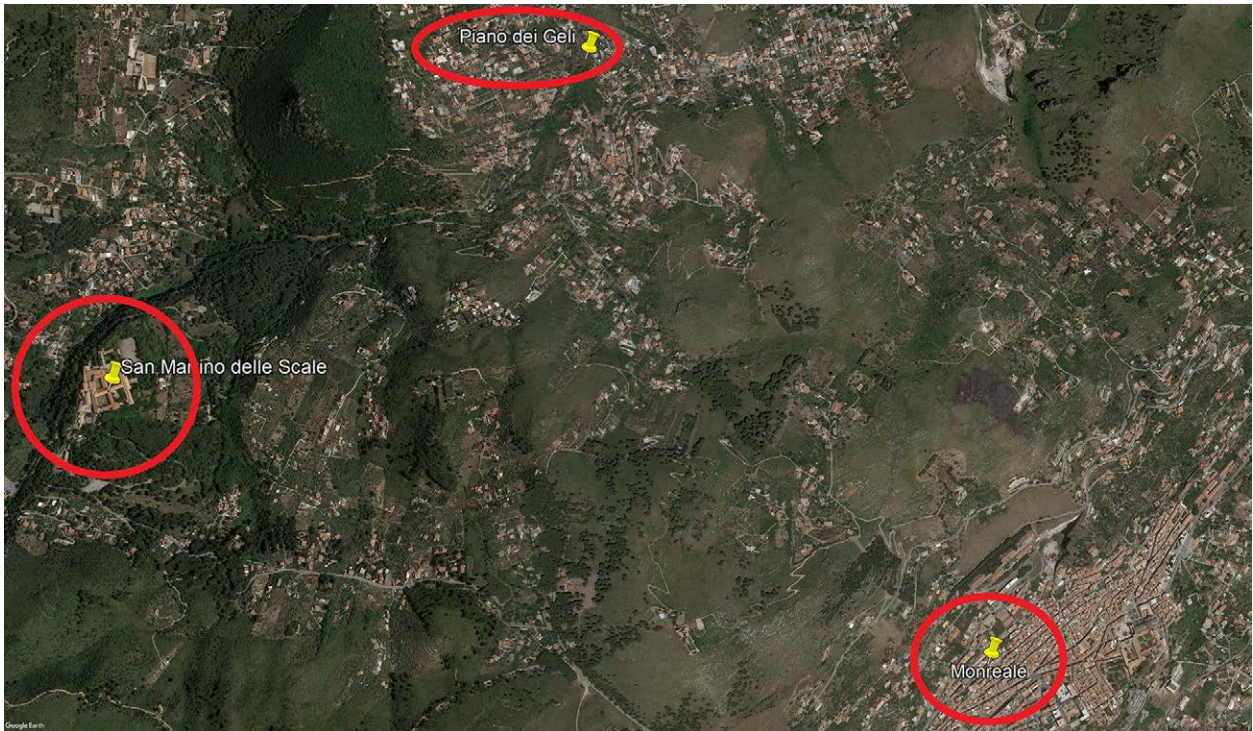


Figure 3.32: Satellite view of San Martino delle Scale, Piano dei Geli, and Monreale (source: Google Earth).

military command in Sicily to withdraw its intention to occupy the school in central Monreale (PAL.3.3–4). The ministry replied on 26 February; they would contact the command, also copying in the Ministry of National Education. Occupying the school would more than likely present a military objective for enemy aircraft, putting the Duomo and Cloister at serious risk of damage, possibly even destruction (PAL.3.5–6).

The answer from the Ministry of War, sent on 19 April, was negative. The army – it seems – made assurances that the school was only to be used as a storehouse for medical supplies, as part of a strategy to have a military medical asset outside Palermo. The command did not consider that their occupation posed any danger to the neighbouring monuments. The Ministry of National Education acquiesced and contacted Guiotto (7 May), asking him to accept the decision and place some aircraft warning signage around the school (PAL.3.7–8).³⁷

³⁷ PAL.3.7: 'Dato l'uso che si farà dei locali suddetti è da ritenersi – giusta quanto rappresenta il comando genio della difesa territoriale di Palermo – che essi non possano costituire un obiettivo bellico e, quindi, bersaglio per offese nemiche.'



Figure 3.31: Postcard of the Castel of La Zisa, Palermo (early 1900s) (private collection).

A similar situation occurred in Palermo on 29 June 1943, when Colonel Faldella, head of the armed forces in Sicily, contacted the Ministry of National Education. It seems that a local German anti-aircraft unit (F.L.A.K., *Flugabwehr Kanone*) had already installed a communications system within the small turret of Palermo's Zisa Castle that would relay information in case of enemy landings. The command gave assurances that no troops would be stationed in the building, and that the system would only be fully operational should the enemy attempt to land. Located outside the walls

of Palermo, and built at the start of the 12th century AD, the historic 'La Zisa' monument (Figure 3.31) was (and still is) under the protection of the safeguarding authorities (PAL.3.9).

No documentation on this episode between late June and July 1943 has surfaced to date, a period when the whole island faced considerable jeopardy; there were more pressing matters than the protection of one monument among many. We do know, however, that the Ministry of National Education did authorise the military authorities to use the communications post at Zisa on 23 July; i.e. one day after the surrender of Palermo and its occupation by Allied forces, and two days before the events of 25 *Luglio*, when Mussolini was removed from office (PAL.3.10).

The occupation of the school in Piazza Guglielmo II by the Italian army is symbolic. In fact, it is evident how the military authorities failed to reach agreements with the safeguarding regional and national institutions (PAL.3.7). The military command of Sicily were clearly prepared to blindfold themselves to the reality that occupying a building in the heart of the historic centre of Monreale would threaten the unique, medieval monuments there. The decision was categorical and closed off any further negotiations with Superintendent Guiotto, now something of a humiliated and powerless figure of authority. He was simply asked to install some distinctive warnings signals that would have been totally ineffective were the Piazza Guglielmo II to have been bombed, considering the high concentration of historical monuments there.

Again, although the outcome did not favour the Superintendence and its experts, we can see a similar and recurring pattern in these episodes involving the military and cultural heritage safeguarding authorities. They operated across the local, regional, and national levels, interacting between each other. We see first, as a preliminary stage, Guiotto being made aware of the potential occupation of the Monreale school in January 1943; we do not know how, presumably an individual in Monreale further to a request from the command. Then, as Guiotto was already aware that he could not directly influence military decisions himself, he could do nothing but contact his superiors in Rome, a process that would ultimately involve the two relevant ministries: National Education and War. The military command was directly involved as well, connecting the regional and national levels.

The date of our final document (23 July) reveals much historically (PAL.3.10). Why did the Ministry of National Education authorise the Italian Command to use the communications post on the Castel of Zisa twenty-four hours after Palermo had already capitulated and fallen

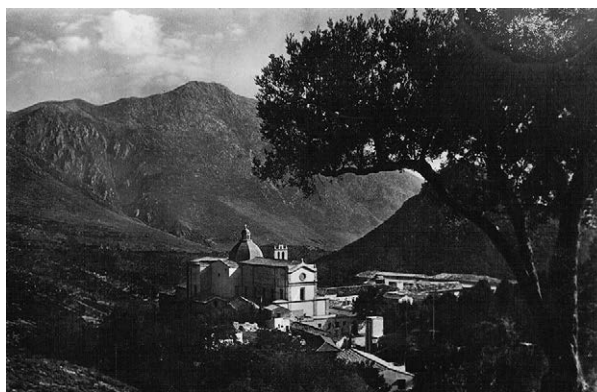


Figure 3.33: Old postcard of the abbey of San Martino delle Scale (private collection).

to the Allied forces? It can be argued that circumstances must have extremely confused in Sicily, not to mention Italy as a whole. It is even plausible that the Ministry was not fully aware of the real situation on the ground at Palermo, i.e. that it was already occupied by the Allies, otherwise the Ministry's authorisation to the (realistically defunct) Italian command to make use of an asset in Palermo would appear meaningless.

3.8 San Martino delle Scale: military operations at the abbey (1943)

3.8.1 An introduction to the abbey and the military context

San Martino delle Scale is an extensive abbey complex in the small village of the same name, 9 km north-west of Monreale and 16 km west of Palermo (Figure 3.32). The abbey lies in a key position on a low hill 589 m.a.s.l., looking west, between Palermo, Boccadifalco, Piano dei Geli, and Monreale. The religious institution is still functional and occupied by monks of the Benedictine order, who maintain the building and receive guests.

According to historical sources, it may be that the abbey (Figure 3.32) was originally founded by Pope Gregory I in AD 573 or 581. A few centuries later, the abbey was officially re-founded (1347), with the deed registered by the Archbishop of Monreale. The first abbot was Angelo Sinisio (1352-86). Between 1564 and 1595 the church and abbey underwent extensive renovation and refurbishment. Subsequently, San Martino, with its church and rich library, became well known among scholars and clergymen, especially after 1775, when the institution built a dormitory to host guests.³⁸

³⁸ Di Blasi 1771: 1-214; Mortillaro 1836: 67-70; Lipari 1989: 5-6, 11-13; Prescia 1995: 23, 43-51; Merlo 1997: 328-32.

Salvatore Di Blasi (1719-1814) (Figure 3.34), an abbot born in Palermo, played a significant role in the development of the institution. Brother of the well-known historian Giovanni Evangelista, Salvatore worked as the main librarian at San Martino. He had a great passion for antiquarianism and began to acquire and purchase archaeological finds (inscriptions, coins, vases, statues, reliefs, etc.) from Sicily and Rome, gathering a substantial collection that he arranged in the abbey. Visited by many travellers and scholars between the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the collection of San Martino remained preserved in the abbey until 1866, when it was expropriated by the Italian state before being transferred to the Royal Museum of Palermo, in which it is still kept. Antonino Salinas, museum director in the post-Unification period, wrote a detailed catalogue of the collection. A selection of finds, including inscriptions, are currently on exhibition at the museum.³⁹



Figure 3.34: Portrait of Salvatore Maria Di Blasi (1719-1814) (Wikipedia, public domain).

Considering its favourable position in the west of Palermo, San Martino delle Scale was a strategic location during the military operations, although it

did not suffer substantial destruction. As reported in archival records, we know that Allied bombs fell very close to the abbey in 1943. San Martino was reached by the US Army as it advanced towards Palermo a few days before 22 July, when the city surrendered to the Americans. We also know that the abbey did suffer some damage in 1943 and underwent restorations after war.⁴⁰



Figure 3.35: The entrance to the military airport of Boccadifalco (1930s) (Wikicommon, public domain).

There were strategic reasons why British and US planes attacked the area in 1943. An Italian anti-aircraft emplacement (including a searchlight and artillery) was installed outside San Martino delle Scale to intercept and destroy enemy aircraft making reconnaissance flights and bombing that position, as well as striking the military airport at Boccadifalco (Figure 3.35) to the west of Palermo. It was the most important town and military base along the western defensive line of the capitol city. Additionally, from early 1943, Italian and German troops camped at San Martino, which therefore became a strategic objective even before Operation Husky.

3.8.2 Military actions at San Martino before Operation Husky

The archival records show how the Abbey of San Martino delle Scale was put at serious risk between March and July 1943 (**SMA.1.1-11**). As mentioned previously, that period of WWII was crucial for Sicily, with the Allies intensifying their bombing, aerial reconnaissance, and spying before carrying out the landing operations.

After receiving an urgent telegram, which so far has not been traced in the archive, Bovio Marconi contacted

³⁹ Di Blasi 1774: 45-82; Salinas 1870: v-vii (on Di Blasi's antiquarian acquisitions and purchases in Sicily and Rome); Lipari 1989: 13; Prescia 1995: 46-51; Merlo 1997: 332-35; Lapis-Equizzi 2000: 73-98; Equizzi 2006: 37-76.

⁴⁰ For a general overview of military operations in the Palermo area, see Zingali 1962: 325-28; Garland 1965: 251-54; Pack 1977: 152-53; D'Este 1988: 422-27; Santoni 1989: 315-22; Zaloga 2013: 68-69; Fitzgerald-Black 2018: 18-19. On potential war damage at the abbey, see Prescia 1995: 52-53.



Figure 3.36: Satellite view of the bombing area at San Martino delle Scale (8-9/03/1943) (source: Google Earth).

the General Direction of Arts in Rome on 5 March 1943, reporting that most of the artefacts and book collections from Palermo's museum and library were being temporarily stored in a large storehouse within the abbey of San Martino delle Scale (**SMA.1.3**).

On 9 March, Bovio Marconi sent the General Direction another top-secret letter, alerting them that a searchlight had been installed by the Italian army in a strategic position along a road which was only 1 km from San Martino delle Scale. Prof. Roberto Salvini, Superintendent of Galleries, had already alerted the Prefecture of Palermo, requesting them to keep military installations and operations away from the abbey; the army had already given advanced notice of future military exercises in the area. The situation was obviously concerning, the new searchlight made Martino a military target; bombs or burning fragments could easily hit the abbey, which was exactly on the trajectory of any enemy air raids from the south.

Furthermore, Bovio Marconi reported that an enemy aircraft had released five bombs in the valley between Castellaccio Mountain and San Martino on 8 March (Figure 3.36); the blasts and vibrations had been felt by the abbey's clergy. The Palermo museum director was extremely worried for all the artefacts in the storehouse there (**SMA.1.3**).

After one week, on 11 March, Bovio Marconi, Filippo Di Pietro, and Mario Guiotto signed a document asking the

General Director of Arts to contact the Ministry of War immediately, requesting that all defence equipment (searchlight, anti-aircraft artillery, etc.) be moved from the area of San Martino and relocated elsewhere. This would ameliorate any risk of bombing in the area and potentially save the storehouse from destruction. Biggini, Minister of National Education, took the matter seriously and alerted the Ministry of War on 2 April, quoting parts of the aforementioned 11 March letter (**SMA.1.4-5**).⁴¹

The Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of War took a while to reply. It was only on 23 May that he assured the safeguarding authorities that the Italian army would move the searchlight as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the situation worsened at San Martino, as Bovio Marconi reported in her letter to the General Director on 5 May. A force of c. 1000 German soldiers was now camped in the area, including all its vehicle fleet; it was evident that these assets would again attract enemy aircraft (**SMA.1.6-7**).

At this point, on 26 May, Biggini alerted the Ministry of War once more, reporting what Bovio Marconi had just told him about the large German troop encampment. Not until 5 June did the Ministry of National Education contact Bovio Marconi, reassuring her about the

⁴¹ **SMA.1.5**: '[...] prego vivamente codesto Ministero di voler impartire disposizioni alle locali Autorità Militari per lo spostamento del riflettore e della rete della difesa contraerea sulla linea delle alture meno prossime al ricovero stesso.'

searchlight, but, pointedly, without any reference to the German. We can infer from this that the Ministry of War had ignored the previous communications on the matter (**SMA.1.8–9**).

Consequently, Bovio Marconi once more wrote to the Ministry of National Education on 11 June 1943. The general situation at San Martino was deteriorating markedly, with Italian army officers requisitioning rooms in the abbey as headquarters for various elements of their command; it was thus clear that the Allies could plan to bomb the entire abbey in the near future to get at these. Italian and German intelligence had already heard about a potential enemy landing and were organising the defence of Sicily, re-arranging troops, artillery, as well as headquarters facilities (**SMA.1.10**).

However, according to archival documentation, it seems that no military authority replied to Bovio Marconi regarding San Martino. We know that the Ministry of National Education again contacted the Ministry of War on 21 July 1943, just one day before the Allies took Palermo. The letter informed that all the military activity at San Martino put the artefacts stored there in the gravest danger ('in pericolo gravissimo'). Ironically, bearing in mind that the Allies were advancing rapidly from the south towards Palermo, the minister proposed two solutions: that the army move all vehicles, troops, and the headquarters facility from San Martino; or that the army should provide the Palermo authorities with trucks to move all the artefacts from San Martino immediately. As it transpired, nothing happened, and the Allies advanced towards the abbey before conquering Palermo and all the collections remained safe (**SMA.1.11**).

3.8.3 Conclusion

The set of records we have of San Martino takes on great importance historically. In fact, all the documents analysed are illuminating in terms of our understanding of how the threat of war impacted on the protection of state collections, which were put at serious risk. These episodes are relevant to the months before the Allied landing in Sicily and the last stages of Operation Husky, in late July 1943.

It should be remembered, however, that we do not have all the documentation and some records were probably lost, i.e. we could not trace the telegram (no. 1512) Bovio Marconi received from Rome in early March 1943. Loss of files was evidently common in that confused period, when all the authorities were dealing with war-related issues (bombing, transferring of finds, clashes with military authorities, etc.). Furthermore, most of these records were classified and

marked as 'top secret'; we cannot exclude that some were intentionally destroyed.

Although the documentation is incomplete, we can reconstruct all the events and, in particular, understand the role and involvement of both the civilian and military bodies. A complex network connected the civilian authorities, who certainly worked in synergy, trying to solve all the problems connected with San Martino. Bovio Marconi received information from the Superintendent of Galleries and Art Works. But who alerted her? We can speculate that Guiotto (**SMA.1.4**) obtained first-hand news concerning San Martino directly from someone within the abbey (an abbot or the prior himself?), who was living there and could testify to the military operations and bombing there. Alternatively, and less plausibly, Guiotto was informed by the Prefecture of Palermo. It is certain that all the superintendents were working together and kept each other aware of all the military activities at San Martino. The role of the General Direction of Arts at the Ministry of National Education was crucial to mediate and find an agreement with the Ministry of War, which finally made assurances that the army's assets there would be removed soon.

However, as we have seen, once Bovio Marconi knew that German troops were camped at San Martino and alerted her superiors in Rome, the Ministry of War did not reply to her dispatches (**SMA.1.6–8**). It can be argued that the situation was becoming more complicated and the Italian army could not oppose the directives of the Germans, whose divisions and troops were moving to Sicily to strengthen a defence plan against a potential enemy attack. In addition, the Italian military authorities had also occupied the abbey, which they considered essential to defend the southern zone outside Palermo, which, after Messina, was Sicily's second strategic port.

Although the Italian searchlight emplacement could have attracted enemy bombs, Bovio Marconi was aware that raids were already occurring in the valley outside the abbey. What really worried the authorities was the (well-known) presence of the collections stored there. Despite the strenuous efforts made by Bovio Marconi and the Ministry of National Education, the Italian army could not afford to lose a strategic position nearby San Martino and move their troops and headquarters elsewhere. Fortune was kind, and no bombs hit the museum's storehouse at the abbey: Sicily's most remarkable collections of paintings and archaeological artefacts were spared.

The last letter (21 July 1943) by the Ministry of National Education (**SMA.1.11**) is extremely valuable historically, written while US troops were advancing from the

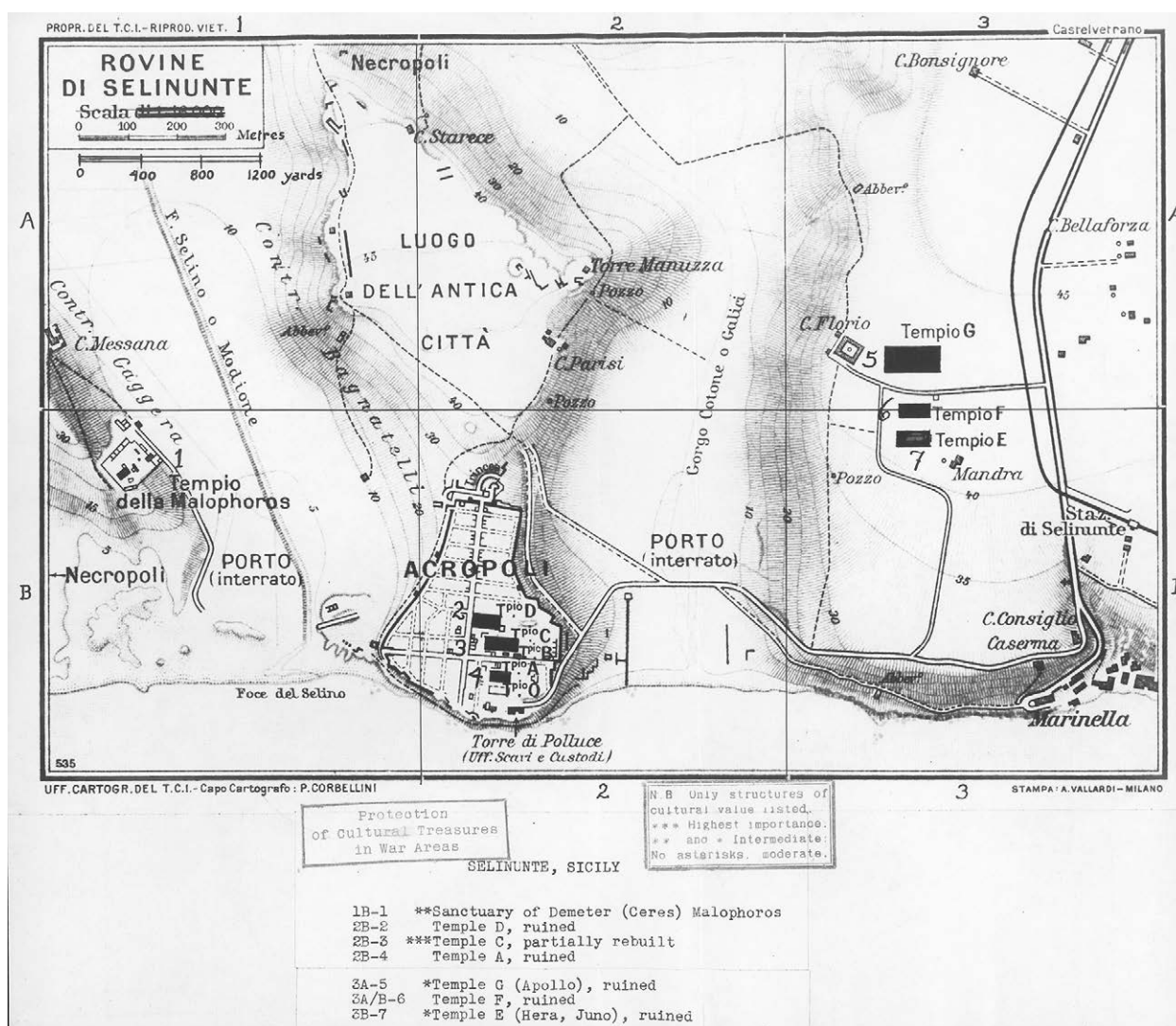


Figure 3.37: Frick's map of Selinunte, drawn for military purposes (courtesy of the BSR Archive, John Bryan Ward-Perkins War Damage Archive, Frick Maps Series).

south towards Palermo. The document describes a dramatic situation in which the abbey was still in great danger from potential bombing and damage due to the presence of troops. The Ministry of War never replied to the requests of the General Director of Arts: the Allies were within earshot, the Italian and German armies could not stop the enemy advance, and the fall of the Fascist regime occurred only four days later.

3.9 Selinunte: military construction sites (1940-42)

3.9.1 Introduction: the archaeological site and the war context

Selinunte (Figure 3.37) is one of the most important archaeological sites in Sicily. Placed on the coastline of the southern territories of Castelvetroano (Trapani), the ancient city of *Selinus* played an essential role in Greek

Sicily between the 7th and 3rd centuries BC. Founded as a colony of *Megara Hyblea* in 650 BC, between the valleys of the rivers Belice and Modione, the centre grew in power and wealth in the 6th century BC, establishing a new settlement at *Heraclea Minoa* on the Platani river. Selinunte had a great strategic relevance for the Greeks as it was their most far-flung colony before the Carthaginian territories of western Sicily began. The city was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 409 BC. Following this event, Hermocrates reoccupied the centre, rebuilding only the area inside the acropolis. After his death (407 BC), *Selinus* lost power, fell to Pyrrhus (276 BC), and was then involved in the First Punic War (250 BC), after which it went into steep decline. Strabo said it was fully abandoned in the 1st century AD.⁴²

⁴² De Vido 2010: 596-608; Fresina and Bonanno 2013: 81-129.

The site, which is currently an archaeological park, accessible from the east (Marinella di Selinunte) and west (Triscina), is a vast area spread out in five sections. The acropolis is a large limestone plateau above the coast, containing a lighthouse later rebuilt as the Tower of Pollux in 16th century AD against pirate raids. Quartered with regular roads, the acropolis was occupied by some small sanctuaries and temples (A, B, C, D, etc.). The Manuzza hill was probably the location of the ancient agora. The east hill contains temple E, dated to 460-50 BC, considered the best preserved structure on the site (67.82 m x 25.33 m, with 6 x 15 columns). The metopes of temple E, showing Herakles, Zeus, Hera, Athena, and other mythological figures, are preserved in the Palermo Museum. A smaller temple (F) is older than the previous one (550-40 BC). Temple G, probably dedicated to Zeus, is the largest monument on the site (113.34 m x 54.05 m; height: c. 30 m) and was built between 530 and 409 BC. The Gaggera hill features the sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros, built in the 5th century BC. The necropolises of Selinunte are scattered around the site (Buffa, Galera Bagliazzo, Pipio Bresciana, and Manicalunga).⁴³

During WWII, Selinunte experienced the same problems as were faced at Agrigento. The site was identified as a strategic military area and occupied by the Italian army, chosen for its raised position on the coastline, facing North Africa. Therefore, the safeguarding of Selinunte, which was under the jurisdiction of the Superintendence of Palermo, headed by Bovio Marconi, became complex between 1940 and 1943. As at Agrigento, much friction between the safeguarding and military authorities occurred in this context. Issues were mostly caused by the interference of the army inside the site, often putting monuments and antiquities at serious risk.

The available documentation helps us assess the impact of war and military occupation at the site. Mostly dating between 1940 and 1943, these records are currently preserved at the Central State Archive in Rome. They also shed new light, at the local and national level, on relationships between military and civilian authorities acting for the defence and protection of the site from the beginning of the war until the last period, preceding Operation Husky (SEL.1.1-40).

3.9.2 Military construction sites and interference

The first document traced so far is a letter by Bovio Marconi to the Ministry of National Education on 19 June 1940, nine days after the declaration of war signed by Mussolini. The local custodian of Selinunte had just reported to the Superintendent that Italian troops had camped and excavated some trenches in the

archaeological area, installing also defensive machine gun positions. This caused some damage to the site, mostly at the fortifications of Hermocrates in the north gate area of the ancient city. Bovio Marconi was worried and said these actions were the results of the 'vandalistic instincts' of the soldiers. She was considering whether to alert General Rossi of the Army Corps, and she probably did so. We only have a single reply, however, written on 22 June by A. Spigo, commander of the 2nd Coastal Sector of the brigade based at Castelvetrano. He writes that the custodian was wrong and that there was no damage caused to the archaeological site. A few days after, on 9 July, Bovio Marconi complained again about some damage caused by soldiers at the fortified tower of the north gate (SEL.1.1-6).

On the same day, Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry another complaint, stating that the Command of the 2nd Coastal Sector had attempted to requisition a small house and storehouse occupied by equipment belonging to the Superintendence. It was now clear that Selinunte was becoming a military site, as stated by Bovio Marconi. De Tomasso, of the secretariat in force at the Ministry of National Education, contacted the Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection explaining the worrisome situation at Selinunte on 22 July. However, it seems that the director of the Central Office played down the matter, as we can see from his reply (5 September): the tower was only occupied by a small watching position of the Milizia DICAT. Bovio Marconi was also concerned about the conservation of some temples (mostly E and F), which needed urgent consolidation and renovation work; they were being further endangered by the current situation at the site. She therefore asked the Ministry for a special allocation of 20,000 lire on 21 September 1940 (SEL.1.7-11).

Bovio Marconi reported a serious accident that occurred at Selinunte on 22 January 1941 (at 11.30 a.m.). A floating mine had exploded off the coast and the powerful blast caused major damage to the small house of the Superintendence, shattering the glass, unhinging the doors, and destroying part of the roof. The damage needed to be repaired as soon as possible. In addition, the Tower of Pollux had also been partially ruined. Bovio Marconi immediately sent her assistant Francesco Paolo Ciaccio to Selinunte to inspect the house and prepare a quotation for the cost of repairing the house. The Ministry of National Education replied (5 February) recommending that Bovio Marconi claim the repair costs from the military authorities (SEL.1.12-13).⁴⁴

The commander of the 386th Territorial Mobile Battalion asked Bovio Marconi if she would authorise a temporary camp for thirty soldiers below the external porch of

⁴³ Marconi 1994; 2007; De Vido 2010: 611-17; Tusa 2010: 65-96; Fresina and Bonanno 2013: 145-224; Zoppi 2015: 25-43.

⁴⁴ On the Tower of Pollux, see Fresina and Bonanno 2013: 137-39.

the Selinunte museum on 6 February. She contacted the Ministry on 14 February, saying she was unwilling to give the commander her permission. The situation at the site was now quite alarming, considering also the recent accident caused by the floating mine. Bovio Marconi suspected that the commander really wanted to camp more than thirty soldiers there. The Ministry contacted the Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection about the issue on 3 March 1941 and recommended the office to alert the Ministry of War immediately (SEL.1.14–19).

Nevertheless, it seems nothing changed in the following weeks at the site. Bovio Marconi reported to the Ministry that the number of soldiers camped in the archaeological area had increased by 11 March 1941: two squads of machine gunners had been camped on the acropolis since 18 February. Bovio Marconi was willing for the military authorities to transfer all the soldiers close to the Modione river. The Ministry of War was alerted again on 29 March (SEL.1.20–23).

At that point, Bovio Marconi decided to inspect the site personally (on 14 April). It was a chance to speak to the general commander directly in the field and understand the real extent of the military interference at *Selinus*. When she arrived, Bovio Marconi found a more positive situation, which had markedly improved since last March ('la situazione [...] è alquanto migliorata'). The Commander assured her that the number of soldiers would not be increased further. The Ministry of War replied (13 April and 2 May 1941), confirming that the soldiers camped on the acropolis had been transferred outside the sacred area. The Ministry also confirmed that the safeguarding of the antiquities there was a priority, but of course the defence of Italy was also a priority (SEL.1.24–28).

Subsequently, we hear that Bovio Marconi was still waiting for the army to refund her for the substantial damage that occurred to the small house of the Superintendence. She complained about this to the Ministry of National Education on 6 June 1941: the damages amounted to 950 lire. The Ministry of War replied on 27 June, saying that any reimbursement for war damages was a matter for the Ministry of Finances (SEL.1.29–34).

Further interference occurred at Selinunte on 29 April 1942. Bovio Marconi reported to the Ministry that the 142nd Coastal Regiment had begun the construction of two small forts between the Cottone stream and the Modione river, without requesting permission. She therefore told the command that she would send the local custodian to supervise the excavations (SEL.1.35–36).

Again, a few months later, Bovio Marconi was alerted to a further issue, obliging her to contact the Ministry on 2 July. The 22nd Field Artillery had started organising firing practice, choosing the area between Contrada Dovingo and the low mountains of Morgano and Pispisa. These activities were a potential threat to Selinunte's monuments (SEL.1.37).

It seems that Prof. Romanelli, whom we have met previously, having joined the special commission to evaluate anti-aircraft protection at Agrigento, may also have visited Selinunte, since he wrote a short report on the current situation on 14 November 1942. While reporting the recent interferences at the site, the professor said he was particularly worried about an observation position built on the acropolis. He decided to contact the commander of the 6th Army, having just met him at the Piazza Armerina. We also hear that the army had installed a siren on the acropolis before 3 November 1942 (SEL.1.38–39).



Figure 3.38: Postcard of the Temple of Apollo at Selinunte (1920s) (private collection).

We also know about some substantial military construction activity at the site, as reported by Bovio Marconi on 3 April 1943. Soldiers had built some small forts and machine-gun emplacements in the area close to the Temple of Apollo (Figure 3.8). The acropolis was certainly considered a strategic site by the Italian army, particularly on account of its position close to the coast (Figure 3.39). Bovio Marconi had protested and asked the local commanders to remove and transfer the installations elsewhere. She doubted, however, whether her entreaties would do any good: Selinunte was by now a military stronghold (SEL.1.40).

3.9.3 Conclusion

As a case study, Selinunte compares significantly with Agrigento. Both were amongst the most important archaeological sites in Sicily, placed on the island's

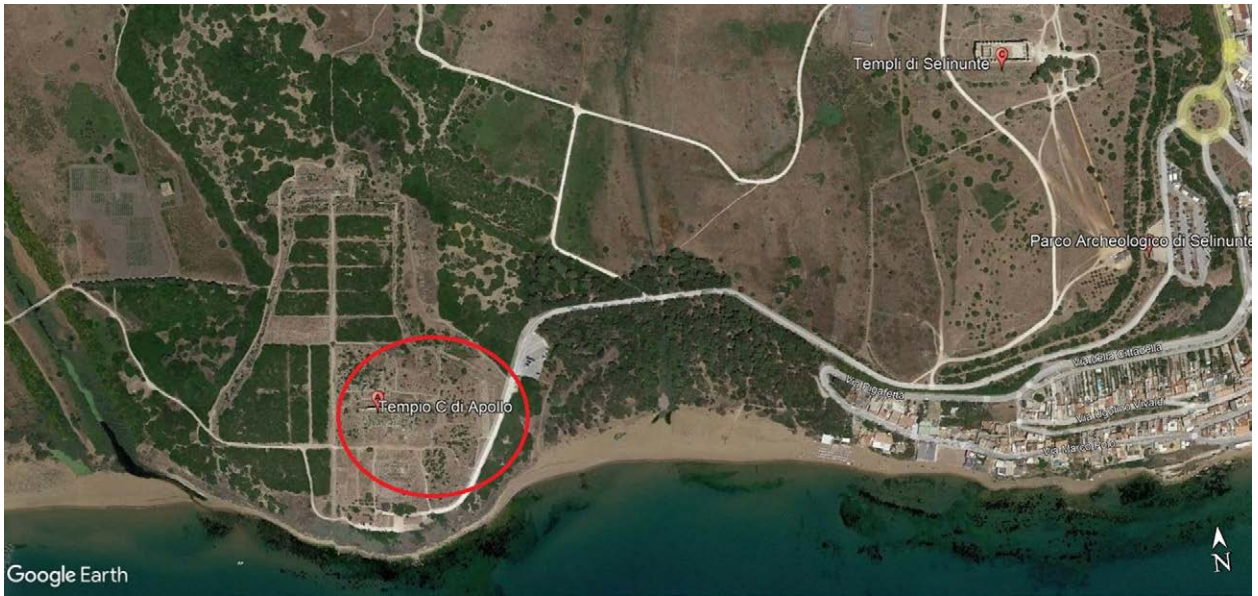


Figure 3.39: Satellite view of the Temple of Apollo site at Selinunte (source: Google Earth).

Table 8: Military activities and interferences by the Italian army at the archaeological site of Selinunte (1940-43).

Year	Date	Area	Description	Source
1940	19/06	River Modione	Italian soldiers had camped in the area of the River Modione and fortification of Hermocrates, excavating small trenches and installing defensive machine gun positions.	SEL.1.3
	09/07	Fortification (north gate)	Italian soldiers had damaged the fortified tower of the north gate; three stone blocks collapsed.	SEL.1.6
	05/09	Fortification (north gate)	Soldiers had installed a small watching position on the tower.	SEL.1.10
1941	22/01	Tower of Pollux	Explosion of a floating mine (11.30 AM) which damaged the small house of the Superintendence, breaking windows, parts of the roof, and unhinging doors.	SEL.1.12
	06/02	Museum	Request by the 386th Territorial Mobile Battalion to install a provisional military camp below the external porch of the Selinunte museum to accommodate thirty soldiers.	SEL.1.14
	18/02	Acropolis	Two squads of machine gunners camped on the acropolis. They were transferred on 13 April.	SEL.1.20
1942	29/04	Area between the steam Cottone and river Modione.	Intrusive excavations by the 142nd Coastal Regiment while building two small forts.	SEL.1.35
	02/07	Area of Contrada Dovingo	Firing practice planned by the 22nd Field Artillery in the area between Contrada Dovingo and the small mountains of Morgano and Pispisa.	SEL.1.37
	03/11	Acropolis	Intrusive installation of a military siren.	SEL.1.39
1943	03/04	Acropolis	Intrusive construction of small forts and machine-gun emplacements on the acropolis, close to the Temple of Apollo.	SEL.1.40

south coast, and both were subject to invasive and constant military interferences. They were under one jurisdiction initially (the Superintendence of Archaeology in Sicily) before becoming the responsibilities of the Superintendencies of Palermo and Agrigento.

If we consider all the archival data disclosed so far, interferences at Selinunte occurred constantly (Table 8), regularly over a span of three years: 1940 (3 interferences), 1941 (3), 1942 (3), and 1943 (1). We would have expected to see more interferences in the last year of the war on Sicily, but only one was carried out by the Italian army. How can we explain this? It can be argued that the site did not need to be subjected to further military activities (e.g. the construction of bunkers, sighting positions, camps, etc.), as it was probably well defended. It is also possible that further interferences occurred before Operation Husky, but these have not been disclosed to date by archival research.

Some of the military interference caused damage at the site, i.e. the above-mentioned explosion of a floating mine (22 January 1941) that shattered the windows and blew the doors off the small house used by the Superintendence (**SEL.1.12**). It is unclear if this occurred following the installation of the mine or after an accident on the coast. It is, however, evident that the areas adjacent to the site were also in constant danger, and the effects of such explosives could be devastating over a long radius. Following the damage to one of her important structures, we saw how Bovio Marconi had to struggle to for the necessary funds to make repairs; she was still waiting for the allocation of money on 30 July (**SEL.1.34**). Perhaps, given the circumstances of the war, this was not unsurprising; moreover, the bureaucracy was complex and cumbersome. Bovio Marconi had initially made her request for compensation to the

Ministry of National Education, which then asked her to contact the Ministry of War. The latter demurred and suggested she approach the Ministry of Finance.

In terms of Bovio Marconi's inspection at Selinunte on 14 April 1941 (**AGR.5.24**), the ancient site was under her jurisdiction, as previously said, although it was clearly far from Palermo. To assist her there was a local custodian (from the Superintendence of Palermo) at the site daily; Bovio Marconi received updates as often as possible, but could not effectively be aware of the real situation *in situ*. Any inspection she made personally was therefore essential to realise how extensive was army interference at the site, and, more importantly, speak with military authorities face to face.

The Ministry of War's reply to Bovio Marconi, dispatched on 2 May 1941, is in line with its policy of supporting military authorities in the field (**AGR.5.26**). It is clear that the Ministry was reluctant to ask local commanders to change their plans, fully understanding that the defence of Italy was their first priority. Nevertheless, we sense a level of concealed hypocrisy within the Ministry's dispatches. In fact, as long as the military authorities could defend Italy, the Ministry was also willing to contribute for the safeguarding of antiquities. But how could this happen if the archaeological sites were occupied by Italian soldiers?

'Si assicura cotesto Ministero che le autorità militari sono perfettamente conscie della necessità di fare tutto il possibile per salvaguardare il patrimonio artistico nazionale, ma d'altronde non è possibile come nel caso attuale, fare a meno di adottare le misure necessarie alla difesa del territorio, specie nelle zone più importanti dal punto di vista operativo.' (**SEL.1.26**)

Chapter 4: Anti-Aircraft Protection, Provision, and Equipment

'The dock area of Palermo, a main supply port for Sicily, was heavily bombed first by the US air force and, after the city was taken, by the Germans. Fortunately, only one early church in the area suffered heavily and the two adjacent oratorios with fine plaster sculpture by Serpotta were spared. However, just before the US forces took Palermo, the Air Force ran a perfectly unnecessary X of bombs across the middle of the city and severely damaged three or four baroque churches and the National Library, all of which had previously been untouched. The archaeological museum was in the monastery attached to one of the churches, and the dome fell into the courtyard, but fortunately the contents, including the famous series of early metopes from Selinunte, had been removed and stored outside of the city. However, this illustrates the sort of unnecessary military action which might have been prevented had a monuments officer been attached to the air force headquarters.' (Hammond 1980: 90)

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will present a series of remarkable case studies on anti-aircraft protection measures adopted for Sicily's museums – one of the main research themes of this book – offering also additional data on the equipment supplies provided to these institutions, both by the regional and state bodies. These subjects are closely connected to the war context, in which the protection of antiquities was undertaken, i.e. supplies for the maintenance of museums were appreciably limited, the result of the wartime economy (§ 1.5) and the financial cuts imposed by the central Ministry in Rome. Our case studies deal mostly with sites at Palermo (9), Agrigento (3), Cefalù (1), and San Martino delle Scale (1). Sicily's capital benefited most from the exceptional and complex measures carried out mostly by Bovio Marconi (including her work for the afore-mentioned shelter at San Martino). Cefalù, in particular, represents an important case study in terms of understanding how anti-aircraft protection was managed in one of the island's provincial centres.

The archival material we present indicates how local authorities realised national plans to protect museums, their staff, and the contents they curated (of course, these items were not all antiquities, but included valuable paintings, furniture, ceramics, coins, etc.). Given the range and depth of our documentary evidence, there is occasional overlapping and crossing of links with some of the case studies we find in the next chapter, which primarily focus on personnel, offices, and civilians.

4.2 Agrigento: air-raid warning signage (1940)

The limited set of records on the distinctive warning signage for Agrigento's monuments (**AGR.5.1-8**), now preserved in Rome's archive, is very similar to what has turned up in Palermo (§ 4.10; **PAL.8.1-17**). Both sets include documents that only date between January and July 1940, when the Italian government was preparing against imminent (and then real) threat of war. In particular, the records for Agrigento shed new light on how the distinctive warning signs were to be placed on its ancient, and world famous, monuments.

The first record is a short letter sent by the superintendent of Agrigento, Goffredo Ricci, to the Ministry of National Education on 25 January 1940. The letter was dispatched with a detailed schedule of the twelve distinctive signs to be installed around the Agrigento site. The first entry refers to the local museum, the Museo Civico, which was to have two signs: on the roof and on the façade facing the coast. The other eleven entries dealt with the monuments at the archaeological site of *Agrigentum*. The Temple of Jupiter (IV) was to have one sign in its *cella*; the temples of Concordia (II), Hera (III), and Herakles (V) were to have two warning signs each in the *cella* (the horizontal sign) and in front of the columns (the vertical sign). The temples of Vulcan (VI), Aesculapius (VIII), the Dioscuri (X), the Tomb of Theron (VIII), and the Oratorium of Phalaris (IX) were also to have the same twin-sign system. The Temple of Demeter (XI) needed two larger warning signs (7 m x 5 m and 6 m x 4 m), on the roof and the long side. It was Ricci's plan to install only one

large, rectangular sign (7 m x 5 m) on the roof of the Temple of Athena (S. Maria dei Greci) (XII) (**AGR.5.3-4**).

Like many other Italian superintendents, Ricci was not fully convinced about the national regulations regarding these warning signals. He wrote to the General Direction of Arts in Rome on 25 May 1940, asking two matters of concern to him: did private buildings containing fine art collections have to be provided with signs on their roofs; and were these signs intended to prevent attack from both air and sea. The second point was important bearing in mind Agrigento's coastal location (**AGR.5.5**).

According to the available documentation, we know that Ricci contacted the Ministry once again on 25 May, sixteen days before Italy entered the war. He provided a long list of thoughts (circular 118), which are discussed later here in the Palermo section (§ 4.10) (**PAL.8.10**). In particular, Ricci made clear to the Ministry how he would have installed the signals both within the archaeological site and in the town of Agrigento itself. In terms of the latter, the museums, private buildings holding artefact collections, and the special shelters, all should be equipped with coloured (limewashed) signals (A). The same signals should be installed on historic buildings, if their roofs were strong enough or had been recently refurbished. Otherwise, Ricci was ready to opt for installing alternative signs, using standard paint on (mobile) wooden frames. Where the monuments were in particularly windy areas, it was necessary to use sheets of *eternit* (an asbestos-based board) or *populit* (a processed chipboard), both common, lightweight building materials, onto which the cementite signs could easily be fixed. Ricci did mention that these sheets were relatively expensive, especially as they required replacement in prolonged bad weather. In the end, his preference for Agrigento's archaeological monuments was for warning signs attached to wooden frames (B).

The local Superintendence was also responsible, of course, for the Museo Civico of Agrigento. In case of war, only certain artefacts were to remain there and the rest of the collections were to be moved and stored elsewhere (C). All Agrigento's other private buildings holding restricted and important collections also had to have distinctive signs (D); these included the area's historic buildings and churches (e.g. the Cathedral and the monastery and Church of S. Spirito), which were under the supervision of the main Superintendence of Monuments in Palermo. The signage for the latter was not Ricci's responsibility (E) (**AGR.5.6**).

Ricci also provided the Ministry with an estimate of the costs of installing these distinctive signs around Agrigento. His estimate (in table form) lists the monuments and buildings by the categories (A-C) Ricci had already classified in his above-mentioned letter. In his list, we notice how buildings holding special

collections are treated the same way as the ancient monuments (e.g. the temples of Athena and Demeter, and The Oratorium of Phalaris). The signs, in the main, were the same size (7 m x 5 m), although the one for The Oratorium was slightly smaller (4 m x 3 m). The Villa Aura, chosen to store some of the archaeological finds by the local Superintendence, also needed a warning sign.

Nine ancient structures are listed in the second category of monumental buildings (B). Ricci planned to install large signs on the temples of Concordia (20 m x 10 m), Jupiter, The Dioscuri, Juno, Herakles, Vulcan, Aesculapius, and Apollo (10 m x 5 m) (suggesting that one site in Gela was also to be included?),¹ while the Tomb of Hieron was to have a smaller sign (4 m x 5 m). This signage set (including scaffolding and installation) was relatively expensive (31,500 lire). Ricci referred to another building in his category three (private buildings) (C) that would need its own signage, i.e. the Civic Museum of Agrigento (a sign 7 m x 5 m). He also states that the total cost for these distinctive warning signs would have been much higher (63,280 lire) if additional ones had to be placed on sides of buildings overlooking the coast (**AGR.5.7**).

The Minister of National Education contacted Ricci (4 July 1940) in reply to his previous letter of 25 May. Bottai wrote that private buildings holding collections did not require warning signs, but that they must be placed on archaeological monuments as well as on façades of buildings along the coast – in case of any enemy bombing raids or attacks from the sea (**AGR.5.8**).

The archive material we have on these distinctive warning signs at Agrigento's archaeological site is limited; it must surely represent only a selection of the entire documentation produced by the national and regional authorities overall. This would imply that more records are still to be discovered from the Agrigento archives, full access to which has been unsuccessful thus far.

Although limited, the evidence we have to date is fundamental in terms of understanding how the national and regional safeguarding authorities made preparations for the provision to archaeological monuments of warning signage before an imminent war. Agrigento can be seen as an important case study for two reasons. First, it represented one of the major Sicilian sites with substantial archaeological buildings in need of protection and monitoring during the war. Second, the site was in one of Sicily's high-risk areas and was likely to be exposed to enemy aircraft attacks, naval bombing, and potential landings.

¹ This could possibly have been a mistake by Ricci when compiling his list of monuments.

The installation of distinctive signage was therefore undelayable and had to be performed properly and effectively. As a hilly, coastal archaeological site, within reach of North Africa, Agrigento could be simultaneously attacked by land and sea. Bearing this in mind, it is surprising how the Ministry of National Education provided no clear advice on installing distinctive signs on the fronts of archaeological monuments facing the sea. This was a major issue pointed out by Ricci in his correspondence with the central authority in Rome (**AGR.5.5**). We can see, however, that the initial, general rules and guidelines issued by the Ministry were certainly improvable, so that, step by step, additional measures conveyed to the local superintendents were able to clarify specific points about the warning signs.

We can also see how the records dealing with Agrigento's warning signs were certainly in line with those of Palermo, and complementary in their respect. Both these documentary sets from the archives refer to the same period (January–July 1940), when the state authorities were attempting to finalise an effective plan to protect the national heritage in case of war. They also clearly show how the local superintendents in Palermo (i.e. Salvini and Bovio Marconi) and Agrigento (Ricci) often had difficulties fully understanding and interpreting the directives they were given in terms of these signs designed to ward off enemy attacks, and often had to ask the Ministry for clarification.

4.3 Agrigento: requests for sandbags (1939-40)

Sandbags clearly represented a potentially cheap and effective means for the state authorities to protect monuments, historic buildings, and collections of artefacts. Their supply was detailed on a national scale, and local bodies and institutions in charge of safeguarding the cultural heritage ordered tens of thousands of them (as we will see in a moment when referring to the Palermo museum (§ 4.18)).

A very small set of records, traced in Rome, sheds new light on the supply of sandbags to Agrigento, where local authorities requested substantial quantities of them. The documents found are limited to the period between late 1939 and mid 1940 – they might perhaps tie in with other records preserved elsewhere, which we could not trace (**AGR.6.1–4**).

Goffredo Ricci informed the Ministry of National Education (12 December 1939) that a substantial number of sandbags (100,000) would be needed to protect the antiquities at Agrigento's museum and archaeological site. He also wanted to know how he could order and pay for them. The Ministry replied on 23 January 1940, asking Ricci to wait for further instructions (**AGR.6.1–2**).

Notwithstanding this, there is a telegram from Ricci asking for 30,000 jute sandbags and 70,000 paper ones (the latter being less expensive); the Ministry agreed in a short telegram sent on 10 June 1940 (**AGR.6.3–4**).

Even though very limited, this small set of records we have provides interesting information on the supply of sandbags to Agrigento's Superintendence. What becomes clear is that Ricci had already estimated the number of sandbags he would need by December 1939, a few months before the start of Italy's involvement in WWII (**AGR.6.1**). This was in step with what was happening elsewhere in the country: all the other major institutions had begun to implement their anti-aircraft protection plans long before June 1940.

Additionally, Ricci's telegram of 10 June 1940 to the Ministry reveals much of interest concerning sandbags (**AGR.6.3**). Ricci, as already noted, had decided to order fewer jute sandbags (30,000) than paper ones (70,000). This was evidently done on grounds of cost, even though the paper variant was certainly less resistant to weather and other factors (as indicated in the photographic evidence we have from Agrigento, showing the paper sandbags disintegrating) (**AGR.11.13–25**) (Figure 4.1).

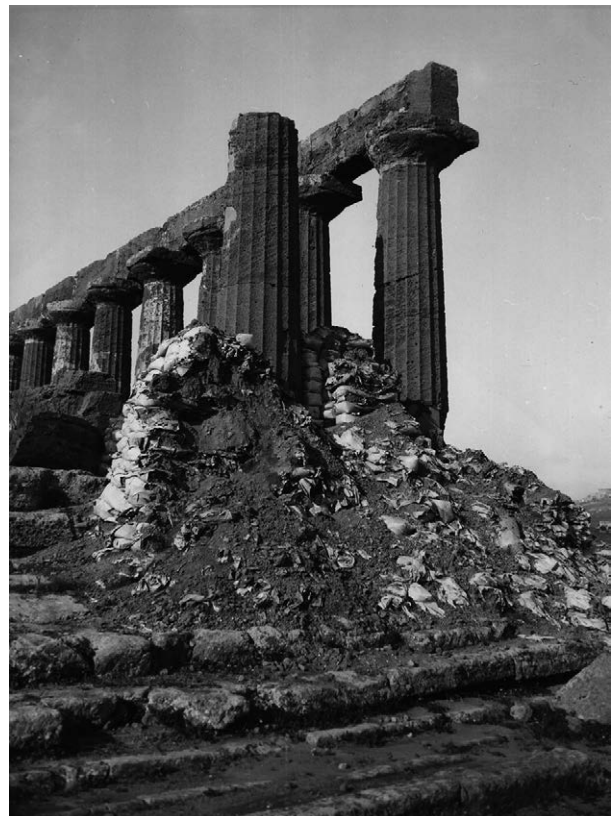


Figure 4.1: Disintegrating sandbags at the Temple of Hera, Agrigento (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 395, AGR.11.25).

4.4 Agrigento: the protection and transfer of artefacts to Bivona (1940-43)

The lack of a dedicated archaeological museum at Agrigento raised issues in terms of protecting moveable antiquities and artefacts from the area in WWII; the small, civic museum had to act *in loco parentis* (§ 2.4.8). One of the main priorities was to gather all the collections into the same, safe place (e.g. a dedicated shelter) or attempt to preserve some of them *in situ*. It was also necessary to inspect those collections/artefacts that could not be moved or transferred elsewhere.

A set of records, discovered at the Central State Archive of Rome, provides us with fascinating data as to how local authorities operated in Agrigento to preserve its antiquities between 1940 and July 1943, a few days before Operation Husky. These records might well supplement any additional data held in the archives of the Superintendence of Agrigento, which, sadly, we were unable to consult (AGR.7.1-33).

The Ministry of National Education wrote a highly confidential ('riservatissima') letter to Goffredo Ricci on 8 January 1940, stating that the Euryalus Fortress had been chosen as a special shelter for Agrigento's antiquities. However, it seems no one had consulted Ricci on this previously, and he replied on 10 January

confirming he had already chosen a sanctuary, i.e. the basement of the Villa Aurea, which was easily reachable, in contrast to the Euryalus Fortress that was far from Agrigento. The basement was previously inspected by Ricci and Matarazzo, who had judged the structure suitable for storing archaeological collections. A few weeks later, on 28 February, Ricci told the Ministry that the 'less valuable' artefacts could be housed in the Civic Museum (Piazza Municipio), while the 'most precious' ones should go to the Villa Aurea (AGR.7.5-9).

We learn that Ricci was busy working on transferring the material (including the private, archaeological, Giudice Collection), as he assured the Ministry on 9 June 1940. He was also worried about the Italian military occupation of the archaeological site, having already asked the command to transfer their troops elsewhere. However, on 13 June, Ricci changed his mind regarding the Villa Aurea; the presence of soldiers there clearly compromised the security of the shelter, and therefore he opted to store the archaeological finds in the basements of the Civic Museum and the private home of the Giudice family in Agrigento. Furthermore, he added that the Sarcophagus of Phaedra could not be removed from its place in the Cathedral and had to be protected *in situ*. On 24 July 1940, Ricci confirmed that Prof. Giovanni Ziretta was responsible for the supervision and security of the storage shelter at the Civic Museum, while the Giudice family would secure their collection in their own private shelter. The Cathedral would always be monitored by its own personnel (AGR.7.10-14).

Ricci sent the Ministry a list of objects he had moved to the new shelter below the Civic Museum of Agrigento on 30 July 1940, including the so-called *Muletto di Dioniso* (Figure 4.2), a Greek plastic vase, and the *Efebo di Agrigento* (Figure 4.3), a marble statue of a *kouros* dated to 480-470 BC, discovered in a cistern on the ancient site in 1897. Other items included 35 terracotta stamps, nine 'a campana' kraters, and seven black-figured amphorae. Ricci also sent in a list of the monuments he was to protect at the archaeological (*Akragas*), i.e. the Temple of Concordia (large quantities of sandbags), and the temples of Juno and The Dioscuri (distinctive warning signs) (AGR.7.15-19).²

We also know that Pietro Griffio carried out an inspection of the shelter before 24 November 1941, when he contacted the Ministry in Rome. Most of the artefacts were in good condition, with the exception of two vases which were broken, although they had been previously restored (AGR.7.20-22).

Subsequently, Griffio decided to look for a new refuge for certain artefacts, as he stated in a letter to Ministry

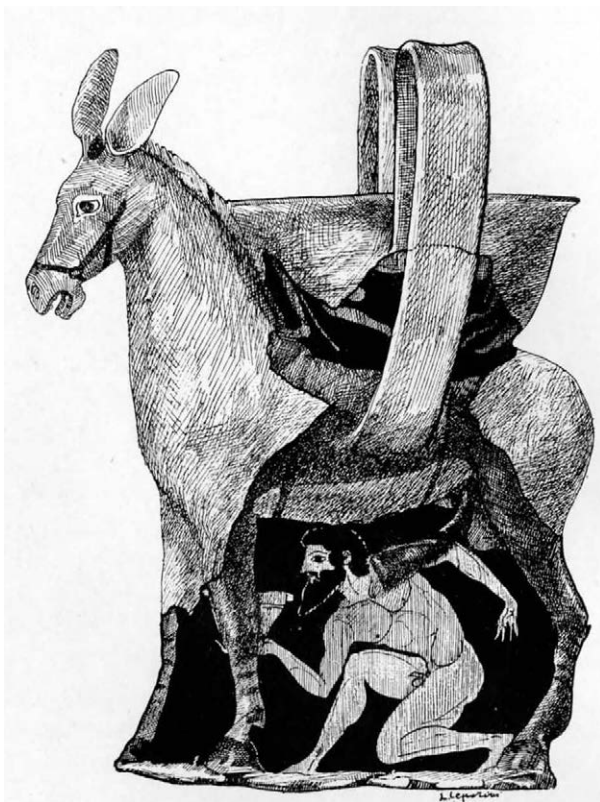


Figure 4.2: The 'Muletto di Dioniso', a drawing of the reconstructed decorated vase from Agrigento (Marconi 1931-32: 68, fig. 5).

² Marconi 1931-32: 64-70; Griffio 1952: 11; 1954: 20-4; Griffio and Ziretta 1964: 55-60; Fiorentini 2003: 40-3.

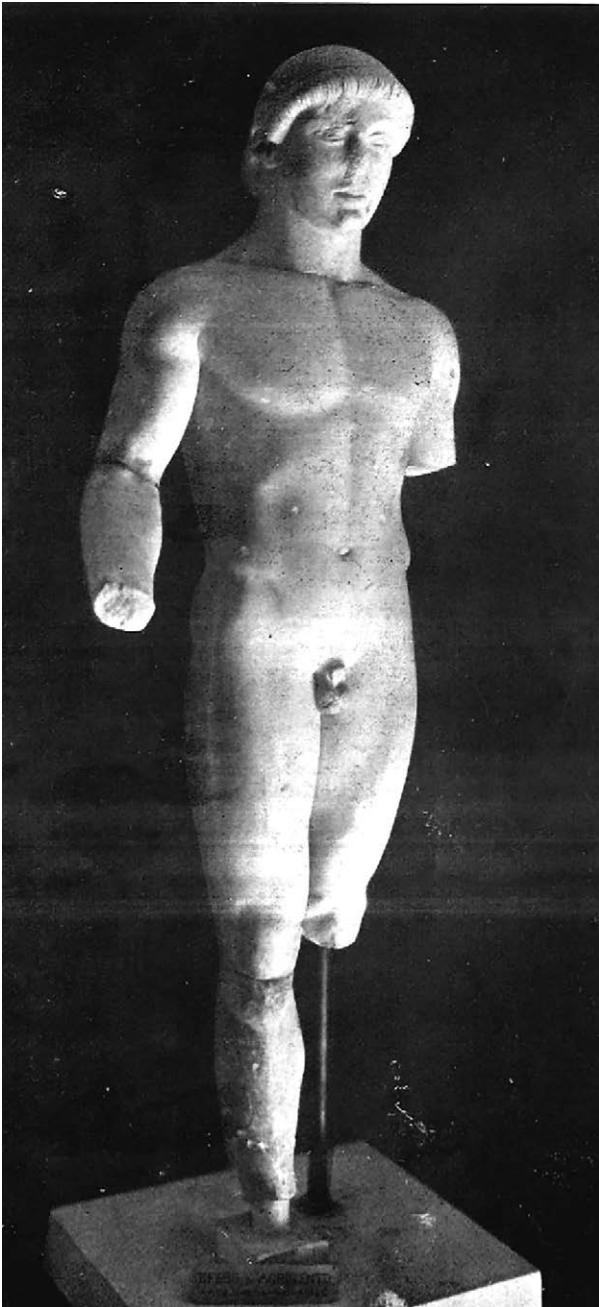


Figure 4.3: Marble sculpture of the 'Efebo di Agrigento' (Griffo 1952: 27, no. 6).

on 9 December 1942. He was keen to secure a shelter within the *Chiesa Madre* of Bivona, a small town in the inner area of the province of Agrigento, far from the coast (which was constantly at risk of enemy attack). However, he needed 10,000 lire to cover all expenses (AGR.7.23–24).

The refuge store at Bivona was up and running by 7 March 1943, when Griffo told the Ministry that the local Royal Carabinieri would take on the responsibility of guarding it. However, he asked if it would also be possible to hire a custodian at a monthly salary of

200 lire. The Ministry agreed on 31 March 1943. (The archive records also include this employment contract, signed jointly by the new custodian, Calogero Iacolino, and Pietro Griffo, on 5 April 1943) (AGR.7.25–32).

The last record is dated 5 July 1943, few days before Operation Husky. Griffo assured the Ministry that the refuge at Bivona was guarded by the Carabinieri and a new custodian; it was therefore unnecessary to apply further safety measures at the shelter (AGR.7.33).

It is important to stress that Griffo briefly outlined strategies for the transfer of artefacts from Agrigento to Bivona in his 1946 protection plans. The superintendent complained about the complexities and difficulties in finding special trucks to move all his crates. Nevertheless, his interventions were proved opportune: the Civic Museum and the Giudice family home suffered damage during Operation Husky. Griffo had done his duty and the artefacts under his care were safe.

'Nel febbraio del 1943, le collezioni del Museo Civico di Agrigento e le opere più pregevoli della collezione Giudice della stessa città furono, a seguito di mie insistenze presso amministratori e proprietari tutt'altro che disposti a misure ritenute eccessive, e per mio personale interessamento presso Enti militari che fornirono gli automezzi e il carburante necessari, trasportate le une in apposito ricovero nel Comune di Bivona, apprestato e custodito presso la Chiesa Madre a cura della Soprintendenza, e le altre in una villa privata di Canicattì.

L'edificio del Museo Civico e il palazzo Giudice furono entrambi colpiti nei bombardamenti che precedettero l'occupazione della città nel luglio 1943. Soltanto allora le preoccupazioni della Soprintendenza apparvero giustificate, e si riconobbe che il trasferimento degli oggetti era stato provvedimento salutare.' (Griffo 1946: 14)

We have mentioned above how the Ministry of National Education had earlier considered that the Euryalus Fortress would make an appropriate shelter for storing *objets d'art* and important antiquities from Agrigento (AGR.7.5). This was on 8 January 1940, while Ricci had already chosen the Villa Aurea, a more appropriate and *in situ* refuge within Agrigento. We may infer that the Ministry was unaware of Ricci's decision (and *vice versa*) due probably to a lack of coordination between the central authority in Rome and the team on the ground at Agrigento. Alternatively, it is possible that the Ministry had chosen Euryalus Fortress as a main refuge for several of Sicily's sites before the beginning of war and was then obliged to revise all the plans based on the individual requests of the local Superintendents.

Ricci's proposal was much more convenient than the Ministry's for a number of reasons. The Villa Aurea was close both to the archaeological site of Agrigento and the Civic Museum, reducing the costs of transferring the collections. Additionally, moving the finds would have been easier and safer, and the whole process could be fully monitored by the local authorities directly.

As soon as Mussolini signed the declaration of war, the Villa Aurea immediately became one of the most insecure places in Agrigento: the site was to be requisitioned by the Italian army, thereby effectively militarising the whole area, including nearby *Akragas* (AGR.7.11). Ricci, therefore, was forced to choose the basement of the Civic Museum as a shelter for the antiquities in his charge. Particularly striking in this regard is how such military activities radically changed the plans for protection against air raids. We can therefore consider this a pivotal episode, clearly demonstrating how the war impacted on the safeguarding of antiquities. The decision to arrange a new secure refuge was not made by the local safeguarding authorities but determined by the direct actions of the Italian army, which put the protection of artefacts (and monuments) at serious risk by occupying the site.

The Sarcophagus of Phaedra, as we have seen above, represents one of those immovable artefacts that needed to be protected *in situ* (AGR.7.11). Ricci was evidently not so worried about its preservation, as the Cathedral authorities, and the installation of few sandbags, would adequately protect the sarcophagus: surveillance was also guaranteed by the church's own personnel.

As for Agrigento's private collections, some of the records in the archives help us understand how the local authorities preferred to leave some *in situ* (e.g. within the family homes and palaces of the Barons Giudice, *et al.*, where their eponymous collections were lodged) instead of moving them elsewhere (AGR.7.14). It was the owners' responsibility to move their collections to private shelters of their choosing. This was certainly advantageous for the local Superintendence in terms of time and money – they could focus on protecting those collections not in private hands.

4.5 Cefalù: an armoured basement within the Foundation Mandralisca (1939-44)

A set of records from the Palermo Museum's historical archive (CEF.1.1–12) shows us how the small, provincial Mandralisca Foundation, and its museum, enacted its own safeguarding initiative during the war. For now, we only have a limited set of documentary evidence on this, although other records might well be discovered

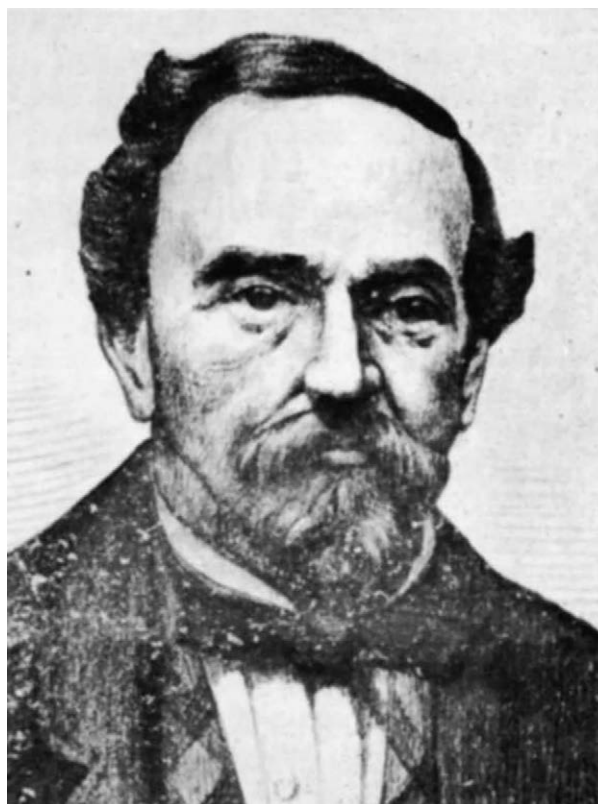


Figure 4.4: Enrico Pirajno, Baron of Mandralisca (1809-64) (Wiki Commons, public domain).

in the private archive of the Foundation during further research.³

The Mandralisca Museum is a long-standing institution in Cefalù. Enrico Pirajno (1809-64) (Figure 4.4), Baron of Mandralisca, was a well-known numismatist, antiquarian expert and local collector of antiquities. He operated in Cefalù and Lipari (Messina), the main island of the Aeolian archipelago, where he owned lands acquired from his wife's dowry, which included areas of the Hellenistic and Roman necropolis of *Lipara*. Pirajno undertook excavations within the ancient graveyard, uncovering vases and other ceramics, coins, and inscriptions.

His finds were transferred to his palace in central Cefalù (now in Via Mandralisca) (Figure 4.5) and he arranged there a substantial assemblage of Greek, Hellenistic, and Roman artefacts, including one of the most remarkable collection of coins from the mint of *Lipara*, as well as the famous 'Krater of the Tuna Seller' (380-70 BC) (Figure 4.6), and modern works, such as

³ Mr. Cirincione, secretary of the Mandralisca Foundation (November 2019) affirmed that no documentation relevant to anti-aircraft measures seems to be archived there; it is possible that some brief references might be found in the meeting reports of the Mandralisca Foundation Committee.



Figure 4.5: Entrance to the palace and Mandralisca Foundation in Cefalù (source: author).



Figure 4.6: The 'Krater of the Tuna Seller' (380-70 BC) (Cefalù, Mandralisca Foundation) (source: author).

the Antonello da Messina's 'Portrait of an Unknown Man' (1465-70).⁴ Pirajno's collections also extended to malacological specimens.

In his will of 1853, Baron Mandralisca, having no heirs, donated his collections and palace to the city council of Cefalù, on condition that preserve them there intact. He also requested that a new school be established, funded by the incomes from his lands and properties. Following Pirajno's death in 1864 the museum and his assets were incorporated into a foundation (Royal Decree of 14 September 1866). The school (*Liceo*) was founded in 1890 and became a public school during the Fascist regime in 1933. Subsequently, a Royal Decree of 21 November 1940 created the Cultural Mandralisca Foundation, which sought to preserve all Pirajno's assets and heritage, promoting cultural events and exhibitions. The Foundation is still operating in the Mandralisca palace and allows visitors into the archaeological and fine art collections.⁵

⁴ Cannon-Brookes 2000: 409-15; Palmeri 2008; Crisà 2012: 29-36. On the 'Krater of the Tuna Seller', see Consolo *et al.* 1991: 68-69; Tullio 1996: 711, no. 233; Crisà 2009: 461-62, 475-77, letter no. 6. For a short analysis of the 'Portrait of an Unknown Man', see Consolo *et al.* 1991: 17-18.

⁵ VV.AA. 1942b: 338-39; Portera 1991: 50-76; Marino 2004: 48-49; Palmeri 2008: 51-54 (particularly on the Foundation during WWII). The newly founded Liceo Classico 'Mandralisca' of Cefalù is now at Via Pintorno 27.

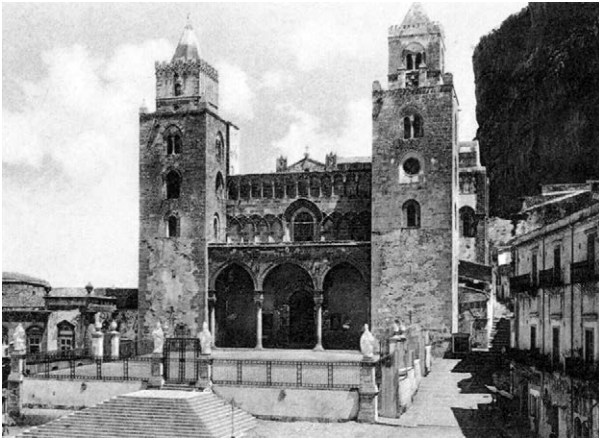


Figure 4.7: Postcard of the Cathedral of Cefalù (early 1930s) (private collection).

When WWII started, the Italian and regional authorities saw the risk to Cefalù's legacy, including the Duomo (Figure 4.7), an extraordinary Arabic-Norman, 13th-century cathedral with rare mosaics, the archaeological site of the *Rocca*, and the so-called Temple of Diana outside the city centre. Furthermore, the historic town itself was clearly threatened, with its unique medieval and later architecture.

Cefalù, a small city on Sicily's northern coast (Figure 4.8), could well be seen as a military target, especially in any preparations for a future landing. Furthermore, the Cefalù-Licata line divided Sicily into two military districts. However, once Italy declared war in June 1940, most of the Allied bombing raids in the province of Palermo were concentrated on the capital city, which had more strategic objectives (port, railway, factories, etc.). Therefore (and luckily) Cefalù was not subjected to bombing between 1940 and 1943.⁶



Figure 4.8: View of Cefalù's coast and port (source: author).

⁶ For the archaeological site of Cefalù on the *Rocca*, including the Temple of Diana, see Marconi 1929: 273-395. See also Palmeri 2008: 51.

Military operations occurred there mostly within Operation Husky in late July 1943. The situation for the Axis troops became grave after Palermo fell to the Allies on 22 July and the German 'Ulich' troops retreated towards Cefalù, forming themselves c. 10 km from the centre. General Alfredo Guzzoni (1877-1965) (Figure 4.9) was then uncertain whether to maintain his position there or immediately retreat towards Santo Stefano di Camastra on the San Fratello Line. Meanwhile, the US 45th Infantry Division, advancing from Palermo to the east on the main SS 113 road, attacked Cefalù. Some troops scaled the *Rocca*, a very steep rock on which the Germans were positioned defending the area. Cefalù was finally conquered by the Allies on 24 July 1943. The fall of the Fascist Regime (the *Venticinque Luglio*) occurred the next day in Rome.⁷



Figure 4.9: General Alfredo Guzzoni (1877-1965) (Wikipedia, public domain).

⁷ Faldella 1956: 231-37; Garland 1965: 316-17; D'Este 1988: 452-53; Santoni 1989: 338; Marino 2008: 52; Zaloga 2013: 72.

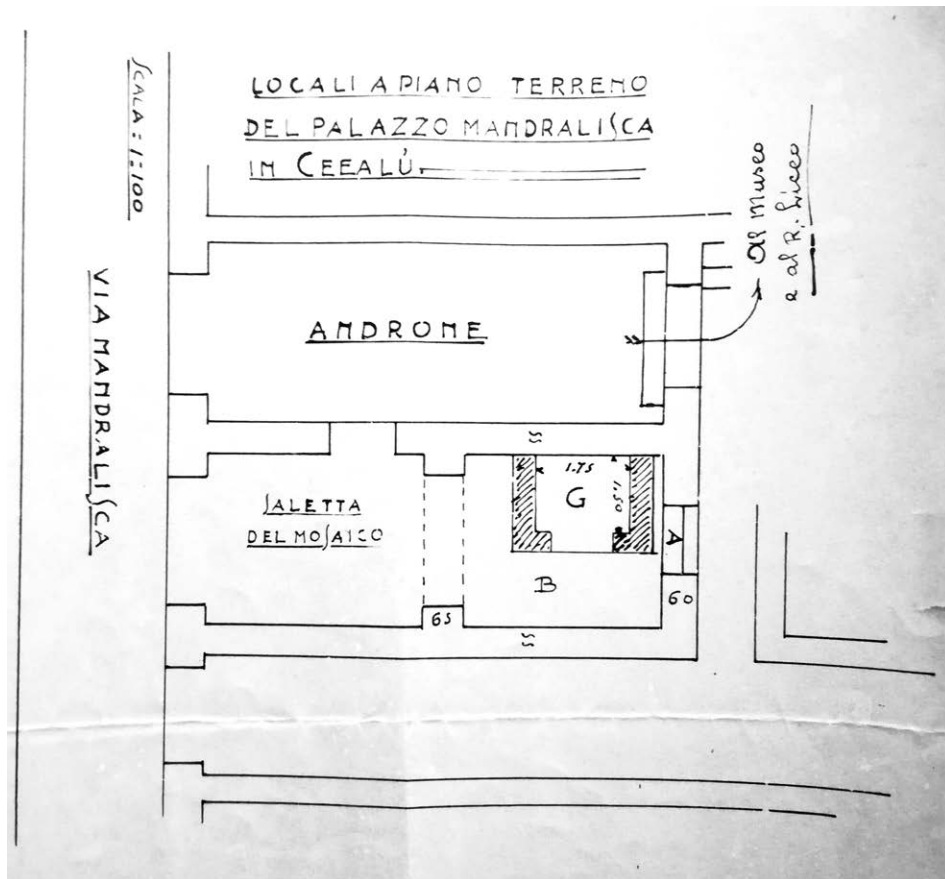


Figure 4.10: Plan of the armoured shelter in the basement of the Mandralisca Foundation (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS U.A. 420).

Within the above-mentioned context, the Foundation Mandralisca can be seen as threatened after 1940. If bombing systematically hit Cefalù between 1940 and 1943, the Mandralisca palace and its contents would have probably been damaged, if not destroyed, thus losing some, or all, of its remarkable collections of artefacts and Sicilian antiquities (including the unique painting by Antonello da Messina). To try and prevent this, the state, regional, and local authorities initiated a safeguarding plan.

In actual fact, this began a few days after the invasion of Poland by Nazi troops on 1 September 1939. It was Bovio Marconi herself, then, as we know, a Superintendent in the province of Palermo, who, understanding the situation in Europe, contacted the temporary commissioner of the Mandralisca Foundation on 11 September. She wanted to know if a safe building could be found in the neighbouring area of Cefalù that could be used as an appropriate warehouse for selected artefacts from the Mandralisca collection. In particular, Bovio Marconi mentioned the 'Krater of the Tuna Seller', some red-figured Greek vases, three Italiot jars,

and a selection of the most important coins from the numismatic collection (CEF.1.4).

The commissioner replied on 16 September, explaining that he had already come up with a protection plan for the museum. In fact, he was planning to move all the most significant items, including the painting by Antonello da Messina, into the museum's basement, which had a well-built barrel vault. Some work would be required to consolidate the structure. In addition, the plan also called for the construction of a solid concrete structure, strengthened with iron bars and protected with sandbags. The most important objects were to be placed inside this armoured structure; the commissioner attached a proposed drawing of it (Figure 4.10) (CEF.1.5).

Bovio Marconi, however, did not consider this plan feasible. The basement and concrete structure would only be effective against blast damage and shrapnel, not to a large, piercing bomb falling into the centre of the Mandralisca. She therefore suggested moving the most important artefacts out of Cefalù, keeping only the less

precious items there. The position might change if the city were declassified as being an endangered zone in the event of war (CEF.1.6).

Giovanni Cavallaro, secretary of the Foundation Mandralisca, sent Bovio Marconi a further letter on 6 October, quoting what the Royal Superintendence for Galleries and Art Works had said on the matter. The inspectors had already confirmed that the basement barrel-vault was not sufficiently strong to protect the palace against a 500 kg bomb directly hitting the palace. A far safer site was a cave outside Cefalù, with its great layers of rock, 50-60 m thick; Cavallaro had already inspected it (CEF.1.7).

Nevertheless, as confirmed by the archival records, the original plan was accepted. Some important items were moved into the concrete shelter before 26 April 1940, when G. Cusumano, the Foundation's new secretary, asked Bovio Marconi for more information on the distinctive air-raid warning signage; some could possibly be sited on the roof of the Mandralisca palace (CEF.1.8).

An interesting report by Roberto Salvini, Superintendent of Sicilian Galleries, reiterates that the painting by Antonello da Messina, and other irreplaceable items, were moved into the armoured structure just before 19 June 1940, as was confirmed by Bovio Marconi on 31 July:

'CEFALÙ (Palermo), Museo Mandralisca: sollecitata da questo ufficio, la direzione del Museo ha provveduto a collocare il ritratto di Antonello e qualche altra opera nella cabina di sicurezza in cemento armato, appositamente costruita.' (PAL.6.53)

'MUSEO MANDRALISCA. Alcune ceramiche e una scelta di monete antiche sono state trasportate, insieme ad alcune opere d'arte medioevale e moderna, nel sotterraneo dell'edificio stesso dove è stato costruito un riparto in cemento coperto di sacchi di sabbia, secondo un progetto della direzione dell'Ente Mandralisca, sottoposto ed approvato dalle Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e alle Antichità.' (PAL.5.47)

As previously mentioned, the Royal Superintendent of Galleries in Sicily visited the institution on 5 July 1942, inspecting the armoured bunker. Commissioner Giacomo Cusumano added a short paragraph to his report before the end of his mandate:

'[...] importante opera è stata l'esecuzione di una cabina di protezione antiaerea, dove restano custoditi dentro casse accuratamente condizionate i più preziosi oggetti del museo, specialmente

l'Antonello; e tutto eseguito in modo da meritare l'approvazione e le lodi del regio soprintendente alle gallerie, mandato per ispezione.'⁸

Subsequently, we learn that Bovio Marconi contacted the Foundation on 19 June 1944, almost ten months after the Allied landing in Sicily. She asked if the museum suffered any damage or loss of objects, including looting, during the recent military operations. Pietro Serio, President of the Foundation, replied on 2 July, assuring her that no damage had occurred and that the treasured artefacts were still locked up in their concrete shelter. Now that hostilities on Sicily had ended, he was considering decommissioning the bunker and move the objects upstairs, re-arranging the collections, in order to re-open the museum to the public as soon as possible (CEF.1.9-10).

It seems Serio never received an answer to his first letter, and he wrote again to Bovio Marconi on 3 November 1944. She replied on 8 November, authorising Serio to move all his artefacts and open the museum once more; this should be done without delay, there was the risk that conditions in the bunker (mould, humidity, etc.) might cause damage (CEF.1.11-12). In addition, we have further information on the rearrangement and reopening of the Mandralisca Museum in a short dispatch sent by Bovio Marconi to the Ministry of Public Education in November 1944:

'Circa il riordinamento delle gallerie e delle collezioni d'arte e di antichità sottoposte alla giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza, si comunica che a tutt'oggi solo l'Ente 'Mandralisca' di Cefalù ha fatto sapere che intende procedere al riordinamento di quel Museo.' (PAL.9.57)

4.6 Palermo: AMGOT and renovation works at the Museum (1943-44)

As noted previously (§ 2.3.6), AMGOT was established in Sicily while the Allies were successfully completing Operation Husky. With its main headquarters in central Palermo, the military institution sought to establish a new order, control the occupied territories, manage prisoners of war, demilitarise the urban and rural areas, and eradicate Fascism within civilian and political contexts, which was considered illegal after 25 July 1943. The task was clearly onerous, but the Allies employed expert and professional teams to carry out these essential tasks.

The safeguarding of antiquities, archaeological sites, monuments, museums, and their collections, was considered a priority as great as the more basic concerns, widespread poverty, the black market,

⁸ Palmeri 2008: 52.

banditry, damage to infrastructure, as well as the ongoing military operations on the mainland. To help with the local cultural heritage issues, a team of specialists, known as Monuments Officers, also operated on Sicily, the island's heritage being mostly represented by sites and monuments of the Classical and Medieval periods, which now required attention after a series of military operations. As we know, Sicily (and, in particular, Palermo) was subjected to bombing, intensified between January and June 1943 in the runup to the Allied landings. Apart from the great loss of life, these air raids did untold damage to the cultural heritage, damage that needed to be fully assessed at the end of Operation Husky.

An important set of records (**PAL.4.1-55**) from Palermo's archaeological museum helps us greatly understand how AMGOT's officers operated to safeguard antiquities, archaeological sites, and museums in that immediate post-war context. These records are relevant to the very early stages of AMGOT's activities, covering c. twelve months – from the end of military operations to the autumn of 1944. On the whole, most of these documents relate to the Palermo museum, and its urgent need for restoration, although they also provide valuable information on the Sicilian archaeological sites that suffered damage from the recent military operations. Above all, the documentation helps us to understand the remarkable collaboration between the Italian and Allied authorities in terms of protecting antiquities and re-opening museums, beginning the slow and difficult return to normality after three years of war and Mussolini's Fascist dictatorship.



Figure 4.11: View of the destruction to Palermo's National Museum in April 1943 (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', inv. no. 8065, PAL.26.54).

Bovio Marconi wrote Captain Mason Hammond a first letter on 14 August 1943, i.e. three days before the end of Operation Husky. She made it clear that the Italian government had allocated her insufficient funds for the year 1942-43; due to the current situation, inflation, and substantial damage to the Palermo museum, she would need five times the provision she was made. She was also, understandably, very concerned about archaeological sites under her jurisdiction: she had not been able to inspect them for months during the military operations. The priority was, however, to immediately start work on the renovation and stabilisation of the whole museum, severely damaged in April 1943 (Figure 4.11) (**PAL.4.8**).

A few days later, Hammond sent Colonel Graffey-Smith, CFO at AMGOT, a memorandum (18 August) listing twelve essential points regarding the 'Finances of Cultural Institutions.' Bovio Marconi received a copy. The dispatch provided some guidelines on how to manage salary payments for the personnel of museums, libraries, and archives. In particular, point no. 4 said that all payments had to be regular, as was the status quo until the beginning of Operation Husky. It was also essential to provide 'monthly credit [...] for each Department' so they could undertake urgent work (no. 7). Hammond proposed a general finance reform, establishing three main budgets for Sicily, 'Fine Arts', 'Education' and 'Research', the latter to include libraries, academies, and other institutions (no. 8) (**PAL.4.9**).

Hammond contacted Bovio Marconi again on 2 September, assuring her of a budget for her teams at the museums and Superintendence. There were also new funds allocated for August, September, and October (80,000 lire) for renovation works (**PAL.4.10**).

Once Bovio Marconi was assured of these additional funds by Hammond, she felt able to prepare detailed estimates of how much she would need to repair minor and major damages to the museum. Folder no. 398 in the archive preserves several quotations and notes written by Bovio Marconi. The main quotation (6,955.40 lire) was prepared by Filippo Milazzo on 25 September 1943; he was a businessman based at Via Oreto no. 41, Palermo. Bovio Marconi contacted him to help prepare the estimates to repair the damage. He presented an extremely detailed list of potential interventions. From his list we learn that all rooms in the museum had been suffered bomb and other damage; in particular the windows, doors, glasses, showcases, and other facilities needed to be repaired, replaced, or redecorated. The director's apartment also needed some renovation work. Some major interventions were extremely urgent, i.e. the ceilings of the chapel had to be demolished and all the debris removed; two new walls were needed

in the Jewellery Room; the lavatories on second floor were totally destroyed and the ceiling had to be rebuilt. A second estimate was provided by *Bovo Giovanni di Fr. Paolo* (19,200 lire), a small, local company (**PAL.4.11-18**).

One month later, Bovio Marconi wrote a full report on the recent works carried out by the Superintendence – *Relazione dei lavori eseguiti nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo da settembre fino al 15 ottobre per riparazioni di guerra* (15 October 1943). A series of essential budgeted reparations were made at the museum. The Public Works Office of Palermo had already spent 200,000 lire consolidating the museum's main structures and to avoid further wall collapse. Bovio Marconi had by now moved the books and paintings from the basement to the museum library and dedicated rooms respectively. She also asked for more fuel supplies for the electricity generator (**PAL.4.19-20**).

A further detailed report on the archaeological sites under Bovio Marconi's care was written in April 1944, as reported elsewhere (**PAL.9.49**). In her notices to AMGOT, we know Bovio Marconi assured them that only limited damage had occurred. The Temple of *Himera* was unharmed, although the fence was broken. Some local workers replaced it, using barbed wire and other material from the military camp, which was there until August. The custodian's house was damaged, however, and windows and doors had been removed. The archaeological site at Solunto, bombed on 12 December 1942, was miraculously safe; there were only few small craters and holes to be filled and mosaics to be repaired. At Selinunte, the ceiling and windows of the custodian's house had been damaged by machine gun bullets. The Italian army had also removed the narrow-gauge Decauville rail track to build a military road and this had to be replaced (**PAL.4.20**).

The essential renovation work was performed by two small, local companies (*Allevi* and *Riccobono*) and began at the museum on 18 October 1943. Unfortunately, there were problems immediately and Bovio Marconi was much upset. Urgent repairs were needed to the southern sector of the museum (western side), one of the most damaged after the bombing. During this, the workers brought down a large column and vault. Bovio Marconi had ordered them to take down the walls gradually, but they did follow her instructions. Instead, they pulled the walls down using ropes, causing the column to collapse, together with the vault. It was only possible to recover a new architectural elements from the rubble. Bovio Marconi had already informed the superintendent of monuments about this risk at a special meeting held at the Palazzo Mazzarino on 13 October: the museum's renovation was also under his jurisdiction, it being an historic building (**PAL.4.21**).

A few days later, a letter reveals (27 October 1943) that Hammond approved all the work, taking into account Bovio Marconi's recommendations. Moreover, Hammond asked Bovio Marconi to talk about the recent renovation works at the National Museum and rural archaeological sites on a radio programme to be aired on 4 November. His letter also included short accounts on the sites. We hear that the theatre at Taormina was in good shape and suffered no major damage. Palazzolo Acreide and Piazza Armerina were also relatively unscathed, even though many sandbags still covered the Roman mosaics. Hammond had visited the amphitheatre at Catania, reporting it in good condition also. The antiquities at Syracuse were safe, although the evacuees in the theatre, amphitheatre, and catacombs had caused some damage. The Temple of Apollo and the Euryalus Fortress were unharmed, and even though the cathedral and the museum had been hit by bombs they were not badly damaged (**PAL.4.22**).

Bovio Marconi wrote to Mr Caruso, head engineer at the Public Works Office of Palermo, about the recent accident at the museum on 18 November. She said that the builders, *Allevi* and *Riccobono*, had not heeded instructions and warnings, resulting in the falling column and vault.

Another of Bovio Marconi's actions was to prepare a schedule showing all her management expenses for the National Museum. Interestingly, we see she was still spending 1500 lire on air-raid protection, which was still compulsory in Sicily even though the war was over in that region (**PAL.4.23-24**).

Major reconstruction work had already started back in the spring of 1943 on the long façade of the National Museum facing onto the Via Roma. The firm chosen (*Sole*) for this work, which was interrupted due to Allied bombing and military operations had left a good deal of building materials and tools at the museum, and Bovio Marconi asked the Public Works Office on 23 November if *Sole* could now continue: it was essential to proceed with the renovations at the museum. Meanwhile, new quotes for further replacement and painting of windows were requested by Bovio Marconi to the firm of *Bovio Giovanni di fr. Paolo* on 24 November. The Public Works Office replied to Bovio Marconi on 2 December saying they were not in a position to continue the renovation work to the museum's façade (**PAL.4.25-30**).

There was another significant problem at the museum that Bovio Marconi reported to Hammond on 7 December. Before the start of Operation Husky, the museum's exterior gallery was undergoing refurbishment, but works were interrupted: the ceiling was not waterproofed, and rainwater was seeping down into the internal corridors and rooms. Bovio Marconi

requested quotations from two companies to install special bricks and waterproof the ceiling of the exterior gallery: the two firms being *Ditta Lanzalco & Malo* (51,865 lire) and *E.le Albanese & Rag. F.sco Bruno* (38.260 lire), the latter based in via Rosolino Pilo 20, Palermo (PAL.4.31–35).⁹

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi wrote Hammond (4 January 1944) a further report (*Relazione dei lavori eseguiti per riparazioni danni di guerra dal 15 Ottobre al 31 Dicembre 1943*). In this she states that all the windows had been replaced in the museum and more renovation works were being carried out in combination with the Public Works Office. Furthermore, some paintings and books had been temporarily moved from some rooms of the ground floor and the library. Local workers had repaired the custodian's house at the Temple of *Himera* near Buonfornello (Palermo) (PAL.4.36–38).

Lieutenant Perry Cott, Adviser for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, approved new renovation work on the exterior gallery on 14 January 1944, the Finance Office having just allocated 35,000 lire for these specific interventions and 27,000 lire for routine maintenance. However, Bovio Marconi was forced to call an abrupt halt to on-going works. Her brick supplier, Albanese, had provided a load of inferior quality bricks, inappropriate for the exterior gallery. She asked instead that her materials should come from the best brickworks in Sicily, i.e. Spadafora (Messina), where there were (and still are) specialist companies (PAL.4.39–44).

Another report (*Relazione dei lavori straordinari per danni bellici eseguiti nel mese di gennaio 1944*) sent by Bovio Marconi to AMGOT (3 February 1944) records that most of the debris had now been removed from the southern area of the museum, and that some walls and windows on the third floor had been refurbished; the library had also received attention (PAL.4.45–46).

AMGOT was reformed in 1944, and the new Allied Control Commission (ACC), in particular the section of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives, released a dispatch on 15 March, in both English and Italian. From now on, the ACC would no longer be responsible for the 'financial and administrative machinery of the Superintendencies', but they could still provide technical advice to superintendents. Special forms ('C.R.Q.9') now had to be completed for requests, which the ACC would submit to the *Ufficio Ragioneria* for final approval. In addition, the ACC would no longer allocate funds for the renovation of churches (PAL.4.47–51).

The newspaper *Giornale di Sicilia* published an article on 22 June 1944, the anonymous journalist citing the scale

of all the renovation works carried out at the Palermo museum and the rural archaeological sites and the safeguarding of antiquities (e.g. Solunto, the Temple of *Himera* at Buonfornello, the rescue of the Selinunte metopes, moving them to San Martino in spring 1943), praising the heroic efforts of Bovio Marconi. The article also goes on to mention that the Superintendence had renovated some of the Roman houses at Villa Bonanno (Palermo) that had been hit by an Allied bomb falling in the Piazza della Vittoria. The contributions made by AMGOT and the ACC were also highly commended (PAL.4.52).

Dating to November 1944, the last record we have been able to trace so far is a brief outline of the financial outlay of the Superintendence of Palermo between 1944 and early 1945. Noticeably, the first intervention teams are no longer listed, having been abolished by the provisional Italian government (PAL.4.53–55).

This documentary evidence just outlined, mostly focusing on the Palermo museum, represents a targeted case study, referring only to a limited section of the total records produced and dispatched in Sicily between the local authorities and AMGOT dealing with the safeguarding of antiquities. Even though we did not find other records in the Ministry of Public Education folders in the State Archive of Rome, it can be inferred that more documents remain to be traced elsewhere, especially for other areas of Sicily (see, e.g., the eastern province of Syracuse).

The importance of our documentation rests, among others, in three areas. First, it is closely connected to the bureaucratic procedures associated with antiquities safeguarding and museum management after Operation Husky. Second, it focuses on a crucial stage of Sicilian history, when the Allies occupied the island and were obligated to indemnify war damage, which also afflicted the cultural heritage, monuments, and antiquities within the island. Most of the damage was caused by the bombing raids carried out immediately prior to the landings. Third, the records are key to our understanding of the close collaboration between AMGOT/AMG/ACC and the local safeguarding authorities.

Clearly Bovio Marconi saw the renovation of the National Museum as her key priority. Hammond was probably of the same opinion, although he was also personally involved in inspections in certain inner areas of western Sicily, evaluating any damage to archaeological sites and rural monuments (which, fortunately, did not suffer much from Allied raids). Restoring and reactivating the museum in the capitol was seen as much more important than performing any necessary major renovations at sites – work which

⁹ Bertorotta 2008: 85: the author also mentions Giuseppe Albanese as a local entrepreneur working in Palermo.

Table 9: Allocations of ordinary and extraordinary funds to the Superintendence of Palermo after Operation Husky (1943-44).

Date	Body	Purpose/description	Amount (£, lira)	Source
02/09/1943	AMGOT	Extraordinary funds for the Superintendence (August, September, October 1943).	80,000	PAL.4.10
15/10/1943	Public Works Office	Extraordinary funds to consolidate the Museum.	20,000	PAL.4.20
11/01/1944	AMG	Extraordinary funds to repair the ceiling of the exterior gallery.	35,000	PAL.4.40
18/01/1944	AMG	Ordinary funds for maintenance of archaeological sites and museums.	27,000	PAL.4.42
TOTAL			162,000	

could be postponed until peace was restored to the rest of Italy. This also implies that Hammond and AMGOT's administration were only willing to provide advice and funding for the most essential operations. The National Museum of Palermo had suffered significant damage in 1943, and being one of the main agencies responsible for safeguarding Sicily's antiquities (together with those caring for Syracuse and Agrigento) it had to be restored and fully operational as soon as practicably possible. Future phases would include moving artefacts back from San Martino delle Scale to Palermo, re-arranging the collections, and re-opening the museum to the public.

What is surprising is the immediate, positive reaction of Hammond to Bovio Marconi's requests for funds, to which he always acquiesced. According to the available documentation (Table 9), AMGOT provided 162,000 lire between October 1943 and January 1944, of which 135,000 lire (83.35) were extraordinary allocations. Thus, a great deal of money was immediately made available for restoration work and compensation for war damage.

4.7 Palermo: anti-aircraft protection, defending the Museum (1938-43)

4.7.1 Introduction

Within central Palermo, the National Museum played a significant role as a major cultural institution, representing all phases of the history and archaeology of Sicily. Founded after the Unification of Italy, the museum gathered rich collections of archaeological finds, statues, paintings, coins, inscriptions, etc. Once war became imminent, the national and local safeguarding authorities began to draw up plans for Palermo to protect its museum from enemy attack. As noted previously, the museum was in a strategic location, close to the port and railway terminus (Figure 4.12); therefore, its protection became an immediate, but complex, priority.

Substantial documentation, mostly traced to the archives in Rome and Palermo, helps us understand how the authorities protected the museum. In particular, it focuses on the large-scale transfer of artefacts from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale, where a special shelter was prepared (**PAL.5.1-77**). The records we have complement the documentary sets available covering the museum's management and funding (**PAL.6.1-119**), and the San Martino shelter (**SMA.2.1-58**).

4.7.2 Plans and actions to defend the Museum

The earliest record we have is a letter signed by the prefect of Palermo to the Royal Superintendence at Syracuse on 21 September 1938, in which he outlines the first steps of a potential plan to protect the island's museums. The Ministry of National Education had been sent a copy of the dispatch and acknowledged it to the Superintendence on 17 October (**PAL.5.6-8**).

As we have seen, Bovio Marconi wrote her report (*Museo Nazionale - Difesa antiaerea*) on 8 October 1938, giving an embryonic plan on how to protect the museum – a full two years before Italy entered the war. She agreed on the need to arrange safe storage at San Martino, as already planned in 1935. The plan involved preparing the refuge, coordinating the transfer, and finding available trucks in good time. Coordination had to be tight, and would only be possible with the collaboration of local authorities (e.g. the Prefecture and the Committee for Anti-Aircraft Protection) (**PAL.5.7**).

A few days after Germany invaded Poland, provoking WWII, the prefect of Palermo asked the Ministry (3 September 1939) to provide a general outline on the basic protective assets (e.g. sandbags) and funds available. Bovio Marconi provided a preliminary schedule covering the museum's evacuation on 7 September, stressing that a third of the entire collection consisted of unmovable finds (Roman floors, statues, the metopes of Selinunte, etc.). She contacted the local firm of *Ditta Agnel & Co.* asking for their price to provide



Figure 4.12: Satellite view of Palermo's port, National Museum, and railway terminus (source: Google Earth).



Figure 4.13: Postcard showing the metopes of Selinunte preserved at the National Museum (1930s) (private collection).



Figure 4.14: Postcard showing the guttae from Himera preserved at the National Museum (1930s) (private collection).

67 wooden crates (9,500 lire) and arrange the packing and transfer of her collections (2750 lire). A second (more realistic) quotation was sent on 21 September for 152 boxes and 135 crates (42,000 lire), the moving costs a further 10,500 lire (PAL.5.9–15).

A list of artefacts to be protected *in situ* was provided by Bovio Marconi on 26 September 1939. As we know, she

included the metopes of Selinunte (Figure 4.13), guttae from the *Himera* (Figure 4.14), the Fountain of the Triton, and some plasters from Serpotta. She also provided two updated quotations for protection works to reinforce and consolidate the museum, citing maximum (105,000 lire) and minimum (25,000 lire) expenses respectively. The Ministry replied (28 September) that they would be able to allocate c. 60,000 lire (PAL.5.15–20).



Figure 4.15: Satellite view of the area of Maredolce, a potential shelter for the remaining artefacts from the National Museum, Palermo (source: Google Earth).

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi took issue with the firm of *Ditta Agnel*, as she reported to the Ministry on 27 November 1939. The company's head office assured her that they could store the artefacts for free for a maximum period of three months (while waiting for the transfer to San Martino), but after that she would be charged for the storage, and that these costs would be high. In mid December, Bovio Marconi asked for further funds to strengthen some sections of the museum (PAL.5.22–26).

The *Ditta Agnel* company asked Bovio Marconi on 31 January 1940 to pay the first instalment of the storage costs; she remonstrated on 28 February. On the same day, she sent a letter to the Direction of Arts in Rome, providing an update on the work at the museum. She also writes that *Ditta Agnel* would store the crates of artefacts until late April 1940; after that, the charges would be 450 lire per month. Bovio Marconi was worried about the situation, since the work at the security shelter were still on-going and she had to organise the transfer as soon as possible to avoid further fees to *Ditta Agnel*; the first crates were moved from their storehouse to the museum on 5 June 1940 (PAL.5.27–39).¹⁰

A few days later, 8 June 1940, Bovio Marconi began to pack the collections of jewellery and coins. She

also alerted the Ministry regarding the measures to protect the Selinunte metopes. Italy had just entered the war and Palermo was therefore a prime target for enemy aircraft. Bovio Marconi urged the Ministry (26 June 1940) to allocate more funds so that she could complete all the protection measures and transfer her collections from the museum to safety as soon as possible (PAL.5.40–45).

The packing was done by the skilled workers of *Ditta Agnel* and transfer operations began on 3 July and took two days: 184 boxes were moved from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. Everything went well and no accidents occurred during the transportation (see also § 4.21). Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry (31 July) a detailed list of all the items, with their inventory numbers, moved to the refuge. She also listed those works which still remained *in situ* at the museum (PAL.5.46–51).

More than twelve months later (3 October 1941), Bovio Marconi expressed further concerns to the Ministry. Due to the increased enemy air strikes, she wanted to know if the collections still remaining at other museums (e.g. the Casuccini Etruscan material) should be transferred to San Martino (PAL.5.52–53).

We also hear about a potential transfer of the book collections from the Royal National Library of Palermo from the refuge of Polizzi Generosa (Palermo) to

¹⁰ PAL.5.31: '[...] siamo spiacenti di dover dissentire dal V punto di vista.'



Figure 4.16: *The large 'Mosaic of the Seasons' (on the floor) in the National Museum, Palermo (2008)*
(source: author).

San Martino delle Scale. Stefano Baldanza, Superior Inspector at the Ministry, disagreed with this plan, as he explained in a special report of 22 July 1942 (PAL.5.55–56).

Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi planned not only further measures to increase the protection of the antiquities at the museum on 12 September (e.g. closing the recesses in the main cloister), as well as covering the Roman mosaics with sandbags. She also enquired about a further transfer of artefacts on 27 October 1942. The Ministry seems to have approved the immediate transfer of the *Himera guttae* on 7 December 1942, as, on the same day, Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry a detailed report on the museum. She agreed that moving all the remaining important finds to San Martino had to be an immediate priority. She knew that large bombs (100-200 kg) would cause extensive damage to her museum, similar to the losses already encountered at Genoa, Milan, and Turin (PAL.5.57–63).

Bovio Marconi sent another dispatch to the Ministry on 23 December 1942, still anxious about transferring the Selinunte metopes was essential, even though they were very fragile; strengthening the protective measures *in situ* was not guaranteed to protect these unique objects. She ended by attaching a quotation covering the costs of organising a large and final transfer to San Martino and reinforcing sections of the museums (PAL.5.64–65).

The Ministry ordered Bovio Marconi to start the removal of the metopes and *guttae* on 7 January 1943. She had already checked the integrity of the fourteen metopes, reporting on 21 January that three sections of the metopes from Temple C at Selinunte were in many fragments (32, 48, 59), which had been stuck together in the 19th century. She also planned to open a large breach in the external wall of the museum's façade that gave onto the via Roma (PAL.26.49–50). Two companies were possible candidates for the removal: *Ditta Flli Amoroso* and *Ditta Ing. Li Santi*, both based in Palermo. The first declined, already busy demolishing and removing debris elsewhere; the latter asked for 90,000 lire for the entire work. Bovio Marconi had an alternative idea to transfer the metopes and *guttae* to the safe cave of San Ciro at Maredolce outside Palermo (Figure 4.15); however, Prof. Romanelli, consultant at the Ministry, favoured San Martino (2 February) (PAL.5.66–70).

The day after, Bovio Marconi updated the Ministry, stating she was going to dismantle and cover the previously mentioned 'Mosaic of the Seasons' at the *Sala Panormo* (Figure 4.16). Campisi and the custodian Ciaccio were responsible for supervising all the operations. Dated to the 3rd century AD, the great mosaic (10 m x 4.70 m) shows the allegories of the seasons, including mythological (e.g. Bellerophon, Dionysus, Nereids, Pegasus and Zeus); it was discovered among the Roman



Figure 4.17: The breach in the museum's façade on the Via Roma (source: author).

houses of the Piazza della Vittoria in Palermo in 1868 (PAL.5.71–73).¹¹

The situation was markedly worse in Palermo in the following weeks and Bovio Marconi had already begun to dismantle and pack the metopes and *guttae* on 4 March 1943. The project was huge: workers had to install scaffolding and hoists to remove all the heavy and fragile artefacts, properly and safely. They also prepared the breach in the façade onto the Via Roma (PAL.26.49–50) (Figure 4.17). Frustratingly, Bovio Marconi was still struggling to find trucks for the final transfer, but eventually the transfer was carried out quickly in early April 1943 (PAL.5.74) (see also § 4.20).

Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi was still waiting for the allocation of funds by the Ministry, as she complained in a short letter written on 12 May 1943; communication became more complicated and intermittent at that time. The monies were eventually released on 9 June 1943, i.e. few weeks before Operation Husky (PAL.5.75–77).

4.7.3 Graphic documentation: a valuable source

An exceptional set of pictures, still preserved in the archives of Palermo's museum, greatly helps us understand how the anti-aircraft protection plans

worked at that institution (PAL.26.45–75). Some photographs show the devastating effects of the bombs that hit the building in March 1943. Destruction was substantial, as demonstrated by the debris and wall sections that collapsed in the cloister. We also notice the effect of bombing on the local church of Bara all'Olivella, which was renovated after the war (PAL.26.45–48, 51–57). Three images reveal the dramatic transfer of the Selinunte metopes and the *Himera guttae* outside the museum. We also see the military trucks and large wooden crates coming out through the breach in the museum's façade on the via Roma (PAL.26.49–50, 67).

Other photographs mostly focus on the anti-aircraft protection measures inside the museum, showing the preparation of sandbags to protect artefacts and the smaller monuments, i.e. statues and the Selinunte metopes (PAL.26.59, 61–62, 69). Construction work is represented by some photographs showing custodians, workers, and officers collaborating to protect antiquities, install scaffolding (Figure 4.18), and fill sandbags (PAL.26.62–63, 68, 70). The images also show how Bovio Marconi was able to fortify and secure certain rooms and the basement (PAL.26.65, 73–74). Local military forces were also stationed to guard all operations inside the museum; this is clearly shown by two photographs showing soldiers in an empty room and in the basement (PAL.26.60, 65). A further image gives us a snapshot of all the personnel working hard to protect the museum, including Bovio Marconi herself

¹¹ On the Palermo 'Mosaic of the Seasons', see Marconi 1937: 6–7; Camerata Scovazzo 1975: 231–73; Von Boeselager 1983: 175–86; Di Stefano and Moscati 2006: 112–13.



Figure 4.18: Workers installing protective scaffolding around the Selinunte metopes at the National Museum (courtesy of the Archaeological Museum 'A. Salinas', inv. no. 7598, PAL.26.68).

(in a dress and wearing white shoes), custodians, workers, and other employees (PAL.26.75).

4.7.4 Conclusion

The available documentation traced so far offers good evidence of the measures taken by Bovio Marconi and national authorities to protect and defend the museum of Palermo, mostly over the period between 1940 and 1943 (Table 10). If we consider the chronicle of events, it is clear that most of interventions, which essentially refer to the main transfers of objects from Palermo to San Martino, happened in 1940 and 1943 respectively. There was a sort of eerie calm in 1942 as the context of war developed: the bombing was to worsen considerably the following year. Apart from a limited series of actions to protect some artefacts *in situ* with scaffolding and sandbags, and the reinforcing of selected rooms, the most demanding and costly measures involved transferring the collections to the refuge. It is evident how quickly Bovio Marconi was able to organise the second transfer; it was imperative to relocate to safety the metopes and *guttæ* immediately in early January 1943, albeit there were further delays caused by the lack of available tracks in Palermo.

We cannot say exactly when Bovio Marconi began to think about a potential transfer of the remaining objects from Palermo to San Martino; however, we have traced a letter dated 3 October 1941, in which she expresses her strong concerns regarding the risks of leaving some collections at the museum, including the Bonci-Casuccini assemblage of Etruscan art (PAL.5.52). It can be inferred at that point that she was also concerned about the Selinunte metopes. Her worries, naturally, were exacerbated by the current war context, since bombing was progressively increasing over Palermo; the Ministry eventually sent a formal approval to arrange the transfer of the metopes on 7 December 1942 (PAL.5.61). It is plausible that the national authorities were waiting to see if the war would worsen. Meanwhile, a series of massive bombing raids in northern Italy caused much destruction to objects that had not yet been protected or moved to shelters. Huge bombs (100-200 kg) had been dropped on Genoa, Milan, and Turin, and Bovio Marconi knew well that the buildings in her charge would never withstand such explosives and that her plans would have to be rearranged immediately, including the transfer of the Selinunte metopes and other items to San Martino.

Table 10: *The main measures taken to protect and transfer collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale (June 1940-May 1943).*

Year	Date	Description	Source
1940	05/06	Transferring of crates of objects from the storehouses of the firm of <i>Ditta Agnel</i> to the museum.	PAL.5.37
	05/06	Additional strengthening of the Selinunte Room.	PAL.5.38
	07/06	Packing of jewellery and coin collections, including the <i>Annunciazione</i> by Antonello da Messina, and the <i>Trittico</i> and <i>Laurana</i> paintings.	PAL.5.45
	15/06	Removal and packing of crates by workers of the firm of <i>Ditta Agnel</i> (until 28 June).	PAL.5.45
	03/07	Transfer of most of the collections from Palermo to San Martino (until 5 July).	PAL.5.45
1942	7/12	Formal approval by the Ministry to move the metopes of Selinunte and the <i>Himera guttae</i> to San Martino.	PAL.5.60
	7/12	Bovio Marconi decides to transfer all the important artefacts to San Martino as soon as possible.	PAL.5.62
	23/12	Another 16 boxes and 8 crates were transferred from Palermo to San Martino.	SMA.2.47
1943	21/01	Early arrangements and plans by Bovio Marconi to open a breach in the museum façade to evacuate the metopes.	PAL.5.66
	03/02	Plans to dismantle and cover the 'Mosaic of the Seasons' at <i>Sala Panormo</i> under the supervision of Campisi and the custodian Ciaccio.	PAL.5.70
	04/03	Beginning of the dismantling and packing of the Selinunte metopes and <i>Himera guttae</i> , the preparation of the breach in the façade on Via Roma.	PAL.5.73
	08-10, 27/03, 02-03/04	Major transfer of artefacts: the Selinunte metopes, the <i>Himera guttae</i> , and the Casuccini collection.	SMA.2.51
	07/04	Bovio Marconi acquires the last available trucks for the final transfer of objects from Palermo to San Martino.	§ 4.20
	17/05	Transfer of books from the Palermo museum's library to San Martino.	PAL.17.25

It is interesting to see how Bovio Marconi proposed to transfer the afore-mentioned metopes and *guttae* first to Maredolce. The cave of San Ciro was certainly safe and protected by its walls of solid rock; transporting the objects there would also have been easier and cheaper than moving them to San Martino. We can only speculate as to why Prof. Romanelli rejected this plan on 2 February (PAL.5.70). Perhaps the Ministry preferred to keep all museums' collections stored together in one large shelter, which would reduce extra costs for surveillance, maintenance, and transferring the collections back to various museums once the war had ended.

4.8 Palermo: air-raid protection, management and funding (1939-43)

Being the capitol of Sicily and hosting the main headquarters of cultural heritage safeguarding, Palermo can be considered the most important Sicilian centre that had to deal with anti-aircraft protection during WWII. Protection plans generated substantial allocations of funds which were spent on installing secure basements, scaffolding, buying sandbags, and building secure shelters for various collections. This

process was complex and difficult, because it was carried out in wartime when Superintendents would often risk their lives to accomplish their tasks.

Thanks to archival research, a substantial group of records, mostly preserved at the Central State Archive in Rome helps show the real extent of anti-aircraft protection in terms of management and funding for Palermo. The documents include a series of dispatches, letters and technical reports that shed light on how bureaucracy, networking and state guidelines worked within the anti-aircraft protection measures specified for the museums and antiquities in the region of Palermo. All the records are not presented here in detail as they often include orders and payment or funding allocation receipts with no essential information to be highlighted (PAL.6.1-119).

We learn that early anti-aircraft protection plans were carried out in Messina as early as 12 February 1939. A special shelter for artefacts (final transferring cost: 40,000-50,000 lire) was in preparation at the Monastery of San Placido Calonerò outside Messina (near Ponte Schiavo). Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi had asked for substantial funds to arrange the refuge at San Martino

delle Scale and transfer the Museum of Palermo's collections there. Nevertheless, she only received 5000 lire and complained to the Ministry of National Education on 4 September 1939. This was just a few days after Hitler had invaded Poland (PAL.6.1–11).¹²

Thus, Bovio Marconi expressly asked the Ministry to allocate 60,000 lire for anti-aircraft protection (including costs to armour the Museum of Palermo) on 16 September, saying that the firm of *Ditta Agnel & Co.*, as we have seen above, a specialised company based in Palermo, would be able to arrange the packing and transfer of crates. Moreover, also Salvini, Superintendent of Galleries and Fine Art Objects, had already contacted the same company on 22 September. The Ministry agreed with the decision of Bovio Marconi and Salvini to appoint that company on 28 September. A few days later, on 6 October, Bottai stated that he was working on a new special decree to protect also those fine collections owned by private individuals and local bodies. Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi received few allocations of funds over the following weeks (PAL.6.12–20).

Salvini reported to the Ministry some issues to do with the current anti-aircraft protection plan on 25 November 1939. It was proving complicated to move heavy statues from museums and they would probably have to be protected *in situ*. It might also be necessary to ask for special insurance to guarantee the collections in case of loss or damage. Bovio Marconi was having difficulties acquiring a first set of wooden crates ordered from *Ditta Agnel* on 7 December. More importantly, the Ministry finally authorised Bovio Marconi to use the refuge at the abbey of San Martino delle Scale on 1 January 1940. Ultimately, 20,000 lire was allocated to Bovio Marconi on 13 January (PAL.6.21–28).¹³

Salvini sent the Ministry essential funding requirements to continue the anti-aircraft measures to protect the monuments on 5 February. His schedule included the cities of Palermo (87,000 lire), Messina (60,000 lire), Syracuse (10,000 lire), Trapani (5000 lire), Catania (4500 lire), and Termini Imerese (1000 lire). We can see that other major provinces were not listed (e.g. Agrigento, Caltanissetta, and Enna). A more detailed explanation of the list was dispatched by Salvini on 26 February; the most expensive operation was the transfer of packed objects from central Messina to San Placido Calonerò (in all 60,000 lire was requested) (PAL.6.29–31).

More funds were allocated between February and May 1940. Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi was concerned that *Ditta Agnel* had promised to store her crates free of charge for three months and then asked for a fee (PAL.6.32–42). Again, Salvini asked the Ministry on 10 June 1940 if it was necessary to have insurance for the transport of finds from the Palermo museum to San Martino (PAL.6.43–52).¹⁴

Amongst the records on the bureaucratic procedures and allocation of funds, we notice a remarkable document entitled *Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico della Sicilia: 2^a relazione sulle misure adottate* (19 June 1940). Written by the Superintendent Roberto Salvini, the report summarised recent results of the anti-aircraft protection plans. The transfer of objects from the Messina museum to the refuge at San Placido Calonerò had been completed on 12 June 1940. Surveillance was entrusted to the local Royal Carabinieri. The Trapani museum had still to organise the packing and transfer of its collections to the shelter at San Martino delle Scale. Also, Bovio Marconi had almost completed the packing of her first shipment from the Palermo museum: the transfer could potentially start within few days once a section of the refuge at San Martino was ready. Salvini and Bovio Marconi were still working on how to move objects from the City Council Modern Art Gallery of Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. Lastly, the smaller museums were also completing their anti-aircraft plans (e.g. the Mandralisca Foundation of Cefalù and Civic Museum of Termini Imerese) (PAL.6.53).

While the allocation of funds to the Superintendence of Palermo proceeded regularly from June to early July 1940, the firm of *Ditta Agnel* was willing to provide specialised porters to transfer boxes from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale on 21 June. However, Bovio Marconi stated that the vehicles were to be provided by the local Provincial Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection, but paid for by the Superintendence of Palermo. We also know that Bovio Marconi had packed all her artefacts on 26 June 1940, although it was hard to obtain sand to fill bags and secure and fully protect some items in the museum (PAL.6.54–69).¹⁵

Salvini solicited the Museum of Trapani on 15 July to pack its collections for San Martino as soon as possible. Subsequently, the Minister Bottai contacted Salvini on 24 July, recommending him to ask the Public Work Office of Palermo to supply the sandbags he needed.

¹² PAL.6.7: 'Mi permetto tuttavia di far rispettosamente presente che per l'acquisto di materiale d'imballaggio, nonché di sabbia per la copertura del materiale immobile, e per i lavori di rafforzamento dei sotterranei l'anticipazione di L. 5000 è irrisoria.'

¹³ PAL.6.24: '[...] Vi comunico che ritengo opportuno che il materiale d'imballaggio predisposto da codesta Soprintendenza per la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte sia conservato nei sotterranei di S. Martino.'

¹⁴ PAL.6.43: 'Si chiede in particolare se un contratto di assicurazione debba venire subito stipulato per gli oggetti preziosi che saranno depositati, a titolo gratuito nell'interesse dello Stato, nelle sacrestie della Banca d'Italia.'

¹⁵ PAL.6.59: '3°) Il trasporto si farà con automezzi forniti dal Comitato provinciale di P.A.A., ma a spese di questa Amministrazione.'; PAL.6.63: 'Le opere per la protezione delle opere in sito vanno più lente a causa della difficoltà di trovare la sabbia.'

We learn that he had requested 10,000 sandbags, but their price had slightly increased since his last request (32,000 lire, including the delivery) (PAL.6.70–75).

However, it seems that Bottai did not authorise Salvini to transfer the collections from Trapani to San Martino delle Scale on 3 August 1940. The process was evidently too expensive and risky at the same time. Thus, Bottai asked Salvini to contact the director of the Trapani museum, requesting him to reinforce the internal shelter with a substantial quantity of sandbags and leave the collections there. Salvini agreed with Bottai in his short letter of 6 August (PAL.6.76–77).

Meanwhile, more funds were allocated to the National Museum of Palermo from August to September 1940. Many fine artefacts were still waiting to be secured at the Messina museum, as reported by the Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection on 9 November 1940, who had been informed by the Ministry of War a few days before (PAL.6.78–85).¹⁶

Allocations of funds increased in November, i.e. the Superintendence of Monuments received further monies to cover the costs of expanding and improving the refuge at San Martino delle Scale on 12 November. However, Salvini requested more substantial funds (150,000 lire) for anti-aircraft measures at the following institutions on 25 November: the shelter and museum at Syracuse (50,000 lire), the shelter and museum at Trapani (40,000 lire), San Martino delle Scale (30,000 lire), the Messina museum and refuge at S. Placido Calonerò (30,000 lire). He also pointed out that the refuge at San Martino delle Scale, being on hilltop and subject to bad and cold weather, needed a range of major improvements and supplies, i.e. fixing doors and windows to protect the collections, installing electric stoves and lighting, a water pipeline inside the refuge, and providing warm blankets. These improvements would have been particularly beneficial for the local custodians, who spent their days and nights inside the refuge in all seasons. Other minor improvements were also requested for the museums at Trapani and Syracuse (PAL.6.86–89).

We also hear that most of the important artefacts were moved from Messina's museum to San Placido Calonerò just before 27 December 1940. Subsequently, Bovio Marconi received other funds from the Ministry from December 1940 to June 1941 (PAL.6.90–104).¹⁷

¹⁶ PAL.6.85: 'il Ministero della Guerra – Stato Maggiore per la Difesa del Territorio (Ufficio P.A. e Difesa Coste) – ha dato comunicazione a questo Ufficio che il Comitato Provinciale di Messina lo ha informato che nel Museo di quella città è rimasto numeroso e pregevolissimo materiale artistico in attesa di migliore protezione ed ha sollecitato i provvedimenti protettivi da adottare in merito.'

¹⁷ PAL.6.93: 'In relazione alla nota sopra citata si informa che il Soprintendente alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte della Sicilia ha dichiarato che le opere d'arte più importanti del Museo di Messina sono state

The Ministry contacted Bovio Marconi on 22 June, asking her if she needed more allocations for her air-raid protection measures; she replied that her funds were sufficient at that time (PAL.6.105–08).

While most of the transfers from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale had already completed, Bovio Marconi reported on 13 August 1942 that there was a major infiltration of water inside the refuge that could certainly threaten the preservation of the artefacts stored there. She therefore proposed that the Ministry allocate funds to install a drain inside the shelter. On the same day, Salvini provided the Ministry a list of those custodians involved in the air-raid protection and surveillance measures in the refuges. Their salaries were also recorded. The highest paid were Giovanni Bellomo and Antonio Rodolico (Trapani) (4.18 lire per day/1,525.70 lire per annum), with the other keepers seemingly paid *pro rata*, Pasquale Liga (Palermo) was paid 4.18 lire per day (508.60 lire per annum). Some custodians were paid more per day, e.g. Achille Omero and Giacomo Parello (Messina) (16.55 lire per day/6,040.75 lire per annum) (PAL.6.108–10).

Anti-aircraft protection plans were still on-going on 24 November 1942. Salvini reported to the Ministry that some private and religious bodies in Palermo and other cities were choosing which objects might be sent to San Martino delle Scale to be fully protected. These also included some important items placed in the Palermo cathedral (PAL.6.111–15).

A few weeks later, Salvini complained to the Ministry (2 January 1943), asking them for the substantial funds (100,000 lire) promised in October 1942 (PAL.6.116).

As we know, the military context worsened in Palermo due to a considerable increase in the Allied bombing raids. Filippo Di Pietro, the new Superintendent of Galleries for Sicily, approached the Ministry on 26 March 1943 to clarify that all the allocated funds had been previously spent by his predecessor, Salvini. Di Pietro took too the opportunity to ask for an additional 75,000 lire of urgent funding to protect the artefacts under his care and move the last crates of finds to the shelter at San Martino. He had to solicit the Ministry again on 6 May (PAL.6.117–18).

Lastly, we traced a copy of a final, dramatic telegram written by the Ministry of Public Education on 15 July 1943 (six days after the beginning of Operation Husky), in which the central authorities gave full power to the Superintendent of Galleries to protect and defend his collections at all costs. Strangely, it seems that the

depositate nel ricovero di S. Placido Calonerò [...].'

original telegram was never sent, as reported in a short note (PAL.6.119).¹⁸

The substantial amount of documentation traced relating to the management of the air-raid protection measures taken in Sicily, and particularly in Palermo, is mostly focused on the allocation of funds. We see how Salvini and Bovio Marconi were constantly asking for more and more money. Funds were allocated step by step (or, sometimes, on demand); thus, they were often insufficient for the current needs and forced both the superintendents to submit new requests. This mostly occurred in 1940, the crucial year in which Italy entered WWII and the safeguarding authorities had to realise their protection plans as soon as possible. However, the fear of an imminent conflict involving Italy, and the urgent requests by the Ministry to begin anti-aircraft protection, were so pressing that applications for funds had already started in 1939 (Table 11).

Table 11: *The allocation of funds for anti-aircraft protection to the Superintendencies of Archaeology and Monuments of Palermo (1939-41).*

Year	Date	Funds (£, lira)		Source
		Archaeology	Monuments	
1939	04/09	5000		PAL.6.7
	15/10	5000		PAL.6.18
1940	13/01	20,000		PAL.6.25
	11/04	9,500		PAL.6.33
	29/04	35,000		PAL.6.35
	03/05	4,662.60		PAL.6.37
	06/06		15,000	PAL.6.42
	20/06		15,000	PAL.6.55
	20/06	40,000		PAL.6.56
	03/09		20,000	PAL.6.82
1941	12/05		30,000	PAL.6.103
	31/10		20,000	PAL.6.108
TOTAL		119,162.60	100,000	

Protection plans involved the use of substantial means, labour, and equipment. Therefore, as one of the largest companies in Palermo specialising in transportation, packing, and storing, the firm of *Ditta Agnel* (PAL.6.14) played an essential role. We can assume that Bovio Marconi trusted them fully, as she employed them to

undertake most of the packing, moving, and storage of the collections safely from the museum to the shelter.

4.9 Palermo: the air-raid protection room ‘Sala Himera’ at the Museum (1943)

By April 1943, most of the collections had been transferred from the National Museum of Palermo to the special shelter at San Martino delle Scale. Certain artefacts, however, remained in the museum, which was at risk of being bombed again. The *Sala Himera*, a vast room that usually exhibited the huge stone *guttæ* from the 5th-century BC Greek temple at Buonfornello (Palermo), needed to be reinforced. Bovio Marconi contacted the Ministry and a qualified building company to build a reinforced structure within the *Sala Himera*. A few records provide information on the costs of this intervention as part of some late air-raid protection measures for the museum (PAL.7.1-5).

Bovio Marconi signed a contract with the local entrepreneur Giovanni Sparacino, head of the company *Ditta G. Sparacino*, on 12 April 1943, to build this secure structure within the *Sala Himera* at a cost of 33,000 lire. It was to comprise four, solid stone arches (7.70 m x 4.4 m x 0.50 m), wall up all the windows, and strengthen the stairwell which led to the *Sala Panormo* (PAL.7.2).

We know that Bovio Marconi asked other entrepreneurs for two additional quotations. The first (total cost: 24,000 lire) specified more details on building materials to be used (pine, chestnut, spruce, iron frameworks, etc.). The second was less expensive (18,900 lire) and also specified the cost of labour: 12 workers @ 18 days @ 40 lire each per day = 8,640 lire. Subsequently, Bovio Marconi commissioned minor additional construction works from *Ditta G. Sparacino* (e.g. renovating part of the masonry in the basement facing onto the Via Roma), attaching a revision to the above-mentioned contract, on 20 May 1943 (PAL.7.3-5).

4.10 Palermo: anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940)

Thanks to the available documentation preserved to date in the Rome and Palermo archives (PAL.8.1-17), although limited to 1940, we can provide some important data on the installation of distinctive warning signals for Palermo,¹⁹ a process which involved national and regional authorities following specific guidelines and norms (§ 2.3.5). The archives, of course, also hold records applicable to churches and other monuments, but these do not touch on our present research. It should be stressed that most of buildings that bore these distinctive signals in Palermo were churches, dotted all over the historic centre, making

¹⁸ PAL.6.119: ‘Il Ministro ha disposto che questo telegramma non abbia corso.’

¹⁹ For a general overview see also: Albergoni 2007: 25-27.

it impossible to avoid collateral damage to cultural heritage buildings during enemy air raids.

As we know, Italy entered WWII on 10 June 1940, but concerns for the safeguarding of Italian monuments and museums were already growing in 1939 after the outbreak of war in Europe (§ 1.2). Thus, Ugo Costa, on behalf of the General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts in Rome, sent out to all Italian Royal Superintendents a highly-classified circular (no. 7) on 13 January 1940. The dispatch mainly reported a long quotation taken from a note written by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. It provided some essential warnings and rules regarding the distinctive signage system to be employed for historical buildings, which had already been specified in a Royal Decree of 8 July 1938 (no. 1415, art. 44). It recommended that such signage be prepared and installed in a 'discreet' way. Moreover, Costa ordered all Superintendents to provide him with a detailed list of buildings (including museums and sites) which merited these signs **(PAL.8.6)**.²⁰

A few days later, Bovio Marconi replied to the previous dispatch on 18 January, assuring Costa that she would have followed all the recommendations, asking the Minister at the same time whether she had also to include those civic museums that fell within her remit beyond Palermo, or whether they would be the responsibility of local city councils **(PAL.8.7)**.

It is possible that Bovio Marconi was not the only Italian superintendent who reported that the new directives were sometimes misleading and not fully clear. Whatever the reason, the Minister of National Education sent out to all superintendents a new, confidential, dispatch (circular no. 14) on 23 January 1940, in which he clarified some aspects of the previous directives. Administrative bodies, which were operating on a local scale, had to take care of preparing and then installing distinctive signals on historic buildings. This implied an indirect answer to Bovio Marconi's request regarding the civic museums in Sicily **(PAL.8.8)**.

As a consequence of these new instructions, the Ministry received a letter written by Roberto Salvini, Director of the Royal Superintendence for Galleries and Art Works in Sicily, on 15 February. In particular, he said that only two public buildings that were dependent on the Superintendence should have the distinctive rectangular signals – the Royal National Museum of Messina (sign size: 31 m x 3.70 m) and the Royal Museum 'Pepoli' at Trapani (sign size: 36 m x 4 m); the latter would require three signals for its roofs **(PAL.8.09)**.

Some months later, 19 May 1940, the Ministry of National Education sent out a new circular (no. 118), in which it summarised a letter received from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Following various requests by Italian superintendents, the Presidency clarified some aspects regarding the warning signals: 1) the special shelters for collections should have warning signage installed; 2) the signage had to be installed on all historic state and local buildings and monuments; 3) the signage had to be visible and placed on roofs; 4) the Royal Institutes of Art must display the signs; 5) it was unnecessary to place signals all over the largest buildings, but only on those sections in need of special protection. Furthermore, the Minister asked each superintendent to provide him with a detailed estimate of the costs to install distinctive signals for both state and private sites. This would help the General Direction of Arts to allocate proper funds accordingly **(PAL.8.10)**.

As testified by a letter of 22 May 1940, the Royal Superintendent of Galleries, Roberto Salvini, requested to the General Direction of Arts further clarification regarding paragraph 4 of circular 118. He asked whether local museums with important collections that could not be moved to protective shelters had to be equipped with distinctive signals **(PAL.8.11)**. Salvini replied, sending an additional letter on the same day, suggesting that the Ministry opts for a special cementite colour that would be more distinctive. He also reported that 2500 lire would be needed to cover all the costs for the signals at Trapani and Messina, apart from the refuge at S. Martino delle Scale, which was under the supervision of Bovio Marconi **(PAL.8.12)**.

We know that Bovio Marconi replied to the General Direction's circular no. 118 on 29 May. The superintendent sent a short letter in which she agreed to use the cementite to paint the distinctive signals on the roof of the National Museum of Palermo and provided a brief estimate of expenses. She calculated that six rectangular signals (c. 10 m x 8 m) would be sufficient to fully mark the roof of the museum. It is interesting to note how the cementite signs were clearly both more efficient and cheaper than those using oil-based paints (700/1400 lire), which could fade quickly in bad weather **(PAL.8.13–14)**.

One day after the declaration of war was announced by Mussolini, the General Direction of Arts circulated to all superintendents a further confidential and urgent circular (no. 145). The dispatch briefly reaffirmed the strict necessity not only to provide all historic buildings and museums with distinctive signals, but also to contact local suppliers to arrange their immediate installation, taking advantage of the available funds **(PAL.8.15)**.

²⁰ **PAL.8.6:** 'Tali disposizioni preparatorie dovranno avere carattere strettamente riservato.'

Following this circular, the Ministry wrote to Bovio Marconi again on 21 June, asking that distinctive signals also be installed on the most important museums of her regional, civic, and local bodies (*enti*). On 28 June, when national institutions were experiencing the early phases of the new state of war, the Ministry of Public Education reassured Bovio Marconi, belatedly, that they had received her previous letter of 29 May (PAL.8.16–17).

Although very limited chronologically, the documentation we have from the archives is very important for our understanding of how the national, regional, and local authorities handled all the procedures relating to the installation of the distinctive signs designed to protect sites from air raids. In particular, we see how the installation of signals was carried out immediately by local authorities after Mussolini's declaration of war.

As we have seen, even before Italy entered the war, the state authorities started alerting all national superintendents to the need to prepare for the installation of these warning signals, sending their guidelines out via confidential dispatches. In addition, R. Costa, on behalf of the Minister, ordered that the signals should be ready for immediate installation, and always operating on a top-secret level ('riservate/riservatissime'), proving how these measures were already being considered within an imminent context of war.

It is possible that the first 'circular no. 7', sent out in January 1940, was not as clear as the Ministry might have expected, and we have seen how local superintendents queried the Ministry, asking for more information on how and where the signage should be installed (e.g. the letters by Salvini and Bovio Marconi traced in the Rome and Palermo archives). The Ministry thus sent out confidential clarifications in the following months, including circular no. 118 (PAL.8.10), dated 19 May (i.e. c. 20 days before the Italian declaration of war), which was written, recapped in five main points, as a general reply to a number of requests from Italian superintendents, obviating the need and reply individually to all the safeguarding authorities.

We have already noted the overall preference for cementite rather than oil-based paints for the warning signage system; this clearly followed much debate and correspondence between the Italian superintendents, who constantly contacted the Ministry of National Education on the issue; their reply was to let the local officers make up their own minds.

It is also evident that the local superintendents were alerted to the threat of imminent war. Although they

needed further clarifications following the Ministry's circulars, they were very aware of the need to evaluate local issues and provide all the relevant information on the distinctive signage they would require to the Ministry; we note, in particular, Salvini's last two letters to the Ministry on 22 May 1940 (PAL.8.11–12), i.e. less than 20 days before Italy entered the war. Both letters provided answers and clarification to points in the previous circular, and they could have been written as only one dispatch. It can be inferred that Salvini (like most of the other Italian superintendents it may be imagined), while rushing to prepare for the conflict to come, wrote and sent his first letter, forgetting to clarify two points and therefore obliged to write a second on the same day.

Finally, notwithstanding all the efforts of local authorities to install these distinctive signals properly, following all the government's rules, they could only have been viewed as palliative deterrents to prevent the destruction of monuments and museums from the bombing raids that put at serious risk all the public and private buildings in Palermo. For example, even though Palermo's unique museum had distinctive signals, it was still bombed and suffered substantial damage during the war.

4.11 Palermo: bombing, damage, and renovation at the Museum (1941–45)

4.11.1 Introduction

The old National Museum of Palermo is one of the major cultural institutions in Sicily. Located in the heart of Palermo, from the late 1860s the museum has occupied the former House of the Fathers of San Filippo Neri all'Olivella, a very complex building. It has always required constant renovation – the last project began in the 2000s, as already said (§ 2.4.6). As a historic building, the museum has a unique place within the city's old architecture and is still protected by the Italian safeguarding authorities.²¹

In the early 1940s, the museum was substantially damaged by Allied bombing, i.e. mostly between 1941 and 1943, until the end of Operation Husky. There are two main reasons why the building suffered so much damage: it was inherently vulnerable, being such an old structure; and it stands close Palermo's harbour, one of the main targets for enemy aircraft.

²¹ The Church of Bara all'Olivella was built between 1598 and 1624, with the House of the Fathers appearing a few years later (1625–1762). The museum was moved from the University to the House of the Fathers at Via Bara all'Olivella after 1866, when the new Kingdom of Italy suppressed the Holy Order and confiscated that building. For an overview of the Museum's building (now 'A. Salinas'), see: D'Arpa 2012.

The museum's archive preserves a set of substantial records on the bombing, damage, and relevant renovations that occurred between 1941 and 1945 (PAL.9.1–68). In great detail, they are pivotal in terms of understanding the impact of the bombing, with Bovio Marconi precisely listing and describing all the effects of the Allied raids. The documentation also contains remarkable accounts of war damage, renovations and first interventions on the other monuments and sites under Bovio Marconi's jurisdiction that were written in 1944 and dispatched to the Ministry of Public Education. In terms of chronological span, the records discussed here complement the other documentation we have on the activities of AMGOT, who provided effective support to renovate the museum. However, as already pointed out in our assessment, the records we have are only relevant to the two years following Operation Husky (1943-44) (PAL.4.1–55; § 4.6).

4.11.2 Bombing at the National Museum (1941-43)

The first major Allied bombing to hit the museum occurred during the night of 8-9 January 1941, when a fragment (4 kg) of a '75' bomb destroyed the ceiling of the *Sala del '500*. A few days later, a bomb fell on the main steps (on Piazza Olivella) over the night of 10-11 January, fortunately causing no damage to the building. Summoned by Bovio Marconi, Palermo's firemen

intervened at the museum, checking for unexploded bombs. A short letter testifies that Bovio Marconi promptly alerted the Ministry of National Education on 13 January (PAL.9.7).

It seems that the following spring and summer periods were relatively quiet for the museum and no major damage caused by bombing was reported. Subsequently, while the Italian anti-aircraft artillery fired at Allied bombers over Palermo on the night of 7-8 September, some bullet cartridges fell on the museum, breaking a drainpipe on the roof of the Rector's House. Bovio Marconi alerted Father Giuseppe Timpanaro, Rector of the Church of St. Ignatius at Bara all'Olivella of this accordingly. A similar event occurred on the night of 9-10 September; Italian anti-aircraft artillery cartridges broke 20 window panes, slabs of *eternit*, and roof tiles. Bovio Marconi contacted the Ministry of National Education and the Public Works Office on 17 September, asking for immediate intervention and funds to repair the damage. She also thought that coating the roof tiles with a fireproof liquid (*Guadagnin*) (Figure 4.19) might be advantageous. She made further requests to the Public Works Office (6 November 1941 and 10 January 1942), in one of them asking for 30 roof tiles to be repaired as soon as possible, to keep rain from penetrating into the museum's top floors (PAL.9.8–14).

The Public Works Office replied on 28 January and there were further delays caused by a lack of glass and related fitting materials. Bovio Marconi finally found a local window fitter, called Antonino Monteleone, who was hired to replace the broken glass at the museum on 29 January. The putty he required only became available on 6 February (PAL.9.15–17).

The Allies carried out substantial bombing over the night of 3-4 March 1942, striking a ship in the port. The shrapnel reached as far as the museum, shattering c. 600 window panes and many roof tiles. Bovio Marconi reported the damage to the Ministry and Public Works Office on 5 March, detailing the damage and asking for more money for anti-aircraft protection and to cover the cost of repairs. Most of the broken windows were in the *Salette Pittura* (34 panes), the *Sala dei Mosaici* (33), the *Tramontana* north corridor (26), and the *Sala Himera* (21). Many of the wooden door and window frames were also blown out or damaged (PAL.9.18–20).

The Ministry replied on 20 March 1942, saying that it was the Public Works Office that was responsible for repairing bomb damage. Bovio Marconi obtained permission for the repairs on 12 May, when the Public Works Office assured her that window glass would again be available. A preliminary quotation gives the cost of replacement as 2934.22 lire, this being revised upwards later (3471.85 lire). We can see, however, that Bovio Marconi had to wait; she complained to the Public



Figure 4.19: Advertisement for Guadagnin flame-retardant liquid.



Figure 4.20: Postcard of the Palazzo delle Poste in the Via Roma (1930s) (private collection).

Works Office on 22 August that the repairs had still not been done (PAL.9.21–30).

Her troubles were to continue at the end 1942. The windows were eventually repaired by the small company of *Ditta Salvatore Giangreco* (via Discesa dei Giudici, 48, Palermo), who worked ‘in a very reprehensible manner’, as reported by Bovio Marconi. Much of the glass was badly installed, many had large cracks and the putty was often forgotten entirely, resulting in further damage when a storm hit the museum on the night of 3–4 January 1943 (PAL.9.31–34).

At 4.30 pm on 7 January 1943, an Allied bomb fell on a small building between the Via Gagini and the Via Valverde; Bovio Marconi presumed that the target was the central post office (*Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi*) in the Via Roma (Figure 4.20). The blast took out 77 panes of glass (PAL.9.35).

A further series of bombing raids occurred in Palermo on 15, 22–23, 28 February and 1 March, hitting the areas of the Via Valverde, the Piazza del Massimo, the Via Carella and the Via Roma. The explosions and blasts did much damage to the museum, breaking 610 windows, 12 window-frames, and destroying the photography room. Much of the museum, therefore, was left open to the elements (PAL.9.36).

The raids intensified. Allied bombs hit the port of Palermo on the evening of 22 March, destroying a large vessel and sending shrapnel into the museum, demolishing part of the *Sala Araba*, drainpipes, and many roof tiles. The blast even moved the perimeter wall facing the Via Bara all’Olivella, ripped out some flooring on the third floor, and knocked down the iron gate on Via Bara. A display case and all its contents (many vases from Selinunte) were smashed (PAL.9.37–38).

Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry of National Education a distraught telegram on 5 April 1943:

‘Ala meridionale museo colpita semidistrutti tre piani porticato et fontana cortile grande stop. Nessuna vittima Soprintendente Jole Marconi.’ (PAL.9.39)

A large Allied bomb had hit the museum, destroying the church’s dome and devastating 20 m of the south side. A huge stone opened a large hole in the Jewellery Room and debris collapsed and damaged the courtyard and the fountain; many artefacts were lost: sculptures, inscriptions, a tryptic, large Roman amphorae, black-painted vases. The entire water system was badly compromised. Mercifully, the Selinunte metopes and the *Himera guttae* had already been moved to San Martino delle Scale a few weeks before. Bovio Marconi, who also risked her life, together with the museum’s personnel, was greatly affected by this loss. She asked the Public Works Office to shore-up the damaged area on 7 April 1943 and has left us with a dramatic description of the event, which is still remembered as the greatest blow to the museum in its long history (PAL.9.39–41):

‘Stante l’ora pomeridiana nel Museo erano presenti solo, oltre la scrivente, il custode del portone, salariato Cottone, le due guardie di 1° intervento del turno diurno ed una del turno notturno che doveva montare alle 19, Cici, Inzerillo e De Franchis. Tutti e quattro hanno dato prova di calma e senso del dovere, sia il De Franchis che al momento della caduta delle bombe si è trovato con me sulla scala vicino al cortile, sia gli altri che, dopo la esplosione, hanno subito abbandonato il rifugio, mentre ancora continuava il bombardamento, poiché la nube di polverone e il fumo acre delle sostanze esplosive avevano fatto temere un incendio.’ (PAL.9.40)

The devastating bombing of 5 April shocked and scared Bovio Marconi. Writing to the Ministry on 7 April, she details the efforts made by the museum and its staff stated after the recent events. Most of the rooms were now unusable. In particular, the library, the photographic room, and the archive were completely inaccessible. In addition, the museum was in a very dangerous area of Palermo, constantly targeted by enemy aircraft. She even went so far as to ask the Ministry if it would be possible to vacate the museum and transfer all the offices away from central Palermo. Only the first-intervention teams and porter should remain there to monitor the museum and guard against looting.

Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi asked the Public Works Office on 12 April to inspect the building and estimate all the damage as soon as possible. It seems that the

Table 12: *The damage caused by bombing to the National Museum of Palermo (8 March 1941-5 April 1943).*

Date	Typology	Description of damage	Source
08-09/01/1941	Fragment of a '75' bomb.	Breach of the <i>Sala del '500</i> ceiling.	PAL.9.7
10-11/01/1941	Bomb shell.	Only slight damage to the main steps in the Piazza Olivella.	PAL.9.7
07-08/09/1941	Shell cases from Italian anti-aircraft artillery.	Breaks to the drainpipe from the Rector's House to the <i>Sala Novelli</i> of the museum.	PAL.9.8
08-09/09/1941	Shell cases from Italian anti-aircraft artillery.	Breakage of 20 window panes, <i>eternit</i> slabs, and roof tiles.	PAL.9.9-10
03-04/03/1942	Shrapnel from the bomb exploding in the port (time: 7.30 pm).	Breakage of c. 600 window panes and large area of roof tiles; damage to museum artefacts (2 large jars and 2 limestone slabs of the Arabic period).	PAL.9.18
07/01/1943	Bomb blast to a building between the Via Gagini and the Via Valverde (time: 4.30 pm).	Breakage of 77 window panes and some minor scarring to the building.	PAL.9.35
15/02/1943 22-23/02/1943 28/02-01/03/1943	Bomb blast in the Via Valverde (150 m from the museum); blasts from three bombs at the Piazza del Massimo (150 m from the museum); one blast from the Via Carella (100 m from the museum), two blasts from the Via Roma (<i>Ufficio Anagrafe</i>) (50 m and 200 m from the museum).	Breakage of 610 window panes, 12 wooden window-frames, collapse of parts of roof, destruction of the photographic room.	PAL.9.36
22/03/1943	Large exploding fragment from a bomb striking a ship in the port.	Substantial damage, i.e. the shell broke the roof of the <i>Sala Araba</i> , several floors on third floor were ripped up, a wall collapsed in the photographic room, many broken windows, and a display case of small vases from Selinunte was completely destroyed.	PAL.9.38
05/04/1943	A large Allied bomb (time: 6.30 pm).	The bomb caused major damage, destroying the church dome and most of the museum's southern area (a 20 m-long section affecting the first, second, and third floors); a huge stone also destroyed part of the northern sector, damaging the Jewellery Room; the courtyard and the fountain were heavily damaged; the water system was compromised.	PAL.9.40

Ministry agreed to transfer the offices elsewhere, as testified by a telegram dispatched on 28 April, but it was necessary to also have the authorisation from the prefect of Palermo. Bovio Marconi wrote to the Ministry again on 13 May, saying she had contacted the prefect but he did not agree to her moving the offices outside Palermo; it was too complicated. She had to stay in the museum and transfer all her operational activities to habitable sections (**PAL.9.42-46**).

It seems that no more bombs damaged the museum until the end of Operation Husky; nevertheless, the damage caused to the building over all had been considerable, reaching its peak in the early months of 1943, mostly between February and April (see Table 12).

Meanwhile, Biggini, secretary to the Minister, sent Bovio Marconi a letter on 24 May 1943, praising her heroic

conduct to save the museum under very challenging circumstances. He was also afraid the situation might worsen and that the local superintendents could even lose contact with the central administration in Rome. In that situation they were to act autonomously, doing their best to save life and continue protecting their institutions as best they could. Shortly after this Operation Husky happened, and Sicily became AMGOT's Region I (**PAL.9.47**).

4.11.3 Renovations and war damage before the end of the war (1944-45)

This above archive material dovetails neatly with the records of AMGOT's administration (see § 4.6), ending just after the war. Bovio Marconi dispatched to the Ministry of National Education, based in Salerno within the Provisional Government, a first, preliminary report

Table 13: War damage to the civic museums under the jurisdiction of the Superintendence of Palermo, as of 2 September 1944 (source: PAL.9.52).

Place	Province	Museum	Condition
Castelvetrano	Trapani	<i>Museo Civico</i>	No major war damage. Only few windows were broken. The bronze Ephebe of Selinunte was safe, having being transferred to a shelter at the Convent of Cappuccini.
Cefalù	Palermo	<i>Museo Mandralisca</i>	No war damage. Most of the finds were moved to the basement shelter. ²²
Erice	Trapani	<i>Museo Civico</i>	No war damage. All the collections were safe.
Marsala	Trapani	<i>Museo Civico</i>	Fully destroyed by Allied bombing. All its collections inside were lost.
Motya (S. Pantaleo)	Trapani	<i>Collezione Whitaker</i>	Slight damage to the building. All its collections were safe.
Termini Imerese	Palermo	<i>Museo Civico</i>	No war damage. However, 42 silver and gold Sicilian and Greek coins were stolen. Bovio Marconi complained about the inefficient surveillance system there.

on war damages caused by war operations and Allied bombing on 4 April 1944 (PAL.9.48–49). This report was expanded and revised a few months later, when Bovio Marconi wrote a more detailed report, which we fully analyse below (PAL.9.54). Meanwhile, both AMGOT and the Ministry urgently wanted a detailed plan for repairing all the war damage in the area under Bovio Marconi’s jurisdiction. They both wrote to her on 22 March and 31 May 1944 (PAL.9.50–51).

Thus, Bovio Marconi wrote another preliminary, but important, report, entitled *Musei e collezioni - richiesta notizie danni bellici* (2 September 1944). This report provides us with much information on the current situation of small museums and institutions in the province of Palermo and Trapani (Table 13).²² We notice how most of the civic museums did not suffer major damage, with the exception of the Marsala museum, which was completely destroyed by a bomb. The theft of ancient coins from Termini Imerese was evidently carried out before Operation Husky and had no connection with the emergency situation. On the whole, it is evident that these small institutions managed somehow to survive to the worst effects of the war.

The *Riparazione dei danni derivati dalla guerra* (12 October 1944), as mentioned, is a very detailed 18-page report on the damage to Palermo’s museum and the provincial archaeological sites. It can be considered one of the most significant records from all the documentation traced so far and discussed in this work. Written by Bovio Marconi, it outlines the real situation of the antiquities, ancient monuments and archaeological

sites in her charge following the Allied bombing and Operation Husky (PAL.9.53–54).

Her account opens with an overview of war damage and all the relevant reparations carried out at the museum (which we will not describe in detail again). Next, Bovio Marconi provided an account of her archaeological sites (which has already been included in our other documentation pertaining to AMGOT’s administration, see § 4.6). As already said, the Temple of *Himera* was in good shape: only the barbed wire and wooden posts had been lost, probably the work of American soldiers. The archaeological area of Solunto was damaged by two Allied bombs that hit two ancient roads and a cistern; some locals from S. Flavia made off with the door to the custodians’ house. The site of Selinunte suffered at the hands of the Italian army (see § 3.9); the narrow-gauge train belonging to the superintendence was moved elsewhere; the custodians’ house was sacked in late July 1943. The collections were mostly safe, Bovio Marconi and Salvini having properly secured them in the main refuge at San Martino delle Scale; among the treasures kept safe was the famous painting of *The Annunciation* by Antonello da Messina (PAL.9.54).²³

Bovio Marconi also summarised all the reparations carried out, especially at the Palermo museum (nevertheless, much had still to be done) and the archaeological sites of *Himera* and Selinunte between 1943 and 1944. The following section, entitled *Riparazioni e progetti in programma*, offered a general plan of reparations and renovations to be carried out, mostly at the Palermo museum. The major and urgent issues included the complete reconstruction of the

²² On Cefalù and Mandralisca Foundation, see also § 4.5.

²³ For the bombing of Solunto, see Polizzi and Romeo 2020: 17–29; Polizzi and Romeo 2021: 96–111.

southern section that had been completely destroyed by the Allied bomb; the renovation of the façade facing the Via Roma, which was a long-standing matter since the 1930s; the replacement of the electricity system; the removal of the air-raid protection measures (sandbags, scaffolding, signage, etc.); the re-installation of display cases; the reinstatement of the library and archive; re-arranging of the epigraphic, Prehistoric and Classical art sections; renovating the mosaics and some damaged sculptures; making good the courtyard and its fountain; and re-organising the storerooms for external scholars to access. Moreover, the picture gallery had to be moved to a new site (*Galleria d'Arte Moderna*), allowing more space for the archaeological collections. One of the most demanding operations was to return all the collections from San Martino delle Scale home to Palermo. Happily, the archaeological sites needed only minor renovations and reparations (Cefalù, Mazzara del Vallo, Selinunte, Solunto).

Section C of her report (*Fondi occorrenti*), not fully detailed here, is a quotation covering all future costs of the renovation works. The prices appear exorbitant – a factor of post-war inflation. The most expensive reparation was the reconstruction of the museum's southern section (1,850,000 lire), followed by the renovation of the façade on the Via Roma (1,000,000 lire).

The report's Section D (*Personale e mezzi di esecuzione*) is more focused on the personnel active during the war. Bovio Marconi praised Francesco Paolo Ciaccio, Rosario Forzisi, Giosuè Meli, Giuseppe Lo Cascio, and Nicolò Melchiorre for their indefatigable conduct in safeguarding the museum, joining the first intervention teams, and organising the arduous and stressful work of moving the collections to San Martino delle Scale. She also mentions in particular Giovanni Cottone, who had lost an arm in WWI and who would not leave the museum. Her scorn was directed against various unscrupulous local businessmen (especially Mr Riccobono), whom she describes as 'real cowboys' ('veri filibustieri') and as sometimes acting dishonestly when working at the museum (**PAL.9.54**).

Attached to her report, Bovio Marconi also provides an outline of the air-raid protection measures and expenses occurred between 1939 and 1943 (Table 14), a massive, long-lasting, and very costly operation. These measures included mostly the reinforcement of the museum's roofs and basement, the installation of the warning signage and sandbags, the scaffolding to protect particular items (mosaics, metopes, sculptures), transferring the collections to San Martino delle Scale (including the heavy and fragile Selinunte metopes), and temporarily moving the historical archive to Monreale (**PAL.9.55**).

Table 14: *The major expenses incurred for Palermo's air-raid protection measures (1939-43) (source: PAL.9.55).*

Fiscal year	Allocated sums (£)	Collected sums (£)	Works done (£)	Owned sums (£)
1939-40	108,000	108,000	108,000	
1940-41	52,000	52,000	52,000	
1941-42	26,776	26,776	26,776	
1942-43	20,000 145,000 42,000 7,500 24,000	20,000 145,000	199,521	8,500
remaining		26,021		
TOTALS	425,276	377,797	386,297	8,500

It seems that the Ministry of Public Education was not fully satisfied with Bovio Marconi's report and requested more information in November 1944. In particular they wanted details of any possible illegal removal of artefacts from any of the museums or sites during the war (**PAL.9.56-59**).

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi dealt with other issues relating to her museum, i.e. patches of damp and humidity on the ceilings of the third floor, and some broken tiles following the heavy rains of early January 1945. These issues were the result of sub-standard work recently done by the *Ditta Allevi e Riccobono* company (**PAL.9.60-61**).

As said, the Ministry had requested further details to do with the museum's renovation projects, enabling them to calculate what further funds would need to be allocated. We know from Bovio Marconi's report of 31 January 1945 that 5,337,000 lire was needed to complete all the work at the Palermo museum. Mario Guiotto, the Superintendent of Monuments, and his collaborator, the architect V. Sannasardo, prepared a more detailed estimate on 24 April 1945, listing 22 items of relevant renovation works. The date is significant: one day before the end of WWII (**PAL.9.62-65**).

A few weeks later (21 May), Bovio Marconi asked the Ministry if it would be possible to re-arrange the museum, separating the old Rector's House from the Church (**PAL.9.66**). The last document we have (15 July 1945) is a 10-page estimate in which Bovio Marconi lists a series of further renovation and organisational projects to be financed in the fiscal year 1945-46 and which would enable her to finally re-open the museum. Two of these projects were transferring the collections from San Martino home to Palermo, and arranging their display within the museum. These

efforts alone were to cost 1,500,000 lire each (PAL.9.67–68).

4.11.4 Conclusion

These substantial record sets provide us some detailed glimpses into the dramatic events occurring at the museum between 1941 and 1943, as well as in phase after the military operations. In particular, we see how the Allied bombing affected the civilians on a daily basis, including the safeguarding authorities, who constantly risked their lives to preserve the museums and monuments under their care.

The Palermo museum was the focal point for the protection of antiquities in Sicily in the 1940s. Working in Palermo was extremely complicated and full of risk – the institution was located in an area of prime interest to enemy aircraft. Our documentary evidence, which sheds new light on the damage the museum regularly suffered, reflects the increased level of Allied bombing as the climax of the struggle for Sicily approached. Although the fabric of the museum became progressively more damaged until its southern section was fully destroyed, Bovio Marconi and all her personnel continued to work bravely to protect the institution.

4.12 Palermo: the City Council's request for the Museum's plan (1944–45)

Following the end of Operation Husky, the Public Works Office and the Heritage Office of the City Council of Palermo carried out a series of extensive surveys to evaluate the war damage to private and public buildings. To this end, they also began to recover old records and projects to organise and plan renovation works.

The historical archive of the 'Salinas' Museum holds seven records on the requests for prior documents made by the Heritage Office to Bovio Marconi. These records show how the local city council authorities interacted with the local superintendents when dealing with historical building reconstructions and renovations (PAL.10.1–7).

Bovio Marconi received a very short letter written by the head of the Heritage Office of the City Council on 11 November 1944. The style of the dispatch was considered 'Fascist' in a pejorative way by Bovio Marconi. She was requested to provide the memorandum for the transfer of the former convent of Olivella, which was acquired by the Italian state, following the Law of 7 July 1866 (article 20). The Heritage Office also asked for the planimetric plans of the convent, now occupied by the museum. Bovio Marconi's answer of 14 November was that to do so she would need specific authorisation from the Ministry of National Education in Rome; she

also wanted to know why the Heritage Office wanted these very old records (PAL.10.2–3).

The office replied (17 March 1945) that the city council's archive had been partially destroyed by an Allied bomb and some of their own copies of the documentation were now lost. Bovio Marconi did agree to send copies of other original documents (but not those specifically requested by the Heritage Office) on 22 March. It is unclear whether the original 19th-century map of the convent was found in the museum's archive, but a new map had been sketched in the past, as Bovio Marconi remembers (PAL.10.4–5).

The head of the Heritage Office approached Bovio Marconi again on 2 June 1945, saying that he was yet to receive the copy of the map and the report of the transfer of the former convent from the City Council to the Museum. The matter concluded on 7 June, when Bovio Marconi wrote to the Heritage Office saying that she had sent the new museum's plan to the Ministry of Public Education to evaluate, fund, and organise the renovations (PAL.10.6–7).

The documentation provided here relates only to the early phases of the post-war context on Sicily between 1944 and 1945. It sheds new light on the relationship between the museum and the city council of Palermo in terms of renovation and reconstruction to the capital's historic buildings, but the documents do not give us, unfortunately, data on the safeguarding of archaeological sites. Other information coming from the material also testifies how local administrations attempted to reconstruct archival documentation that had been lost due to Allied bombing.

Lastly, we also notice how Bovio Marconi was very circumspect in her provision of internal records to the city's Heritage Office (PAL.10.3). She strictly followed departmental procedures, refusing to hand over documents from her archives without higher authorisation and inquiring why the Heritage Office had need of her records.

4.13 Palermo: dismantling the Museum's air-raid defences (1944–45)

A set of a few records provides data on the dismantlement of the air-raid defences at the National Museum of Palermo, along with an idea of costs and the bureaucratic procedures involved (PAL.11.1–9).

The General Direction of Arts at the Ministry of Public Education contacted all Italian superintendents on 30 August 1944, asking for estimates to cover the dismantling of all unnecessary air-raid defence measures. Bovio Marconi provided her quotation on 12 October. She listed the essential interventions,

which would cost 126,000 lire. These included the dismantlement of the bomb-proof room in the *Sala Himera* (50,000 lire); the demolition of the walls in the main cloister that protected the large marble statues there (10,000 lire); the protective brickwork in the *Sala del Capitello* (15,000 lire); the wooden framework securing the Mosaic of Orpheus (20,000 lire); and the removal of sandbags in the Selinunte, *Himera*, Casuccini, and S. Giorgio galleries (30,000 lire). For some reason, the Ministry did not receive this quotation and asked Bovio Marconi again for it on 27 October (PAL.11.1-5).

Several months later, the war having ended, Bianchi Bandinelli, General Director of Antiquities and Fine Arts, assured all the superintendents on 22 June 1945 that further funds had become available for the dismantling of unwanted protective structures. Bovio Marconi immediately took advantage of this and on 22 July sent the Ministry a revised quotation that was more detailed than the previous one and included 11 items. Some of these were new interventions, i.e. the moving of collections from protected and armoured rooms elsewhere in the museum (item 7; 10,000 lire). The total amount this time was slightly lower than before (104,000 lire) (PAL.11.6-9).

The limited set of documentary evidence we have does throw light on the early procedures to dismantle the redundant air-raid protective structures at the National Museum. Most of the documents focus on the bureaucratic procedures. It is evident that the Ministry in Rome alerted the local Superintendencies to the availability of funds, following which they could submit a simple application (or request) for funds, attaching a general cost quotation. It is likely that museum directors and superintendents asked first for urgent allocations of funds only for work to repair war damage (on this, see also § 4.11), and then had to wait for other specific calls for their costs to remove their air-raid protection systems. Understandably, the need to repair damage to their buildings and grounds was considered more pressing.

We can also note how Bovio Marconi promptly submitted her two requests for funds – in 1944 and 1945 (PAL.11.3, 9). She was obliged to repeat her request for the financing of certain interventions in her second submission, once the war was over, suggesting perhaps that the funds she had asked for in 1944 had not arrived, obliging Bovio Marconi to ask for the same money again.

4.14 Agrigento: gas masks for the Superintendence's personnel (1940-41)

The distribution of gas masks was detailed on a national scale. These devices were sent to local offices and bodies

of the Ministry of National Education to protect their personnel in case of enemy chemical attacks. We will see how Bovio Marconi received sufficient quantities of them to equip her personnel at the National Museum of Palermo (§ 4.15).

A limited set of records in the Central State Archive in Rome sheds new light on this aspect. These documents are only relevant to the period between 1940 and 1941, when local offices were forming the first intervention teams and needed gas masks also when attending training sessions (AGR.8.1-4).

Goffredo Ricci reported to the Ministry of National Education that some of his personnel still had no gas masks on 2 April 1940. On the same day, the Ministry assured Ricci that he had submitted an immediate request for ten masks to the Chemical Military Centre and they would dispatch them to the Royal Education Offices thereafter. The Ministry also asked Ricci to specify which employees in the first intervention teams already had masks, not wishing, of course, to duplicate these (AGR.8.1-3).

Despite this, Ricci received his ten masks only on 30 May 1941, i.e. one year after his official request. He assured the Ministry that he now had enough masks for the entire Superintendence's office (AGR.8.4).

The records we have traced to date only represent a small part of the entire documentation originally produced on gas mask distribution. The documents relating to Palermo's museums (70) are much more substantial than those to do with Agrigento's Superintendence (4). Of course, the possibility exists that there are unknown sets of records in the local archive in Agrigento, which we could not consult.

It should be noted that it took almost a year for Agrigento to request, order, and finally receive its gas masks (AGR.8.4). This was the result of many factors, including bureaucratic procedures. In addition, the high demand for gas masks by all Italian local bodies and offices of the Ministry in the early phases of the war meant huge increases in production volumes and bottlenecks in their distribution.

4.15 Palermo: gas masks for Museum personnel (1939-42)

As previously seen, one of the main effects of the conflict was the imposition of a war economy (§ 1.5). Italian archives hold some significant documentary sets that shed new light on how the National Museum of Palermo was supplied by the central administration in Rome, struggling to obtain fresh stocks due to the war economy. The documentation we have is relevant to specific typologies of supplies requested by Bovio

Marconi to allow the museum to operate in wartime: gas masks for the personnel (PAL.12.1-70), concrete for renovation works (PAL.13.1-24), fuel for the power generators (PAL.14.1-14), sandbags to install protective equipment for monuments (PAL.15.1-20), timber for scaffolding and wooden boxes for artefacts (PAL.16.1-5), trucks to move and transfer items for safeguarding (PAL.17.1-27).

The first set of documentation on the supply of gas masks to the museum is substantial, including 70 records from the ‘Salinas’ historical archive in Palermo and the Central State Archive in Rome. They cover a three-year period from 1939 to 1942, thus the documentation starts a few months before the beginning of WWII, when safeguarding national and regional institutions were already carrying out plans to protect museums, collections, and historical buildings in the event of an imminent war. As a consequence, safety for museum personnel was considered essential in that context. The supply of gas masks, i.e. the standard T. 35 Italian model (Figure 4.21), became a priority in case of chemical enemy attacks involving toxic gases (e.g. yperite and phosphorus), the memories of which were still vivid from WWI to all.

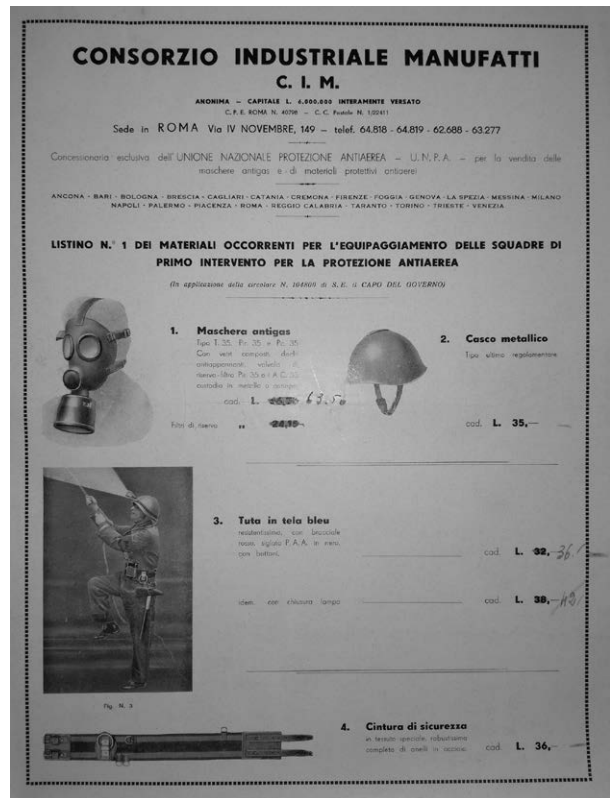


Figure 4.22: An advertisement for the products of the Consorzio Italiano Manufatti (C.I.M.) (private collection).



Figure 4.21: An Italian gasmask (T. 35 model) (private collection).

In the early stages, we learn that the porters of civilian buildings were also equipped with gas masks; Bovio Marconi was concerned that the museum porter, Mr Cottone, should also have one and asked Giuseppe Cultrera, the current Superintendent of Antiquities for Syracuse, for further clarification on 6 February 1939. He replied that nothing had yet been established by the central authorities (PAL.12.5-6).

Meanwhile, an urgent dispatch was sent by the Ministry of National Education on 10 April 1939, warning all local administrative authorities (prefects, questors, finance officers, directors of archives, superintendents, etc.) that 20% of their personnel were to have the model T. 35 gas mask. The Ministry also wanted to know if any additional masks were currently needed. Bovio Marconi replied, copying in the Superintendent of Syracuse and the Prefect of Palermo, on 14 April, bemoaning that there were no masks yet at her museum, requesting an immediate supply. The Superintendent for Monuments, Filippo Di Pietro, telegraphed the Ministry for his supply of masks on 2 September 1939, one day after Hitler invaded Poland. Bovio Marconi later complained that the *Consorzio Industriale Manufatti* (C.I.M.) (Figure 4.22) wanted to be paid before delivering the masks and that she lacked the resources for this. She therefore

asked the Ministry on 3 September for the funds before ordering 22 masks two days later (PAL.12.7–12).

Bovio Marconi also requested five fire extinguishers and some portable lamps for the museum personnel, as testified by some records dated to September 1939. The sole vendor was the above-mentioned C.I.M., which began to produce emergency supplies. Later, Bovio Marconi changed her mind and cancelled her order for portable lights, as she was able to find in the museum some old oil lamps she could use instead and thus save money (PAL.12.13–15).

Just before Hitler and Stalin had completed invading and occupying Poland, the Ministry of National Education issued their 'circular 178' on 21 September, listing a series of guidelines on how national Superintendence and museum personnel could protect themselves from gas attacks if they had no masks, i.e. by covering their mouths with a wet cloth stuffed with hay or grass (difficult in urban areas), and by walking/running against the wind (PAL.12.16).

We know that a few days later some supplies of gas masks arrived in limited batches in Palermo. A few deliveries had already dispatched by the *Servizio/Centro Chimico Militare* on 24 September (three lots of five, two, and four masks respectively). The masks were all standardised on a national scale, i.e. the Model T. 35, with a case, anti-fogging filters, and instructions. As military equipment, the production of gas masks was managed by the *Centro Chimico Militare*, who also took care of their detailed distribution on a regional and local scale. Lieutenant Marrajèni, the director of the centre, was in contact with Bovio Marconi, providing her with regular updates on mask distribution, as attested by some early letters sent after summer 1939. She later cancelled an order for five more masks on 20 October, saying that she had already received enough (PAL.12.17–22).

She also, prudently, tested some fire extinguishers, finding some empty and some broken, and subsequently asking (20 October) the *Consorzio Industriale Manifatti* for replacements and later for the extinguishers she had previously ordered and never received (PAL.12.23–25).

Some records reveal how mask distribution was done on Sicily, i.e. they were delivered to the local command of the 'Aosta' Infantry Division in Palermo. We know that Lieutenant Colonel Carmelo Giuffrida contacted Bovio Marconi on 3 November, informing her that five masks were ready for collection from his barracks, along with a consignment of masks for personnel of the University of Palermo, the *Istituto d'Arte*, *Biblioteca Nazionale*, and other regional and local bodies/institutions. Bovio Marconi had previously authorised the custodian

Carmelo La Mattina to collect her masks, but in the end she cancelled her request in a letter to the Ministry (10 November 1939), saying she now had an adequate supply of them (PAL.12.26–28).

The Ministry increased the percentage of gas mask supply to 60% on 11 December 1939, asking Bovio Marconi for an update on her stocks at the museum. She replied (13 December) that she already had 27 masks, which should be enough for her employees. Meanwhile, the Ministry circulated guidelines on 16 December on how to correctly preserve and maintain gas masks (cleaning procedures, replacement of filters, storing, etc.). Moreover, being military equipment, personnel had to return their masks to the appropriate institution director following use, i.e. after a training session, who were to ensure they were properly cared for (PAL.12.29–32).

Bovio Marconi repeated on 19 December 1939 that she had more masks than she actually needed and was intending to return four, so that they could be re-allocated to another institution. Meanwhile, Roberto Salvini, the current Superintendent for Galleries in Sicily, provided the Ministry with a detailed list of available masks supplied so far: the Superintendence of Galleries had nine; the National Museum of Messina had seven; and the Royal Museum 'Pepoli' at Trapani had four. The Royal Office for Fine Art Objects Exportation in Sicily confirmed that they only had four masks on 20 December. The production and supply of masks was still on-going and the Central Military Centre made available 12 more masks for the Palermo Museum on 24 December, although this appears confusing as Bovio Marconi already reported that she had enough (PAL.12.33–37).

A further 12 masks were dispatched from the Chemical Military Service storehouse in San Martino Bon Albergo (Verona) to the command of the 'Aosta' division in Palermo on 26 January 1940. Again, Bovio Marconi asked her custodian Carmelo La Mattina to pick up the masks on 31 January (PAL.12.38–39).

In early 1940, when the eventuality of Italy joining the war became more apparent, the Ministry of National Education took further measures to increase gas mask supply. Their 'circular no. 60', issued on 9 March, established that the Industrial Product Consortium would be providing masks for regional institutions, asking for payment by instalments. A further memo, 'circular no. 61', of 9 March, announced a new supply plan for masks on a national scale (Table 15). The Ministry of National Education aimed to increase mask production and supply to equip 45% (30 June 1940), 70% (30 June 1941), and 100% (30 June 1942) of its national personnel. This was a massive measure which

took almost two years, and not including the previous supply arrangements announced for mid and late 1939 (PAL.12.40-41).

Table 15: Gas mask supplies expressed as percentages of the Ministry of National Education's personnel nationally.

Date	Percentage (%)
10 April 1939	20
30 June 1940	45
30 June 1941	70
30 June 1942	100

Following some reminders sent out by the Ministry, Salvini wrote to the central administration on 18 March 1940, reporting that masks had been provided for 45% of his staff at the Superintendence and the museums of Trapani and Messina. He also found six additional masks on 2 April that had been sent to him in November 1939. Bovio Marconi assured the Ministry that she had two masks for staff of the Royal Office for Fine Art Objects Exportation in Sicily on 4 April (PAL.12.42-49).

The Superintendence of Antiquities at Palermo already had enough masks for all its personnel by 8 May 1940. Despite this, the Chemical Military Centre dispatched 15 more masks for the Superintendence, contacting Bovio Marconi by letter on 26 February 1941. Clearly annoyed, she wrote them a short note saying that the masks were unnecessary, unordered, and would be charged for; she refused to accept them. Ten more masks were dispatched to the Superintendence of Galleries on 2 April; Campisi collected them from the Royal Education Offices in Palermo on 9 April (PAL.12.50-55).²⁴

Again, the Ministry requested further clarification of gas mask stocks on 19 April 1941. It seems they did not exactly know how many masks had been dispatched on a local scale so far. As testified by 'circular no. 50', issued on 25 April 1941, the Ministry also wanted to find out how many employees were working in its local institutions, how many had joined the first intervention teams, and how many masks were already available. Bovio Marconi replied with the requested data on 28 April: 1) 30 employers worked at the Superintendence of Antiquities and Museum of Palermo; 2) six employees formed the first intervention team; 3) the Superintendence had 54 gas masks; 4) six masks were already assigned to the team. Salvini

dispatched a similar report on 29 April: 1) 27 employees; 2) there were nine people in his first intervention team; 3) 27 gas masks were available for the Superintendence; 4) six masks were assigned to the team (PAL.12.56-59).

Clearly the supply of gas masks was getting both complicated and confusing. The Ministry sent Bovio Marconi another reminder on 1 May 1941 (had her previous letter been lost?) and she was thus obliged to reply again on 6 May. After this, no correspondence occurred in the summer of 1941 until the Ministry contacted Bovio Marconi once more on 3 September 1941, accusing her of having 24 more gas masks than she needed. She was requested to deliver three masks to the Royal Institute of Art in Palermo and 13 to the Royal Superintendence of Naples (PAL.12.60-65). Accordingly, she appointed the *Medici & Massara* shipping company to transport the 13 masks from Palermo to Naples. On reaching Naples, the box containing the masks was sent on by rail on 19 September 1941 and Bovio Marconi asked the Superintendence of Naples (10 October) if the box had arrived safely and send her a receipt; it seems she never received a reply (PAL.12.66-69).

The last record we have indicates a further delivering of masks to the Superintendence of Antiquities of Palermo on 5 June 1942. The Ministry had ordered through the Chemical Military Centre. Treasurer Mr Giorgio Vallotto collected them (PAL.12.70).

Overall, the substantial range of documentation demonstrates how the organised distribution system worked and how it involved many authorities, from top-level ministry officials to local functionaries, within both the civil and military spheres. As we have seen, gas masks were considered and treated as military equipment, so that the top-level and lower (i.e. more local) authorities involved were obliged to deal with various groups within the Italian army, i.e. the Military Chemical Service (*Servizio Chimico Militare*). Even distribution was entrusted to local military commands, who were to receive the masks and arrange their distribution.

The Italian state, of course, selected fully certified and reliable companies to produce the huge volumes of masks required. This led, in effect, to a monopoly situation in terms of mask production and supply, generating large profits for the companies involved, e.g. *Consorzio Italiano Manufatti*. Moreover, no one could order gas masks on their own; the whole ordering process was organised, further increasing profits via economies of scale. We have seen how even Bovio Marconi was forced to ask the Ministry for funds upfront to obtain the masks she needed, as *Consorzio* asked to be paid in advance, even though the organisation was associated with a government/state process of military supplies.

²⁴ PAL.12.51: 'Le maschere sono a pagamento è opportuno rifiutarle. Ci è stata un'altra circolare tempo fa alla quale abbiamo risposto che non ne avevamo bisogno.'

The documentation we have also demonstrates that the Ministry was struggling to control all the supplies of gas masks. Records testify how the Ministry often ordered more masks for some institutions even though they already had enough. This state of affairs would have been to the obvious advantage of the *Consorzio Italiano Manufatti*, happy to accept any official order and then produce and deliver them on a pro-forma basis. These orders were clearly superfluous and could result in a local institution having to pay extra to the *Consorzio* if its local administrator did not realise that he/she was going to receive these unnecessary masks. Fully aware of that, Bovio Marconi recorded her disapproval in a short note to the Ministry, saying she would return any supplies not provided gratis (PAL.12.51).

What stands out in all this is the inattention of the Ministry in managing mask supply. It seems that the national authorities had no clear awareness of the exact quantities of masks ordered, produced, and eventually dispatched to their local offices and institutions. A further example of this occurred on 25 April 1941 (PAL.12.57). This explains why Bovio Marconi and Salvini had to send so many updates on the masks they had in their institutions. The situation clearly (unless some unseen reason lay behind) favoured the *Consorzio* economically. On the other hand, the Ministry did occasionally take care to re-allocate excess masks, i.e. those re-assigned by the Ministry from the Palermo museum to the local Institute of Art and the Superintendence of Naples.

4.16 Palermo: request for concrete for renovations (1941-42)

Undertaking renovations in wartime Sicily was obviously complicated. One of the main issues was the lack of raw materials to build scaffolding, consolidate ancient walls, or refurbish entire monuments. Of all these materials, concrete proved the most difficult to obtain. As we noted above, the Italian state controlled the supply of construction materials on a national scale at that time. Thus, when Bovio Marconi wanted to carry out urgent renovation work at Selinunte and other archaeological sites, she was forced to follow strict bureaucratic procedures to acquire limited quantities of concrete.

She seems first to have contacted the Ministry of Public Works on 8 May 1941, stating her intentions to begin essential organisation and renovation work at some the archaeological sites under her jurisdiction. She requested five tons of '500-type' concrete, asking the Ministry to contact the consortium responsible for concrete production and submit her order as soon as possible. This work was urgently required to strengthen some ancient monuments. A copy of this letter was also

dispatched to the head engineer of public works in Palermo (PAL.13.1-3).

As we can imagine, bureaucracy, the war notwithstanding, was convoluted. The Ministry of Public Works sent Bovio Marconi her request back on 16 May, asking that she complete three additional forms, which she could pick up at the public works office in Palermo. Once this was done, she posted all the paperwork back to the Ministry of Public Works on 20 May. Subsequently, since she heard nothing in reply, she decided to contact the Ministry of National Education directly on 5 June. She expressed her strong disappointment and asked her Ministry to intervene with the Ministry of Public Works regarding her request as soon as possible. On the behalf of Minister Bottai, Del Giudice solicited the Ministry of Public Works to deal with Bovio Marconi's request immediately ('con la maggior sollecitudine') on 19 June (PAL.13.4-8).²⁵

Subsequently, the Ministry of Public Works assigned the necessary five tons (50 quintals) of concrete to the Palermo Museum on 14 July 1941, as testified by a letter sent to the Ministry of National Education. After one month, Del Giudice contacted Bovio Marconi, on 19 August, asking if she had received any communication yet from the Ministry of Public Works. The latter had neglected to contact her, and thus she was still unaware, in late August, that the concrete had been ordered on her behalf, as she reported to the Ministry of Public Education on 29 August (PAL.13.9-11).

Concrete supply was still suspended on 15 September 1941, when the Ministry again contacted Bovio Marconi. At that point, as suggested by the Ministry, she wrote to the head of the public works office in Palermo directly on 17 September, complaining in the strongest possible terms that neither his office, nor the consortium, had as yet provided her with the concrete she urgently needed for essential renovation works (PAL.13.12-14).

It is apparent that annoying bureaucratic procedures had caused delays in the supply of the five tons of concrete to Bovio Marconi. She contacted the Ministry on 18 September, stating that both the Office of Public Works and the consortium were aware of her order, but unfortunately the quantity of concrete she requested was unavailable at that moment. She asked the Ministry for further clarification, and reiterated that she had to start the consolidation work as soon as possible (PAL.13.15).

After few weeks silence, the Ministry of Public Works wrote to Bovio Marconi on 24 September, saying that a

²⁵ PAL.13.4: Bovio Marconi ironically protested against the grievous bureaucracy. In fact, she wrote down this impulsive note: 'Bell'affare! I moduli bisogna ritirarli presso il Genio Civile stesso.'

load of 20 of the 50 quintals of concrete she requested was available for collection at the local consortium office in Palermo, at Corso Scinà. Something else seems to have gone wrong with the consignment, via the postal service. We know that Bottai had to contact the Ministry of Public Works again on 2 October, asking him to intervene with the local consortium in Palermo. Eventually, the 20 quintals of concrete were located in Palermo and Bovio Marconi informed Bottai of this in a short letter posted on the same day. By late October, for some reason, supplies of concrete were suspended, as reported by Lenzi (20 October), general secretary of the Ministry of Public Works. Eventually, the remaining 30 quintals of concrete were assigned to Bovio Marconi on 28 December 1941, but not delivered (**PAL.13.16–22**).

The documentation we have that is relevant to 1942 is very limited. We learn that Bovio Marconi was still waiting for her missing 30 quintals of concrete as late as 25 April 1942, when she sent an umpteenth reminder to the Ministry of Public Works – all she had received were her 20 quintals from her initial request for 50, way back on 8 May 1941 (**PAL.13.23–24**).

This episode stands as a sad example of how bureaucracy could complicate even straightforward procedures such as the supply of raw materials. Of course, the state authorities are not totally responsible for the setbacks Bovio Marconi incurred; there were similar situations nationwide caused by the needs of wartime Italy. There were high demands for concrete nationwide – the material was not only wanted for renovations, but also for repairs to buildings and monuments already damaged by enemy bombs, to build air-raid shelters within local bodies or offices of the Ministry of National Education (Superintendencies, museums, schools, etc.), and carry out routine maintenance.

Nonetheless, we can see how sometimes communications between national and local authorities were confusing, if not absent altogether. Bovio Marconi did what she could in very trying circumstances, sending reminders and dispatches to her two ministries – National Education (**PAL.13.15**) and Public Works (**PAL.13.16**). These often interacted with each other, sometimes without even knowing whether Bovio Marconi had already received any reply to her requests. The latter also had to mediate between her two Ministries in Rome, the Office of Public Works, and the Palermo consortium, which was responsible for the final delivery of the concrete. We can clearly see that there was a lack of communication between these authorities and that Bovio Marconi had to struggle to manage her network of contacts in Rome and Palermo.

4.17 Palermo: request for fuel to provide electricity to the Museum (1941-43)

The wartime economy strained all routine maintenance measures and the day-to-day operating of national museums and the shelters safeguarding their collections. One of the most basic needs for these institution was the provision of the fuel required to run generators and fill portable lamps. Regular public electricity supplies were often interrupted due to enemy bombing and damage to infrastructure and power stations. Stand-alone power generators were therefore essential in that context.

Bovio Marconi constantly struggled to obtain fuel supplies, as documented by a set of records from the archives in Palermo and Rome. We learn that she requested two 17-litre tanks of fuel from the Provincial Council of Corporations (Via Paternostro, Palermo) on 22 October 1941. This body was responsible for storing and supplying fuel on a local level (**PAL.14.3**).

The transport of fuel, properly stored in 17-liter tanks, could be handled by private companies, such as the *Ditta Ferruzza*, whom Bovio Marconi contacted on 4 May 1942. She also submitted another request for one tank of fuel on 7 December. Further delays in fuel supply forced Bovio Marconi to complain to the prefect of Palermo on 11 December, asking him to intervene with the Provincial Council of Corporation, or she would have to suspend all safeguarding services at the museum and at the refuge at San Martino. A few days after Christmas (28 December), she sent the prefect another letter saying that the oil tanks at her museum were almost dry. She had to have electricity as she was packing artefacts to be moved to San Martino delle Scale; she needed 24 litres of oil immediately. We also learn that she contacted the local electricity company in Palermo (*Società Generale Elettrica per la Sicilia*) to upgrade supplies to the museum on 29 December 1942 (**PAL.14.4–11**).

Bovio Marconi was still busy packing and moving finds to San Martino in early 1943. Electricity use markedly increased at the museum, to the extent that she was forced to ask the Provincial Council of Corporations for an additional 17-litre oil tank on 5 January (**PAL.14.12**).

The documentation we have shows that two further requests were submitted – on 23 March (two 17-litre tanks) and 20 May 1943 (two 17-litre tanks). Nevertheless, it is possible that Bovio Marconi asked for more between 1943 and 1945 and that the paperwork for these requests is now lost. Nevertheless, we have enough data to outline and sum up most of the fuel requests made between 1941 and 1943, amounting to 14 tanks, containing 233 litres of fuel, in total (Table 16) (**PAL.14.13–14**).

Table 16: *Fuel requests made by Bovio Marconi for the National Museum of Palermo (22 October 1941-20 May 1943).*

Date	No. of tanks	Quantity (l/kg)	Source
22 October 1941	2	34	PAL.14.3
4 May 1942	2	34	PAL.14.4
25 June 1942	1	14	PAL.14.5
21 August 1942	1	14	PAL.14.5
12 October 1942	1	14	PAL.14.5
7 December 1942	1	14	PAL.14.8
28 December 1942	1	24	PAL.14.10
5 January 1943	1	17	PAL.14.12
23 March 1943	2	34	PAL.14.13
20 May 1943	2	34	PAL.14.14
TOTAL	14	233	

Again, the complex bureaucracy severely hampered requests for essential supplies. Bovio Marconi had to resort to officially requesting fuel through the Provincial Council of Corporations. However, delays, caused by accidents, inattention, or, more often, lack of available materials, made all the procedures even more difficult than before. We may safely infer that Bovio Marconi was astute enough to ask for the fuel she needed well in advance, before her oil tanks at the museum were empty.

Yet, again, when urgent tasks had to be done, other measures were called for. We have seen how the use of fuel increased markedly between December 1941 and early January 1942, when Bovio Marconi was arranging the last of the packing and transfer of her collections in crates from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. Bovio Marconi thus opted for a new strategy, choosing to pressure (and evidently blackmail) the prefect of Palermo, forcing him to solicit the Provincial Council of Corporations directly and supply the required fuel – or Bovio Marconi would have no alternative but to halt all essential tasks at the museum (**PAL.14.9**). Her stratagem clearly worked, as she was able to complete her work thanks to the light provided by electric generators.

We should remember that the local prefect represented (and still does) a powerful state authority, responsible for public security and ensuring citizens respect the law. He was therefore indirectly involved in supervising essential museum operations, such as safeguarding and moving the collections to the refuge shelter. If bombs destroyed the museum and everything inside it before the collections had been moved, then he would be fully

responsible, since Bovio Marconi had been prevented from acquiring the fuel she needed to complete her duties.

4.18 Palermo: request for sandbags for the Museum (1939-42)

One of the most widespread and (sometimes theoretically) effective methods for safeguarding monuments, archaeological structures, and historical buildings was to protect them with hundreds, or even thousands, of sandbags. Thus, their demand markedly increased during WWII, when the wartime economy imposed strict rules for supplying raw materials, military equipment, and protective measures on a national scale. In particular, our documentation from Italian archives sheds new light on the museum of Palermo.

Less than one week following the invasion of Poland by Hitler, on 7 September 1939, Bovio Marconi received a telegram from De Tomasso, secretary of the Ministry of National Education. He was concerned about the safeguarding of many unmovable sculptures within the Palermo museum. He therefore requested her to arrange the covering of her collections with sandbags, which she had to order accordingly. As a result, she had time to plan this urgent intervention. Meanwhile, the Ministry issued its ‘circular no. 237’, giving information and guidelines on the supply and use of sandbags. It had ordered the production of 25 million of two types: a basic and inexpensive product (0.90 lire each) and a stronger version (1.40 lire each). Regional institutions and bodies were formally requested to order the sandbags out of their existing budgets. The National Central Inter-ministerial Committee responsible for air-raid protection was appointed to distribute all sandbags on a national scale (**PAL.15.2-3**).

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi began measures to protect her collections and plan the transfer of most of them to the shelter at San Martino delle Scale. However, she was concerned about the lack of funds to cover these expenses, including unforeseen ones, as she wrote to the Ministry on 12 December 1939. She also needed c. 110,000 lire to strengthen the museum, install proper scaffolding, and secure, especially, the Selinunte metopes, by the placement of thousands of sandbags (**PAL.15.4**).

We know that in the meantime the Ministry of National Education was considering the possibility of commissioning special sandbags filled with seaweed. The idea was also evaluated by the Ministry of War, but it was turned down on economic reasons; seaweed was too expensive to be collected, transported, and processed for sandbags. The Ministry of National

Education sent all its Superintendents two dispatches on 25 February and 18 May 1940 to clarify the matter (PAL.15.5–6).

Amongst these records, we have also traced a copy of an impassioned letter sent by Bovio Marconi to Professor Biagio Pace in Rome on 5 June 1940, only five days before the declaration of war by Mussolini. In this touching letter, Bovio Marconi expresses all her concerns regarding the Selinunte metopes ('io sono in angustia'); it would be impossible to move them at that stage. Sandbags would certainly be useful to cushion the fall of the metopes in the case of collateral bombing and wall collapse. However, if a bomb should hit the Selinunte Room directly, then the treasured sculptures would be lost forever. Bovio Marconi also assured the Professor that she would strengthen the museum floors and was also thinking of using the fire-retardant *Guadagnin* on some of the roof beams (PAL.15.7).

In the same letter, Bovio Marconi writes that she was also making preparations to travel to Marsala to inspect the archaeological site of Capo Boeo, and its collections of fine Roman mosaics, where Italian troops were camped and had already caused damage. She was disappointed that the Ministry was taking so long to authorise the movement of the collections to the shelters; it was risky to delay this should the situation deteriorate. Finally, she asked Pace about the future, i.e. what she should do after having secured the museum and moved all artefacts. It was not clear whether the museum should close in case of war.

Bovio Marconi expressed similar concerns regarding the Selinunte metopes in a letter to the Ministry posted on 5 June 1940 (PAL.15.7–8).

In the febrile days before and after the declaration of war, the Ministry asked Bovio Marconi to clarify how many sandbags she needed to secure the collections in her museum. She replied on 10 June saying that she required c. 50,000 paper sandbags for the museum courtyards and exhibition rooms (i.e. the Capitello, Orientalizzante, Mosaici, *Himera*, and Selinunte); if this amount was too great, she could make it with 15,000 units. The Ministry of War was contacted on 14 June for an immediate request for sandbags, as asked for by Bovio Marconi. A telegram was sent by the Ministry of National Education to Bovio Marconi on 19 June, saying that the order was placed, and that 15,000 sandbags would be dispatched to the Military Engineers in Palermo, ready to be collected. She replied on 20 June, clarifying whether the Ministry would pay for the sandbags soon. It seems that Bovio Marconi visited the Military Engineers a few days later, but they did not give her the sandbags, demanding immediate payment for them; she complained to the Ministry in a telegram on 22 June. The Ministry of National Education thus

contacted the Ministry of War on 25 June, asking them to intercede with its local body in Palermo, and release the sandbags to Bovio Marconi so that she could get on with her work (PAL.15.9–15).

We also learn from the documents of an opportunistic initiative by the *Consorzio Produttori Sacchi Carta*, a powerful group of manufacturing companies, to promote another type of sandbag. On 15 July 1940 they proposed to Bovio Marconi to purchase a bulk supply of 5000 sandbags made of cellulose and soda for 1.43 lire each. The *Consorzio* conditioned the offer by saying that all orders and supplies were subject to the availability of raw materials (PAL.15.16).

Similarly, the Military Engineers tried to sell Bovio Marconi a specially treated cardboard to cover and insulate the sandbags (1.40 lire per m²), as we see from a letter dated 21 October 1940 (PAL.15.17).

Another company, based in Genoa and called the *Società Anonima Fratelli G.T. Opisso*, contacted Bovio Marconi on 12 December to advertise the availability of new (and 'perfectly Fascist') sandbags that were made using 100% Italian hemp (3.80 lire each). It promoted these products as 'fully effective, well made, and very resistant.' The company was fully endorsed by the Ministry of National Education, who forwarded the advertisement in a letter to Bovio Marconi (PAL.15.18–19).

Lastly, we learn that Bovio Marconi needed an additional 4000 sandbags to protect the objects that had to remain in the museum after the rest of the collections had been moved to the shelter at San Martino. She requested them from the Ministry on 4 December 1942 (PAL.15.20).

The initial estimate by Bovio Marconi of 50,000 sandbags that was rejected by the Ministry, who authorised only 15,000, shows how the wartime economy led to sharp cuts in the supply of protective materials. It can be argued, of course, that Bovio Marconi was fully aware of this issue, having herself proposed both amounts to the Ministry in her initial request.

4.19 Palermo: request for timber for the Museum (1943)

Timber was clearly indispensable for renovation work, installing scaffolding, building protective structures, making boxes and crates for transporting and storing artefacts, etc.

One of Bovio Marconi's requests from the Provincial Council of Corporations in Palermo was for 5 m² of timber (beech/poplar) to make sufficient boxes for artefacts on 27 January 1943. In particular, she had to pack the Selinunte metopes and the lion-head sculptures from *Himera* as soon as possible, completing the movement

of artefacts from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. The Council did not reply and Bovio Marconi was forced to send a reminder on 19 February, at a time when bombing in Palermo was intensifying. The amount of timber previously requested was now insufficient and Bovio Marconi increased her order to 6 m² so that she could pack the Etruscan finds from the Bonci-Casuccini collection (PAL.16.2–3).

Bovio Marconi was obviously still waiting for the timber on 25 February, when she wrote to the prefect of Palermo, saying that the arduous project of transferring her artefacts was an absolute and immediate priority. She also complained that the firm of *Ditta Costa Enrico* (Piazza Ucciardone, Palermo) had assured her that they would have all timber requested by the Provincial Council, but they were totally inefficient and were delaying the supply. She asked the prefect to approach the Council on her behalf immediately (PAL.16.4).

Having done this, Bovio Marconi, a month later, had again to contact the prefect on 10 March 1943. The Provincial Council had delivered her only 3 m² of timber, nowhere near enough to make all the boxes and crates she needed to pack the sculptures. The situation was getting worse and the air-raids continued, but, happily, although no further records have been traced, we know that the packing and final transfer of the collections was completed successfully (PAL.16.5).

4.20 Palermo: request for trucks for the Museum (1940–44)

Requesting trucks in Palermo for the transfer of many heavy boxes of artefacts was also very problematic. We know that Bovio Marconi had already packed up 220 boxes and 135 crates of artefacts by 17 May 1940, as she states to the local Provincial Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection. The Superintendent for Galleries and Art Works confirms this on 18 May, assuring Bovio Marconi that he was arranging for the shelter at San Martino delle Scale to be readied, and that he also had a further 75 boxes packed. The local museums of Cefalù (Mandralisca) (§ 4.5) and Termini Imerese had already arranged how to protect their collections (PAL.17.4–5).

Since most of boxes were ready to be moved, Bovio Marconi wanted to organise the transfer as soon as possible. Her concern was over who would be able to pay quickly for the service (loading, transportation by truck, unloading, surveillance, etc.). We learn that the refuge at San Martino was almost completed on 25 June 1940 and Bovio Marconi could organise the transfer of crates (5 m x 6 m each) the following week; it would take only two days. It was also necessary to arrange an armed escort of four Carabinieri or soldiers, the collections being highly valuable. A few days later, Bovio Marconi thanked the Committee for its efforts in

organising the move on 9 July. On 30 July she confirmed to the Ministry that the Committee had done an excellent job (PAL.17.6–12).

The firm of *Raffineria di Olii Minerali Società Anonima* contacted Bovio Marconi on 21 June 1941, reminding her that she had not returned seven tanks that had contained the fuel needed for her trucks; it was vital they had them back given the acute shortage of them in wartime. Bovio Marconi replied on 30 June 1941 that it was nothing to do with her and asked the *Società* to contact the U.N.P.A. in Palermo, who should know where the tanks were (PAL.17.13–15).

Table 17: Truck usage during the transfer of the collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale (July 1940) (source: PAL.17.16).

Date (1940)	Military trucks	Civil/private trucks	Boxes/ crates
Wednesday 3 July	2 (3 trips)	3 (2 trips)	96
Thursday 4 July	2 (3 trips)	2 (2 trips)	68
Friday 5 July	2 (2 trips)	0	20
TOTAL	6 (8 trips)	5 (4 trips)	184
	11 (12 trips)		

We have a short list that summarises the first movements of the collections organised by Bovio Marconi (Table 17). The large operation took only three days, i.e. between 4 and 6 July 1940; approximately four trucks a day went from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale on 14 occasions; in all they transported 184 boxes (PAL.17.16).

Bovio Marconi was able to keep some of her artefacts at the museum for just under three years; these included statues, the Selinunte metopes, and the stone lion-head *guttæ* from *Himera*. As the war intensified, and Palermo was subjected to more bombing, Bovio Marconi, as mentioned above, was forced to organise further transfers of objects between late December 1942 and March 1943. Part of the process, as we have seen, involved making a large breach in the museum wall that gave onto the Via Roma (§ 4.7.2). This operation was performed before 4 March, as she communicated to the Ministry in a letter. Bovio Marconi was very concerned: the breach was made and now the artefacts were completely vulnerable; there were no available trucks to move them to San Martino as they were mostly being used to remove the debris resulting from the bombs, or to evacuate those citizens who had lost their homes. Nevertheless, Bovio Marconi needed her trucks immediately, as she implored in letter to the Ministry of 4 March 1943 (PAL.17.17). Bombs struck the museum

on 22 March, causing huge damage. Bovio Marconi was at last promised trucks by the firm of *Ditta Messina e Racalmuto* (Piazza Aragona, Palermo) between 5-7 March, but this did happen because of some accidents. Trucks were then promised for 17 March, but again they did not turn up. Bovio Marconi complained again, particularly anxious that the Selinunte metopes would be destroyed. Clearly, the small *Ditta Messina* company was totally unreliable. Bovio Marconi resorted to sending one of her staff to check the garage in the Piazza Aragona – he found it locked. She felt she had no option but to ask the Commissariat of Police to intervene and stop the firm from offering transportation services if they could operate efficiently. This, understandably, failed, as the police could not serve the injunction on 28 March (PAL.17.18–21).

Since the situation was now critical in Palermo, the Ministry of National Education again contacted the Ministry of War on 29 March 1943, requesting that the local military authorities make truck(s) available to move the museum artefacts to San Martino. They consented to this, as reported in a copy of a telegram dated 4 April 1943. As it happened, Bovio Marconi had also been able to hire some trucks locally, thanks to the help of the prefect and questor of Palermo on 7 April (PAL.17.22–24).

Once the metopes and *guttae* were finally moved to the shelter, only a few items and books now remained at the museum. The institution had gathered a substantial library, initially arranged and augmented by Antonino Salinas when he was director in the post-Unification period (1875-1914). Bovio Marconi's next priority, therefore, was to transfer part of the book collection to secure it in case of bombing. She contacted the military authorities again, asking for the truck that had been previously offered. However, the Military Command of Palermo now said that no vehicles were currently available (21 May 1943). We have no records telling us whether the books were transferred or not (PAL.17.25–26).

One year after the Allied landing, Bovio Marconi was contacted on 21 August 1944 by the company *Casa di Spedizioni Valentino Damiani* (Via Roma, Palermo), who were advertising a complete service to arrange packing, loading, transferring, and unloading the collections from the secret shelters back to the museums. This company was astutely offering a professional service at the time when some museum directors were already occupied with setting up their collections again when military operations in some Italian regions, like Sicily, were coming to an end (PAL.17.27).

Although it is somehow very synthetic, the available documentation we have on truck requests for the

National Museum of Palermo is key to understanding how Bovio Marconi organised and performed two complicated transfer operations of objects from the museum's various collections to the shelter. The lack of available trucks was only one of the many other issues which she had to deal with within the problematic context of war.

Our records follow the dramatic evolution of current historical events. Once Palermo began to become more and more insecure under intensive enemy bombing, Bovio Marconi was forced to quicken the pace of her packing and transfer operations. Of course, this increased her concerns regarding the lack of the basic means of transportation and raw materials to conclude all her tasks properly and quickly.

It is particularly impressive how Bovio Marconi always managed to plan and undertake both transfers expeditiously. Her efficiency was, however, frustrated by the difficulties and adverse events to do with securing available vehicles (PAL.17.17).

4.21 San Martino delle Scale: the refuge for *objets d'art* (1939-42)

The local and national authorities agreed that there should be a central shelter/refuge created at the Abbey of San Martino delle Scale to safeguard as many of the collections from Palermo's museums and galleries as possible. There were also smaller storage spaces in central Palermo for minor assemblages (e.g. at the Teatro Massimo). The solution was well planned, allowing the safeguarding authorities to concentrate all collections in a single safe space away from central Palermo – which was subjected to constant bombing. As far as concerns our investigations, San Martino eventually stored all the collections of the National Museum, including some of the library material.

Some sets of records from the archives of Palermo and Rome help us understand how local authorities prepared and managed the shelter opted for, organised its surveillance, and carried out the transfers of artefacts in different phases (SMA.2.1–58). Of course, these records are complementary with those relevant to the transfer of artefacts, and the air-raid protection measures at the museum (PAL.5.1–77), which we prefer to analyse and assess separately.

The Ministry of National Education officially authorised Roberto Salvini, the Superintendent of Monuments responsible for historical buildings, to arrange the new refuge at San Martino delle Scale on 28 September 1939, allocating initially 60,000 lire to cover all the costs. A few months later, the architect V. Sannasardo, on behalf of Salvini, prepared a detailed study of the refuge entitled

Preventivo delle opere necessarie per l'apprestamento di alcuni locali dell'Abbazia di S. Martino delle Scale per custodirvi le opere d'arte. Roughly dated to January 1940, this study was discovered within the historical archive of the Superintendence of Monuments in Palermo. It is an important document as it clearly details the construction plan, building materials, and layout of the refuge before the collections were transferred there. The shelter was supposed to be blast-proof and equipped with all amenities ('cessi all'inglese di maiolica con seditoio e cassetta di scarico'), kitchen, bathrooms, extractors, small rooms for the custodians, etc. (SMA.2.8-9).

On 8 January 1940, the Ministry of National Education reaffirmed that the shelter at San Martino delle Scale was to be one of the largest in all Sicily. Subsequently, on 1 March Bovio Marconi wrote that all the collections from the National Museum were to be moved to San Martino, except for the delicate Selinunte metopes, which would temporarily remain *in situ* (SMA.2.10-11).

However, on 17 June 1940, Bovio Marconi asked the Superintendent of Monuments and Galleries in Palermo to re-think the entire San Martino project. In her opinion the abbey was too close to the military airport of Boccadifalco and might thus be subjected to enemy aircraft attack. She had already expressed her concerns to the head of the local Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection in September, but he paid little attention to her (SMA.2.12).

Works at the refuge were almost completed by 22 June 1940, when Bovio Marconi sent a short update to the Ministry in Rome. Among the extra things she asked for was a clocking-in machine to monitor the attendance of the refuge staff, as well a few items of furniture (two beds and mattresses, two blankets, one small table, a small wardrobe, a few chairs, and some coat racks) (SMA.2.13-14). The clocking-in machine arrived at the shelter on 3 July.

At last the shelter was fully arranged and ready to accommodate the Palermo collections. Bovio Marconi alerted the President of the Provincial Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection and the Prefect of Palermo on 26 June 1940, asking for special surveillance at the refuge on 1 July, when the transfer of collections was scheduled. As recorded earlier (§ 4.7.2), all the transfer operations went well. Proof of delivery was signed by Bovio Marconi and Salvini on 5 July, confirming that 184 boxes and crates had arrived at San Martino, were properly checked and stored. The consignment consisted of 165 crates from the National Museum of Palermo, 12 from the Royal Institute of Arts (*Regio Istituto d'Arte*), three from the Civic Museum of Termini Imerese, and four crates of items from various churches within Palermo (SMA.2.15-17).

A detailed list of crates and boxes shows how the transfer was smoothly arranged between 3 and 5 July 1940 (Table 17; § 4.20). Trucks transferred 184 crates within the three days, no small feat. Once all the collections were properly stored, Bovio Marconi asked the Ministry if she could apply the flame-retardant *Guadagnin* to the crates in case of fire. This would cost 3000 lire, as she wrote on 6 July 1940 (SMA.2.18-20).

On the same day, two custodians moved to San Martino to guard the site. In a nice touch, both asked Bovio Marconi if they could bring their wives and children along for the day and night shifts. She, however, objected – surveillance was a serious business and the custodians could risk being distracted by their families. Pasquale Liga was appointed Head of Service at the refuge and Bovio Marconi was quick to establish strict rules to be followed there, i.e. the custodian on duty had to stay on-site and make an inspection tour every hour during the night shift (10 pm – 6 am), clocking-in using the new machine acquired for the purpose; the off-duty custodian had to be always ready for action; the off-duty custodian had to be back at the shelter by 10.30 pm. Of course, smoking was not permitted within the shelter. Transgressions would be dealt with severely.

Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry a detailed schedule of all 24-hour shifts at San Martino from 8 to 11 July 1940. The custodians Carmelo La Mattina, Sebastiano Ravalli, and Pasquale Liga were organised in precise shifts: 6 am – 2 pm, 2 pm – 10 pm, and 10 pm – 6 am. We also learn that surveillance outside the refuge was to be guaranteed by the local Royal Carabinieri, as Bovio Marconi records on 19 July (SMA.2.21-30).

La Mattina moved back to the Palermo museum on 3 March 1941, being replaced by Filippo Ciaccio. The latter, however, was called-up for duty by the Italian army on 18 August and Bovio Marconi asked La Mattina to return to San Martino. Salvini asked the Ministry if he could hire a temporary custodian for the refuge on 7 October (SMA.2.31-33).

It seems that an official from the Ministry of National Education inspected the refuge before 7 October 1941, when Giuseppe Bottai sent Bovio Marconi and Salvini a dispatch with a new series of rules and interventions for the shelter, i.e. only portable lights were to be used. It was also strictly forbidden to install and use heating systems within the refuge; Salvini assured the Ministry (11 October) that the electrical system had been removed (SMA.2.34-37).

The Ministry then required Bovio Marconi to inspect the refuge and check all the 184 crates and boxes. On 29 October 1941 she wrote back regretting that she had had to postpone the inspection for various reasons, including financial ones major. Bottai eventually

allocated a small sum, 4000 lire, on 19 November, which was intended to cover the cost of inspecting only those crates containing paintings and tapestries. The rest of the items were to be checked the following year (SMA.2.38–42).

Bovio Marconi sent the Ministry an updated report on 21 November 1941, confirming that certain new works had almost been completed at the shelter. She had also recently inspected it and one of the major issues was humidity, which could put paintings and other artefacts at risk. Bovio Marconi reported that the Superintendent of Galleries had authorised her to install wooden platforms on which all the crates containing the paintings were to be placed (SMA.2.43–44).

On 14 October 1942, Salvini asked Bovio Marconi if she would agree to the installation of a small stove inside the refuge, which was very cold in the winter. It is unclear if this would be possible, bearing in mind the set of restrictions imposed the year before by the Ministry (SMA.2.45–46).

A small transfer of *objets d'art* also occurred on 23 December 1942, when Bovio Marconi moved from Palermo to San Martino 16 boxes and eight crates – the majority (10 units) comprising Greek terracottas (SMA.2.47–49).

A detailed list of boxes informs us of the last artefacts transferred from Palermo to San Martino on 8–10, 27 March and 2–3 April 1943, i.e. the metopes from Selinunte temple E (8 boxes); the metopes from temple F (4); the metopes from temple C (5); the metopes from temple G (3); other fragments and reliefs (3); the lion-head *guttae* from *Himera* (9); and Etruscan objects from the Casuccini collection (7) (SMA.2.50–52).

A general check of the crates and boxes took place on 27 April 1943. Alarming, the custodian Silvana Riccobono noticed that some gold objects from Tindari (Messina) were missing, but they were traced by the keeper Di Giovanni and secured inside a small box (SMA.2.53).

The following year, the Ministry of Public Education sent out their ‘circular no. 9’ (10 March 1945), asking the Italian Superintendents to write a detailed report on the current situation of the collections stored in their provisional refuges. The overall plan was to arrange the return of collections to the museums as soon as possible. Bovio Marconi replied on 27 March, saying that it was not yet possible to move the collections back from San Martino to Palermo as the museum was still severely damaged after the 1943 bombings and needed urgent reconstruction work to the south section (SMA.2.56–57).

The last record we have is an inventory that lists all the furniture and objects at the San Martino shelter, signed by Bovio Marconi on 2 May 1945 (SMA.2.58).

The available records to date tell us, therefore, and in some detail, of the arrangement and organisation of the refuge at San Martino delle Scale. In April 1943, the blast-proof structure held 201 boxes and crates, which Bovio Marconi had carefully prepared. The majority of the crates held paintings (72 units, 35.82%), followed by Greek pottery (32, 15.92%), and majolica (23, 11.44%) (Table 18).

Table 18: Contents of the boxes and crates from the National Museum of Palermo, stored at the shelter within San Martino delle Scale (April 1943).

Description	No. of boxes/ crates	%	Source
Items from the <i>Antiquarium</i>	1	0.49	SMA.2.52
Books (the museum library)	1	0.49	PAL.17.25
Bronze and marble artefacts	10	4.97	SMA.2.52
The Casuccini Collection (Etruscan finds)	7	3.48	SMA.2.51
Embroideries and sacred vestments	3	1.49	SMA.2.52
Greek pottery	32	15.92	SMA.2.52
<i>Himera</i> : lion-headed <i>guttae</i>	9	4.47	SMA.2.51
Jewellery	4	2	SMA.2.52
Majolica	23	11.44	SMA.2.52
Numismatics	5	2.48	SMA.2.52
Paintings	72	35.82	SMA.2.52
Plastic terracottas	3	1.49	SMA.2.52
Selinunte: fragments and reliefs	3	1.49	SMA.2.51
Selinunte: metopes from temple C	5	2.48	SMA.2.51
Selinunte: metopes from temple E	8	3.98	SMA.2.51
Selinunte: metopes from temple F	4	2	SMA.2.51
Selinunte: metopes from temple G	3	1.49	SMA.2.51
Wooden sculptures	8	3.98	SMA.2.52
TOTAL	201		



Figure 4.23: Carabinieri guarding the basement of the refuge at San Martino delle Scale (courtesy of the Superintendence of Palermo, ASSPAMON, inv. no. 560, SMA.3.18).

Our archival research has also turned up wonderful sets of black-and-white photographs illustrating the transfer of artefacts from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale and its refuge (**SMA.3.1–30**). These photographs have to date been overlooked by researchers; they provide much data on the ‘secret’ refuge at San Martino. A first set of photographs shows the site and the abbey, including the section of the main building in which the shelter was created. Occasionally we also see local workmen mixing cement or inspectors

checking the area (**SMA.3.1–15**). The most interesting pictures, some might say, are those taken inside the refuge, showing the corridors, rooms, and other spaces full of crates containing magnificent art paintings, archaeological artefacts, and *objets d’art* (**SMA.3.16–30**). We also have photographs of workmen preparing boxes and local Carabinieri on guard (Figure 4.23). What comes over clearly from the photographs is how well the shelter was organised, being tidy and perfectly in order.

Chapter 5: Personnel, Civilians, and Offices in the Context of War

‘Il Museo di Palermo era stato fondato da Antonino Salinas ma oggi credo di poter affermare che fu rifondato dalla Marconi. Alla base di tutto il Suo lavoro stava, come ho già detto, uno straordinario senso del dovere ed uno spiccato senso dello stato, qualità queste che dovrebbero essere le qualità fondamentali di ogni funzionario della cosa pubblica: non esito a dire che, in tredici anni di collaborazione, ho appreso da Lei questo senso dello Stato, cosa che mi ha certamente giovato nell’espletamento delle mie funzioni.’ (Tusa 1986: 110)

5.1 Introduction

This chapter offers a remarkable record of case studies that will help us better understand the role of those personnel involved in the safeguarding of antiquities in Sicily. This includes a variety of workers (especially custodians) who actively contributed to guard collections or intervene in case of bombing or fire. Documentation on first intervention teams in Palermo is very substantial and allows us to reconstruct their formation, training, and activities. We also learn about special awards offered to custodians who worked efficiently and professionally: nominations were submitted by Bovio Marconi who knew their work well. An interesting section details the defascistisation of the Palermo museum’s personnel, assessing the role of Bovio Marconi involved in this delicate process. The superintendent acted in connection with national authorities and AMGOT, who imposed defascistisation on a national scale. Furthermore, the chapter, which fully complements the previous one on air-raid protection measures, offers glimpses on how local communities affected by the war conditioned the actions of local safeguarding authorities (e.g. Bovio Marconi) in protecting museums.

On the whole, the majority of case studies are relevant to Palermo (7), the main centre discussed in this study, while only two focus on Agrigento (2). The latter could certainly offer more potential documentation from the local archives if accessible. Finally, this chapter demonstrates how the role of personnel, even if sometimes not fully efficient, was crucial to protect antiquities and museums in time of war and identify essential data on the social interactions that occurred in the emergency context.

5.2 Agrigento: plans to move the local Superintendence’s office (1941)

A few records traced in Rome indicate a series of potential plans to transfer the office of the local

Superintendence of Agrigento. Named as ‘piani di sfollamento’, they were designed to evacuate the office in case of the war worsened to ensure personnel safety (AGR.9.1–4).

As temporarily heading the Superintendence of Antiquities at Agrigento, Bovio Marconi alerted the General Direction of Arts in Rome on 3 September 1941 that she had been contacted by the prefect of Agrigento and the head of the local Provincial Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection. Both wanted to know exactly where the Superintendence’s office would be moved to in case of extreme danger. Furthermore, both authorities had also requested more details on the personnel, equipment, and various materials to be transferred in case of emergency. Bovio Marconi confirmed that she had not as yet made any plans as Ministry had not sent her any guidelines regarding the issue (AGR.9.3).

Del Giudice, Ministry secretary, replied on 25 September 1941. At that moment, he had not yet made any decision on a potential plans about Agrigento and that it was up to Bovio Marconi to contact again the prefect and the head of the Provincial Committee regarding any plans to relocate the office of the Superintendence (AGR.9.4).

Although limited, the documentation to hand is significant in that it raises concerns about the need to secure the Superintendence’s office and staff in case of real danger, something not picked up by researchers previously. Deeper analysis of local archives would be beneficial to potentially integrate such evidence with future discoveries.

As already said, Agrigento had a strategic position in the southern part of Sicily and its antiquities could potentially be at serious risk in case of enemy landings. We should not forget the regional presence of the military Command there as well. It is interesting to note how this plan to possibly relocate the office (AGR.9.3) was already in place by 1941, one year after the start of the war in Italy. The prefect of Agrigento and the

head of the local Provincial Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection were certainly both aware of a possible emergency that could have obliged the local office of the Superintendence to move elsewhere. It seems that no such plan was discussed for Palermo in these early stages of the war. Bovio Marconi did eventually ask the Ministry to transfer the museum personnel and offices away from central Palermo, but only in April 1943, when the city was constantly being bombed and her institution had already been damaged. It should be inferred, therefore, that the risks were much higher for Agrigento than Palermo in 1941.

5.3 Agrigento: first intervention teams at the Museum (1939-42)

As documented for the Palermo museum (§ 5.4), organising the first intervention teams was a crucial aspect of the air-raid protection measures enacted by the Italian government to protect museums and antiquities on a national scale. A limited set of records in the Central State Archive in Rome provides some data on the teams formed and trained in Agrigento (AGR.10.1-15).

We learn that on 7 September 1939 the Ministry of National Education allocated 1500 lire for equipment for the first intervention teams at the Superintendence of Antiquities at Agrigento, directed by Goffredo Ricci. A few months later, on 12 December, he pointed out that those funds were originally reserved for lighting and stationery needed by his office. The Ministry confirmed the allocation of funds on 10 January 1940 and a few days later the Central Accounts and the Financial Court approved the allocation on 18 January. A balance sheet was dispatched by the Ministry to Ricci on 29 January (AGR.10.3-9).

There was a series of training sessions in Agrigento. Documentation reveals that three main exercises were organised in March 1940: how to use a gas mask on the 9th; how to extinguish fires on the 11th; and how to deal with chemical substances on the 14th. Goffredo Ricci listed the exercises on 8 March. It is possible that other exercises were also held later (AGR.10.10-11). As the ruling Superintendent of Antiquities, on 22 April 1941 Bovio Marconi wrote to the Ministry that the first intervention teams in Agrigento were not working night shifts and that the Ministry therefore did not have to pay them overtime (AGR.10.12-13).

Subsequently, Pietro Griffo, the new Superintendent of Antiquities, requested to the Ministry (17 November 1942) that he could be authorised to establish a new first intervention team at the Agrigento archaeological site, considering it was constantly at risk. The Ministry

refused, saying such a team was unnecessary for the archaeological site. Griffo should make do with his available personnel to organise and manage the first intervention teams at the Superintendence's office (AGR.10.14-15).

The limited documentation we have from Central State Archive in Rome only allows us glimpses of the organisation of the first intervention teams at Agrigento; and being unable presently to consult the local archive of the Superintendence limits our knowledge on this subject. Nevertheless, some interesting aspects have emerged based on the documentation traced so far. We can see that Ricci received less funding (1500 lire) than Bovio Marconi (3000 lire) for his first intervention teams (AGR.10.3). Clearly the Ministry was aware that the Superintendence of Agrigento, being a peripheral office without a large museum, required less in the way of support, as opposed to the needs of Palermo. This implies that there were less team members to equip in Agrigento than in Palermo, and that Griffo, therefore, only required little funding for the relevant equipment.

Fortunately, we do have information on the training exercises held at Agrigento, even if only for 1940, for the first intervention teams (Table 19). As in Palermo, the training sessions were mostly carried out at the local fire station. The range of training provided focused, of course, on instructing team members how to act in a war context, i.e. using gas masks, extinguishing fires, and dealing with chemical substances. These sessions were similar to those given to team members based in the Palermo museum (§ 5.4). Furthermore, we must note that the Agrigento training sessions were held in March 1940, i.e. three months before Italy entered the war. It is reasonable to assume that further exercises were carried out in Agrigento before and after 1940; future access to archival records may reveal this.

Lastly, we have learnt how Pietro Griffo (17 November 1942) wished to form a special first intervention team to safeguard the archaeological site of Agrigento (AGR.10.14). The initiative would clearly have been beneficial considering Allied bombing raids and any potential landing, which could have put archaeological remains and monuments at serious risk. We cannot know for certain why the Ministry turned down Griffo's request. It might be argued that the reason was purely one of finance. The central authority was adhering to strict guidelines to reduce spending and cut the number of first intervention teams on a national scale. In the end, Griffo had to select his team members from the personnel he had at the Superintendence. Forming any new team for the archaeological section would mean hiring of external, daily-paid workers, something the Ministry probably considered too expensive.

Table 19: Main training sessions organised for first intervention teams by the U.N.P.A. and the Prefecture for the Superintendence of Antiquities of Agrigento (March 1940).

Year	Date	Time	Agrigento location	Objective	Source
1940	09/03	15:00	Fire station (Via D. Bartoli)	The correct use of gas masks.	AGR.10.10
	11/03	15:00	Fire station (Via D. Bartoli)	Extinguishing fires.	
	14/03	16:00	'Gruppo Rionale Fascista' (via Malta)	Dealing with chemical substances (held by the local president of the U.N.P.A.).	

5.4 Palermo: first intervention teams (1936-44)

The national authorities devised large-scale air-raid protection measures to defend the country's monuments, historic buildings, museums, and sites. The project was already envisioned in the mid 1930s, but was fully actualised between 1939 and 1945. The major problems were how cultural heritage was to be safeguarded in a war scenario and who would intervene if a cultural asset was bombed by the enemy. The Italian government decided to organise first intervention teams (*squadre di primo intervento*), formed of local custodians, museum personnel, external guardians, members of the U.N.P.A. (*Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea*), etc. These groups were to be based in the local institution's headquarters, mostly museum and galleries, operating 24 hours (with day and night shifts). They had to be ready to intervene in case of bombing, to extinguish small fires, provisionally secure the collections or damages to buildings. All these tasks were very specific and also entailed risks; lives were not to be endangered and therefore the teams had to undergo training and be provided with the necessary equipment and tools.

A set of records provides an illuminating case study on understanding how the national authorities planned the organisation of these teams, providing detailed guidelines to form, train, and make them fully operative between 1936 and 1944, i.e. covering the pre-war period and most of the duration of the conflict, when the teams were mostly occupied in guarding the museum and the refuge at San Martino delle Scale (PAL.18.1-129).¹

The first record comes from the Palermo museum archive and is a five-page dispatch (no. 104800), entitled *Protezione antiaerea: Servizio di primo intervento* (30 April 1936). Signed by Benito Mussolini, it provided a set of guidelines on how to organise first intervention teams in case of war. Marked 'confidential', the dispatch was sent to all central state administration offices, prefectures, and Provincial Committees for Anti-aircraft Protection (C.P.P.A.A., later U.N.P.A.). Mussolini had planned to form teams in most of the country's local offices, as

reported in the first dispatch's section (*A - Disposizioni generali*). Teams were to comprise trained volunteers (including women) who should demonstrate traits such as 'physical strength, courage and energy' (*B - Squadre di volontari*). The teams had to be properly equipped: a helmet, gas mask, a fireman's suit, utility belt, small pickaxe, and lamp (*C - Equipaggiamento delle squadre*). All the team members were to receive professional training by the local firemen under the direction of the Provincial Committees for Anti-aircraft Protection (*D - Addestramento delle squadre, E - Impiego delle squadre*). Furthermore, entrusted state employees were to store the equipment (*G - Attrezzi e materiali vari*) and local administrations were to inform the C.P.P.A.A. that the teams were in place by 1 December 1936 (PAL.18.1-3).



Figure 5.1: Entrance to the fire station at the Via Scarlatti, Palermo (source: author).

¹ Albergoni 2007: 119-20 (some information on the training provided by Palermo firemen).

The Prefecture of Palermo alerted Paolo Mingazzini, the Palermo museum's director before Bovio Marconi, on 19 July 1937, that there was to be a large military exercise (*Grandi Manovre Militari*) scheduled for 15 August and that first intervention teams were to participate. There were also to be two main training exercises for the teams on 4 and 5 August, probably to prepare the team members for this large military parade. As it transpired, Mingazzini reported (3 August) that he did not have all the necessary equipment to prepare his teams; he was also clearly annoyed with the prefect for referring to his office as the 'Superintendence of Antiquities for Western Sicily', which had been abolished ten years before (**PAL.18.4-7**).

The Prefecture of Palermo organised a new training exercise on 29 October 1938 at the fire station in the Via Scarlatti, central Palermo (Figure 5.1). Even though the first intervention teams did not have the proper equipment they had to attend. Bovio Marconi compiled a preliminary list of employees who could join the teams, including a female employee at the museum. Her list also includes four disabled WWI veterans and four employees over 60. Bovio Marconi, as well as having insufficient funds for all the necessary equipment, was also worried that she did not have suitable personnel to form her teams, as she reported to the Provincial Anti-aircraft Inspector by telegram on 29 October, and also to the Superintendent of Antiquities, Giuseppe Cultrera, based in Syracuse on 31 October 1938. The latter replied on 3 November, saying that Bovio Marconi should form her teams despite not having the proper equipment (**PAL.18.8-12**).

The following month, after having contacted the Ministry of National Education about the problems facing his first intervention teams on 10 December, Cultrera asked Bovio Marconi how much she would need for the specified equipment, which, incidentally, had to be purchased through the state supplier, *Consorzio Industriale Manufatti* (C.I.M.), who had already sent out their catalogue. On 13 December, Bovio Marconi sent Cultrera the names of her team, all employees: Beniamino Curatolo (41), Francesco Paolo Ciaccio (53), Giuseppe Lo Cascio (51), Giovanni Falzone (69), Giosuè Meli (24, discharged from the military service), and Giuseppe Bavusotto (55) (**PAL.18.13-14**).

Cavalieri, Palermo's prefect, seemed to understand the difficulties of recruiting first intervention team members and, on 10 February 1939, he informed Bovio Marconi that she could also appoint soldiers, between the ages of 50 and 55, who were on indefinite leave. A few weeks later, the prefect sent a confidential dispatch to administrators (including the Federal Secretariat of the Fascist Party), saying that if war was declared he would send out an encoded telegram ('APPLICARE

687 Prefetto Cavalieri'); this would be a direct order to form and make ready the first intervention teams (**PAL.18.15-16**).

The necessary equipment for the teams was delivered to the Palermo museum on 5 September 1939; WWII had begun four days previously. Bovio Marconi received a consignment of helmets, blue suits, belts, ropes, oil and electric lamps, iron buckets, fire extinguishers and means of refilling them, and shovels. The Ministry had allocated 3000 lire for the equipment through the national C.I.M., and wanted to know the names of the first intervention teams as soon as possible (7 September), Bovio Marconi replying on the same day (**PAL.18.17-31**).

The prefect organised two more exercises for first intervention teams at the fire stations in the Via Scarlatti and the Via dei Quartieri in Palermo on 19 and 27 November 1939. Italy had not yet entered the war, but the authorities were already concerned about the international situation. Giosuè Meli, busy supervising archaeological excavations, had to make his excuses to the prefect for being unable to attend the exercises. Meanwhile, Bovio Marconi designated her accountant, Beniamino Curatolo, to guard and manage the teams' special equipment on 18 November; she was still waiting for her gas masks, which were to come from the *Centro Chimico Militare*, as reported by the director, Colonel Marrajêni, on 25 November (§ 4.15) (**PAL.18.32-37**).

The Ministry of National Education asked Bovio Marconi (7 January 1940) to perform regular exercises to keep the teams well trained. She asked the Command of Firemen in Palermo (26 January) regarding the next available exercises, but was informed that the prefect, in accordance with the U.N.P.A., was responsible for organising them (**PAL.18.38-41**).

We may infer that Bovio Marconi complained about the effectiveness of these exercises to the Minister, who asked her to explain more fully on 3 February. She replied to the Minister (7 February), explaining that in her opinion the exercises were a mere parade, and that her personnel would know how to march but not intervene if bombs were falling. Notwithstanding, more exercises were called for 10 February at the fire station in the Via Scarlatti, as communicated by the prefect on 5 February. Bovio Marconi confirmed that all her team members were fully equipped on 7 February (**PAL.18.42-45**).²

² **PAL.18.42**: 'Vi prego di voler specificare per quali motivi ritenete che le istruzioni della squadra di primo intervento ottenute presso il locale Comando del 58° Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco non siano all'altezza dello scopo per cui la squadra ritiene furono create.'; **PAL.18.44**: 'Credo però che le istruzioni attuate non sono quali richiederebbe lo scopo per cui furono create.' (the records' dates are incoherent; it is possible there was a mistake in the protocol number

Subsequently, the Ministry and the Prefecture of Palermo informed Bovio Marconi about further exercises scheduled for 5 and 23 March 1940. The first, at the fire station in the Via Scarlatti, was on how to extinguish incendiary bombs; the objective of the second, outside Palermo, close to Monte Pellegrino (Via Pietro Bonanno), was not specified. A further training exercise, again given by local firemen, was held on 20 April. As reported in a dispatch from the prefect, a major exercise simulating an enemy air attack was held in Palermo between 10 and 12 May involving all public administration offices. The first intervention teams were noted as being fully operational in the event of a real war scenario. Bovio Marconi provided a list of her museum employees taking part in the major exercise on 10 May (PAL.18.46–53).

Bovio Marconi organised her first day and night shifts on 12 June 1940, i.e. two days after the declaration of war by Mussolini. The Ministry Under-secretary, Ugo Costa, sent an urgent dispatch ('circolare urgentissima no. 149') on 15 June, in which he asked that all first intervention teams should be fully operational immediately, and ready to extinguish any incendiary bombs falling on roofs. These new guidelines were considered 'impractical' by Bovio Marconi, as she reported in a short memo. She complained (17 June) that many of her employees were not fit enough to perform these tasks and that it would be better to coat the roofs with *Guadagnin* (a flame retardant). She organised a new system of shifts on 19 June: I (8 am – 2 pm) (Lo Cascio and Bavusotto), II (2 pm – 10 pm) (Meli and Ravalli), and III (10 pm – 8 am) (Quatrosi and Falcone). She also sent a short report on the organisation of her shifts to the local Committee of Anti-aircraft Protection in Palermo on 1 July 1940, again pointing out the age and limited physical abilities of her staff (PAL.18.53–61).³

The Ministry received a report from the Committee of Anti-aircraft Protection on 12 July, saying that the local superintendents did not have sufficient funds to move their collections to the protective shelters. Salvini had to explain and clarify on 16 July, pointing out the Committee had agreed to provide trucks, which they did not do. The next day, the Ministry cut the funding for air-raid protection measures and asked superintendents to use volunteers instead of museum employees (who might ask for salary increases for this extra and dangerous work). In response, Bovio Marconi

for PAL.18.44, which should have been produced before PAL.18.42); PAL.18.46: '[...] ed una sfilata dinanzi le autorità per dimostrare il grado di addestramento raggiunto. Con questo la squadra del Museo saprà sfilare marzionalmente, ma sconoscerà il modo di usare le pompe, gli estintori e le scale.'

³ PAL.18.56: 'Disposizioni inattuabili nessun edificio oltre il Museo – comunque non c'è personale per il rifugio già risposto – impossibile per le zone monumentali di Solunto Selinunte Segesta Erice nulla da fare.'; PAL.18.60: '[...] sono persone anziane o riformate e in conseguenza di scarsa efficienza.'

replied that the Ministry should pay her employees overtime (PAL.18.62–65).⁴

The Prefecture and Committee of Anti-aircraft Protection organised an exercise for the first intervention teams on 23 November 1940 at the local fire station, as usual. The Ministry asked Bovio Marconi to submit a new shift rota and the employees involved in the teams, which she sent on 27 November. The following year the Ministry was still concerned that Bovio Marconi lacked sufficient gas masks for her personnel, but she replied on 10 March 1942 saying she had (PAL.18.66–75).

A few months later, the Ministry issued 'circular no. 74' on 17 June 1941, clarifying that first intervention team members would be entitled to a 20 lire allowance per shift, but only under certain circumstances. This seems to have arisen following various requests from superintendents under pressure from their employees. Bovio Marconi requested later that the Ministry hire Nunzio Falcone, a new dayworker, to replace Giovanni Falzone; she received authorisation for this on 17 April 1942 (PAL.18.76–81). We also read of other complaints about payments to Salvini; Pasquale Liga also asked for the 20 lire allowance, as did other custodians, on 15 May 1942 (PAL.18.82–83).

Bottai issued a dispatch on 13 August imposing further guidelines and rules for the first intervention teams. Prefects were now to be the main authorities responsible for all operations and local administrations had to limit the hiring of new team members as much as possible. Bottai also wanted yet another list of all the personnel involved in the air-raid protection teams, with all relevant costs. Bovio Marconi sent an updated list to the Ministry and the prefect of Palermo on 27 August 1942, spelling out that most of her employees were either disabled or sick, or both (PAL.18.84–86).

Among the records of the state and regional authorities we discovered two fliers published by the Palermo Prefecture and the Ministry of the Internal Affairs. One gives detailed guidelines on how first intervention team members should perform their tasks, e.g. dealing with special explosives in case of bombing; team members should read firemen's guidebooks on how to act in time of war. Most of the recommendations were patently dangerous, i.e. tracing unexploded bombs and covering them with earth or sand. The second leaflet was a list of incendiary explosives which might be dropped by the enemy (e.g. barrel-bombs, etc.), and detailed once more how to extinguish fires and neutralise explosives. The leaflet ended with a Fascist call to act in the best

⁴ PAL.18.64: 'Non si devono pagare le ore straordinarie non devono prestare contemp. altri servizi e dove si va a prendere il personale?'

interests of saving the Italian homeland (PAL.18.87–88):

‘Con saldo spirito di disciplina e fine senso di comprensione i *rurali italiani* sapranno sicuramente tutti prodigarsi in questa azione di difesa che, oltre a proteggere il frutto del loro lavoro, mira anche a salvaguardare la resistenza della Patria in armi. VINCERE!’ (PAL.18.88)

As we have seen, the Ministry had ruled (6 October 1942) that no new workers were to be taken on due to lack of funds. Bovio Marconi insisted however, complaining to the Ministry on 23 October: she reiterated that her museum personnel included disabled, elderly and infirm employees unsuitable to join the first response teams. Such a situation would certainly have compromised the safeguarding of the whole museum. Meanwhile, Filippo Ciaccio was recalled to the army and his salary temporarily suspended. A few days later, the Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection at the Ministry of National Education issued a long dispatch (protocol no. 6545), in which it clarified that the hiring of new temporary employees had to be strictly limited. Moreover, those team members already employed at state institutions were not to receive additional salary payments. Bizarrely, on the same day, the General Direction of Arts issued ‘circular no. 1939’, in which Bottai asked for a strengthening of first intervention teams, in part contradicting the orders the Central Office had just sent out (PAL.18.93–99).⁵

On 26 November 1942, Bovio Marconi felt obliged to remind her authorities that her museum was a historic building that had to be protected and safeguarded. She also took the opportunity to complain about the low wages of her team members (13.85 lire), much less than the payment for a porter (70 lire), a normal worker (40–45 lire), or even a retired soldier working for the U.N.P.A. (17 lire). She asked the Ministry to increase the wages as soon as possible, as only the most desperate individual could exist on the wage offered (PAL.18.100–05).⁶

On 19 January 1943, the Ministry finally authorised Bovio Marconi to hire three new team members. As mentioned above, the custodian Filippo Ciaccio was recalled to army duties, joining a special Fascist gendarmerie unit (172a *Legione Milizia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale*) in late 1942, and Bovio Marconi urgently needed still more replacements. She wrote again to the Ministry (23

January 1943) asking for increases to the team’s salary. This time she was successful and Biggini, a secretary at the Ministry, approved her requested on 17 February: she could hire three new team units, offering a daily wage of 28 lire (instead of 13.85 lire) (PAL.18.106–10). It was hard to hire people in Palermo in early 1943, especially to carry out risky tasks such as joining first intervention teams. Bovio Marconi was close to hiring three men from Villagrazia di Carini (Palermo), but they withdrew at the last minute, on 8 March 1943, when bombing raids on Palermo was increasing every day (PAL.18.111–14).

Doggedly, Bovio Marconi still strove to obtain wage increases for the museum’s first intervention teams. She asked the Ministry on 10 May 1943 to increase the daily allowance in line with the team members of the U.N.P.A. Wrangling between Bovio Marconi and the Ministry went on for few weeks; she went so far as to request a daily wage for her staff of 45 lire (35 lire plus a 10 lire allowance) on 18 June. Again, it was extremely hard to find available personnel for any sort of job in Palermo in that dangerous context (PAL.18.115–19).⁷

The Ministry seemed to have rejected Bovio Marconi’s requests on daily allowances on 1 July. However, Rispoli, the Ministry’s secretary, changed his mind and authorised Bovio Marconi to pay a daily wage of 19.79 lire on 21 July, one day before the Allies entered Palermo (PAL.18.120–21).

Further records relate to the last stages of the first intervention teams. The newly founded Ministry of Public Education sent a dispatch to Bovio Marconi on 25 September 1944, stating that all teams had to be demobilised on 1 October 1944. The on-going war context no longer made such teams a priority. The heads of museums and state institutions had to secure all the first responder equipment and await further notice from the Ministry. Few days later (10 October), Bovio Marconi asked the Ministry whether she could employ again some custodians to safeguard the refuge at San Martino delle Scale (PAL.18.122–23).

On 24 October 1944, as the local administrations were dismantling their first intervention teams, the Ministry asked for detailed inventories of all their equipment and tools, which were redundant. Bovio Marconi’s list of 14 November includes fire extinguishers, gas masks, lamps, helmets, suits, shovels, etc. She informs the Ministry the some of the fire extinguishers were empty, and that the cots and blankets belonged to the museum. The Ministry then asked (2 December 1944) that the local administrations maintain and preserve

⁵ PAL.18.95: ‘[...] questa Direzione Generale fa presente che non ha assolutamente modo di autorizzare l’assunzione di due giornalieri per il servizio di primo intervento nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo, data l’assoluta mancanza di fondi sul relativo capitolo.’

⁶ PAL.18.101: ‘Non si troverebbe nessuno o tutt’al più qualche scarto umano che accetta certe condizioni perché inabile a qualsiasi mestiere, come è capitato quando si sono dovuti sostituire i richiamati.’

⁷ PAL.18.119: ‘Se sapeste com’è difficile in queste terribili condizioni far lavorare la gente! E d’altronde non ha torto: il pericolo è continuo, i disagi forti e le spese enormi.’

Table 20: *The main training sessions run by the U.N.P.A. for the Palermo museum's first intervention teams (1937-40).*

Year	Date	Time	Palermo location	Objective	Source
1937	05/08	10:30	Local administration bodies	Simulation (day-time) of enemy aircraft attack for first intervention teams.	PAL.18.5
	06/08	22:00	Local administration bodies	Simulation (night-time) of enemy aircraft attack for first intervention teams.	PAL.18.5
1938	29/10	15:00	Fire station (Via Scarlatti)	Inspection and training of first intervention teams.	PAL.18.8
1939	17/11	08:00	Fire station (Via Scarlatti)	Training of first intervention teams.	PAL.18.32
	27/11	08:00, 14:30	Local administration bodies and fire station (Via dei Quartieri)	Training of first intervention teams.	PAL.18.33
1940	10/02	15:00	Fire station (Via Scarlatti)	Training of first intervention teams.	PAL.18.43
	05/03	N/A	Unknown	Special training session on extinguishing incendiary bombs.	PAL.18.46
	23/03	15:30	Via Pietro Bonanno (close to Monte Pellegrino)	Special training session on extinguishing incendiary bombs.	PAL.18.47
	20/04	15:00	Via Pietro Bonanno (close to Monte Pellegrino)	Special training session on extinguishing incendiary bombs.	PAL.18.51
	10-12/05	07:00	Local administration bodies	Major simulation (both day-time and night-time) of air attacks for first intervention teams.	PAL.18.52
	23/11	14:00	Fire station (Via Scarlatti)	General training for first intervention teams.	PAL.18.66

all the first responders' equipment until further notice (PAL.18.124–29).

The first intervention teams proved essential in the national efforts to protect antiquities and monuments during WWII. Teams were formed on a large scale, employing hundreds of state employees, daily-paid workers, and occasionally members of the U.N.P.A. Being part of a major safeguarding plan, first intervention teams were set up in all major Italian cities, under the coordination of local authorities. Although they had their limits and deficiencies, the team members certainly deserve to be seen as a final line of defence in the battle to save museums and monuments in highly dangerous contexts.

We have noted above the regularity, or not, of the training exercises between 1937 and 1943 (at least, for Palermo museum personnel) (Table 20). Two were held in 1937, just one in 1938, two in 1939, but six in 1940. We see that most of the training sessions happened between March and May 1940, the narrow window before Italy entered the war. A large, two-day, national exercise occurred on 10-12 May 1940, clear proof that the authorities felt conflict was imminent. There had to be immediate organisation of the first response teams, who had to be fully operational as soon as possible after the declaration of war.

We have noted the several reasons why Bovio Marconi strenuously asked for additional recruits of day-workers (the so-called 'salarati') to join her teams: most of her available men and women were unsuitable and the army call-up of some of her custodians (e.g. Filippo Ciaccio) robbed Bovio Marconi of her young museum staff. She was only finally authorised to take on new staff in February 1943 (PAL.18.110).

5.5 Palermo: the Museum staff are alerted to a new British explosive (1940)

Two records in the historical archive of the 'Salinas' Museum provide information on a new and highly dangerous explosive being introduced by the British forces in October 1940 (PAL.19.1–3). Italy had entered WWII only three months before, on 4 October 1940, when the Ministry of National Education alerted all Superintendents about the new British munition that contained small amounts of phosphorous, in tablet form, which, when coming into contact with the gauze soaked with a chemical reagent within the bomb, ignited, releasing blue smoke that was potentially harmful. The Italian Ministry issued special guidelines to deal with this explosive: gas masks (if available) should be put on and the flaming phosphorus covered with earth. The tablets of phosphorus could be still ignited several days later and thus they had to be

handled with extreme caution. The Ministry went on to report that most of these new bombs had fallen in rural rather than urban areas (PAL.19.2–3).

5.6 Palermo: awards for museum personnel (1939–43)

The Ministry of National Education was always keen to award its museum personnel, libraries, and Superintendencies for special accomplishments on duty. A small batch of records illustrates how Bovio Marconi submitted her commendations between 1940 and 1944 (PAL.20.1–11).

The Ministry of National Education issued its first request for possible commendations on 7 July 1940. Italy had only just declared war, yet the museum directors and superintendents had already been busy arranging air-craft protection measures. Moreover, Allied bombing had just started in Italy. Bovio Marconi wrote to the Ministry on 8 July saying that all her team working on air-raid preparations had performed commendably for the year 1939–40. Outstanding among them were Giovanni Di Giovanni, Rosario Forzisi, and Francesco Paolo Ciaccio, who worked hard packing various collections, supervising and controlling all tasks, including those activities performed by external workers. Giosuè Meli was also commended; based at Marsala he was charged with protecting the Roman mosaics at Lilibeo when the bombing was already occurring there. Onofrio Quatrosi, custodian and professional worker, performed excellently strengthening the basement’s vaults; Giovanni Cottone was a most conscientious and determined porter. The Ministry thanked Bovio Marconi on 21 July, accepting all her commendations.

Round of new nominations calling for further names of meritorious employees were launched by the Ministry on 15 November (PAL.20.3–7) and 21 March 1942 (for the year 1940/41). Again, Bovio Marconi, who replied on 2 April, underlined how all her personnel had operated courageously while Palermo was under enemy attack and the museum was being struck and damaged. Her list this time nominated Onofrio Quatrosi, Filippo Ciaccio, Nunzio Falcone, Giuseppe Bavusotto, Giuseppe Terravecchia, and Giovanni Falzone (PAL.20.8–9). The Ministry called for more commendations on 29 December 1942, this time especially for ‘Merit Diplomas’ (*Diplomi di Benemerenzza*) and ‘Merit Stars’ (*Stelle al Merito*): Bovio Marconi suggested a special award for Prof. Antonio Daneu in January 1944 (PAL.20.10–11).

Rewarding outstanding employees was an established tradition in Italian public offices and this became increasingly more important in wartime, when routine working activities could be harder and more

demanding (not to mention dangerous). This implied just as much within the spheres of safeguarding of the cultural heritage (antiquities, museums, monuments, etc.), especially in urban areas, often targeted by enemy aircraft.

Table 21: *Employees nominated by Bovio Marconi for commendations by the Ministry of National Education (1939–41).*

Employee	Awards & Commendations		
	Year 1939–40	Year 1940–41	Source
Bavusotto Giuseppe		●	PAL.20.9
Ciaccio Filippo		●	PAL.20.9
Ciaccio Francesco Paolo	●		PAL.20.4
Cottone Giovanni	●		PAL.20.4
Di Giovanni Giovanni	●		PAL.20.4
Falcone Nunzio		●	PAL.20.9
Falzone Giovanni		●	PAL.20.9
Forzisi Rosario	●		PAL.20.4
Meli Giosuè	●		PAL.20.4
Quatrosi Onofrio	●	●	PAL.20.4, 9
Terravecchia Giuseppe		●	PAL.20.9
Vallotto Giorgio	●		PAL.20.4

Table 21 shows how Bovio Marconi recognised the outstanding merits of her personnel, indeed most of employees constantly worked diligently and professionally, protecting the museum and its collections, often risking their lives during wartime in Palermo. When the Ministry asked her to provide a list of names of the most efficient and deserving employees, she always observed that *all* her personnel acted professionally and industriously, with intelligence and discipline (PAL.20.4). *Primi inter pares* were certain custodians and employees such as Onofrio Quatrosi, nominated twice by Bovio Marconi (1939/40 and 1940/41).

5.7 Palermo: code books for the Museum (1939–43)

Communications in wartime are dangerous, especially when sharing sensitive information that might be intercepted by the enemy, e.g. data on military operations, liaisons with Allied forces, transfers of troops or valuable assets that must be protected at all costs. Thanks to a small (and fascinating) set of archival

records in the archive of the 'Salinas' Museum, we know that the Ministry of National Education relied on two code books. These records are dated between 1941-43, when the codes were in operation at the central offices in Rome (**PAL.21.1-6**).

The Ministry of National Education contacted all Superintendents on 9 March 1941, giving guidelines on the use of code books. We learn that the Ministry had just been issued with a new code 'Balilla', which was to be used only to write and send ordinary (but coded) dispatches. There was already another code, 'Mengarini', in use by the Ministry before 1941, mostly when the General Direction of Arts had to cipher sensitive data on air-raid protection measures. This latter code was still in use initially, but the Ministry asked that the 'Mengarini' code books should be returned (13 March) and the 'Balilla' code be used at all times. Bovio Marconi informed the Ministry that she had complied on 14 March 1941 (**PAL.21.2-4**).⁸

No records dated between March 1941 and June 1943 have been traced: however, a telegram was sent by the Ministry to Bovio Marconi on 26 June 1943, as the war was worsening in Italy and enemy landings were imminent. The central authority in Rome asked Bovio Marconi whether she was still in possession of the 'Balilla' code book; she telegraphed in the affirmative the same day (**PAL.21.5-6**).

Given that we know the Ministry of National Education used two code books to encrypt dispatches which sensitive information, at least between 1941 and 1943, within all our corpus of documentation from the Palermo and Rome archives, we found not a single item that had been encoded in either the 'Balilla' or 'Mengarini' system. Perhaps we can infer that only a very few coded records were sent out to Italian superintendents; or that none reached Sicily during the war for some reason; or, perhaps more likely, encrypted dispatches had to be destroyed immediately after being decoded and thus lost forever.

Although our documentation is limited, two records are historically significant (**PAL.21.5-6**). The Ministry of Public Education urgently contacted Bovio Marconi by telegram on 26 June 1943: the Allies' so-called Operation Husky was to begin on 9 July, i.e. 13 days later. This seems to indicate that Italian military intelligence already knew about the imminent landing and the telegram received by Bovio Marconi testifies to a tangible concern of the Ministry and the need to know whether the Sicilian superintendents still had their code books. If the landings did take place it would probably have been necessary to send more crypted messages towards the new frontline region.

5.8 Palermo: defascistisation of museum personnel (1939-46)

We have already outlined the reasons why the top Fascist Party officials decided to remove Mussolini from power on 25 July 1943 (§ 1.6). In that problematic context, AMGOT, and then the new Italian government, also had to deal with the disempowered Fascists and the regime's heritage, deciding whether to take the new Fascist enemies to trial and eradicate what the Fascism had left after their twenty years in power.

The archival documentation offers some interesting data enabling us to reconstruct the effects of defascistisation at the Palermo museum.⁹ The documentary evidence is relevant to the process of epuration at the museum and involved national and local authorities, including Bovio Marconi and the custodians, who had eventually been engaged with the Fascist Party before July 1943 (**PAL.22.1-38**). We also have some interesting records completing the above-mentioned documentary sets coming from private personnel files (**DOSSIERS.1.1-4, 2.1-5**). The documentation available to date does not reveal that any severe measures were taken against museum personnel within the epuration process. Nevertheless, it represents an essential case study in terms of our understanding how the bureaucratic procedures of this process were carried out in a Sicilian museum following the end of the Fascist regime and the military occupation by Allied forces.

The first document regarding this topic is a copy of letter written by Bovio Marconi to the Ministry of National Education on 25 February 1944, asking for further clarification and at the same time writing that she had not received Royal Decree 19/B of 28 December 1943 on defascistisation (neither incidentally did the local AMGOT office). She requested, therefore, that all the relevant documentation be sent to her as soon as possible. Our records show that this was the done, probably a few days following her request (**PAL.22.1-3**).

The Superintendent then acted immediately, preparing a communication to her staff (mostly custodians) asking them to declare whether they had ever joined the Fascist Party and still held one of the positions referred to in the above-mentioned Royal Decree. She wrote back to the Ministry of National Education that no one did hold such a position; her document included a list of 22 signatures by her personnel, confirming their declarations. The signatures were important, as they exempted Bovio Marconi of any potential responsibility in case of false admissions. The only individual who might have generated suspicion was Giosuè Meli, who had joined the Fascist Party and been given certain

⁸ VV.AA. 1929; 1938; Bauer 2002: 73.

⁹ For a general overview of the defascistisation process, see Giannetto 2003: 53-90.

tasks, however he was dismissed from the party before 1943 (PAL.22.4–5).

Bovio Marconi had prepared all her paperwork and notifications on the defascistisation process by 7 March, as she assured the Ministry, provisionally headquartered in Salerno. She also stressed that no custodian or employee at the National Museum should be liable to prosecution according to the data she had collected and verified. Minister Cuomo had not received her letter by 12 March, so he contacted Bovio Marconi again. He confirmed the strict rules on who should be reported to the authorities; this mostly depended on the individual's past role in the Fascist Party (e.g. inspectors, national advisors, federal clerks, *Podestà* of cities with more than inhabitant, etc.). No one at the museum had taken on any of these roles. To reassure the Minister, Bovio Marconi replied on 12 March, confirming that she had already sent her paperwork to all the relevant state offices on this matter on 7 March (PAL.22.6–8).

As can be appreciated, tracking down all ex-Fascists to be reported and punished was a highly complex process, and the Ministry made a further approach to Bovio Marconi asking for additional paperwork on 3 April; she was told that if she did trace any member of her staff who should be punished for past Fascist activities she must send the relevant dossiers to the Ministry, who would carry out further investigations. Clearly the Ministry had failed to take note of Bovio Marconi's earlier submission that none of her staff was liable for sanctions and she therefore sent a new reply and clarification to the Ministry on 12 April 1944 (PAL.22.9–10).

New measures were carried out over the next month, with the Ministry circulating a dispatch to university rectors, superintendents, and other institution heads on 8 May 1944. The central government wanted to know if any employees had been suspended, dismissed, or transferred for political reasons between 1943 and early 1944. Again, Bovio Marconi replied on 19 May that none of her staff had. There was another similar request sent later by the Ministry to the Palermo museum, Bovio Marconi replying on 12 June as before (PAL.22.11–15).

Defascistisation was still on-going over the summer. The Ministry sent out new sets of dispositions on 10 July, 16 August, and 15 September 1944 – the latter headed 'circular no. 97' – granting more concessions and benefits to ex-fascists while awaiting trial. For her part, Bovio Marconi replied only twice (by telegram and letter), saying again that these measures did not apply to her museum as none of her staff were involved (PAL.22.16–20).

The Ministry of Public Education requested still more documentation from its superintendents on 18 October 1944. Each had to ask their employees to fill out a pro-forma document giving further information about defascistisation punishments or on-going trials. Bovio Marconi, conscientious as ever, had completed all this additional paperwork by 7 November, sending 74 forms to the Ministry and re-asserting that none of her employees were liable for punishment. She also stated that the small local museums, a list of which she attached, had already been contacted by other authorities and had submitted all their relevant documents. If the Minister wanted verification he should contact the city councils responsible for these institutions, i.e. the Civic Museum of Termini Imerese, the Mandralisca Museum of Cefalù, and the Civic Museum of Castelvetrano.

Meanwhile, a new body, the *Alto Commissariato per le Sanzioni contro il Fascismo* was established by the provisional government (PAL.22.21–24). The epuration process, understandably, was still ongoing in early 1945, and it seems that the national authorities were already by then lightening some of their measures. Some ex-fascists had been reinstated in their posts if they had been previously suspended, including some university professorships. The Ministry sent two dispatches out on this issue, and others, on 25 January and 2 February 1945 (PAL.22.25–26).

The following year, the Ministry requested from Bovio Marconi further documentation linked to the epuration process, including one from Bianchi Bandinelli, from Rome, on 11 February 1946. This required Bovio Marconi to prepare 28 more forms concerning her personnel (and ask Calogero Barbadoro and Domenico Vella, two custodians working at the archaeological site at Selinunte, to sign their missing forms as soon as possible) (PAL.22.27–32).

The *Alto Commissariato per le Sanzioni contro il Fascismo* received and examined all her forms on 22 February. It noted that Domenico Vella had not completed the official pro-forma fully: in particular it asked what the military and political role of the employee was on and after 8 September 1943. Bovio Marconi had to ask Vella to complete the form. The *Alto Commissariato* did, in fact, carry out further checks on Barbadoro, Cili and Vella, but nothing untoward was discovered. The Commission returned all the forms to Palermo on 27 February 1946 (PAL.22.33–38).

Together with this documentation, we have also traced some records in the personal files of some of the museum's employees to verify their role or involvement in the Fascist Party (Figure 5.2). Giosuè Meli did join the party on 24 May 1935 (card no. 1073923) and was



Figure 5.2: Official spin of the Partito Nazionale Fascista (private collection).

immediately identified as a Fascist by AMGOT. Captain F.O. Mavis of the Civil Service Office ordered him (14 August 1943) to be available for any potential check and that he must not leave Termini Imerese until further notice (**DOSSIERS.1.1-4**).

As did many other Italians during the *Ventennio*, Arturo Volpes took advantage of his membership of the Fascist Party to obtain his post at the museum on 7 October 1940. The police headquarters of Palermo certified that Volpes was born on 18 March 1914; had no record; was enrolled in the Fascist Party (card no. 37869) from 21 December 1939; had joined the *Gioventù Italiana del Littorio* (G.I.F.) (Figure 5.3), a political association for young activists; and was of Aryan race and Catholic religion. G. Ramaccioni, local Federal Clerk of the Fascist Party, contacted Bovio Marconi on 16 October 1940 to recommend Volpes and asking her to support his job application (**DOSSIERS.2.1-5**).

The records examined here reveal the bureaucratic procedures at national museums carried out to identify potential ex-Fascists and report them to the authorities for possible sanctions. In the end, this never affected the Palermo museum, even though some of its employees were Fascists (these individuals did not have roles within the party that were considered sanctionable).



Figure 5.3: Front cover of the official card of the Gioventù Italiana del Littorio (G.I.F.) (private collection).

The whole process at the museum, however, demanded much extra work, and no little amount of stress, from Bovio Marconi in terms of replying to the Ministry's several requests.

Two files (U.A. 440 and 560) within the 'Salinas' museum archives include official correspondence between Bovio Marconi and the central administration in Salerno, which was the temporary headquarters of the provisional new government between February and July 1944, before moving to Rome after its liberation from the German army. Although these records do not provide detailed information on the relationship between the custodians and the Fascist Party, it is possible to make deductions about their involvement in it. Tracing additional documents in the personal files of the custodians has been important in terms of understanding how some museum keepers and employees did join the party during the *Ventennio*, but did not take on important roles within the political organisation, meaning that they avoided sanctions during defascistisation. We have seen how Bovio Marconi often states this in her official correspondence. Nevertheless, the files also show us how being a Fascist

could clearly be a great advantage when seeking employment in a state institution (e.g. the Palermo museum), as we have seen in the case of Arturo Volpes (**DOSSIERS.2.1-5**), who was recommended by the powerful local Fascist Ramaccioni. Even though this is not visible from the official correspondence, but only from personal folders, it is certainly evident that Bovio Marconi, as a director of a state museum, willingly accepted Ramaccioni's recommendation letter in favour of Volpes and eventually took him on.

These records again demonstrate how corresponding in Italy in early 1944 was often problematic. The reminders between the Minister of National Education and Bovio Marconi on 12 March (**PAL.22.7**), having already dispatched all the required paperwork, illustrates the possible delays in correspondence between Palermo and Salerno due to the current state of the war across a large part of the Italian state.

5.9 Palermo: request to remove all National Fascist Party signs (1944)

The General Direction of Arts sent all Superintendents a short dispatch on 19 August 1944, referring to a section from circular no. 11240/3.3.3, issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, asserting that many private and public buildings still displayed symbols of the Fascist regime on their façades,¹⁰ i.e. emblems, commemorative plaques, inscriptions, etc., that promoted the abolished party. This was almost a year after the first directives to remove all Fascist signage; they were illegal and had to be removed immediately, having provoked several social incidents in the past months. The cost of removing or concealing these signs was the responsibility of the relevant institution or private body concerned. Having received this notification from Rome, Bovio Marconi added a short note at the bottom of the page, asking the museum's administrative office to contact the Ministry again regarding their Fascist emblems (*fasci*) and marble plaque, i.e. could they remove only the emblems without destroying and re-installing the plaque (**PAL.23.3**). The superintendent replied to Rome late on 12 October 1944, assuring the Ministry that all the Fascist emblems would be removed from the museum as soon as possible. We do not know, however, whether she had previously contacted the Ministry about removing the offending emblems (i.e. between August and October 1944): there is no documentary evidence of this in the museum archive (**PAL.23.4**).

We should stress here that records referring to the removal of Fascist emblems are few; we might infer that some documents have been lost or never existed. The correspondence between Bovio Marconi and

the Ministry took place in October and the question arises as to why Bovio Marconi took two months to reply (**PAL.23.4**); it is possible that she wanted to remove the Fascist emblems first, before assuring the Ministry. Quite properly, Bovio Marconi was keen to find out the best and cheapest way to remove the signs without damaging the museum's fine marble plaque: dismantling and re-installing the plaque would have been expensive and she would have preferred to direct her available funds towards renovating the museum, much damaged by the bombing in Palermo.

5.10 Palermo: passes for museum personnel in case of emergency and curfew (1943)

Obtaining access to limited and restricted military areas in wartime would be problematic of course. Occasionally museum and superintendence personnel had to access sites occupied by military forces to supervise excavations, perform technical graphic and photographic surveys, check the status of monuments, etc. The archive (U.A. 399) of the Palermo museum still holds a pass issued by the Military Command of Palermo (**PAL.24.1**). This was issued on 23 May 1943, less than two months before the Allied landing in Sicily, and allowed access to the areas under the jurisdiction of Bovio Marconi within the provinces of Trapani and Palermo. The document authorised custodians and museum personnel, including first intervention teams, to enter those archaeological sites, museums, and other buildings that stored museum and other collections (e.g. shelters/refuges) during the war. It listed all the employees granted this special authorisation: Salvatore Cici, Nunzio Falcone, Onofrio Quatrosi, Giovanni De Franchis, and Giovanni Inzerillo (**PAL.24.1**).

This document is a remarkable record, being issued immediately before Operation Husky. It can be argued that Bovio Marconi requested it considering the current war situation, which was worsening day-by-day. It also sheds new light on bureaucratic procedures in case of emergency: the Superintendence personnel needed to access the museum and other sites without delay during curfews and to clear military checkpoints. Clearly this was crucial in the event of bombing, destruction, or when urgent inspections were needed at archaeological sites.

5.11 Palermo: request to open a civilian shelter inside the Museum (1941-43)

As in many other Italian cities, Palermo also had substantial construction plans to build air-raid shelters in key areas. The city council supported and organised the construction of these in public buildings (schools, hospitals, libraries, etc.), while private landlords were responsible for financing and building their own. This

¹⁰ For a general overview on the origin and success of Fascist symbols, see Parodo 2016: 1-27; Tarquini 2017: 139-50.

could be extremely expensive, as shelters had met strict rules and the planning and construction had to be supervised by local authorities. Sub-standard constructions were common, although still costly, illegal, and potentially unsafe of course. Consequently, many of Palermo's citizens were forced to use their (unsafe) basements or run to a nearby public shelter. These were often overcrowded, the one in the Piazza Pretoria for example. Several of the large apartment buildings had no shelters and their occupants were often far from any public refuge. This was true of both central and suburban areas of Palermo.



Figure 5.4: Entrance to 43 Via Bara all'Olivella (source: author).

A surviving record tell us of a group of Palermo's citizens living in the apartment at 43 (Figure 5.4) and 49 (Figure 5.5) Via Bara all'Olivella, a narrow, west/east-oriented street linking the Via Roma to the Via Maqueda, behind the National Museum (Figure 5.6).¹¹

Two combined sets of records in Rome and Palermo help us understand an event unknown until now (PAL.25.1–10). The episode involved the small local community living in the Via Bara all'Olivella, which had

¹¹ Today staff access the 'Salinas' Museum from the Via Bara, one of Palermo's busiest restaurant and street-food areas. Visitors to the museum enter from the Piazza Olivella.



Figure 5.5: Entrance to 49 Via Bara all'Olivella (source: author).

no access to a private shelter, Bovio Marconi, and the national and local authorities.

The first record discovered is a copy of letter written by Bovio Marconi to an unnamed woman, the administrator of the small private buildings at 43 and 49 Via Bara all'Olivella on 24 July 1941. A few days previously, the administrator had contacted Bovio Marconi by telephone asking if her tenants could use the museum air-raid shelter, which was literally just a few meters from their buildings. Bovio Marconi declined for two main reasons. The shelter was small and could only accommodate around 30 people, i.e. just large enough for museum personnel and Bovio Marconi's family. More importantly, the shelter was also used for museum artefacts and therefore had to be protected from the general public. Bovio Marconi did say, however, that other public areas would shelter any passer-by when a raid was actually taking place; otherwise tenants had to seek refuge in their private shelters (PAL.25.2).

The above-mentioned letter is a certified copy ('P.C.C.' in Italian) that Bovio Marconi forwarded to the General Direction of Arts in Rome on 25 July. While leaving front gates of private and public buildings open was an essential duty of care, to allow passers-by to enter and seek refuge during sudden enemy bombing, nonetheless, in her opinion, this would not apply to



Figure 5.6: Satellite view of 43 and 49 Via Bara all'Olivella, the 'Salinas' Museum, and the central post office (source: Google Earth).

all buildings that possessed valuable state collections. It was commonly known that banks closed their gates to the public in wartime, although they had safe and well-structured shelters. These factors were on Bovio Marconi's mind in her reply to the administrator of the apartments in the Via Bara all'Olivella. However, Bovio Marconi, moved by 'a sense of humanity' ('per un senso di umanità') did instruct asked the museum's porter to leave the main gate open in daytime (only). This would allowed passers-by to enter the museum in emergencies, but, of course, did not grant access to the museum's air-raid shelter (PAL.25.3).

The Ministry of National Education acknowledged Bovio Marconi's letter on 7 August 1941, fully supporting her decision (PAL.25.4).

Subsequently, Bovio Marconi was forced to contact urgently the prefect of Palermo on 11 October. Major La Corte of the Provincial Committee of the U.N.P.A. had been sent by the prefect asking that the museum's shelter should be made available to public. It seems clear that, following the first attempt by the administrator of 43 and 49 Via Bara all'Olivella, someone else wanted to persuade Bovio Marconi to open her shelter. Again, she refused, citing the same reasons as before, adding this time that there were no services (lavatories, running water) and no emergency exits. She was, of course, entirely sympathetic to the plight of local residents, suggesting to the prefect that suitable air-raid shelter

should be provided for the densely populated quarter of Via Bara all'Olivella, aware that the entire district could easily be targeted by enemy bombing being very close to Palermo's port (PAL.25.5).

Bovio Marconi also contacted Francesco Sofia, *Podestà* of Palermo, on 13 October 1941, pointing out that the crowded districts of Via Bara, Via Spinuzza, and Via Orologio had no adequate shelters, only two very small refuges close to the Piazza Verdi and the Via Cavour. She declared herself to be powerless ('impotente') to help and asked the *Podestà* to build a public shelter in the unnamed narrow square behind the Piazza Olivella (once called *Mura dell'Istria*). This would be a real humanitarian act (PAL.25.6).

It seems the *Podestà* was not helpful. He briefly replied on 4 November saying that he was only responsible for constructing shelters in public schools, as city mayor of Palermo. He suggested that Bovio Marconi should contact the Prefecture – something she had already done that – or the Public Works Office (PAL.25.7).

Bovio Marconi received no further similar requests in the following months. However, on 2 July 1943, the Ministry sent her their circular no. 3646, signed by Mussolini on 19 April, regarding safety regulations for military installations and shelters. These were sent as a reminder less than one month before Fascism was abolished, and imposed norms on how to protect

shelters, providing armed surveillance. These strict new regulations were, it seems, aimed at arming shelters, probably in the event of enemy invasion. The circular was sent to Bovio Marconi's office because she was responsible for two shelters (one at the museum and one at San Martino delle Scale) (**PAL.25.8-9**).

Bovio Marconi replied to the Ministry on 5 July. She stated that both her shelters required no additional armed surveillance; the first intervention teams were already responsible for safeguarding them. Additionally, the custodians trained as first intervention personnel kept the keys to both refuges. She also confirmed the status of the refuge at San Martino delle Scale, and that the Palermo museum shelter was not open to the public, but was only used for storing artefacts and protecting her staff (**PAL.25.10**).

The documentary evidence we have seems fairly complete, although other potential records may exist, including early letters sent by the building administrator at the Via Bara all'Olivella to Bovio Marconi, although she was contacted by telephone thereafter in late July. This probably occurred as a later stage of their interaction, with correspondence perhaps passing between them in the meantime. Any such letters might now be lost or in private hands.

It can be inferred that Bovio Marconi decided to act without alerting the central authority in Rome as she motivated to respond in a responsible way, respecting the current rules and laws then in force. This is also demonstrated by her sense of duty to protect her collections at all costs, and thus unable to allow members of the public access to the museum. This is all made clear by the fact that when contacting the Ministry she attached a copy of her letter to the administrator, thus not only informing the Ministry about the issue, but also demonstrating and supporting her correct and fully justified action regarding the administrator's request to allow her tenants to make use of the museum's air-raid shelter.

It is clear that Bovio Marconi's conscience was troubling her: she completely understood that the tenants were in real danger, with no shelter beneath their crowded buildings. This might explain why she allowed the museum's main gate to be kept open during the day (**PAL.25.3**), although it was still strictly monitored by the porters. However, allowing a limited number of people to enter in the museum was an extraordinary and temporary solution: civilians might well be protected from minor injuries that could occur out on the streets, but could certainly be killed if a bomb directly hit the museum entrance or nearby.

Chapter 6: Safeguarding Sites, Museums, and Social Networks

‘The work of the Advisers in Sicily was terminated in March 1944, when Captain Maxse, Major Baillie-Reynolds and Lieutenant Cott were assigned to the Subcommittee for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives in Italy, and Captain Hammond was transferred to the European Theater of Operations. That so much was accomplished, in spite of the innumerable difficulties encountered, was due in large part to the initiative, devotion, and constant interest of the Advisers, who were from the beginning untiring in their efforts.’
(VV.AA. 1946a: 58)

6.1 Introduction

The last chapter in this book aims to deepen some research themes and merge all data provided by available documentation discovered in archives. The huge number of records makes it impossible to analyse all the events in detail and we can only select major themes that offer the potential for further research. Of course, the data are closely connected with the historical context and help us better understand the effects of war on the protection of Sicily’s cultural heritage in war time, identifying common grounds, social connections, methods, limitations, and the positive results achieved by the local personnel.

This present chapter opens with a focus on social networks and units acting in Sicily during the war. It also presents case studies in which our previously discussed ‘4-level’ system can be successfully applied to help better understand such social interactions. Undoubtedly, Bovio Marconi is certainly the most representative character for us who was able to maintain a deep social network while acting in Sicily. We also provide much information on other military and civilian authorities, military forces, German troops, entrepreneurs and businesses working in Sicily, custodians, workmen and women, press and other media. Other sections within this chapter focus on additional aspects of the research, providing information on the protection of antiquities in Sicily (also in terms of methodology), the looting of artefacts, the post-war context, and Sicily within the European context. Lastly, we also provide conclusive remarks assessing any potential limitations and further developments of this historical and archaeological research.

6.2 Networking and social units acting in Sicily

6.2.1 Social and gender perspectives: Bovio Marconi in the war context

Bovio Marconi played a leading role in the safeguarding of antiquities in Sicily in the emergency context of

war (Figure 6.1). She was in the centre of various interactions involving numerous social units belonging to different dimensions. The ‘4-level’ system can be fully applied to the social networks of Bovio Marconi. First, she belongs to level 2, being a regional safeguarding authority. At the same time, she interacted with other superintendents (e.g. Griffo, Guiotto, and Di Pietro) engendering profitable collaborations. i.e. when she organised the transfer of finds from Palermo to San Martino (the event carried out (and in strict synergy) with Di Pietro). The state dimension (level 1) was directly connected with Bovio Marconi. The Ministry of National Education supervised all safeguarding of national antiquities and Bovio Marconi had to follow its guidance. However, most of our correspondence testifies to a good relationship between the Ministry and the local superintendent in terms of managing funds and following directives for air-raid protection. At the same level, the Ministry of War was also indirectly in touch with Bovio Marconi, especially when the interference of military forces at archaeological sites could not be resolved by the Ministry of National Education itself. This aspect is certainly much more evident at Agrigento, where Griffo’s heated dispute with local senior officers forced the Ministry of National Education to bring in the Ministry of War. Thus, level 1 units could interact on the same dimension. Furthermore, both Griffo and Bovio Marconi were social units in contact with the Italian army, formed of various higher and lower units (generals, commanders, lieutenants, mayors, soldiers, etc.). Such interactions always occurred in the field, especially at Agrigento and Selinunte, and were much to do with local military interference.

Bovio Marconi generated various interactions with the lower level 3. In Palermo, she was often in touch with the local prefect, especially regarding the construction of public shelters (§ 3.5) and the construction sites at the Piazza della Vittoria (§ 3.6). At the same time, the *Podestà* played an essential role in Palermo – as the most powerful authority representative of the Fascist Party; Bovio Marconi had very much an up-and-down relationship with him. While acting in Palermo, the

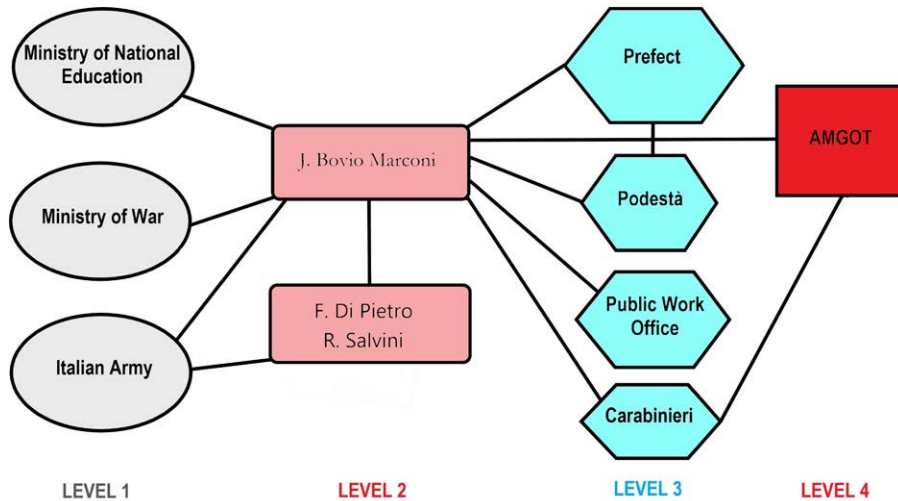


Figure 6.1: Networking ‘4-level’ scheme involving J. Bovio Marconi (source: author; re-adapted from Crisà 2025a).

superintendent generated a variety of minor social interactions with the Carabinieri, representing the local public forces, and the Public Work Office, especially those responsible for renovating churches and public buildings (e.g. the museum).

Lastly, level 4 is represented only by AMGOT/AMG. Bovio Marconi had a profitable relationship with Hammond and Maxse, both Monuments Officers, who helped her with allocations of new funds and to renovate the museum. Interactions between level 3 and 4 were therefore beneficial, nevertheless AMGOT was orientated to ease the process of democratisation in Sicily after the fall of Fascism and thus also initiated many other connections with level 1 and 3.

In particular, the documentation we have on the request to open the Palermo museum’s air-raid shelter to the public represents an example of how administrators, museum directors and other authorities acted as members of a network to cooperate and try and solve local issues in a time of war (PAL.25.1–10). The most significant participants of this network just referred to were the building administrator, Bovio Marconi, the *Podestà* of Palermo (Francesco Sofia), and the Ministry of National Education in Rome. In addition, a silent element, one that does not directly appear in our documentation, is the small community of tenants living in the Via Bara all’Olivella, who were obliged to risk their lives without an appropriate air-raid shelter of their own.

This episode also shows how the involvement of other authorities on a city, regional, and national level was clearly minimal. Bovio Marconi was able to solve the issue on her own, adamantly denying the tenants

access to the museum shelter (PAL.25.2). Following her swift and prudent decision, she contacted the General Direction in Rome, her dispatch merely a token one to communicate her action to the Ministry.

The approach taken by Bovio Marconi when dealing with military authorities operating in Selinunte was extremely careful and cautious, as testified by her concerns regarding the request of the 386th Territorial Mobile Battalion in 1941 (SEL.1.15). It can be inferred that she was not particularly worried about the army’s request to install a small camp close to the museum there, but mostly about the consequences for the army’s future conduct. The negative effects of such a military occupation could be considerable. The army only asked initially to camp 30 soldiers there, but more units could well have materialised after the military authorities had obtained permission to erect their tents. The museum then could well have become a target itself if the enemy identified the camp. We can see, therefore, how an apparently insignificant interference, which did not directly impact the excavations or herald the destruction of the archaeological remains, could lead to many negative consequences at the site.

Thus, the network connecting Bovio Marconi to other authorities was a complicated one at Selinunte. Although she mostly operated from her office in Palermo, she was very much connected with the military authorities and the Ministries of National Education and War. The Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection also played essential roles in this network, linking the two ministers when it came to solving matters at the site (SEL.1.8, 10, 18–19, 22–23, 26–27). However, it seems that Bovio Marconi had few contacts with high-level commanders at Selinunte, but

they were always mediated by the Ministry of War, with the exception of rare on-site meetings. This implies the absence of ‘charged’ letters, such as those sent by various generals and commanders to Griffio, and *vice versa*, at Agrigento (§ 3.4.3).

Bovio Marconi was the main civilian authority in contact with AMGOT, generating a variety of networking links. Concerned about the fate of her museum, much bombed and damaged by the Allies, she was always busy supervising renovation works and doing all she could to get her institution up and running again as soon as possible (PAL.4.8). Hammond, meanwhile, helped Bovio Marconi undertake her tasks; he was not only her main contact within the Allied administration, but also a truly professional advisor, pushing for funds, performing inspections at the museum and archaeological sites, and organising meetings with local authorities.

Often we see how deeply Bovio Marconi was concerned about the conflict; for instance, in her moving letter to Biagio Pace, on 5 June 1940, before Italy entered the war (PAL.15.7). Pace represents an ‘external’ social unit, beyond Sicily, who interacts with Bovio Marconi. We see how concerned she was about the fate of the famous Selinunte metopes, among the best-preserved examples of Archaic reliefs from the Greek world; she was unable to move them to a secure location at that time and had to come up with alternative solutions to protect them, aware that they might be totally destroyed if bombs fell on her museum. Her letter to Pace also shows how she protested to the Ministry of National Education, expressing herself in a way we see in no other official correspondence. We read how the highest authorities were waiting too long to authorise the transfer of her collection to San Martino delle Scale; she was already fully prepared to for the move; further delays would put the artefacts in her care at risk in case of imminent war (which, indeed, was to be declared just four days after her letter was sent).

The war context, understandably, markedly affected Bovio Marconi and put her life at serious risk many times, modifying her networking interactions as well. In particular, a more alarming escalation of events occurred in late March and early April 1943, when the bombing in Palermo intensified dramatically. Bovio Marconi could easily have been killed on 5 April, when a bomb hit the museum (PAL.9.41–42). The event was devastating for the superintendent. She sent an immediate telegram to the Ministry in Rome on 5 April; perhaps a priority would have been to contact the Public Works Office in Palermo, but she did not, opting to inform Ministry headquarters in Rome. Two days later she asked the Ministry to move her offices outside of central Palermo, fearing much for the lives of

her staff and her own safety. Her plan was an extreme one, and, although it never happened, it was motivated by genuine fear within the existing war context. Bovio Marconi was demonstrably determined not only to protect her museum but also to take care of the lives and safety of her personnel at all costs.

Notable is the range of civic and military institutions, local companies, and various authorities that Bovio Marconi had to contact to obtain vehicles and transfer the collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. In that context, Bovio Marconi’s network was extremely wide, i.e. on a national, regional, and local scale. In particular, while organising the second transfer of artefacts (the Selinunte metopes and *Himera guttae*) in March and April 1943, she was able to alert the highest authorities. When pressed by the shortage of trucks, she was eventually contacted by the Ministry of War, who promised her one vehicle, and then local army command countermanded actually the Ministry (PAL.17.26). Amongst the authorities Bovio Marconi was obliged to deal with was the powerful Palermo prefect, as when fuel and timber to help with the transfer of items out of the capital to safety.

Our documentation also sheds new light on gender issues involving Bovio Marconi personally when acting in the Sicilian war context. For instance, in June 1940 Bovio Marconi reported an episode (September 1939) when she met the head of the Committee for Anti-aircraft Protection and other officials. The scope of the meeting was to discuss the refuge at San Martino delle Scale. She pointed out that the abbey was extremely close to the military airport of Boccadifalco and that the abbey might easily be hit by enemy aircraft (SMA.2.12). The head of the committee was not interested about Bovio Marconi’s concerns and she did not protest further. Was she intimidated by the military personnel and others experienced in the likely course of the war? This is clear evidence of how hard operating in that context must have been for the superintendent. We report her words as follows:

‘Di fronte alla maggioranza, costituita da uomini militari o ex-combattenti e quindi più pratici di me in materia guerresca, non insistetti e mi associi alla proposta ufficiale trasmessa al Superiore Ministero’ (SMA.2.12).

Some records also show how Bovio Marconi reacted to the inefficiency and arrogance of people she experienced. A case in point is her quip in reply to the Heritage Office director in a letter of 11 November 1944, at the end of which Bovio Marconi makes reference to a ‘*stile fascista*’ (‘Fascist style’) (PAL.10.2) when asked by her correspondent to provide him with the documentation he wanted on the former convent of

Table 22: Bovio Marconi's written protests and objections from selected records.

Date	Protest/reaction	Record
07/02/1940	'[...] ed una sfilata dinanzi le autorità per dimostrare il grado di addestramento raggiunto. Con questo la squadra del Museo saprà sfilare marzionalmente, ma sconoscerà il modo di usare le pompe, gli estintori e le scale. Fu perciò che io ebbi a scrivere la frase di cui oggi mi si chiedono i motivi.'	PAL.18.45
15/06/1940	'Diposizioni inattuabili nessun edificio oltre il Museo – comunque non c'è personale per il rifugio già risposto – impossibile per le zone monumentali di Solunto Selinunte Segesta Erice nulla da fare.'	PAL.18.56
17/07/1940	'Non si devono pagare le ore straordinarie non devono prestare contemp. altri servizi e dove si va a prendere il personale.'	PAL.18.64
16/05/1941	'Bell'affare! I moduli bisogna ritirarli presso il Genio Civile stesso.'	PAL.13.4
26/06/1941	'Quando? Due anni fa, senza poi farne niente.'	PAL.2.10
11/11/1944	'stile fascista.'	PAL.10.2

Olivella. We may assume that previous correspondence with the same or other official lay behind this, explaining Bovio Marconi's displeasure.

Again, assessing available documentation reveals some unexpected protests by Bovio Marconi against the authorities. When analysing and criticising the organisation of the official training exercises for the first intervention teams, she told the Ministry they were more like parades and instructions on how team members should march in step instead of training them to perform efficiently in a real war situation (PAL.18.45). Her outburst was on 7 February 1940, just four months before Italy entered the war and she well understood, it seems, the limitations of the training offered, skills which were essential for her teams to learn. In addition, the use of the word 'sfilata' stands out. We can infer that Bovio Marconi was sarcastically referring to the pointless parades that were often organised in Mussolini's name to demonstrate the power of Italy and the Fascist government. We do not know whether Bovio Marconi was disciplined in any by the central authorities in Rome, but this could have been the case.

Other protests or objections, veiled or otherwise, were made by Bovio Marconi and appear in some records (see Table 22).

6.2.2 Pietro Griffo versus the military authorities

Social interactions generated by Pietro Griffo, a young superintendent catapulted into the middle of a conflict, were certainly similar to those of by Bovio Marconi when seen in the light of our '4-level' system. Griffo interacted with the Ministry of Public Education, the Ministry of War, and the Italian army (level 1), as well as with AMGOT/AMG (level 4), for which we have no archival records to date. We know that he went on tours and inspections

with Hammond and Maxse to evaluate potential damage at local monuments and sites. Our lack of documentation, which might yet turn up in local archives (if accessible in the future), makes it difficult for us interpret other interactions between Griffo and local authorities (level 3). In this section, we highlight most of the major and most annoying causes of friction that occurred between Griffo and the senior military authorities at Agrigento, e.g. Ottorino Schreiber and Mario Roatta (Figure 6.2), General Commander of Brigade and General Commander of the 6th Army in Sicily respectively. Griffo exchanged heated dispatches with both.

The military authorities frequently treated Griffo as a civilian with no powers or authority at Agrigento, although in fact it was in his charge. The documents reveal a list of humiliating encounters, i.e. when Mario Palombi, Captain of the 19th Battalion of Artillery, judged the archaeological remains at Porta Aurea as 'not interesting' (AGR.4.8). One wonders how the captain, a soldier with no training in the field, assumed he could make such an evaluation. He nevertheless felt confident in being able to continue digging up the site at Porta Aurea for his military purposes. The captain was only prepared to listen to the superintendent, the sole person able to assess any archaeological risk at Agrigento.

The content and tone of Griffo's first letter to Schreiber clearly offended the general Schreiber, in particular the former's use of 'to warn' ('diffidare'). Schreiber considered him as disrespectful and he was not prepared to take instructions from a civilian such as Griffo (AGR.4.15–16). Griffo's 'to warn' also upset Roatta, who ordered (22 April 1943) the superintendent not to caution other military authorities (AGR.4.18). The generals, understandably, were used to giving orders and would not take warnings from Griffo, even if he was a representative of state authority at Agrigento.



Figure 6.2: General Mario Roatta (1887-1968) (Wikipedia, public domain).

Roatta's weak jibe, that Griffo should go warn and complain to the Allied pilots instead of annoying him, is a further example of the sort of humiliation with which the superintendent had to contend (AGR.4.18). Roatta washed his hands of the matter and made no efforts personally to issue orders safeguarding the antiquities; the Allies were to blame, responsible for threatening and attacking the country.

Griffo never forgave Roatta and made the whole unpleasant episode public, repeating some passages from their correspondence in a short account entitled *La difesa del patrimonio archeologico agrigentino contro i pericoli della recente guerra* (1946), in which Griffo described the measure taken to preserve Agrigento's antiquities during the war. In his book, the superintendent complains that he never received a reply from Roatta to his second letter, which he wrote in personal capacity. In the end, he was delighted when the army post was moved elsewhere; he assumed that superior military authorities had ordered this and reprimanded Roatta. The following extract from Griffo's book is highly critical of Roatta and the stance of the army, as he judges it, towards safeguarding the Sicily's cultural heritage:

'La vertenza col Gen. Mario Roatta, comandante le Forze armate in Sicilia nel periodo che precedette l'occupazione alleata, è un esempio tipico del contrasto tra due opposte maniere di pensare: un militarismo che, nel suo esasperato concetto della propria onnipotenza, non tien conto che a parole delle esigenze altrui, e una concezione parimenti rigida dell'osservanza della legalità, che si vorrebbe affermare, nei supremi interessi della scienza e della cultura, di fronte a chicchessia, perché la legge emanata dagli appositi organi dello Stato non dovrebbe ammettere, come in realtà non ammette, nessuna eccezione.' (Griffo 1946: 23)

Clearly, relations between the safeguarding and military authorities were difficult, often unpleasant, at Agrigento. That being said, the relationship between Griffo and the Italian army seemed to improve when, on 19 May, Col. Giovanni Polastri, commander of the 138th Coastal Regiment, agreed to move the wooden construction on the site a few meters west of the temple (AGR.4.26). We can infer that the recent dispute between Griffo and Roatta had probably created more interest in the safeguarding of antiquities and someone had ordered the construction's removal. Both sets of authorities seem to have reached an understanding; Griffo was indeed consulted prior to later military interventions on the site excavation. This mutual relationship is also witnessed in the final authorisation given by Griffo to Major Cloos, Commander of the 104th Anti-Tank Regiment, who had already started work on emptying the *Ipogeo Giacatello* (AGR.4.31). The issue was quickly solved amicably: Griffo was probably pleased to have been alerted by Cloos in good time, and the old structure was not archaeologically important anyway and could be converted to military use without fuss.

We also have the case of Armando Zoina, a major in the 19th Battalion of Artillerymen, who maintained a good relationship with Griffo, as we can see in his reply to the latter of 3 September 1942 (AGR.3.48). The major had decided to immediately suspend all unauthorised excavations performed by his men and regretted the inconvenience caused, saying that his superiors had given the orders to dig the trenches and build the emplacements. This again seems to show that Griffo collaborated more readily with junior officers, probably because majors and lieutenants tended to be directly involved in military operations in the field and understood local contexts. Senior commanders, on the other hand, were less likely to understand the situation on the ground.

Another positive outcome seems to have occurred early in December 1942, when Palombi replied to Griffo on the matter of unauthorised digging by the military at Porta Aurea (AGR.4.8). Having made his own assessment of the archaeology on this occasion, Palombi asked Griffo

if he would like to send a trusted assistant next time to supervise construction and digging. We may take this as a sort of mediation; Palombi was keen to continue his work without further interruption, and Griffo would be able to document the archaeology properly.

6.2.3 Other safeguarding authorities, consultants, and commissions (the '500 m perimeter' at Agrigento)

Both Bovio Marconi and Griffo worked very closely with the other superintendents who were primarily involved in the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Sicily. Their collaboration was certainly crucial to protect monuments, museums, and various collections. Broadly, this group can be seen as a network generated within level 2, even if involved other social units (see, e.g. the military authorities of level 1).

Roberto Salvini, Superintendent of Galleries in Sicily, collaborated successfully with Bovio Marconi in Palermo. We have only to look at that remarkable memorandum signed by Bovio Marconi and Salvini on 5 July 1940 (**SMA.2.17**), which clearly shows how both safeguarding authorities were directly involved in supervising all the collection transfers from Palermo to San Martino. It also confirms that they both met at the refuge to check that all the crates and boxes were stored properly and then signed the document accordingly.

Our documentation also reveals the activities of those collaborators and consultants temporarily hired to provide advice for the safeguarding authorities. Their role can be better understood when seen in the context in which they operated, in synergy with the military and civilian authorities.

Among them, Pietro Romanelli, working as a special consultant for the Ministry of National Education, played an essential role. We know that he sent to the Ministry a technical report on Selinunte, highlighting all the potential risks posed by the military structures installed there (**SEL.1.38**). He also provided special advice at Agrigento, and his contributions were crucial in the setting up of the 500 m protection area inside the archaeological site. On 16 November 1942 he wrote a detailed report on the site, stressing that the military interference was extremely worrisome and had to be limited in order to preserve the antiquities properly (**AGR.3.60**). Romanelli's expertise was also considered highly valuable by the Ministry regarding the arrangement of protection plans for local museums. He provided crucial advice to the Ministry (and, indirectly, to Bovio Marconi) on 2 February 1943, explaining how the Selinunte metopes had to be removed and safely stored at San Martino delle Scale (and not Mareddolce) as soon as possible (**PAL.5.70**).

Our documentation has also provided information on the appointment of a high-level commission of consultants to assess the air-raid protection plan at Agrigento's archaeological site (**AGR.1.32**). Officially established on 25 January 1942, the commission comprised various experts and professionals, i.e. two professors of art and archaeology (Pace and Romanelli), a superintendent archaeologist (Griffo), an architect (De Angelis), an engineer (Parisella), and three members of the Ministry of Public Education in Rome (Costa, De Tomasso, Nicoletti). The commission had its headquarters in Rome. The team was well balanced between archaeology/art experts (3) and senior managers within the Ministry (3) – surely carrying some influence in the commission. Griffo was the only individual with direct knowledge of the actual situation at Agrigento, being the local authority responsible for the site's safeguarding. Furthermore, as far as we know from the archive documentation, the commission met only once – in February 1942. There may, of course, have been other, undocumented, meetings that might turn up in future researches.

The minutes of their meeting have survived (**AGR.1.43**) and they show how the commission viewed the serious situation at Agrigento. It can be inferred that the document was drafted after a unanimous consultation, with every member agreeing on the threats posed to the site by the interventions of the Italian army. The final recommendation by the commission was that Bottai should be requested to impose strict limitations on the military and that all soldiers, camps and military positions should be moved at least 500 m from the monuments. Despite this, the army frequently transgressed and continued to get in the way of the safeguarding measures in place around the ancient monuments of *Akragas* until July 1943.

6.2.4 High-level authorities and military forces

We are in a position to outline and judge the complex relationships between the national and regional authorities acting for the safeguarding of antiquities. The potential networks generated by their interactions were essentially 'one-way' for a number of reasons. The Ministry imposed rules – especially concerning the protection of antiquities – to be followed by the regional authorities (level 2) who operated in difficult contexts and could not always adhere to these guidelines. Furthermore, level 1 included military authorities who interacted with the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of War, and the regional superintendents.

A particular episode in Agrigento demonstrates how the national authorities obstructed (or made more difficult) the activities of regional superintendents. Pietro Griffo was prepared to enlist a first intervention team to safeguard the site of Agrigento on 17 November

1942 (**AGR.10.14**). His plan would certainly have been beneficial considering the risk of Allied bombs and a potential landing to the archaeological remains and monuments. It was a common-sense measure to better guard the site. As we know, the Ministry did not accept Griffo's request, seemingly on grounds of cost. The central authority was on strict orders to save money and reduce the number of first intervention teams nationwide. In the end, Griffo had to pick his team from the personnel available at the Superintendence rather than hire external daily-paid workers.

The Ministry of National Education often imposed funding cuts and asked regional authorities to save money when organising their air-raid protection measures. This also brought about a reduction in the interactions of social networks that limited the numbers of new custodians and workers. For instance, Minister Bottai's dispatch of 12 August 1942 strongly recommended controls on taking on new staff in to save money (**PAL.18.84**) and that team members had to be strictly limited. It can be inferred that the number of requests submitted to the Ministry by museum directors to hire new workers increased between 1940 and 1942, forcing Bottai to contain employment numbers on a national scale.

The Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection, a special body within the Ministry, issued a similar memorandum on 10 November 1942. This stipulated that intervention teams had to be prudently assembled, not taking on new workers unless absolutely necessary and making do with existing personnel (**PAL.18.98**). Perversely, on the same day, the General Direction of Arts asked the local superintendents to strengthen their teams, this being 'indispensable' for the proper safeguarding of monuments and museums (**PAL.18.99**). Here we have a clear contradiction, with two main arms of the same Ministry issuing different guidelines. How would it be possible to strengthen teams if hiring new staff had to be strictly limited? The situation points to a lack of coordination (and communication) within the same Ministry, giving local superintendents and museum directors real headaches trying to interpret the guidelines and orders they received from above on the essential matter of cultural heritage safeguarding.

In addition to this, the military authorities often impeded Griffo's activities at Agrigento, as mentioned previously. We can point to the letter written by General Giulio Perugi on 14 November 1942 that represents a clear example of the abuse of power by the military authorities (**AGR.2.8**); what is more, the tone of the letter is extremely formal and abrupt. More importantly, the general did not explain his refusal to authorise Griffo to carry out technical surveys at the site. Perugi's actions may therefore be viewed as

unjustified and the cause of great delay in completing the surveys, as well as much distress to Griffo, who was forced to contact the Ministry in Rome asking for a direct intervention to solve the issue.

This episode reveals how a series of characters interacted within a complex network that involved local, provincial, and state authorities. Griffo, a regional safeguarding authority (level 2), had to urge national ones (level 1) to obtain for him authorisation to visit the site. At the same time (but a few months later), Mario Guiotto, also a regional authority and Superintendent of Monuments, acted exactly as Griffo had done. Both Griffo and Guiotto were clearly influenced by the stance of the military authorities, represented by General Perugi, who was intimidating and unwilling, it seems, to reach a fair compromise. Nevertheless, Griffo and Guiotto tried to get around this by directly contacting Bottai, Minister of National Education, who in turn wrote several times to the Minister of War, the only figure who could mediate with the local military authorities in Agrigento.

Before Operation Husky, only Griffo had managed to obtain authorisation for his activities, which had been denied to Prof. Ziretta. This can be explained in part perhaps by the fact that the Italian military authorities were already aware of a potential landing in late May 1943. Thus, clearly the Command of the 6th Army was at serious risk and faced with an imminent military emergency on Sicily; granting any new permits would be unthinkable in this context.

On occasion the military authorities were also clearly manipulative. Commander Rosi was able to use his rhetorical skills to persuade Bovio Marconi about the use of the tunnel in the Piazza della Vittoria, a vital construction with a humanitarian, not to say patriotic, role. The aim was to provide better care for wounded soldiers and patients in the *Rosolino Pilo* military hospital (**PAL.2.21**). Whatever the reason, however, this did not exempt Rosi from having to get prior authorisation from Bovio Marconi before any tunnelling could take place. It is extraordinary how *Podestà* Francesco Sofia and Commander Rosi should previously have agreed the construction work in the Piazza della Vittoria behind the back of Bovio Marconi, who knew nothing about it. Rosi and Sofia were two powerful authorities in Sicily (the former commanding the 6th Army and latter 'commanding' the island's capital). They both represented the Fascist government, preferring to collaborate with each other and neglecting the duties and orders of the safeguarding authorities, represented in Palermo by Bovio Marconi.

Another important aspect which emerges from the archives is the submissiveness of the Ministry of National Education to the Ministry of War and the

military authorities. This is evidenced in the letter written by Bottai on 13 July 1942 (**AGR.3.41**), in which he does not denounce the construction of the bunker at the Temple of Herakles at Agrigento, but only asks that in future the previous understandings about the protection of the site are followed. The relationship between the two Ministries was not always collaborative; the army had already completed work without asking Griffo – the local authority – for authorisation. Thus, Bottai, was not in a position to oppose the bunker's construction.¹

It is also clear how the Ministry occasionally allowed the military authorities to undertake works at Agrigento without hesitation and without contacting Griffo, the superintendent acting as the local safeguarding authority, beforehand. A case in point is when permission was given to the 506th Company of Machine-Gunners G.A.F. corps on 18 February 1943 to build a small shelter close to the Temple of Herakles (**AGR.4.13**). Immediate authorisation was given because the army had given assurance that it would obscure the shelter and that it would have little impact on the setting and the temple. Here there was no direct clash on-site between the army and Griffo; the decision was taken by the national authorities, bypassing the superintendent without his knowledge.

6.2.5 The German army and military authorities

In terms of the German army involvement in military operations in Sicily and how they interacted within the complex social context of WWII, some records offer rare data on this theme. The German army acted in Sicily as allied forces of the Italian army (level 1) and, as a consequence, generated a variety of networking links with local and regional authorities both relevant to the civilian and military spheres. Overall, the role of the German army was therefore strictly limited to the defence of the island (together with the Italian forces), an impelling necessity especially in early and mid 1943. However, the Axis forces were in Sicily before 1943 as well.

As said, the Italian army heavily impacted on the Agrigento site, occupying the area and installing the military Command there. German interference also occurred, but it was probably more limited. A small group of German soldiers occupied the *Albergo dei Templi* on the archaeological site in May 1942 (**AGR.3.33**). On that occasion, no one alerted the local safeguarding authorities, and only the Ministry of National Education was aware of the occupation, which was tacitly

authorised without protest or opposition. In fact, Colonel Otzen stated only that no trenches were dug in the area, nor were any military constructions built. This implied that the military occupation was perfectly legitimate in his opinion. It is surprising how Griffo was not involved: authorisation was granted from Rome, without consulting him.

We also know that German troops were camped at San Martino delle Scale in May 1943. Once Bovio Marconi knew, she alerted her superiors in Rome; nevertheless, the Ministry of War did not reply to her dispatches (**SMA.1.6–8**). It can be argued that the situation was getting more complicated and that the Italian army could not oppose the decisions and orders of the Germans; their strategy was to move whole divisions to Sicily to strengthen the defence plan against a potential enemy attack. In addition, the Italian military authorities had moved into the abbey itself, considered essential for the defence of the southern zone outside Palermo, the second strategic port of Sicily after Messina. It was perfectly conceivable that a single searchlight operated by the Italian army might attract multiple bombing raids by enemy. This was not just an unfounded concern of Bovio Marconi's, as bombing had occurred in the valley outside the abbey.

What certainly worried the authorities was the well-known presence of the collections stored at the abbey. The efforts of Bovio Marconi and the Ministry of National Education were concerted, but the army could not afford to give up a strategic position such as San Martino and move their troops and headquarters elsewhere. Fate was kind, as it transpired, and no bombs struck the museum's shelter at the abbey. If this had happened, we would have lost the most remarkable collections of archaeological finds in Sicily. The episode of San Martino delle Scale testifies to a substantial amount of interaction among various social units linked to the civilian and military spheres. Evidently, the German troops caused much interference in the area; the majority of social interaction involved the level 1 bodies (the Ministries of Public Education and War, and the Italian army) and few other units of level 2 (see, e.g., Bovio Marconi, who reported their presence to the state authorities in Rome).

Similar episodes also occurred in Palermo, e.g. at the Castel of Zisa in June 1943, right before Operation Husky (**PAL.3.9**), where a clear abuse of power by the German military authorities stands out. The Italian command did communicate the installation of a German telegraphic system, but only after it was already in place. Apparently, no one had been alerted before the request for authorisation to operate the system within a protected medieval building. This demonstrates how the command were fully prepared to disregard the local safeguarding authorities.

¹ **AGR.3.41**: 'Date le finalità di tale provvedimento questo Ufficio non ha modo di fare alcuna opposizione al riguardo, comunque deve lamentare che, malgrado le disposizioni emanate da codesto Ministero, si continui a dar corso a lavori di natura militare nella zona dei Templi di Agrigento, senza che la locale Soprintendenza alle Antichità ne sia stata preventivamente informata.'

As for the reasons behind this, first it can be inferred that the Italian Military Command, represented by Colonel Faldella, was effectively powerless over the Germans, who had already installed the system, presumably without alerting either the safeguarding authorities or the Italian Command itself. Thus, the Italian army tried to mitigate the affair by contacting the Ministry of National Education after the installation was completed. It is also possible that the military situation was so critical that no Italian officer thought to alert Guiotto or the Ministry at the time, and acted, albeit 'unofficially', as they saw best given the critical position, when an enemy landing at any moment.

6.2.6 Entrepreneurs and companies

The work of local businesses – builders, etc. – was, of course, essential on the island during the war. These firms were mostly employed by the local superintendents to carry out urgent work at museums and other sites. Sometimes these companies were directly entangled in tasks involving air-raid protection measures. It is also evident that these businesses acted as social units, interacting with the military and safeguarding authorities in the war context. Their tasks were mostly for short periods and paid for by the superintendents or other parties, i.e. the city council of Palermo.

Clearly, the firm of *Ditta Agnel* was one of the largest packing and transport companies in Palermo, and, as we have seen, they played a major role in the transfer of collections from Palermo to San Martino. The company proved themselves highly competent to Bovio Marconi as they went about their work, which was extremely complex and required a skilled workforce. One potentially awkward incident occurred, however, when the company asked for storage fees from Bovio Marconi on 27 November 1939, when the understanding was that this should be gratis for a period of three months (PAL.5.22). It is difficult to say what the company's intentions were, despite there being an agreement on this signed by Bovio Marconi. One can imagine the difficulties caused by the war waging around Palermo at the time; there were frequent delays and shortages of available vehicles, even causing Bovio Marconi to postpone the transfer to San Martino.

Other archival evidence reflects local Palermo firms in a good light, one such being the relationship between Bovio Marconi and *Ditta G. Sparacino* (PAL.7.2, 5). The man behind the firm, G. Sparacino, was professional and efficient, being hired for some additional building work at the museum in late May 1943, despite his quotation being highest of the three companies asked (33,000, rather than 24,000 and 18,900 lire). One must infer that Bovio Marconi was aware of his professionalism and

reliability. It seems that the project went well; we hear of no complaints made by the Superintendent.

A smaller company, *Ditta Patti*, was operating in Palermo in March 1943 and was given work at the Piazza della Vittoria (a trench at the *Rosolino Pilo* hospital). Unfortunately, this was in contravention of the *Legge Bottai* on cultural heritage protection, and Bovio Marconi was forced to report it. The work was deemed illegal, being undertaken at an archaeological site. Appointed by the military authorities, the networking generated by the firm of *Ditta Patti* can be placed within the national, regional, and local levels. This also includes the Prefecture of Palermo, alerted by Bovio Marconi, who reported the illegal work in the piazza (PAL.2.27–29).

The role of local companies hired to do work at the Palermo museum after Operation Husky is sometimes complicated (PAL.4.21). Bovio Marconi collaborated with AMGOT to organise renovation works at the museum. The companies taken on did not always follow Bovio Marconi's instructions. As we have seen, *Allevi e Riccobono* performed badly; it seems their sites were poorly managed and a worker nearly lost his life on one in October 1943. One of their larger mistakes led to the collapse of an early modern column in the museum, even though Bovio Marconi had recommended they use a different method to demolish an unstable wall. What we do not know is whether firms at fault were punished or sued, but it can be inferred that this never happened bearing in mind the emergency situation of the post-war context in Palermo. There was so such a demand for renovation and construction work that many firms could get away with shoddy work, without the full control of the local authorities.

The *Ditta Salvatore Giangreco* was one of these firms guilty of poor work (PAL.9.31), i.e. most of the window panes they replaced at the Palermo museum after the extensive bombing raids of 3-4 March 1943 were badly fitted. The work the company did was detrimental to the fabric of the museum because many of the replacements broke in early January 1943, exposing rooms to atmospheric pollution and humidity for a long period. It is surprising that Bovio Marconi received no help from other authorities to deal with these issues, including from the Public Works Office, the body responsible for reparations following bomb damage. Bovio Marconi did submit to them a list of the windows needing replacement but they never replied. Bovio Marconi contacted *Ditta Salvatore Giangreco* herself, the company continuing to operate in Palermo without being subjected to sanctions or punished. Perhaps it was hired by Bovio Marconi on account of its good quote for the renovation work, although ultimately the quality of the repairs was badly carried out, the company using

inferior materials, such as the window putty, which was not properly applied to most of the windows, and a mediocre and unprofessional workforce.

The dishonest conduct of some local firms is again stressed by Bovio Marconi when reporting to the Ministry. Labelled a ‘troublemaker’, Mr Riccobono thoroughly upset Bovio Marconi; his shoddy work again impacted on the museum in late 1944, when high humidity levels caused by the bad weather penetrated down from the ceiling of the upper floor (**PAL.9.60–61**). All this resulted in considerable stress for Bovio Marconi, who was also forced to ask for more funds to make good Riccobono’s ‘repairs.’ In late 1944 there was still no mention of any redress and presumably the offending Riccobono was still working undisturbed in Palermo.

Also of interest is how local superintendents were often contacted by national companies and manufacturers keen to promote their products (military or civilian). Bovio Marconi received two communications from official companies and even one from the local unit of Military Engineers in Palermo between 1940 and 1941. Providing equipment and supplies was, of course, big business in that context. Rather surprising is the level of support offered by the Ministry to the firm of *Fratelli Gt. Opisso*, based in Genoa (**PAL.15.18**), who had invented and produced a new type of sandbag (‘autarchic’). We note that the sale brochure even came from the Ministry. This is surely evidence of unfair competition, one company being promoted above others. When we consider that tens of thousands, if not millions, of sandbags were needed so many of Italy’s historic buildings, monuments, and sites, the revenues generated by the sale of them must have been enormous.

6.2.7 Custodians

When we think of custodians, perhaps we envisage a group of workers who sit or stroll quietly around museums, standing guard at gates and watching over priceless collections. We need to rethink this when we looking at the museum custodians working in post-Unification Sicily, when the custodians, under the supervision of Antonino Salinas, actually managed excavations and acquired finds for Palermo’s museum.² The documentation traced during this research has also shown how some museum personnel in particular were extremely courageous and effective within the emergency context of WWII, doing remarkable work to protect Sicily’s cultural heritage.

Antonino Arancio was a custodian working at Agrigento under the direction of Griffo, and may be singled

out as an exemplary employee. The superintendent constantly praised his work, highlighting his skills and efficiency, as reported in Griffo’s post-war account of restorations:

‘I lavori di riparazioni dei danni di guerra sono stati diretti dal custode Antonino Arancio, alla cui particolare perizia si deve se sono stati eseguiti a perfetta regola d’arte e con compiuta aderenza alla natura dei monumenti che si dovevano restaurare. Ditta appaltatrice: quella del sig. Giuseppe Gentile di Agrigento.’ (Griffo 1946: 22)

Together with his colleague Nicolò Moncada, Arancio worked at Agrigento from August 1942 to install air-raid protection equipment at the archaeological site, co-operating with Ricci to manage the construction area (**AGR.1.20**). In January 1943, Arancio was moved to work in Bivona, a small town in the province of Agrigento, to supervise the transfer of archaeological collections to a special shelter in the area (**AGR.4.10**). The custodian was constantly in contact with the military authorities on the site, i.e. it was he who dealt with the request by the army to occupy the Villa Aurea on 23 January 1942 (**AGR.3.19**). Arancio was also expert in supervising and monitoring excavations with both civilian and military personnel, as we saw in June 1943 at the *Ipogeo Giacatello* in Agrigento; the underground archaeological structure was partially excavated by the Italian army for use as a store (**AGR.4.30–31**). The excellent work done by Arancio is reflected in how both Ricci and Griffo fully trusted in his skills. We see also how Arancio was in the centre of the complex social network at Agrigento, connecting the military authorities with Griffo and mediating between their constant demands.

Giosuè Meli also proved himself indispensable when supervising construction sites in Palermo, including the civilian air-raid shelters that were operational in November 1941 (**PAL.1.9**). Bovio Marconi had complete trust in his efficient and professional work, which included an understanding of the significance of archaeological evidence, and the documentation of finds where applicable; there is a record of him suggesting to Bovio Marconi that she interrupt one excavation. Within the compass of preserving artefacts (be they prehistoric tombs, pits, Punic and Roman walls, mosaics, Arabic structures, etc.), Meli’s archaeological skills were so valuable that Bovio Marconi entrusted him with the supervision of the military construction site at the Piazza della Vittoria in Palermo in December 1942 (**PAL.2.19–20**). Meli was a connector between Bovio Marconi, local entrepreneurs, military officers, and other custodians when employed at construction sites.

² Crisà 2018: 107-08.

Not all employees were so conscientious; some custodians performed poorly when managing sites. In April 1941, Ciro Ciaccio, custodian of the gardens at the Villa Bonanno in Palermo, was apparently neglectful of the antiquities there; the mosaics and archaeological remains were untidy; he used some rooms to store his own effects. There was even a sort of private nursery operated by his colleagues within the villa (**PAL.2.6**). Happily, this seems to have been an exception, but it was certainly serious for an important urban archaeological site. It should be pointed out that Ciaccio was employed by Palermo city council and not the Superintendence.

Having the same name, but of a very different character, Francesco Paolo Ciaccio was asked to work in Selinunte by Bovio Marconi on 25 January 1941. The latter was not a frequent visitor to the site, and she clearly relied on Ciaccio for the smooth, day-to-day supervision of the monuments there. One of his most important day's work was when he had to evaluate and report on the damage caused after the explosion of a floating mine (**SEL.1.12–13**). A testimony to the standard of his work is that, surprisingly, Bovio Marconi did not travel herself to Selinunte to see the damage done. But, of course, there may have been other, undocumented, reasons that prevented her from coming.

Francesco Paolo Ciaccio was the custodian put in charge of supervising the dismantling and covering of the famous 'Mosaic of the Seasons' on 3 February 1943 (**PAL.5.71**). The work done by Ciaccio, the level of his expertise, including his involvement in the air-raid protection measures, was remarkable; indeed, he worked on the same level as Prof. Campisi within the Superintendence. Both had supervisory roles, strictly following the guidelines for all operations. It might even be that Ciaccio helped coordinate the team of workers charged with dismantling the mosaics at the museum, again illustrating how Bovio Marconi could count on her staff within the institution.

Other custodians, with more minor roles and tasks, displayed model professionalism. Within the difficult war context, we learn how the conduct of these less senior employees was also diligent and equally praiseworthy. Just to name a few, Giovanni Cottone, Salvatore Cici, Giovanni Inzerillo, and Giovanni De Franchis acted calmly and dutifully ('calma e senso del dovere') in April 1943, when the museum suffered major damage in the bombing raids (**PAL.9.40**). It is fair to say that the fate of the museum relied upon the dedication of Bovio Marconi and her employees; they were the first to intervene after each bombing; they were responsible for the safe removal of the Selinunte metopes to San Martino a few weeks before the worst of the raids – it is very possible that they would have

been lost forever without the Herculean efforts of the museum staff.

Managing custodians and other museum staff members was sometimes problematic in terms of their personal needs. As soon as they had moved to San Martino delle Scale in July 1940, two custodians asked Bovio Marconi if they could bring their families with them (**SMA.2.21**). As we have seen, she refused, stressing the seriousness of their duties at the site. Close surveillance was essential and the custodians had to work professionally at all times. Perhaps Bovio Marconi feared that her custodians would be distracted or that the site might be overrun with relatives and children: it was only planned to accommodate two custodians.

A shortage of personnel was another major issue that faced Bovio Marconi at that time, particularly as the army was constantly recalling her men to duty. This had a direct impact on San Martino delle Scale (**SMA.2.32**), with the custodian Ciaccio being called in August 1941, meaning that Bovio Marconi was forced to move La Mattina from Palermo to replace him there. Organising shifts at the museum and refuges was extremely challenging and Bovio Marconi had safeguarded all her buildings with skeleton personnel.

Interestingly, the records show that the custodians at the refuge of San Martino delle Scale were armed – they had two, six-cylinder revolvers (**SMA.2.58**). This obvious precaution was because the refuge was packed with highly valuable artefacts, irresistible to criminals of many types. The custodians perhaps could sleep a little easier knowing that, as previously mentioned, the shelter was guarded externally by the local Royal Carabinieri.

We may also safely assume that some of custodians had been hired at the National Museum because they were fully registered members of the Fascist National Party, two examples being Arturo Volpes and Giosuè Meli (**DOSSIERS.1–2**). This was common practice during the *Ventennio* and certainly happened within state institutions such as museum and superintendence offices.

Training events for first intervention teams, as we have seen, were essential activities that generated networking interactions in Palermo, involving custodians, superintendents, firemen, officers, and members of the prefecture. The formation of these first intervention teams was a major task carried out by the Ministry of National Education for the better protection of cultural heritage assets in wartime. It is extremely unlikely that any of the future team members would have known how to undertake such



Figure 6.3: Workers and custodians preparing wooden crates and boxes at the National Museum of Palermo (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 7593, PAL.26.66).

activities as dealing with bombs, collapsing buildings, or incendiary explosives. Training exercises, therefore, were essential (PAL.18.5). Our documentation provides a good record on the organisation of these training sessions for museum personnel in Palermo. Prompted by the Ministry of National Education, and managed by the prefect in tandem with the U.N.P.A., several of these training drills were done at the fire station in the Via Scarlatti (4/11 sessions), which was a suitable training venue in the city centre. The prefect also organised other sessions away from central Palermo (3/11). Our records also show that the central authorities arranged major exercises simulating air raids on a large scale, including lengthy day and night sessions to train teams in different contexts (3/11).

Bovio Marconi clearly benefitted from a valued team of collaborators (Figure 6.3), custodians, restorers, etc., who worked with her for a long period. Recalling her work at the museum, the archaeologist Nicola Bonacasa (1931-2015) included a list of these helpers, who were also involved in the air-raid protection measures at the start of the during the war:

‘Su tutto mi fecero scuola con accattivante complicità i vecchi del Museo, a me tutti carissimi: dal ruvido Giosuè Meli al silenzioso primo assistente Ingrassia, dal loquace restauratore capo Forzisi al mordace

falegname Quatrosi, dal tentennante economo Giardina all’ineffabile fotografo Lo Cicero, e perfino all’ascetica e davvero inconsueta figura della bibliotecaria signorina Mauro. Un caleidoscopio di personalità, quelle ricordate e tante altre ancora, che la Signora Marconi governava con fare assai rigoroso e sempre altamente professionale, cedendo qualche volta all’ironia pungente [...]’ (Bonacasa 1996: 30)³

6.2.8 Workers, workforce, and women in action

The archival records provide glimpses into the duties of those workers employed by the regional and local authorities during wartime, shedding new light on a theme that has been previously explored on post-Unification Sicily (1861-1918), where the local workforce was employed by safeguarding authorities to perform renovation works and excavations.⁴

In particular, we have an important record, written by Ricci on 10 August 1940, detailing the role of the workforce in the complex air-raid protection measures

³ The custodian and restorer Forzisi is also mentioned elsewhere for his professional conduct at the museum. Scuderi 1996: 43: ‘[...] il bravissimo Signor Forzisi’; Tusa 1996: 21: ‘bravo custode-operaio Quatrosi’, ‘del Cav. R. Forzisi, un bravissimo tecnico-restauratore.’

⁴ Crisà 2018: 108-10.

at Agrigento (**AGR.1.20**). One paragraph in particular offers a substantial set of data on this:

‘Il sistema è stato studiato ed eseguito da questo ufficio il quale ha inoltre escogitato dei controlli in modo che anche quando il lavoro si doveva compiere in maniera celere e intensiva, non avvenisse confusione. Secondo infatti che le circostanze lo richiedevano, furono impiegati giornalmente 50, 80, 100 e talvolta 150 tra operai e operaie; così si è venuto incontro anche alla disoccupazione locale.

Il lavoro si è compiuto in poco più di quindici giorni. Si deve segnalare l’abnegazione del personale di questo ufficio dal salariato Prado Anselmo ai custodi Nicolò Moncada e Antonino Arancio che coadiuvarono il sottoscritto nella organizzazione, nella esecuzione e nella sorveglianza del lavoro. Lo scrivente fu quasi quotidianamente sul luogo, moltissime volte giungendo prima che gli operai iniziassero il lavoro.’ (**AGR.1.20**)

It becomes clear that all work activities were constantly supervised and checked by Ricci and his trusted team, particularly Anselmo Prado (paid daily), and Nicolò Moncada and Antonino Arancio (both custodians). The superintendent also mentions visiting the site at the start of each working day and several other times, and the organisation of the working teams was efficient, allowing Ricci to complete all the installations within only fifteen days, very quick if we consider the extent of the construction. We should not forget how urgent the air-raid protection plans were at that time, explaining why the numbers of workers increased regularly (from 50 to even 150 per day) so as to complete the project as soon as possible; his teams would include women, although we cannot be certain what tasks were allocated to them. We also learn that Ricci was hoping to contribute, if only temporarily, to a reduction of locally unemployed individuals, hiring those he could who were out of work in that summer of 1940. The implementation of air-raid protection measures, therefore, had other positive effects in Agrigento, where it was particularly hard for many people to find work.

Records also show that it was occasionally necessary to hire temporary custodians, and the case of Calogero Iacolino is significant in this regard (**AGR.7.30**). His job contract, signed on 5 April 1943, tells us something of the processes involved when hiring external custodians and workers employed temporarily for the air-raid protection systems and first intervention teams. It was Pietro Griffo who signed the contract, indicating that hiring was done locally; he forwarded the contract to the Ministry a few days after. Iacolino was based in Bivona and this was probably an advantage for Griffo,

who could thus save on any later claims for recruitment, accommodation, etc., and ensure himself of a reliable and local custodian. We see that the contract was only for a short period (four months), meaning that Griffo could make the post redundant if he wished and that Iacolino was not guaranteed to have his contract renewed, as recorded in article 3, if the requested surveillance service was no longer deemed necessary.

Another document signed by Salvini, and dated to 13 August 1942, illustrates how his workforce (especially custodians) functioned and was rewarded during the war (**PAL.6.110**). There was a clear difference between the daily wages of some of the custodians at Messina (e.g. Achille Omero: 16.55 lire) and Palermo (e.g. Pasquale Liga: 4.18 lire), both employed to guard the collections in their respective shelters. It can be inferred that those paid more had probably been hired as temporary, part-time employees, while the others were full-time workers, regularly paid by the museum. Overall, the highest costs relating to air-raid protection were those relating to custodians’ salaries (27,723 lire per annum), which was much higher than for other items (e.g. the transfer of finds: 3000 lire; documentary photography: 5000 lire; drainage work at the San Martino shelter: 10,000 lire). Of course, the high cost of wages can be explained by the need to have guards the refuge 24 hours a day.

We also see that a woman was employed to work on the transfer of the collections from Palermo to San Martino delle Scale – Silvana Riccobono. Her duties included checking inventory lists at San Martino and it was she who some gold artefacts from Tindari were missing in April 1943 (**SMA.2.53**). This was a delicate matter entrusted by Bovio Marconi to Riccobono, a capable and trustworthy member of her team who was able to trace the missing items (with the help of Di Giovanni’s). There are also records of other female employees; a team of women was hired at Agrigento to work at the air-raid protection site in August 1940, as reported by Griffo (**AGR.1.20**).⁵ There are also photographs of women working at the Palermo museum (Figure 6.4).

The dispatch no. 104800 signed by Mussolini on 30 April 1936 allowed women to join the intervention teams in exceptional circumstances (‘eccezionalmente’). It remained clear, however, that the assumption was that first intervention teams should primarily consist of those men unable to join the army for some reason:

‘A far parte di tali nuclei dovranno essere prescelti: uomini che non abbiano obblighi militari, oppure

⁵ **AGR.1.20**: ‘Secondo infatti che le circostanze lo richiedevano, furono impiegati giornalmente 50, 80, 100 e talvolta 150 tra operai e operaie; così si è venuto incontro anche alla disoccupazione locale.’



Figure 6.4: Women employees at the Palermo museum with Bovio Marconi (courtesy of Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas', AMARAS, inv. no. 8043, PAL.26.75).

giovani non ancora obbligati al servizio militare, ed eccezionalmente anche le donne.' (PAL.18.3)

6.2.9 Press, mass media, and communications in the war context

On occasion, our documentation reveals how the national and international media (mainly press and radio) played an important role during the war reporting on the activities of AMGOT and the superintendents, mainly for propaganda and political purposes. This, in turn, led to profitable social interactions between our level 2 (Bovio Marconi) and level 4 (the Allied forces) agencies.

For example, the short radio talk that Hammond asked Bovio Marconi to give on 6 November 1943 (PAL.4.22) illustrates how the military authorities were keen that the local superintendents should communicate their successes in protecting the island's cultural heritage. It was not Hammond who spoke about the recent renovation works at the National Museum and rural archaeological sites, but Bovio Marconi, an Italian authority. Without doubt, the radio talk would have had

an immediate and positive impact on the community of Palermo, who thus made aware of the collaborations between AMGOT and Italian authorities. It can be argued that there was a strong political message behind this radio talk and public announcement. Hammond, as we might expect, asked Bovio Marconi to let him see a copy of her talk before the broadcast. We can take it that this and other acts of propaganda (i.e. AMGOT's interview⁶ with Prof. Di Pietro, Superintendent of Sicilian Monuments, on renovation work) were welcomed by the Allied commands, as an extract from the *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas* reveals:

'[The Advisers] prepared press releases, and aided Italian personnel in the preparation of radio broadcasts requested by the Psychological Warfare Branch for Radio Palermo, on the care of monuments and works of art under AMGOT auspices, which served as counterpropaganda to Axis reports.' (VV. AA. 1946a: 57)

⁶ Barone 2011a: 455.

Such radio broadcasts were widespread across Italy; AMGOT interviewed Amedeo Maiuri, the superintendent working in Naples, on many occasions to discuss the effects of the war on local antiquities and museums, and promoting the activities of the Allies to remedy what damage they could. Similar propaganda broadcasts were heard in Rome, put out by stations such as Radio Londra.⁷

Of course, the influence of the press during the Allied occupation of Sicily, particularly in Palermo, was considerable. The article in the *Giornale di Sicilia* on 22 June 1944 (PAL.4.52) shows how the press could promote the benefits of AMGOT (later the ACC) in terms of safeguarding Sicily's cultural heritage and the positive synergy between the Allies and the Sicilian authorities. The huge contribution made by Bovio Marconi in protecting the National Museum's collections is also stressed; the article makes clear that the renovation works were carried out only with the financial and organisational support of the ACC, and effectively conducted in-the-field by Bovio Marconi.

Communication within Italy markedly deteriorated as the war progressed, as Bovio Marconi lamented on 12 May 1943 (PAL.5.75). She was dealing with a very difficult situation at the museum after it had been bombed in March and April, but, nevertheless, she had luckily been able to evacuate the Selinunte metopes and *Himera guttae* by mid May. We also learn how she was able to find alternative methods to communicate with the Ministry, the postal service by then being, understandably, unreliable in Sicily; her solution was to find special messengers who would sail to Naples and post all her correspondence from there, and, in the process, save herself of delays of up to a month:

'Si avverte inoltre, che non funzionano ne posta, ne telegrafo, e telefono e la corrispondenza impiega più di un mese a pervenire. La presente lettera insieme ad altre viene dalla Scrivente affidata a persone che l'imbucheranno a Napoli.' (PAL.5.75)

Clearly the effects of the war were particularly stressful to the Ministry of National Education. Bovio Marconi's sad letter to the Ministry of 24 May 1943 well exemplifies the hardships she, and everyone, faced in the emergency (PAL.9.47). The authorities in Rome asked her to take all necessary actions to protect herself and the lives of her staff at all costs. The Ministry foresaw the moment when it would lose all contact with its local administrations, who by then would have to act autonomously, with no guidance from Rome. It is evident that the Ministry was aware that the Allies would shortly attack, thus interrupting all

communications within the country; this information would have been circulating among circles of the Italian intelligence, suspecting any moment a massive series of landings in Sicily or southern Italy. Thus, Bovio Marconi was authorised to leave the museum and move her offices elsewhere, if the need arose.

A feature of the documentation is the level of difficulty experienced in obtaining materials on Sicily right before Operation Husky. On 1 July 1943, Griffo had to ask the General Commissariat for the Coordination of Supplies in Sicily to intervene on his behalf for a consignment of building materials, that special department responsible for postal and delivery services across the island (AGR.2.31). We never find out whether Griffo did finally receive his shipment of steel scaffolding; there is a chance that the answer lies buried within the (currently inaccessible) archives of the Superintendence in Agrigento. It is always possible, of course, that the transaction was cancelled as a result of the Allied landing.

In the immediate post-war days and weeks, the lack of transportation means (especially cars, trucks, and jeeps) was a major problem on Sicily, resulting in lengthy delays in making inspections of rural sites and monuments, as recorded in the final *Report of the American Commission of the Protection and Salvage of Artistic Monuments in War Areas* (1946):

'Most serious of all, however, was the lack of adequate transport, which greatly handicapped the Advisers, as well as the various Italian officials with whom they worked, in controlling on the spot such problems as the checking of the condition of buildings and sites immediately so as to control future charges of damage by Allied occupying troops, the need and extent of repairs, and the advising of commanders as to the monuments and sites to be inspected.' (VV.AA. 1946a: 58)

6.3 Local authorities in the war context: some examples

Dealing with local authorities was problematic in Palermo. This occurred especially in the emergency context when Bovio Marconi requested raw materials. When the Provincial Council was ignoring her request for timber in early 1943, she had to protest vehemently. Involving the prefect was a good solution and encouraged the council to supply the timber, even if not the entire amount requested (3 m² not 6 m²) (PAL.16.4). The situation was extremely troubling in Palermo due to the intensive bombing and Bovio Marconi alerted the prefect about the necessity of completing the transfer of artefacts as soon as possible. Even though acting in a state of war, the Provincial Council seems

⁷ Pollard 2020: 186-87. On Radio Londra, see in particular Rinaldi 2005: 279.

negligent in management of raw material supplies in Palermo. Bovio Marconi often complained about this, particularly when she realised that the firm *Ditta Costa Enrico* (PAL.16.5), official provider to the council, already had enough timber to make the delivery. This occurred in March 1943. According to Bovio Marconi, the responsibility lay with inefficient junior council staff. It can be inferred that, as soon as enemy bombing increased in Palermo, the demand for timber markedly increased for temporary scaffolding, shoring up, and renovating damaged buildings.

Sometimes the documentation sheds fresh light on the role of Francesco Sofia, Fascist *Podestà* in Palermo during the war. Sofia's conduct, involving various networking interactions, is certainly worth stressing, especially regarding the request to open up the museum's shelter in 1941. In particular, it can be argued that the main aim of Bovio Marconi was to make the *Podestà* of Palermo aware of the lack of shelters, and especially public ones, in the quarter of the Bara all'Olivella. Sofia replied saying that the issue was not his responsibility (PAL.25.7). It is evident that the *Podestà*, as one of the main Fascist authorities in Palermo, could have made things happen by contacting the prefect and the head of the Public Works Office to ask for new refuges in the vicinity. Again, as can be seen from the incident of the archaeological area in the Piazza della Vittoria (§ 3.6), this certainly indicates how problematic, and often non-collaborative, the relationship between two main authorities in Palermo was, i.e. the Superintendence (Bovio Marconi), who was acting from a genuine concern for the safety of the local community of citizens who had no shelters, and the powerful city major (Sofia).

One of the main issues which emerges in the war context is the seemingly irregular behaviour of the Office of Public Works in Palermo, especially in October 1941 when involved with the construction of public shelters (PAL.1.3). Engineers and officers seem to have acted without regard to the laws in force concerning the safeguarding of antiquities (i.e. the very recent *Legge Bottai* of 1939). They seem to have totally ignored the fact that archaeological discoveries had to be immediately reported to the Superintendence; this resulted in significant damage to antiquities at the Piazza Sett'Angeli, the construction most affected among those supervised by Bovio Marconi. Her intervention in the field was very limited, as she arrived only when all the destruction had been done, i.e. when the tunnel excavation was almost complete.⁸

Weighing up the conduct of both the Public Works Office staff and Bovio Marconi, we see that the former was

acting within a very problematic urban context, when the demand for shelters was great and the bombing increasing. Its officers had to authorise and certify many shelters and build them as soon as possible to protect civilians. It must have been difficult, therefore, to stop to consider the interests of the archaeologists. On the other hand, Bovio Marconi could not supervise all the many construction sites in Palermo – they were more than 200 – and sometimes she only heard about archaeological discoveries after they were made and then inspected the sites. There was certainly a lack of surveillance resulting from the challenging context in which these constructions were taking place (e.g. the rush to complete all the excavations and building activities, the various duties related to the protection of the Palermo museum, transferring the collections to San Martino, etc.).

6.4 Protecting museums: methods, common ground, and issues

Considering the available documentation and case studies analysed so far, our research has identified a variety of similar methods used to protect antiquities in Sicily. These were essentially in line with the national guidelines provided by the Ministry of National Education in Rome. For instance, shelters had to be built to specific standards, be strongly reinforced, fully protected, and away from any military objectives (if possible). The best shelter was likely to be underground, although basements were considered safe only if properly reinforced by additional structural elements. On a national level, shelters and reinforced basements were built inside libraries and archives to protect the collections. These interventions were extremely complex but could ensure that large (and valuable) collections were as secure as possible. The Allied authorities contributed to the management and safeguarding of these shelters and refuges between 1943 and 1946.⁹

Later, protecting collections was considered at the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954). The convention, of course, was mostly based on the lessons learned from the recent conflict. Article 8 provides guidelines regarding the use of special refuges:¹⁰

'There may be placed under special protection a limited number of refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict, of centers containing monuments and other immovable cultural property of very great importance, provided that they: (a) are situated

⁸ Vitale 2011: 16: the inefficiency of the Public Works Office is reported elsewhere, especially in relation to the renovation of churches and other monuments.

⁹ On national archives and libraries, see Giubbini 2007: 211-29; Paoli 2007: 33-97; Ranieri 2007: 167-209.

¹⁰ Pollard 2019: 1-17.

at an adequate distance from any large industrial center or from any important military objective constituting a vulnerable point, such as, for example, an aerodrome, broadcasting station, establishment engaged upon work of national defense, a port or railway station of relative importance or a main line of communication; (b) are not used for military purposes. There may be placed under special protection.’ (Hague Convention, Art. 8)

Case studies from Sicily have shown how these guidelines were followed ahead of time during the conflict. For instance, the abbey of San Martino delle Scale was chosen as the site for a shelter far removed from the main urban centre of Palermo. The same applied in Syracuse, where the shelter was built at the Euryalus Castle.

As for when the national and regional authorities started to plan for the forthcoming emergency, we have seen that this occurred certainly before June 1940, when Italy officially entered the war. Bovio Marconi’s report of 8 October 1938, *Museo Nazionale – Difesa antiaerea*, is an important record which testifies how the archaeologist was already aware of all the potential measures needed to protect the museum, two years before 1940 (PAL.5.7). Her report also shows the considerable expertise of Bovio Marconi, who already foresaw most of the issues involving air-raid protection plans. She clearly understood how the museum was at risk from enemy bombs in central Palermo, and had thoughts of creating a refuge inside the institution to protect her staff.

For the National Museum of Palermo, most of the major issues emerged quite soon, as we saw in the report written by Salvini on 25 November 1939 (PAL.6.21). Protecting the collection was paramount, including those artefacts that were difficult or impossible to relocate. It was necessary to plan *in-situ* protection using specific resources (e.g. scaffolding, wooden panels, sandbags, etc.), and we have seen how this was undertaken for the Selinunte metopes before 1943. Salvini was fully aware that the measures were not totally safe: a single large bomb could totally destroy the museums. The limited protection in place was only really effective against blast effects and shrapnel.

Building and arranging safe shelters was clearly the most effective solution for protecting Sicily’s antiquities. We have seen that the national authorities selected few key refuges in which to store the island’s most important collections. Some of these were small, like those at Bivona and Cefalù. In particular, Bovio Marconi was able to prepare a well-equipped shelter at San Martino delle Scale by June 1940 and arrange the first large transfer by early July (PAL.17.6–12). The shelter, the biggest on the

island, was properly reinforced in the abbey’s basement. The whole moving process was successful, with no loss of artefacts. The shelter at San Martino also received paintings and *objets d’art* gathered by Salvini. In terms of organisation and arrangement, the collections were stored in 164 wooden boxes and crates (PAL.17.16): Bovio Marconi and Salvini numbered each one and made an inventory of all the artefacts stored.

While Sicily faced serious risk from the Allied bombing, Bovio Marconi arranged a second transfer of artefacts in early March 1943 (PAL.17.17). This was an exceptional measure, most of Sicily’s collections being by now secured in shelters before 1943. Bovio Marconi was forced to organise an urgent move of items initially considered too delicate to risk; to do this she had to resort to breaching the museum’s façade giving onto the Via Roma to take out the large wooden crates.

Reinforced rooms within the museums were already being planned. In Palermo, Bovio Marconi decided to strengthen the *Sala Himera* in early 1943, after the famous *guttae* had been relocated to San Martino delle Scale (PAL.7.2); she deemed this necessary to protect the adjoining *Sala Panormo*. The latter had already been converted into a special shelter and thus, now reinforced with four strong stone arches above, could offer protection to the museum’s shelter below in case of explosions.

The Foundation Mandralisca in Cefalù also decided to prepare a reinforced room in the basement, and the project well demonstrates how the authorities dealt with safeguarding antiquities in war time and also the effectiveness of protection measures in force in a small, provincial centre. The regional authorities, represented by the Archaeological Superintendence (Bovio Marconi) and the Superintendence of Galleries and Art Works, worked together on protection plans for the Mandralisca Foundation; both wrote to the secretary many times between 1939 and 1944. We also know of an inspection made by a team of experts in the early stages to assess the museum and all potential risks in case of war (CEF.1.5–7).

Clearly, the Foundation had already devised a plan before being contacted by the Superintendencies, and even before Italy entered the war. It seems that the current situation in Europe, with Hitler having just invaded Poland, made even a small cultural institution on Sicily worried about its future (CEF.1.5) and prepared to protect its collection as efficiently and securely as possible. The Foundation had always maintained its own vision of its role and cultural significance, based on the concept and mission of Enrico Pirajno’s bequest, formed by his collections; it was going to ensure that this survived at all costs.

As we have seen, the authorities agreed to the shelter at Cefalù because the institution was not judged to be a military objective. The on-site bunker in the museum's basement was seen as the best (and probably least expensive) solution for protecting the most important artefacts. Not transferring its collections outside Cefalù – which would incur extra costs and possible risk to the collection – meant that the museum staff would be able to guard the secure store conveniently.

The Foundation was determined to re-open the museum as soon as possible after hostilities: the collection was moved to the basement in 1940 and thus remained unexhibited at least until 1944 (**CEF.1.12**).¹¹ The Foundation's president, aware of the original ethos of the institution, now wanted to make the Mandralisca collection accessible again to the public, including the local residents of Cefalù and tourists: admission fees provided a substantial part of the institution's income and the re-opening of the museum after the war would benefit everyone.

As for guarding the shelters, we have seen how the Carabinieri, Italian soldiers, or sometimes members of the UNPA, were often stationed at the refuges to ensure only authorised personnel could access. Photographs show us how these units protected the shelters, posted either inside or outside them, as in the basement or internal room of the Palermo museum (**PAL.26.60, 65**) or the main entrance to San Martino delle Scale (**SMA.3.10**). Custodians would be on night shifts and live inside the refuges to guard their collections, as usually occurred at San Martino delle Scale (§ 4.21).¹²

Major issues could occur with organising Sicilian first intervention teams, sometime affecting the air-raid protection measures. One of the major problems of concern to Bovio Marconi was the effectiveness of her personnel to form teams; she often complained that most of her custodians were disabled veterans, or weak or elderly, unsuited to all the tasks required (**PAL.18.86**). How could a disabled veteran such as Sebastiano Ravalli, without his right arm, access the roof, use a ladder, extinguish a fire, or handle an incendiary device? The high numbers of such team members resulted from the fact that state institutions were often willing to hire disabled veterans as they could claim for their military service and easily obtain reserved positions; there were many veterans in Italy still in the 1930s who had fought in the WWI. The presence of so many elderly staff then demonstrates the low turnover in public administration personnel, which is still something of an issue in Italy today.

¹¹ Palmeri 2008: 52: '[...] si dissolse il clima bellico; per cui i pezzi d'arte tornarono nelle sale del Museo.'

¹² Dragonì 2013: 139: e.g. at Orvieto the refuges were guarded by local Carabinieri.

6.5 The looting of antiquities in wartime

There were rare episodes of antiquities being looted between 1940 and 1945, mostly carried out at archaeological sites or small local museums by soldiers, workers, or local employees. We may be certain that many thefts went undocumented or unreported by local authorities.

We know of some military activities at Marsala which could have potentially put the antiquities there at serious risk, as reported by Bovio Marconi in her letter to Biagio Pace (6 June 1940) (**PAL.15.7**). At *Lilybaeum* many troops were camped and evidently carried out unauthorised actions, possibly including illegal excavations (or looting?) at the archaeological site. Bovio Marconi organised an inspection there to evaluate the situation as soon as she could, bringing with her trusted assistant Meli.

As we know, the military interference at Agrigento was persistent and caused much damage to the archaeology there, often without seeking prior permission to do their work. Pietro Griffo mentioned the potential disturbance of archaeological artefacts in September 1942, when troops dug trenches at the Tomb of Theron. He heard how finds were shared out among the soldiers and local workers at the construction site (**AGR.3.47**).¹³ Such episodes were deeply concerning and might testify to a common practice of plundering archaeological artefacts.

An unpleasant theft occurred at the Civic Museum of Termini Imerese, probably between 1942 and 1943 (**PAL.9.52**). Bovio Marconi reported as soon as she could the low levels of efficiency of the local personnel (keepers, employees, management), unable to competently care for the in antiquities in their charge. When interviewed about the theft of 42 coins they refused to accept responsibility, saying they knew nothing about numismatics: interestingly, the thieves stole only the well-preserved silver and gold Greek coins. The theft occurred just before Operation Husky and who is to know now whether it was an 'inside job', organised with the collusion of a person/s who knew the contents and value of the numismatic collection there.

6.6 Post-war: damages, local authorities, and AMGOT/AMG

War damage was colossal on Sicily and, as said, deeply affected the cultural heritage. Palermo still shows the scars of the bombing, and many buildings are ruined,

¹³ **AGR.3.47**: '[...] la distruzione incontrollata di ogni traccia monumentale eventualmente risultante e la dispersione del materiale archeologico mobile fra gli operai e i soldati.'

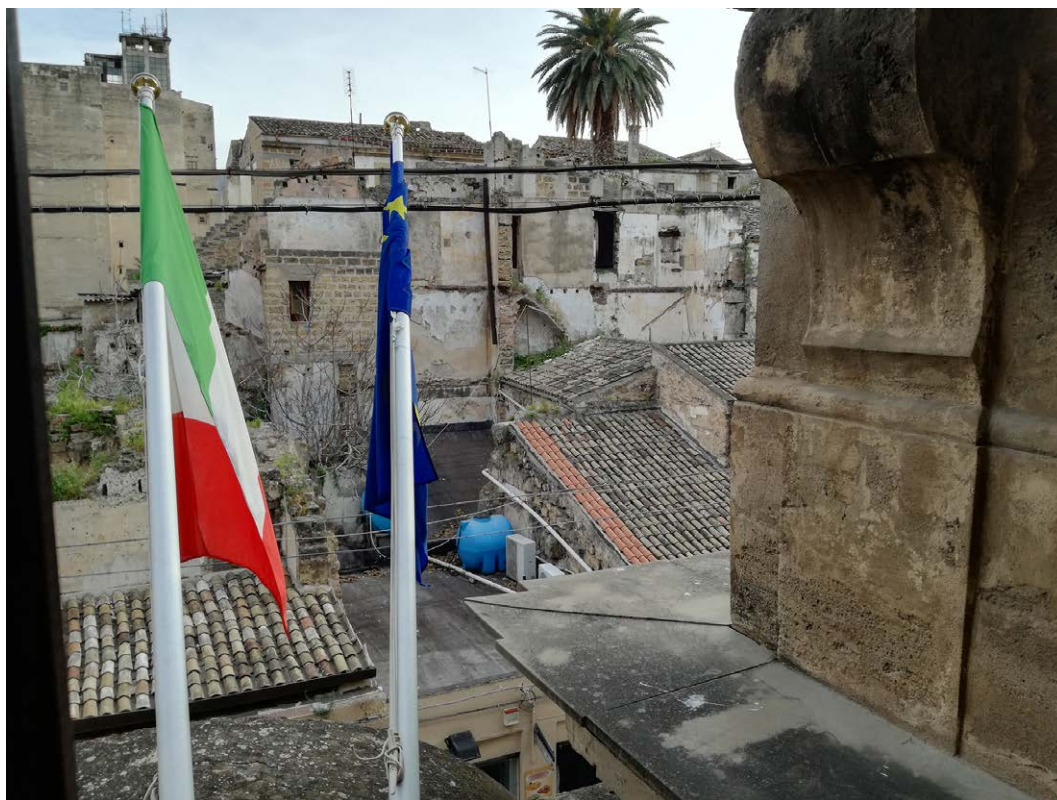


Figure 6.5: Abandoned buildings damaged by Allied bombing, still visible from the Regional Library in Palermo (February 2020) (source: author).

i.e. outside the *Biblioteca della Regione Siciliana* on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele (Figure 6.5). Armando Dillon, Superintendent of Monuments in Sicily between 1944 and 1955, wrote two full reports on the war damage in the province of Catania – *Danni di guerra e tutela dei monumenti in Catania e provincia* (1944-45) and *Danni di guerra e tutela dei monumenti nelle provincie della Sicilia orientale* (1946-47).¹⁴ Mostly dealing with the monuments and church, he provides a vivid picture of the immediate aftermath of the war in eastern Sicily, complaining about the inefficacy of the air-raid protection measures adopted (e.g. scaffolding and sandbags):

‘Alcune delle opere di protezione antiaerea disposte dalla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti risultarono assolutamente inefficaci di fronte ai nuovi mezzi distruttivi. Nell’abside del Duomo di Messina le impalcature protettive dell’altare e dei mosaici non resistettero al fuoco dell’incendio indomato e servirono perciò ad alimentarlo e ad accrescere la devastazione. Ben altre provvidenze che non i sacchetti di sabbia sarebbero state necessarie per salvaguardare dalle temibili conseguenze di una

guerra, supposta rapida e diversamente localizzata, i monumenti e le opere d’arte.’ (Dillon 1944-45: 25)

Dillon also complained that the Allies had promised substantial allocation of funds which finally were never provided. The descriptions we have of entire churches and buildings being completely destroyed at Caltagirone, Adrano and Randazzo are upsetting, but Dillon soon began urgent, targeted renovations.¹⁵

For a general overview of AMGOT/AMG activity in Sicily immediately after the war we have the *Report of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas* (1946). This is an extremely helpful source of information on how the Monument Officers operated in Sicily to protect the island’s cultural heritage. It records that ‘the pattern of war damage to the monuments of Sicily clearly reflected the course of the island’s rapid conquest’, with the main cities suffering substantial damage following continued heavy raids by the Allied at Catania, Messina, and, as we have seen, at the Palermo museum in April 1943, when the Allies were preparing for the landing. Damage also occurred at smaller centres; museums suffered at Palermo and Trapani, and Marsala’s

¹⁴ Dillon 1944-45: 25-34; Dillon 1946-47: 120-33.

¹⁵ Dillon 1944-45: 34.

museum was completely destroyed. The above report underlined how successful the transfers of collections from urban museums to rural shelters were, e.g. the Syracuse collections were moved to the Euryalus Castle and those of Palermo to San Martino delle Scale. Very fortunately, the site of Agrigento did not suffer greatly, even though interventions by the Italian army were frequent there. Groups of soldiers guarded the site until 1945. Maxse and Hammond, as we have seen, made various inspections at the urban and rural sites, with the help of local superintendents, e.g. Bernabò Brea, Bovio Marconi, Griffò, Guiotto, and Dillon. Later, Captain Maxse returned to Sicily to undertake tours and inspections to check that renovations had been done properly and to see what else needed to happen subsequently. In the main, it can be inferred that a good relationship between the Monument Officers and the local superintendents eased the complex process of inspecting monuments, protecting sites and museums, and arranging their re-opening as soon as possible.¹⁶ These collaborative actions are documented frequently, e.g. Bovio Marconi wrote a report on the war damages to her museum on 4 January 1944 (**PAL.4.38**), in which she stressed the role of AMGOT in allocating funds for her early renovations. The condition of Sicily's rural sites and small museums, which were mostly unharmed, was also in a detailed report prepared by Bovio Marconi in April 1944. It is likely that the superintendent carried out her own inspection in western Sicily, reporting on the status of monuments at *Himera*, Selinunte, and Solunto (**PAL.9.49**).¹⁷

The NARA archives still preserve an original copy of the *Headquarters Allied Commission APO 394 Subcommittee for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives* (20 November 1945),¹⁸ in which there are additional details on local war damage in Sicily. The text repeats a lot of what was included in the above-mentioned *Report of the American Commission* (1946), but stresses that all the Sicilian shelters were safe and that the collections were very well cared for, with no significant damage occurring during the fighting. Learning that a few artefacts were moved from Palermo to the Vatican City, it will suffice to refer to comments made on the two main shelters at Bivona and San Martino:

‘There were four official deposits in SICILY, in which the materials were carefully stored in well-packed cases. In addition, a few works from PALERMO were sent to the VATICAN.

¹⁶ VV.AA. 1946a: 49–58.

¹⁷ On the positive, constructive relationship between AMGOT and the Sicilian superintendents, see also Barone 2011a: 453; Albergoni 2018: 18. On the wider Italian context, see Rinaldi 2005: 277–79 (German authorities obstructing the activities of superintendents); Coccoli 2017: 51.

¹⁸ NARA, Field Report (1943–46), AMG-1537270 MTO, *Final Reports For Sicily Campania, Umbria, etc.* For a general overview on the Allied reports see: Coccoli 2024: 10–34.

BIVONA (Agrigento). Near Agrigento. Contained material from Museum Archeologico of Agrigento. No losses.

S. MARTINO DELLE SCALE (Palermo). Monastery near Palermo. Stored here were: material from Museo Nazionale di Palermo; part of Bordonaro collection and best pictures from churches of Palermo; manuscripts from Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo. No losses. Additional weatherproofing done by AMG.’ (NARA, Field Report (1943–46), AMG-1537270 MTO, *Final Reports For Sicily Campania, Umbria, etc.*: 23–4)

While active in Sicily, AMGOT and its professional Monument Officers issued various dispatches, guidelines and circulars which regulated the cultural heritage management and generally eased the administrative procedures, i.e. staff payments, the allocation of funds for renovation works and assist local superintendents in the immediate post-war. Amongst them, the *Memorandum to Superintendents and Others Concerned with the Administration of Fine Arts, Monuments and Similar Institutions in Sicily* (20 October 1943) played a vital role in this process (**LAW.6**) (Figure 6.6). Organised in 23 articles, it focused on ‘Relations with AMGOT’, ‘Expenses’, ‘Salaries’, ‘Maintenance Expense’, ‘Extraordinary Expenses’ and ‘Reports.’

In Palermo, condition reports on the small civic museums were made by Bovio Marconi on 2 September 1944 (**PAL.9.52**). Overall, we might have expected a more alarming situation with the peripheral cultural institutions, where the central and regional authorities were less active in safeguarding antiquities than at the major sites (Agrigento, Palermo, Selinunte, etc.). However, there was less damage done to these small institutions; the only museum fully destroyed by Allied bombs was the Civic Museum in Marsala. Bovio Marconi was aware of the lack of safeguarding there and no one had moved the collections to a safer place, i.e. a dedicated air-raid shelter or rural refuge.

After Operation Husky, Bovio Marconi and the AMGOT authorities arranged a limited transfer of artefacts from San Martino back to Palermo, i.e. crate no. 253, containing part of the museum library's book collection, was transferred on 17 January 1944; Lieutenant Perry B. Cott had authorised the transfer on 14 January (**SMA.2.54–55**). This event is significant: it proves that Monuments Officers were also responsible for supervising the transfers from the shelters back the museum. The process was part of an initial attempt to re-arrange and re-open the island's premier museum after the difficulties of wartime Sicily.

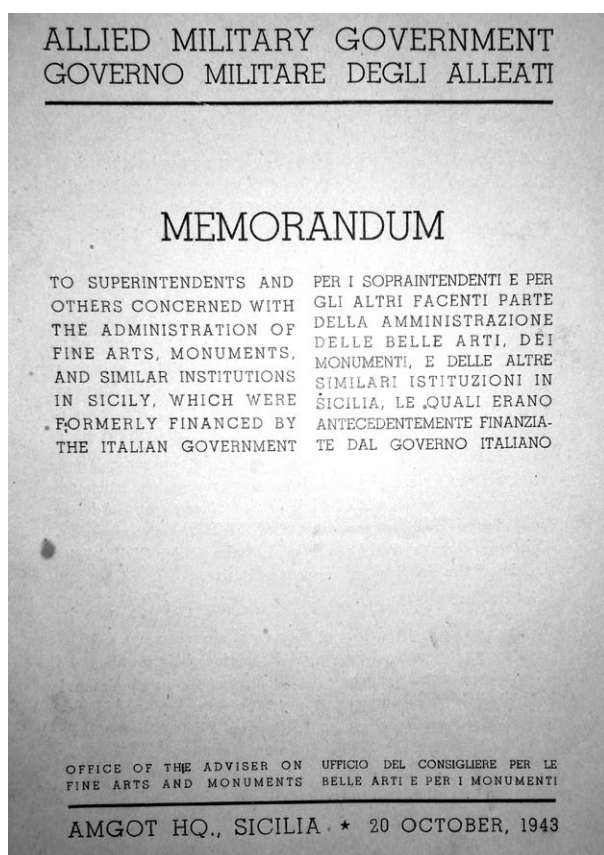


Figure 6.6: Cover of the AMGOT Memorandum (20 October 1943).

6.7 Sicily and the European context: some comparisons

As an island rich in archaeological sites and monuments, Sicily was at the centre of a major Mediterranean WWII war theatre that witnessed many military operations. The impact of war in the wider European context generated similar effects on national cultural heritage elsewhere, all seriously at risk during the war, and which forced governments to enact plans to defend their antiquities and museums. This section offers a record of case studies and areas of common ground which connect Sicily to the wider context of Europe.

Greece can probably be considered one of the European countries with the richest archaeological heritage. During WWII, the protection of local antiquities was extremely complex – there being so very many sites and museums across the mainland and islands. A major issue was the number of different civilian and military authorities acting within the same war context: the state superintendents, who had to manage the protection of collections and peripheral sites (far from the capital), and the authorities of the German and Italian forces. This generated potential friction and the abuse of power, which was hard to resolve

at the local level. Specific examples are represented by the *Kunstschutz*: August Schörgendorfer, as we have mentioned, operated freely on Crete, removing archaeological finds with no authorisation. The actions of the *Kunstschutz* were often driven by strong political propaganda.¹⁹ Greece, therefore, was in a similar position to Italy (including Sicily), where different, high-level military and civilian authorities acted to protect antiquities, generating sometimes overlapping tasks and responsibilities, or, more markedly, series of conflicts that made archaeological safeguarding more complex than originally envisaged. According to the Allied reports, Greece did not suffer substantial damage to its archaeological monuments, especially those in Athens.²⁰ Similarly, in Sicily the main monuments remained untouched (e.g. at Agrigento and Selinunte). It can be inferred that the military authorities in both national contexts had to some extent calculated the potential risks and modified their plans accordingly, so as to preserve antiquities and limit war damage as much as possible.

Athens is a notable example of this – a major European city occupied by German forces and involved in military operations. As we know, Allied officers documented some limited looting by the *Kunstschutz* and reported that the majority of the damage was caused by fighting between the E.L.A.S. (the army of the resistance movement) and the Greek government forces, supported by British troops. This did not happen in Sicily, but it might well of be in northern Italy, where partisan forces also operated in certain urban areas where cultural heritage could be at risk. Athens was subjected to bombing: shells, mortar bombs and bullets struck the Propylea and the Parthenon, which, luckily, did not suffer substantial harm; other damage was done to the Theseum, the Theatre of Dionysos, and the Kerameikos museum.²¹ A factor common to Athens and a major Sicilian such as Agrigento, where the monuments are large and well-preserved, is the impossibility of being able fully to protect all the antiquities there. Sandbags and scaffolding could offer only partial (and imperfect) protection for the structures, whose preservation and fate mostly depended on the succession of military operations (and, of course, good luck).

We have previously seen how essential the creation of reinforced shelters was to preserve valuable various collections. This was regulated by the Hague Convention of 1954. The need to arrange suitable shelters linked to

¹⁹ Arnold and Hassmann 1995: 70–81; Klinkhammer 2012: 49–73. An outline of the arts as seen by the Germans in WWII is presented in Petropoulos 2001.

²⁰ VV.AA. 1946b; Flouda 2017: 1–37; Mantzourani 2018: 187–220. As case studies, see some recent contributions on the Kerameikos site (Katevas 2024: 165–84), the National Museum of Athens (Chidioglou 2024: 164–83), the region of Attica (Tsouli 2024: 131–63) and the island of Crete (Driessen 2024: 208–45).

²¹ VV.AA. 1946b: 1–3.

the status of the collections was paramount. London, of course a strategic military objective, saw its cultural heritage put at great risk. The transfer of its collections from the National Gallery and elsewhere was highly complicated, eventually involving a move from London to Ffestiniog, an isolated village in Wales.²² The refuge was well organised and the paintings were stored in wooden crates. Palermo had much in common then with London in terms of safeguarding its treasures: both cities were military objectives; the relevant authorities opted to move their collections far from the risks posed by strikes on urban areas; and the refuges were professionally managed.

We cannot know for certain what would have happened if the institutions had decided not to move their collections to rural shelters and, it was hoped for, out of harm's way. We have seen how Bovio Marconi delayed the transfer of the Selinunte metopes and the *Himera guttae* until as late as 1943 (right before the destructive bombing of the museum), seemingly putting the marbles at serious risk.

In Germany, Dresden²³ became one the most heavily bombed European cities, along with Coventry in the UK. Dresden came under sustained attack in 1945, and, an historic city, rich in monuments and museums, it suffered terrible damage. The local authorities had decided to store all its collections in provisional shelters below the museums before the war began. In the very last stages of the war, however, they did transfer most of their collections to various refuges within a 100 km of Dresden. The process was haphazard, if not chaotic, with the result that Soviet troops were able to access the refuges easily and seize many of the artefacts. Clearly, the best solution would have been to find a suitable shelter in good time away from Dresden. Fortunately, the Pergamon Museum in Berlin did not suffer substantial damage – the famous monuments were shrouded in massive scaffolding with thousands of sandbags. They remained *in situ* throughout. On the other side, several archaeological sites in France were subjected to partial or substantial damage due to military activities, as recently documented.²⁴

6.8 Final remarks

Although our reconstruction of Sicily in WWII is thorough and well-documented, it is, of course, not fully complete. Writing this present book, the challenging issue was to trace a variety of records, then copy and arrange them in relevant substantial appendices. The loss of some important fields of investigations (e.g. Agrigento's institutions) limited access to archives. The

selection of targeted case studies has therefore offered the right solution, to concentrate investigations and research a few of Sicily's main centres, in which documentary evidence provided data on the cultural heritage and museums at risk during the war.

The substantial documentation discovered in the archives and provided here is therefore, as we know by now, relevant to Agrigento, Cefalù, Palermo, and Selinunte. Of course, it might be complemented by future archival investigations in Italy and the USA, thus deepening our knowledge on the research themes of this book. Importantly, an essential aspect which should not be underplayed is the loss of documentation; this occurred in a variety of contexts and was determined by accidents or unexpected events. For instance, documents might have been lost during war operations, fires caused by bombing, destruction of folders, incorrect filing by local employees or Allied officers. Sometimes the archives could be cleared out and documents stored there irremediably lost. Of course, the vagaries of war would have contributed to the outcomes of these events and increased the loss of records.

Documentation has also demonstrated how the fear of an imminent conflict initiated discussions, measures, and preliminary plans to protect antiquities, as early as the mid 1930s. In particular, we have seen how the earliest objectives for the creation of the first intervention teams were circulating much before the beginning of WWII. Mussolini prepared and sent out his important dispatch no. 104800 on 30 April 1936 (**PAL.18.3**), undoubtedly expecting an imminent conflict; he was fully preparing to deal nationally with the crucial issue protecting Italy's antiquities and monuments. He was also, of course, giving instructions for the organisation of safeguarding teams for Rome itself, the jewel in terms of cultural heritage and antiquities. By looking at the available documentation on Sicily, it seems clear that the dispatch provided the basis for all the safeguarding measures enacted, or attempted, during the conflict. Mussolini's dispatch is constantly referenced by the Ministry of National Education until 1944 and only rarely contested or amended; there were only some slight adjustments (or improvements), mostly related to the hiring and paying of external team members during the war.

The fear of chemical attack was constant and tangible in the 1940s; memories were still vivid from WWI, when thousands of Italian soldiers died along the frontlines from the effects of chemical weapons. We have seen how costly and complex the distribution of gas masks was for museum personnel in Sicily. The urgent dispatch (**PAL.19.3**) sent by the Ministry of National Education to all Italian Superintendents in October

²² Bosman 2014: 79-100.

²³ Luptfer 2014: 183-94.

²⁴ Winter 2014: 101-20; Legendre and Olivier 2024: 246-69.

1940, alerting to a new British explosive, shows how the Ministry put its duty of care to its staff above that of the monuments and antiquities in its care. The dispatch also stressed the need for gas masks for all national and local personnel employed by the Ministry; we see how the Italian intelligence and military services worked together to alert all state ministries about the enemy's new weapons.

This present research has also demonstrated how the emergency context could determine exceptional (and certainly) unexpected measures taken by the central authorities that was obliged to face critical issues. The copy of a telegram, which apparently was not finally sent, is of strong historical significance, being written a few days after the Allied landings on Sicily (PAL.6.119). Dated 15 July 1943, it confirms the decision of the Ministry of National Education to give full, extraordinary powers to the Superintendent of Galleries in Sicily. It can be inferred by this that the central authorities were already afraid of the imminent worsening of the military situation in Sicily (or even of the defeat of the Italian army). Communications between Rome and Palermo would have been extremely hard (if not impossible) because Sicily might immediately become a new frontline and theatre of war. Thus, the Ministry planned to carry out that decision to allow the superintendent to assume authority in the war context. Of course, his main priority would have remained as before – the safeguarding of monuments at all costs.

As for the real extent of the looting of antiquities during the military occupations of archaeological sites and the military operations in Sicily generally (especially Operation Husky), the documentation we have does provide enough information for us to know how many artefacts were taken from the sites, museums, and private collections in grand houses occupied for military needs. For instance, the German army installed its command headquarters at Taormina (1943), attracted by its splendid buildings.²⁵ This could have resulted not only in looting, but also in making the town vulnerable to Allied bombing. We also know that a few events happened at Agrigento's military sites and the Termini Imerese civic museum. Of course, looting could have been done by anyone so inclined – the Italian or German officers and men, members of the Allied forces, or locals, seeking to take advantage of the chaotic situation after the Allied invasion. Exploring archives further might offer occasional evidence of this phenomenon, which, as can be inferred, was much more widespread than we could have expected. Of course, records concerning the looting of antiquities might have been destroyed expressly and the informative data lost forever.

²⁵ VV.AA. 1946a: 50; Dillon 1946-47: 126.

As for judging the conduct of authorities in such a problematic context, even if civilian authorities were overloaded with demands (e.g. safeguarding sites, protecting museums, guarding construction sites, etc.), they mostly followed the guidelines issued by the highest authority, the Ministry of National Education. The real problem, excluding interference by the military forces, was probably the shortages of funds: Bovio Marconi and Griffò were continually having to face this when trying to organise the air-raid protections measures. This was determined by the war economy and the consequent restrictions in supplying raw materials. On the whole, Bovio Marconi, Griffò, and all the personnel working at the museums and archaeological sites operated well in their efforts to safeguard the antiquities in their charge, often risking their own lives as the Allied bombs fell on Palermo. The military authorities, of course, were involved in defending their country against probable enemy attack. However, this was often used as an excuse to carry out (illegal) building and digging works at Agrigento, bypassing (with impunity) the local safeguarding authorities. The obvious frictions were occasionally eased by mutual collaboration between the military and civilian agencies which, on the whole, was fruitful.

Concerning AMGOT, as we have seen, the Monuments Officers were extremely collaborative and their conduct, which can be judged very positively, had beneficial effects on the safeguarding of antiquities and encouraged immediate renovations of monuments in Sicily. The military preparations for Operation Husky were meticulous, with each soldier receiving a guide to becoming familiar with the Sicilian environment.²⁶ More importantly, the Allied military authorities demonstrated an effective awareness of cultural heritage, undertaking research on local monuments, churches, antiquities, etc. They drew up the series of so-called Frick Maps, including ones for Selinunte (Figure 3.37) and Agrigento (Figure 6.7), two sensitive archaeological sites.

Following the end of the war, the wide destruction of European cultural heritage generated an international political and ethical debate which finally led to the 1954 Hague Convention, establishing a set of rules/guidelines for the protection antiquities and monuments in times of future conflict.²⁷ We can look at Sicily as one of the cases prompting the need for such measures, e.g. in Articles 3 and 4 that establish that all warring states should act responsibly in terms of all

²⁶ VV.AA. 1943.

²⁷ The Hague Convention (1954) text is available via UNESCO's web site: <https://en.unesco.org/protecting-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-convention> (accessed: 01/02/2025). Boylan 1993 presents a comprehensive review of its Articles. For a general outline of the Hague Convention in relation to the bombing of Pompeii and the occupation of the Museum of Naples, see Pollard 2020: 214-15.

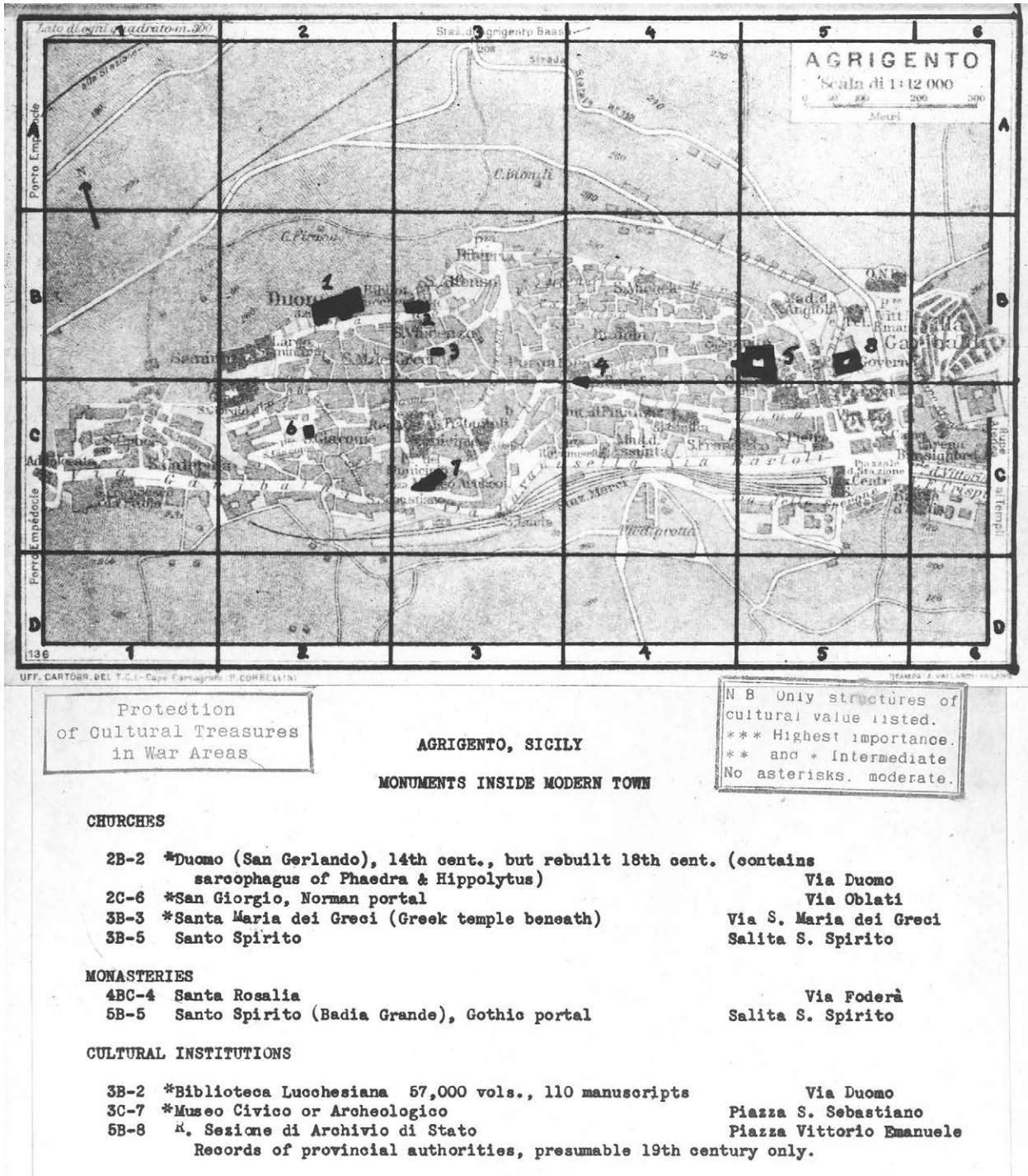


Figure 6.7: A Frick map of Agrigento drawn for military purposes (courtesy of the BSR Archive, John Bryan Ward-Perkins War Damage Archive, Frick Maps Series).

parties' cultural heritage assets – enemy forces should protect the monuments and sites in any territories they occupy. In Sicily, we have seen how AMGOT was key to the management of the island's cultural heritage after the Allied landing, in cooperation with the regional and national authorities. This is also regulated in the convention's Article 5. In addition, we have seen how

the Sicilian Superintendents and museum directors organised dedicated shelters into which they could secure their collections, a well-recognised and approved strategy. Shelters are mentioned in Article 8 of the Hague Convention and Article 13 offers advice on the transfer of collections in urgent cases. The events in Sicily, as well in other European regions that suffered

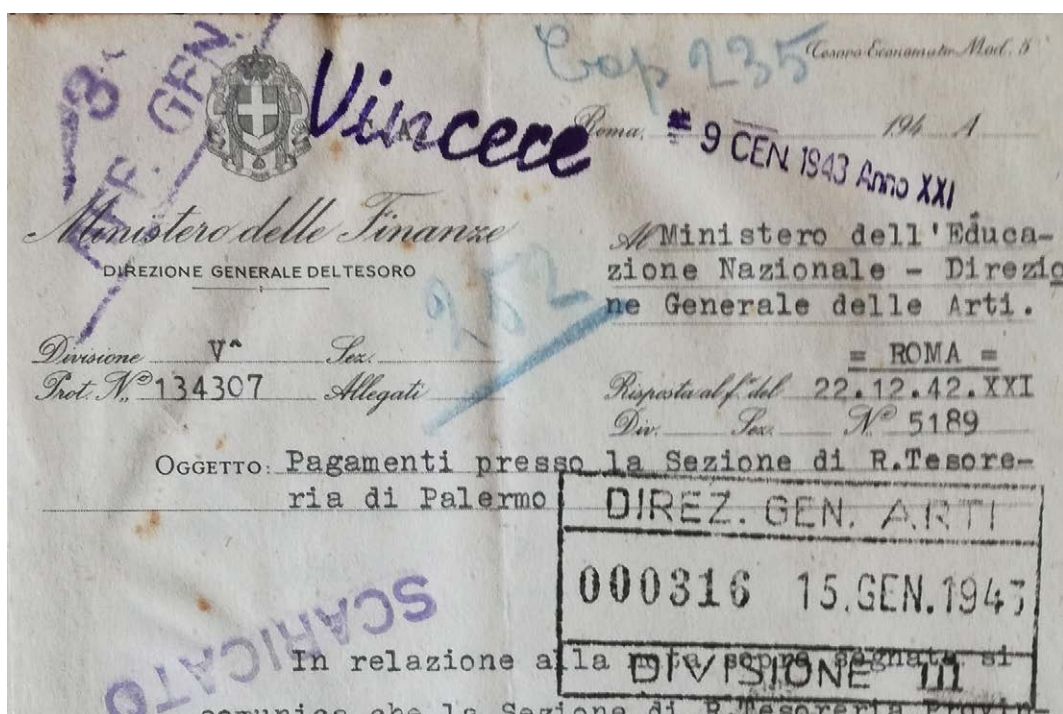


Figure 6.8: The propagandist blue stamp 'Vincere' (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas').

the destructive effects of WWII, can perhaps be seen as highlighting the need for the kinds of measures advocated in the 1954 Hague Convention.²⁸

Archival research is fascinating: records often reveal intriguing and unexpected aspects. Fascist propaganda was invidious and emerges throughout our findings. Some documents show stamps with the Fascist mottos 'VINCERE' ('let's win') (Figure 6.8) or 'VINCEREMO' ('we will win') stamped by personnel within the Ministry of Public Education in Rome to promote the eventual success of the Italian army, which, of course, was not to happen. Other discoveries include a *tessera annonaria* (Figure 6.9), the ration book used in Italy to obtain food. Ration book no. 61407 was registered in the name of a certain Salvatore La Cara, and for some reason it was left by Bovio Marconi, or a member of her staff, in archive folder no. 402.

The substantial amount of informative and documentary evidence presented here has great potential for further research developments. This current research can now offer a model for new monographs benefitting from the interdisciplinary approaches of the history of museum studies, archaeology, and cultural heritage protection during WWII. It might be profitable to assess other areas of Sicily which have been omitted here and investigate other Italian regions where the conflict had tangible impacts on archaeological sites

and museums (e.g. Lazio). In particular, eastern Sicily and the province of Syracuse will offer case studies to assess war context and antiquities at risk, especially in relation to fortified ancient sites (e.g. Euryalus Castle) and the effect of the Allied landing in that area. Additionally, such documentation discovered from the archives can be used as a starting point to perform targeted surveys at Sicilian archaeological sites. These field investigations might be beneficial in tracing the remains of bunkers, artillery positions, pillboxes, etc., which military authorities installed at archaeological sites during the war.²⁹ The levels of interference by the Italian army could therefore be highlighted more readily in the field, if these structures still exist. Furthermore, our study should encourage (as a starting model) further research within local Sicilian and Italian museums to better understand the history of the less well known archaeological and other collections. Such investigations can shed new light on the protection plans actualised in peripheral contexts, an area sometimes neglected by scholars, but which have great research potential.

In conclusion, this book, benefitting from fresh interdisciplinary approaches derived from archaeology, history, social, museum, and military studies, provides an extensive analysis of historical events relating to the protection of antiquities in Sicily during the WWII.

²⁸ On refuges for the storing of collections, see Pollard 2019: 1-17.

²⁹ As a novel case study, see the anti-aircraft artillery position installation at the Cave of Polyphemus in Milazzo (Messina, 1943) (Bernabò Brea 1947: 240; Crisà 2024a: 61-85).

Comune di **PALERMO** Provincia di _____

CARTA ANNONARIA INDIVIDUALE N° **1319**

SUPPLEMENTARE * D. A. N. **61402**

Rilasciata a **La Signora Salvatore**

abitante in Via **Conte Tommaso 12**

Attende da cui il lavoratore dipende _____

Qualifica del lavoratore _____

Firma _____

Firma dell'intendentario (o chi per lui) che dovrà essere ripetuta, all'atto della presentazione, sulla cedola.

AVVERTENZE

1. La presente carta è valida per un mese e dà diritto alla razione supplementare prevista per la persona che si trovano nelle condizioni prescritte.
2. L'intestatario deve firmare la carta in modo leggibile nello spazio a ciò riservato. Per assicurarsi la fornitura del genere razionato, l'intestatario deve presentare la carta, nei giorni all'uso stabiliti, al fornitore prescelto, dopo aver firmato la cedola di prenotazione. Il fornitore dovrà apporre nello spazio a ciò riservato il timbro della sua ditta o la sua firma, tagliare e ritirare la cedola stessa. Il fornitore si obbliga così a fornire il genere prenotato per tutta la durata del mese.
3. Per acquistare le razioni del genere prenotato, l'intestatario deve - nel giorno di validità del tagliando - presentare la carta al fornitore il quale taglierà e ritirerà il tagliando di prelievamento o la parte di tagliando valido nel giorno di presentazione della carta. I tagliandi scaduti NON sono validi.
4. La carta è valida anche presso i ristoranti, le trattorie, ecc.

Per il resto valgono le norme delle altre carte annonarie.

Roma, 1941-XIX - Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato

BUONI DI PRELEVAMENTO

S ★ giorno 25	S ★ giorno 26	S ★ giorno 27	S ★ giorno 28	S ★ giorno 29	S ★ giorno 30	S ★ giorno 31	Timbro e firma dell'ispettore
S ★ giorno 25	S ★ giorno 26	S ★ giorno 27	S ★ giorno 28	S ★ giorno 29	S ★ giorno 30	S ★ giorno 31	
S ★ giorno 17	S ★ giorno 18	S ★ giorno 19	S ★ giorno 20	S ★ giorno 21	S ★ giorno 22	S ★ giorno 23	

Figure 6.9: A ration book (Tessera annonaria) found in the archives (AMARAS, U.A. 402) (courtesy of the Museo Archeologico 'A. Salinas').

Focusing on selected (highly illustrative) case studies and sites, strengthened by the archival evidence, has clearly generated the groundwork for wider, targeted investigations in the field of the history of archaeology and museums, cultural heritage, and social studies.

Such future work will certainly help us to better understand how the war impacted on the safeguarding of antiquities in parallel contexts (not only regional and national, but also European) identifying tangible contact points and future research developments.

Appendix A: AGRIGENTO [AGR]

AGR.1 Anti-aircraft protection: management (1939-42)

AGR.1.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Agrigento Sop Antichità

Sollecito invio fondi per la prot. ant. dei monumenti (nota 961 in data 9-12-42) vedi pratica ricoveri opere d'arte n. prot. 5004)

Prot. Ant. Monumenti

AGR.1.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.5) Agrigento, 2 Ottobre 1939 – Anno XVII
BELLE ARTI | 004159 – 6.OTT.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Ministero della Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale Antichità e BB.AA. – ROMA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
Oggetto: Difesa antiaerea patrimonio artistico nazionale.

Per la protezione antiaerea dei monumenti più importanti sotto la giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza: templi della Concordia, di Giunone, d'Ercole e di Castore e Polluce, per i sacchi occorrenti e le impalcature occorrono non meno di € 230000 (duecentotrentamila)

Il Soprintendente Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

3 A.G. f. Mon.^{ti} 4661 TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004703 – 24.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

[...] CENTRALE ROMA * RECAPITO | 23.6.40 1335
N. 49 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ore 8 pm.

= MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ARTI ROMA.
,=,=; 263 RM AGRIGENTO 62000-34-23-11,15 =
= 441 SOMME PRELEVATE ANCHE ALTRI CAPITOLI
OPERE PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA MONUMENTI QUASI

ESAURITE PUNTO ONDE REGOLARSI CONTINUAZIONE LAVORI PREGASI COMUNICARE URGENZA QUALE SOMMA SARA ACCREDITABILE QUESTO UFFICIO PUNTO – SOPRINTENDT RICCI

che si comunichi [...]¹

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.1.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione

DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese:
26.GIU.1940 Anno XVIII

DESTINATARIO: SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITÀ

DESTINAZIONE: AGRIGENTO

Testo: 4703 Per erogazione ulteriori fondi protezione monumenti occorre comunicate Vostro fabbisogno punto

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale delle Arti

AGR.1.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Dif. mon.^{ti} Agrigento, 27 giugno – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004966 – 2.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
Risposta a circ. 155 del 25=6=40

Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 4720

Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico mon.le

¹ Short notes in grey and blue pencil.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI Div. IV ROMA

Si assicura di attenersi alle prescrizioni della circolare in oggetto, limitando il lavoro ai monumenti più notevoli cercando di fare le possibili economie.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Riservata difesa Mon. 4966
Agrigento, 30 giugno 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005158 – 5.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 767
Risposta a circ. 157 del 28=6=40
Posiz. N. 3 A. G. Protoc. N. 004835
Oggetto: Tutela del patrimonio artistico nazionale dai pericoli di guerra.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI Div. 4 ROMA

Si assicura di attenersi alle istruzioni di cui alla circolare in oggetto circa l'accelerazione dei lavori per la protezione dei Monumenti.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Riservata dif. mon.^{ti} 4966
Sentire [...] Romanelli²

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005159 – 5.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO
Prot. N. 768
Pos. N. Dif. ant.²
Oggetto Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale

Agrigento, 2 luglio 1940 XVIII
MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA
Si trasmette l'unita relazione dei lavori eseguiti e in corso di esecuzione relativi alla protezione dei monumenti. Voglia cotesto Ministero esaminare i progetti e apportare, se si crede, le dovute modifiche.

² Short note written in blue pencil.

Se cotesto Ministero decide anche la protezione mediante sacchi dei templi di Ercole e dei Dioscuri, mentre i sacchetti sono sufficienti e disponibili è d'uopo un fondo per la mano d'opera oltre le 85 000 lire richieste.

Questo ufficio sta preparando una relazione delle spese sinora occorse e di quelle che occorreranno: relazione che sarà spedita a cotesto Ministero.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 4 sides

{1} [2 July 1940]
LAVORI DELLA SOPRINTENDENZA PER LA PROTEZIONE
DEL PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO NAZIONALE
= RELAZIONE PRELIMINARE =

A) PROTEZIONE DEGLI OGGETTI MOBILI DI COLLEZIONI
PUBBLICHE E PRIVATE NOTIFICATE.

AGRIGENTO. Come si è già riferito, la parte più considerevole, dal lato artistico, costituita quasi esclusivamente di ceramiche antiche, sia del Museo civico, sia della collezione Giudice, è stata raccolta nei sotterranei dei rispettivi palazzi adatti o adattati allo scopo. Il ricovero del Museo è stato rinforzato con travi e protetto nelle aperture con sacchi di terra. Per il resto esso è circondato allo intorno da terrapieno. Questo ufficio ha visitato i locali di ricovero, ha in parte presenziato e in parte consigliato e disposto per la rimozione e l'imbalsaggio degli oggetti.

GELA. Delle due collezioni di Gela, quella di Nocera (eredi Tedeschi) e quella Navarra e Navarra-Iacona, si è provveduto a proteggere quest'ultima lasciando per ora le due vetrine, in cui consiste la collezione, al loro posto, ma difendendole con spesse tavole di legno. Si sono date istruzioni perché almeno alcuni degli oggetti più importanti siano imballati e portati in adatti sotterranei.

Lasciando ai rispettivi possessori e detentori degli oggetti, che si compete, non costituiscono poi pezzi eccezionali, questo ufficio si è liberato da certe responsabilità e da forte spese rivolgendo più tempo e più attenzione alla salvaguardia dei monumenti.

B) PROTEZIONE DEI MONUMENTI ANTICHI.

AGRIGENTO. Non tenendo conto dei templi di Gela ridotti al solo stereobate né di quelli della provincia di Agrigento (Heraclea e Punta Piccola) il capoluogo possiede un complesso di monumenti rilevanti per numero e per interesse scientifico. Quelli che, a giudizio di questo ufficio, vanno presi maggiormente in considerazione sono in ordine di importanza: {2} 1) TEMPIO DELLA CONCORDIA 2) T. DI GIUNONE 3) T. DEI DIOSCURI 4) T. DI VULCANO

5) T. DI ERCOLE 6) ORATORIO DI FALARIDE. 7) T. DI DEMETRA

Nelle precedenti relazioni si erano annotati anche altri monumenti la cui protezione, in seguito, è sembrata assai difficile sotto diversi aspetti, d'altra parte i monumenti stessi non sono di primissimo piano.

1) TEMPIO DELLA CONCORDIA È il tempio dorico più conservato, nei suoi elementi non solo della Sicilia, ma anche dell'Italia Meridionale. E pertanto a questo edificio si sono dedicate e si dedicano le cure maggiori. Sullo spiazzato orientale su una distesa, in alcune parti preparata, è stato dipinto il distintivo con calce grassa e con colori pure di calce. Un altro distintivo, di tavole di legno, si porrà a lavoro ultimato, verticalmente, dalla parte del mare. Quanto alla difesa effettiva si provvede in questa maniera. All'esterno, per tutto il perimetro del tempio girerà un collinetta formata da sacchetti di terra formanti una pseudo piramide tronca, alta m. 5 (la altezza massima che potranno raggiungere le schegge) puntellata dallo interno per mezzo di travi inclinate e di tavole verticali orizzontali. Tanto l'ambulacro quanto l'interno della cella vengono protetti da sacchetti di terra disposti a tre serie in altezza e, ove occorra per la economia, a *vespasio in lunghezza*. Presso i muri della cella le serie dei sacchi verranno aumentate. La preoccupazione di questo ufficio si è rivolta anche alla parte superiore dell'edificio (trabeazione e timpani), ma allo stato di cose e per un'effettiva difesa nessun progetto è sembrato utile e degno di essere messo in esecuzione. La totale copertura dell'edificio oltre a comportare una spesa rilevante, graverebbe troppo sulla trabeazione alquanto debole e non si sa sino a qual grado di efficacia protettiva si può arrivare; per lo stesso motivo anche la copertura parziale non è parsa consigliabile, tanto più che essendo il piano superiore rivestito di lastre di "eternit" queste col peso si frantumerebbero. Come nel particolare di cui alla {3} fig. si è pensato di adagiare sulla parte terminale a schiena d'asino due sacchi di terra legati e bilanciatisi fra loro ai quali si può sovrapporre un altro sacco. Si lascia decidere ai competenti tecnici di cotesto Ministero se tale soluzione sia utile o meno e se la difesa della parte alta si possa attuare in altro modo (foto n° 1; lucido figg. 1-3

2) TEMPIO DI GIUNONE. Viene per importanza subito dopo il tempio della Concordia e si trova nella parte più eminente della zona. Nell'interno della cella e nell'ambulacro si disporranno sacchetti di terra, sopra i quali

si collocherà il segno distintivo fatto di tavole di legno. Del colonnato solo la parte di mezzanotte si proteggerà con lo stesso sistema del tempio della Concordia. Qui si potrà eventualmente difendere anche l'architrave mediante impalcatura di legno e sacchetti (foto n° 2; grafico fig. 4)

3) TEMPIO DEI DIOSCURI. Questo tempio, ricostruito nel secolo passato, ha più importanza dal lato turistico-panoramico che da quello scientifico. Data la sua visibilità dall'alto sarebbe stato opportuno proteggere anche l'estesa costruzione con sacchetti di terra, e questo era stato previsto prima con Ministeriale 155 (25=6=40). Si è già provveduto ad ogni modo a tracciare un distintivo simile, ma più piccolo di quello della Concordia (foto n° [...]).

4) TEMPIO DI ERCOLE. Anche per questo tempio si era prevista in un primo tempo la difesa con sacchetti e impalcature di legno; tanto più che esso sorge sul ciglione (ed è quindi visibilissimo) dove stanno i templi di Giunone e della Concordia. In ordine di tempo questo è il tempio più antico. Se non si volesse per ragioni di economia provvedere con questa difesa bisognerà munire anche questo tempio con il segno distintivo che non può essere fatto altrimenti che su tavolato (foto n° 3).

Ad ogni modo si inviano le fotografie di questo e del tempio precedente onde codesto Ministero stabilisca, in relazione anche per quanto si è fatto altrove, e sia o no il caso di provvedere alla difesa con sacchetti.

5) TEMPIO DI VULCANO. Questo tempio è assai vicino a un ponte ferroviario della linea Agrigento-Porto Empedocle ed è quindi necessario [...] il segno distintivo fatto di tavole.

6) ORATORIO DI FALARIDE 7) TEMPIO DI DEMETRA si muniranno di segno [distintivo] a calce. {4}

C) FOTOGRAFIE Si sono già spedite al Gabinetto Fotografico n. 17 fotografie dell'insieme e dei particolari dei templi; altrettante se ne invieranno a giorni.

AGR.1.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

RISERVATA Fabbisogno dif. mon.^{ti}
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004929 - 2.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO
Prot. N. 759

Agrigento 28=6=40
MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Al telegramma 4800 di cotesto Ministero si era già preventivamente risposto col telegramma 757 di questo ufficio, in data di ieri, con cui si comunicava che la somma indispensabile per compiere i lavori in corso era in preventivo di L. 85 000 (ottantacinquemila).

Come si è già data assicurazione e come risulterà dal rapporto particolare che questa Soprintendenza invierà quanto prima la protezione sarà limitata alle opere più importanti nella più stretta economia.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

3 A.G. TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004964 - 2.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

N. 548 di recapito. Rimesso al fattorino ore 20.
INDICAZIONI DI URGENZA: 118

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ARTI ROMA
Ricevuto il 27 GIU 40 1940
Ricevente D. Gurrieri
=(757 4763
= = 213 AGRIGENTO 89100 18/17 27 1325
= NR 757 RISPOSTA VOSTRO TELEGRAMMA NR
4703 PREVENTIVATI OTTANTACINQUEMILA LIRE =
SOPRINTENDENTE RICCI
1990

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.1.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
All'Ispettorato Centrale Tecnico per esame e parere
Div. IV
Oggetto: Agrigento - Protezione antiaerea
Li 12 luglio 1940/XVIII IL DIRETTORE CAPO DIVISIONE

Approvo pienamente quanto è stato fatto per la protezione degli oggetti mobili: è necessario peraltro che il Soprintendente vigili sulla effettiva attuazione dei provvedimenti, la cui esecuzione egli ha lasciata ai privati o ai commessi responsabili del Museo Civico del Capoluogo.-

Non sembra invece che possano riuscire adeguati i provvedimenti proposti per la protezione dei

monumenti, cioè la copertura con sacchetti di sabbia della parte inferiore dei colonnati e del sommo dei muri.-
Necessaria è invece {2} l'apposizione del distintivo convenzionale, il quale anzi sarebbe opportuno venisse ripetuto in più punti e sopra i templi stessi, su telai di legno, e fosse messo anche verticalmente con la fronte rivolta verso mare.-

Il Soprintendente potrà vedere, se oltre a tale apposizione del distintivo, fosse attribuibile qualche altro provvedimento.

P Romanelli

AGR.1.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 12 luglio 1940 Anno XVIII°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005478 - 18.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 796 - Posiz. Dif Ant. 2

Oggetto: Trasmissione preventivo e sollecito richiesta fondi.

Allegati: 3

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA

Si trasmette l'accluso preventivo relativo ai lavori di protezione e ai distintivi dei principali templi di Agrigento.

La somma totale preventivata è di L. 90.705 = delle quali L. 5.705 disponibili sul fondo del capitolo 181 bis assegnate a questa Soprintendenza e L. 85.000 = richieste a cotesto Ministero.

Si fa presente che quasi la metà del lavoro, consistente nella protezione mediante sacchetti e nelle esposizione dei distintivi, è stato eseguito.

Vogliasi pertanto disporre per il sollecito accreditamento delle somme richieste dato che da parte degli operai si fanno continue pressioni per il pagamento.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 3 sides

[12 July 1940]

PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA DEI PRINCIPALI
MONUMENTI ARCHEOLOGICI = AGRIGENTO =

- 1) TEMPIO DELLA CONCORDIA = Per questo Tempio occorrono n° 50.000 = (cinquantamila) sacchetti di terra =

Preventivo del costo di ciascun sacchetto:

Descrizione del lavoro	Mano d'opera	Spesa
viva		
Totale parziale		
I° Fornitura di terra =		L. 0,20
II Riempimento e cucita		“ 0,14
III Trasporto =		“ 0,20
IV Posa in opera =		“ 0,395
VI Spago per cucita		L. 0,05

Totale L. 0,935 L. 0,05

Totale L. 0,985

N° 50.000 x 0,985 = L. 49.250 =
 Armatura in legno per sostenere i sacchetti, costituita
 da n° 60 travi da m. 5 di lato 13/16 a L. 54 uno

L. 3.240 =

e da tavole da mm. 25 m² 72 a 1.12 m² L. 864 =
 Chiodi occorrenti per il collocamento di detti travi e
 tavole = Complessivamente L. 150 =

Messa in opera di detta armatura = complessivamente

L. 250 =

Totale parziale L.53.754 =

{2} 2) Tempio di Giunone Lacinia = Per questo Tempio
 occorrono n° 18.000 (diciottomila) sacchetti =

Preventivo del costo di ciascun sacchetto:

Descrizione del lavoro	Mano d'opera	Spesa viva
1° Fornitura di terra		L. 0,20
2° Riempimento e cucita		“ 0,14
3° Trasporto		“ 0,35
4° Posa in opera		“ 0,50
5° Spago per cucitura		L. 0,05

Totale L. 1,19 L. 0,05
 “ 0,05

Totale L. 1,24

N° 18.000 x L. 1,24 L. 22.320 =

Armatura in legno per sostenere i sacchetti, pari a circa
 un terzo di quella adoperata nel T. della Concordia

” 1.600 =

Totale L. 23.920 =

Ricopertura delle parti terminali mediante cartone
 incatramato L. 307 =

Distintivo verticale mediante cartone incatramato nel
 suddetto tempio L. 100 =

TOTALE L. 24.327 =

{3} DISTINTIVI IN LEGNO

1) Tempio di Giunone Lacinia = Per m² 77 a L. 20 m²

L. 1540 =

2) “ “ Vulcano = Per m² 77 a 1.25

L. 1.925 =

Totale L. 3.465 =

DISTINTIVI IN CALCE

1) Tempio della Concordia = Per m. 12 x 20 = m² 240 a L.

2,65 L. 636

2) Tempio di Demetra = m. 6 x 10 = m² 60 a L. 3 = m²

L.180 =

3) “ “ Dioscuri = m. 6 x 10 = m² 60 “ “ L. 180 =

4) S. Biagio (sul tetto) L. 180 =

5) Villa Aurea (“) L. 265 =

TOTALE L. 1.441 =

Fotografie dei particolari dei monumenti e dei lavori di
 protezione in corso L. 1.000 =

Totale L. 2.441 =

SOMMA DEI VARI TOTALI PER OTTENERE IL TOTALE
 GENERALE

1) Protezione T. Concordia L. 53.754 =

2) Protezione T. Giunone Lacinia “ 24.327 =

3) Distintivi in legno “ 3.465 =

4) “ “ calce “ 1.441 =

5) Fotografie rilevati dai lavori di protezione

“ 1.000 =

Totale L. 83.987 =

6) Aumento dell'8% per impreviste

“ 6.718 =

TOTALE GENERALE L. 90.705 =

Dall'ultimo totale risulta che il totale generale è di lire
 novantamilasettecentocinquelire =

AGR.1.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

dif. Mon.ⁱ 5478 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005523 -
 19.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 782

Pos. N. Dif. Ant.

ogg. Difesa con parafulmini

Agrigento, 13 luglio 1940 XVIII

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI Div. IV ROMA

sebbene la circolare ministeriale 167 contempli
 solamente i ricoveri di opere d'arte per la protezione
 con parafulmini, questo ufficio formula il quesito se
 non sia opportuno di installare i parafulmini anche
 sui monumenti protetti con sacchetti di terra i quali
 avendo un'armatura in legno interna possono subire

gravi danni se mai dovessero venire a contatto con scariche elettriche atmosferiche.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci conf.

AGR.1.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 17 LUG. 1940
Anno XXVII³ SCARICATO
A vista Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 5159 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a lettera del 2 luglio

Div. Sez. N. 768

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale
Fatta da frt il

Questo Ministero ha esaminato la relazione inviata da codesto Ufficio con la lettera suindicata, relativa ai lavori eseguiti e in corso di esecuzione per la salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico-archeologico ed approva pienamente quanto è stato fatto per la protezione degli oggetti mobili.

Ritiene peraltro necessario che codesta Soprintendenza vigili sulla effettiva attuazione dei provvedimenti di salvaguardia la cui esecuzione è stata lasciata ai privati proprietari e, {2} per quanto riguarda il Museo Civico di Pisa⁴ alle autorità comunali –

Per quanto riguarda invece la protezione dei monumenti, questo Ministero non ritiene sufficienti i provvedimenti proposti, la copertura cioè della parte inferiore dei colonnati e del sommo dei muri mediante sacchetti di sabbia: reputa pertanto necessario che siano apposti segni distintivi non solo in più punti e sopra i templi stessi, ma anche verticalmente con la fronte rivolta verso mare.

Autorizza inoltre codesta Soprintendenza a prendere tutti quegli altri provvedimenti eventualmente ritenuti necessari per una sempre più efficace salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico-archeologico sottoposto alla giurisdizione di codesta Soprintendenza.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.1.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

difesa Mon.^{ti} 5478 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005534 – 19.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 800

Pos. N. Comando, R. E.

Ogg. Richiesta fondi

Agrigento, 14 luglio 1940 XVIII

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI Div. IV ROMA

Con nota del 12 p.s., n° 796 questo ufficio, facendo presente che i fondi a propria disposizione erano da tempo esauriti, sollecitava un anticipo sulla somma richiesta dato che specialmente da parte di operai bisognosi si fanno pressioni per la mercede che da qualche tempo non può essere corrisposta.
Si prega di voler provvedere.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

3 A.G. 5534 = (813) = TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005559 – 20.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

n. 884 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 17.20

Ricevuto il 19/6/40 Pel circuito N. 118

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZ ARTI

ROMA =

=== 329 R. AGRIGENTO 86200-25-19-13=V

813 PREGASI EVADERE NOTE RELATIVE ANTICIPO SOMMA RICHIESTA LAVORI PROTEZIONE MONUMENTI PUNTO SOMME ALTRI CAPITOLI DA TEMPO ESAURITE, SOPRINTENDENTE RICCI

Provveduto con L. 85,000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 205 | Es. 1940-1941 | Prot. N. 5801 ATTI | 1630S

AGR.1.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

n. 361 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 16

Ricevuto il 25.LUG.40 1940 ore 1.4.40

Ricevente Rinaldi G.

Pel circuito N. 297

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ARTI DIVISIONE QUARTA ROMA

= = 297 AGRIGENTO 10900,17.25.1005 = VISTO

= 825 PREGASI RISPONDERE TELEGRAMMA 813 RICHIESTA FONDI PROTEZIONE MONUMENTI = RICCI =

Provveduto Atti⁵

³ 'XXVII' = mistake for 'XVIII.'

⁴ 'Pisa' = odd mistake for 'Agrigento.'

⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

FATEVI CORRENTISTI POSTALI – PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.1.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Difesa Mon^{ti} 5974 Agrigento, 27 luglio 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005995 – 1.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 827 – Posiz. Dif. Ant.
OGGETTO: Autorizzazione per rilascio sacchetti a terra.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Oggetto: Autorizzazione per rilascio sacchetti a terra.

Il capitolo della Cattedrale di Agrigento ha chiesto a questo ufficio 400 sacchetti a terra per proteggere il sarcofago di Fedra. Per la concessione si chiede l'autorizzazione e le relative modalità

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci
Conferito verbalmente dal [...]°

AGR.1.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

3 A.G. [...] Nicoletti⁷ Agrigento, 10 agosto 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006420 – 12.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 846
OGGETTO: Protezione dei monumenti contro i bombardamenti

AL MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Nello spedire le unite fotografie, relative ai lavori di difesa del Tempio della Concordia, si fa presente che detti lavori in questo edificio sono ultimati.

Il monumento è protetto all'esterno da una collina di sacchetti disposti a struttura incatenata, spessa da m. 1 a m. 2,50, alta 6,50 a 7 metri. I sacchetti sono sostenuti

⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

da impalcature di travi e tavole in modo che non si appoggiano alle colonne, ma sono tenuti discosti così che né il loro peso né eventuali spostamenti d'aria possano danneggiare l'edificio.

Nell'interno ciascuna membratura dell'intercolumnio, dell'ambulacro e delle arcate della cella è collegata alla propria parte e tutte le parti sono fra loro concatenate, sempre mediante sacchetti di terra, per formare un unico sistema che può resistere alle più forti scosse. La fragilità della parte inferiore del monumento ha consigliato a priori tale protezione.

Il sistema è stato studiato ed eseguito da questo ufficio il quale ha inoltre escogitato dei controlli in modo che anche quando il lavoro si doveva compiere in maniera celere e intensiva, non avvenisse confusione. Secondo infatti che le circostanze lo richiedevano, furono impiegati giornalmente 50, 80, 100 e talvolta 150 tra operai e operaie; così si è venuto incontro anche alla disoccupazione locale.

Il lavoro si è compiuto in poco più di quindici giorni. Si deve segnalare l'abnegazione del personale di questo ufficio dal salariato Prado Anselmo ai custodi Nicolò Moncada e Antonino Arancio che coadiu-{}varono il sottoscritto nella organizzazione, nella esecuzione e nella sorveglianza del lavoro. Lo scrivente fu quasi quotidianamente sul luogo, moltissime volte giungendo prima che gli operai iniziassero il lavoro.

Come si è a suo tempo comunicato con gli stessi sistemi adoperati per il Tempio della Concordia si sta provvedendo ora a proteggere il Tempio di Giunone che sorge in luogo molto esposto.

Si allegano inoltre alcune fotografie dei sotterranei del locale Museo Civico adibiti a ricovero di oggetti d'arte.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.1.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Dif. Mon.⁸ Agrigento, 16 agosto 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006552 – 21.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 882 – Posiz. Dif. ant. g. 2 –
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico Nazionale

AL MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Nella richiesta del fondo di L. 85.000 per la difesa dei monumenti artistici, non si era compresa la spesa relativa ai sacchi a terra, giacché non si sapeva del costo

⁸ Short note written in red pencil.

effettivo di essi e non si era istruiti sulle modalità del pagamento.

L'ufficio lavori del Genio Militare di Palermo ha fatto sapere che il costo di ciascun sacco è di L. 1,10 che moltiplicato per 100.000, quanti sono i sacchetti spediti, dà somma di L. 110.000 che pertanto cotesto Ministero vorrà provvedere o a inviare a questo ufficio o a pagare direttamente.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

Provveduto con Lire 110.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. | Es. 194__-194__ | Prot. N. 7243 ATTI

AGR.1.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 22 novembre 1940 A. XIX°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 009017 - 25.NOV.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO
Preso nota Atti [signed]⁹

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 1050 - N. di Posiz. Dif. Ant.
Risposta a Circ. 253 del 14/11/40
Posiz. N. Prot. N. 8683
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico Nazionale
-

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Dir. Gen. delle Arti ROMA

Per far fronte alle spese inerenti alla salvaguardia del patrimonio archeologico e artistico di questa Soprintendenza, occorre ancora la somma di L. 25.000.

SOPRINTENDENTE [signed]

AGR.1.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Mon^{ti} Agrigento, 8 dicembre 1940 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 010030 - 27.DIC.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 1080 - N. di Posiz. Aff. Gen. T. 1
Risposta a circ. del n. 267 del 3.12.1940
OGGETTO: Personale assunto per la protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direz. Gen. delle Arti ROMA

Il personale assunto per i lavori di protezione dei monumenti fu tutto licenziato a lavori compiuti.

⁹ Short note written in blue pencil.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE [signed]

AGR.1.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

Ministero d Mon.^{ti}
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004741 - 22.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Spedito il 22 GIU 1941 Anno XIX.
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 10 FEB. 1942 Anno XX
Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità
Destinazione: AGRIGENTO
Testo: Pregasi far conoscere telegraficamente ammontare ulteriore fabbisogno codesto Ufficio per pagamento spese protezione patrimonio artistico nazionale fino al 30 giugno punto

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004843 - 25.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

N. 770 di recapito - Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 18.
DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ROMA
Ricevuto il 24 GIU 33 ore
Pel circuito E. CAPRANICA

1223 RM 93226 20 24 9H55 - VISTATO (30)

, FINO AL 30 GIUGNO NON OCCORRONO ALTRI FONDI PUNTO
SOPRINTENDENTE AGRIGENTO MARCONI JOLE

1935S Atti Agrigento - Antichità

FATEVI CORRENTISTI POSTALI - PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.1.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 9 ottobre 1941 Anno XIX°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007399 – 13.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 331 – Posiz. A.G.D.
OGGETTO: Protezione monumenti.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Si prega codesto Ministero perché voglia inviare a questa Soprintendenza, con cortese sollecitudine, copia delle circolari n. 62270 in data 24/7/1939 n° 39830 in data 17/5/930 (o 1940?) del Ministero della Guerra (Gabinetto), la cui conoscenza è indispensabile per l'esercizio dell'efficace tutela di questa zona monumentale da eventuali, indesiderabili danni di guerra.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE REGGENTE (dott. Pietro Griffò)
Pietro Griffò

AGR.1.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 29 OTT. 1941 Anno XX
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV^A

Prot. N.° 7399 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Protezione zona archeologica di Agrigento.–

Al Dir. Gen. Accademie, Biblioteche e Affari Generali
– Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea
SEDE

Il R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento ha chiesto di poter prendere visione delle circolari N. 62270 del 24 luglio 1930 e 39830 del 17 maggio 1940 del Ministero della Guerra, la cui conoscenza gli è indispensabile per l'esercizio della difesa dei monumenti degli eventuali danni di guerra.

Si prega codesto Ufficio di voler mettere in grado lo scrivente di corrispondere alla richiesta di cui trattasi.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁰

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, [30 OTT. 1941 Anno XX]
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

¹⁰ We also have a draft copy of this record.

Prot. N.° 7912 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 378 del 29/10/941

OGGETTO: Protezione dei templi contro i pericoli di guerra.–

Al SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO

In relazione alla lettera suindicata si comunica che questo Ministero non ritiene opportuna la nomina d'una Commissione per lo studio dei provvedimenti di protezione antiaerea dei templi Agrigentini.

Non potendosi infatti attuare una protezione integrale, unica misura cautelare possibile è quella di rinforzare, ove ve ne sia bisogno, la stabilità delle colonne e dei muri, in modo da impedire che gli spostamenti d'aria per effetto delle bombe arrechino danni irreparabili. In proposito si attendono concrete proposte da parte di codesto Ufficio.

Vi comunico inoltre che con provvedimento in corso è stata erogata la somma di L. 12.000 da Voi richiesta per i Templi della Concordia e di Hera.

IL MINISTRO [signed]

AGR.1.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 23 NOV. 1941
Anno XX SCARICATO Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 7399 Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe A. G.

Risposta a foglio del 9/10/1941

Div. Sez. N. 331

OGGETTO: Protezione Monumenti

Fatta da [signed] il 18/11/1941

Copiata da [...]

Fatte accurate ricerche sia presso questo Ministero sia presso quello della Guerra non si è potuto trovare traccia delle circolari N° 39830 e 62270 da Voi richieste con la nota alla quale si risponde.

Sarà opportuno pertanto che da parte Vostra siano forniti maggiori ragguagli in merito al contenuto delle circolari {2} di cui si tratta.

Il Mo F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 24 NOV. 1941 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008420 – 24.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV
Prot. N.° Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Commissione per la protezione antiaerea dei Templi di Agrigento.

Al Ministero dell'Interno Dir. Gen. della Protezione Antiaerea ROMA

Su proposta del R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento questo Ministero deve procedere alla nomina di una Commissione per lo studio e l'esame delle possibili misure protettive ritenute efficaci per la protezione dei Templi agrigentini.

Si prega pertanto codesto Ministero di voler designare, quale rappresentante di codesta Amministrazione, il Capitano Ing. Giulio Parisella, che, come è noto, si è precedentemente occupato di vari problemi inerenti alla salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale. Si gradirà un cortese cenno di riscontro al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 22 gennaio 1942 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000407 - 26.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 76 - N. di Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
Seguito a lett. del 29.X.41
Posiz. N. Protoc. N. 378
OGGETTO: Protezione dei templi contro i pericoli di guerra.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Questo Ufficio è ancora in attesa di una risposta di codesto Ministero alla lettera cui si fa seguito, relativa all'oggetto sopra indicato.

Poiché le condizioni denunciate con la lettera suddetta rimangono ancor oggi inalterate, sarebbe desiderabile che codesto Ministero prendesse al più presto i provvedimenti allora urgentemente invocati.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffio

AGR.1.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides¹¹

{1} Mod. 11 (Servizio Generale) 16059/Direz. 7090 2 5
GEN. 1942 Anno XX

¹¹ Folder no. 74 keeps two additional copies of this record.

Il Ministro Segretario di Stato
PER L'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Riconosciuta la necessità di affidare ad una speciale Commissione l'esame del problema della salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento, con l'incarico specifico di suggerire le possibili misure protettive ritenute efficaci;

DECRETA:

È costituita una Commissione con l'incarico di studiare le possibili misure protettive ritenute efficaci per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dai Templi di Agrigento. Di essa sono chiamati a far parte i seguenti signori:

PACE Prof. Biagio - Consigliere Nazionale - Presidente;
COSTA Gr. Uff. Ugo - Ispettore Generale;
ROMANELLI Prof. Pietro - Ispettore Tecnico Centrale;
DE ANGELIS Arch. Guglielmo "
DE TOMASSO Comm. Dott. Michele - Direttore Capo Divisione;
PARISELLA Cap. Ing. Giulio - designato dal Ministero dell'Interno;
GRIFFO Dott. Pietro - Ispettore Aggiunto;
NICOLETTI Dott. Alberto - Vice Segretario anche con mansioni di segretario.

La spesa relativa di circa L. 1000, graverà sul cap. 7 del bilancio dell'esercizio in corso. Il presente decreto sarà inviato alla Corte dei Conti per la registrazione.

Roma, lì 5 dicembre 1941/XXo

IL MINISTRO [signed]

Vedi Impegno N. 29 L 1000 -
7/7/ Es. 1941-1942
Il Direttore Capo della Ragioneria [signed]

{2} ALLA CORTE DEI CONTI
Addì 11 GEN
Reg. 1 Educazione Naz.^{le} fo[...] 298 [signed]

AGR.1.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 28 GEN. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000447 - 28.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° IV Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Agrigento - protezione antiaerea dei Templi.

Al Dott. Pietro Griffio Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

Vi comunico che sabato 14 febbraio c.a. alle ore 10, è convocata presso questo Ministero la Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive da adottare per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento di cui Voi siete stato chiamato a far parte.

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

AGR.1.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 28 GEN. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000446 - 28.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° IV Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Agrigento - protezione antiaerea dei Templi.

Al Barone Prof. Biagio Pace
Cons. Nazionale
Via Aterno, 9 ROMA

Vi comunico che sabato 14 febbraio c.a. alle ore 10, è convocata presso questo Ministero la Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive da adottare per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento di cui Voi siete stato chiamato a far parte.

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

AGR.1.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 28 GEN. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 0004448 - 28.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° IV Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Agrigento - protezione antiaerea dei Templi.

Al Cap. Ing. GIULIO PARISELLA
Direzione Generale Protezione Antiaerea - Ministero dell'Interno ROMA

Vi comunico che sabato 14 febbraio c.a. alle ore 10, è convocata presso questo Ministero la Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive da adottare per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento di cui Voi siete stato chiamato a far parte.

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

AGR.1.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 2 febbraio 1942 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000619 - 7.FEB.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO Dott. Nicoletti¹²

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 108 - N. di Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
Risposta a foglio del 28/1/42
Posiz. N. Prot. N. 447
OGGETTO: Agrigento: protezione antiaerea dei Templi.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV. ROMA

Accuso ricevuta del foglio sopra distinto, assicurando che sarò presso codesto Ministero nel giorno e all'ora fissati, salvo il caso che eventuali provvedimenti dell'Ospedale Militare di Palermo, a cui dovrò presentarmi il 10 febbraio prossimo, mi impediscano di essere a Roma per quella data. S'intende che ne darei tempestiva comunicazione telegrafica.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffio

AGR.1.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

3 FEB. 1942 Anno XX
Soprintendente Antichità Agrigento n. 409
[...] prospettare Comando battaglione costiero esistere
[...] pregiudizio che deriverebbe a monumenti Agrigento da istallazione magazzino militare in casa custodia tempio Ercole pregando comunicare possibilità adibire magazzino militare altro locale lontano zona templi.

Il Mo Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.1.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 10 FEB. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° 619 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Agrigento - Protezione antiaerea dei Templi

Al Capitano Ing. GIULIO PARISELLA
Direzione Generale Protezione antiaerea MINISTERO dell'Interno ROMA

¹² Short note written in grey pencil.

Vi comunico che la riunione della Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive da adottare per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento è stata rinviata a lunedì sedici corrente alle ore 10 presso questo Ministero.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

Indicazioni di urgenza: D.

DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 10 FEB. 1942 Anno XX

Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità

Destinazione: Palermo

Testo: Prego Vi comunicare Ispettore Griffò attualmente Ospedale Militare Palermo che riunione Commissione studio misure protettive Templi agrigentini est rinviata lunedì sedici corrente punto.

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso
Torni subito¹³

AGR.1.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 10 FEB. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 619 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Protezione antiaerea dei Templi

Al Barone Prof. Dott. BIAGIO PACE

Consigliere Nazionale

Via Aterno, 9 ROMA

Vi comunico che la riunione della Commissione incaricata dello studio delle misure protettive da adottare per la salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento è stata rinviata a lunedì sedici corrente alle ore 10 presso questo Ministero.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.1.41 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 15 FEB. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO Minuta
Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 791

Pregasi com. con Ispettore che Ministero si rimane in attesa sua presenza nel giorno 18.

Mo 14.2.42 F.to D Tomasso

AGR.1.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00791 – 15.FEB.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

N. 772 di recapito. Rimesso al fattorino ore 19.

= MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE

DIREZIONE ARTI ROMA

1088 PALERMO 60026 21 14 8,35 ESENTE = PREGO RINVIARE A MERCOLEDI DICIOOTTO CORRENTE RIUNIONE COMMISSIONE STUDIO MISURE PROTETTIVI TEMPLI – SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA AGRIGENTO GRIFFO

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.1.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁴

{1} Copia

VERBALE DELLA COMMISSIONE INCARICATA DELLO STUDIO DELLE MISURE PROTETTIVE DEI TEMPLI DI AGRIGENTO

=====

Nei giorni 16 e 18 febbraio 1942-XX, si è riunita presso la Direzione delle Arti, la Commissione incaricata di studiare il problema della salvaguardia dai danni bellici dei templi di Agrigento e di suggerire le possibili misure protettive ritenute efficaci.

Erano presenti il Consigliere Nazionale Prof. Biagio Pace, Presidente, il Prof. Pietro Romanelli, l'Arch. Guglielmo De Angelis, il Prof. Giuseppe Cultrera, il dott. Michele de Tomasso, il Cap. Ing. Parisella, il Dott. Pietro Griffò e il Dott. Alberto Nicoletti.

La Commissione esamina anzitutto il problema delle possibilità o meno dell'adozione di efficaci misure

¹³ Short note written in black ink.

¹⁴ We have four copies of this document in folder 74.

protettive dei templi, giungendo alla conclusione che, essendo inutile, dati il carattere e le dimensioni di essi, una protezione di esse dai colpi diretti delle bombe, non si possa fare altro che adottare alcune misure di portata secondaria, quali il consolidamento delle fondamenta degli edifici nei punti dove essere presentano qualche deficienza determinata dalla natura del terreno e dal tempo e il puntellamento degli intercolumni.

Pertanto la Commissione unanime ritiene che la sola protezione veramente efficiente di quel complesso monumentale-archeologico sia quella indiretta dell'allontanamento dalla zona stessa di tutti i servizi di carattere militare, la cui presenza *potrebbe giustificare* un'azione offensiva nemica.

A questo riguardo il dott. Griffo, ispettore reggente la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento, informa la Commissione che tutta la vasta zona fra la città e i templi, di giorno in giorno, a ritmo sempre più intensificato, va assumendo un carattere palesemente militare. Difatti, a soli circa duecento metri dal tempio della Concordia, è installato un Comando militare; a Porta Aurea è stata istituito un posto di blocco con un piccolo contingente di soldati accantonati in una casetta che dista pochi metri dal tempio di Ercole, e da quello di Giove; a piè della collinetta su cui sorge il tempio di Ercole è scavata una piccola trincea, nella quale, a difesa del suddetto posto di blocco, verrebbero piazzate ogni sera delle mitragliatrici.

{2} Nelle immediate vicinanze del Tempio di Giunone è stato costituito un deposito militare; al quale accedono pesanti autocarri, il cui passaggio sulla via che corre vicinissima all'angolo NE del tempio della Concordia costituisce altresì una minaccia per la statica del monumento. Piccoli gruppi di soldati sono stati attendati o accantonati nelle vicinanze del Tempio di Vulcano, a Porto Empedocle è stata istituita una base navale, l'albero dei Templi è stato occupato dai soldati tedeschi e, per dichiarazione di alcuni ufficiali della R. Marina recatisi recentemente a visitare la Villa Aurea, sita tra il Tempio della Concordia e quello d'Ercole, la villa stessa dovrebbe essere occupata per installarvi una infermeria militare.

Poiché una tale situazione mette in grave pericolo l'integrità di quei templi ed, in particolare, di quello della Concordia, la Commissione fa voti perché il Ministero svolga una tempestiva azione presso quello della Guerra, affinché, per un perimetro di almeno cinquecento metri dalla zona dei templi, vengano allontanati al più presto tutti i servizi di carattere militare, a cominciare dal Comando e dai depositi di magazzini, per evitare che l'osservazione aerea nemica rilevi tali apprestamenti militari e, quindi, provochi una eventuale azione nemica che potrebbe avere effetti dannosi incalcolabili. Per quanto riguarda le opere di consolidamento e di puntellamento, la Commissione dà incarico all'Ing. Capo. Parisella di studiarne le modalità

e di prendere gli accordi relativi per l'attuazione con il reggente la Soprintendenza di Agrigento.

Roma, lì 18 febbraio 1942-XX

IL PRESIDENTE IL SEGRETARIO

AGR.1.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

MOD. 17 (Gab. Ministro) MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
GABINETTO DI S.E. IL MINISTRO

=====

MEMORANDUM

Il Capo di Gabinetto ha sottoposto l'unito appunto, concernente i templi di Agrigento all'Ecc. il Ministro, il quale dispone che sia interessato il Ministero della Guerra.

D'ordine, G. Penta 6-III-42-XX

AGR.1.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 2313 Agrigento, 4 maggio 1942 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002455 - 11.MAG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 341 - Posiz. Econ. 11
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea: Cap. 226 - Richiesta di fondi.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Per il completamento dei lavori di protezione antiaerea in corso, occorre una assegnazione integrativa di L. 1.500,00 (Lire MILLECINQUECENTO). Si prega di voler disporre l'accreditamento della suddetta somma con la massima cortese sollecitudine.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffo) Pietro Griffo

Provveduto con Lire 1500 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 226 | Es. 1941-1942 | Prot. N. 2828 ATTI

AGR.1.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 2 giugno 1942 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002838 - 6.GIU.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

N. di Prot. 414 – Posiz. Econ. 11.
OGGETTO: Cap. 226 – Richiesta fondi per il corrente esercizio.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA

Si prega codesto Ministero di voler provvedere con la massima sollecitudine, alla maggiore assegnazione sul capitolo in oggetto chiesta con lettera n. 341 del 4/5/42. XX.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2 Graphic documentation of monuments (1939-43)

AGR.2.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Documentazione grafica monumenti (rilievi)

AGR.2.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
P
Protezione dei Monumenti e delle opere d'arte inamovibili.

AGR.2.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Protezione antiaerea dei monumenti e delle opere d'arte inamovibili.
P
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE I^a

{2} Le carte relative all'occupazione ed impianti militari nella zona dei Templi formano un fascicolo a parte. 30-3-43

AGR.2.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Agrigento 1943
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
P

P.A.A. Autorizzazione Miproguerra per acquisto impalcature tubolari

AGR.2.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
P.A.A. Autorizzazione Miproguerra per acquisto impalcature tubolari.
P

AGR.2.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 12 Agrigento, 17 Novembre 1939 – Anno XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 004775 – 21.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO
Provveduto Cap. 181 bis¹⁵

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 138
Risposta a Circ. 210 del 29-10-39
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 4400.
Oggetto: Richiesta fondi sul cap. 181bis per documentazione fotografica

ON. MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN. ANTICHITÀ E BB. AA. Div. III. ROMA

In merito alla circolare di cui in oggetto, dato che questo ufficio non dispone né di gabinetto fotografico né di materiale né di personale specializzato e data d'altra parte la grande quantità dei monumenti di cui sarebbe necessario ritrarre fotografie, la somma minima che si prevede per un quantitativo sufficiente di fotografie e disegni è di L. 5000 (cinquemila)

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.2.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 7 Luglio 1941 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005422 – 12.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 189

¹⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

Risp. a circ. del 27-6-'41

Posiz. N. Protoc. N. 85

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale.-

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

A riscontro della circolare di cui all'oggetto comunichiamo che da questa Soprintendenza furono a suo tempo inviati grafici e fotografie insieme alle seguenti note:

- 1) 2 luglio 1940 n. 768 - grafici, progetti e fotografie
- 2) 14 luglio 1940 n. 788 - n. 10 fotografie di lavori eseguiti al tempio della Concordia
- 3) 10 agosto 1940 n. 846 - fotografie di lavori compiuti al tempio di Giunone e nei sotterranei del Museo civico, adibiti a ricovero di oggetti d'arte.

Si fa presente, tuttavia, che essendo i sacchi di terra, posti a protezione dei due templi della Concordia e di Giunone, di carta, macerati dalle intemperie, sono crollati riuscendo più di danno che di protezione ai due monumenti. In conseguenza, i sacchi del tempio della {2} Concordia si sono dovuti in buona parte sgombrare e quelli del Giunone formano oggi un poco pittoresco ammasso di terra.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE REGGENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi)
J Bovio Marconi

AGR.2.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE PER LE ANTICHITÀ E LE BELLE
ARTI

R. Gabinetto fotografico nazionale
VIA IN MIRANDA, 1-A
TELEFONO 65.373

Roma, 31 - gennaio - 1942.XX

CLASSIFICA P.A.A.

PROT. N.° 2355. ALLEGATI 40

OGGETTO: Documentazione fotografica dei principali monumenti.

All'On. Ministero dell'Educazione Naz.
Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV^A ROMA

D'ordine di codesto On. Ministero si rimettono n; 40 fotografie inviate a questo Ufficio dalla R^A Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento facendo noto che la R^A Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Siracusa a tutt'oggi non è pervenuta alcuna fotografia. Con l'occasione informo codesto On. Ministero che solo le sottoindicate Soprintendenze hanno fatto pervenire

fotografie, in ottemperanza alla Circolare Ministeriale del 24.I.1940 n. 15 (Prot. n. 555):

Soprintendenza alle Antichità di I Classe - Roma

“ “ “ I Classe - Padova

“ “ “ III Classe - Agrigento, Cagliari, Genova, Reggio Calabria e Torino. I

Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di I Classe - Bologna e Venezia

“ “ II Classe - Genova e Torino

“ “ III Classe - Ancona

Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di I Classe - Venezia

{2} Soprintendenza ai Monumenti e Gallerie di II Classe - Cagliari.

IL DIRETTORE [signed]

AGR.2.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Agrigento, li 10 novembre 1942

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005266 - 16.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
RACCOMANDATA - RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 836 Posizione Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: Opere di protezione antiaerea. Richiesta di fondi per il corrente esercizio 1942/1943.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione
Generale delle Arti Div. IV^A ROMA

Questo Ufficio non ha potuto ancora completare, per ragioni varie, fra le quali non ultima la mancanza assoluta di personale tecnico alle sue dipendenze, i preventivi particolareggiati di spesa per le opere di protezione antiaerea, da compiere nel corrente esercizio 1942/1943. Con riserva di inoltrarli al più presto, se codesto Ministero lo ritenesse indispensabile, si chiede intanto l'assegnazione e il relativo sollecito accreditamento delle seguenti somme, occorrenti per le opere accanto ad esse segnate: {2}

- 1) Rilievi del Tempio della Concordia e di altri fra i principali monumenti agrigentini.....L. 25.000
- 2) Documentazione fotografica del patrimonio monumentaledipendentedaquestaSoprintendenza alle Antichità.....” 15.000
- 3) Costruzione di impalcature smontabili da servire per le opere di cui ai nn. 1 e 2.....“ 10.000
- 4) Calco in gesso del sarcofago di Fedra e Ippolito.....“ 5.000
- 5) Lavori diversi per protezione *in situ* di particolari monumentali.....“ 5.000

Totale.....L. 60.000

N.B. – Le opere di cui ai nn. 1, 2, 4 sono state già approvate dagli Ispettori Centrali ProFF. Romanelli e De Angelis: la loro sollecita ed integrale esecuzione è tanto più necessaria in quanto di rilievi e fotografie poco o nulla esiste negli archivi di questa Soprintendenza, che sente in questo momento la particolare responsabilità di adempiere ad un dovere, che, per ragioni varie che non mette conto di esporre, non è stato finora esaurientemente compiuto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Accreditamento € 40.000 Roma li 17-11-42 ⁻¹⁶

AGR.2.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Palermo; li 14 novembre 1942

COMANDO DIFESA TERRITORIALE

Ufficio Servizi

PALERMO

Prot. N. 12472

Alla R. SOVRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
AGRIGENTO

Risposta al foglio del 10 Corrente n. 835

Oggetto: Fotografie e rilievi.

Sono dolente ma non posso autorizzare che si facciano fotografie e rilievi nella città di Agrigento e nella campagna ad essa antistante ed autorizzare copie di mappe catastali relativi alla sopra detta zona.

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE COMANDANTE Perugi Giulio
F/to G. Perugi

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò.

AGR.2.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN., Prot. mon.^{ti} 5266¹⁷ Agrigento, 16
novembre 1942 A. XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005369 – 21.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 861 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Seguito a lett. 10/XI/42-XXI Protoc. N. 836

OGGETTO: Opere di protezione antiaerea – Richiesta di
fondi per il corrente esercizio 1942/1943.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione
Generale Arti Div. IV^A ROMA

Per involontario errore, nella lettera n. 836 a cui si fa seguito con la presente, si è calcolato in L. 5,000 (Cinquemila) invece di L. 15.000 (Quindicimila) il preventivo di spesa per il calco in gesso del sarcofago di Fedra e di Ippolito esistente in Agrigento.¹⁸

Il totale di L. 60.000 (Sessantamila) di cui si è chiesto il sollecito accreditamento con la lettera sopra citata, va di conseguenza corretto in L. 70.000 (Settantamila).

Il Soprintendente (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Copia 3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento li 18 novembre
1942

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000517 22.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Per le Province
di Agrigento e Caltanissetta in Agrigento

ESPRESSO

Protocollo N. 891

Pos. Aff. Gen. D

Oggetto: rilievi di Monumenti

Allegati uno

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Riferimento a circ. n. 133 del 3-11-942-XXI.

Per la sua recente istituzione e per la nota mancanza di personale tecnico alle sue dipendenze, questa Soprintendenza non possiede – può dirsi – nessun rilievo dei monumenti classici della sua giurisdizione, che pure – com'è noto sono tra i più importanti non soltanto della Sicilia.

In condizione pressoché analoghe l'Ufficio si trova in quanto ad archivio fotografico; questo infatti, non possiede altro che qualche centinaio di copie, fatte stampare nello scorso esercizio finanziario da fotografie di proprietà del locale Museo Civico.

Una documentazione grafica e fotografica di una certa vastità si impone quindi con la massima urgenza. Nell'attesa che codesto Ministero proceda all'accreditamento delle somme recentemente richieste, per un complesso almeno momentaneo di L. 70.000 (settantamila), si sta provvedendo intanto ad apprestare i mezzi per la esecuzione delle opere alle quali si vorrebbe dar meno col prossimo dicembre.

Le fotografie saranno eseguite d'intesa e con la collaborazione materiale del Direttore del Museo Civico, Prof. Giovanni Zirretta, e di qualche modesto fotografo della città; non si esclude, però, che si debba ricorrere anche all'opera di un fotografo estraneo, che potrebbe

¹⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁷ Short note written in blue pencil.

¹⁸ Tusa 1995: 1-4, pls. 1-5.

aversi nella persona del Sig. Lo Cascio, fotografo presso la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo.

{2} il rilievo monumentale più importante (quello del Tempio della Concordia) per il quale si richiede particolare perizia e senso d'arte, sarà affidato all'architetto Prof. Dott. Giuseppe Spartano; da Palermo. Ma nemmeno per gli altri monumenti, per i quali si rimanda all'unito elenco, questa Soprintendenza è in grado di provvedere da sé. Si potrebbe forse chiedere la collaborazione del personale insegnante e tecnico. È sempre da preferire, però almeno per i monumenti principali, l'esperienza e la bravura di persone particolarmente versate in questo genere di rilievo. Sul posto, nessun elemento dà piena garanzia per una esecuzione veramente soddisfacente di opere che, come queste hanno una finalità altamente scientifica.

Dato quanto sopra, si resta in attesa di sollecite disposizioni e di particolare provvedimenti da parte di codesto Ministero.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò).

AGR.2.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

[18 November 1942]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ - AGRIGENTO -

MONUMENTI DI SINGOLARE IMPORTANZA STORICO
ARTISTICA DA RILEVARE CON LA MASSIMA URGENZA

- 1) Tempio detto di Vulcano, in Agrigento.
- 2) Tempio detto di Esculapio “
- 3) Tempio detto di Atena “
- 4) Tempio di Demetra “
- 5) C.D. Oratorio di Falaride “
- 6) Tempio di Giove (Particolari) “
- 7) Tempio di Giunone “
- 8) Tempio di Ercole “

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Pietro Griffò)

AGR.2.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Agrigento 19 novembre 1942 XXI°

3 AFF. GEN. Copia RISERVATA URGENTISSIMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000518 22.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 893

Pos. Aff. Gen. D.

Oggetto: Fotografie e rilievi.

Allegati; UNO.

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE
GENERALE DELLE ARTI Divisione IV ROMA

Si trasmette, in copia conforme, l'unita lettera del Comando Difesa Territoriale di Palermo, prevenuta stamane in risposta a regolare richiesta di autorizzazione formulata da questo Ufficio.

Il rifiuto dell'Autorità Militare competente rende impossibile ogni lavoro nella zona monumentale agrigentina in un momento in cui è invece necessaria una certa libertà di azione per l'attuazione delle disposizioni emanate recentemente da codesto Ministero.

Si prega di voler intervenire con la massima urgenza, facendo presente alle Autorità Militari di cui sopra la indispensabilità di una vasta campagna di rilievi grafici e fotografici anche per i monumenti classici di Agrigento.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò)

AGR.2.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 23 DIC. 1942 Anno XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005250 - 23.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione III

Prot. N.° Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: - Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico ed archeologico - Ripresa di rilievi dei monumenti esistenti nella zona dei Templi agrigentani.

Al MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA Gabinetto Roma

In seguito all'aggravarsi delle offese aeree nemiche questo Ministero ha dovuto disporre che vengano ripresi da parte di personale specializzato dei rilievi grafici e fotografici dei monumenti allo scopo di avere la possibilità, in caso di distruzione, di ricostruire in ogni particolare i monumenti stessi.

Codesto Ministero, con nota n. 132952/21-3-5/4 del 27 luglio 1940, comunicava di aver provveduto a rilasciare al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento una carta di libera circolazione nella zona dei templi agrigentini, occupati dalle truppe, e di averlo autorizzato ad eseguire rilievi fotografici dei monumenti esistenti nella zona stessa; ma detto Soprintendente fa ora nuovamente presente che le Autorità Militari locali non consentono l'accesso in tale zona al personale della Soprintendenza incaricato di eseguire i rilievi di che trattasi.

Poiché si tratta di un lavoro assolutamente indispensabile per assicurare la documentazione del patrimonio archeologico esistente in una zona particolarmente esposta alle offese nemiche, si prega vivamente di voler impartire disposizioni alle Autorità predette affinché facilitino il compito della R. Soprintendenza, tenendo

presente che questo Ministero, qualora ciò sia ritenuto opportuno ai fini [...], non ha nulla in contrario a che il materiale grafico o fotografico rilevato dal personale della Soprintendenza venga conservato negli archivi di codesto Ministero {2} per essere messo a disposizione di questa Amministrazione alla cessazione delle ostilità. Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO F.to BOTTAI

AGR.2.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 29 DIC. 1942 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000004 - 4.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III

MINISTERO DELLA GVERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N. 80592/83.2.1

Risposta al f. del 28 corrente

Div. Sez. N.° 5250

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio archeologico - Ripresa di rilievi dei monumenti esistenti nella zona dei tempi agrigentani.-

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III - ROMA

Nulla in contrario che un incaricato di codesto ministero proceda all'esecuzione di rilievi fotografici dei monumenti esistenti nella zona dei templi agrigentani. Nella considerazione della necessità di tutelare il segreto militare, sarà opportuno - però - che l'incaricato di codesto ministero prenda preventivi diretti contatti col comando della 6^a armata.-

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed]
far vedere Comm. Romanelli [signed]¹⁹

AGR.2.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 30 dicembre 1942 A. XXI°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000112 - 7.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

RISERVATA-URGENTISSIMA-ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 1032 - Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: SALVAGUARDIA DEL PATRIMONIO
ARTISTICO. RICHIESTA FONDI SUPPLEMENTARI.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZ.
GENERALE ARTI - Div. III ROMA

OGGETTO: SALVAGUARDIA DEL PATRIMONIO
ARCHEOLOGICO - RIPRESA DI RILIEVI DEI MONUMENTI
AGRIGENTINI.

In riferimento alla nota n. 5250 del 23 c.m. inviata da codesto Ministero al Ministero della Guerra e per conoscenza a questa Soprintendenza, si deve subito rilevare che quanto in essa si afferma non risponde esattamente a quello che da questo Ufficio si era comunicato con lettera urgentissima n. 893 del 19 nov. u.s. In essa non si lamentavano impedimenti, e tanto meno il divieto di accesso alla zona monumentale del personale della Soprintendenza ad opera delle autorità militari locali; ma si chiedeva che codesto Ministero intervenisse presso il Comando Difesa Territoriale della Sicilia con sede in Palermo, l'unico competente a rilasciare o meno autorizzazioni per rilievi, fotografie, ecc., e al quale l'Ufficio si era rivolto precedentemente con esito negativo. Tale pratica dall'Ufficio stesso era stata condotta, perché dell'autorizzazione a suo tempo rilasciata dal Ministero della Guerra al Soprintendente Ricci il sottoscritto non ha trovato tracce in archivio, e perché la vasta campagna di documentazione grafica e fotografica che si ha ragione di condurre nella zona archeologica agrigentina in {2} conseguenza della nuova situazione generale, non poteva né può aver luogo prima che non si sia ottenuta ogni garanzia perché i lavori si svolgano senza incidenti con i Comandi Militari dislocati nella zona stessa.

L'intervento, già richiesto come urgentissimo, del Superiore Ministero - ripeto, presso il Comando Difesa Territoriale di Palermo, al quale può farsi presente che non si tratta di un'autorizzazione speciale per la Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento, ma di cosa universalmente permessa anche in zone, come la Sardegna, rigorosamente militari - darà sicuramente alla pratica la desiderata e necessaria soluzione in senso positivo. Quanto a garanzia da dare al suddetto Comando, credo che basti la dichiarazione già da me sottoscritta nella citata richiesta che, sotto la mia personale responsabilità, rilievi e fotografie avrebbero riguardato esclusivamente i monumenti e le zone di loro immediato rispetto. Depositare, come da codesto Ministero è stato proposto al Ministero della Guerra, il materiale documentario presso gli archivi di quel Dicastero, sarebbe - mi si consenta osservarlo - un pericoloso precedente, e toglierebbe alla Soprintendenza la possibilità, per un tempo che non è facile determinare, dell'uso scientifico di opere che per fini scientifici si sarebbero esclusivamente eseguite.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 21 GEN. 1943 Anno XXI

¹⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO
SCARICATO Torni alla Sig. Cortese²⁰

III 112 3. A.G. 1032 30/12/942
- Ripresa dei rilievi dei Templi agrigentini -

In risposta alla nota n. 5250 del 23/12/942 - comunicata a codesto Ufficio per conoscenza - il Ministero della Guerra, con foglio n. 80592/83.2.1. del 29 dicembre u.s. comunica:

“Nulla in contrario che un incaricato di codesto Ministero proceda all’esecuzione di rilievi fotografici di monumenti esistenti nella zona dei Templi agrigentini. “Nella considerazione della necessità di tutelare il segreto militare, sarà opportuno - però - che l’incaricato di codesto Ministero prenda preventivi diretti contatti con il Comando della 6^a Armata.”

Si ritiene che, con tale disposizione, rimangono superate le considerazioni da Voi fatte presen-~~ti~~ con la nota alla quale si risponde.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.2.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. 22 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI Palermo, li 10 marzo 1943 (Anno XXI) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001813 - 23.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 507
OGGETTO: Permesso per fotografare i monumenti di Agrigento.-

AL MINISTERO DELL’EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. I ROMA

La Soprintendenza scrivente con lettera n. 367 del 16 febbraio u.s. aveva chiesto al Comando della Difesa Territoriale che, anche per aderire alla richiesta di codesto Ministero, volesse accordarle il permesso per fotografare i monumenti più significativi di Agrigento ai fini della documentazione del patrimonio artistico, in dipendenza anche ad eventuali offese aeree.

E giusta il Capo B) della Circolare n. 19800 del 14 settembre 1942, XX dello Stato Maggiore del R. Esercito (Ufficio protezione impianti e difesa antiparacadutisti), inviò a quel Comando un elenco dei monumenti da riprodurre.

Chiedeva la Soprintendenza scrivente che il permesso venisse rilasciato al proprio R. Ispettore Onorario {2} Dott. Arch. Giovanni Zirretta fu Giuseppe, nato in

Agrigento il 1° gennaio 1892, professore di disegno in quel R. Istituto Tecnico e Direttore del locale Museo Civico.

Con lettera del 1° marzo corr. n.S/4909, il Comando della Difesa Territoriale risponde che “il Comando della 6^a Armata, data la delicatezza del momento, non ha concesso l’autorizzazione”.

Si prega cotesto Ministero, pertanto, di volere direttamente insistere perché si possa ottenere il permesso di eseguire le fotografie dei monumenti (di cui fu trasmesso l’elenco), fotografie che, a scampo di spese per missioni, verrebbero eseguite, come più sopra è stato scritto, dal Dott. Arch. Prof. Giovanni Zirretta, R. Ispettore Onorario dei Monumenti di Agrigento.

Per conoscenza di cotesto Ministero, poi, si comunica che i monumenti di Agrigento da fotografare si trovano nell’interno della città e non ricadono in zone d’interesse militare.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Arch. M. Guiotto

AGR.2.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 12 APR. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO

Ministero dell’Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III
Prot. N.° 1813 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: - Ripresa fotografica di edifici monumentali -

AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA GABINETTO ROMA
e per conoscenza Al R. Soprintendente ai Monumenti PALERMO

Il Comando della Difesa Territoriale di Agrigento, con nota n. S/4909 del 1° [marzo] u.s., ha comunicato alla R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo che ne aveva fatto richiesta, che il Comando della VI Armata, data la delicatezza del momento, non poteva concedere l’autorizzazione per fotografare i monumenti di Agrigento.

Tali fotografie sono assolutamente indispensabili a questa Amministrazione poiché devono costituire la documentazione del patrimonio artistico della Nazione e la loro ripresa è stata disposta in tutta Italia allo scopo di poter ricostruire edifici monumentali o parte di essi che, in seguito alle offese aeree nemiche, dovessero eventualmente andare distrutti.

Prego pertanto codesto Ministero di voler impartire istruzioni alle Autorità Militari competenti affinché si possa riprendere le fotografie dei monumenti, di cui la Soprintendenza predetta ha trasmesso l’elenco al Comando della Difesa Territoriale con lettera n. 367 del

²⁰ Short note written in red pencil.

16 febbraio u.s. Le fotografie riguardano monumenti che si trovano nell'interno della città e non ricadono in zone d'interesse militare. Il permesso dovrebbe essere rilasciato al R. Ispettore Onorario dott. Arch. Giovanni ZIRETTA fu Giuseppe, nato in Agrigento il 1 Gennaio 1892, professore di disegno in quel R. Istituto Tecnico e {2} Direttore del Locale Museo Civico. Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO F.to Biggini

AGR.2.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 13 Aprile 1943 – Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002393 – 19.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 324 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Autorizzazione Miproguerra per acquisto impalcature tubolari.
Allegati: 1

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti. Div. III^A ROMA

Per la realizzazione del noto programma di rilevamento, soprattutto grafico del Tempio della Concordia e degli altri monumenti agrigentini ai fini della loro documentazione per il caso che avessero a subire danni in conseguenza della guerra, questa Soprintendenza s'è dibattuta e si dibatte ancora in enormi insormontabili difficoltà di natura specialmente tecnica.

Nonostante l'incalzare del pericolo in zona squisitamente militare com'è questa di Agrigento, s'è potuto finora rilevare *soltanto* il basamento del tempio della Concordia e si inizieranno fra giorni i lavori di rilevamento delle parti medie: per le parti più alte, trabeazione e frontone, occorrerebbero delle impalcature lignee che pervenissero all'altezza di ben 16 metri e che contemporaneamente o in fasi successive, consentissero di operare in tutti gli elementi del tempio. Impresa irrealizzabile nelle attuali circostanze, data l'enorme quantità di legname occorrente, o le rilevanti spese a cui si dovrebbe far fronte con successivi montaggi e smontaggi di impalcature limitare²¹ a singole zone; caso – quest'ultimo – che impegnerebbe oltre ogni dire l'architetto incaricato del rilievo (il prof. Giuseppe Spartisano da Palermo), il cui preventivo, già accettato da questa Soprintendenza, presuppone risolto il problema dei ponteggi.

A richiesta di questo Ufficio la Ditta Innocenti di Roma ha studiato un progetto di strutture tubolari smontabili,

in ferro (vedi allegato), di un tipo ormai universalmente adoperato in Italia, dall'Esposizione 1942 ai lavori di protezione a.a. realizzati da numerose Soprintendenze, come può rilevarsi dalla pubblicazione edita a cura di codesta Direzione Generale.

L'acquisto di tali strutture risolverebbe completamente il problema del rilievo del suddetto tempio e degli altri templi della zona agrigentina, e darebbe a questo Ufficio un meraviglioso strumento tecnico per la realizzazione di importanti lavori di consolidamento e di restauro, già in programma nel corrente esercizio o prevedibile ad assai breve scadenza.

{2} Unica difficoltà da superare è l'autorizzazione del Ministero per la produzione di guerra recentemente istituito, all'acquisto delle sopradette impalcature e al loro trasporto in Agrigento. La difficoltà è certamente grave, ma si ha fiducia che codesto Ministero voglia direttamente e autorevolmente interessarsene, in considerazione dell'importanza delle opere che si intendono attuare, e che il Microguerra dovrebbe esaminare con particolare benevolenza, perché, non fa mestieri rilevarlo sono anche loro di interesse nazionale.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

7 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
Ministero della Guerra Gabinetto *Roma*
Prot. 2394
XXXXXXXXXXXX Arti
– Ripresa fotografica di edifici monumentali

Si prega cotesto Ministero di voler favorire un cenno di riscontro alla nota n. 1813 del 12 aprile u.s. con la quale si chiedeva che la R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo fosse autorizzata dal Comando della Difesa Territoriale di Agrigento ad eseguire fotografie dei monumenti più significativi di quella città.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.2.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 2 copie a vista ROMA, 14 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI
MINUTA SCARICATO
Div. III
N. DI PROT. 2393
N. DI POSIZ. 3. A.G.
OGGETTO: Agrigento – Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico.

Ministero della Produzione Bellica Roma

²¹ 'Limitare' = mistake for 'limitate.'

e per conoscenza: R° Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Per realizzare il programma di rilevamento grafico dei Templi di Agrigento ai fini della loro documentazione per il caso che avessero a subire danni in conseguenza della guerra, la locale R. Soprintendenza si dibatte in gravi ed insormontabili difficoltà per provvedere all'innalzamento di impalcatura, in più punti alta ben 16 metri, occorrente per il rilievo delle trabeazioni e dei frontoni dei templi -

Se si dovesse provvedere alla costruzione delle impalcature con legname, l'impresa {2} sarebbe irrealizzabile stante l'enorme quantitativo di materiale occorrente, l'impossibilità di procurarlo sulla piazza e l'ingentissima spesa che dovrebbe sostenere questa Amministrazione.

Pertanto il Soprintendente, d'intesa con la Ditta Innocenti di Roma ha studiato un progetto di strutture tubolari smontabili in ferro.

L'acquisto di tali strutture risolverebbe completamente il problema del rilievo dei monumenti agrigentini e darebbe all'ufficio, uno strumento tecnico anche per la realizzazione di importanti lavori di consolidamento e di restauro.

Ciò stante, si prega vivamente codesto Ministero di esaminare con particolare riguardo i bisogni della predetta Soprintendenza la quale svolge la sua attività in difesa del patrimonio artistico in una zona squisitamente militare e continuamente esposta alle offese del nemico e di autorizzare l'acquisto ed il trasporto in Agrigento delle strutture metalliche. Si gradirà un cortese cenno di riscontro al riguardo.

Il Mo F.to Biggini
4/4 Angelici²²

AGR.2.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo - Sop. Mon.^{ti} 2663 Roma, 18 MAG. 1943
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003067 - 20.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

Ministero della Guerra
- Gabinetto -

Prot. N. 129339/161.15.5

Risposta al f.° del 12.4.43 N.° 1813/A.G.

OGGETTO: Ripresa fotografica di edifici monumentali.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE - Direz. Gen. delle Arti - Div. III - ROMA

Questo ministero è spiacente che la particolare situazione contingente non consenta di concedere al R. ispettore onorario di Agrigento arch. Giovanni ZIRETTA un'autorizzazione a fotografare gli edifici monumentali di quella città.

Ciò anche in considerazione del fatto che concessione analoga è già stata precedentemente disposta a favore del R. Soprintendente alle antichità delle provincie di Agrigento e di Caltanissetta, dott. Pietro GRIFFO.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Sorici

AGR.2.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 20 maggio 1943 A. XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003233 - 28.MAG. 1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO
RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 425 - Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: Agrigento. Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Richiesta fondi supplementari.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III. ROMA

In relazione al foglio di codesto Ministero n. 2393/3 A.G. del 14 corrente, si chiede a codesto Ministero che *con la massima urgenza*, affinché lo Ufficio sia in grado di acquistare immediatamente le impalcature tubolari nel caso che il Ministero della Produzione Bellica dia la richiesta autorizzazione, venga accreditata a questo Economo la somma di L. 50'000,00 (Lire Cinquantamila) sul Cap. 235 del corrente Esercizio.

Sullo stesso Capitolo si chiede altresì la somma di L. 10'000,00 (Lire Diecimila) per far fronte ai pagamenti disposti con lettera Prot. ris. 22 Div. I° di codesto Ministero in data 5 maggio 1943 e ad altre minute spese non previste né prevedibili al momento delle richieste di fondi a suo tempo avanzate.

Somma complessiva da accreditare L. 60'000,00 (Sessantamila).

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

24 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
R. Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo
III 3067 3 A.G.

- Ripresa fotografica di edifici monumentali -

Il Ministro della Guerra, in considerazione del fatto di aver già concesso al dott. Pietro Griffò, della

²² Short note written in grey pencil.

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento, il permesso di fotografare nella zona archeologica della predetta città, non ha ritenuto di concedere analoga autorizzazione al R. Ispett. Onorario di Agrigento arch. Giovanni Ziretta. Sarà quindi opportuno che, per la ripresa fotografica degli edifici monumentali della detta città, codesto Ufficio prenda accordi diretti con il dott. Griffò.

IL MINISTRO Firmato LAZZARI [signed] 21/5/1943²³

AGR.2.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 3233 Roma, 25 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00331 – 2.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III

MINISTERO DELLA PRODUZIONE BELLICA
II^A DIREZIONE GENERALE
Ispettorato Siderurgia
Segreteria
N. 1062445,47

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico.–

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma (rif. nota 2393 del 14/5/1943)
e, per conoscenza: ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Agrigento

Questo Ministero in linea di massima è disposto a venire incontro alle necessità della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento, compatibilmente però con la disponibilità dell'attuale momento e alla possibilità di far giungere sul luogo i materiali chiesti.–
Prima però di prendere una decisione definitiva, si desidera conoscere la quantità dei materiali siderurgici che la R. Soprintendenza richiede.–

IL MINISTRO [signed]
AM/co Tengo i precedenti Atti per Mo [signed]²⁴

AGR.2.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

3 AFF. GEN. 3331 Agrigento, lì 2 giugno 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003530 – 10.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III
RISERVATA RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO

²³ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁴ Short note written in pink pencil.

Protocollo N. 467

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Fornitura ponteggi in ferro.

ALLEGATI N. 1

AL MINISTERO PRODUZIONE BELLICA II^A Direzione Generale Ispettorato Siderurgia (Segreteria) ROMA e p.c. AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti. Div. III^A ROMA

Riferimento a foglio di codesto Ministero prot. n. 062445/47 del 25 Maggio u.s. inviato al Ministero Educazione Nazionale (Direz. Generale Arti) e per conoscenza a questo Ufficio.

Il materiale occorrente, secondo progetto elaborato dalla Ditta Innocenti di Roma e del quale si alliga copia alla presente, ascende complessivamente a q. 67 di cui: q. 52 ca. di tubi senza saldatura nel Ø est. di mm. 48 q. 15 ca. di accessori.

Voglia codesto Ministero esaminare la richiesta con particolare benevolenza e tener conto della natura dei lavori che si ha bisogno di eseguire e della loro urgenza in relazione all'attuale momento.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Tengo i precedenti²⁵

AGR.2.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. ROMA, addì 17 GIU. 1943 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003812 – 28.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

SOTTOSEGRETARIATO DI STATO PER LE FABBRICAZIONI DI GUERRA

II^A DIREZIONE GENERALE

Ispettorato Siderurgia

Segreteria

Prot. N. 1062767/47

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. – Fornitura ponteggi in ferro.–

ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ per le Province di Agrigento e Caltanissetta Agrigento (rif. f. 467 del 2 giugno 1943)
e, p.c.: AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale Arti Divisione III^A Roma

In relazione alla richiesta fatta, questo Ministero assegna a codesta Soprintendenza le tonn. 6,7 (sei e Kg. 700) di tubi occorrenti per la costruzione di ponteggi in ferro per la salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale.–

²⁵ Short note written in pink pencil.

Codesta R. Soprintendenza però con il foglio al quale si risponde non ha precisato se i materiali trovansi sul posto o debbono essere inviati dal continente. – Nel primo caso i materiali potranno essere prelevati senz'altro avvalendosi della presente autorizzazione e inviando successivamente la regolare richiesta a regolarizzazione del provvedimento effettuato (domanda in carta semplice con allegato il prescritto modulo in triplice copia); nel secondo caso occorrerà che codesta R. Soprintendenza faccia conoscere quale possibilità ha di far pervenire nell'isola i materiali che verrebbero assegnati su Acciaierie del continente. – Anche in questo caso qualora sia possibile effettuare il trasporto dei materiali, occorrerà trasmettere la regolare richiesta. –

p. IL MINISTRO [signed]
AM/ceAtti p. Mo [signed]²⁶

AGR.2.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

18 GIU. 1943 Anno XXI

R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

III 3233 3. A.G. 42520/5/943 SCARICATO
– Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico –

Circa la richiesta contenuta nella nota sopraccitata il Ministero non mancherà di mettere a disposizione di codesto Ufficio la somma occorrente per l'acquisto delle impalcature tubolari per il rilievo dei monumenti di codesta circoscrizione non appena il Ministero della Produzione Bellica avrà concesso la necessaria autorizzazione.

IL MINISTRO F.to Biggini

AGR.2.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Agrigento, lì 1° luglio 1943 – XXI°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004095 – 9.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
RACCOMANDATA – RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO
Protocollo N. 526
Posiz: Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: SALVAGUARDIA PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO – TRASPORRTO PONTEGGI IN FERRO.

Al COMMISSARIATO GENERALE PER IL COORDINAMENTO DEI RIFORNIMENTI DELLA SICILIA. Piazza Alberico Gentile, 16 PALERMO

e per conoscenza AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI – Divis. III ROMA

Il Ministero della Produzione Bellica, II Direz. Generale, Ispettorato Siderurgia, con suo foglio n. 1062767/47 del 17 giugno u.s., ha assegnato a questa Soprintendenza tonn. 6,7 (sei e Kg. 700) di tubi in ferro destinati a ponteggi di cui la Soprintendenza stessa ha bisogno per urgenti inderogabili opere di salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale esistenti nell'ambito della sua giurisdizione (Monumenti antichi di Agrigento).

Detti tubi verranno forniti, data l'assoluta mancanza di essi nel territorio dell'isola, dalla Ditta Innocenti di Roma.

Si prega codesto Commissariato Generale perché voglia con cortese urgenza studiare la possibilità che il materiale suddetto pervenga da Roma in Agrigento. Si tenga presente che trattasi di lavori interessanti una delle più delicate questioni di carattere storico-culturale della Nazione in guerra, per la quale si ha fiducia che verrà usata la stessa comprensione che ha ispirato il Ministero della Produzione Bellica nella concessione della materia prima. La quantità, del resto, è in li-^{2}}miti che si ritengono relativamente modesti. Con ringraziamenti, si resta in attesa di cortese sollecito riscontro.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.2.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 1 luglio 1943 A. XXI°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004034 – 9.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 5288 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: SALVAGUARDIA DEL PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO.
RICHIESTA FONDI SUPPLEMENTARI.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III. ROMA

Poiché, come è noto a codesto Ministero, il Ministero della Produzione Bellica ha già autorizzato la fornitura delle impalcature tubolari necessarie per il rilevamento dei templi agrigentini, si prega di dar corso con cortese sollecitudine all'accreditamento dei fondi supplementari richiesti con foglio n. 425 del 20/5/1943 – XXI°.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Corrisp.¹⁰ Tenere sospeso per le pratiche giorno – [signed]²⁷

²⁶ Short note written in red pencil.

²⁷ Short note written in red pencil.

AGR.3 Military occupation of the archaeological site and Villa Aurea (1939-43)

AGR.3.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side²⁸

3 AFF. GEN.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Agrigento

P

Impianti e costruzioni militari nelle zone archeologiche
(Zona dei Templi)

AGR.3.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Impianti e costruzioni militari nelle zone archeologiche
(Zona dei Templi)

P

AGR.3.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Agrigento, 21-9-39 – Anno XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003827 – 25.SETT.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO VRGENTE

Ministero della Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale
Antichità e BB.AA. – ROMA Div. III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 70

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea dei Monumenti.

Il comando del settore costiero di Porto Empedocle ha comunicato verbalmente a questo ufficio che la zona intorno al tempio della Concordia è stata destinata a stazione del Battaglione di detto settore. A tal uopo ha firmato per un'eventuale requisizione le case circostanti alla zona monumentale e tra queste anche Villa Aurea. La quale appartiene a questa Soprintendenza ed è stata destinata da tempo ad accogliere il materiale archeologico per la protezione antiaerea, giacché ha sotterranei adatti. Detti locali sono stati dichiarati gl'unicamente idonei anche dal comm. Matarazzo il quale li visitò a suo tempo. Faccio presente che l'occupazione militare della zona dei templi è di gravissimo danno per la protezione e conservazione dei medesimi. La requisizione della Villa Aurea, la quale dista soltanto un centinaio di metri dal tempio di Ercole e altrettanto da quello della Concordia,

toglierebbe ogni sicurezza ai provvedimenti presi e da prendersi circa la protezione antiaerea dei monumenti e del materiale archeologico; senza dire poi che la Villa è tutt'ora destinata all'abitazione de' custodi {2} e delle loro famiglie.

Si potrebbe rimediare a questi gravissimi inconvenienti facendo spostare l'occupazione militare verso il mare, giacché tra questo e i templi vi è uno spazio di circa 2 Km. con molti fabbricati atti a divenire caserme. Prego di provvedere colla massima urgenza ad evitare tale requisizione. Attendo istruzioni.

Il Soprintendente Goffredo Ricci.

AGR.3.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 3 OTT.
1939 XVII SCARICATO *riservata urgente*

Al Ministero della Guerra Gabinetto Roma
e per conoscenza: Al Soprintendente alle Antichità
Agrigento

Prot. N. 3827

Div. III

Classe 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Protezione antiaerea dei
monumenti –

Fatta da [signed] il

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento ha fatto presente a questo Ministero quanto segue: (copiare, virgolando, da A B).

I Templi in questione di somma importanza artistico-archeologica sarebbero gravemente danneggiati dalla minacciata militarizzazione della zona ed ancora più la Villa Aurea se dovesse essere requisita per usi militari.

Ritengo pertanto opportuno {2} richiamare la particolare attenzione di codesto Ministero su quanto ha fatto presente il Soprintendente anzi cennato, pregando di disporre che i comandi militari locali esaminino la possibilità di provvedere alle esigenze di carattere militare evitando più possibile danno al patrimonio artistico nazionale – Gradirò un cenno d'assicurazione al più presto –

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Roma, 31 ottobre 1939 XVII
BELLE ARTI | 004507 – 5.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
Gabinetto

²⁸ Pictures and plans of the Temple of Concordia and Villa Aurea have been reported in AGR.11.2-5.

Prot. N.° 104077
 Risposta al f.° del 3 ott. u.s.
 Div. Sez. N. 3827 3 Aff. Gen.
 OGGETTO: Agrigento – protezione antiaerea dei monumenti.–

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE –
 Direzione Generale delle Antichità e belle arti – ROMA

In relazione alle premure di codesto ministero è stato disposto di soprassedere alla requisizione della Villa Aurea e lo spostamento del comando militare interessato fuori della zona archeologica.–

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed] Div. II

AGR.3.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 12 NOV. 1939 XVIII
 SCARICATO Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 4507 – Div. III^a

Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.

Riferimento a – del 21-9-39

Div. Sez. N. 70

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea dei monumenti

Fatta da [signed] il 7-11-1939

In relazione alla Vostra nota n. 70 del 21 settembre, questo Ministero interessò della cosa il Ministero della Guerra che ora ha comunicato di aver disposto di soprassedere alla requisizione della Villa Aurea e di spostare il comando militare interessato fuori della zona archeologica –

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

AGR.3.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. difesa monumenti Agrigento, 9 giugno
 1940 – Anno XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004180 – 12.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

Riservata urgentissima!

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

Risposta a ris. urg. del 5=6=40

Posiz. N. 3 A.G. Protoc. N. 3961

Oggetto: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

In risposta a nota a margine questo ufficio significa che, come riferiranno gli ispettori Romanelli e De Angelis,

la zona monumentale di Agrigento e perfino il recinto dei templi stessi (Tempio di Ercole) è stata occupata, senza che preavviso alcuno fosse dato a questa Soprintendenza, da truppe attendate. Si sono già fatti passi presso il locale comando del presidio e oggi stesso gli ispettori suddetti parleranno al Comando di zona di Palermo. Si resta pertanto in attesa delle decisioni delle autorità militari perché, si comprende bene, che fintantoché le truppe rimangono presso i templi, e quindi questi si possano considerare come obiettivi militari, ogni difesa attiva è inefficace.

Di più proprio in questi giorni dovrà giungere in questa città il nuovo prefetto che è presidente anche del Comitato Prov. di Difesa, col quale questo ufficio cercherà di mettersi subito in rapporto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci
 Chiedere anche i successivi [signed]²⁹

AGR.3.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Dif. Monu. Agrigento, 13 giugno 1940 –
 Anno XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004326 – 15.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

RISERVATA URGENTE = ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 Oggetto: Salvaguardia dei monumenti da azioni belliche.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Con nota 678 del 9=4=40 questo ufficio aveva espresso le proprie preoccupazioni per l'insediamento delle truppe nel recinto e nei dintorni immediati dei templi. A parte il danno che arrecano i militari, nonostante le possibili cautele, con incisioni e lordure, il pensiero più grave è quello che tale zona archeologica, essendo considerata come zona militare, sia oggetto di obiettivo di offesa da parte dell'aria e del mare, da cui i monumenti sono visibilissimi.

Si ripete che sarebbe inutile ogni difesa attiva se il Comando militare di Zona crede che le truppe, per ragioni strategiche, non si possono dislocare in altro luogo.

L'entrata stessa nella zona dei templi di Ercole, Concordia, Giunone è sottoposta al controllo militare e quindi non molto facile ai funzionari stessi di questo ufficio.

Similmente l'uso della macchina fotografica, anche per continuare a prendere particolari dei monumenti (vedi circ. min. 210, 29=10=40) non è per ora consentito.

²⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Questo ufficio interessa cotesto Ministero a prospettare la situazione al competente Ministero della Guerra onde si prendano urgenti provvedimenti al riguardo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.3.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. dif. Mon^{ti} 4180³⁰ *Riservata Agrigento*, 19=6=40 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004661 – 24.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 726
Posiz. Dif. ant.
Oggetto: Salvaguardia monumenti

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN. DELLE ARTI DIV. IV

Riferendosi a note già spedite (9=6=40, n° 678; 13=6=40, n° 702) in cui questo ufficio faceva osservare il grave inconveniente derivato dalla occupazione militare della Zona Archeologica di Agrigento per la difesa normale e contingente dei monumenti archeologici, importantissimi per la loro età e per la loro conservazione, si tiene presente una comunicazione di cotesto Ministero del 12=11=39, n° 4507, nella quale si affermava che il Ministero della Guerra aveva disposto di soprassedere alla requisizione della Villa Aurea e di spostare il comando militare interessato fuori della zona archeologica.

Come già fu comunicato, la sera del 2=6=30, senza che preavviso alcuno fosse dato a questo ufficio, la zona archeologica fu occupata dalla truppa che in alcuni punti si può dire occupi le rovine stesse dei templi. Si è fatto già rilevare le difficoltà che tale occupazione apporta allo svolgersi delle operazioni di protezione dei monumenti, senza dire che, nonostante le raccomandazioni, non si possono evitare sempre i danni che qualche soldato può, nella sua ignoranza, commettere, dato anche che il personale di custodia, già scarso, è divenuto scarsissimo in seguito ai richiami.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

Già scritto Atti per ora Torni il I-7-40 [signed]³¹

AGR.3.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 22 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO

³⁰ Short note written in blue pencil.

³¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Riservatissima

MINUTA

Al Ministero della Guerra – Gabinetto Roma e p.c. al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 4326 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe Aff. Gen. A vista

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia dei monumenti da azioni belliche –

Fatta da [signed] il

Copiata da [signed]

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento ha informato questo Ministero che un contingente di truppe si è insediato nell'interno della zona archeologica e nelle immediate vicinanze in quella città.

E pertanto ha fatto presente che tale zona, considerata per l'insediamento predetto, zona militare, potrà essere obbiettivo di offesa da parte dell'aria e del mare, da cui i monumenti sono visibilissimi –

Inoltre l'entrata nella zona dei templi di Ercole, Concordia e Giunone è sottoposta al controllo militare e quindi di difficile accesso allo stesso {2} personale della R. Soprintendenza.

Poiché la presenza delle truppe in quella zona costituisce un serio pericolo di distruzione degli importantissimi templi archeologici che in essa si trovano, sarebbe quanto mai opportuno l'allontanamento delle truppe stesse. Ma, ove ciò non fosse possibile per ragioni strategiche, allora sarebbe assolutamente necessario che il locale comando militare facilitasse l'opera del personale di quella R. Soprintendenza, sia per quanto riguarda l'accesso alla zona stessa e sia per la ripresa fotografica dei più importanti particolari dei monumenti, disposta da questo Ministero, per avere in caso di distruzione, la possibilità di ricostruire in ogni particolare, i singoli documenti.

Prego pertanto codesto Ministero di esaminare la questione e di far conoscere sollecitamente i provvedimenti adottati per conciliare, ove sia possibile, la difesa del territorio con la conservazione del patrimonio artistico nazionale –

Il Ministro Firmato LAZZARI

AGR.3.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. RISERVATA dif. mon.^{ti}

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004865 – 1.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 752

Pos. N. Dif. Ant.

Oggetto Salvaguardia monumenti

Agrigento, 25=6=40 XVIII
 MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
 GEN. DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Informo cotesto Ministero che da ieri sera è incominciato lo sgombero della truppa dalle immediate vicinanze dei templi. Appena avrò spiegazioni sull'uso del Cifrario darò più particolari notizie.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.3.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì = 1 LUG. 1940
 Anno XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA
 Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
 Prot. N. 4180 – Div. IV
 Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.
 Risposta a foglio del 9/6/940
 Div. Sez. N. 675
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico.
 Fatta da [signed] il 24/6/1940
 Copiata da [signed]

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopraindicata il Ministero desidera essere informato se da parte delle Autorità militari sia stato disposto lo sgombero delle truppe attendate nella zona archeologica e nei recinti dei templi di codesta città.

Il M.o Firmato COSTA

AGR.3.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. difesa mon^{ti} SEGRETISSIMA Agrigento, 3
 luglio 1940 Anno XVIII
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005208 – 7.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 769 – N. Posiz. DIF. ANT.
 Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio nazionale.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI DIV. IV

Come si era annunciato con riservata 752 del 25=6=40 la truppa ha sgomberato le immediate adiacenze dei templi e il recinto di Ercole.
 Tuttavia la zona deve considerarsi ancora militarizzata in quanto proprio al tempio della Concordia sono stati posti dei luoghi di vedetta e poco lungi stazionano posti di guardia.

Benché sembra siano stati ordini a che i privati e specialmente i funzionari siano lasciati passare, il sottoscritto e il personale incontra sovente difficoltà.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.3.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Gen. Agr. Dif. Mon.5559 Roma, 19 LUG. 1940
 Anno XVIII
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005719 – 23.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE
 IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
 degli Affari Generali e del Personale
 UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
 ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 4385
 OGGETTO: Protezione patrimonio artistico.–
 Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti = MINISTERO =

Si trascrive – qui appresso – la nota n. 4043 in data 8 luglio u.s. indirizzata dall'Ufficio P.A.A. del Ministero della Guerra all'Ufficio Operazioni dello Stato Maggiore del R. Esercito e inviata per conoscenza a questo Ministero:

“Questo S.M., in stretta collaborazione col Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, ha impartito le disposizioni tecnico-organizzative di propria competenza per rendere più sollecita e completa possibile, da parte della R. Sovraintendenza alle Belle Arti, la realizzazione dei provvedimenti inerenti la protezione del patrimonio artistico e culturale del Paese (opere d'arte mobili, immobili, materiale bibliografico di gran pregio).

In merito alla protezione antiaerea della zona archeologica di Agrigento, la locale R. Sovraintendenza ha rappresentato che:

- nell'interno della zona stessa e nelle immediate vicinanze della città è stato dislocato un contingente di truppe che, quale obiettivo militare, può essere oggetto di offese nemiche dall'aria e dal mare;
- il rigoroso controllo esercitato nella zona archeologica dalle autorità militari si estende anche al personale della R. Sovraintendenza, il quale incontra, fra l'altro, difficoltà nell'eseguire le riprese fotografiche dei vari monumenti ordinate dal Ministero dell'Interno per l'eventuale riproduzione nel caso venissero danneggiate da offese nemiche.

Pergo, pertanto, volere esaminare la possibilità perché sia facilitata, con le dovute cautele e nei limiti del possibile, l'opera del personale della R. Sovraintendenza, sia per quanto si riferisce alle riprese fotografiche di cui

{2} sopra, sia in merito a tutti i servizi inerenti le zone stesse.

Ciò sempre qualora le esigenze della difesa non consentano l'esodo dalla zona delle truppe, ivi dislocate.”-

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

AGR.3.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Roma, 27 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005974 - 30.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

N. 132952 di prot. 21-3-5/4

OGGETTO: - Salvaguardia dei monumenti da azioni belliche.-

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE - Direzione generale delle antichità e belle arti - (rif. f. 4326 del 22 giugno u.s.) ROMA

In relazione a quanto è stato prospettato da cotesto ministero si è provveduto a:

- spostare l'accampamento delle truppe fuori della zona archeologica di Agrigento lasciando sul posto, per imprescindibili necessità, soltanto un corpo di guardia;
- rilasciare al locale sovrintendente delle antichità una carta di libera circolazione nella zona archeologica;
- autorizzare il predetto sovrintendente ad eseguire i rilievi fotografici dei monumenti, che riterrà opportuni.-

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

AGR.3.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} a vista Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 7 AGO. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO

Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 5974 Div. IV

Titolo 3 AG

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale Fatta da frt il 5/8 19...

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente circa l'occupazione di codesta zona archeologica da parte di un contingente di truppe e circa le difficoltà incontrate dal personale di codesta Soprintendenza nell'eseguire

le riprese fotografiche dei vari monumenti, vi comunico che il Ministero della Guerra, interessato in proposito, ha dato assicurazioni che è stato provveduto a:

- 1) spostare l'accampamento delle truppe fuori dalla zona archeologica di Agrigento, lasciando sul posto, per imprescindibili necessità, soltanto un corpo di guardia;
- 2) rilasciare al locale So-{2}rintendente delle Antichità una carta di libera circolazione nella zona archeologica;
- 3) autorizzare il predetto Soprintendente ad eseguire i rilievi fotografici dei monumenti che riterrà opportuni -

Il Mo Firmato COSTA

AGR.3.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 27 novembre 1941 Anno XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008560 - 3.DIC.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

N. di Prot. 461 - N. di Posiz. A.G.D.

Risposta al foglio del 23 nov. 1941.XX

Posiz. N. Protoc. N. 7399

OGGETTO: Protezione monumenti.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA

Poiché, al fine di rintracciarle, desiderate maggiori ragguagli in merito al contenuto delle due circolari da me richieste con foglio n. 331 del 9 ottobre u.s., Vi significo quanto segue:

Con lettera n. 319 in data 6 ottobre 1941.XIX', in seguito al rapporto dei custodi addetti alla zona monumentale, mandai lettera al Comandante del locale Presidio Militare, invitandolo a disporre che nella detta zona non venissero ad accamparsi, come si diceva che sarebbe avvenuto al più presto, reparti di truppa.

Tale mia lettera, integralmente trascritta, fu inviata al Comando di Presidio di Agrigento, per competenza, al Comando Settore Militare di Porto Empedocle, con l'aggiunta seguente: "Per norma di codesto Comando, si trasmette copia delle circolari (che se le faccia dare dal Presidio Militare di Agrigento)³² n. 62270 in data 24.7.1939 del Ministero della Guerra (Gabinetto) e n. 39830 in data 17 maggio 1930³³ del Ministero della Guerra (Gabinetto)".

Penso che le due circolari citate siano utili ai fini della condotta di questo Ufficio in merito alla tutela della

³² Short not written in grey pencil.

³³ '1930' = mistake for '1939.'

zona monumentale di sua diretta competenza, ed è per questo che mi sono rivolto a codesto Ministero, pregando che se ne inviasse copia con cortese sollecitudine.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Pietro Griffo) Pietro Griffo

AGR.3.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 24 DIC. 1941 Anno XX
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV^A

Prot. N.° 8560 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 461 del 27 novembre 1941-XX
OGGETTO: Protezione Monumenti.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità = AGRIGENTO =

In merito a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopracitata, data la impossibilità di rintracciare sia presso questo Ministero, sia presso quello della Guerra, le due circolari da voi richieste, si ritiene opportuno che ne facciate diretta richiesta al Comando del Presidio di Agrigento.

IL MINISTRO Firmato DEL GIUDICE

AGR.3.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. RISERVATA - URGENTE

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = AGRIGENTO

Agrigento, 23 gennaio 1942=XX.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000408 - 26.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Prot. n. 79

Posiz. Aff. Gen. D

OGGETTO: Protezione dei templi contro pericoli di guerra.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ROMA

Dal custode Arancio Antonino mi viene ufficialmente riferito che in data odierna alcuni Ufficiali superiori della R. Marina si sono recati a visitare la Villa Aurea (che, come è noto a codesto Ministero, è posta tra i templi della Concordia e di Ercole ed appartiene alla nostra Amministrazione), in vista di una sua prossima occupazione ai fini di installarvi una infermeria militare.

Non sono stato ancora interpellato direttamente dal Comando della R. Marina che ha sede a Porto Empedocle; ciò avverrà presumibilmente domani.

I precedenti relativi a questioni del genere e inerenti sempre alla Villa di cui sopra sono noti a codesto Ministero. L'occupazione della Villa Aurea da parte di corpi militari rappresenterebbe, data la sua vicinanza ai monumenti poco innanzi citati, un pericolo diretto per i monumenti medesimi nella eventualità di attacchi aerei del nemico.

La questione di cui alla presente rientra tra quelle da me prospettate con la riservata-urgente n. 378 in data 29.X.41 avente lo stesso oggetto. Con tale lettera chiedevo a Codesto Ministero la nomina di una Commissione che sollecitamente riesaminasse i problemi della protezione antiaerea dei templi agrigentini, e soprattutto di quello così detto della Concordia. È bene tener presente che tale esame non va limitato a problemi di tecnica, ma deve riguardare la protezione antiaerea nel complesso vario e delicato di tutti i suoi aspetti.

Un sopralluogo della suddetta Commissione è cosa che si desidererebbe avvenisse con la massima sollecitudine. A meno che non si preferisse una mia venuta a Roma, dove avrei modo di riferire, esaurientemente e libero da ogni comprensibile riserva, su una faccenda che, come ho già avuto occasione di avvertire, è quant'altre mai delicata ed urgente.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.3.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

[25 January 1942]

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

Provenienza: Roma - Educazione

Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità

Destinazione: AGRIGENTO

Testo: Questo Ministero non può consentire Comando Battaglione costiero occupazione per uso magazzino ex casa custodia Tempio Ercole punto Vogliate comunicare tale decisione predetto Comando informando subito questo Ministero eventuali difficoltà punto

pro MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

AGR.3.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000409 - 25.GEN.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ricevuto il 25/12

Pel circuito N. 034 Ministero
117 AGRIGENTO 16900 24 25 91,55 VISTATO –
– COMANDO BATTAGLIONE COSTIERO INSISTE
RICHIESTA PER USO MAGAZZINO EX CASA CUSTODIA
TEMPIO ERCOLE ATTENDO ISTRUZIONI CODESTO
MINISTERO SOPRINTENDENTE GRIFFO 1240

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.3.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 4 sides

{1} Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 11 MAR. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001145 – 11.MAR.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO URGENTE

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
OGGETTO: Agrigento – Protezione dei templi.

Al Ministero della Guerra – Gabinetto ROMA

In seguito all'intensificarsi delle azioni offensive
nemiche sulla Sicilia ritenni opportuno affidare ad una
Commissione lo studio del problema della salvaguardia
dai danni bellici dei Templi di Agrigento.

Detta Commissione ha compiuto ora i suoi lavori
giungendo alla conclusione che, essendo inutile, come
del resto per tutti i monumenti architettonici, dati
il carattere e le dimensioni di essi, una protezione
dei Templi dalle schegge, e non essendo d'altra parte
possibile una protezione di esse dai colpi diretti delle
bombe, non si possa fare altro che adottare alcune
misure di portata secondaria, quali il consoli-^{2}
damento delle fondamenta degli edifici, nei punti dove
esse presentano qualche deficienza determinata dalle
cavità del terreno e dal tempo, e il puntellamento degli
intercolumnni.

Quindi la Commissione stessa ha ritenuto alla
unanimità che la sola protezione veramente efficiente
di quel complesso monumentale archeologico sia quella
indiretta dell'allontanamento dalla zona stessa di tutti
i servizi di carattere militare la cui presenza potrebbe
giustificare un'aione³⁴ offensiva nemica.

Risulta infatti a questo Ministero che tutta la vasta
zona fra la città e i Templi, di giorno in giorno, a
ritmo sempre più intensificato, va assumendo un
carattere palesemente militare: a soli circa 200 metri
dal Tempio della Concordia, a Porta Aurea è stato

istituito un posto di blocco con piccolo contingente
di soldati accantonati in una casetta che dista pochi
metri dal Tempio di Ercole e da quello di Giove, a piè
della collinetta su cui sorge il Tempio di Ercole è scavata
una piccola trincea, nella quale, a difesa del suddetto
posto di {3} blocco, verrebbero piazzate ogni sera delle
mitragliatrici; nelle immediate vicinanze del Tempio di
Giunone è stato costituito un deposito militare al quale
accedono pesanti autocarri il cui passaggio sulla via,
che corre vicinissima all'angolo nord-est del Tempio
della Concordia, costituisce altresì una minaccia per la
statica del monumento; piccoli gruppi di soldati sono
attendati o accantonati nelle vicinanze del Tempio
di Vulcano, l'Albergo dei Templi è stato occupato da
soldati tedeschi ed, in rapporto con la base navale di
Porto Empedocle, per dichiarazione di alcuni ufficiali
della R. Marina recatisi recentissimamente a visitare la
Villa Aurea, sita tra il Tempio della Concordia e quello
d'Ercole, la Villa stessa do-^{4}vrebbe essere occupata
per installarvi una infermeria militare.

Poiché una tale situazione determina presenza di
chiari indizi militari osservabili dalla ricognizione
aerea nemica, specialmente per il movimento e lo
stazionamento degli automezzi, il che mette in grave
pericolo l'integrità di quei Templi, ed in particolare
di quello della Concordia, la cui importanza è
assolutamente inestimabile, prego vivamente codesto
Ministero di disporre tempestivamente che, per un
perimetro di almeno 500 metri dalla zona dei Templi,
vengano allontanati al più presto tutti i servizi di
carattere militare, a cominciare dal Comando e dei
depositi di magazzini, atti a provocare una eventuale
azione nemica che potrebbe avere effetti dannosi
incalcolabili. Tanto più che non dovrebbe essere
impossibile, con opportune intese, trovare in altre zone
possibilità di attendamenti e accantonamenti. Gradirò
un sollecito cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001459 –
24.MAR.1942 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ di AGRIGENTO
--O--

RISERVATA-URGENTE
Prot. n. 211
1942-XX.

RACCOMANDATA
Agrigento, 20 marzo

Posiz. Aff. Gen. D
Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione
Generale delle Arti ROMA
ing. Parisella int. 5390³⁵

³⁴ 'Un'aione' = mistake for 'un'azione.'

³⁵ Short note written in blue pencil. It is probably an internal

OGGETTO: Protezione dei templi contro pericoli di guerra – Villa Aurea.

Dal custode Arancio Antonino mi viene ufficialmente comunicato che nel pomeriggio del giorno 16 corrente, un Colonnello, un Maggiore e un Capitano della Regia Marina si sono recati nuovamente a visitare la Villa Aurea, che, come è già noto a codesto Ministero per mio precedente rapporto (prot. n. 79 del 23 gennaio u.s.), si vorrebbe occupare per installarvi una infermeria militare. Dall'atteggiamento dei suddetti Ufficiali il custode Arancio ha creduto di poter comprendere che l'ubicazione e la disposizione della Villa son loro apparse come adatte al loro scopo.

Nessun passo dalla R. Marina è stato finora compiuto presso questa Soprintendenza; è da presumere che codesto Ministero ne venga presto interessato direttamente dal Ministero della Marina.

Si gradirebbe intanto qualche indicazione su la condotta da tenere nel caso che alla Soprintendenza sia avanzata una richiesta al riguardo. Ciò perché questo Ufficio non ha ancora ricevuto comunicazioni sull'esito, che si desidererebbe già raggiunto, della pratica avviata da codesto Ministero {2} in seguito ai voti formulati dall'apposita Commissione per la protezione dei templi agrigentini contro i pericoli di guerra. In aggiunta a quelli già da me denunciati in seno alla suddetta Commissione, va fatta la segnalazione di visibilissimi baraccamenti militari recentemente costruiti nelle immediate vicinanze del tempio della Concordia, a non più di 200 metri in linea d'aria a settentrione di esso.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.3.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 1459 Roma, 27 MAR. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001588 – 1.APR.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N.° 19893/83.2.1

Risposta a lett. IV-17676 dell'11 corrente

OGGETTO: Agrigento – protezione dei templi.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Dir.
Gen. delle arti ROMA

Questo ministero si rende perfettamente conto della situazione prospettata con la nota a riferimento e concorda in linea di massima.

Di conseguenza, sono state impartite disposizioni ai comandi interessati perché ne tengano conto nella

telephone number of the Ministry of National Education.

progettazione dei lavori difensivi e nella ubicazione dei depositi, ogni qualvolta non vengano ad essere pregiudicate o diminuite le necessità della difesa.

Per quanto riguarda particolarmente Agrigento, si è spiacenti di dover comunicare che non è possibile variare la sistemazione difensiva in atto; sarà invece esaminata la possibilità di spostare il deposito dislocato presso il tempio di Giunone.–

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed]

AGR.3.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 2 APR. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001791 – 10.APR.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

TELEGRAMMA CIFRATO DA AGRIGENTO

diretto Ministero Educazione Naz. – Direzione Arti –
Roma

506 = ROMA = AGRIGENTO = 32700 48 29 1510

Mi risulta che nei prossimi giorni comando 138 Battaglione Costieri vuole occupare spianata avanti Tempio Concordia installando tende militari esercitazioni antiparacadutisti. Prego far presente Vostra autorità suddetto Comando inopportunità di tale occupazione ovvero telegrafare istruzioni questa Soprintendenza.

Soprintendente Antichità Agrigento GRIFFO
Decifr. Egidi

AGR.3.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

A vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì – 8
APR. 1942 Anno XVIII
SCARICATO MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità *Agrigento*

Prot. N. 1588 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a foglio del 20-3-1942

Div. Sez. N. 211

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Protezione dei templi.

Fatta da [signed] il 9/4

Copiata da [signed]

In relazione alla nota sopraindicata si trascrive, per opportuna conoscenza, la seguente lettera del Ministero della Guerra relativa alla questione in oggetto: (copiare virgolando da A B).

Il M. F.to De Tomasso

AGR.3.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Roma, lì – 8 APR. 1942 Anno XX
Al Consigliere Nazionale Barone Prof. Biagio Pace
Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni
ROMA

Egregio Barone,
in via riservata Vi trasmetto copia della lettera che il Ministero della Guerra, in risposta alla richiesta inoltrata per l'allontanamento degli obiettivi militari dalla zona dei templi di Agrigento, ha inviato a questa Amministrazione. Con distinti ossequi.

F.to De Tomasso

AGR.3.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

10 APR. 1942 Anno XX SCARICATO Protocollo 1791³⁶

ESPRESSO RISERVATA

Al Ministero della Guerra – Gabinetto ROMA
e p.c. Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Tempio della Concordia – Installazioni militari.

Risulta a questo Ministero che nei prossimi giorni il comando del 138° Battaglione Costieri occuperà la spianata avanti al Tempio della Concordia in Agrigento, per installarvi le tende dei militari addetti alle esercitazioni antiparacadutisti.

Poiché tale installazione potrebbe costituire un grave pericolo per l'insigne monumento antico, prego di voler esaminare la possibilità di scegliere per il detto scopo altra località lontana dalla zona dei Templi di Agrigento.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 15 APR. 1942 XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001998 – 18.APR.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

Prot. N. 24367/83.2.1.

OGGETTO: Agrigento – protezione Templi.–

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale delle Arti – ROMA

³⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

A seguito di quanto rappresentato da questo Ministero con lettera 19893 del 27 marzo c.a., si comunica che, qualche tempo fa, nei pressi del tempio di Giunone, furono provvisoriamente dislocati quattro autocarri pesanti del 12 Raggruppamento art., in attesa che fossero predisposti i locali occorrenti al ricovero di essi. Detti autocarri sono già stati trasportati altrove, per cui nessun movimento di automezzi nazionali si verifica presso i Templi in questione, anche perché nessun deposito è stato mai ivi dislocato.–

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]
già scritto Atti per Mo [signed]³⁷

AGR.3.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

COPIA Z.O. – li, 27 aprile 1942-XX
Ministero della Guerra
GABINETTO

COMANDO GENERALE DEL II CORPO
Quartiermaestro

OGGETTO: Agrigento – difesa Templi.–

AL COMANDO DELLA 6^A ARMATA POSTA MILITARE 5

In riferimento alla Vostra lettera del 16/4/42, si comunica, che solo una unità trovasi accantonata nella zona archeologica ad una distanza di 3-4 km. in linea d'aria. Questa unità trovasi però stabile sul posto e non è assolutamente dotata di automezzi.

Alle unità dipendenti dal Comando Generale del II Corpo Aereo, sono state già impartite disposizioni, di transitare in queste zone con grande cautela e di evitarle quanto mai possibile nei loro viaggi.–

PER IL COMANDO GENERALE IL CAPO DI S.M.
F/to. Colonnello Reichmann

AGR.3.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 28 APR. 1942 XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002313 – 1.MAG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

Prot. N. 27034/83.2.1

OGGETTO: Agrigento – protezione Templi.–

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale delle Arti – ROMA

³⁷ Short note written in red pencil.

Fa seguito alla lettera 24367 del 15 corrente di questo Ministero. Si comunica che nessun reparto è attualmente dislocato nella spianata avanti al tempio della Concordia in Agrigento e che non è prevista in detta zona alcuna esercitazione.

Si reputa opportuno, però, ai fini di un più rapido espletamento di pratiche del genere, che codesto Ministero citi, nelle segnalazioni, la fonte dalla quale sono state attinte le informazioni.-

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

AGR.3.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 2313 Roma, - 5 MAG. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002431 - 10.MAG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero della Guerra
GABINETTO
Prot. N.° 29100/83.2.1

OGGETTO: Agrigento - protezione templi.-

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE -
Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA

A seguito lettera 27034 del 28 aprile c.a. di questo Ministero, si trasmette copia di traduzione della risposta pervenuta dal Comando Generale del II Corpo Aereo Germanico, relativa alla Zona dei templi di Agrigento.-

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

AGR.3.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. COPIA Rom, li 11 maggio 1942-XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002575 - 19.MAG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV

Ministero della Guerra
GABINETTO

DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT
Der Militar-Attachè
No 399/42 (I b)

AL REGIO MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA Gabinetto Sezione Esteri

Con riferimento alla lettera del Ministro Bottai in data del 11 marzo u.s., Nr. di pr. Div. IV 1145/3 A.G., circa la protezione dei templi ad Agrigento mi permetto di comunicare che dalle richieste eseguite risulta che i reparti germanici collocati nella regione dei templi non hanno costruito trincee ne depositati o altre

opere di natura militare. Nell'Albergo dei templi sono acuartierati marinai germanici. Il detto albergo, pero, si trova in una distanza di 2-3 km. dai templi. Con la massima osservanza

Per l'Addetto Militare
F.to Colonnello (Otzen)

N° 31241/83.2.1 di prot. Roma, 18.MAG.1942 Anno XX

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE -
Direzione Generale delle Arti - ROMA

.....a seguito lettera 29100/83.2.1. del 5 maggio c.m. di questo Ministero.-

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

AGR.3.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

16 MAG. 1942 Anno XX
R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO
IV 2313 3 A.G. telegramma 2/4/942/XX
= Tempio della Concordia[a] = Installazioni militari

Il Ministero della Guerra, interessato da questo Ufficio per l'allontanamento delle truppe che, secondo la Vostra segnalazione, avrebbero dovuto accamparsi nella spianata avanti al tempio della Concordia di codesta città, assicura che nessun reparto è attualmente dislocato in tale località né che sia prevista in detta zona alcune esercitazione.

IL MINISTRO Firmato DEL GIUDICE

AGR.3.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

20 MAG. 1942 Anno XX
R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
IV 2431 3 A.G.
= Agrigento = Tempio della Concordia = Installazioni militari =

Di seguito alla nota n. 2313 del 16 maggio u.s., si trasmette copia di traduzione della risposta pervenuta dal Comando Generale del II Corpo Aereo germanico,³⁸ relativa alle installazioni militari avanti al Tempio della Concordia di codesta città.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

³⁸ See **AGR.3.33**.

AGR.3.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

22 MAG. 1942 Anno XX SCARICATO
 R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità AGRIGENTO
 IV Prot. 2575 3 A.G.
 = Agrigento = Tempio della Concordia = Installazioni militari =

Di seguito alla precedente comunicazione il Comando Generale del Corpo Aereo Germanico comunica che dall'inchiesta eseguita risulta che i reparti germanici collocati nella zona dei templii non hanno costruito trincee né depositi o altre opere di natura militare. L'Albergo dei templii, ove sono acquarterati dei marinai germanici, si trova ad una distanza di 2=3 chilometri dalla zona predetta.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso
 [...] 18/5/942³⁹

AGR.3.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 1 Agrigento Agrigento, 20 giugno 1942 XX
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003171 - 26.GIU.1942 | DIVISIONE II.A SCARICATO ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 449 - Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
 OGGETTO: Villa Aurea - Richiesta di occupazione da parte dei Comandi Militari.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA

Ancora una volta un comando militare, per tramite del Federale e del Preside dell'Amministrazione Provinciale, mi fa sapere delle intenzioni di occupare, per la istallazione di alloggi e di uffici la Villa Aurea. Credo mio dovere avvertirne tempestivamente codesto Ministero, che già altre volte ha creduto di non autorizzare la predetta occupazione. Ad essa, stavolta, si opporrebbe - oltre alla posizione della Villa tra i due templi della Concordia e di Ercole e a non molta distanza da entrambi - il fatto che da qualche tempo nei sotterranei della Villa stessa ho sistemato i magazzini di questa Soprintendenza, e sono già in atto o in progetto lavori per lo impianto di un gabinetto di restauro, nonché per la sistemazione di una Direzione in zona più ravvicinata a quella in cui normalmente l'Ufficio svolge la sua attività di scavo o di restauro.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

³⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Scriviamo al Ministero Guerra⁴⁰

AGR.3.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. 3171 Prot. Mon Agrigento, 24 giugno 1942 A. XX
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003248 - 2.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 454 - N. di Posiz. Q A,I Top. (Agrigento)
 OGGETTO: Opera militare presso il tempio di Ercole.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA

Si informa codesto Ministero che nei pressi del tempio c.d. di Ercole, e precisamente nel terreno presso Porta Aurea immediatamente al di sotto dell'angolo sud-ovest del monumento è in corso la costruzione di un'opera in cemento armato per la difesa del vicino quadrivio.

A tale costruzione l'Ufficio scrivente non ha potuto opporsi, considerando che il punto scelto dai comandi militari competenti per l'opera già descritta è veramente il più adatto, per la sua posizione dominante le quattro strade che si incontrano a Porta Aurea. Resta però da lamentare che, ad onta di quanto codesto Ministero ha recentemente promosso per la protezione dei monumenti Agrigentini, e delle conseguenti disposizioni emanate dal Ministero della Guerra ai Comandi della zona, si continui a dar corso a lavori di natura militare senza che questo Ufficio ne sia almeno tempestivamente informato.

È da poco che ho dovuto protestare per l'impianto abusivo di una linea telefonica nel recinto stesso del tempio di Ercole; ed anche nel caso di cui dò comunicazione con la presente, non ho mancato di far osservare quanto opportuno sarebbe stato che si informasse la Soprintendenza, affinché questa potesse disporre per la sorveglianza del lavoro in un terreno evidentemente archeologico quale è quello prescelto. Durante lo scavo per l'impianto dell'opera, sono venuti alla luce un blocco stuccato e un tronco di colonna precipitati dalla terrazza superiore che contiene il tempio. Se n'è curato lo spostamento di alcuni metri in posizione opportuna per la loro conservazione.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. 1 Agrigento 3171 Agrigento, lì 25 giugno 1942 - XXI

⁴⁰ Short note written in blue pencil.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003249 – 2.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO Riservata

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 458

OGGETTO: ORATORIO DI FALARIDE – INFERMERIA
MILITARE

Al COMANDANTE L'UFFICIO SANITARIO DEL 138° Batt.
COSTIERO AGRIGENTO

e per conoscenza Al MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti – ROMA

Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti (Palazzo Reale)
PALERMO

=====

Su Vostra richiesta formulatami verbalmente addì 4
maggio u.s. e di accordo con la consorella Soprintendenza
ai Monumenti di Palermo, questo Ufficio ha autorizzato
l'impianto per uso infermeria di una baracca lignea tra
gli alberi in zona di proprietà Vella presso il c.d. Oratorio
di Falaride e di altra baracchetta minore da addossare al
muro occidentale della Chiesa di S. Nicola.

Con viva sorpresa ho contestato ieri che, oltre alle su
indicate baracche, codesto Comando ha già proceduto
alla costruzione di una terza, che, per essere pienamente
{2} esposta all'osservazione aerea, costituisce per i
due monumenti vicini un evidente pericolo. Altro
materiale ligneo scaricato sul posto fa pensare che è
intendimento di codesto Comando estendere ancora
l'impianto ospedaliero, sì che questo verrà ad assumere
aspetto ben diverso da quella semplice infermeria di
reparto per cui questo Ufficio non aveva creduto di
negare l'autorizzazione.

Si prega pertanto di voler sospendere l'esecuzione dei
suddetti lavori fino a quando sulla opportunità o meno
di essi non si sarà pronunciato la competente Direzione
Generale delle Arti presso il Ministero dell'Educazione
Nazionale.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.3.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 sides

– 5. LUG. 1942 Anno XX

Ministero della Guerra Gabinetto Roma

e per conoscenza Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità
Agri-gento

Prot. 3171

= Agrigento = Villa Aurea = Occupazione da parte di
comandi militari =

Si deve nuovamente segnalare a codesto Ministero
l'intendimento delle locali Autorità Militari di occupare

la Villa Aurea in Agrigento per l'installazione di alloggi
ed uffici.

Poiché, come è già stato fatto presente con la nota n.
1145 dell'11 marzo u.s., è assolutamente necessario –
subordinatamente alle particolari esigenze della difesa
– evitare l'occupazione di edifici monumentali per
servizi di carattere militare, prego vivamente codesto
Ministero di voler disporre la scelta di altra residenza
per l'installazione degli alloggi ed uffici di che trattasi.
Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.41 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 13 LUG. 1942 Anno XX

SCARICATO RISERVATA URGENTE

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 3248 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: = Opere militari presso il Tempio d'Ercole =

Al MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA Gabinetto ROMA

e per conoscenza Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità
AGRIGENTO

Il R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento segnala
al Ministero che, ancora una volta, il Comando Militare
ha scelto la zona dei Templii di Agrigento e precisamente
il terreno presso Porta Aurea al di sotto dell'angolo
sud-ovest del Tempio di Ercole = per la costruzione di
un'opera in cemento armato per la difesa del vicino
quadrivio.

Date le finalità di tale provvedimento questo Ufficio
non ha modo di fare alcuna opposizione al riguardo,
comunque deve lamentare che, malgrado le disposizioni
emanate da codesto Ministero, si continui a dar corso
a lavori di natura militare nella zona dei Templii di
Agrigento, senza che la locale Soprintendenza alle
Antichità ne sia stata preventivamente informata.

Si prega pertanto vivamente codesto Ministero di voler
impartire precise disposizioni alle Autorità Militari
competenti affinché la Soprintendenza predetta venga
tempestivamente informata di qualsiasi lavoro che,
per necessità di carattere militare, fosse necessario
disporre nei terreni ove sorgono i templii agrigentini,
in modo che si possa assicurare la sorveglianza dei
lavori stessi ed evitare eventuali danni ad un complesso
archeologico di così grande importanza. Si gradirà un
cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI [...] 16/7/942

AGR.3.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

1 Agrigento Agrigento, lì 22 luglio 1942 – XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001376 – 28.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE II.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO
Protocollo N. 503 – Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: TEMPIO DI DEMETRA E CHIESA DI S. BIAGIO: OSSERVATORIO MILITARE.

Al Comando 35° GRUPPO ARTIGLIERA P.M. 3550
e per conoscenza: Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Dir. Gen. Arti. ROMA
e: al Soprintendente ai Monumenti = Palermo.

Risulta a questo Ufficio che nelle immediate vicinanze del duplice monumento in oggetto (sito sulla estremità orientale della Rupe Atenea, fra il recinto del Manicomio e il Cimitero) è stato recentemente impiantato da codesto Comando un osservatorio militare, per i servizi del quale, anzi, il Comandante la 151ª Batteria ha chiesto all'Ufficio medesimo l'uso della Chiesa di S. Biagio. Ho già risposto al suddetto Comandante che alla sua richiesta si oppongono precise e ripetute disposizioni del Ministero della Guerra, il quale, più volte interessato dal Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, ha raccomandato ai dipendenti Comandi Militari della zona agrigentina di astenersi da richieste del genere tutte le volte che esse riguardassero edifici monumentali, e di evitare, quando non fosse richiesto da inderogabili esigenze di difesa, l'installazione di opere e di servizi militari nelle adiacenze dei monumenti medesimi.

In caso di assoluta necessità sarebbe opportuno avvertire tempestivamente questo Ufficio, a cui è affidata la tutela del patrimonio archeologico della città e della provincia. Dato quanto sopra, si prega codesto Comando di voler esaminare la possibilità che il suddetto osservatorio venga spostato di quel tanto per cui l'osservatorio stesso venga a cadere {2} fuori della zona di rispetto strettamente pertinente al monumento, che, per la sua posizione, per la sua storia e per le sue forme, non è tra i meno importanti della serie agrigentina. Uno spostamento di poche decine di metri sullo stesso versante della rupe non porterà evidentemente pregiudizio alle finalità per le quali l'osservatorio è stato impiantato nella zona indicata. Si gradirà un cortese cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

AGR.3.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

1 Agrigento Agrigento, lì 22 luglio 1942 – XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001375 – 28.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE II.A
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO
Protocollo N. 502 – Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: TEMPIO DI DEMETRA E CHIESA DI S. BIAGIO: OSSERVATORIO MILITARE.

Al 35° GRUPPO ARTIGLIERA – Comando 151ª Batteria P.C. P.M. 3550
e per conoscenza: Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Dir. Gen. Arti ROMA
E AL SOPRINTENDENTE AI MONUMENTI = PALERMO

Alla Vostra richiesta di avere la chiave della Chiesa normanna di S. Biagio, che vorreste occupare per servizi relativi all'osservatorio recentemente impiantato nelle sue immediate vicinanze, si oppongono ripetute e precise disposizioni impartite dal Ministero della Guerra, per interessamento del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, secondo le quali non è consentito adibire a servizi di natura militare gli edifici monumentali della zona agrigentina.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

AGR.3.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 1 Agrigento Agrigento, 30 Luglio 1942 XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004048 – 12.AGO.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 540 – Posiz. 5 A I (Agrigento)
OGGETTO: TEMPIO DI DEMETRA E CHIESA NORMANNA DI S. BIAGIO – OSSERVATORIO MILITARE.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA
e per conoscenza Al SOPRINTENDENTE AI MONUMENTI PALERMO

Facendo seguito a lettera n. 502 in data 22 luglio 1942 – XX si informa che sono intervenuti accordi fra il Comando del 35° Gruppo di Artiglieria e questo Ufficio per lo spostamento in località più lontana dal monumento dell'osservatorio militare in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo
Atti [signed]⁴¹

⁴¹ Short note written in blue ink.

AGR.3.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

30 LUG. 1942 Anno XX
IV
3249 3 A.G. 458 25/6/942
= Oratorio di Falaride = Infermeria militare
Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

In relazione alla lettera suindicata si comunica che questo Ministero non ritiene di dover interessare le superiori autorità militari per l'allontanamento delle baracche costruite per uso infermeria nei pressi dell'Oratorio di Falaride.

IL MINISTRO Firmato DEL GIUDICE

AGR.3.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 3991 Roma, 12 AGO. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004172 - 18.AGO.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

Prot. N. 50353/83.2.1
Risposta al f. del 5 luglio c.a.
Div. Sez. N. 3171
OGGETTO: Agrigento - Villa Aurea - occupazione da parte di comandi militari.-

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE -
Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA

Da accertamenti compiuti risulta che nessun reparto ha occupato od ha motivo di occupare la Villa Aurea di Agrigento. Questo Ministero lascia considerare a codesto l'opportunità - ai fini di un più sollecito svolgimento di pratiche del genere - di evitare segnalazioni generiche e di citare, invece, la fonte dalla quale sono state attinte le informazioni, specificando comandi e reparti interessati.-

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO [signed]

AGR.3.47 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. 4172 Agrigento, lì 1 Settembre 1942 - XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004451 - 5.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO
RISERVATA URGENTE

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 616
OGGETTO: OPERE MILITARI PRESSO I TEMPLI DI ERCOLE E DI GIOVE E PRESSO LA COSÌ DETTA TOMBA DI TERONE.

AL COMANDO 19° BATTAGLIONE GENI ARTIERI VILLA SETA

e per conoscenza Al MINISTRO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA

Spiace a questo Ufficio di dover rilevare che, nonostante lamentele ripetutamente avanzate dalla Eccellenza il Ministro dell'Educazione Nazionale al Ministero della Guerra (Gabinetto) e da questo - si presume - rese note ai Comandi Militari della zona agrigentina, si continui tuttavia ad eseguire opere militari nelle immediate vicinanze dei templi e in terreni di straordinaria importanza archeologica senza comunque sollecitare l'intervento dell'Ufficio medesimo, in armonia con il quale dette opere potrebbero egualmente eseguirsi senza peraltro nuocere - come spesso avviene - agli interessi per nulla trascurabili della scienza, che è patrimonio glorioso ed eterno della Patria.

Oltre al fortino già costruito sotto l'angolo sud-ovest del Tempio di Ercole, presso il quadrivio della c.d. Porta {2} Aurea, è la volta - adesso - di analogo fortino che si corrisponde al precedente, sotto l'angolo sud-est della terrazza del Tempio di Giove, quasi ad immediato contatto con gli avanzi dell'antica cinta muraria, che nel punto indicato hanno subito dall'incuria e dalla malvagità degli uomini danni irreparabili nel corso edace del tempo. Trinceramenti e piazzuole si costruiscono inoltre poco ad est della c.d. Tomba di Terone, in terreno pertinente alla necropoli ellenistico-romana, che - come la tomba stessa dimostra - doveva avere in questo tratto carattere di particolare monumentalità.

Il mancato intervento di questo Ufficio, nella determinazione del terreno più adatto ai singoli lavori, e l'assenza di suo personale tecnico durante la condotta degli stessi, provocarono la distruzione incontrollata di ogni traccia monumentale eventualmente risultante e la dispersione del materiale archeologico mobile fra gli operai e i soldati, prima che questo Ufficio (a cui per legge va denunciato, così dai privati come dalle Amministrazioni di qualsiasi natura, ogni ritrovamento di manufatti antichi) abbia potuto giudicare del suo valore ai fini scientifici o antiquari. E quando l'Ufficio di sua iniziativa interviene, non è difficile che si intercorra in spiacevoli, quanto inutili incidenti con i sorveglianti ai lavori, i cui giudizi sono spesso dettati da ovvie insufficienze nella loro preparazione culturale, nonché dalla ignoranza - inammissibile - delle leggi riguardanti la tutela del patrimonio artistico dello Stato.

Piaccia a codesto Comando disporre perché sia avviato – nei lavori in corso e in altri da eseguire eventualmente – alle deficienze lamentate con la presente. Con tale speranza si resta in attesa di un cortese cenno di riscontro.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.48 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74
| headed paper | 1 side

ZA.– XIX° BATTAGLIONE ARTIERI
COMANDO

No 1719/Va/ di prot. Posta Militare 35, li
3/9/1942 XX° –

ALLA SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ =
AGRIGENTO =

e, per conoscenza: AL MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti = ROMA =

OGGETTO: Costruzione opere militari.=
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

In riferimento alla Vostra del 1° settembre u.s.
n° 616 di prot.: Questo Comando è spiacente del
contrattempo che ha determinato il rilievo da parte
di cotesta R. Soprintendenza, avendo pure in data 1°
settembre u.s. con lettera al N° 1688 di prot., questo
Comando informato cotesta R. Soprintendenza dei
lavori di carattere militari da effettuarsi nella zona di
Porta Aurea.

Permettete anzitutto di esprimere, (e ciò a nome degli
ufficiali e genieri), la nostra più profonda venerazione
per quelle sacre vestigia di cui ci si accusa di poter
essere incoscienti distruttori.

Siate certi che ciò che rappresenta, come dite
giustamente, prezioso patrimonio della Patria e
del mondo civile, potrà essere bagnato dal sangue
generoso Italiano ma non mai deturpato dalle nostre
mani.

Ci auguriamo che la nostra sopracitata comunicazione,
per la solerzia di cotesta R. Soprintendenza
incrociatasi con quella da questa pervenutaci, sia
sufficiente a dimostrare la nostra adempienza ai nostri
doveri di legge.

Significhiamo inoltre che non abbiamo potuto
in anticipo avvertire dell'inizio dei lavori perché
si riteneva possibile sino all'ultimo momento un
cambiamento della postazione n° 37. – I lavori di tale
postazione rimasero difatti sospesi sino alla fine di
agosto u.s.; comunque Vi assicuriamo che nessuna
distruzione incontrollata può essere avvenuta, delle
poche ore intercorse tra l'inizio dei lavori, e la ricezione
della denuncia di questi perché, a parte l'esiguità
dello scavo effettuato, appena trenta centimetri in
profondità, erano presenti al lavoro, sin dal principio
i funzionari di cotesta R. Soprintendenza di servizio

nella zona dei Templi la cui presenza fu graditissima
e sempre molto bene accetta agli operai e militari
addetti ai lavori; né vi assicuriamo avverrà alcuna
distruzione eventuale nel futuro corso dei nostri
lavori di scavo nella zona dei Templi per gli ordini
rigorosi impartiti ai dipendenti sorveglianti addetti ai
lavori stessi, al riguardo.

Anzi stamane avendo trovato che l'unico operaio
addetto allo scavo della postazione per pezzo a.c., nella
zona della C.D. Tomba di Terone, non era controllato,
come nell'altro scavo della postazione n° 37 (a circa 100
metri dal Tempio di Giove) dall'apposito funzionario
di cotesta Soprintendenza, ho sospeso senz'altro il
lavoro di scavo.

Quantunque non sia in facoltà da questo Comando
scegliere né variare la ubicazione delle costruende
opere militari, pure Vi assicuro che qualunque
consiglio ci venga dai vostri funzionari in merito
sarà da questo Comando accolto con massimo
interessamento e trasmesso ai Superiori Comandi.=

IL DIRETTORE DEI LAVORI COMANDANTE DEL XIX°
BATTAGLIONE ARTIERI (Magg. ZOINA Armando)
[signed]

AGR.3.49 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74
| headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 5 settembre 1942 XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004628 – 28.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 629 – Posiz. 9/A/I/Top. (Agr.)

Risposta a F. del 3/3/942/V

Posiz. N. Protoc. N. 1719.

OGGETTO: OPERE MILITARI PRESSO I TEMPLI DI
ERCOLE E DI GIOVE E LA C.D. TOMBA DI TERONE.

COMANDO XIX° BATTAGLIONE ARTIERI P.M. 35
e per conoscenza Al MINISTERO EDUCAZ. NAZION.
Direzione Generale Arti ROMA

Ringrazio per la sollecitudine con la quale codesto
Comando ha risposto al mio precedente rilievo relativo
alle opere in oggetto.

Apprezzo le parole di venerazione da Voi usate, anche
a nome dei Vostri dipendenti, per le sacre vestigia del
nostro glorioso passato.

Prendo atto delle Vostre assicurazioni ed esprimo
la certezza che per l'avvenire vorrete tener conto di
quanto ho creduto raccomandarVi con la mia lettera
del 1 settembre u.s.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.50 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74
| unstamped paper | 1 side

11-9-42

Prot. 4172 – IV
3 AG.

Oggetto: Agrigento – Villa Aurea – Occupazione da parte di comandi militari –

Al R Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Per opportuna conoscenza di codesto Ufficio si comunica la seguente lettera del Ministero della Guerra, interessato circa la questione in oggetto: (copiare virgolando da A B)

Vogliate per l'avvenire attenervi alle sopraccitate direttive del Ministero della Guerra.

Il Mo Firmato BOTTAI Proietti⁴²

AGR.3.51 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74
| headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. 4451 Agrigento, lì 17
settembre 1942 – XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004578 – 23.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 674

Risposta a nota dell'8-9-1942/XX N. 3991 Div. IV

Posizione 9 A I Top. (Agr.)

OGGETTO: OPERE MILITARI PRESSO IL TEMPIO DI
ERCOLE.

Al MINISTRO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI – Div. IV ROMA

In riferimento al foglio sopra distinto si crede opportuno di ricordare che, quando da questo Ufficio con lettera n. 454 in data 24/6/1942 fu comunicato a codesto Ministero che era in corso la costruzione di un'opera in cemento armato presso il tempio di Ercole, ci si rendeva già conto che, per ragioni difensive, l'opera stessa occupava il posto più adatto e appunto per tale considerazione l'Ufficio non aveva potuto opporsi alla sua costruzione. Solo si lamentava, e di questo lamento si è reso autorevolmente interprete l'Eccellenza il Ministro nella sua lettera del 17 luglio 1942 n. 3248 diretta al Ministero della Guerra, che la Soprintendenza non fosse stata tempestivamente informata dalle Autorità militari locali, come naturalmente non è stata mai informata di lavori

eseguiti in zone prive di custodia, quale è il caso, per esempio, del teatro antico di Heraclea Minoa, sul quale, da informazioni avute in questi giorni, mi risulta che è stata da tempo collocata una postazione.

Per mantenerci nell'ambito dei monumenti agrigentini, è in verità discutibile che l'opera costruita presso il tempio di Ercole (vicinissima: a non più di 10 metri di distanza in linea d'aria dal suo angolo di sud-ovest, e non "molto lontana" come vorrebbe il Ministero della Guerra), come quella ad essa contrapposta segnalata con foglio di questo Ufficio n. 616 del 1 settembre 1942, non portino pregiudizio agli interessi di conservazione di un complesso monumentale che è notoriamente fra i più importanti non soltanto dell'Isola. Un piccolo sacrificio si fa oggi, una piccola concessione si tollera domani; di questo passo anche il nostro tempio dà il suo bravo contributo alla alterazione sempre più sensibile dell'antica fisionomia dei terreni archeologici.

Purtroppo, e questo Ufficio ne è perfettamente cosciente, qualche volta ragioni evidenti del dispositivo di difesa costringono al sacrificio o alla concessione. Ma ciò non toglie che si debba insistere nel desiderare che venga in ogni caso adempiuto a quanto il Ministero della Guerra s'è sempre mostrato disposto a concedere: che la Soprintendenza sia informata tempestivamente dei lavori da fare, quando questi riguardino da vicino i templi agrigentini. Chè tale tempestività avrà per risultato, in ogni caso, l'effettiva salvaguardia, in armonia con le riconosciute esigenze di difesa, degli interessi – altrettanto importanti – della conservazione del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

Non è per il gusto di far pettegolezzi (in materia nella quale sarebbe inopportuno), che anche di recente s'è segnalato a codesto Ministero l'inadempienza, da parte delle Autorità militari locali, delle disposizioni emanate dal Ministero della Guerra. Chè se il Comando del XIX Battaglione Genio Artieri ha voluto affermare che le lagnanze avanzate da questo Ufficio con la lettera n. 616 già citata (inviata per conoscenza a codesto Ministero) s'erano incontrate con comunicazioni fatte all'Ufficio stesso in pari data, relativamente a lavori già iniziati nei pressi del tempio di Zeus e della tomba di Terone, sta di fatto che la lettera dell'Ufficio fu portata alla Posta nella mattinata del 1° settembre, mentre le comunicazioni del Comando Genio pervennero, con raccomandata a mano, alle ore 10,30 circa del mattino successivo. E se anche non si vuol dedurre da questo che l'incrocio delle due lettere sia stato artificialmente determinato, è comunque vero, come lo stesso Comando Genio ammette nell'altra sua lettera n. 1719/Va del 3/9/1942, che le dette comunicazioni furono date dopo l'inizio dei lavori e quando di essi già da quattro o cinque giorni si aveva conoscenza per l'intervento non richiesto del personale di questo Ufficio (il custode Arancio e il sottoscritto), che aveva

⁴² Short note written in red pencil.

speso anche delle inutili chiacchiere col personale civile preposto alla sorveglianza dei lavori medesimi.

Il Soprintendente Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.52 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74
| unstamped paper | 1 side

[October 1942]

Agrigento Rilievi fotografici
Archivio IV Prego mandarmi pratica protezione
Agrigento⁴³

AGR.3.53 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
unstamped paper | 4 sides

{1} R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento

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Roma. 13 Ottobre 1942.XX.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004834 - 13.OTT.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV Riservatissima

Al Ministero della Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti Roma

Per la protezione dei templi agrigentini dalla eventualità dell'offesa aerea e contro i pericoli della guerra in generale, è stata spiegata da codesto Ministero, d'intesa con questa Soprintendenza e su segnalazioni tempestive della medesima, un'opera di vigilanza costante e, sotto molteplici aspetti, efficace e soddisfacente. Chè, nonostante parziali e temporanee evasioni da parte delle locali autorità militari dalle rigorose disposizioni impartite dal Ministero della Guerra specie a seguito dei passi compiuti da codesto Ministero sui voti dell'apposita Commissione convocata nello scorso febbraio, si è sempre, o quasi sempre, ottenuto il rispetto della zona monumentale agrigentina, nel senso che s'è potuta evitare la sua occupazione ad opera di reparti delle forze armate, e si è avuta cura di tener lontano da essa postazioni militari e simili, che potessero richiamare l'attenzione del nemico provocandone l'offesa a mezzo degli aerei. Da qualche tempo, però, tale situazione s'è venuta gradatamente mutando, fino ad assumere negli ultimi giorni un aspetto di particolare gravità, che ritengo mio dovere denunciare, in via riservatissima, e per iscritto, a codesto Ministero, con riferimento a comunicazioni verbali più dettagliate da me fatte nella giornata di ieri agli Ispettori centrali Proff. Romanelli e De Angelis. Infatti, un improvviso rafforzamento nel dispositivo di difesa della zona agrigentina, ha fatto affluire nelle immediate vicinanze della collina dei templi, nel corso della passata settimana, notevoli quantità di uomini, che si {2} sono venuti sistemando con tende

nei terreni alberati posti a nord della suddetta collina, specialmente nei pressi dei templi di Ercole e di Giunone, nonché in qualche tratto di terreno a sud della stessa, fuori l'antica cinta muraria, e precisamente al disotto della Villa Aurea, subito ad ovest della necropoli c.d. Giambertoni, che, com'è noto, è assai vicina al Tempio della Concordia. Oltre agli uomini, è stata trasferita nella zona una certa quantità di materiale, di cui ho notizia attraverso rapporti del personale di custodia e indiscrezioni di altra fonte, che ovvie ragioni di riserbo mi consigliano di non riprodurre nella presente relazione. Dirò soltanto che, stando a tali indiscrezioni, il funzionamento di tali mezzi sarebbe da solo sufficiente ad arrecare ai templi vicini danni naturalmente irreparabili.

Sulla costruzione di opere difensive preso la Porta Aurea e la tomba c.d. di Terone ho precedentemente riferito in varie occasioni.

Nel corso della stessa settimana l'Ufficio è stato frequentemente visitato da ufficiali di varie armi, che sono venuti a chiedere, verbalmente, concessioni, delle quali spesso non ho potuto assumere la responsabilità. Ho aderito soltanto alla occupazione temporanea, per alloggio ufficiali, della ex casa di custodia annessa al tempio di Ercole, in parte diroccata per i noti lavori di sistemazione della zona archeologica agrigentina, subordinando la concessione stessa alla approvazione del Superiore Ministero. Ho negato invece che si occupasse, per l'installazione di un Comando, la casa di custodia dentro il recinto del tempio di Giove; e ho ottenuto non si insistesse nella richiesta della Villa Aurea, la cui occupazione è stata già più volte decisamente negata da codesto Ministero.

La richiesta più grave è stata quella fattami verbalmente da un maggiore del 35o Gruppo Artiglieria, il quale mi ha riferito delle intenzioni dei superiori Comandi di costruire un posto di comando operativo - che credo dovrebbe essere in cemento - proprio sulla collina dei templi, nel tratto intermedio tra Concordia e Giunone, donde {3} precisamente si domina l'intera rocca che va dalla cinta muraria della città antica alla marina di S. Leone di Porto Empedocle. Per tale opera andrebbe scavato nella roccia un rettangolo di 4 x 15 m., che data l'urgenza massima fissata per la sua realizzazione, richiederebbe l'impiego di mine. Ho fatto presente la inopportunità di un'opera del genere, che, per la sua posizione, verrebbe a costituire un pericolo gravissimo per i due templi maggiori, oltre che determinerebbe un'alterazione così profonda nell'aspetto di luoghi, da imporre ogni sforzo perché si studi la possibilità di impostarla dove che sia in zona diversa e lontana. Alle insistenze del maggiore, ho pregato che mi si facesse una richiesta per iscritto, che avrei personalmente consegnata al Superiore Ministero, il solo che possa eventualmente assumersi la responsabilità di una tale concessione. Fino alla mia partenza per Roma, avvenuta due giorni dopo, nulla però mi pervenne in ufficio.

⁴³ Some pictures have been reported in the appendix AGR.11.6-9.

Debbo subito aggiungere che il detto maggiore chiaramente mi ha fatto intendere come alla lunga cresta rocciosa della collina dei templi si annetta dai Comandi militari enorme importanza per la difesa della zona agrigentina nel caso di uno sbarco nemico che dovesse tentarsi sulla marina antistante, la quale, ovviamente, è tra i punti più vulnerabili della costa meridionale dell'Isola. Le affermazioni del maggiore, che non può negarsi rispondano pienamente alla verità dei fatti, non hanno bisogno di alcun commento.

Ma è appunto per questo che credo mio dovere richiamare l'attenzione del superiore Ministero sulla gravità e sulla immediatezza del pericolo, che corrono i templi agrigentini. Purtroppo, è assai probabile che nulla potrà farsi perché tale pericolo sia ancora una volta, e con i soliti mezzi, scongiurato: le esigenze supreme della difesa non possono tener conto di interessi che, per essere soltanto scientifici, vanno ad esse pienamente subordinati. Ma il Ministero, forse, potrà spiegare la sua opera perché qualche dettaglio particolarmente dannoso sia evitato {4} nella disposizione difensiva che si va presentemente attuando: come, per fare un esempio, la costruzione di quel posto di comando sulla collina dei templi, nel luogo da me precedentemente indicato. E, spero, vorrà disporre per una immediata campagna di rilievi grafici e di documentazione fotografica dei principali templi agrigentini, o almeno, del Tempio della Concordia, a proposito del quale non starò a ricordare le ragioni che consiglierebbero ogni sforzo per una simile realizzazione.

E sarebbe desiderabile altresì che, per intanto un Ispettore venisse invitato con la massima urgenza sul posto, perché constati *de visu* e si renda conto per diretta e personale esperienza della nuova veramente grave situazione, che costituisce per la zona monumentale agrigentina, e costituirà ancor più nel prossimo avvenire, un motivo di costante e ansiosa preoccupazione, come mai si era avuto dall'inizio della nostra guerra fino ad oggi.

Il Soprintendente Pietro Griffo

AGR.3.54 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} All'Eccellenza il Ministro della Guerra Gabinetto Roma

Div. 4^a Riservata

Oggetto: Agrigento - Zona arc

Rom. 15-10-42⁴⁴

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento mi ha informato riservatamente che le Autorità locali hanno disposto e stanno disponendo vari provvedimenti di

carattere militare che interessano la zona dei templi in relazione con la difesa della località.-

Non occorre rilevare l'altissima importanza artistica ed archeologica di detta zona e il valore che può ben dirsi unico dei suoi monumenti, poiché d'altro lato mi rendo conto delle imprescindibili necessità da cui sono mossi i provvedimenti predisposti ho creduto opportuno inviare sul posto un ispettore tecnico di questo Ministero con l'incarico di studiare con le autorità militari il modo migliore {2} per accordarne le varie esigenze. Vi prego voler informare di ciò dette autorità, dando disposizione perché anche da parte loro i problemi inerenti alla delicata questione vengano esaminati con la massima cura e la più larga comprensione delle diverse necessità.-

Il Ministro

AGR.3.55 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side⁴⁵

Riservata

APPUNTO PER L'ECCELLENZA IL MINISTRO

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Oggetto: Zona archeologica di Agrigento -

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento, verbalmente e con relazione scritta riservata, ha informato come in questi ultimi tempi l'Autorità militare abbia disposto e voglia disporre in misura sempre maggiore, vari provvedimenti allo scopo di adattare la zona dei Templi a capisaldo di difesa della regione in caso di tentativo di sbarco nemico sul litorale sottostante: e ciò considerata la particolare posizione dominante della zona stessa.

La questione appare assai delicata, date da un lato le esigenze militari e dall'altro l'altissima importanza artistica ed archeologica della località.

Il Soprintendente ha chiesto che per trattare con l'autorità, in generale e in particolare, dei provvedimenti da adottare venga inviato sul posto un Ispettore tecnico del Ministero, e che vengano concessi i fondi necessari per procedere a completi rilievi grafici e fotografici dei templi, da servire nel deprecato caso di loro parziale rovina.

Questo Ufficio ritiene che tali richieste siano da accogliere; reputa inoltre che sarebbe opportuno inviare una lettera al Ministero della Guerra con la quale, informando della missione affidata all'Ispettore di questo Ministero, richieda di dare disposizioni all'Autorità competente perché da una parte e dall'altra si studino i modi più acconci per risolvere favorevolmente i problemi connessi con l'importante questione.

⁴⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁴⁵ We also have two additional copies of this document.

In tal senso sono state preparate le unite lettere, che, ove Voi le approviate, si sottopongono alla Vostra firma.

Roma, 16 Ott. 1942 XX
IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

AGR.3.56 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 21 OTT. 1942 Anno XX
Minuta SCARICATO RISERVATA

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° 4834
OGGETTO: Agrigento – Zona archeologica

All'ECCELLENZA IL MINISTRO DELLA GUERRA Gabinetto
ROMA

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento mi ha informato riservatamente che le Autorità locali hanno disposto e stanno disponendo varii provvedimenti di carattere militare che interessano la zona dei Templi in relazione con la difesa della località.

Non occorre rilevare l'altissima importanza artistica ed archeologica di detta zona e il valore che può ben dirsi unico dei suoi monumenti; poiché d'altro lato mi rendo conto delle imprescindibili necessità da cui sono mossi i provvedimenti predisposti ho creduto opportuno inviare sul posto un Ispettore tecnico di questo Ministero con l'incarico di studiare con le Autorità Militari il modo migliore per accordare le varie esigenze.

Vi prego di voler informare di ciò dette autorità dando disposizione perché anche da parte loro i problemi inerenti alla delicata questione vengano esaminati con la massima cura e la più larga comprensione delle diverse necessità.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.57 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side⁴⁶

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 21 OTT. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO MINUTA
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV
Prot. N.° 4834
OGGETTO: Agrigento – Zona archeologica

Al Prof. PIETRO ROMANELLI MINISTERO

⁴⁶ We also have a draft copy of this letter.

e per conoscenza: AL R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO

Vi do incarico di recarVi ad Agrigento per esaminare con le Autorità Militari i provvedimenti segnalati dal locale Soprintendente alle Antichità che interessano la zona dei Templi.

Analogo esame sarà opportuno compiate nella zona di Selinunte. Nell'occasione Vi recherete a Piazza Armerina per riferire intorno ai lavori compiuti per la protezione dei mosaici del Casale.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.3.58 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 23 OTT. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005161 – 9.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

Prot. N. 65960/83.2.1
Risposta al f. del 21 corrente Div. Sez. N. 4834
OGGETTO: Agrigento – Zona archeologica.–

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE –
Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – SEDE

S'informa che sono state date disposizioni nel senso desiderato da codesto Ministero.–

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO Maglia Atti

AGR.3.59 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 16 novembre 1942 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005395 – 23.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 862 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: TEMPIO DELLA CONCORDIA – COMANDO TATTICO.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZ.
GENERALE ARTI – DIV. IV ROMA

Si informa codesto Ministero che, in riferimento a quanto concordato in occasione della recente visita dello Ispettore Centrale Prof. Pietro Romanelli con il Generale Comandante la Divisione Costiera di Agrigento, l'Autorità Militare ha iniziato da qualche giorno la costruzione di un posto per comando tattico in terreno a nord-ovest del Tempio della Concordia, fra

questo e la Villa Aurea, sotto il muro di sostegno della carrozzabile di accesso ai templi, e a questo appoggiato. La modesta entità dell'opera e particolari condizioni che si presentano nella sua ubicazione, fanno sì che l'opera stessa non desta a mio giudizio eccessive preoccupazioni, non ostante la immediata vicinanza del monumento suddetto, anche in considerazione del fatto che il comando tattico a cui essa è destinata funzionerebbe soltanto nella deprecabile ipotesi di operazioni militari nella zona costiera agrigentina.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dottor Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.60 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} AGRIGENTO – Opere militari nella zona dei templi. Le preoccupazioni espresse circa un mese fa dal Soprintendente alle Antichità per le opere militari compiute o in corso di esecuzione nella zona dei templi furono allora determinate da alcuni provvedimenti presi, in un momento che possiamo credere delicato, dalle locali Autorità militari; in seguito tali provvedimenti sono stati revocati o modificati. Cosicché la situazione mi è apparsa, sotto il riguardo della salvaguardia della zona archeologica, assai meno grave di quanto pensavo, e i colloqui avuti a Piazza Armerina con il Gen. Comandante l'Armata e ad Agrigento stesso con il Gen. Comandante la locale Divisione mi hanno persuaso che effettivamente le autorità militari si sono preoccupate di tenere nel massimo conto le raccomandazioni fatte dalla nostra Amministrazione.

Al momento le uniche opere che interessano direttamente la zona dei templi sono quelle eseguite alla Porta Aurea proprio sotto il tempio di Vulcano e vicino al tempio di Giove; ma data l'altissima importanza militare della località non è possibile richiederne la rimozione. Recentemente un Comando si è stabilito nell'ex-convento di S. Nicola, edificio monumentale del sec. XIII situato vicino al cosiddetto Oratorio di Falaride: ma per esso, come per un altro comando allogato⁴⁷ in una Villa moderna non lontano dal tempio della Concordia, e che, individuato, potrebbe essere preso di mira dal nemico, il Gen. Comandante la Divisione mi ha dato affidamento che avrebbe studiato la possibilità di trasferirli altrove. Con lo stesso Gen. fummo d'intesa che, più che per il passato, ogni altro eventuale provvedimento che dovesse essere preso interessante la zona dei templi sarebbe stato studiato d'accordo fra l'autorità militare e la Soprintendenza alle Antichità.

{2} Nell'occasione diedi disposizioni per l'ulteriore, più vasta protezione dalle offese nemiche dei materiali del museo civico, e del bel sarcofago di Fedra conservato nella sacrestia della Cattedrale, consigliando per i primi il trasporto in località più interna della provincia, e per

il secondo, che non è possibile rimuovere, la protezione in situ e l'esecuzione di un calco: allo scopo presi contatto con l'Ecc. il Vescovo e con il Segretario del Comune.

16 nov. 42/XXI Romanelli

AGR.3.61 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A. G. Agrigento, 3/2/1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00935 – 10.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 105 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: Impianto di baracca militare presso la Tomba di Terone.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale Arti – Div. III. ROMA

Si comunica, per conoscenza, a codesto Ministero che nelle immediate vicinanze della c.d. Tomba di Terone, a solo m. 1,60 circa da essa, un reparto militare ha proceduto all'impianto di una baracca lignea delle dimensioni di m. 4 x 4 x 2,50.

Il Comando della 207ª Divisione Costiera, sollecitato da questo Ufficio perché studiasse la possibilità di allontanare la detta baracca in posizione più adatta ai fini della salvaguardia del monumento, ha risposto con foglio N. 141/0 del 28 gennaio u.s., di avere esaminato tale possibilità, ma di avere dovuto constatare "che non vi è altro posto ove erigere la baracca, che non ostacoli il campo di tiro delle armi schierate".

Ha dato tuttavia assicurazione che avrebbe impartito precisi ordini al reparto interessato, perché fosse garantita l'integrità della Tomba.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.62 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A. G. Agrigento, 3/2/1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000934 – 10.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 106 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: Osservatorio militare nei pressi del tempio della Concordia in Agrigento.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione Generale Arti – DIV. III. ROMA

⁴⁷ 'Allogato' = mistake for 'alloggiato.'

Si comunica, per conoscenza, a codesto Ministero che, in seguito a regolari accordi intervenuti con questa Soprintendenza, il Comando del locale Raggruppamento di Artiglieria sta producendo alla costruzione di un piccolo osservatorio nel terreno ad Ovest del Tempio della Concordia, tra questo tempio e il giardino di Villa Aurea, in zona occupata dai resti di tombe e vani di epoca bizantina. Detta costruzione non recherà nessun danno, anche minimo, alle cose di interesse archeologico.

Ad essa questo Ufficio non ha creduto di dover opporsi in riconoscimento delle supreme necessità dell'ora presente e perché sono state date {2} assicurazioni che l'osservatorio, debitamente mimetizzato, non verrebbe occupato ed usato che in caso di eventuali esigenze operative.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.63 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[February 1943]

Romanelli si rechi [...] dal Cap. 6 del Min. della Marina.

AGR.3.64 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 1 side⁴⁸

APPUNTO PER L'ECCELLENZA IL MINISTRO

=.-.=.

OGGETTO: Villa Aurea – Installazione di una infermeria per la R. Marina.

Il Ministero della Marina, avendo necessità di disporre a Porto Empedocle di una infermeria decentrata, si è rivolto a questo Ministero per ottenere a tale scopo la Villa Aurea, con relativi magazzini annessi, sita nella zona dei templi agrigentini.

In proposito questo Ufficio deve farVi presente, Eccellenza, che, allo scopo di studiare il problema della salvaguardia dai danni bellici della zona archeologica dei templi di Agrigento, venne nello scorso anno nominata una Commissione che esprisse il parere che la sola protezione veramente efficiente di quel complesso monumentale archeologico, fosse quella dell'allontanamento dalla zona stessa di tutti i servizi di carattere militare la cui presenza potrebbe giustificare una azione offensiva nemica.

Pertanto venne interessato il Ministero della Guerra affinché entro un perimetro di 500 metri dalla zona dei templi venisse allontanata ogni installazione di carattere militare. E il Ministero della Guerra, rendendosi perfettamente conto della situazione prospettata, assicurò di aver impartito istruzioni al riguardo ai Comandi interessati.

Sarebbe pertanto opportuno rispondere negativamente al Ministero della Marina. Attendo comunque gli ordini di Vostra Eccellenza.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

Roma 5 Marzo 1943 XXI

AGR.3.65 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 5 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001886 – 30.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO
= SEGRETO – URGENTISSIMO =

Ministero della Marina

GABINETTO

INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: MARINA – ROMA

Prot. N.° B. 3018

ARGOMENTO: Decentramento infermeria R. M. di Porto Empedocle – Villa Ardea.⁴⁹

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – GABINETTO – Div. III^A = ROMA =

In vista dell'intensificarsi dell'offesa aerea nemica, è indispensabile per la R. Marina poter disporre a Porto Empedocle di una infermeria decentrata. Unico stabile che, per le sue attrezzature igieniche, per la disponibilità dei locali e per la sua posizione, si presta ad essere utilizzato per lo scopo è la "Villa Ardea" con relativi magazzini annessi, situati in prossimità dei Templi nei recenti della zona archeologica. La villa suddetta, destinata ad essere adibita in futuro a Museo, è attualmente vuota, mentre i magazzini sono occupati da materiale della Sovrintendenza della zona archeologica.

In considerazione delle accennate attuali esigenze, si prega di voler concedere che la Villa in questione con annessi magazzini siano occupati da parte della R. Marina. Si sarà grati di un cortese urgente riscontro.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Riccardi

AGR.3.66 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, li 8/3/1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001708 – 17.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 204 – Aff. Gen. D.

⁴⁸ We have two copies of this record.

⁴⁹ 'Ardea' = mistake for 'Aurea.'

OGGETTO: VILLA AUREA. RICHIESTA DI OCCUPAZIONE PER INFERMERIA MILITARE.
ALLEGATI N. 1.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale Arti – Div. III.
ROMA

Per opportuna conoscenza e norma di codesto Ministero si comunica quanto segue:

Ancora una volta la Villa Aurea di Agrigento è stata visitata, nei giorni scorsi, da ufficiali della R. Marina, ai fini di una sua eventuale occupazione per infermeria militare. La visita, secondo quanto mi è stato riferito dagli stessi ufficiali, è risultata di piena soddisfazione per i loro scopi. Ma ancora una volta, nonostante verbali assicurazioni in proposito, non è seguita nessuna richiesta scritta, mentre è da supporre che il Comando R. Marina di Porto Empedocle abbia già inoltrato pratica ai Superiori Comandi, perché tale richiesta venga fatta direttamente a codesto Ministero.

Non è forse necessario che io rifaccia i precedenti di questa pratica, che sono ben noti a codesto Ministero. Basta per essi che mi riferisca a lettera di questo Ufficio in data 20/6/942/XX, prot. 449, avente lo stesso oggetto della presente. A complemento di essa alligo la pianta della Villa, perché da essa risulti la attuale destinazione dei singoli ambienti.

Magazzino:

- a) Deposito legname e calce idraulica.
- b) “ mattoni di cotto.
- c) “ legame.
- d) “ “. {2}

Primo piano:

- 1) Ingresso.
- 2 e 3) Gabinetto del restauratore.
- 4) Deposito cemento.
- 5) Salone.
- 6) Deposito
- 7) Cucina.
- 8) Alloggio temporaneo dell'avventizio Morello Gaetano.

La Soprintendenza non dispone di altri locali in cui eventualmente si possa trasferire il materiale qui sopra elencato. E in ogni caso resterebbe da superare la principale difficoltà, vale a dire la inopportunità che una infermeria, come quella che si vorrebbe creare, sorga nelle immediate vicinanze del Tempio della Concordia, in posizione intermedia tra questo e il tempio di Ercole, col quale sarebbe addirittura confinante.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.3.67 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 8 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione III

Prot. N.° 934 e 935 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta ai fogli N° 105 e 106 del 3-2-43

OGGETTO: Costruzioni militari in zone di interesse archeologico.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato al Ministero con le note sopraindicate circa gli accordi intervenuti fra codesto Ufficio e i locali Comandi Militari per la costruzione di un osservatorio militare nelle adiacenze del Tempio della Concordia in Agrigento, e l'impianto di una baracca militare nelle adiacenze della tomba di Terone.

Il M. F.to Biggini

AGR.3.68 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 1 side⁵⁰

APPUNTO PER L'ECCELLENZA IL MINISTRO

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Oggetto: Agrigento – Richiesta della Villa Aurea per infermeria della R. Marina. –

L'Ispettore Centrale Prof. Romanelli si è recato al Ministero della Marina, e dal Capo Gabinetto dell'Eccellenza il Sottosegretario è stato invitato a parlare della questione con il Gen. Geronesi, Capo della Sanità.

Il Prof. Romanelli ha esposto a questo le ragioni per cui la Direzione Generale delle Arti si era opposta in passato alla utilizzazione della Villa Aurea per usi militari, e per le quali ancora adesso vorrebbe che tale utilizzazione non avesse luogo. Il Generale ha fatto presente l'assoluta necessità che la Marina ha di predisporre nella località un'infermeria lontana dai centri abitati e più soggetti ai bombardamenti: quanto al pericolo che l'uso della Villa Aurea, come infermeria, possa richiamare sulla zona dei Templi l'attenzione dei ricognitori nemici e quindi più facili bombardamenti, il Generale ha dichiarato che tutti i segnali indicatori della Croce Rossa saranno messi: il che, ha obiettato il Prof. Romanelli, non è sempre sufficiente.

È stato convenuto che, essendo il Generale in attesa di una relazione in proposito dal Comando Marina della

⁵⁰ This folder contains three copies of this document, including a draft, handwritten letter.

Sicilia, ogni decisione venga rinviata a dopo ricevuta tale relazione.

Roma, 13 Marzo 1943 XXI
IL DIRETTORE GENERALE Carrani

Il Gen. Geronesi ha telefonato, dicendo che, dato il rapporto ricevuto dal Comando Marina della Sicilia, tale comando non può recedere dalla richiesta della Villa Aurea: prega pertanto voler rispondere affermativamente alla richiesta stessa.
15-3-43-XXI [signed]⁵¹

AGR.3.69 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 4 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. AGRIGENTO, 15/[3]/1943/XXI
Prot. mon.^{tis2} Agrigento Arrivata il 24/3 [signed]⁵³

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ AGRIGENTO Il Soprintendente

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZ. NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti. DIV. III^A ROMA

Al Prof. PIETRO ROMANELLI Direttore Ufficio di Esportazione oggetti di antichità e d'arte - Via Cernaia 1. ROMA

Rispondo subito alla Vostra lettera del giorno 11 c.m., la quale, a dir vero, mi ha molto impressionato per la piega che vedo prendere alla ormai trita questione di Villa Aurea.

È naturale, infatti, che io condivida pienamente le Vostre apprensioni al riguardo, dettate dalla evidente e assoluta inopportunità che la villa, per la quale tanto si è resistito finora, faccia la fine che sembra incombere sopra di essa. Di tale inopportunità ho ancora una volta avvertito il Ministero assai di recente, con la lettera N. 204 dell'8 marzo 943/XXI, che Voi forse non conoscevate quando mi avete scritto la Vostra dell'11. A quest'ultima relazione ho creduto utile di aggiungere una piantina della Villa, dalla quale risulta fin troppo chiaro che quei locali sono per l'Ufficio indispensabili.

Vi prego di considerare la singolare natura di questa Soprintendenza. Essa non ha Museo e manca quindi di magazzini, di gabinetto restauri, di deposito per i minuti oggetti archeologici che si rinvergono negli scavi e per i quali non è opportuna la consegna al Museo Civico. Ha un Ufficio - stretto, strettissimo - in città, ma la sua attività si svolge prevalentemente nella Zona monumentale, nella quale non può far a meno di avere {2} una base per l'organizzazione e la direzione ravvicinata dei lavori. Sto ricevendo, proprio in questi giorni, dopo mesi di

pratiche svolte per ottenerli, 50 quintali di cemento e m. cubi 4 di legname, con i quali si darà mano in aprile a lavori di consolidamento della terrazza della Concordia e alla costruzione di impalcatura per il rilevamento delle parti alte dello stesso Tempio.

In mancanza di altri locali adatti, il suddetto materiale va posto proprio a Villa Aurea: nel vano di Sud-Ovest il cemento, nel grande salone le travi e le tavole. Degli altri vani, uno è occupato da materiale archeologico; in due altri è sistemato da un pezzo il gabinetto del restauratore; in uno alloggia temporaneamente l'avventizio Morello Gaetano, che in questi difficilissimi tempi non è riuscito a sistemarsi in città.

Uno dei gabinetti di decenza ho nei giorni scorsi adattato a camera oscura per il cambio delle lastre, dato che (finalmente!) l'autorizzazione alle fotografie mi è stata concessa e debbo iniziare al più presto questo delicato lavoro di documentazione. Si aggiunga che aspetto come cosa imminente il trasferimento dello assistente Giucastro da Centuripe; per quanto abbia cercato, non riesco a trovargli alloggio in città, e non è escluso perciò che finisca col dovere ospitare anche lui nella Villa. È fin troppo naturale che al personale si debba venire incontro con ogni possibile provvidenza, se non si vuole che, nell'attuale momento, maledica la sua destinazione in una zona così disagiata come sapete bene che è Agrigento!

Questo per quanto riguarda i nostri interessi contingenti. Ma non bisogna poi dimenticare, che anzi va posta in primissimo piano, la ragione per la quale codesto Ministero ha creduto di dover negare la Villa in occasione di precedenti richieste. Voi sapete, e meglio ve ne renderete conto se penserete a quante sono accadute dallo scorso ottobre e se riandrete alle varie {3} segnalazioni che da allora ho continuato a fare al Ministero, che la zona Concordia-Ercole-Giove è fin troppo caduta nelle mani dei militari, perché si possa ragionevolmente permettere che si continui - quando non è indispensabile ai fini della difesa - su questo passo. Io non discuto gli accorgimenti difensivi che i comandi militari locali hanno creduto di dover predisporre; tuttavia, ho la convinzione che qualche cosa si sarebbe potuta ancora evitare, soprattutto nelle immediate vicinanze del tempio della Concordia. Invece, a non più di trenta metri da esso è stato costruito, sebbene sufficientemente mimetizzato, un posto di comando tattico; sulla terrazza antistante alla fronte Ovest del tempio, un osservatorio; nello stesso posto, giorni fa, si voleva costruire una baracca per alloggio del corpo di guardia, che, dopo ripetute e decise resistenze da parte di questo Ufficio, s'è finito per impiantare poco lontano, fra gli alberi. Avanti a Porta Aurea, esiste quel esiste; presso la stessa Porta, sotto la terrazza del tempio di Ercole, il Ministero ha concesso recentemente che si scavasse un posto di comando tattico; la casetta di custodia dell'Ercole dà alloggio da tempo a degli ufficiali; la stessa fine, per quanto in via temporanea (cioè fino

⁵¹ This note has been reported only in the third copy of the document.

⁵² Short note written in blue pencil.

⁵³ Short note written in grey pencil.

all'assunzione di un nuovo salariato, per il quale è in corso la pratica) ha fatto nella scorsa settimana la casa di custodia del Giove.

Tutto questo, o almeno buona parte di esso, rientra in quella indispensabilità ai fini della difesa per la quale dai comandi militari si dichiara di non potere eccessivamente preoccuparsi delle nostre esigenze. L'occupazione di Villa Aurea per infermeria della R. Marina è tutt'altra cosa. E non ci vuol molto a capire che, se è inopportuna per noi, non lo è meno per il fine che la detta occupazione si propone. Mettere un'infermeria su quel ciglione di roccia (la collina dei templi) che da un momento all'altro potrebbe diventare bersaglio navale {4} del nemico, nel caso – Dio non voglia! – di operazioni di sbarco nella zona agrigentina, è cosa che non so come possa ragionevolmente concepirsi. E nulla, proprio nulla, giustifica la scelta della Villa per un servizio che può impiantarsi dovunque altrove, in città o in campagna, in Agrigento come in qualsiasi paesetto della provincia. Se mancano i locali (in città c'è vuoto tutto il 1° piano del palazzo dei Baroni Giudice, con una decina di stanze e una bella terrazza esposta a Sud), può crearsi un baraccamento del tipo del villaggio costruito dai tedeschi, che è nel suo genere un modello di pulizia e di decoro. Le spese occorrenti alla sistemazione e alla requisizione della Villa non sarebbero indifferenti; tanto vale impiegarle in altro modo.

Vi prego di fare opera presso il Ministero perché ancora una volta, e in maniera definitiva, si risponda negativamente. Avrete reso così un ottimo servizio alla causa dei templi agrigentini, e alla tranquillità di questo Ufficio, il quale, se la cosa dovesse avere altro esito, finirebbe un giorno con l'abdicare al suo diritto di accesso alla zona monumentale, che cesserebbe di essere tale per diventare esclusivamente militare.

Scusate del lungo sfogo. Non so finire senza riferirVi che si insidia adesso anche la pacifica vita di alcune decine di cipressi a suo tempo notificati ai rispettivi proprietari e che si vorrebbe abbattere per far legna da ardere. Ho avvertito la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo, che ne è particolarmente competente; io, per mio conto, continuerò a vigilare. Con distinti ossequi, anche da parte di mia moglie.

Vostro Pietro Griffo.

N.B. – Lo crederete, la presente lettera, sebbene ufficiosa, potrebbe restare agli atti presso il Ministero.

AGR.3.70 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 30 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI

Al Ministero della Marina Gabinetto Roma
e per conoscenza al R. Soprintendente Antichità Agrigento

Oggetto: Agrigento Villa Aurea
Rom. 17-3-43/XXI

In considerazione delle particolari circostanze prospettate da cotesto Ministero acconsento a che la Villa Aurea di Agrigento, di proprietà di questa Amministrazione, venga adibita ad uso di infermeria militare della R. Marina.

Si intende che la concessione è limitata alla durata della guerra, al termine della quale l'edificio dovrà essere riconsegnato in condizioni tali da essere senza spesa rivolto agli usi cui questa Amministrazione lo ha destinato.

Data la ubicazione della Villa proprio in assoluta continuità dei templi ed entro la zona {2} archeologica recinta, ogni precauzione dovrà essere presa dal Comando Marina per evitare il più possibile qualsiasi cosa che possa comunque attirare particolarmente sulla zona l'attenzione dei ricognitori nemici e quindi il pericolo di bombardamenti aerei.–

Per quanto infine riguarda le modalità di accesso alla Villa attraverso la zona archeologica, l'eventuale sgombero dei magazzini dal materiale, in essi raccolto, o la tutela di questo materiale, lo stesso Comando prenderà accordi con il locale Soprintendente alle Antichità, cui la presente è inviata per conoscenza, rimanendo comunque fermo che nessuna spesa verrà a carico di questa amministrazione.–

Resto in attesa di un cortese cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

Il Ministro F.to Biggini

AGR.3.71 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 4 APR. 1943 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002062 – 8.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

Ministero della Marina
GABINETTO
INDIRIZZO TELEGRAFICO: MARINA – ROMA
Prot. N.° R. 4422
ARGOMENTO: Agrigento – Villa Aurea.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III^A = ROMA =

Mi riferisco al foglio n. 1886 in data 31 marzo u.s. di codesto Ministero. Ringrazio per la concessione della Villa Aurea di Agrigento ad uso di infermeria della R. Marina, con l'osservanza delle condizioni stabilite con il suddetto foglio.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Riccardi

AGR.3.72 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Agrigento, li 5 luglio 1943 – XXI°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004111 – 13.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO
Protocollo N. 540
Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: SERRA FERLICCHIO (Agrigento). LAVORI
MILITARI.

Al COMANDO 207ª DIVISIONE COSTIERA Posta Mil. 3550
e per conoscenza Al MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE – Direz. Generale Arti – Divisione IIIª ROMA

È stato denunciato a questo Ufficio, e lo scrivente
ha potuto rendersene conto personalmente, che
sulla Serra Ferlicchio, a nord della Stazione Nassa di
Agrigento, si conducono da qualche tempo dei lavori
militari per disposizione di codesto Comando. Lavori
che con l'estrazione di rilevante quantità di pietra
calcearea e con lo scavo di enormi buche destinate,
credo, a postazioni, hanno arrecato notevoli alterazioni
all'aspetto della zona che era sotto il controllo di questo
Ufficio.

A codesto Comando era evidentemente ignoto che la
zona stessa era sottoposta da alcuni anni a regolari
notifiche per il suo importante interesse storico-
paleontologico, essendo sede di una notevolissima
stazione preistorica, che è stata oggetto di una pregevole
monografia pubblicata dal Dott. P. E. Arias nel 1935 nei
"Monumenti Antichi della R. Accademia dei Lincei".⁵⁴
Dette notifiche, che sancivano il giudizio a suo tempo
espresso dal Sen. Paolo Orsi, per il quale Serra Ferlicchio
era zona assolutamente intangibile, facevano e tuttora
fanno obbligo ai numerosi proprietari di quel terreno,
a norma delle leggi vigenti, di non cavar pietre né di
intrapren- {2} dere lavori di qualsiasi natura che possano
comunque arrecar pregiudizio alle cose tutelate dalle
leggi medesime.

Una cava aperta lo scorso anno sul limite orientale
della zona notificata, è stata infatti fermata dall'Ufficio
prima che intaccasse il terreno prossimo alla stazione
preistorica sopra indicata.

Dato quanto sopra, si prega codesto Comando di
voler disporre per un sopralluogo di un suo Ufficiale
in compagnia dello scrivente, nel corso del quale
possano discutersi e concertarsi le norme per le quali,
a prescindere dai danni finora arrecati, possano almeno
circoscriversi i lavori militari in zone che assicurano
l'integrità della parte centrale e più evidente della
stazione preistorica. Con distinti ossequi.

⁵⁴ Arias 1937: 693-838.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Atti Roma 17-7.⁵⁵

**AGR.4 Military constructions at the temples of
Herakles and Demeter (1942-43)**

AGR.4.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
cover | 1 side

1942-1943
100
1 Agrigento
Agrigento. Scavi militari nella zona archeologica
(Tempio di Ercole)
2452 (1943) 111.292.923.

AGR.4.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
cover | 1 side

1 Agrigento
Agrigento. Scavi militari nella zona archeologica
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
P
DIVISIONE II

AGR.4.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 31 LUG. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003960 – 7.AGO.1942 | DIVISIONE IV

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
GABINETTO

Prot. N. 47584/83.2.1
Risposta al f. del 13 luglio u.s.
Div. Sez. N. 3248
OGGETTO: Opere militari presso il Tempio d'Ercole.–

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE –
Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – SEDE

In relazione a quanto rappresentato con la lettera a
riferimento, si comunica che sono state date disposizioni
nel senso di tenere informato il R. Soprintendente alle
antichità di Agrigento dei lavori difensivi in costruzione
e specialmente di quelli che richiedono l'impiego di
mine.–

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

⁵⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

AGR.4.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 3960 Roma, – 3 AGO. 1942 Anno
XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003991 – 7.AGO.1942 | DIVISIONE IV

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N. 48490/83.2.1

Risposta al f.º del 13.7. u.s.

Div. Sez. N.º 3248

OGGETTO: Opere militari presso il Tempio d'Ercole.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE –
Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

Da ulteriori accertamenti fatti eseguire è risultato:

- che l'opera difensiva costruita presso il Tempio di Ercole, così come è fatta e disposta non può danneggiare il tempio, dal quale è molto lontana, né danneggiare l'estetica perché non si vede;
- che, per ragioni difensive, essa non poteva essere ubicata in sito diverso da quello prescelto;
- che, quindi, è stato possibile, nel caso specifico, salvaguardare le esigenze della difesa senza nocumento per la conservazione del Tempio.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed]

AGR.4.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, – 8 SET. 1942
Anno XX SCARICATO Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 3960 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

OGGETTO: Spese militari presso il Tempio d'Ercole.

Fatta da Fortese il 7/8

A seguito della ministeriale n. 3248 del 13 luglio u.s. inviata per conoscenza a codesta Soprintendenza si comunica che il Ministero della Guerra ha dato assicurazioni di aver impartito disposizioni alle Autorità militari locali affinché codesta Soprintendenza sia sempre in-{2}formata tempestivamente dei lavori difensivi in costruzione e specialmente di quelli che richiedano l'impiego di mine, nella zona dei templi di Agrigento.

Il M.F.to De Tomasso

AGR.4.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, – 8 SET. 1942 Anno
XX SCARICATO A vista
Minuta

Al Ministero della Guerra – Gabinetto Roma

Prot. N. 3960 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a foglio del 31/7/1942

Div. Sez. 47854/83.2.1.

OGGETTO: Spese militari presso il Tempio d'Ercole.

Fatta da F il 7/8

Nel prendere atto di quanto avete comunicato con la lettera suindicata si ringrazia codesto Ministero delle decisioni adottate nei riguardi della protezione della zona dei templi di Agrigento.

Il Mo Firmato DEL GIUDICE

AGR.4.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 1 Agrigento Agrigento, lì 11 dicembre 1942 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2452 17.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE II.A
RISERVATA – RACCOMANDATA – URGENTE

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 969

OGGETTO: AGRIGENTO – SCAVI MILITARI NELLA ZONA
ARCHEOLOGICA.

Al COMANDO XIX° BATTAGLIONE ARTIERI – Posta
Militare 35

e per conoscenza: Al Signor Generale Comandante la
Divisione Costiera Agrigento e

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale – Direzione
Generale Arti – Divisione IV Roma

In data 19 novembre u.s., con lettera n. 2634/S-4 di protocollo, codesto Comando rendeva noto a questa Soprintendenza che per impellenti ragioni di carattere militare stava per dare inizio a scavi nella località di Porta Aurea.

Nel prendere atto della predetta comunicazione, questo Ufficio, con foglio n. 915 del 24 novembre, raccomandava che fossero date “rigorose disposizioni al personale preposto ai lavori perché fossero tutelati al massimo possibile gli interessi scientifici di una zona archeologica di riconosciuta importanza e perché fosse data all'Ufficio stesso tempestiva comunicazione di ogni eventuale scoperta di antichi manufatti”.

Con riferimento al suddetto foglio codesto Comando ha avvertito che nel corso dei lavori precedentemente

denunciati erano stati rinvenuti parecchi cocci di vasi, ad accertare l'importanza o meno dei quali ha invitato il sottoscritto per un sopralluogo. La lettera recante la denuncia e l'invito, datata del 30 novembre 1942 - XXI, con n. 2796 di protocollo, è stata consegnata a questo Ufficio da un caporale-ge-^{2}nieri soltanto nella mattinata di ieri (10 dicembre).

Mi sono recato ieri stesso sul posto dei lavori: nessun cocchio mi si è saputo indicare dal Sig. Ufficiale di servizio, tranne una certa quantità di frammenti di tegole e di ceramica grezza, sparsi fra la terra ammucciata sui lati del vallo testé scavato. A tali frammenti va negata qualsiasi importanza archeologica, storica ed artistica. Con vivo senso di rammarico ho dovuto però constatare che, sul lato meridionale del vallo, in parecchi punti e soprattutto in prossimità del monumento inteso col nome di Tomba di Terone, è stato operato quello che - mi si conceda la parola più appropriata - può definirsi lo scempio degli antichi manufatti incontrati nel corso dello scavo. Era noto a codesto Comando, anche attraverso la mia lettera sopra citata del 24 novembre, che la zona fuori Porta Aurea ha grande importanza archeologica (è la sede, cioè, della necropoli romana, di cui fa parte la Tomba c.d. di Terone). La vicinanza di questo monumento, unico rimasto pressoché intatto dei molti che dovevano caratterizzarla, doveva anche avvertire che ogni scoperta andava considerata come cosa da segnalare tempestivamente a questo Ufficio, come del resto fa obbligo a chicchessia la legge relativa alle antichità. Invece, non solo dei rinvenimenti non è stata fatta denuncia, ma si è dato solo ordine - già da giorni in buona parte eseguito - di tagliare i blocchi dei basamenti incontrati sulla linea del vallo, per ricavarne della pietra da costruzione. Io stesso ne ho visto parecchi gruppi, pronti per il trasporto.

Mi si consenta protestare nella maniera più esplicita contro un simile atteggiamento, che contrasta con lo spirito di collaborazione e di fiducia dimostrato da questo Ufficio, nel senso che - anche per la temporanea assenza da Agrigento dell'unico custode a cui è affidata la zona archeologica agrigentina, e per un senso doveroso di riserbo per quanto riguarda le opere militari che nella zona stesa si vanno eseguendo - si è trascurato di seguire da vicino, con frequenti non richiesti sopralluoghi, il corso dei lavori. Contrasta altresì con le rigorose disposizioni più volte emanate dal Ministero della Guerra per il rispetto degli interessi storico-archeologici; con analoghe disposizioni del Comando d'Armata; e con le assicurazioni che in forma veramente squisita, il Signor Generale Comandante la Divisione Costiera ha dato recentemente, in presenza del ^{3} sottoscritto, al Prof. Pietro Romanelli, Ispettore Centrale del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, venuto in Agrigento per accordarsi con le Autorità Militari locali sulla salvaguardia del patrimonio d'arte e di storia di questa Città, in armonia con le temporanee

esigenze di natura militare. Dato quanto sopra, si invita codesto Comando:

- 1) a sospendere il taglio dei blocchi appartenenti ad antichi manufatti;
- 2) a far trasportare le pietre già cavate in luogo che verrà indicato da questo Ufficio;
- 3) ad isolare i monumenti già scoperti ed altri che eventualmente si scopriranno, sì che questo Ufficio possa accertare la loro natura e procedere alla loro documentazione, prima che si riconosca o meno l'opportunità di rimuoverli o di distruggerli.

Si gradirà intanto cortese cenno di ricevuta e di assicurazione.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 2 sides

^{1} COPIA CONFORME Posta Militare 35, lì 20 Dicembre 1942/XXI

XIX BATTAGLIONE ARTIERI

Alla Regia Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Provincia di AGRIGENTO

Risposta al foglio del 11/12/1942

OGGETTO: Scavi zone archeologiche.

Riferimento alla comunicazione n° 969 dell'11 Dicembre di codesta Soprintendenza, ed alla comunicazione n° 2634 del 19/11/42 e 2769 del 30/11 di questo Comando, si precisa che i frammenti di tegola e di ceramica greggia rinvenuti nel fosso in corso di scavo nei pressi di Porta Aurea non hanno alcun interesse dal punto di vista archeologico.

Perciò che riguarda la lamentata manomissione di alcuni supposti frammenti archeologici nella stessa zona, questo comando si riporta a quanto già detto nel foglio del 19 Novembre, facendo presente che non solo non ha alcuna difficoltà acché un incaricato di codesta Direzione intervenga con frequenti visite nella zona dei lavori, ma sarebbe lieto se codesta Soprintendenza potesse addirittura distaccare un incaricato sul posto. Non è affatto possibile pretendere dal personale da noi impiegato una competenza specifica in materia archeologica, così da poter dare a questo Comando e a codesta Soprintendenza l'assoluta certezza che, pur in completa buona fede, non sia⁵⁶ apportati danni al patrimonio archeologico. La segnalazione di rinvenimento di cotto, immediatamente fatta, pur se inutile per la mancanza d'interesse dei frammenti stessi, sta a dimostrare quanto sopra.

Comunque è stato sospeso il taglio dei blocchi di ^{2} tufo, restando in attesa di conoscere la località, come da voi detto nell'ultimo capoverso della lettera a cui

⁵⁶ 'Sia' = error for 'siano.'

si fa riferimento, ove detti blocchi siano da essere trasportati. Siamo pure in attesa di conoscere quali siano i monumenti che si ritengano opportuno isolare. Ad evitare quindi il ripetersi degli inconvenienti lamentati, si prega codesta Soprintendenza di dover provvedere con vostro personale alla sorveglianza degli scavi senza fare assegnamento sulle nostre segnalazioni.

IL DIRETTORE DEI LAVORI DELLA ZONA (Cap.no PALOMBI Mario) F.to Cap. Mario Palombi

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | unstamped paper | 1 side

8 GEN. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
Div. II – Pos. 1 Agrigento
Prot. n. 2452
Ogg. Agrigento – Scavi militari in zona archeologica.

Al Sop. alle Antichità Agrigento

Questo Ministero desidererebbe conoscere quale esito ha avuto la vostra segnalazione al Comando del XIX° Battaglione Artieri sulla necessità di tutelare la zona archeologica di Porta Aurea, in relazione ai lavori ivi iniziati dall'Autorità Militare.

Il Ministro F COSTA

AGR.4.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Agrigento Agrigento, 13 Gennaio 1943 A. XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 111 – 18.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 25 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
Risposta a foglio del '8/1/43/XXI
Posiz. N. Protoc. N. 2452
OGGETTO: Agrigento: Scavi militari in zona archeologica.
Allegati: 1.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. II. ROMA

In riferimento al foglio al quale si risponde, si trasmette copia conforme della risposta pervenuta dal Comando XIX Battaglione Artieri alla protesta fatta da questa Soprintendenza per i danni arrecati agli interessi archeologici della zona di Porta Aurea.

Tale risposta, come codesto Ministero potrà rilevare ove torni ad esaminare il testo della suddetta protesta inviato per conoscenza, è alquanto tortuosa e dimostra anche una certa evidente mala fede. Se si credette opportuno segnalare il rinvenimento di insignificanti pezzi ceramici, a maggior ragione – non c'è infatti incompetenza che valga – si sarebbe dovuto avvertire della scoperta di manufatti architettonici prima che si ordinasse la distruzione. È certo che i danni non si sarebbero lamentati se sul posto si fosse potuto distaccare un custode: ma l'unico di cui questa Soprintendenza dispone, sig. Antonino Arancio, fu in quel periodo inviato come assistente a Bivona, dove si stava apprestando un ricovero per le opere d'arte delle collezioni agrigentine.

{2} Ad ogni modo, è da sperare, anche in conformità di accordi verbali intervenuti tra questo Ufficio e il suddetto Comando in seguito a vibrare rimostranze del Generale Comandante la locale Divisione, che gli incidenti non debbano più ripetersi. Da parte dell'ufficio sarà naturalmente intensificata, nei limiti del possibile, la vigilanza nella zona.

Il Soprintendente (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Atti Roma⁵⁷

AGR.4.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

Posta Militare 3550 – 9/21943/XXI
506° COMPAGNIA MITRA G.A.F.
= COMANDO =
Prot. 265
Oggetto Richiesta autorizzazione.

ALLA SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA ZONA ARCHEOLOGICA DI AGRIGENTO

Dovendo questo comando avere il suo posto tattico in zona defilata e sicura chiede essere autorizzato a ricavarlo nella roccia situata a nord-ovest e sotto la terrazza del tempio di Ercole.– Si tratterebbe di ricavare in galleria un ricovero di m. 2 di lunghezza per m. 3 di profondità. – Si prega di un sollecito riscontro.

IL COMANDANTE DELLA COMPAGNIA (Cap. Basteri Antonio)
F/to Basteri

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

⁵⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

AGR.4.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Agrigento RISERVATA Agrigento, 10 febbraio 1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00292 – 17.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE II.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 132 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: Posto tattico presso il tempio di Ercole in Agrigento. Richiesta di autorizzazione.
Allegati: 1.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Gen. ARTI – Div. III°. ROMA

Si rimette l'unita copia conforme di una lettera pervenuta in data odierna a questo Ufficio da parte del Comando 506° Compagnia Mitr. G.A.F. relativa all'oggetto sopra segnato.

In un precedente colloquio avuto dal sottoscritto col Capitano comandante la Compagnia, si era fatto presente, contro le pressioni e l'urgenza da lui dimostrate, che la richiesta autorizzazione andava inoltrata al superiore Ministero. Poiché trattasi non di costruzioni temporanee appoggiate ad elementi antichi, come in altri casi di cui è stata data comunicazione a codesta Direzione Generale, ma di uno scavo, sebbene modesto, da fare sotto roccia, con ingresso evidente su una parete rocciosa a sinistra della camionabile per Porta Aurea, a una trentina di metri da questa, là dove alcuni anni fa l'antica terrazza del t. di Ercole fu tagliata per dar respiro alla curva stradale, che si sarebbe dimostrata pericolosa se la roccia sul suo fianco {2} rimasta a gomito com'era fino allora. Tale ubicazione risulta chiaramente dallo schizzo alligato.⁵⁸

Si resta in attesa della decisione di codesto Ministero, che si desidera quanto più possibile sollecita e, preferibilmente, rimessa a mezzo telegramma.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | unstamped paper | 1 side

18 FEB. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
Riservata: Raccomandata. Urgente
Roma febbraio 1943 XXI

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità
Posiz. 1 Agrigento
Div. II
Risposta a lettera del 10.2.1943.XXI n. 132
292 Agrigento
Oggetto: Agrigento Posto tattico sotto il Tempo di Ercole

⁵⁸ In particular, see **AGR.11.1**.

Questo Ministero, date anche la attuali particolari circostanze, concede l'autorizzazione richiesta dal Comando della 506.^a Comp. Mitr. S. G. F. di eseguire uno scavo di m. 3 x 2 nella roccia sottostante alla platea del Tempio di Ercole, nel punto indicato nella planimetria, allo scopo di ricavarvi un ricovero.

Sarà necessario tuttavia che l'ingresso dello scavo venga fin d'ora il più possibile mascherato, e che, quando ne cesserà l'uso come ricovero, venga del tutto nascosto con piante o in altro modo, sì da renderlo del tutto non più riconoscibile.

Il Ministro Firmato LAZZARI

AGR.4.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | telegram | 2 sides⁵⁹

{1} TELEGRAMMA [15.APR.1943 XXI]
ROMA [...] = 30.DIRETTORE GENERALE ARTI MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE ROMA.= 338

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002532 – 24.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

UFFL RM AGRIGENTO 10600-57.-15.1-11.35. – ESENTE 229. – PROTOCOLLO 453 – 57 207 477 84 446 204 701 53 – 3550 – HABET DISPOSTO ET PARZIALMENTE ESEGUITO SCAVO RYCOVERO IN, = ROCCIA ADIACENTE NORD TEMPIO DEMETRA ET ALTRE OPERE VICINO: PIETRA RICAVASI ANCHE MEDIANTE MINE STESSOA ROCCIA CHE EST IMPORTANTE OPERA ANTYCA DIFFIDATO SOSPENDERE LAVORI⁶⁰ PREGO INTERVENTO DIRETTO IMMEDIATAMENTE.= SOPRINTENDENTE GRIFFO. C0330

{2} 36/10/12 110/25/12 [...]

Fatevi correntisti postali. Pagamenti e riscossioni in tutte le località del Regno. Per correntisti i pagamenti e le riscossioni mediante postagiuro sono eseguiti senza limitazione di somma ed in esenzione da qualsiasi tassa.

AGR.4.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Riservata – Urgentissima Agrigento 15 Aprile 1943 XXI
Prot. N. 330
Posiz. Aff. Gen. D

AL COMANDO 207^A DIVISIONE COSTIERA P.M. 3550
e p.c. AL COMANDO 6^A ARMATA P.M. 5

⁵⁹ A copy of this document is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

⁶⁰ The copy reported: 'CHE RAPPRESENTANO DELITTO INQUALIFICABILE' ('which represent an unqualifiable crime'). Before sending the telegram, Pietro Griffò decided to cut off this part, which was a strong accusation against the military authorities.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti ROMA

Oggetto: Agrigento. Santuario arcaico di Demetra. Opere militari.

Ad onta dell'apposita precisa legislazione che l'Italia, Maestra di Civiltà, ha promulgato per la tutela delle opere storiche, archeologiche e artistiche che documentano dinanzi al mondo il suo indiscusso primato, e nonostante disposizioni altrettante precise diramate più volte dal Ministero della Guerra per il rispetto dei monumenti della zona agrigentina, codesto Comando ha recentemente disposto lo scavo di un ricovero nella roccia costituente il lato nord del recinto del santuario arcaico di Demetra in località S. Biagio, e per altre opere militari sulla collina comprendente il Santuario per quanto risultasse in maniera evidentissima che la roccia stessa, con i suoi tagli antichi e per la vicinanza (4 o 5 metri) col tempio e con le are, costituisce parte inscindibile del monumento che si conserva in elevato. Lo scempio già parzialmente eseguito della suddetta parete rocciosa (che - giova ripeterlo - è manufatto coevo al santuario) con l'ottenere da essa, mediante l'impiego di mine, pietra da costruzione e con l'alterare irrimediabilmente l'aspetto monumentale, è cosa veramente inqualificabile.

Ai sensi delle leggi sopra ricordate e come legittimo rappresentante del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, cui compete di farle rispettare da chiunque, diffido {2} codesto Comando perché disponga la immediata sospensione dei lavori. Ogni responsabilità derivata da eventuale inosservanza della presente diffida ricadrà naturalmente sul Comando medesimo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA
Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

COMANDO 207^A DIVISIONE COSTIERA
Stato Maggiore - Sezione I^A

N. 4690 fi prot. SEGRETO P.M. 3550, 15/4/43/XXI
OGGETTO: Opere militari.

All'ill.mo SOPRINTENDENTE alle Antichità per la Provincia di AGRIGENTO

I lavori eseguiti nella zona di S. Biagio mediante l'impiego di mina, non hanno lo scopo di ricavare pietra da costruzione, come è detto nella Vostra lettera n. 330 del 15 corrente, ma bensì unicamente quello di costruire opere di difesa.

Ne consegua che non posso aderire all'invito da Voi rivolto a questo Comando per la cessazione di tutti i lavori nella suddetta.

Dovrebbe essere intuitivo che, nell'attuale situazione, ciò che si riferisce alla difesa deve avere l'assoluta prevalenza su tutto.

Ho però disposto la sospensione dei lavori inerenti la costruzione del ricovero immediatamente a monte della cappella, benché tale provvedimento venga ad incidere sull'efficienza complessiva della posizione.

In fine devo rilevare il tono poco riguardoso della Vostra lettera ed invitarVi ad osservare, in avvenire, in ogni eventuale corrispondenza con questo Comando, lo stile che si addice ai rapporti con un ente di grado superiore.

IL GENERALE DI BRIGATA COMANDATE LA DIVISIONE f.f. fir. Schreiber Ottorino

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA
Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

ESPRESSO Prot. 334 Aff. Gen. D. All. 1 [16 April 1943]

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZ. NAZIONALE Direz. Generale Arti - Div. III^A ROMA

Oggetto: - Agrigento. Santuario Arcaico di Demetra. Opere militari.

Con riferimento al foglio n. 330 del 15 c.m. inviato per conoscenza a codesto Ministero, si rimette l'unita copia conforme della risposta pervenutami dal Comando della 207^A Divisione Costiera.
Seguirà al più presto dettagliata relazione sull'incidente.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA
Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side⁶¹

COMANDO FF.AA. SICILIA (6^A Armata)
Ufficio Personale e Segreteria

N. di Prot. 2346/P.S.
P.M. 5 li 22 Aprile 1943 XXI
Risposta al foglio 330 Aff. Gen. D. del 15 c.m.
Oggetto: Opere Militari.

⁶¹ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

AL SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ Per le
Province di Agrigento e Caltanissetta AGRIGENTO

Ho letto con molto interesse la diffida che avete inviato al Comando della 207^a Divisione Costiera, circa i lavori difensivi nella zona monumentale.

Vedete: Anche noi – militari – abbiamo il culto dell'arte e della storia antica, ma ci preoccupiamo altresì della storia contemporanea e futura. Perciò quando giudichiamo che fortificando antichi ruderi (o loro pressi), a rischio magari di danneggiarli, si contribuisce, sia pure in misura modestissima, ad assicurare la sorte, ossia la storia, d'Italia, non esitiamo.

– Pertanto, mentre vi comunico di avere confermato le disposizioni – già esistenti – di conciliare nei limiti del possibile le due esigenze (artistico-storiche e militari), vi invito ad astenermi da diffide.

E se proprio ci tenete, indirizzatele all'aviazione anglo-americana. Distinti saluti.

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE (Firm.to Mario Roatta)

Per copia conforme: Il Soprintendente (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE
DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

AGR.4.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side⁶²

Roma 24 Aprile 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direz. Gen. delle Arti
Prot. 2551 Allegati 3 A.G.
Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità = AGRIGENTO =

Poiché il telegramma n° 453-229 del 15 corrente, relativo agli scavi eseguiti a nord del tempio di Demetra, non ha potuto essere decifrato, Vi prego di voler far conoscere il nominativo dell'Ente presso il quale il Ministero dovrebbe intervenire.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.4.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 4 sides⁶³

{1} All. n. 2 Agrigento, 29/4/1943.XXI

⁶² A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

⁶³ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

Alla Eccellenza il Generale
MARIO ROATTA
Comandante le FF.AA. Sicilia (VI° Armata)
POSTA MILITARE 5

Ricevo oggi la raccomandata prot. n. 2346/P.S. da Voi firmata.

Permettetemi, Eccellenza, che Vi scriva non per via ufficiale, ma di persona, per protestare prima di tutto dinanzi a Voi, Comandante delle Forze Armate della Sicilia, i sentimenti di profonda, sincera, superba italianità che mi animano in questo grandioso momento che la nostra Patria comune, l'Italia, attraversa.

Vi prego di credere che nessun sentimento che non fosse di rispetto e di ammirazione ho mai nutrito verso l'Esercito e i suoi Comandanti; anch'io ho indossato fino a poco tempo fa il grigio-verde, e me ne sono sentito onorato come da nessun altro abito che abbia potuto o che possa ancora indossare.

E anch'io, al mio posto di funzionario civile in zona di operazione, mi reputo, per il momento e in qualsiasi evenienza del prossimo domani, un soldato al servizio degli interessi supremi della Patria.

Nella mia qualità specifica di Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento, ho sempre mantenuto con le Autorità militari del luogo rapporti di cortesia e di reverenza. Ne fanno fede tutte le concessioni che dall'ottobre 1942 ad oggi sono state fatte da me o, su mio parere, dal Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, per opere militari sorte nelle immediate vicinanze dei Templi. Ho dovuto purtroppo assai spesso lamentare – e ne ho sempre riferito al superiore Ministero – che le Autorità militari, nella presunzione che la loro opera sia *in ogni caso* da anteporre ad ogni altro interesse, trascurano quasi sempre di interessare la Soprintendenza (che è sul posto e che è sempre disposta alla comprensione e alla collaborazione) alla esecuzione di opere per le quali è sempre possibile trovare compromessi che valgano a conciliare le esigenze {2} artistico-storiche con quelle della difesa. Le disposizioni per il rispetto delle prime sono state più volte emanate da Ministero della Guerra, in relazione anche a lamentele avanzate da questo Ufficio; e Vi sono grato che ancora una volta esse siano state adesso confermate da Voi. Ma (non temo di affermarVelo solennemente!) esse molto di rado sono state osservate dalle autorità militari responsabili di Agrigento. I danni arrecati al patrimonio artistico nazionale – che è eterno e che è gloria imperitura della Patria – sarebbero stati più volte gravi e irreparabili, se non fosse intervenuta tempestivamente l'opera vigile ed energica dell'Amministrazione che io rappresento. Per il caso particolare che ha provocato l'incidente da me stesso portato a Vostra conoscenza, debbo precisarVi quanto segue:

- 1) Pochi giorni prima che l'incidente stesso si verificasse, ho potuto in tempo evitare che sulla collina di S. Biagio, dove sorge il Tempio arcaico di Demetra, reparti militari cavassero della pietra da costruzione dalla spalla settentrionale del tratto ivi conservato dell'antica via di accesso al Santuario. La distruzione, appena iniziata, è documentata da fotografie e può sempre accertarsi sul posto. Detta pietra poteva cavarsi da qualsiasi altra zona del territorio agrigentino; e per la scelta della cava, che avrebbe - non indispensabilmente ai fini della difesa - alterato un glorioso monumento, nessuna comunicazione s'era creduto di dover dare a questo Ufficio, non ostante apparisse assai chiara, anche ad occhio profano, la natura del luogo.
- 2) Il giorno 13 aprile 1943/XXI il Custode Antonino Arancio, dipendente da questa Soprintendenza, avuta conoscenza che nel lato settentrionale del santuario di Demetra si aveva intenzione di scavare un rifugio per i pochi uomini di servizio all'osservatorio colà dislocato, diffidò il Sig. Romano Giuseppe, assistente dell'Impresa Verri incaricata dei lavori, perché avvertisse il Comando della 207° Div. Costiera che, il posto prescelto essendo assolutamente inopportuno per il suddetto ricovero, era necessario mettersi in rapporto con la Soprintendenza alle Antichità, che avrebbe eventualmente indicato un posto più adatto. Avvertito dallo stesso custode il giorno successivo, mi recai personalmente a San Biagio insieme con lui {3} alle ore 10 del 15 aprile. Il lavoro di scavo era, purtroppo, iniziato. L'assistente Sig. Romano e gli operai presenti mi dichiararono che il lavoro stesso era stato disposto da un maggiore della 207° Divisione il quale, all'avvertimento che era stata fatta opposizione da personale della Soprintendenza, avrebbe risposto che a lavori di interessi militari la Soprintendenza stessa non avrebbe avuto nessuna ragione di opporsi. Tentai, facendo nota la mia qualità, di fermare i lavori per aver tempo di comporre con il Comando della Divisione il grave incidente che un suo ufficiale aveva determinato; il serg. Magg. Lubatti Matteo, del Comando Genio della stessa Divisione, mi dichiarò, assumendone la responsabilità, di non poter accertare ordini da un *borghese* (il Soprintendente alle Antichità, nell'ambito di un monumento!), e ordinò in mia presenza agli operai della Ditta Verri la ripresa dello scavo. I risultati di poche altre ore di lavoro, quante ne passarono prima della sospensione, sono anch'essi documentati da fotografie e saranno da me resi noti con una dettagliata relazione al Superiore Ministero. Fu allora che, tornato

in Ufficio, avvertii con telegramma il Direttore Generale delle Arti e scrissi al Comando della 207° Div. Cost. quella diffida che spedii per conoscenza anche a codesto Comando.

Senza i precedenti che Vi ho esposti, il tono sarebbe stato evidentemente inadatto e degno di essere adeguatamente ripreso. Ma mi rimetto a Voi, Eccellenza, perché obiettivamente giudicherete se per un lavoro che poteva essere, senza pregiudizio serio per il dispositivo di difesa, progettato altrove nella stessa zona, fosse proprio indispensabile attaccare un monumento tra i più gloriosi di Agrigento, e soprattutto se, come è stato affermato, è proprio vero che la Soprintendenza non conti quando i lavori vengono disposti dai Comandi militari. Tanto varrebbe, allora, sopprimerla per la durata della guerra!

Non so se si tratti della stessa persona ma posso e sento il dovere di riferirVi altresì che, in un mio precedente colloquio con l'Aiutante maggiore della Divisione Magg. Buttiglione Sig. Giuseppe (al quale chiedevo, per il trasporto in Provincia delle opere d'arte di questo Museo), gli automezzi e il carburante che l'Eccellenza il Generale Rosi, Vostro illustre predecessore, gentilmente e premurosamente concesse, mi fu dallo stesso risposto, per quanto in tono di scherzo, che per difetto di benzina {4} aveva dovuto qualche tempo prima rinunciare ad un dono di 50 q.li di arance, che, in confidenza, avrebbero avuto per lui un valore superiore a tutte le mie antichità messe insieme.

Non vorrei sopravvalutare la suddetta affermazione, che, ripeto, mi fu fatta sorridendo; ma credo ad ogni modo di vedervi il riflesso di una particolare maniera di considerare le cose, nella quale il rispetto del patrimonio artistico è difficile che abbia il posto che, non credo di ingannarmi, meriterebbe.

Mi vorrete perdonare, Eccellenza, di questo mio lungo sfogo, che mi lusingo sarà da Voi accolto con benevolenza e comprensione. Desidererei altresì che, in una Vostra eventuale risposta alla presente, mi deste a vedere che considerate il mio atteggiamento come quello di un funzionario che compie con fede e con coraggio tutto il suo dovere, e che non merita quindi il tono d'ironia della Vostra lettera sopra distinta, dal quale si è sentito profondamente ferire nella sua coscienza di uomo e di cittadino.

Quanto ai crimini dell'aviazione anglo-americana, permettetemi, Eccellenza, che Vi ricordi che essi già sono stati giudicati, e ancor più lo saranno quando ritorneranno a prevalere le opere della civiltà e della giustizia, dal mondo. Noi evitiamo, fino a quando ci sarà possibile, di attirare la sua attenzione sui monumenti del nostro passato, in nome del quale costruiamo la nostra potenza avvenire. Con distinti saluti.

In copia conforme. Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides⁶⁴

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 10 Maggio 1943 A. XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003335 - 2.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III
RACCOMANDATA RISERVATA SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 389 - Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Santuario
di Demetra. Opere militari.
Allegati: 2 -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti Div. III ROMA

Facendo seguito a precedenti comunicazioni, trasmetto
copia conforme della risposta pervenuta dal Comando
VI° Armata alla diffida da questo Ufficio avanzata al
Comando 207^A Divisione Costiera e di cui fu inviata
copia per conoscenza al Comando di Armata e a codesto
Ministero.

Il tono ironico della suddetta risposta - spero non
sfuggirà ai superiori organi responsabili - e soprattutto
la frase con cui la stessa si chiude, sono ovviamente
inadatti per una faccenda così seria quale è quella
della salvaguardia dei nostri monumenti dai pericoli
sempre più gravi derivanti dallo stato di guerra.
Essi hanno provocato in me un senso di rammarico
e di risentimento personale, per cui non ho esitato
a rivolgermi alla persona del Generale Comandante
l'Armata con una lunga lettera, di cui mi faccio un
dovere di rimettere copia a codesto Ministero. Essa può
sostituire la {2} relazione da me promessa sull'incidente
relativo al santuario di Demetra. Mi riservo soltanto di
inviare le fotografie documentarie dei danni arrecati
alla via di accesso e al lato nord del peribolo prima che
l'Ufficio efficacemente intervenisse.

L'incidente - come è ben noto a codesto Ministero - è
l'ultimo di una lunga serie provocata dall'inosservanza,
da parte dei locali Comandi militari, delle più elementari
norme di rispetto per i monumenti, nonché per l'ufficio
che della loro salvaguardia ha il dovere di occuparsi
fino ai limiti del possibile. È doloroso, purtroppo, aver
potuto rilevare che anche nei comandi direttamente
superiori si dimostra lo stesso disprezzo per le esigenze
culturali e scientifiche, che non si fa nessuno sforzo per
conciliare - se non a parole - con le esigenze militari, in
ogni caso ritenute assolutamente preminenti.

Sappia codesto Ministero che, ad eccezione di pochi
casi, è spesso difficile ravvisare in certi lavori militari
nell'ambito dei monumenti quel carattere di assoluta
indispensabilità che sola potrebbe giustificare la
presenza nelle località prescelte.

E ad ogni modo, la scelta del sito d'impianto potrebbe,
come più volte è stato raccomandato ed altrettante
volte promesso, farsi di accordo con questo Ufficio,
sempre disposto alla comprensione delle superiori
esigenze e alla più leale collaborazione.

Il Soprintendente (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides⁶⁵

{1} COPIA P.M. 5 - 8 maggio 1943 - XXI
COMANDO DELLA 6^a ARMATA
Il Comandante
n° 446/P.S.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Dott. Pietro GRIFFO
AGRIGENTO

Egregio Direttore,
Ho ricevuto la Vostra lettera del 29 u.s. e constato con
piacere che, in complesso, le Vostre idee collimano con
le mie: necessità assoluta di anteporre i lavori di difesa
alla conservazione del patrimonio artistico dell'Isola.
Naturalmente, come vi ho già detto con la mia del 22
scorso mese, si guarderà di conciliare, nel limite del
possibile, le due esigenze; ma la decisione definitiva
in merito deve essere di esclusiva competenza
dell'Autorità Militare.

Comprendo benissimo, e non ho che a lodare,
l'attività con la quale esplicate il vostro mandato di
Soprintendente, ma con eguale attività l'Autorità
Militare compie il suo dovere per difendere non solo il
patrimonio artistico dell'Isola, ma l'intera Isola, perché
mancando questa difesa si correrebbe il rischio, per non
dire si avrebbe certezza, di vedere le nostre più belle
opere d'arte ridotte ad un cumulo di rovine, come si è
verificato nel museo di Cirene.

{2} Giudico perfettamente logica la risposta datavi
dal serg. magg. Lubatti Matteo al vostro tentativo di
fermare i lavori nei pressi del Santuario di Demetra:
voi che avete indossato la divisa militare dovete sapere
che un ordine può essere annullato solo chi l'ha dato o
da un superiore di questo, ma non mai da un cittadino
civile, qualunque sia la sua veste.

In quanto alla soppressione o meno, per la durata della
guerra, della Soprintendenza alle Antichità debbo dirvi
che è un provvedimento che esula completamente dalle
mie competenze.

Contraccambio distinti saluti

F.to gen. Roatta

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

⁶⁴ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA.,
div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

⁶⁵ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA.,
div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE
PROVINCIE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

AGR.4.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side⁶⁶

Agrigento 10 Maggio 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002939 – 14.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 390 N. di Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Risposta al foglio n. 2551/3 A.G. del 24-4-43-XXI

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti ROMA

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Tempio di
Demetra. Lavori militari.

L'Ente militare presso il quale con telegramma n. 329
del 15 aprile u.s., si chiedeva che codesto Ministero
intervenesse immediatamente, è il Comando 207^A
Divisione Costiera, Posta Militare 3550 (il telegramma
nella sua parte cifrata, voleva infatti dire: 329 prot.
Comando 207^A Div. Costiera P.M. 3550).

Detto intervento – come può rilevarsi da comunicazione
di questo Ufficio alla Div. III^A di codesta Direzione
Generale n. 330 del 15 aprile, n. 334 del 17 aprile e n.
389 in data odierna – sarebbe ormai superfluo e si prega
quindi di astenersene. A meno che non si preferisca
fare presso il Comando medesimo un autorevole passo
perché incidenti come quello del 15 aprile non abbiano
ancora ad essere provocati.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
headed paper | 1 side

RISERVATA RACCOMANDATA

10 Maggio 1943 XXI
Prot. n. 393
Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Alla Ecc. il Gen. MARIO ROATTA Comandante le FF.AA.
Sicilia P.M. 5

Oggetto: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Tempio
della Concordia.

Addì 17 Aprile u.s. questo Ufficio ha indirizzato al
Comando 138^o Reggimento Costiero P.M. 3550, il foglio
prot. n. 338 di cui mi pregio trascriverVi il testo:

“Il custode dei Monumenti, Sig. Arancio Antonino,
ha riferito a questo Ufficio che da parte di codesto

Comando si stanno apprestando lavori per l'impianto di
una baracca lignea a monte del Tempio così detto della
Concordia e a distanza di pochi metri da esso.

Si prega di voler disporre perché la suddetta baracca
venga costruita altrove, non potendo per nessuna
ragione questo Ufficio consentire che essa si impianti
in zona così vicina al massimo monumento della zona
archeologica di questa città.” Si gradirà cortese cenno
di assicurazione.”

Mi dispiace di riferirVi, Eccellenza, che non solo tale
cenno non è finora pervenuto, ma che si è continuato
nei lavori di cui si desiderava la sospensione, senza
tener alcun conto della preghiera, cortese, dell'Ufficio.
Credo sia a Voi direttamente noto che il Tempio
della Concordia è veramente il più insigne di questi
monumenti e uno dei pochissimi che si conservano in
istato di pressoché assoluta integrità in tutto il mondo
greco-mediterraneo. E spero vorrete convenire che
l'impianto di una baracca per alloggio di militari possa,
volendo, farsi in qualsiasi altro sito che non sia il terreno
adiacente al Tempio.

Vi sarei grato, pertanto, se voleste indicarmi la condotta
da seguire col Comando del 138^o Regg. Costiero, dato che,
per aderire al Vostro invito, mi astengo dall'avanzare
diffida. A meno che non vogliate intervenire Voi stesso
con la Vostra autorità per dissuadere il suddetto
Comando dal lavoro intrapreso. Con distinti ossequi.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE PROVINCE
DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA
Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.4.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
headed paper | 1 side

Riservata Roma 13 Maggio 1943 XXI

MINISTERO dell'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO
Div. II
Prot. n. 70 Posiz. 1 Agrigento
Risp. al f.º n. 343 del 17/4/43
Oggetto: Agrigento – Santuario arcaico di Demetra.

La questione delle opere militari nei pressi del
santuario arcaico di Demetra è stata sottoposta
all'esame dell'Ufficio Speciale dei servizi di Guerra
– recentemente istituito presso questo Ministero –,
il quale darà le opportune istruzioni al Commissario
Civile per la Sicilia.

p. IL MINISTRO Fir.to Costa

⁶⁶ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA.,
div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.4.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

P.M. 164 li 19 Maggio 1943 XXI

138° REGGIMENTO COSTIERO

COMANDO

=====

Prot. N. 86 Bis

Oggetto. Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Tempio della Concordia.

A seguito Vostro comunicazione del 17 scorso mese n° 338 Aff. Gen. D. ho disposto che la baracca da costruirsi presso il tempio della Concordia venga invece spostata verso ovest rispetto al tempio stesso.

IL COLONNELLO COMANDANTE DEL REGGIMENTO Firm.to Giovanni Polastri

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.4.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

RISERVATA Agrigento 23 Maggio 1943 XXI

Prot. 438

Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Risposta a foglio n. 86 Ris del 19-5-43-XXI

Al COMANDO DEL 138° REGG. COSTIERO P.M. 164

Oggetto. Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Tempio della Concordia.

Ringraziando, prendo atto della Vostra assicurazione che la baracca da costruirsi presso il tempio della Concordia sarà convenientemente spostata rispetto al monumento medesimo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffo) Pietro Griffo
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.4.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

RISERVATA Agrigento 23 Maggio 1943 XXI

Prot. 440

Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Alla Eccellenza il Gen. MARIO ROATTA Comandante le FF.AA. Sicilia P.M. 5

Oggetto: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Tempio della Concordia.

Facendo seguito a mia lettera n. 393 del 10 c.m., avente lo stesso oggetto, mi affretto a comunicarVi che da parte del Comando 138° Regg. Costiero mi è pervenuta in data odierna l'assicurazione che la baracca che volevasi costruire presso il Tempio della Concordia sarà convenientemente spostata rispetto al monumento medesimo. Con distinti ossequi.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffo) Pietro Griffo
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ *PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffo

AGR.4.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side⁶⁷

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 27 Maggio 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003403 - 7.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III
RACCOMANDATA RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 443- Div. Aff. Gen.

All. N. 1.

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico. Lavori militari presso il Tempio di Demetra.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZ. NAZIONALE Direzione Generale
Arti. DIV. III^ ROMA

Facendo seguito a precedenti comunicazioni, trasmetto copia conforme di una lettera pervenutami dall'Eccellenza il Gen. Mario Roatta, Comandante le FF.AA. Sicilia, in risposta a mia del 29 aprile u.s., di cui ho dato notizia a codesto Ministero.

Circa i principi affermati nella lettera suddetta, mi rimetto alle considerazioni che vorranno fare gli organi tecnici competenti del Ministero e alle deduzioni che vorranno trarne.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffo) Pietro Griffo

AGR.4.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

P.M. 164, li 1° Giugno 1943 XXI

CIV BTG. CANNONI ANTICARRO

DA 47/32 P.P. AUTOCARRATO COMANDO

Alla Regia Soprintendenza alle Antichità

⁶⁷ A copy of this document has been filed also in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20.

Viale della Vittoria 89 AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 3031

Oggetto: Rinvenimento ed evacuazione locali appartenenti ad epoca antica.

Si comunica, per opportuna conoscenza e per gli eventuali provvedimenti che codesta R. Soprintendenza vorrà adottare nei limiti della propria competenza, che questo Comando ha iniziato i lavori di evacuazione di un locale sotterraneo, molto ampio, scavato nella roccia viva, sostenuto da molte colonne intonacate con cemento, e rimontante certamente a parecchi⁶⁸ secoli addietro.

Questo Comando non intende, coi suoi lavori, apportare modifica alcuna alla conformazione originaria del locale presumibilmente funzionante da xilos, ma si ripromette di adibire il locale stesso ad ufficio, o, ove ciò non sia possibile, a ripostiglio.

Il locale⁶⁹ di cui trattasi trovasi circa a 300 metri ad Ovest dall'Albergo dei Templi, nei pressi della mulattiera proveniente dalla Chiesa di S. Nicola sulla Nazionale per Porta Aurea.

IL MAGGIORE COMANDANTE firm.to Cloos Giuseppe

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

Per copia conforme: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro

AGR.4.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Agrigento Agrigento, lì 2 Giugno 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000923 13.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE II.A
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO

Protocollo N. 464 Aff. Gen. D.

Risposta a nota del 1-6-43-XXI N. 3031

OGGETTO: Evacuazione di locali appartenenti ad epoca antica. (Ipogeo Giacatello)

ALLEGATI N. 1.

292 Comm. Di Giovanni 18-2-43⁷⁰

Al COMANDO 104 BTG CANNONI ANTICARRO DA 47/32
P.B. Autocarrato P.M. 164

e p.c. Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti ROMA

Il locale sotterraneo di cui al foglio di codesto Comando sopra distinto, è noto da alcuni anni a questo Ufficio, che vi ha praticato anche un primo saggio di scavo. Trattasi di antica costruzione ipogeica che dal fondo in cui trovasi prende appunto il nome di Ipogeo Giacatello. Questo Ufficio non fa veruna difficoltà - *in linea di massima* - a che vi siano eseguiti i lavori di evacuazione proposti col suddetto foglio e a che l'ipogeo venga successivamente occupato per la destinazione nello stesso indicata.

Solo si desidera che nel corso dello scavo siano osservati tutti gli accorgimenti tecnici necessari perché lo scavo stesso sia fatto senza il minimo danno alla costruzione antica e all'intonaco che ne riveste le pareti. A questo fine credo utile mettere a disposizione di codesto Comando la provata perizia del custode Arancio Antonino, dipendente da questa Soprintendenza, e dal quale ero stato informato dell'inizio dei Vostri lavori prima che ne pervenisse il foglio a cui si risponde.

{2} Vogliate altresì dare tempestiva comunicazione a questo Ufficio di ogni eventuale scoperta di oggetti che potesse risultare dallo sterro dei locali.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.5 Anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940)

AGR.5.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Segni distintivi per la protezione di monumenti e di edifici pubblici.

P

14

AGR.5.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Segni distintivi per la protezione di Monumenti e di Edifici pubblici.

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

AGR.5.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G.

Divisione III | Protocollo n. 714 | 29 GEN. XVIII 1940

SCARICATO

⁶⁸ 'Perecchi' = mistake for 'parecchi.'

⁶⁹ 'Lovale' = mistake for 'locale.'

⁷⁰ Short note written in blue pencil.

Agrigento 25 gennaio 1940 – Anno XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ di AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 333 N. di R. 10
 Risposta a circ. del n) 7 del 13=1=40
 Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 5083
 Oggetto: Segno distintivo per la protezione degli edifici pubbl.
 Allegati: 1

ON. MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
 GEN. ANT. E BB. AA. Div. III ROMA

Si trasmette l'unito elenco relativo alla richiesta di cui in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.5.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[25 January 1940]

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento.
 Segno distintivo per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro i bombardamenti.

Monumenti	N° Dist.	Dimensioni	Ubicazione
I° Museo Civico	2 1 1	m. 7 x 5 m. 6 x 4	Sul tetto (obliquo) Sul prospetto verticale dalla parte del mare.
II° T. della Concordia	2 1 1	m. 10 x 8 m. 6 x 4	Sopra la cella (orizzontale) Contro le colonne (verticale)
III° T. di Hera	2	Ciascuno m. 6 x 4	Nella cella (orizzontale) Contro le colonne (verticale)
IV° T. di Giove	1	m. 10 x 8	Entro la cella
V° T. di Herakles	2	Ciascuno m. 6 x 4	Nella cella (orizz.) Contro le colonne (vert.)
VI° T. di Vulcano	2	Ciascuno m. 6 x 4	c.s.
VII° T. Esculapio	2	Ciascuno m. 6 x 4	c.s.
VIII° Tomba di Terone	2	Ciascuno m. 4 x 3	c.s.
IX° Oratorio di Falaride	2	Ciascuno m. 4 x 3	c.s.
X° T. Dioscuri	2	Ciascuno m. 4 x 3	c.s.
XI° Tempio di Demetra	2 1 1	m. 7 x 5 m. 6 x 4	Sul tetto Sul prospetto lungo
XII° T. di Athena (S. Maria dei Greci.	1	m. 7 x 5	Sul tetto

IL SOPRINTENDENTE G Ricci

AGR.5.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003812 – 29.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

Agrigento, 25 maggio 1940 – Anno XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ di AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 654 Posiz. D 2
 Oggetto: Distintivo contro bombardamenti aerei.
 Quesiti

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI DIV. III ROMA

Si sottopongono i segg. quesiti

- 1) Parti di collezioni di privati, di secondaria importanza, rimarranno in situ negli edifici. È disposto che anche tali edifici privati portino il segno distintivo?
- 2) Tali distintivi sono esclusivamente per bombardamenti aerei o gli stessi servono anche per bombardamenti dal mare? In questo caso è d'uopo munire di detto distintivo le parti del monumento esposte alla costa?

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.5.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003811 – 29.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

Agrigento, 25 maggio 1940 – Anno XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ di AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. Posiz. D 2
 Risposta a Circ. 118 del 19=5=40
 Posiz. N. 3 Aff. G. Protoc. N. 3472
 Oggetto: Segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubbl. e di mon. contro bomb. aerei.

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
 DELLE ARTI DIV. III ROMA

In merito ai pareri richiesti circa il 2° e il 3° capoverso del 5° quesito di cui alla circolare a margine segnata, questo ufficio si esprime nella seg. maniera.

- A) Edifici di raccolta di materiale artistico (musei, raccolte di enti o di privati, ecc.) ivi compresi quelli prescelti a ricovero.
 Per questi edifici, se non sono essi stessi monumentali (nel qual caso andrebbero compresi nella categoria seguente), il distintivo può essere apposto sui tetti e consisterà di colori alla calce su intonaco preparato. L'esperienza fatta in questa città ha dato risultati abbastanza soddisfacenti.

B) Edifici monumentali. Può darsi che tali monumenti abbiano delle parti, p. es. la copertura, interamente rifatta; nel qual caso, su tali parti, il distintivo può essere apposto come nella cat. A. Nel caso invece che il monumento conservi originali tutte le sue parti, ad evitare deturpamenti o danneggiamenti, bisogna che il distintivo sia mobile e abbia colla superficie di quello un contatto minimo o addirittura nullo.

Escludendo, per ragioni di forza maggiore, il metallo, si potrebbero usare grandi rettangoli di tela grezza spalmata preventivamente di olio e quindi dipinta pure con colori ad olio (come si usa nelle baracche dei mercati), tirata su un telaio di legno o di canapo e fissata quindi sull'edificio. Però, specie in una zona come è questa, il vento e gli altri

{2} foglio 2 prot. 25=5=40 agenti atmosferici ne renderebbero precaria la durata. Adatti allo scopo potrebbero essere grandi lastre di "eternit" o di "populit"⁷¹ (quest'ultimo più economico, ma meno resistente), col vantaggio di una superficie rigida, ma abbastanza pesante come materia, specie la prima. I colori in questo caso verrebbero dati in cementite. Si ha l'inconveniente che in caso di rottura quelli di "eternit" devono sostituirsi con altri del tutto nuovi.

Da calcoli fatti, sia pure con approssimazione, risulta che la somma che si spenderebbe per distintivi di tale materia sarebbe sempre superiore a distintivi fatti con legname, il quale offrirebbe maggior felicità di messa in opera e di eventuale riparazione. Di più il materiale verrebbe, in caso di cessata emergenza, reimpiagato.

Questo ufficio è quindi d'avviso, se altre segnalazioni non saranno fatte al riguardo, di adottare distintivi fatti di tavole da ponte, dallo spessore di cm. 5, su un intelaiatura pure in legno. Quanto all'ubicazione del distintivo stesso, avuto riguardo alla sua visibilità da una parte e alla integrità del monumento dell'altra, può all'occorrenza essere fissata o nell'interno dell'edificio (se le rovine non sono molto alte) o nelle immediate adiacenze. Il tavolato sarà disposto orizzontalmente su bassi pilastri in muratura.

Nella annessa tabella oltre la denominazione degli edifici, è la misura del distintivo e la spesa totale, compresa la costruzione di detti pilastri. Con tale allegato si risponde pertanto all'ultimo comma della circolare.

- C) Edifici di proprietà di Enti. Questa Soprintendenza ha solo sotto la sua giurisdizione il Museo Civico di Agrigento in cui rimarranno oggetti di secondaria importanza o non trasportabili. Si prenderanno pertanto accordi colla relativa amministrazione.
- D) Edifici privati che racchiudono raccolte notificate. Si fa un quesito a parte per l'apposizione del distintivo.
- E) Edifici di competenza di altre Soprintendenze. Oltre i {3} monumenti a parte elencati, altri edifici monumentali di Agrigento sarebbero la Cattedrale e il Monastero e la Chiesa di S. Spirito, quest'ultimo adibito attualmente a caserma. Si pensa che su di essi riferirà la competente Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.5.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

[25 May 1940]

{1} PREVENTIVO delle somme occorrenti per l'apposizione dei segni distintivi agli edifici di importanza artistica, distinti come dalla presente relazione in:

- A) Edifici del tutto moderni o parzialmente moderni su cui il distintivo verrà dipinto con colori alla calce su intonaco.
B) Monumenti originali con distintivo di piano di legno verniciato ad olio o alla cementite.

Denominazione dell'edificio	Località in cui si trova	Dimensioni del distintivo in m.	Totale in m ²	Importo parziale in lire	Importo totale	Annotazioni
A						
1) Tempio di Athena	Agrigento	7 x 5	35*	52.50		* La preparazione dello intonaco, la spalmatura dei colori si sono calcolate a € 1.50 a m ²
2) " " Demetra	"	7 x 5	35	52.50		
3) Oratorio di Falaride	"	4 x 3	12	18		
4) Villa Aurea (luogo di ricovero degli oggetti art.)	"	7 x 5	35	52.50		
			117 a € 1,50 al m ²		175,50	

⁷¹ 'Populit' was a common building material in Italy, made of chipboard and seaweed, compressed with concrete. It became extremely popular, mostly in the 1960s and 1970s.

Denominazione dell'edificio	Località in cui si trova	Dimensioni del distintivo in m.	Totale in m ²	Importo parziale in lire	Importo totale	Annotazioni	
B							
1) Tempio della Concordia	Agrigento	20 x 10	200	10000*		Nell'importo di € 50 al m ² è compreso 1) la erezione dei pilastri in muratura per sostegno del piano di legno, la messa in opera di questo e il dipinto	
2) " di Giove	"	10 x 8	80	4000			
3) " dei Dioscuri	"	10 x 8	80	4000			
4) " di Giunone	"	10 x 8	80	4000			
5) " di Ercole	"	10 x 5	50	2500			
6) " di Vulcano	"	10 x 5	50	2500			
7) " di Esculapio	"	10 x 5	50	2500			
8) " di Apollo	"	10 x 5	50	2500			
9) Tomba di Ierone	Gela Agrigento	10 x 5 4 x 5	50 20	2500 1000			
Totale di A e B €					630 a € 50 il m ²	31500,00	
Arrotondamento (Lire Trentunmilaseicentottanta)						31675,50	
Arrotondamento (Lire Trentunmilaseicentottanta)						31680 --	
C							
1) Museo Civico Archeologico	Agrigento	7 x 5	Spesa a carico dell'Ammne del Museo.				

(N.B.) Se oltre al distintivo per la protezione dal bombardamento aereo è disposto un secondo per i bombardamenti dal mare, siccome tutti gl'edifici, meno il tempio {2} di Athena (A₁) hanno un lato esposto alla costa, la somma dovrà essere quasi raddoppiata, non inferiore quindi a € 63280,00. I distintivi saranno della stessa materia e delle stesse dimensioni di quelli usati per i bombardamenti dall'alto.

Il Soprintendente Goffredo Ricci

AGR.5.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) 4 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII
 SCARICATO MINUTA
 Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
 Prot. N. 3812 - Div. IV
 Titolo 3 - Classe AG.
 Risposta a lettera del 25 maggio
 Div. Sez. N. 654
 OGGETTO: Segni distintivi contro bombardamenti aerei. Quesiti
 Fatta da [signed]
 Copiata da [signed] 25/6

Con riferimento alla lettera suindicata si comunica che non si ritiene necessaria l'apposizione dei segni distintivi sugli edifici privati che raccolgono parti di collezioni di privati di secondaria importanza. Tale apposizione si ritiene invece necessaria sulle parti dei monumenti esposti alla costa, ~~essendo i distintivi per i bombardamenti aerei e per i bombardamenti dal mare.~~
 Il M. Firmato BOTTAI

AGR.6 Request for sandbags (1939-40)

AGR.6.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 12 dicembre 1939 - Anno XVIII
 BELLE ARTI | 005058 - 16.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 228 - N. di Posiz. IV
 Risposta a CIRC. 237 del 2=12=39
 Posiz. N. 3 A.G. Protoc. N. 4815.
 Oggetto: Sacchetti di terra per la prot. ant.

ON. MINISTERO DELL'Educazione Nazionale DIR. GEN. ANT. E BB. AA. Div. III. ROMA

In merito alla circolare in oggetto si comunica che nessuna modalità essendo specificata nella richiesta di sacchetti ai comitati locali e d'altra parte occorrendo a questo Ufficio un forte quantitativo di essi, circa 100.000 (centomila), se si vogliono difendere i monumenti più importanti, si prega di chiarire la modalità del pagamento. Dato il numero rilevante farò richiesta al comitato provinciale sin da ora.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.6.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 23 GEN. 1940
XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
Prot. N. 505 – Div. III
Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.
Risposta a nota del 12-12-39
Div. / Sez. / N. 228
OGGETTO: Sacchetti a terra per la protezione antiaerea
–
Fatta da [signed] il 18/1/1940
Copiata da [signed]

In relazione alla nota suindicata si comunica che con
la circolare n. 237 del 2 dicembre n.s. si richiedeva
solamente di far sapere a questo Ministero il fabbisogno
di sacchetti a terra occorrente per la protezione
antiaerea del patrimonio artistico monumentale di
Vostra giurisdizione. Pertanto le modalità di acquisto
saranno rese note a suo tempo.

Il Mo F.to De Tomasso

AGR.6.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
telegram | 1 side

3 A.G. TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004099 – 10.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO 1555

N. 368 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ore.
Ricevuto il 9 GIU. 1940
Pel circuito 11 MAMEREDI
CT 677 – 4040 SETTANTAMILA =

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ARTI ROMA
260 AGRIGENTO 64000-21-9-14 510=

= N 677 RISPOSTA VOSTRO TELEGRAMMA N. 4040
OCCORRONO SETTANTAMILA SACCHETTI IUTA ET
TRENTAMILA CARTA.=
SOPRINTENDENTE RICCI =

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. PER CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

AGR.6.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
copy of telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
Provenienza: Roma – Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 10 GIU.
1940 Anno XVIII
Destinatario: SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITÀ
Destinazione: AGRIGENTO
Testo: 4099 INTERESSATO MINISTERO GUERRA
IMMEDIATA FORNITURA SACCHETTI RICHIESTI
CODESTA SOPRINTENDENZA.

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De
Tomasso

**AGR.7 Transferring and protection of fine art objects
(1940-43)**

AGR.7.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

P

Ricoveri opere d'arte

AGR.7.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Ricoveri opere d'Arte

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

DIVISIONE 3ª

AGR.7.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
cover | 1 side

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento.
Ricoveri opere d'arte: Museo Civico di Agrigento

AGR.7.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 72 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Elenchi opere d'arte e progetti per la difesa del
patrimonio artistico.

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

DIVISIONE Iª

507

AGR.7.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 8 GEN. 1940 XVIII
8 GEN. 1940 XVIII | PROTOCOLLO N.° 88 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO RISERVATISSIMA

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N. Prot. 88
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio
archeologico.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità di AGRIGENTO
Per eliminare qualsiasi dubbio circa le località in cui
debbono essere concentrate le opere d'arte removibili
in caso di guerra, si reputa opportuno far presente a
codesto Ufficio che le località prescelte per la custodia
delle opere d'arte removibili di detta Regione in caso di
guerra sono le seguenti:
Castello Eurialo in Siracusa
salvo a proteggere in situ quelle di secondaria
importanza. Vorrete pertanto prendere opportuni
accordi al riguardo con le autorità locali e i proprietari
degli immobili in questione qualora non siano state
ancora svolte pratiche in tal senso.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

AGR.7.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Ricoveri Agrigento, 10 gennaio 1940 -
Anno XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 0388 - 14.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 281 N. di Posiz. Dif.
Risposta a circ. del 8=1=40
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Prot. N. 88
Oggetto: Prot. antiaerea patrimonio artistico

ON. MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
GEN. ANTICHITÀ E BB. AA. DIV. III ROMA

In relazione a circolare a margine, si notifica che questo
ufficio ha già adattato i sotterranei di Villa Aurea per
accogliere il materiale archeologico da proteggere.
Detti locali sia per la loro sicurezza, sia per lo spazio
sono atti a contenere gli oggetti delle collezioni poste
sotto la giurisdizione di questo ufficio, come a suo
tempo fu accertato anche dal comm. Matarazzo il quale
li ispezionò.
Si ritiene opportuno pertanto trasportare il materiale
più pregevole a Villa Aurea piuttosto che al Castello
Eurialo di Siracusa.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.7.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 238 Agrigento, 10 gennaio 1940 - Anno
XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 0399 - 19.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 282 N. di Posiz. Dif. Ant.

ON. MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
GEN. ANT. E BB. AA. ROMA

I lavori di sistemazione dei sotterranei di Villa Aurea
eseguiti sul fondo del cap. 143 ord. 67 furono operati per
adattare i locali alla protezione artistica del patrimonio
archeologico.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.7.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

Torni Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 6
FEB. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
Prot. N. 238 Div. III
Titolo 3 - Classe Aff. Gen.
Risposta a lettera del 10-1-40
Div. Sez. N. 281
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea -
Fatta da [signed]

Ho preso atto di quanto codesto Ufficio ha comunicato
con la lettera suindicata.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

AGR.7.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Ricoveri Agrigento, 28 FEBBRAIO 1940 -
Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1746 - 3.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.^a
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 421 N. di Posiz. M"3
Risposta a circ. 47 del 21=2=40
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 1230
OGGETTO: Difesa patrimonio artistico in caso di guerra

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Le opere di minor pregio o difficili da trasportarsi saranno conservate nello unico museo dipendente da questa Soprintendenza e cioè:

Museo Civico, Piazza del Municipio, Agrigento. Come si è notificato a sua volta le opere di maggior pregio e trasportabili saranno invece conservate a Villa Aurea.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci.

AGR.7.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Ricoveri Agrigento, 9 giugno 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004186 – 12.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO
Riservata urgentissima

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
Risposta a ris. urg. del 5=6=40
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. G. Protoc. N. 3959
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Si assicura che si stanno prendendo i provvedimenti per la rimozione degli oggetti d'arte giusta le istruzioni contenute nella nota a margine segnata e nelle precedenti circolari.

Come già fu detto, gli oggetti più interessanti tanto del Museo civico quanto della coll. privata Giudice si porteranno nei sotterranei di Villa Aurea.

Siccome tale Villa è nella zona dei templi e i templi sono attualmente occupati dalle truppe, sarebbe questa una altra ragione perché il Comando militare disponesse il ritiro delle truppe medesime (vedi lettera di questo ufficio n° 675, pari data) (vedi Difesa monumenti).

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci
Lettera soprintendente Agrigento 25/6 Zona sgomberata truppe⁷²

AGR.7.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Ricoveri Agrigento, 13 giugno 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004325 – 15.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO
RISERVATA URGENTE = ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico mobile

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN.
DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Questo ufficio aveva dato a suo tempo comunicazione di aver apprestato come luogo di ricovero degli oggetti artistici provenienti e dal locale Museo Civico e dalla collezione Giudice, i sotterranei di Villa Aurea che offrivano garanzie di sicura protezione.

Come è già stato annunziato a cotesto Ministero le adiacenze immediate della Villa sono per ora occupate da attendamenti di truppe. Non potendosi conoscere se la permanenza dei militari possa durare a lungo e non offrendo attualmente più la villa le dovute garanzie, questo ufficio ha dato istruzioni che tanto i sotterranei del Museo quanto quelli di Casa Giudice siano destinati per la raccolta degli oggetti più importanti delle rispettive collezioni. Tali sotterranei, anche per parere di esperti, sono, e nel caso si renderanno, sicuri contro bombardamenti aerei.

Delle collezioni suddette solamente l'“Efebo di Agrigento” conservato al Museo, ha un'importanza notevole, gli altri oggetti, in prevalenza vasi, sono di secondaria importanza. Pur lasciando nei sotterranei del Museo tale statua si avrà una cura particolare di tutela.

Anche per il “Sarcofago di Fedra” che si conserva alla cattedrale si è data disposizione per salvaguardarlo sul luogo, tanto più che per la sua mole e per il suo stato {2} di conservazione, ogni rimozione riuscirebbe difficoltosa e dannosa. Pure con l'Ecc. il Vescovo si son presi accordi per proteggere le altre opere non strettamente archeologiche.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.7.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 19 GIU. 1940
Anno XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
Prot. N. 4325 Div. IV
Titolo 3 – Classe A.G.
Risposta a lettera del 13 giugno 40
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico mobile
Fatta da il 17/7

Questo Ministero ha preso atto di quanto avete comunicato nella lettera del 13 giugno e cioè che tanto i sotterranei del Museo Civico come quelli di Casa Giudice sono destinati come luoghi di raccolta per le opere d'arte più importanti delle rispettive collezioni.

Il Ministro Firmato COSTA

⁷² Short note written in grey pencil.

AGR.7.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 7 luglio 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005312 – 11.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 782
Risposta a circ. 167 del 4=7=40
Posiz. N. 3 A.G. Protoc. N. 5129
OGGETTO: Ricoveri opere d'arte. Parafulmini

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN. DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Si assicura cotesto Ministero di aver preso visione e di disporre secondo le istruzioni della circolare in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE G. Ricci

AGR.7.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 24 luglio 1940 – Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005844 – 27.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 816 – Posiz. Dif. ant.
Risposta a circ. 173 del 17=7=40
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 5472
OGGETTO: Servizio di sorveglianza e custodia nei ricoveri di opere d'arte.

AL MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN. DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Con nota 768 del 2=7=40 questo ufficio ha indicato quali erano i ricoveri ove si sono riparate le principali opere d'arte.

Si ripete che per le tre principali collezioni sotto la giurisdizione di questa soprintendenza: Museo Civico, coll. Giudice e coll. del Capitolo della Cattedrale, si è provveduto per la protezione nei rispettivi sotterranei. Del Museo Civico consegnatario è il prof. Giovanni Zirretta il quale provvede alla sorveglianza del ricovero con due custodi uno dei quali fa servizio anche di notte, mentre l'altro non abitando molto lontano, può essere sempre chiamato a prestar servizio.

Nel palazzo dei baroni Giudice, e proprio presso il ricovero stabilito a raccogliere i pezzi più importanti della collezione, fanno servizio notte e giorno i portieri. Anche nella cattedrale c'è sempre personale di vigilanza e ad ogni modo l'unico oggetto veramente notevole è il sarcofago di Fedra che, per la sua pesantezza, è inamovibile.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci
preso nota [signed]⁷³

AGR.7.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 72 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 30 luglio 1940 Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006033 – 2.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 818 – N. di Posiz. Dif. Ant.
Risposta a circ. 174 del 17=7=40
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Prot. N. 5477
OGGETTO: Elenco delle opere d'arte mobili ed immobili salvaguardate

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR. GEN. DELLE ARTI Div. IV ROMA

In ottemperanza alla circolare in oggetto, si trasmettono in triplice copia gli elenchi dei materiali archeologici mobili salvaguardati (Museo Civico) e degli uffici monumentali di cui si è provveduto alla difesa, significando che per questi ultimi i provvedimenti di protezione sono tutt'ora in corso, come si è riferito a suo tempo a cotesto Ministero.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.7.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 72 | headed paper | 1 side

Addi 26 Luglio 1940 Anno XVIII
MUSEO CIVICO ARCHEOLOGICO AGRIGENTO

Elenco del materiale archeologico di questo Museo conservato in casse nel ricovero antiaereo apprestato nei locali del Museo.

- N.° 9. Crateri a campana a figure rosse su fondo nero.
“ 3. “a colonnette” “ “ “ “
“ 1. “ a figure nere su fondo rosso.
“ 7. Anfore a figure nere su fondo rosso.
“ 1. Anfora “ rosse “ “ nero.
“ 1. Cratere a campana Apulo.
“ 1. Piatto figurato “
“ 1. Anfora baccellata di stile Apulo
“ 1. Cratere figurato Italioto.
“ 5. Lekythos figurati.⁷⁴
“ 4. Anforette “
“ 2. Unguentari di stile Corinzio.
“ 1. Grande coppo policromato.
“ 2. Elmi di bronzo.

⁷³ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁷⁴ 'Figurati' = mistake for 'figurati.'

- “ 1. Anfora “
 “ 1. Piatto “
 “ 35. Formelle fittili
 “ 7. Statuette “
 “ 5. Testine “
 “ 3. Arule con rilievi figurati fittili.
 “ 9. Frammenti fittili “ di vasi
 “ 1. Vaso plastico (Il muletto di Dioniso)
 “ 1. Statua di marmo detta (l'Efebo di Agrigento).

AGR.7.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 72 |
 headed paper | 1 side

[26 July 1940]

ELENCO DELLE OPERE D'ARTE IMMOBILI
 SALVAGUARDATE.

Tempio della Concordia. Difesa della parte inferiore
 mediante sacchi di terra
 fino all'altezza di m. 7 circa.
 Apposizione di distintivi:
 uno orizzontale con colori
 a calce su preparato e
 uno verticale su legno
 compensato.

Tempio di Giunone Apposizione del distintivo su
 tavolato di legno in senso
 obliquo per essere
 contemporaneamente
 visibile dall'alto e dalla
 costa.

Tempio dei Dioscuri Apposizione del distintivo con
 colori a calce su preparato.

AGR.7.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 9 GIU. 1941 Anno
 XIX MINUTA
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004273 – 9.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

Al R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità Agrigento
 Prot. N. Div. IV
 Titolo 3 Aff. Gen.
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – impianto
 parafulmini
 Fatta da [signed] il 30/5/1941

Si desidera essere informati se gli edifici ove sono
 ricoverate le opere d'arte di codesta conservazione
 siano stati forniti di parafulmini secondo le istruzioni
 impartite da questo Ministero.

Il M.o F.to De Tomasso

AGR.7.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 23 giugno 1941 – Anno XIX°
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005012 – 30.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 179 – Posiz. A.G.D.
 Risposta a nota del 9/6/41/XIX°
 Posiz. N. 9 A.G. Protoc. N. 4273
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – impianto
 parafulmini.–

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Div. IV
ROMA

Questa Soprintendenza non ha alle sue dipendenze
 alcun museo e quindi neanche rifugi. Le opere d'arte
 del museo civico di Agrigento sono ricoverate nei
 sotterranei del museo stesso, che non possiede
 parafulmini.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

AGR.7.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 28 ottobre 1941 A. XIX°
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007920 – 4.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
 N. di Prot. 371 – Posiz. A.G.D.
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Verifica
 delle casse contenenti opere d'arte.

Al MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. I ROMA

In riscontro a Vostra circolare n. 156 del 21.10;41.
 XIX°, faccio presente a codesto Ministero che nella
 giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza non esistono
 Musei, ad eccezione di quello civico di Agrigento.
 Alla Direzione di esso ho fatto comunicazione della
 circolare di cui sopra, invitandola a seguirne al più
 presto le prescrizioni, e a riferirmi sui provvedimenti
 eventualmente adottati per una migliore salvaguardia
 del materiale archeologico del Museo stesso posseduto.
 Quando la suddetta Direzione avrà risposto, invierò a
 codesto Ministero la relazione richiesta.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.7.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 **AFF. GEN.** Agrigento, 24 novembre 1941 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008501 – 29.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 455 – Posiz. A.G. D.
Risposta a circ. del 13/10/942, N. 130
Protoc. N. 4541

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Verifica delle casse contenenti opere d'arte.

Al MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. I ROMA

Facendo seguito a mia nota n. 371 del 28 ottobre u.s. relativa all'oggetto sopra distinto, riferisco a codesto Ministero che con la lettera in data 20 novembre 1941. XX il Direttore del locale Museo Civico mi ha comunicato di aver proceduto alla ricognizione del materiale archeologico conservato in casse nei locali sotterranei dello stesso Museo.

La quasi totalità del suddetto materiale non ha subito danni per la prolungata permanenza in un rifugio che, come tanti altri del genere, è piuttosto di fortuna e quindi non perfettamente attrezzato contro i pericoli dell'umidità. S'è dovuto per altro constatare quanto segue:

1) Di due crateri a campana si son trovati staccati alcuni frammenti. Lo stacco, che costituisce un danno di lievissima importanza, è da attribuire a difetto del vecchio restauro, praticato con sistemi superati ed empirici.

II) Di altro grande cratere a campana, riccamente figurato, si sono staccati pressoché completamente i numerosi frammenti che erano stati messi insieme con un recente restauro. Le cause di ciò vanno ricercate, oltre che nell'umidità dei locali, nella qualità della colla {2} a scarsa tenuta, adoperata dal restauratore. I frammenti non hanno subito, singolarmente, alcun danno; e il vaso potrà essere restituito alla sua forma completa, quando, a tempo opportuno, se ne curerà per la seconda volta il restauro. Di quanto sopra possa far federe io stesso.

Le casse, dopo la sostituzione dei trucioli che ne costituivano l'isolamento, ed il rinnovato imballo del materiale con nuova carta paraffinata, sono state nuovamente depositate nei sotterranei del Museo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.7.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 16 DIC. 1941 Anno XX
SCARICATO Minuta
R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 8501 Div. IV 3 Aff. Gen.

Risposta a 455 del 24/11/1941=XX

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico = Verifica opere d'arte =

Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato con la nota sopracitata circa l'esito della ricognizione fatta dal Direttore di codesto Museo Civico del materiale archeologico conservato in casse nei locali sotterranei dell'Istituto.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

AGR.7.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 **AFF. GEN.** Agrigento, 26 ottobre 1942 A. XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005096 – 2.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 770 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
Risposta a circ. del 13/10/942, N. 130
Protoc. N. 4541

OGGETTO: RIDUZIONE DEI RICOVERI DELLE OPERE D'ARTE.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI – Div. IV ROMA

Nessun ricovero di opere d'arte sottoposto a vigilanza da parte di forze militari si trova nel territorio di giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò

AGR.7.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Generali Agrigento, 9 dicembre 1942 A. XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005004 – 15.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO
RISERVATA 4870

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 961 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZ. GENERALE ARTI – Divis. IV. ROMA

Riferimento a telegramma n. 5533 del 3 c.m.

Per opere d'arte esistenti nella giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza è in via di allestimento un ricovero in locali annessi alla Chiesa Madre di Bivona, comune posto all'interno della Provincia di Agrigento, che

al sottoscritto e al Direttore di questo Museo Civico, nonché ai componenti la Giunta Amministrativa di tale Istituto, è sembrato offrire sufficienti garanzie di sicurezza contro i pericoli derivanti dall'offesa aerea e dalla guerra in generale. Non appena si sarà ultimata l'attrezzatura dei locali, per la quale si sarà spesa una somma intorno alle L. 10.000 (DIECIMILA), si procederà al trasporto delle collezioni.

Perché si possa dar corso con la dovuta sollecitudine a vari altri lavori interessanti la protezione antiaerea dei monumenti agrigentini, urge conoscere se e quando codesto Ministero procederà all'accreditamento di tutte le somme richieste con lettere n. 836 (€ 70000)⁷⁵ del 10.XI.42 e n. 861 (Prot. mon.^{ti})⁷⁶ del 16.XII.42. Per norma di questo Ufficio, sarebbe altresì necessario sapere a quanto ammonta il primo creditamento annunziato col telegramma sopra citato.

{2} Urge infine risposta a quanto prospettato con lettere n. 876 (squadre I int. 5388)⁷⁷ del 17.XI.42, n. 891 del 18.XI.42 e n. 892 del 19.XI.42.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Già in risposta⁷⁸

AGR.7.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, li 7/3/1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001549 – 12.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO
Protocollo N. 202 – Aff. Gen. D.
OGGETTO: RICOVERO OPERE D'ARTE. SERVIZIO DI CUSTODIA

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti – Div. III. ROMA

Per la custodia delle opere d'arte trasferite in Bivona nel ricovero appositamente attrezzato da questa Soprintendenza, è stata interessata l'arma dei RR.CC., la quale provvede in parte con frequenti ispezioni al suddetto ricovero.

Sarebbe però opportuno e necessario incaricare una persona che assicurasse al servizio quella continuità che in effetti gli manca. Ma, poiché distaccarvi un custode da Agrigento non è possibile, per la nota deficienza di personale, e d'altra parte costerebbe parecchio, si prega di volere autorizzare che si incarichi della custodia qualche persona di fiducia del luogo, alla quale

⁷⁵ Short note written in black ink.

⁷⁶ Short note written in black ink.

⁷⁷ Short note written in black ink.

⁷⁸ Short note written in black ink.

si potrebbe corrispondere un compenso non superiore alle L. 200 mensili. La somma potrebbe gravare per il corrente esercizio sul capitolo 235, relativo alla protezione antiaerea. Si gradiranno disposizioni con la massima cortese sollecitudine.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.7.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Agrigento, li 25/3/1943/XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001910 – 31.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 246 Risposta a nota del 20/3/1943/XXI N. 1722 Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: RICOVERO OPERE D'ARTE.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale Arti – Divisione III°. ROMA

Con riferimento al foglio indicato, e analogamente a precedenti comunicazioni, si precisa che a ricovero delle opere d'arte delle collezioni che ricadono sotto la giurisdizione di questo Ufficio è stato adattato un magazzino annesso alla Chiesa Madre di Bivona. Ogni altra indicazione (via, numero) non è necessaria, trattandosi di un locale che fa parte integrante della Chiesa stessa, e al quale si accede dalla sua sacrestia.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò
Atti Zanetti⁷⁹

AGR.7.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Com a voce Zanetti⁸⁰
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001722 – 20.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

Ricoveri
Telegramma Cifrato

8=Agrigento 1900 25 3 1425 =

185 Risposta Telegramma 1312 unico ricovero apprestato da questa soprintendenza Bivona Contiene finora opere arte Museo civico Agrigento
Soprintendente F.to Griffò

Decifrato Palmucci

⁷⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁸⁰ Short note written in blue pencil.

AGR.7.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

[25 March 1943] SCARICATO
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Div. III Posiz. 3 A.G.
Prot. N.° 1722
Risposta al telegramma 25-3-43
OGGETTO: Ricoveri opere d'arte

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
Con riferimento al telegramma suindicato, si prega
codesto Ufficio di voler precisare quale fabbricato nel
comune di Bivona è stato adibito a ricovero delle opere
d'arte, indicando la strada e il numero ove esso si trova.

Il M.° F.to De Tomasso

AGR.7.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

ROMA, 31 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
MINUTA
N. DI PROT. 1549 Div. III
N. DI POSIZ. 3 A.G.
RISPOSTA A lett. n. 202 del 7-3-43
OGGETTO: Bivona – Ricovero opere d'Arte
Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

In considerazione di quanto avete fatto presente con la
lettera alla quale si risponde Vi autorizzo ad incaricare
della custodia del ricovero delle opere d'arte di Bivona
una persona del luogo che offre garanzia sotto tutti gli
aspetti.

All'incaricato di custodia dovrà essere corrisposto un
compenso di € 200 mensili che dovrà gravare sui fondi
a vostra disposizione sul Cap. 235 dell'esercizio in corso

–

Il Mo F.to Biggini 16/3 corso – Angeli⁸¹

AGR.7.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 2 sides

[5 April 1943]
{1}R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ – AGRIGENTO
M.S. del Repertorio.

In questo giorno cinque aprile
millenovecentoquarantatré XXI, tra il Soprintendente
alle Antichità per le provincie di Agrigento e
Caltanissetta, domiciliato per ragioni del suo ufficio
in Agrigento, viale della Vittoria, 89, ed il sig. Iacolino
Calogero fu Domenico domiciliato e residente in

Bivona, Piazza S. Domenico, N. 1, si è convenuto quanto
appresso:

Art. 1 = Il Sig. Iacolino Calogero assume l'obbligo di
provvedere alla custodia del ricovero opere d'arte
apprestato da questa R. Soprintendenza in locale
annesso alla Chiesa madre di Bivona, per il periodo dal
1° febbraio al 30 giugno 1943 XXI°.

Art. 2 = Per tale incarico, sarà corrisposto al Sig.
Iacolino Calogero il compenso annuale di lire duecento
lorde (L. 200) esclusa ogni indennità sia per caroviveri
sia per ogni altro titolo. Il pagamento di detta somma
sarà provveduto a rate trimestrali posticipate dalla R.
Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Agrigento.

Art. 3 = L'Amministrazione contraente ha facoltà di
rescindere il presente contratto per qualsiasi ragione,
quando lo crede opportuno nell'interesse del servizio,
senza preavviso e senza che il sig. Iacolino Calogero
possa pretendere compensi dell'impiego innanzi
assunto, e indennizzo per l'esonero dall'incarico
affidatogli. Viceversa qualora il sig. Iacolino Calogero
intenda sciogliersi dall'impegno innanzi assunto dovrà
darne avviso due mesi prima all'Amministrazione
Governativa.=

Art. 4 = Il presente contratto redatto in carta libera
e registrato gratuitamente all'Ufficio del Registro,
perché nell'interesse dello Stato, sarà valido dopo
l'approvazione del Ministro dell'Educazione Nazionale.
Fatto, letto, confermato nel giorno, nel mese e nell'anno
come avanti, sottoscritto dai contraenti.

{2} L'ASSUNTORE ALLA CUSTODIA Iacolino Calogero fu
Domenico

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Pietro Griffò
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA

AGR.7.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 2063 Agrigento, li 11 Aprile 1943
XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002464 – 20.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE
III SCARICATO RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI AGRIGENTO E CALTANISSETTA IN
AGRIGENTO

Prot. N. 302 – Pers. H 3
OGGETTO: Bivona – Ricovero opere d'arte.–
ALLEGATI N. 3

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti. Div. III ROMA

In riferimento alla nota n. 1549 del 30 u.s., si invia per
l'approvazione, l'unito contratto – in triplice copia

⁸¹ Short note written in black ink.

– relativo al Sig. Iacolino Calogero, il quale offrendo garanzia sotto tutti gli aspetti, è stato da me incaricato della custodia del ricovero delle opere d'arte di Bivona.=

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.7.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

ROMA, 14 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
MINUTA

N. DI PROT. 2464

N. DI POSIZ. Div. III 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Bivona – Ricovero delle opere d'arte
ALLEGATI tre

R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Si restituisce debitamente approvato, il contratto stipulato fra codesta Soprintendenza e il Sig. Calogero Iacolino incaricato della custodia del ricovero delle opere d'arte di Bivona –

Il Mo F.to Biggini Proietti⁸²

AGR.7.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AG Agrigento, 5 Luglio 1943 A. XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004118 – 13.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 537 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

Risposta a f. N. 2903/3.A.G. del 25-6-1943-XXI

OGGETTO: Norme per la sicurezza dei ricoveri.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III[^] ROMA

Con riferimento al foglio sopra distinto, si ricorda a codesto Ministero che nella circoscrizione di questa Soprintendenza ha sede solo un piccolo ricovero di opere d'arte nel Comune di Bivona (Agrigento). Alla custodia di esso si provvede con un apposito assuntore, mentre una superiore sorveglianza è affidata al locale Comando dei RR.CC. = Dallo scorso febbraio fino ad oggi il servizio è proceduto con perfetta regolarità. Dato quanto sopra, non si crede di dover adottare altre misure per la sicurezza interna del ricovero in questione.

IL SOPRINTEDENTE (Dott. Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.8 Supply of gas masks for Superintendence personnel (1940-41)

AGR.8.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Maschere antigas pel personale

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

DIVISIONE I^a

AGR.8.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Agrigento, 2 aprile 1940 Anno XVIII°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2813 – 7.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

N. di Prot. 466 N. di Posiz. D. 2

Risposta a Circ. 61 del 9/3/40/XVIII°

Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 1716

OGGETTO: Estensione dell'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutti gli operai delle industrie e a tutto il personale delle Amm. Statali –

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III ROMA

In risposta alla circolare a margine indicata si assicura che il personale di questo ufficio – meno gli assuntori – è provvisto di maschere nella misura stabilita dalla circolare suddetta –

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci Atti f.⁸³

AGR.8.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) 2 APR. 1941 Anno XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002226 – 2.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione IV N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Vi comunico che quanto prima il Centro Chimico Militare fornirà a codesto Istituto n. 10 maschere

⁸² Short note written in grey pencil.

⁸³ Short note written in red pencil.

antigas richieste da questo Ministero per il personale dipendente.

Tali maschere saranno fornite per il tramite del R. Provveditorato agli Studi di codesta città, presso il quale provvederete al ritiro.

Dovranno essere esclusi dalla distribuzione in oggetto i dipendenti impiegati che risultino già forniti di maschere quali componenti le squadre di primo intervento.

Non appena codesto Ufficio sarà in possesso del quantitativo di maschere assegnato si prega di darne comunicazione a questo Ministero, rendendo nota l'aliquota del fabbisogno totale che sarà stata raggiunta per effetto della presente e delle precedenti forniture, comunque effettuate.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Firmato COSTA

AGR.8.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Agrigento, 30 maggio 1941 A. XIX°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004235 – 9.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. N. – Posiz. A.G.D.

Risposta a nota del 2/4/41/XIX°

Posiz. N. 3 AG Protoc. N. 2226

OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

m 10 su p 5 aliquota 100% + 5⁸⁴

AL MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA

In riferimento a nota a margine segnata si comunica che questa Soprintendenza ha provveduto al ritiro dal locale R. Provveditorato agli Studi di numero dieci (n° 10) maschere antigas.

Si rende noto che, il numero di maschere antigas a disposizione di questo ufficio è tale da coprire tutto il fabbisogno per il personale dipendente.

AGR.9 Plans to move the local Superintendence office (1941)

AGR.9.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

P

Trasferimento degli uffici della Soprintendenza

AGR.9.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Agrigento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Trasferimento degli Uffici della Soprint.

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

DIVISIONE I^a

AGR.9.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Riservata Palermo, 3 Settembre 1941 – Anno XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006589 – 8.SET.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO

N. di Prot. riserv. 11

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Piani di sfollamento.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Il Prefetto di Agrigento e il Comitato provinciale di protezione antiaerea chiedono di comunicare la località prescelta da questa Amministrazione in cui dovrebbero essere trasferiti gli uffici da essa dipendenti in caso di ordine di sgombero della popolazione e di tutti gli uffici pubblici e privati della città.

Ho informato che nulla è stato predisposto non avendo ricevuti ordini in proposito dal Superiore Ministero, stante che gli uffici non contengono opere d'arte e che non si è contemplata l'eventualità dello sgombero degli uffici stessi.

Ho aggiunte, su richiesta del Comitato di protezione a.a., alcune indicazioni sul numero del personale e sull'entità del materiale d'ufficio da trasportare.

Di tanto informo codesto On. Ministero, chiedendo istruzioni in proposito per l'eventualità di un ordine di sfollamento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE REGGENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi)
J Bovio Marconi

AGR.9.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 25 SET. 1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 6589 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a foglio del 3 settembre 1941

Div. Sez. N. ris. 11

OGGETTO: Agrigento – Piani di sfollamento.

Fatta da Falese il 11/9/1941/XIX

Collazionata da [signed]

⁸⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

Con riferimento alla nota suindicata si fa presente che nessuna disposizione è stata finora adottata da questo Ministero in merito alla scelta della località nella quale dovrebbero essere trasferiti gli uffici dipendenti in caso di ordine di sgombero degli Uffici statali di codesta città.

È opportuno quindi che prendiate accordi con il Prefetto di Agrigento ed il Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea per la eventuale provvisoria sistemazione di codesto Ufficio nella stessa località ove verrebbero trasferiti gli altri Uffici Statali di codesta città.

Il Mo Firmato DEL GIUDICE

AGR.10 First intervention teams (1939-42)

AGR.10.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Squadra di primo intervento
P

AGR.10.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Agrigento
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Squadra I° intervento
P
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

AGR.10.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 7 SET. 1939 XVII
BELLE ARTI | 002993 - 7.SETT.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III Prot. N.° Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
Risposta al f.° N.° del 7/11/942
OGGETTO: Fondi equipaggiamento squadre di I intervento.-

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità di AGRIGENTO
Vi comunico che il Ministero delle Finanze - Provveditorato Generale dello Stato - ha accreditato a favore di codesto Istituto la somma di L. 1.500 per l'equipaggiamento delle squadre di I intervento.
Pertanto, entro i limiti della somma suindicata, siete autorizzato a provvedere al più presto all'acquisto

del materiale occorrente per l'equipaggiamento delle squadre suddette. Attendo assicurazioni.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

AGR.10.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 12 dicembre 1939 Anno XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 005069 - 16.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 227 Posiz. IV
Risposta a CIRC. del 7=9=39
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 2993
Oggetto: Fondi equipaggiamento squadre di I intervento

ON. MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
GEN. ANT. E BB. AA. DIV. III ROMA

Con circ. a fianco e in oggetto indicata si comunicava che da parte del Ministero delle Finanze = Provveditorato generale dello Stato = era stata accreditata a questa Soprintendenza la somma di L. 1.500.

Da parte del Ministero in parola mi fu trasmesso un avviso di pagamento per la somma di L. 1500 sul cap. 169 (Residui 9 n° 638 9. Deve tale somma, che realmente è destinata per le spese di illuminazione e cancelleria, devolversi per lo scopo su indicato?
Siccome si sono anticipati denari per l'acquisto del materiale, Vi pregherei, per la regolarità del consuntivo, di darmi chiarimenti in proposito.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.10.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 10 GEN. 1940
XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Agrigento
Prot. N. 5060 - Div. III
Titolo - Classe 3 A.G.
Risposta a nota del 12-12-39
Div. / Sez. / N. 227
OGGETTO: Fondi equipaggiamento squadre di I° intervento
Fatta da [signed] il 30-12-1939
Copiata da [signed] 8/1

In relazione alla nota suindicata si conferma che il Ministero delle Finanze - Provveditorato Generale dello Stato - ha accreditato a codesta Soprintendenza la somma di € 1.500 perché si provvedesse all'acquisto dell'equipaggiamento della locale squadra di I°

intervento. Vogliate darmi assicurazioni sollecite al riguardo

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

AGR.10.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 239 Agrigento, 12 gennaio 1940 Anno XVII
BELLE ARTI | 0286 - 16.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 310
Riposta a nota del 16=1=40
Posiz. N. 3 aff. G. Protoc. N. 5060

ON. MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIR.
GEN. ANT. E BB. AA. ROMA

In risposta a foglio a margine significa che le 1500 lire per l'equipaggiamento delle squadre di primo intervento sono state inviate a questa Soprintendenza. Colla mia lettera a cui la Ministeriale si riferisce, chiedo spiegazioni se realmente la somma stanziata dal Provveditorato Generale dello Stato si riferiva a tale accreditamento, poiché nel foglio del Provveditorato in parola non vi erano specificazioni. Pertanto anche dallo stesso Ministero delle Finanze sono giunte delucidazioni in proposito.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci Atti X

AGR.10.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 14 (Belle Arti) Roma, addì 18-1-40

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^a
N. di Protocollo 239
N. di Posizione 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Rendiconto di Lire 1110,85 anticipazioni sul Cap. 169 R del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939-1940

Al Signor Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto da V.S. con la lettera contro indicata, relativo a spese per l'equipaggiamento della locale squadra di I° intervento -

N.B. - Indicare sempre, nella risposta, l'Ufficio del Ministero scrivente, la data ed i numeri di archivio e di posizione.

D'Ordine del Ministro [...] 21-1 19/1⁸⁵

{2} 3 A.G. BELLE ARTI | 0239 - 14.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Sop. Antichità Agrigento
Rendiconto di € 1110,85 Cap. 169 R. (Ministero Finanze) eser. 1939-40 per equipaggiamento squadre I intervento. (Pervenuto senza lettera di accompagnamento)

AGR.10.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 29 GEN. 1940
XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento
Prot. N. 239 - Div. III^a
Titolo - Classe 3 A.G.
·/· un rendiconto
OGGETTO: Rendiconto di € 1508 Cap. 169 R. Es. 1939-40
Fatta da [signed] il 23-1-1940
Copiata da [signed] 24/1

Si notifica l'accluso rendiconto di € 1.500 sul Cap. 169 R. Esercizio 1939-40 relativo a spese per l'equipaggiamento della locale squadra di I° intervento avvertendo che esso deve essere inviato per la regolare approvazione al Provveditorato Generale dello Stato e Ministero delle Finanze e non a questo Ministero.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

AGR.10.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 8 marzo 1940 Anno XVIII°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2008 - 13.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO
N. di Prot. 451 Posiz. D. 2
Riposta a nota del 5/3/40/XVIII°
Posiz. N. 3 Aff. Gen. Protoc. N. 1780
OGGETTO: Esercitazione squadre di I° intervento -
Allegati ·/·

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI ROMA
In risposta a nota a margine si significa che per le difficoltà d'avere il materiale e il personale occorrente,

⁸⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

solo ora si è potuto rendere efficiente la squadra di I° intervento – Si invia pertanto il programma delle esercitazioni che si svolgeranno sabato p.v.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Goffredo Ricci

AGR.10.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

[8 March 1940]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO –

PROGRAMMA PER L'ISTRUZIONE DELLA SQUADRA DI PRIMO INTERVENTO –

- 1) Sabato 9 marzo alle ore 15 “istruzione sull’uso della maschera antigas” da parte del Comandante dei Vigili del fuoco, presso il Comando dei Vigili in Via Domenico Bartoli –
- 2) Lunedì 11 marzo alle ore 15 “istruzione sull’intervento delle squadre di primo intervento (ausiliarie) per lo spegnimento degli incendi, da parte del Comandante dei Vigili del fuoco, presso il Comando dei Vigili del fuoco in via Domenico Bartoli –
- 3) Giovedì 14 marzo alle ore 16 presso il Gruppo Rionale Fascista Arena via Malta, il Presidente dell’U.N.P.A. parlerà sugli aggressivi chimici, dando cognizioni, anche pratiche.

All’istruzione prenderanno parte oltre i componenti la squadra, anche altri funzionari dell’ufficio.

AGR.10.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 1 APR. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. 2006 – Div. III

Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.

Risposta a nota del 8-3-40

Div. Sez. N. 751

OGGETTO: Esercitazioni squadre di primo intervento.

Fatta da [signed] il 17-3-1940

Copiata da [signed] 18/3

Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato con la nota suindicata circa le esercitazioni che saranno svolte dalla locale squadra di primo intervento.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

AGR.10.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | copy of telegram | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 18 APR. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta Telegramma

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002709 18.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Agrigento

Prot. N. – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Fatta da Fortese il 12/4 1941/XIX 14/4

Vogliate rispondere subito circolare n. 261 del 21 novembre concernente numero ore straordinarie mensili componenti squadra primo intervento.

Pro. SS. di Stato F.to De Tomasso

AGR.10.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Agrigento, 22 aprile 1941 A. XIX

Sig. Cortese⁸⁶

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002980 – 26.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO N. di Prot. 126

Riposta a tel. Protoc. N. 2709

OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Non essendoci museo alle dipendenze della Soprintendenza e stante il numero esiguo degli impiegati dell’ufficio (due, dei quali un giovane che può essere chiamato alle armi), non sono state formate squadre di primo intervento notturne. Non vi sono quindi, ore straordinarie mensili da remunerare fino ad ora.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE REGGENTE J Bovio Marconi (J. Bovio Marconi)

AGR.10.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Agrigento, 17 novembre 1942 A. XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005388 – 23.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV URGENTISSIMA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DI AGRIGENTO N. di Prot. 876 – Posiz. Aff. Gen. D.

OGGETTO: SQUADRE DI PRIMO INTERVENTO.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE GENER. ARTI – DIV. IV. ROMA

Con riferimento a circ. n. 139 di codesto Ministero vogliate, con la massima sollecitudine, far conoscere

⁸⁶ Short note written in blue pencil.

se la costituzione delle squadre di primo intervento va curata anche per i locali dell'Ufficio.

Nelle città di Agrigento e Caltanissetta e relative province nessun edificio monumentale si trova la cui protezione rientri nella competenza della Soprintendenza scrivente. Ciò non ostante si svolgerà ogni possibile opera di persuasione perché le Autorità Ecclesiastiche del luogo si attengano, nei riguardi degli edifici religiosi, alle misure disposte con la circolare sopra citata.

Per la zona monumentale classica di Agrigento, ubicata in campagna ma particolarmente esposta ai pericoli della offesa aerea, e soprattutto per il tempio della Concordia, si chiede a codesto Ministero se non ritenga opportuno che vi si costituisca una squadra di primo intervento. Per la nota deficienza del personale di custodia in servizio nella zona dei templi, gli elementi costitutivi di essa andrebbero assunti tutti fra persone estranee alla Amministrazione.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dottor Pietro Griffò) Pietro Griffò

AGR.10.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 14 DIC 1942 Anno XXI

SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione III

Prot. N.° 5388 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 876 del 7/11/942

OGGETTO: - Squadre di primo intervento -

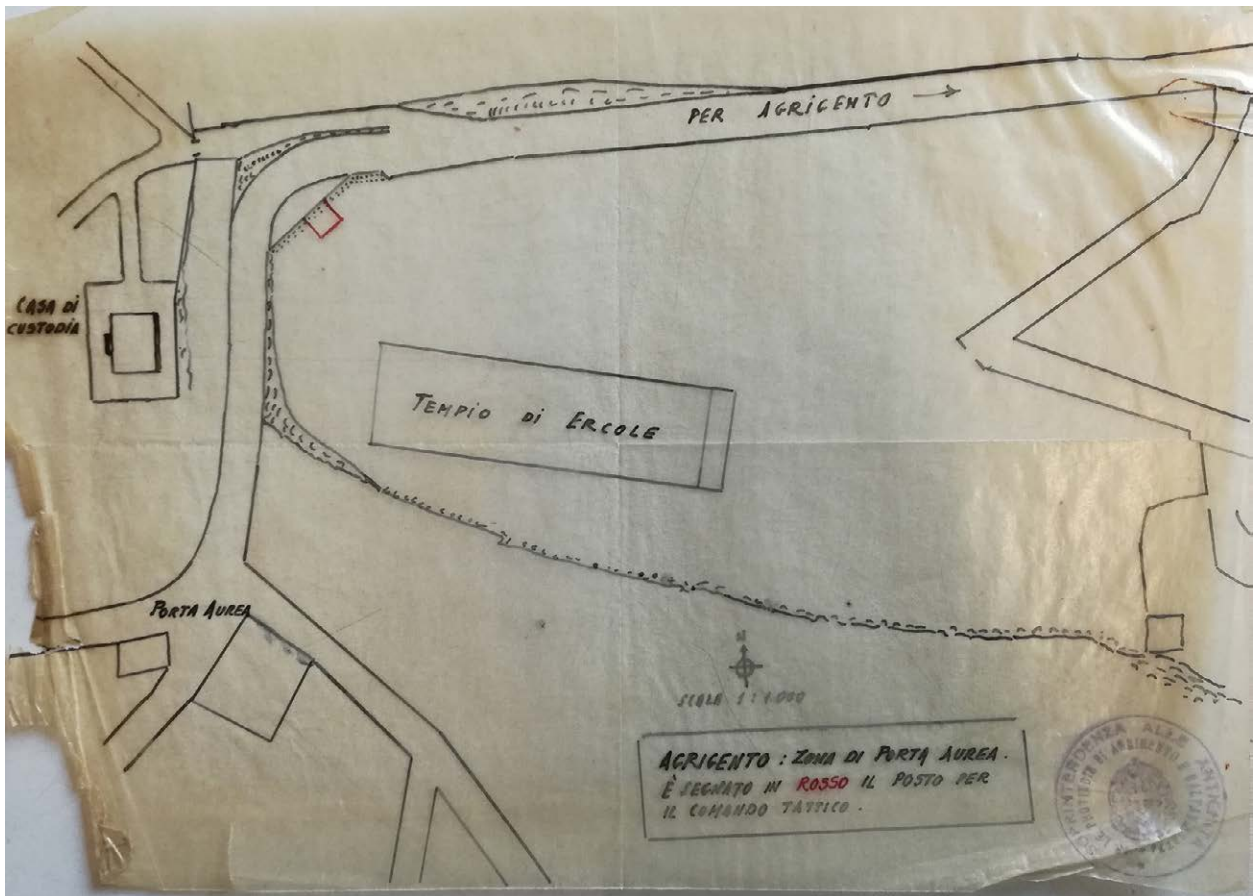
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità AGRIGENTO

Circa la richiesta contenuta nella nota sopraccitata il Ministero non ritiene che per la zona dei templi agrigentini sia necessario costituire una squadra di primo intervento.

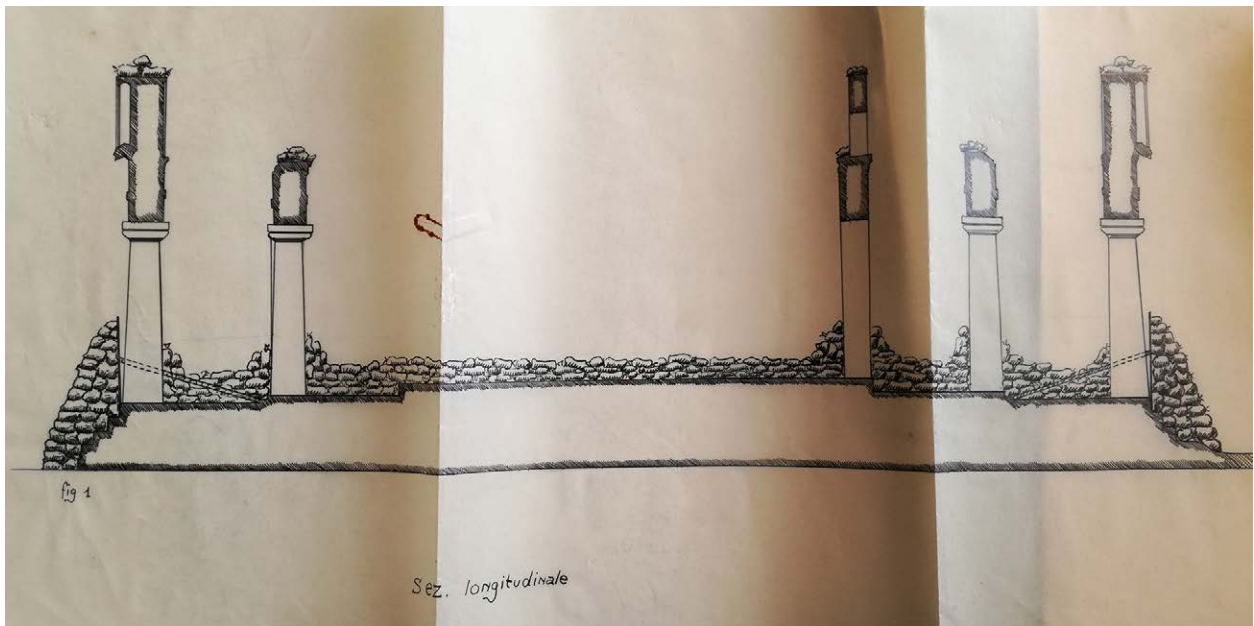
Per gli Uffici di codesta Soprintendenza, invece, la squadra dovrà essere costituita scegliendo gli elementi fra il personale già in servizio.

IL MINISTRO F.to BOTTAI

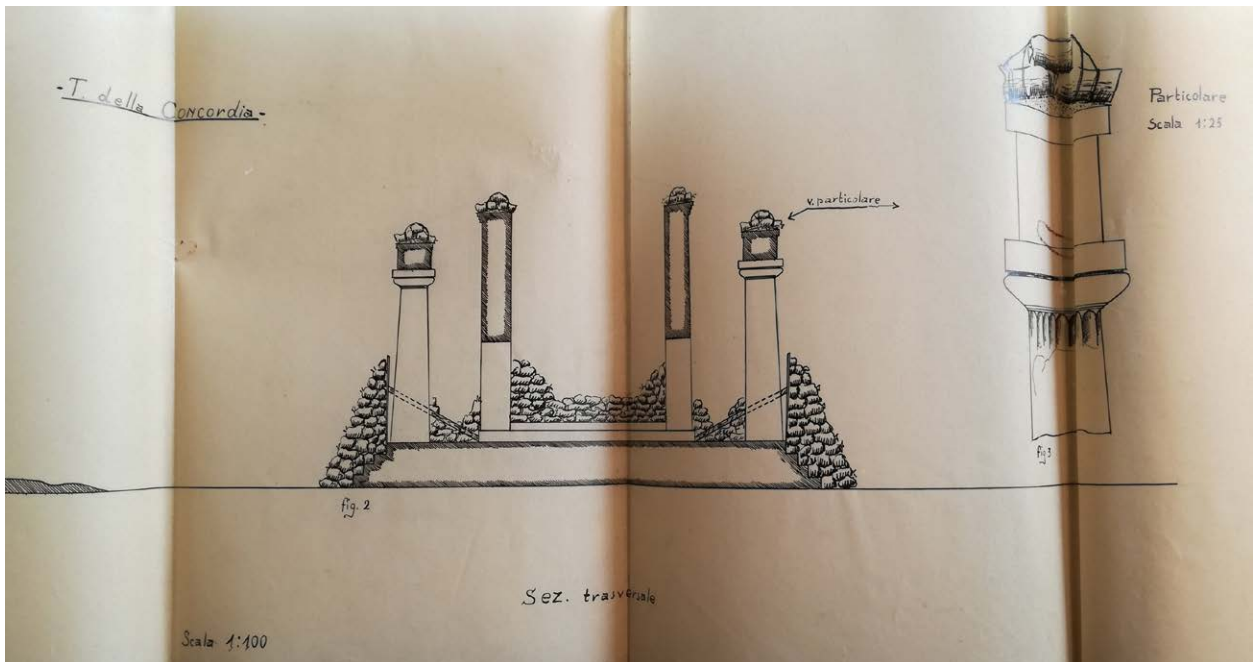
AGR.11 Pictures and graphic documentation



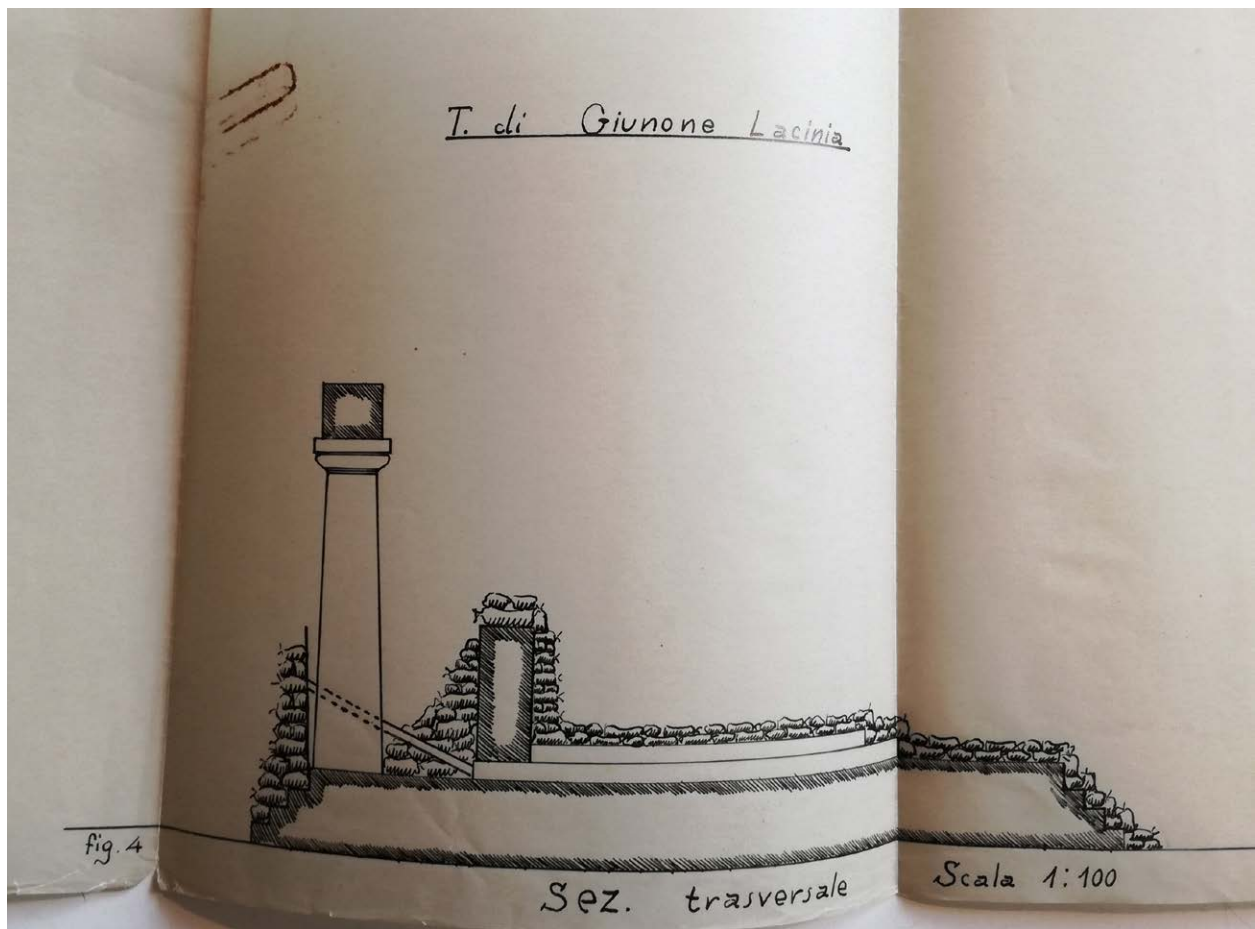
AGR.11.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | pictures | 1 side | 1940 | Map showing a military guard post at the archaeological site (courtesy of Archivio Centrale dello Stato).



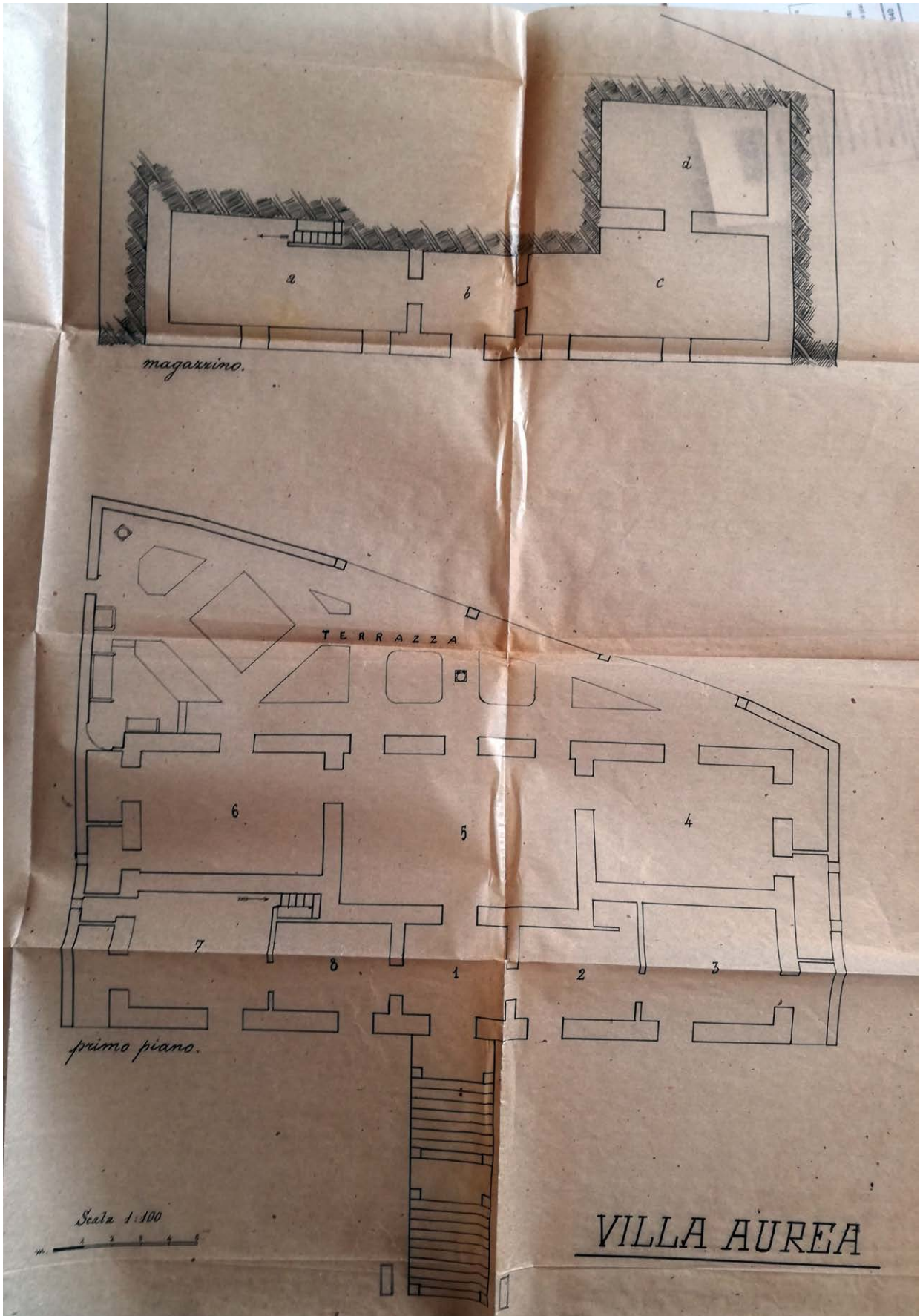
AGR.11.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Longitudinal section of the Temple of Concordia protected with sandbags (courtesy of Archivio Centrale dello Stato).



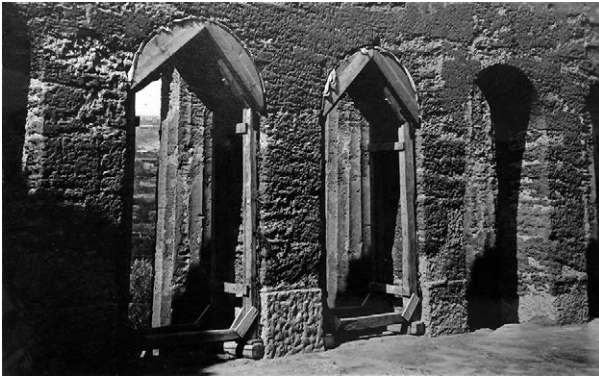
AGR.11.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Transversal section of the Temple of Concordia protected with sandbags (courtesy of Archivio Centrale dello Stato).



AGR.11.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Transversal section of the Temple of Juno Lacinia protected with sandbags (courtesy of Archivio Centrale dello Stato).



AGR.11.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Map of Villa Aurea often requested for confiscation by the Italian army (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).



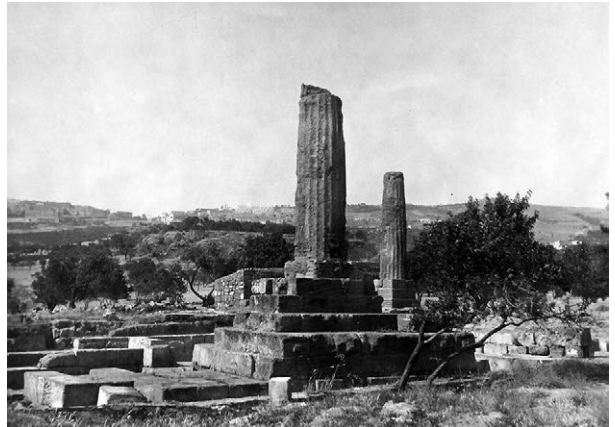
AGR.11.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Temple of Concordia: scaffolding to reinforce the temple (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).



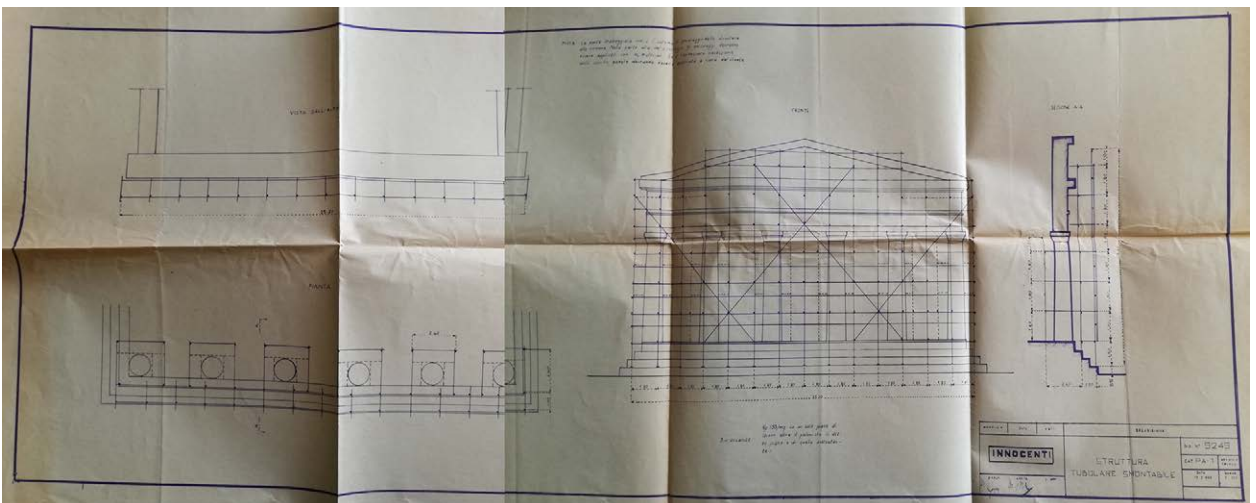
AGR.11.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Temple of Concordia: view from a side area (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).



AGR.11.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | View of the Temple of Demeter (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).



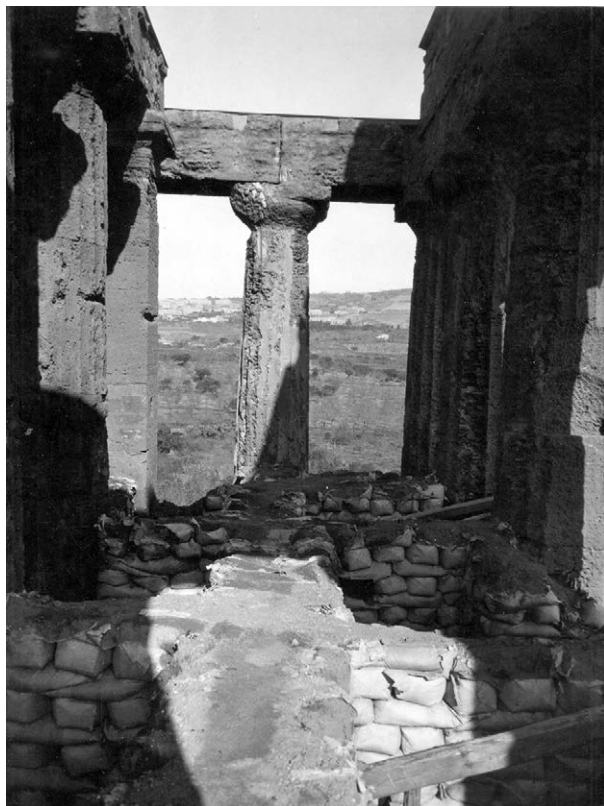
AGR.11.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | View of the Temple of Vulcan (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).



AGR.11.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | pictures | 1 side | 1942 | Plan and section of the Temple of Concordia for anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*).

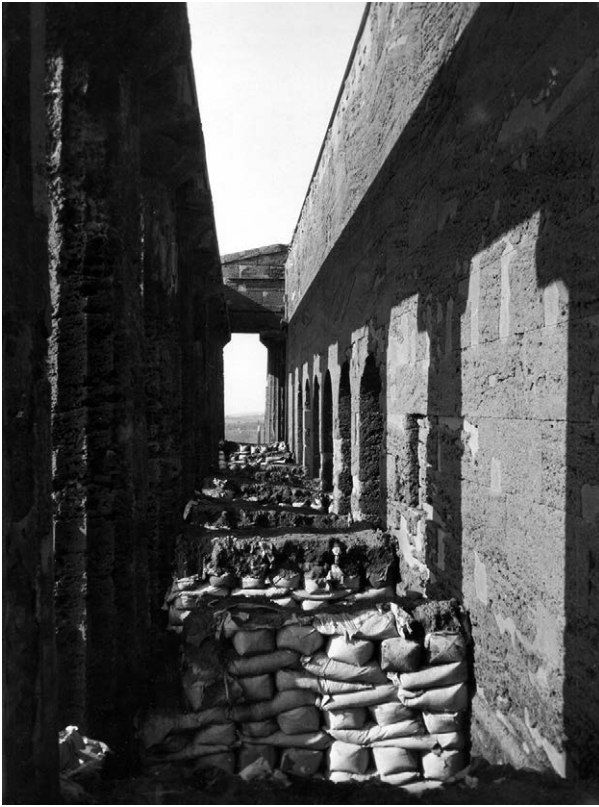


AGR.11.11 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 405 | 6x9 |
Temple of Concordia: internal view | 'Agrigento – particolare
del tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e
Ambientali di Palermo*).¹



AGR.11.12 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 396 | 6x9 |
Temple of Concordia: internal view | 'Agrigento – Tempio
– particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e
Ambientali di Palermo*).

¹ Reproduction of all pictures is authorised by the Superintendency of Palermo ('su concessione dell'Assessorato dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana – Dipartimento regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana – Servizio Soprintendenza per i Beni culturali e ambientali di Palermo – vietate le riproduzioni non autorizzate').



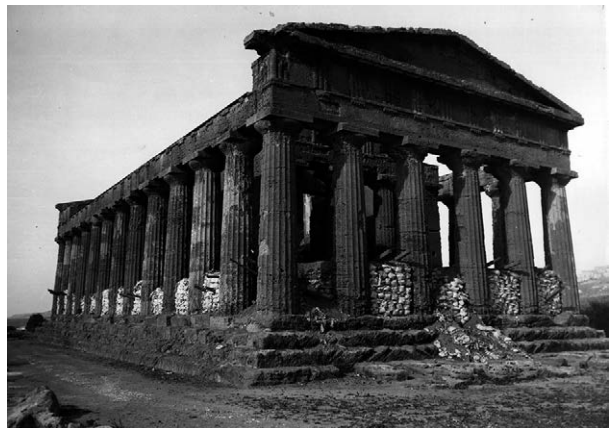
AGR.11.13 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 399 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: internal view showing sandbags | 'Agrigento' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.15 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 374 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: view of the front | 'Agrigento - Tempio - Facciata' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



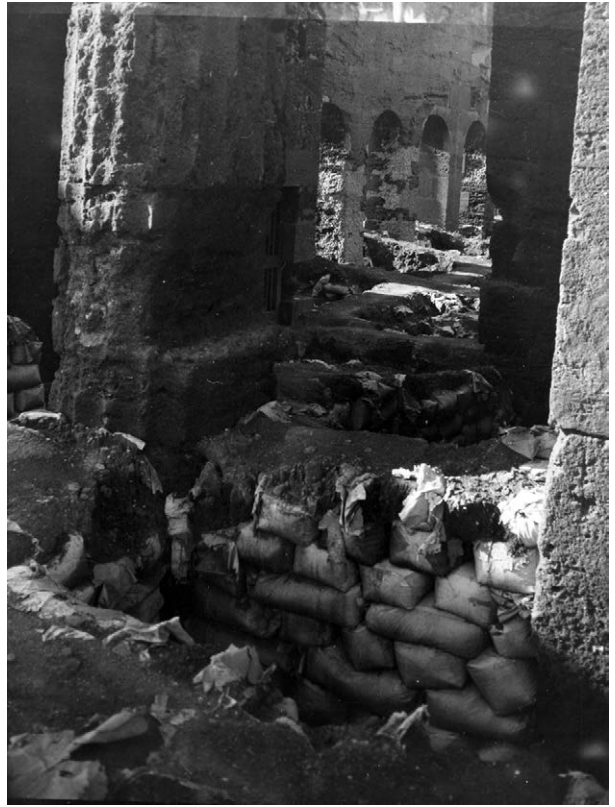
AGR.11.14 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 401 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: internal view and steps | 'Agrigento - Tempio - Particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



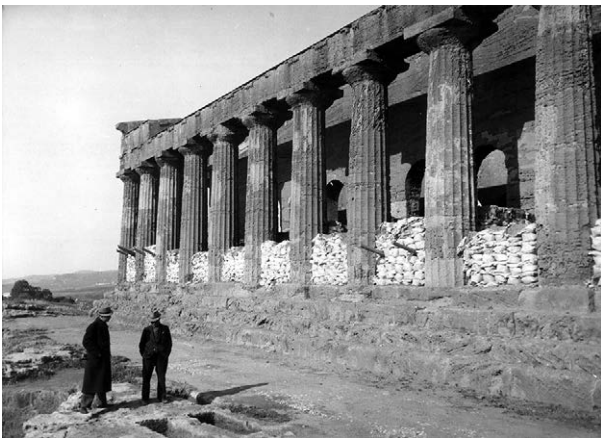
AGR.11.16 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 384 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags | 'Agrigento - Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.17 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 403 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags | 'Agrigento - Tempio - Particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.19 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 390 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell | 'Agrigento - Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.18 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 383 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: view and sandbags | 'Agrigento - Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.20 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 410 | 6x9 | Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell | 'Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.21 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 411 | 6x9
| Temple of Concordia: internal view of the cell | 'Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.24 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 391 | 6x9
| Temple of Hera: external side view | 'Agrigento. Tempio. Particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.22 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 397 | 6x9
| Temple of Hera: view | 'Agrigento - tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.25 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 395 | 6x9
| Temple of Hera: melted sandbags | 'Agrigento. Tempio - Particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.23 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 389 | 6x9
| Temple of Hera: view | 'Agrigento. Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.26 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 407 | 6x9 | Temple of Hera: melted sandbags | 'Agrigento. Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.28 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 412 | 6x9 | Temple of Hera: view | 'Agrigento - Particolare del Tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.27 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 408 | 6x9 | Temple of Hera: frontal view of melted sandbags | 'Agrigento - Particolare del tempio' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



AGR.11.29 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 386 | 6x9 | Unknown man standing at archaeological ruins | 'Agrigento. Tempio. Particolare' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).

Appendix B: CEFALÙ [CEF]

CEF.1 Mandralisca Museum: anti-aircraft protection (1939-44)

CEF.1.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | cover | 1 side

28 Cefalù – Museo Mandralisca
Richiesta notizie e riapertura Museo.

CEF.1.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | cover | 1 side

20 1 13
 – Cefalù –
 – Museo Mandralisca –
 Protezione antiaerea

CEF.1.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | cover | 1 side

Protezione a.a.
Museo Mandralisca di Cefalù

CEF.1.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 259 20-1-18 Palermo, 11/9/'39-XVII
Oggetto: Museo Mandralisca: protezione antiaerea

On. Commissario Straordinario dell'Ente Mandralisca Cefalù

Dovendo prendere provvedimenti per la protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico e archeologico antico della provincia di Palermo, vi prego di informarmi se a Cefalù ci sarebbe edificio sicuro in località periferica ove trasportare gli oggetti di preminente interesse del Museo Mandralisca. Considero oggetti antichi di preminente interesse:

1) il cratere della vendita del tonno
2-3) vasi greci a figure rosse
tre vasi italoti

un gruppo di monete di maggior valore
La Soprintendenza alle Gallerie ha inviato costà un Ispettore in sopralluogo per definire le opere di valore medioevale e moderne esistenti al museo e nelle chiese. Questa Soprintendenza si è invece astenuta già conoscendo perfettamente le opere antiche, comunque {2} sarebbe opportuno che potessimo vederci per trattare della questione. Con osservanza

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

CEF.1.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 309/21-9-39-XVII li 16-9-1939/XVII°

IL COMMISSARIO STRAORDINARIO DELLA FONDAZIONE CULTURALE MANDRALISCA DI CEFALÙ

ILL.MA DOTT.SSA R. MARCONI
DIRETTRICE DEL R. MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO

In riferimento alla lettera della S.V. relativa alla preservazione degli oggetti di maggior valore di questo Museo, in caso di guerra, mi pregio assicurarla che già me ne sono occupato, studiando con un tecnico di fiducia il modo migliore onde far fronte all'eventualità temuta. Riteniamo che i prezzi più importanti quali l'Antonello, i sei vasi campani e il monetario potranno venire ben custoditi e protetti in un locale a piano terreno, nello stesso palazzo Mandralisca, i di cui muri si trovano abbastanza spessi ed è coperto da una volta reale di buona costruzione a forma bottesca.

{2} Si allega alla presente uno schizzo planimetrico a maggior chiarimento di quanto esporgo.¹

Nel detto locale, e precisamente nel vano segnato con lettera B, si costruirà una specie di piccola gabina – G – in mattoni, coperta con soletta in cemento, di grosso spessore con forte armatura in ferro, capace di contenere gli oggetti sopraindicati. Parecchi strati di sacchi di sabbia sovrapposti e lateralmente addossati serviranno per una maggiore protezione.

Sottopongo questo progetto all'esame della S.V., come ugualmente e nel contempo alla R. Sovrintendenza delle Gallerie. Faccio presente che intanto dispongo l'inizio del lavoro, convinto dell'urgenza di provvedere, mentre è da considerare che occorrerà un certo tempo per il perfetto asciugamento della costruzione prima di riporvi gli oggetti.

E quando a ciò si dovrà procedere pregherò di {3} voler mandare uno specialista di cotesto R. Museo onde tutto venga condizionato nel modo migliore. Con osservanza.

IL R. COMMISSARIO STRAORDINARIO

CEF.1.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Palermo, 27/9/1939-XVII
Oggetto: Cefalù – museo Mandralisca: protezione antiaerea

¹ 'Esporgo' = mistake for 'espongo.'

Risp. a nota n. 309
Prot. riserv. n. 19

Ilmo Commissario Straordinario della Fondazione Mandralisca – Cefalù

Ho ricevuta la Vostra nota del 16 corr. m. corredata dal progettino per la protezione antiaerea del materiale prezioso di Cefalù.²

Mi compiaccio con Voi della premura con la quale Vi siete tempestivamente occupato delle prevenienze del caso, ma ritengo, ed ho fatto esaminare il progettino anche da un tecnico, che la volta reale e il rifugio in mattoni e cemento armato non siano sufficienti a proteggere gli oggetti contro qualsiasi eventualità derivante da un bombardamento aereo. Può proteggere da spostamenti di aria o spezzoni di bombe cadute vicino, ma non da una bomba perforante che cadesse in pieno.

L'unica prevenienza efficace è di allontanare gli oggetti dal luogo del possibile pericolo ed io la riterrei opportuna stante l'eccezionale valore di quegli oggetti da me visti. In un caso solo gli oggetti potrebbero rimanere: ove Cefalù non fosse considerata zona pericolosa. Su questo consulterò l'Ispettore della Commissione provinciale protezione antiaerea e vi terrò informato.

Saluti fascisti.

la Soprintendente JBM.

CEF.1.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. 402/7-10-'39 14-2-28 Cefalù 6/10/39/
XVII
FONDAZIONE CULTURALE MANDRALISCA
ENTE MORALE – D. L. 21 LUGLIO 1866
CEFALÙ
N. Prot. 317
OGGETTO: Protezione oggetti preziosi del nostro Museo.

Onor. R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Palermo,

La maggiore considerazione venne apportata alle savie osservazioni contenute nella Vostra lettera, sopra calendata, posteriormente alla quale cotesta R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie ed opere d'Arte, testualmente ci scrive:

“Quest'Ufficio ritiene sufficiente lo spessore della soletta, purché questa sia costruita ad armatura doppia incrociata, in maniera che il senso della maggiore lunghezza delle losanghe dell'armatura inferiore

risulti normale alle rispettive losanghe dell'armatura superiore”.

Ciò a malgrado ed a malgrado le tre volte reali che sovrastano alla cabina, noi riteniamo insufficiente la protezione escogitata, perché una bomba di Kg. 500 che colpisse in asse, non trova scudo sufficiente eccetto che nella grotta blindata da 50 o 60 metri di pietra dura, grotta che Voi avete visitato, in una delle Vostre puntate in Cefalù, e che in altra località sarebbe stata messa in efficienza, come protezione e come bellezza naturale non tanto comune. Con i sensi della più profonda osservanza

Il Segretario Giovanni Cavallaro

Agli atti, se fa parte della pratica riservata, tenerla a parte³

CEF.1.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | headed paper | 1 side

1085/26-6-'40 14-2-28 Cefalù 26/4/40/XVIII
FONDAZIONE CULTURALE MANDRALISCA
ENTE MORALE – D. L. 21 LUGLIO 1866
CEFALÙ
N. Prot. 161
OGGETTO: Segni di P.A.A.

UFFICIO SEGRETERIA

Onor. Direzione del Museo Nazionale di Palermo,
Sulle esortazioni della R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte della Sicilia, Vi preghiamo di darci più minuti dettagli sui segni distintivi di P.A.A. in conformità all'art. 44 della Legge di Guerra approvata con R.D. 8/7/38/XVI N° 1415.

Cogliamo ben volentieri l'occasione per renderVi edotti che gli oggetti più importanti del nostro Museo sono stati riposti da parecchi giorni nella cabina di protezione A.A., per come a suo tempo ne demmo avviso alla sullodata R. Soprintendenza. In attesa e con osservanza.

Il Segretario G. Cusumano

1102 Fondazione Culturale Mandralisca Cefalù

Il fac-simile a colori del segno distintivo dei Musei è stato da voi ceduto al Soprintendente alle Gallerie: dovrebbe a lui rivolgersi.

Noi possiamo darvi il disegno ma non ricordiamo le proporzioni. Abbiamo preso atto con soddisfazione delle prevenienze da codesto Istituto realizzate per la P.A.A.

La Soprain. JBM.⁴

² The project plan is described and reported in § 4.5.

³ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁴ A short note written in black ink, added by J. Bovio Marconi.

CEF.1.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | headed paper | 1 side

Minuta 225 19 giugno 1944
Musei e collezioni – richiesta notizie.

All'Amministrazione – Museo Mandralisca Cefalù

Per essere in grado d'informare, in seguito a richiesta, il Superiore Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione e la Sottoscrizione Alleata per le Belle Arti, si prega volerci far conoscere con cortese sollecitudine lo stato di codesto Museo Civico. Se ha subito danni in rapporto agli avvenimenti bellici o per trafugamento o per saccheggio; e quale è il programma di codesta Autorità comunale in merito al riordinamento del Museo e ai restauri eventuali di opere che ne abbiano bisogno. –

LA SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

CEF.1.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | headed paper | 1 side

265/8-7-1944 2 Luglio 1944
FONDAZIONE CULTURALE MANDRALISCA CEFALÙ
Pr. N. 42
Oggetto – Custodia Museo

Alla R. SOVRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Palermo

Con riferimento alla nota del 19/6/44 N. 225 di prot. di Cotesta R. Soprintendenza, si comunica.

Il Museo di proprietà di questa Fidecommissaria Mandralisca e in particolare le opere più pregiate rimangono tuttora custoditi in un apposito ricovero fatto costruire nei locali stessi del Museo, all'inizio delle ostilità.

Nessun danno ha subito il Museo per effetto degli avvenimenti bellici o per trafugamento o per saccheggio. Scongiurata ogni lontana possibilità di azioni aeree in Sicilia, questa Amministrazione si propone di rimuovere gli oggetti d'arte dalla speciale custodia e di ritornarli al loro posto normale, in modo da rimettere il Museo a disposizione del pubblico, come per il passato.

In tale occasione si potrà stabilire se vi sarà bisogno di restauri e se ne terrà informata Cotesta R. Soprintendenza.

Il Presidente (Dr. Serio Pietro)
FONDAZIONE "MANDRALISCA" * CEFALÙ

CEF.1.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | headed paper | 1 side

476/8-11-1944 3 Novembre 1944
FONDAZIONE CULTURALE MANDRALISCA CEFALÙ
Prot. N. 56
Oggetto – Richiesta notizie per riapertura Museo.

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità Palermo

Come è noto a Codesta Soprintendenza alle Antichità, le opere più pregevoli, fra cui l'Antonello, di questo Museo "Mandralisca" – sin dall'inizio dei bombardamenti aerei in Sicilia – sono stati custoditi in un locale appositamente approntato e vi si trovano tuttora.

A giudizio di questa Fidecommissaria, dopo oltre un anno dalla cessazione delle operazioni belliche in Sicilia, le opere suddette potrebbero ben ritornare nei locali propri del Museo per ivi essere di bel nuovo esposti agli amatori d'arte.

Ma prima di decidere il trasferimento, questa Fidecommissaria desidera conoscere il parere di Codesta Soprintendenza. Con ogni osservanza

Il Presidente (Dr. Serio Pietro) P Serio
FONDAZIONE "MANDRALISCA" * CEFALÙ
VERIFICATO PER CENSURA | 1003

Segreteria – parere favorevole, già consigliato anzi in nota n.⁵

CEF.1.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 682 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. 476 Palermo 8 nov. 1944 –
Oggetto: Museo "Mandralisca" – Riapertura
Risposta a nota N.° 56 del 3 c.m.

All'Ill.^{mo} Sig. Presidente della Fondazione Culturale
"Mandralisca"
Palermo Cefalù

Con riferimento alla nota suindicata di V.S., si dà parere favorevole per la riapertura di codesto Museo, mentre già consigliata con nota 225 del 19 giugno u.s. – di togliere dal rifugio le opere d'arte per evitare eventuali danni.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

Appendix C: PALERMO [PAL]

PAL.1 Discoveries at civilian air-raid shelter construction sites (1941-44)

PAL.1.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | cover | 1 side

254 P

1 Palermo 1941, 1942

Palermo

Scoperte Archeologiche nei lavori di scavo per i rifugi Antiaerei

2084.(1942) 662.1803.

PAL.1.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | cover | 1 side

1 Palermo

Ritrovamenti Archeologici per lavori di Costruzione Rifugi Antiaerei

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

P

DIVISIONE II

PAL.1.3 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1942-1943), C | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} SEGRETO Palermo, li 29 Ottobre 1941 A. XX
UFFICIO TECNICO LAVORI P.P. ARCHIVIO | N. 4559 P.^{lo} |
Serie 8 | N. Prec. Categ. 1 | Fasc. 1 | Addì 3/11/1941
SEZIONE STRADE | R 2169 5 NOV. 1941 Anno XX | [...] 31
| [...] 010 2/11

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
n. 1028 prot.

Oggetto: Ricoveri antiaerei – Ritrovamenti archeologici.

All'Ingegnere Capo dell'Ufficio dei Lavori Pubblici del
Comune di PALERMO
e per conoscenza all'Eccellenza il Podestà di PALERMO

G. G. Falcone 6 NOV. 1941 Anno XX

4 NOV. 1941 Anno XIX

Eseguito sopralluogo con la Soprintendente e stabilito
che si terrà sul posto un suo assistente per sorvegliare
[signed]¹

Questa Soprintendenza è stata informata che durante i lavori di scavo per la costruzione del ricovero antiaereo di Piazza Settangeli antistante al Liceo "Meli" sono venuti alla luce e distrutti importanti ruderi archeologici. Eseguito un sopralluogo l'informazione è risultata esatta.

Durante gli scavi delle trincee per la costruzione del sudetto ricovero sono stati scoperti importanti ruderi con ricchi mosaici, vasche, muri e servizi di una grande casa romana che sono stati distrutti inconsideratamente senza avere avvertito questa Soprintendenza, malgrado le tassative disposizioni di legge.

Il ritrovamento, siamo nella zona della Paleopolis della quale fanno parte gli edifici di Piazza Vittoria, era del massimo interesse per i rilievi topografici e stratigrafici (l'edificio era cos[truito] su ruderi e materiale dell'epoca greca), che questa Soprintendenza avrebbe potuto celermente eseguire senza intralciare il ritmo dei lavori per la costruzione del ricovero, sia per l'interesse artistico dei mosaici che si sarebbero potuti eventualmente asportare.

Un caso analogo si è verificato durante i lavori di scavo per la costruzione di un ricovero dentro l'atrio dell'Istituto Magistrale "De Cosmi", per quanto i ritrovamenti siano di altra natura e di al-{}tro interesse; ma anche in questo caso ci siamo trovati nella stessa mancata denuncia, il che ci dimostra una condotta contraria alla legge da parte di tutti gli appaltatori dei lavori ed una deprecabile incomprendione da parte di chi dirige i lavori stessi.

Purtroppo nessun rimedio può esserci per il già fatto, tranne a volere mettere in essere una antipatica pratica amministrativa da cui questa Soprintendenza rifugge; i mosaici distrutti non potranno più ricostruirsi, quelli ancora interrati si può in certo qual modo salvarli con una oculata cautela. Siamo stati, infatti, informati che ancora devono costruirsi i cessi e il pozzo nero, e in tal caso sarebbe più che opportuno necessario che l'ingegnere che dirige i lavori si metta in contatto con questa Soprintendenza perché, nell'attuare questi restanti lavori, si consideri, ove dovessero ricadere nella zona dei mosaici, la eventualità di asportarli più a ovest o, nel caso ciò non sia possibile, far procedere i lavori con intelligente cautela in modo che, al momento in cui verranno alla luce i mosaici stessi, si possa procedere ai rilievi scientifici fotografici e a quanto altro sarà necessario.

Questa Soprintendenza comprende benissimo che nell'attuale momento non è il caso di intralciare gli urgenti lavori di costruzione di ricoveri antiaerei, ma desidera anche che da parte di codesto ufficio

¹ Short note written in black ink.

sia considerato che l'azione che noi svolgiamo non è meno importante per gli studi e la scienza e che un ritrovamento qualsiasi, per quanto possa dai superficiali essere considerato di nessun interesse, può invece portare nuova luce agli studi della topografia di Palermo antica e della nostra civiltà mediterranea.

Vi preghiamo perciò vivamente di voler impartire gli opportuni ordini agli organi da Voi dipendenti e di volerci comunicare con urgenza la ubicazione di tutti i ricoveri antiaerei in costruzione ed in progetto affidati a cotesto Ufficio in modo che questa Soprintendenza possa, a mezzo dei suoi funzionari, esercitare una attenta sorveglianza. Con osservanza.

LA SOPRAINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.1.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} [Novembre 1941]

MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO
Ufficio Tecnico dei LL.PP.

ELENCO DEI RICOVERI PER LE SCUOLE DELLA CITTÀ E
BORGATE LITORANEE

Località del ricovero	in galleria sup. utile.	in legame superf. utile
1 - Scuola elementare a Romagnolo (Sperone)	97,00	
2 - Scuola di avviamento Franchetti a Romagnolo.	68,00	
3 - Scuola elem. in via Messina-Marina-315		40,00
4 - " di avviamento Foro Umberto I° angolo via Lincoln	170,00	
5 - " elem. Luigi Razza di via Archirafi	192,00	
6 - " Ferrara in Piazza Magione	430,00	
7 - Istituto d'Arte in via Schiavuzzo e scuola di avviamento adiacente	119,00	
8 - Scuola di Piazzetta-Monteleone		70,00
9 - " di avviamento "Gagini" in via S. Basilio	59,00	
10 - " di Piazza Valverde Palazzo-Arenella		100,00
11 - Liceo Ginnasio Vitt/ Emanuele in corso V.E.	269,00	
12 - Scuola nel Palazzo Cesarò in corso V.E.		170,00

Località del ricovero	in galleria sup. utile.	in legame superf. utile
13 - " di avviamento "Piazzi" in via Maqueda	100,00	70,00
14 - " elementare "Gaetano Daita", in via Maqueda	490,00	
15 - Liceo Ginnasio Umberto 1° in Piazza Croce dei Vespri	268,00	
16 - Scuola Magistrale Regina Margherita in Via Alloro 36	108,00	
17 - " in via Francesco Riso-9		35,00
18 - " Bonservizi in via Valverde	133,00	
19 - " elem. F.sco Crispi in Piazza-XIII Vittime		700,00
20 - Liceo Ginnasio Garibaldi in via G. Di Giovanni		240,00
21 - Istituto Magistrale Finocchiaro Aprile, in piazza-Castelnuovo {2}		100,00
22 - R. Scuola di avviamento V. Veneto in via Ppe di Paternò e scuola elem. di Via Ppe di Paternò	255,00	
23 - Scuola elem. "Michele Bianchi" in via Caltanissetta		270,00
24 - " elem. 28 Ottobre in via Damiani Alemyda.		180,00
25 - Istituto Magistrale De Cosmi		135,00
26 - Scuola Dux in via Alessio Narbone	370,00	
27 - Scuola elem. Schirò in corso Calatafimi	267,00	
28 - " " Ragusa Moleti in via Ragusa Moleti	283,00	
29 - " " Perez in via Perez	305,00	
30 - " " Gregorio Ugdulena in via Mura di S. Vito-8		135,00
31 - " " " " N. 5		100,00
32 - " Isidoro La Lumia in piazza Nicolò Turrisi	120,00	
33 - " De Cosmi in via Benfratelli	237,00	
34 - Istituto di Belle Arti in via Papireto		20,00
35 - R. Liceo Ginn. Giovanni Meli e scuole Turrisi Colonna in Piazza 7 Angeli	445,00	
36 - Scuola elem. Gen. Magliocco in via Maqueda 92	90,00	

Località del ricovero	in galleria sup. utile.	in legame superf. utile
37 – “ “ in via Pitrè	95,00	
38 – R. Istituto Mag. Regina Margherita in Piazza S. Salvatore	130,00	
39 – Scuola elem.e di avviam. Pssa Elena in via Saladino 1		200,00
40 – Scuola Cesare Battisti in via dell'Incoronazione Piazza 7- Angeli		70,00
41 – “ elem. in piazza Montegrappa 26	130,00	
42 – “ “ in via Cesare Battisti		80,00
43 – R. Ginnasio Liceo scuola succ. V.E. e Magistrale De Cosmi in Piazzetta Speciale 9		135,00
44 – Scuola di via S. Chiara 2		100,00
45 – “ elementare di via Iudica 12	122,00	
46 – Succursale Liceo Umberto I ^o in via Maqueda 167 {3}		70,00
47 – Scuola di avviam. profess. tipo agrario in corso Calatafimi 384		20,00
48 – Istituto Magistrale in via Maqueda Palazzo Mazzarino		50,00
49 – “ “ Reg. Margherita in via V.E. 75		70,00
50 – Succurs. R. Ginnasio Umberto 1 ^o in via Celso 21	74,00	
51 – “ R. Liceo Vitt. Em. in vicolo Castelnuovo 12	183,00	
52 – Scuola secondaria avviam. profess. Vittorio Veneto in piazza Valverde 1		80,00
53 – Succursale R. Liceo Giovanni Meli in Salita Artale 8	107,00	
54 – Scuola S. Biagio in via S. Biagio		75,00
55 – “ elementare in via Celso 80		60,00
56 – “ “ in via S. Chiara 2 (Palazzo Raffadali)		100,00
57 – “ “ in via Maqueda (Palazzo Cuttò)		80,00
58 – “ in via Garibaldi 84		50,00
mq.	5716,00	3605,00

RIEPILOGO

Superficie utile dei ricoveri in galleria mq. 5716

“ “ “ in legname

“ 3605

Totale mq. 9321

Calcolando la capacità sulla base di 3 alunni per mq. di superficie utile si ha una capacità di ricovero per $9321 \times 3 = \underline{N. 27963}$ alunni

NB. Nel presente elenco sono cancellate le scuole dove è previsto il ricovero con semplice impalcatura di legname.²

PAL.1.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[November 1941]

ELENCO DEI RICOVERI ANTIAEREI IN COSTRUZIONE
SOTTO LA DIREZIONE DEL GENIO CIVILE

Piazza Gassometro
Piazza Sant'Anna al Capo
Abitato Arenella
Cava Demaniale Arenella
Area del Dopolavoro dei Cantieri Navali
Via Cantieri
Piazza Florio
Piazza XIII Vittime
Piazzetta Empedocle

PAL.1.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

3 novembre 1941

VISITA AI RICOVERI ANTIAEREI IN COSTRUZIONE

1 – Scuola di Avviamento – Foro Umberto I – angolo via Lincoln: Terreno roccioso – nulla da segnalare.
2 – Scuola elementare Luigi Razza – Via Archirafi: terreno roccioso – Nulla da segnalare.
3 – Scuola elementare Ferrara – in piazza Magione: Terra di riporto e sottostante roccioso – Nulla da segnalare.
4 – Istituto d'arte in via Schiavuzzo – Terreno di riporto e qualche ritrovamento di cocci di vasellame del '600.
5 – Liceo Umberto I in piazza Croce dei Vespri (Cortile S. Anna): Terreno di riporto – Qualche ritrovamento osseo – Nulla da segnalare.

Tutti i ricoveri sono in fase di ultimazione.

PAL.1.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

4 novembre 1941-XX°

Ispezione ai lavori di costruzione di ricoveri antiaerei
in costruzione

Scuola elementare “Perez” in via Perez: Tagli di pietra compatta con terra di riporto – nulla da segnalare –
Scuola “Dux” in via Alessio Narbone: Terreno di riporto – nulla da segnalare –

² Short note written in black ink. Schools were probably cancelled by Bovio Marconi, since she did not have to supervise their constructions.

Scuola Magistrale “Margherita” in Via Alloro 36: Pietra compatta e terreno di riporto – nulla da segnalare –
 Scuola elementare “G. Daita” in via Maqueda: Pietra compatta e terreno di riporto – nulla da segnalare –
 Scuola di Avviamento “Piazza” in Via Maqueda: Tagli di pietra arenaria – nulla da segnalare –
 Scuola elementare “Magliocco” in Via Maqueda 92: Parte dello scavo in terra di riporto e parte in pietra compatta da segnalare.
 Succursale del Liceo Vitt. Eman. in Vicolo Castelnuovo: Ricovero in ambienti facenti parte del fabbricato.
 Succursale del Liceo “Meli” Salita Artale: Ricovero in Vicolo S. Giuseppe – Terreno di riporto – nulla da segnalare
 Scuola di avviamento “Gagini” in via S. Basilio: Terra di riporto – nulla da segnalare

N.B. Tutti i ricoveri sono in fase di ultimazione

PAL.1.8 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1942-1943), C | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 4 Nov. 1941 XIX
 Protocollo Uscita | N. 3330

Ill.mo SIG. INGEGNERE CAPO DEL GENIO CIVILE
 PALERMO

Ricoveri per la protezione antiaerea nelle scuole della città e delle borgate litoranee.

In conformità alla richiesta fattami, mi affretto inviarVi in alligato l'elenco dei ricoveri in oggetto in corso di costruzione con l'indicazione della superficie utile di ciascuno di essi, superficie determinata in base alla popolazione scolastica di ciascuno istituto ed in ragione di tre alunni per metro quadrato, come da disposizione data dall'Ispettore qui inviato dal Ministero dello Interno, Direzione Generale P.A.A.

Come Vi è noto questo Ufficio in conformità delle tassative disposizioni date dall'Ecc. il Prefetto ha progettato ricoveri in muratura del tipo a galleria semplice o multiple dovunque è stato possibile usufruire di atri o aree libere attigue alle scuole; limitando i ricoveri anticrollo a strutture in legname negli altri casi.

Dagli uniti disegni, approvati dal suddetto Ispettore Centrale, risulta la distribuzione planimetrica dei ricoveri, nonché la struttura di essi.

Per i ricoveri in galleria adottando la dosatura minima voluta dal Ministero di Kg. 250 di cemento a metro cubo per le volte e la malta di cemento per i piedritti in muratura (Kg. 100 a mc. di questa) e tenendo conto del cemento per le opere accessorie (cappa impermeabilizzante di copertura, pavimento, rivestimento sedili etc.) si ha un fabbisogno di Qli 8,00 per metro quadrato di superficie utile di ricovero.

{2} Poiché la superficie utile complessiva dei ricoveri in galleria è di mq. 5716,00, occorre un quantitativo di cemento di circa 46.000 quintali.

Aggiungendo quello occorrente per i muri parascheggie dei ricoveri con puntellamenti in legname, in Qli 4000 si ottiene il fabbisogno complessivo di Qli 50.000,=

Come è noto tutti gli scavi per i ricoveri in muratura sono quasi completati e l'avanzamento della costruzione dei piedritti ha già consentito l'inizio del getto delle volte solo in pochissimi cantieri, data la scarsa disponibilità di cemento, mentre nella massima parte è appena all'inizio.

L'INGEGNERE DIRETTORE

PAL.1.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 3 sides³

{1} 1 Palermo DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002084 - 12.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE II.A

Palermo, li 7 Novembre 1941 A. XX
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 n. 1065 prot.

Oggetto: Scoperte archeologiche nei lavori di scavo per rifugi antiaerei.

Allegati N. 6 fotografie.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Nell'eseguire rifugi antiaerei in Palermo sono venuti alla luce ruderi e oggetti archeologici, purtroppo spesso distrutti o dispersi senza la denuncia all'Ufficio interessato. Venuti a conoscenza di questi fatti si è protestato presso gli uffici che eseguono i lavori, Ufficio tecnico del Comune e Genio Civile, e si è richiesta la lista dei rifugi in opera onde poter esercitare un'oculata sorveglianza per mezzo del personale, ch'è stato mobilitato a tal uopo.

I rifugi sono più di duecento di cui 58 alle scuole di Palermo e periferia e fin'ora sono stati eseguiti sopralluoghi ad una cinquantina di quelli di Palermo. Si riferisce sui ritrovamenti di maggior interesse:

1°) Rifugio in via Benfratelli, all'Istituto magistrale De Cosmi. - L'assistente Sig. Meli era venuto a conoscenza di ritrovamenti e, in mia assenza, il 18 ottobre il segretario sig. Curatolo si recò insieme al Meli per un sopralluogo. Risultò che gli operai avevano trovati alcuni oggetti (ceramica) che avevano rotti e dispersi sul principio e in seguito avevano consegnati, man mano che si trovavano, alla prof.ssa Nina Sardo insegnante nell'Istituto. Il Preside si scusò della mancata denuncia e della consegna alla Sardo con la solita ragione dell'ignoranza delle disposizioni di legge e la Sardo stessa, non potendo avanzare la stessa scusa, stante che ha studiato

³ Pictures of anti-aircraft shelters have been collected in the relevant appendix: **PAL.26.2-44**.

alla scuola archeologica e frequentata la biblioteca di questo Istituto, ha dichiarato che si riservava di avvertirne in seguito la Soprintendenza. Giustificazione sospetta, in {2} quanto la prof.ssa Sardo era venuta in biblioteca il 16 ottobre e aveva personalmente salutata la sottoscritta prima che partisse per Roma, senza far parola dei ritrovamenti, impedendo così a quest'Ufficio di esercitare la sorveglianza necessaria con i mezzi che ha a disposizione.

Comunque, i cocci trovati sono stati consegnati e l'assistente ha continuato a recarsi giornalmente al rifugio per recuperare ciò che veniva man mano alla luce.

Il materiale non è di grande interesse, si tratta di cocci e lucerne romane (grezzi e aretini), qualche frammento di bronzo e qualche moneta anche di bronzo. Nessuna traccia di ruderi architettonici, si tratta di uno scarico.

2) Rifugio a piazza Settangeli, davanti al R. Liceo Meli.

Anche in questo caso si sono avute notizie per caso e l'assistente subito inviato ha trovati muri e alcuni mosaici già distrutti. Recatasi personalmente sul luogo la sottoscritta, ha potuto constatare che si trattava di un grande edificio di età romana con ambienti pavimentati a mosaico, tracce di un ambiente absidato (distrutto) e di altro piccolo a più basso livello anche pavimentato a mosaico, probabile bagno (erano già distrutti i muri rivestiti di cocciopesto e le condutture d'acqua testimoniate dal soprastante). Si sono fatte prendere fotografie e rilievi topografici di quanto ancora si vedeva e l'assistente ha continuato a recarsi sui lavori. È venuto fuori un altro pavimento a mosaico a tessere piccole, bianco e con fascia nera, ruderi di muri e, nello strato inferiore, cocci tardo greci neri a riflessi metallici, mentre da quello superiore ai pavimenti romani è venuto fuori un anellino di ferro bizantino.

Lo scavo che si eseguisce per il rifugio consta di quattro cavi larghi m. 5,80 e profondi m. 3,30 disposti in quadrilatero, per cui la parte centrale della piazza non viene manomessa. Nei tagli verticali si vede benissimo, a m. 2 di profondità, lo strato romano con i pavimenti a mosaico tagliati e si sarebbe potuto esplorare sia la parte interna limitata dalle quattro gallerie del rifugio, sia quella a queste periferica. Ma non era possibile far sospendere i lavori che procedono a ritmo velocissimo, trattandosi di un ricovero antiaereo per i ragazzi della scuola, e d'altro canto non vi sono fondi per scavi sufficienti, essendo già stata spesa la maggior parte della prima anticipazione.

Ci si è dovuti limitare ad un accordo con gli ingegneri per far spostare i gabinetti igienici dal lato sud-ovest, dove non ci sono ruderi, alla documentazione fotografica e grafica di ciò che si vede oggi, alla raccolta di tutti gli oggetti e di un frammento del mosaico, che si è lasciato distruggere perché non conveniva eseguirne lo strappo, non essendo decorato.

A fine guerra converrà esplorare il resto della piazza, poiché ci si trova sulla Paleapolis, a poca distanza

dall'edificio romano di piazza Vittoria, e gl'indizi sono preziosi per la conoscenza della Palermo romana, così poco nota.

3°) Rifugio a via Vittorio Emanuele, nel cortile del R. Liceo V. Emanuele.

I lavori sono stati sorvegliati fin da principio e arrivati alla roccia, a m. tre di profondità, si sono veduti nove tagli circolari e rettangolari che avevano l'aspetto di imboccature di pozzetti d'accesso di tombe preistoriche. Eseguiti alcuni saggi, profittando della sospensione dei lavori per il quattro novembre e per la domenica e della esecuzione dei muri di paramento, si è trovato un pozzo profondo cinque metri pieno di terreno di riporto in cui erano cocci greci tardi ed un altro pozzo che però si è esplorato solo fino a m. tre. Degli altri tagli, alcuni sono cavità irregolarmente emisferiche il cui uso risulta fin'ora oscuro (non si tratta di siloi).

Negli scavi degli altri rifugi non si è riscontrato nulla di interessante, talora cocci arabi o del '600.

Si continua, tuttavia, nella vigilanza,

la Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) J. Bovio Marconi

PAL.1.10 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1942-1943), B | headed paper | 1 side

ELENCO NUOVI RICOVERI PUBBLICI
IV. GRUPPO

1) – Corso dei Mille	galleria multipla mq.	190
2) – Piazza San Saverio	“ “	mq. 190
3) – Piazza Porta Montalto	“ “	“ 190
4) – Piazza Vittoria	“ “	“ 190
5) – Piazza Casa Professa	“ “	“ 190
6) – Piazza Bellini	“ “	“ 190
7) – Piazza Santeuno	“ “	“ 190
8) – Piazza Giovanni Meli	“ “	“ 190
9) – Piazza Sant'Onofrio	“ “	“ 190
10) – Via Marco Polo (via F. Aprile)	“ “	“ 190
11) – Via Crispi	“ “	“ 190
12) – Piazza Principe Camporeale	“ “	“ 190
13) – Piazza Rivoluzione	“ “	“ 190
14) – Piazza Cupani (Stazione Centrale)	“ “	“ 190

N. 14842 Palermo, lì 21 novembre 1941 XX.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO F.to F. Russo

PAL.1.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 26 GEN. 1942
Anno XX SCARICATO Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 2084

OGGETTO: Palermo – Scoperte archeologiche: rifugi antiaerei.

Fatta da [signed] il 15-1-1942

Questo Ministero ha preso atto di quanto avete comunicato circa le scoperte verificatesi in occasione dei lavori per l'apprestamento di rifugi antiaerei nella città. Resto tuttavia in attesa di conoscere l'esito degli altri sopralluoghi che Vi propone-^{2}vate di eseguire negli altri rifugi, in particolare di sapere l'entità delle scoperte avvenute in quelli di Piazza [...]bile e di Piazza Alberigo Gentile, delle quali qualche informazione indiretta è pervenuta a questo ufficio.-

Il Ministro Firmato COSTA

PAL.1.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Palermo DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00662 – 8.APR.1942 | DIVISIONE II.A

Palermo, li 31 marzo 1942-XX
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 269
OGGETTO: PALERMO – Scoperte archeologiche

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Negli sterri per la costruzione di un rifugio nel cortile dell'Istituto Magistrale "De Cosmi" si erano fin dallo inizio rinvenuti oggetti antichi d'età romana, greca e punico-fenicia, come si comunicò nella relazione del 7 novembre 1941-XX n° 1065.

Trattandosi d'uno scarico antico in cui gli oggetti erano stati gettati alla rinfusa, quest'Ufficio si limitò a raccogliarli man mano che venivano alla luce e a far sorvegliare strettamente i lavori dall'assistente agli scavi, per impedire distruzioni o manomissioni o trafugamenti. Poiché si tratta di località d'interesse storico, presso le mura del Cassaro, l'antica città araba fortificata, corrisponde alla antica Panormo.

Infatti il 21 corr. mese è cominciato a venire alla luce un rudere di muro di tecnica megalitica, che nei giorni seguenti si è sterrato per una lunghezza di circa due metri. Intervenuti prontamente presso l'Ufficio tecnico dei Lavori del Comune, che eseguisce il rifugio, si è ottenuto anzitutto di sospendere la distruzione del muro stesso, che avrebbe dovuto essere soppresso per dar posto ad una scala di accesso al rifugio.

In seguito, interessato personalmente alla scoperta l'Eccellenza Sofia, Podestà di Palermo, che ha mostrata piena comprensione degli interessi storici e archeologici e ha impartite disposizioni al riguardo, in un sopralluogo con gli Ingegneri del Comune si è trovata una soluzione che, con lo spostamento della scala costruenda, permetterebbe non solo la conservazione del rudere ma altresì la possibilità di isolarlo e renderlo visibile a fine guerra, quando ^{2} il rifugio non sarà più

necessario. Per il momento dovendo il muro antico rimanere nascosto dietro il muro moderno della galleria di passaggio al rifugio, basterebbe aprire una porta in questo muro per lasciar vedere parte del rudere. La soluzione, officiata da questa Soprintendenza, importa una variazione di spesa di alcune migliaia di lire per cui si attende la decisione del Podestà per attuarlo o meno. Intanto, con il perlesso⁴ dell'Ufficio dei Lavori del Comune si è provveduto ad approfondire lo sterro per mettere in luce il muro antico in tutta la sua altezza, almeno sul lato dove ciò è possibile, ad eseguire fotografie e rilievi e a raccogliere tutti i dati necessari allo studio.

Si tratta di un pezzo di muro di tecnica megalitica che può identificarsi con il muro di cinta della paleapolis. Proprio qui esisteva la porta detta Bâb-as-Sûdân in epoca araba e indicata dalla tradizione come l'antica porta, presso la quale Metello avrebbe atteso le milizie di Asdrubale, provenienti dal Sud.

A prescindere dalla luce che lo studio del rudere può portare alla *vexata quaestio* della topografia di Panormo e della posizione della *neapolis* e della paleapolis, nonché sulla cronologia dei muri di questa tecnica simile nella Sicilia occidentale, l'importanza storica del rudere merita che si faccia qualche sacrificio per conservare un documento della città fenicia.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
[...] Il 7-4-1942-XX [...] punterò allo [...]⁵

PAL.1.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. n. 1 (Arti) Roma, 13 MAG. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO Minuta

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione II^A

Prot. N.° 662 Posiz. 1 Palermo

Risposta al f.° N.° 269 del 31/3/942/XX

OGGETTO: Palermo – Scoperte archeologiche.-

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Questo Ministero prende atto di quanto avete comunicato sulle scoperte archeologiche effettuate in occasione della costruzione del rifugio antiaereo dell'istituto magistrale "De Cosmi" e sui provvedimenti adottati d'accordo con i competenti uffici del Comune. Si rimane in attesa di conoscere le decisioni del Podestà di Palermo circa l'attuazione del progetto da Voi prospettato per la sistemazione e viabilità dei ruderi.

IL MINISTRO Firmato DEL GIUDICE

⁴ 'Perlesso' = mistake for 'permesso.'

⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.1.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Palermo DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001803 - 16.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE II. A

Palermo, li 10 settembre 1942-XX

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 579

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 662 DEL 13-5-1942 XX

OGGETTO: Palermo - Istituto De Cosmi Scoperte archeologiche

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. II^A ROMA

A riscontro della ministeriale di cui all'oggetto ci si pregia comunicare che il progetto per la sistemazione e visibilità parziale del muro megalitico è stato dal comune attuato in pieno.

La costruzione della scala ha subito uno spostamento in modo che sul rudere viene a gravare il pianerottolo. Essendo impossibile lasciare il muro completamente allo scoperto, lo si è lasciato visibile su di un lato in un vano aperto sotto il pianerottolo stesso. Detto vano è stato munito di porta, la cui chiave verrà ritirata da questa Soprintendenza, non appena sarà terminato l'impianto elettrico, ordinato dal sig. Podestà, e che illuminerà il rudere.

{2} Stante la necessità di costruire il rifugio per la protezione antiaerea, più di così non si poteva ottenere e i lavori di adattamento hanno richiesta una spesa di alcune migliaia di lire sostenuta dal Comune di Palermo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Marconi Bovio) J Marconi Bovio

PAL.1.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | unstamped paper | 1 side

13 OTT 1942 Anno XX

SCARICATO

1 Palermo

Div. 3 - Prot. 1803

Risposta fg. 579 del 10.IX.1942

Oggetto: Palermo - Istituto dei Cosmi - Ricerche archeologiche.

R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Questo Ministero prende atto con vivo compiacimento della sistemazione del muro megalitico esistente nel sottosuolo dell'Istituto magistrale De Cosmi, fatta da codesta Soprintendenza in piena collaborazione e con il consenso del Comune. Vogliate esprimere al Podestà di Palermo il ringraziamento del Ministero per il valido contributo del Comune.

Il M.° Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.1.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. n. 1 (Arti) [13 October 1942]

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione II.

Prot. N.° 1803 Posiz. 1 Palermo

Risposta al f.° N.° 579 del 10.IX.1942/XX.

OGGETTO: Palermo - Istituto De Cosmi - Scoperte archeologiche.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Questo Ministero prende atto di quanto comunicato sulla sistemazione del muro megalitico venuto alla luce durante i lavori per il rifugio antiaereo nell'istituto magistrale De Cosmi, ed esprime a Voi ed ai rappresentanti del Comune il vivo compiacimento per l'opera svolta con efficace collaborazione.

IL MINISTRO

PAL.1.17 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1944), A | headed paper | 1 side

Sezione edile 390/1944

Sez. 3° 2 MAR. 1944

2-3-44/Sig. Alliata

UFFICIO TECNICO LAVORI P.P. | N. 689 | P.^{ne} Sez. 8 | N. Prec. Cap. 1 | Addì 2/III 1944

Palermo, 9 FEB. 1944

PROVVEDITORATO ALLE OO.PP. CON SEDE IN PALERMO

UFFICIO DEL GENIO CIVILE DI PALERMO

SEZIONE I° ter

N. 1996

OGGETTO: Danni bellici - Riparazione del R. Istituto Magistrale "De Cosmi"

All'UFFICIO LAVORI PUBBLICI DEL MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO

p.c. R. ISTITUTO MAGISTRALE "DE COSMI" PALERMO

L'Istituto Magistrale "De Cosmi" scrive a questo Ufficio domandando lo sgombrò delle macerie e la chiusura del cortile in modo da permettere il necessario uso di esso dalla parte ad Ovest e per evitare i continui furti di materiale didattico.

Pertanto, compatibilmente con le somme a disposizione e le opere previste e ancora a farsi, prego codesto Ufficio di esaminare la possibilità della effettuazione di quanto richiesto.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO (M. Verderame) M. Verderame C.B.

PAL.1.18 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1944), A | headed paper | 1 side

Sezione edile 390/1944

Sezione edile 578/1944 683 8-1-1

Protocollo di uscita | N.° 995/7

PROVVEDITORATO ALLE OO.PP. CON SEDE IN PALERMO
UFFICIO DEL GENIO CIVILE DI PALERMO
SEZIONE I° ter

la nota N. 1996 del 29/2/44 l'ill/mo Signor ING.
CAPO DEL GENIO CIVILE PALERMO
Danni bellici, riparazione nel R. Istituto Magistrale "De Cosmi".

5 aprile 1944

Questo Ufficio, ha, compatibilmente con le somme disponibili, provveduto ad eseguire un sommario spianamento delle macerie e la costruzione di un muro di cinta nel cortile, nonché il tampognamento di alcuni vani, onde evitare furti di materiali, nei locali dell'Istituto di cui all'oggetto.

La Presidenza dell'Istituto chiede ora la demolizione di parte dell'ala sud pericolante, nonché il sovralzamento del muro a secco che chiude le macerie di Via Conte Federico (a suo tempo costruito da cotesto Ufficio e successivamente demolito dai ladri).

Trattandosi di opere che importano una certa spesa, non è possibile provvedere con le somme a disposizione.

L'INGEGNERE DIRETTORE [signed]

PAL.1.19 | ASCPA, LL.PP., Ricoveri, Serie 8-1-1 (1944), A | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 8-1-1 Protocollo Uscita | N. 1072/7URGENTE

l'illmo SIG. INGEGNERE CAPO DEL GENIO CIVILE PALERMO

Istituto Magistrale De Cosmi - danni di guerra.

13 aprile 1944

Il Preside del R. Istituto Magistrale De Cosmi con la nota che trascrivo, insistendo nelle sue precedenti segnalazioni chiede, di urgenza, la chiusura dell'edificio per evitare gli ulteriori danneggiamenti, da parte degli sciacalli, che compromettono la statica di alcune strutture.

Questo Ufficio vorrebbe eseguire, anche con verbale di somma urgenza, la chiesta recinzione ma non può dar inizio ai lavori se prima codesto Ufficio non esegue le necessarie opere di demolizione delle parti pericolanti dell'edificio.

Prego pertanto la S.V.I. voler disporre perché le dette demolizioni siano eseguite al più presto, onde evitare che l'ulteriore azione vandalica dei ladri, possa compromettere la statica di altre strutture del fabbricato in atto stabili.

L'INGEGNERE DIRETTORE [signed]

PAL.2 Civilian shelter and military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria (1939-43)

PAL.2.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | cover | 1 side

251

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

1 Palermo 1937. 1939. 1941-1943

Ospedale Militare R. Pilo

Villa Bonanno

Ruderi di Piazza Vittoria

10780.11055.11297 (1939) 6693.8253.(1941) 850.1089

(1943) 95.409.

PAL.2.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | cover | 1 side

1 Palermo

Ruderi Piazza Vittoria

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

DIVISIONE II

PAL.2.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | cover | 1 side

E 25 1943

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

- Zona Archeologica -

Lavori del Genio Militare per la costruzione di un sottopassaggio che dal Palazzo Sclafani sbuca a Villa

Bonanno a Piazza Vittoria

PAL.2.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side⁶

Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, 3 OTT. 1939 ANNO XVII
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

Divisione II

N. Prot. 8253 Posiz. 6 - PALERMO

OGGETTO: Palermo - Ruderi di Piazza Vittoria. -

Al Podestà PALERMO

e per conoscenza: Alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

È stata richiamata l'attenzione di questo Ministero sulle condizioni di abbandono in cui codesta Amministrazione Comunale tiene la zona archeologica di Piazza Vittoria nella Villa Bonanno affidata alla sua

⁶ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 680.

custodia, condizioni che si risolvono in gravi danni per i ruderi e particolarmente per i mosaici.

Consta a questo Ministero che già più volte la locale Soprintendenza alle Antichità ha rivolto vive insistenze a codesta Amministrazione, perché venisse opportunamente rimediato a questo stato di cose, ma sempre inutilmente.

Nello stesso interesse del decoro della città e della conservazione dei ruderi, Vi interesso ad adottare gli opportuni provvedimenti. Resto in attesa di un Vostro cortese cenno di assicurazione.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.2.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 1294 31 Luglio '40-XVIII

Oggetto: Ruderi romani in Piazza della Vittoria (giardino Bonanno)

All'Eccellenza il Podestà di Palermo

Come è noto il terreno ove trovasi il giardino Bonanno in piazza della Vittoria è zona archeologica e come tale ricade sotto le disposizioni di legge per la tutela delle cose d'interesse artistico o storico (legge 1° giugno 1939 n. 1080).

Purtroppo, si dovuto spesso deplorare da parte della Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia ed anche della cittadinanza lo stato in cui sono tenuti i ruderi sopraterra che sono in consegna a codesto Comune, dappoiché i giardinieri hanno l'abitudine di servirsi dei locali, coperti da tettoie a riparo dei mosaici, come di locali di servizio per deposito di biciclette, arnesi di giardinaggio ed anche indumenti personali non sempre decorosi.

Ultimamente, avvertita dal Soprintendente ai Monumenti, la scrivente ha potuto constatare come i giardinieri, senza autorizzazione alcuna da parte di questa Soprintendenza e averne avvertito codesta Autorità comunale, hanno intrapreso uno scavo per farvi un rifugio antiaereo e sono andati {2} a capitare in un ipogeo, già esplorato e ricoperto.

Se l'ipogeo, per essere tagliato nella roccia, può prestarsi ad essere utilizzato come rifugio, nulla osta da parte di questa Soprintendenza, ma i lavori devono essere eseguiti da persone competenti e devono essere osservati per i suggerimenti di questo Ufficio, affinché la tomba antica non venga danneggiata. Quanto sopra anche nell'interesse della sicurezza del rifugio stesso, che, così com'è stata riaperta la tomba, con il pozzo d'ingresso non protetto né da armature né da coperture, è tutt'altro che sicuro. Inoltre, procedendosi nello scavo, si può provocare il crollo nel punto dove trovavasi una seconda apertura e che corrisponde precisamente ad un mosaico.

Si prega, pertanto, codesta Autorità Comunale a voler intervenire presso i propri dipendenti e si segnala che il

contegno irrispettoso e provocante del capo giardiniere nei confronti di un rappresentante dello Stato ha costretta la Scrivente a interrompere qualsivoglia azione persuasiva diretta. Si gradirà assicurazioni a proposito.

La Soprintendente JBM. Nessuna risposta⁷

PAL.2.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 7 sides

{1} 401/30-4-41-XIX

Relazione dell'Ispezzore Onorario 30 Aprile 1941
Alla Soprintendente delle Antichità Palermo
OGGETTO: Ruderi antichi e zona archeologica nella Villa Bonanno.

Palermo, 29 Aprile 1941 XIX.

Il giorno 21 corrente ho visitata la zona Archeologica esistente nella Villa Bonanno in piazza Vittoria onde accertarmi delle sue condizioni:

Come è noto in merito a detta zona archeologica è stato svolto da tempo un carteggio con la Podesteria di Palermo ed è anche intervenuto direttamente l'Eccellenza il Ministro dell'Educazione Nazionale con sua lettera 3 ottobre 1939 XVII diretta al Podestà di Palermo in cui il Ministro faceva rilevare che cotesta R. Soprintendenza aveva rivolto vive insistenze e lagnanze all'Amministrazione Comunale ma "sempre inutilmente". In seguito codesta R. Soprintendenza indirizzò ancora in data 31 luglio 1940 XVIII una lettera in merito al Podestà di Palermo riferendosi in special modo ad uno scavo a scopo di rifugio antiaereo compiuto dai giardinieri senza alcuna autorizzazione della Soprintendenza, lavoro che fu fatto scoprendo un ipogeo già a suo tempo esplorato e poi ricoperto; detta lettera, finora, è rimasta inevasa da parte della {2} Podesteria.

Recatomi dunque sul luogo ho anzitutto voluto assicurarmi di quanto riguarda il predetto scavo. Trattasi di quanto segue: i giardinieri hanno tolta la terra che occupava lo sbocco dell'ipogeo e così hanno creato un'apertura in forma di pozzo fino al suolo dell'ipogeo stesso. Quindi hanno continuato scavo per un certo tratto tanto da ricavare un piccolo vano coperto dal soprastante terreno. Come dice benissimo la lettera di codesta R. Sovrintendenza al Podestà di Palermo in data 31 luglio 1940 più sopra citata, questo rifugio, oltre che essere un'opera abusiva, e tutt'altro che sicuro non essendo protetto né da armatura né da copertura. Ma oltre a ciò lo accesso ad esso è quanto mai malagevole e non risponde affatto al requisito che tale accesso dovrebbe avere ossia quello di potere essere adoperato con tutta sicurezza e rapidità ed essere sempre pronto al proprio uso. Invece per scendervi occorre prima

⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

fornirsi di una scala a piuoli e poscia, posta la scala nell'apertura, essa può adoperarsi soltanto posando prima i piedi sui lati del pozzo e questi sono umidi e scivolosi; è quindi assai probabile che il volersi servire di un tale luogo quale rifugio potrebbe facilmente avere per conseguenza un grave infortunio a {3} danno di coloro che lo volessero adoperare giacché essi, tanto più in momenti di comprensibile orgasmo, assai facilmente potrebbero precipitare nel pozzo e spezzarsi le gambe. E, dato che invece giungessero incolumi nello scavo, questo, per i motivi giustamente indicati nella succitata lettera 31 luglio 1940, offrirebbe loro una sicurezza assai relativa per non dire addirittura quasi nulla.

Però per quanto riguarda il proseguimento dell'abusiva opera di scavo, giustamente deprecata nella già citata lettera del 31 luglio scorso anno, proseguimento di scavo che poteva produrre il crollo del soprastante terreno ove trovasi un mosaico, esso proseguimento non ha avuto luogo come ho personalmente constatato essendo sceso nel pozzo e nell'adiacente ipogeo: lo scavo sotto il terreno è breve e non si spinge fin sotto il mosaico. A quanto mi disse l'attuale giardiniere capo della Villa Bonanno, Ciaccio Ciro, dal quale mi feci accompagnare durante la mia ispezione, l'interruzione degli abusivi lavori di scavo ebbe luogo in seguito ad ordine di interromperli emanato dall'Amministrazione Comunale.

Quanto allo stato di conservazione e di pulizia del resto della zona archeologica ho notato quanto segue: I tre ambienti aperti coperti da tettoia appar-{4}tenenti agli avanzi di una delle due case antiche e precisamente di quella ad Ovest, nei quali ambienti si trova l'importante mosaico rimasto "in situ" rappresentante una scena di caccia, sono tenuti abbastanza bene né io vi ho ritrovati i noti oggetti di giardinaggio e di uso domestico di cui in precedenti scritti è stata ben giustamente biasimata la presenza e ciò per quanto la mia ispezione fosse del tutto inaspettata.

Soltanto attraverso uno degli ambienti era tesa una corda, evidentemente per appendervi eventualmente biancheria e indumenti e l'ho fatta togliere immediatamente. Inoltre in un punto ove il mosaico manca erano nati dei ciuffi di vegetazione che ho disposto fossero rimossi.

Vi è poi un quarto ambiente anch'esso facente parte del noto edificio antico, anch'esso coperto, ma che, a differenza degli altri tre che sono coperti ma aperti, è invece chiuso da un cancello munito di lucchetto. Questo ambiente, il cui pavimento è sprovvisto di mosaico, è adibito dai giardinieri come una specie di ufficio, poiché vi si trova un tavolo, nonché come deposito: così vi osservai un certo numero di pali, tre globi di vetro opaco ed altro. Certamente sarebbe meglio che anche questo ambiente fosse sgombro ma {5} finché non sarà tolto il vivaio a cui una parte della zona archeologica è stata adibita, del che in seguito, ritengo

che l'Amministrazione Comunale vorrà continuare ad usufruire del detto locale per gli attuali scopi.

Nelle vicinanze di questo ambiente ho rinvenuto in un angolo, all'aperto, una specie di deposito di immondizie e quindi ho disposto che venisse tolto, il che il giardiniere capo Ciaccio Ciro, predetto, mi assicurò sarebbe stato fatto in giornata. Avendo anche rinvenuto, in altro punto della zona, un telaio di una bicicletta rotta ed una piccola botte d'annaffiamento fuori uso ed essendomi stato riferito dal predetto giardiniere capo che da tempo egli aveva chiesto all'Ufficio Direzione delle Ville Pubbliche del Comune che detti oggetti fossero portati via mi sono recato il giorno stesso dal competente Capo Ufficio rag. Giudice il quale mi assicuro che avrebbe provveduto alla rimozione.

Quanto ad altri punti della zona archeologica, io mi sono specialmente interessato di quello ove si trova, allo scoperto, un pavimento a scacchi bianchi e neri. Detto pavimento è libero da ogni ingombro, salvo ad una sua estremità ove rinvenni alcuni vasi da fiori che ho disposto fossero tolti. Il giar-{6}dinere capo mi ha assicurato di avere cura del pavimento e di adibire alla sua pulizia (poiché, essendo senza alcuna copertura, il pavimento è esposto allo accumularsi su di esso di foglie e simili che naturalmente debbono essere tolte) soltanto dipendenti giardinieri di cui può essere sicuro che operino con attenzione e badando a non danneggiare le tessere del pavimento, il che, inoltre, gli ho ancora espressamente raccomandato.=

Resta il fatto che in gran parte della zona archeologica che non è coperta da tettoia è stata impiantata tra i muretti dei ruderi un vivaio. Ciò se forse dal punto di vista delle coltivazioni floreali della intera villa Bonanno può essere un vantaggio, però è dannoso dal punto di vista archeologico poiché non solo lo studio scientifico della zona è reso malagevole, ma il vivaio può deteriorare i ruderi, nonché la zona è troppo battuta dai giardinieri e quindi, abbiano essi pure ogni riguardo per i ruderi il che dal carteggio esistente presso cotesta R. Soprintendenza non risulta sempre essere stato, per il fatto stesso dell'assiduo passaggio la zona archeologica è esposta a deterioramento. Sarebbe quindi certo utile se cotesta R. Soprintendenza provvedesse a che la Podesteria tolga addirittura il vivaio dalla zona archeologica {7} trasferendolo, ove la Villa Bonanno abbia necessità di avere un vivaio sul posto, in un altro punto della villa che non ricada sotto le disposizioni della Legge 1° Giugno 1939 N. 1089 riguardante la tutela delle cose d'interesse artistico o storico.

Sono poi tornato nuovamente nella zona archeologica nei giorni 27 e 28 corrente. Il giorno 27 ho constatato che i ciuffi di vegetazione esistenti nello ambiente coperto da tettoia di cui avevo disposto la rimozione erano stati tolti e così pure l'indecente deposito di immondizie. Però la bicicletta rotta ed il carrettino fuori uso erano tuttora nella zona archeologica per quanto in altro punto; feci in proposito le debite rimostranze.

Tornato il giorno 28 corrente constatai che i suddetti due oggetti erano stati rimossi e che finalmente la zona tutta era in buono stato di pulizia. Ritengo però che sarà necessario compiervi di tanto in tanto delle nuove ispezioni onde assicurarsi che la zona archeologica continui ad essere tenuta in modo degno e decoroso.

Il R. Ispettore Onorario Giovanni Maurigi

PAL.2.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side⁸

6 Palermo Palermo, li 30 Aprile 1941 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000850 – 4.MAG.1941 | DIVISIONE II.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
n. 403 prot.

Oggetto: Palermo: Ruderì di piazza Vittoria.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In data 30 Ottobre 1939 con lettera n. 8253 l'Eccellenza il Ministro richiamava l'attenzione del Podestà di Palermo sulle condizioni di abbandono dei ruderi romani siti nella villa Bonanno, in piazza Vittoria, e ne dava conoscenza a questa Soprintendenza. Quest'Ufficio non è stato in seguito informato della risposta del Podestà e desidererebbe conoscerla, essendo costretto a riprendere la campagna in difesa dei noti ruderi, dappoiché il vivaio di piante non è stato tolto, anzi nella mentalità di certi funzionari municipali sembra sia divenuto un diritto acquisito e per la pulizia si è costretti a continua ispezione, rilievi e discussioni con i giardinieri della villa.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi (Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.2.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side⁹

Minuta 10.5.41¹⁰ SCARICATO
Roma, 14 MAG. 1941 Anno XIX
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione II
Prot. N.° 850 Posiz. 6 Palermo
OGGETTO: Palermo – Ruderì di Piazza Vittoria.

Al Podestà PALERMO

Con nota del 3 ottobre 1939, n. 8253, venne richiamata l'attenzione di codesta Amministrazione Comunale sulle condizioni di abbandono in cui era tenuta la zona archeologica di Piazza Vittoria nella Villa Bonanno,

condizioni che si risolvono in gravi danni per i ruderi e particolarmente per i mosaici.

Poiché, a tutt'oggi, nessuna assicurazione è pervenuta al Ministero nel senso che si sarebbe opportunamente rimediato a tale stato di cose, in continuazione prego di volermi far conoscere, con cortese sollecitudine, quali provvedimenti siano stati adottati in proposito.

IL MINISTRO Fto BODRERO

PAL.2.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side

6 Palermo Palermo, 11 Giugno 1941 Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001089 – 19.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE II.A

MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO

SEGRETERIA GENERALE

N. 8691 Sez. I

OGGETTO: PALERMO – RUDERI DI PIAZZA VITTORIA

Al MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale Belle Arti ROMA

Con riferimento a nota del 14.5.1941-XIX- N. 850 Div. Pos. 6 per l'oggetto, si può assicurare che nessuna opera sarà intrapresa o continuata per l'avvenire, nella zona archeologica di piazza Vittoria, nella Villa Bonanno, e che sarà curata la conservazione dei ruderi e mosaici ivi esistenti.

IL PODESTÀ [signed] Dare ordini alla Sopr Palermo¹¹

PAL.2.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side¹²

610/30-6-41-XIX Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 26 GIU. 1941
Anno XIX

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione II

Prot. N.° 1089 Posiz. 6 Palermo

Risposta al f.° N.° 403 del 30 aprile 1941

OGGETTO: Palermo – Ruderì di Piazza Vittoria.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Con riferimento alla nota sopradistinta si comunica che il Municipio di Palermo ha dato assicurazione che nessuna opera sarà intrapresa o continuata per l'avvenire nella zona archeologica di piazza Vittorio, nella Villa Bonanno, e che sarà curata la conservazione dei ruderi e mosaici ivi esistenti.

⁸ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 680.

⁹ We also have a draft copy of this record.

¹⁰ Short note written in blue ink.

¹¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹² For a copy of this record, see AMARAS, U.A. 680.

IL MINISTRO Costa
quando? Due anni fa, senza poi farne niente¹³

PAL.2.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata a mano 11 novembre 1942 XXI
N° 1115

Oggetto: Palermo – Piazza Vittoria – Zona archeologica
Al Comando Genio Difesa Territoriale di Palermo
e per conoscenza al Comando Genio della 6^a Armata –
Posta militare –

Siamo venuti a conoscenza che codesto Comando ha intrapreso dei lavori per congiungere con una galleria sotterranea il Palazzo Sclafani in Piazza Vittoria, ove ha sede un ospedale militare con la Villa Bonanno – Mentre non vogliamo entrare nel merito su la utilità di questo sottopassaggio Vi facciamo noto che essendo tutta la piazza Vittoria zona archeologica importante nessun lavoro potrà esservi intrapreso senza il preventivo nulla osta di questa Soprintendenza a prescindere dal legale permesso dell'Ufficio tecnico municipale – A tale uopo mi permetto ricordarVi la circolare del 13 agosto 1942 XX N° 1/7268 del Comando Genio della 6^a Armata – Gradirei assicurazioni prima d'informare la Direzione Generale delle Arti.

La Soprintendente (fto Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 12 Novembre 1942 XXI
N° 1119

Oggetto: Palermo – Piazza Vittoria – Zona archeologica
All'Eccellenza il Podestà di Palermo

Questa Soprintendenza è venuta a conoscenza che il Comando Genio della Difesa Territoriale di Palermo aveva intrapreso dei lavori per la costruzione di un sottopassaggio che dal Palazzo Sclafani sbocca nella Villa Bonanno a Piazza Vittoria senza curarsi di chiedere il regolare permesso allo Ufficio Tecnico Municipale e senza, trattandosi di edificio monumentale il Palazzo e di zona archeologica tutta la piazza, avvisare per il preventivo consenso le rispettive e competenti Soprintendenze.

Questa Soprintendenza ha senz'altro protestato con lettera raccomandata dell'11 corrente N° 1115, facendo noto che nessun lavoro potrà farsi in quella zona senza il preventivo consenso.

Sarebbe però opportuno e necessario che la nostra azione fosse appoggiata da parte Vostra con analoga protesta tanto più che nessun motivo di esigenza militare giustifica l'opera intrapresa, trattandosi di lavori assolutamente capricciosi –

La comune nostra azione trova sostegno in una chiara e tassativa circolare del Comando Genio della {2} 6^a Armata del 13 Agosto 1942 XX N° 1/7268 diramata a tutti i dipendenti comandi e per conoscenza alle Soprintendenze a Monumenti che fra l'altro imponeva che nessun lavoro, anche di assoluta esigenza militare, potrà essere intrapreso senza il preventivo assenso e la collaborazione delle Soprintendenze competenti. Si spera anzi che la Vostra Autorevole azione, unitamente alla nostra, servirà una volta tanto ad impedire che per capricciosi lavori si rovini il nostro patrimonio artistico.

La Soprintendente (fto Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side

14-7-29 114/20-11-942 Palermo, 16 novembre
1942 Anno XXI

COMANDO GENIO DIFESA TERRIT/LE PALERMO
VOL. N. 1/12942

Risposta al foglio dell'11/XI/1942

Div. Sez. N. 1115

OGGETTO: Palermo – Piazza Vittoria – Zona Archeologica.

ALLA R. SOVRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

Con riferimento al foglio soprasegnato, si comunica che la situazione generatasi in merito ai lavori di che trattasi è stata rappresentata al Comando Genio della 6^a Armata per le ulteriori disposizioni in merito. In atto i lavori sono stati sospesi.

IL GENERALE DI DIVISIONE COMANDANTE DEL GENIO
DIFESA TERRIT/LE (Corrado De Franchis) C de Franchis

PAL.2.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N.° 1156 20/11/42-XXI

Palermo – Piazza Vittoria – Zona archeologica.

R. Soprintendente ai Monumenti per la Sicilia Occidentale PALERMO

Sono stata officiosamente informata che in seguito alla mia lettera del 12 corrente l'Eccellenza il Podestà di Palermo ha avuto un colloquio col Comandante del Genio della difesa militare di Palermo e che si è raggiunto un accordo nel senso che il Comando Genio compilerà un regolare progetto che dovrà essere presentato per l'approvazione all'Ufficio Tecnico Municipale, alla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti e alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità.

A mio avviso, questa volta, forse, l'abbiamo spuntata evitando un danno certo al patrimonio artistico. La

¹³ Short note written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

nostra azione però dovrà essere continua, energica, e concorde.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} (Raccomandata) 28/11/'42

Oggetto: Zona archeologica di piazza Vittoria: lavori del genio militare.

N.° 1179 Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

Qui si prega trasmettere copia del grafico, tratto nel 1910 dai ruderi romani di piazza Vittoria,¹⁴ ruderi oggi in parte interrati in parte visibili nel giardino Bonanno. Si aggiunge che da notizie di ritrovamenti occasionali e storiche risulta che tutta la piazza Vittoria, come il sottosuolo di Palazzo Reale, degli edifici fiancheggianti via Vittorio Emanuele, etc. fino a piazza Sett'angeli è zona archeologica, poiché è qui che si trovava l'acropoli della città {2} antica classica.

la Soprintendente JBM

PAL.2.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side

1215/12-12-42-XXI Palermo, li 10 Dicembre 1942 (Anno XXI) (Palazzo Reale)

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1662 Risposta a nota del 20 nov. 1942 N. 1156

OGGETTO: PALERMO - Piazza Vittoria: zona archeologica.-

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità (Museo Nazionale) PALERMO

Si ringrazia per le notizie fornite con la lettera sopra distinta e si resta in attesa di conoscere l'ulteriore sviluppo della pratica per l'eventuale intervento di questa Soprintendenza.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Arch. Mario Guiotto

Segreteria Informare della visita ricevuta di una commissione (col. medico e due maggiori del genio) che hanno fatte delle proposte in linea di massima accettate verbalmente dopo l'accordo avvenuto col Comune, ma si attende la comunicazione ufficiale sulle proposte.¹⁵

PAL.2.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

12 Dicembre 1942 XXI

N° 1215 Risposta a nota del 10-12-1942 n° 1662

Oggetto: Palermo. Piazza Vittoria. Zona archeologica Alla R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti della Sicilia occidentale Palermo

Questa Soprintendenza ha ricevuto una Commissione formata da un Colonnello superiore e da due maggiori del Genio e si è venuto ad un accordo verbale per cui l'autorità militare si obbligava a costruire il sottopassaggio che partendo da una porticina di servizio del Palazzo Sclafani verrebbe a sboccare a quattro metri dai ruderi di Villa Bonanno. Questo accordo era stato anche unitamente accettato dal Comune.

All'accordo verbale, però, doveva seguire il progetto vero e proprio per l'approvazione definitiva che fosse del Comune, di codesta Soprintendenza e di questo Ufficio, progetto che sin ad oggi non è pervenuto. Non appena pervenirà ufficialmente questo progetto ve ne terremo informati.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Giorno 16 [dicembre 1942] avvertita telefonicamente che i lavori cominciavano -

Inviato Meli sul luogo Telefonato alla Soprint. ai Monumenti il 18 alle 12,15 (Atti messi)¹⁶

PAL.2.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

1242 18/12/1942

Oggetto: Zona archeologica di piazza Vittoria e lavori del genio militare.

Ufficio Lavori Genio Militare Palermo

Due giorni or sono è stato telefonato dal Comando Genio Militare che s'iniziavano i lavori per l'apertura della galleria sotterranea che dovrebbe far comunicare l'ospedale del Palazzo Sclafani con il giardino Bonanno. Secondo gli accordi verbalmente presi, si invia l'assistente, signor Giosuè Meli per la sorveglianza dei lavori di sterro nelle previsioni di reperti archeologici.

la Soprintendente JBM.

protocollo apporre timbro su lettera e consegnare subito a Meli¹⁷

¹⁴ Gabrici 1921: pl. 1. The map was published following a series of excavations during WWI.

¹⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁶ Note written by Bovio Marconi.

¹⁷ Short note written in grey pencil. Evidently, this letter acted as a pass for Mr Meli, who had to supervise the construction site at Piazza della Vittoria.

PAL.2.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

1243 18/12/1942

Oggetto: Zona archeologica di piazza Vittoria e lavori del Genio Militare

Ufficio Lavori Comando Genio di Palermo

In seguito ad accordi verbali presi con rappresentanti di codesto Comando riguardo ai lavori da eseguire in Piazza Vittoria fra il palazzo Sclafani (ospedale) e il giardino Bonanno, si era raggiunto un accordo di massima. Codesto Comando però aveva promesso di inviare il regolare progetto del lavoro da eseguirsi secondo gli accordi a questa Soprintendenza e a quella dei Monumenti. Nulla è pervenuto finora, mentre due giorni fa è stato telefonicamente comunicato che i lavori s'iniziavano.

Questa Soprintendenza non ha potuto così provvedere ad informare il Superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, circa i lavori e gli accordi che la scrivente aveva presi direttamente su propria responsabilità per risparmio di tempo, a ciò vivamente officiata dal colonnello medico e dai rappresentanti di codesto Comando.

Si prega, pertanto, di voler urgentemente inviare codesto progetto; nel contempo s'invia sul luogo dei lavori un assistente agli scavi -

La Soprint. JBM.

PAL.2.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side

LG/cbs Zona arch. p. Vittoria 8/4-1-43-XXI
P.M. 5, li 26 dicembre 1942 (Anno XXI)

Comando 6^a Armata
Intendenza - Ufficio Sanità

N. di Prot. 4947/U.S.

Risposta al f^o n° 8 dell'11/1/43.

OGGETTO: recinzione villa Bonanno per l'ospedale Militare "Rosolino Pilo".-

ALLA SOVRAINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Spinto dal desiderio di poter dare ai feriti e malati ricoverati nell'ospedale in oggetto il conforto di un po' di vita all'aria aperta, ho interessato le competenti autorità che ben volentieri hanno aderito perché una piccola parte della villa Bonanno, prospiciente l'ospedale stesso, sia posta a disposizione dei ricoverati.¹⁸ Per evidenti ragioni di ordine pubblico e nell'interesse dei feriti e ricoverati che devono essere sottratti alla curiosità e ai contatti dei cittadini che transitano nella rimanente parte della villa, è necessaria la recinzione con muro di detta ridottissima area, come da annesso

lucido, muro che, naturalmente, ad utilizzazione ultimata, sarà rimosso dalla stessa autorità militare.

Sono sicuro che, dato lo scopo altamente umanitario e patriottico della presente richiesta, non mi mancherà l'adesione di codesta sovrintendenza ed, allo scopo di non ritardare più oltre l'inizio dei lavori, sarò grato se essa potrà essermi comunicata con cortese sollecitudine. Ringrazio -

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE Ezio Rosi E Rosi

PAL.2.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁹

{1} 1 Palermo DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00095 - 16.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE II.A SCARICATO

Palermo, li 11 Gennaio 1943 - XXI
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 51
OGGETTO: Lavori dell'ospedale militare "R. Pilo" nella villa Bonanno in Piazza Vittoria.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - ROMA

Si comunica che il Comando della 6.a Armata ha presi accordi con il Comune di Palermo perché venga messa a disposizione dei feriti e dei malati convalescenti dell'ospedale R. Pilo una parte della villa Bonanno, in piazza Vittoria, che dovrebbe a tal uopo venir recinta e congiunta con il vicino ospedale a mezzo di un sottopassaggio.

Stante che tutta la piazza è zona archeologica e che nel giardino si trovano, in parte sopraterra, in parte coperti, i resti degli edifici romani scoperti nel 1868 e 1875 nel 1905, quest'Ufficio è intervenuto allo scopo di salvaguardare gl'interessi della zona.

Esaminato il progetto redatto dal Genio Militare, questa Soprintendenza ha creduto, per quanto riguarda l'interesse del sottosuolo, di poter aderire al desiderio umanitario e patriottico del Comando, facendo alcune riserve sul progetto stesso del quale si è chiesta una modifica, perché lo sbocco e quindi lo scavo del sottopassaggio ven-^{2}ga portato più ad oriente, in modo da non incontrare i ruderi che, dai rilievi in possesso di questa Soprintendenza, risultano esistere nel sottosuolo. Avendo il Genio Militare aderito alla modifica, i lavoro sono stati iniziati.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

Prendere atti e fare che si rimane in attesa di comunicazioni per eventuali scoperte [signed]²⁰

¹⁸ A map of the area is shown in **PAL.26.1**.

¹⁹ For a copy of this record, see AMARAS, U.A. 680.

²⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.2.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

11/1/'43 N° 8

Oggetto: Lavori per l'ospedale militare "R. Pilo" in zona archeologica di piazza Vittoria
Risp. a nota n. 4947/u.s. del 26-11-'42
Comando 6^a Armata

Si è lieti di poter aderire riconoscenza al desiderio espresso da codesto Comando con la nota cui si risponde e della quale s'è informato il Superiore Ministero.

Si desidererebbe, tuttavia, che lo scavo del sottopassaggio, che dovrebbe mettere in comunicazione l'Ospedale con il giardino Bonanno, fosse portato un po' più ad oriente in modo da non danneggiare la zona archeologica. Ma per questi particolari quest'Ufficio si intenderà direttamente con il Genio Militare che eseguisce i lavori e con il quale è già in contatto.

la Sovrintendente JBM.

PAL.2.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side

CA/po 113/25-1-43-XXI P.M. 5, li 19 gennaio 1943 (Anno XXI)

Comando 6^a Armata
INTENDENZA UFF. SANITÀ

N. di Prot. 220/U.S.

Risposta al f° n° 8 dell'11/1/43.

OGGETTO: Recinzione Villa Bonanno per l'Ospedale Militare "Rosolino Pilo".-

ALLA SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Nel prendere atto di quanto notificato col foglio sopraccitato, Vi ringrazio vivamente per la sollecitudine con la quale avete aderito alla recinzione con muro dell'area della Villa Bonanno destinata ai militari ricoverati nell'Ospedale "Rosolino Pilo" ed alla costruzione del sottopassaggio che metterà in diretta comunicazione detto Ospedale con la Villa stessa.

Vi sarò molto grato se vorrete continuare a darmi la Vostra collaborazione perché al più presto si possa assicurare ai ricoverati malati e feriti il conforto di un po' di vita all'aperto nell'area della Villa che sarà posta a loro disposizione.-

IL GENERALE COMANDANTE Ezio Rosi E Rosi A g l i
atti²¹

²¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.2.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 1 side²²

175/10-2-43-XXI Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 6 FEB. 1943 Anno XXI

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione II.

Prot. N.° 95 Posiz. 1 Palermo

Risposta al f.° N.° 51 dell'11.1.1943/XXI.

OGGETTO: Palermo - Lavori all'ospedale militare "R. Pilo".

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Si prende atto di quanto riferite sulla costruzione di un sottopassaggio fra la villa Bonanno e l'ospedale militare "Rosolino Pilo", e si resta in attesa di comunicazioni su eventuali scoperte archeologiche.

IL MINISTRO Costa

PAL.2.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13 | headed paper | 1 side²³

1 Palermo DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00409 - 6.MAR.1943 |
DIVISIONE II.A SCARICATO

Palermo, li 27 febbraio 1943 XXI

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 230

OGGETTO: Palermo - Piazza Vittoria - Zona archeologica
-

All'Ufficio Lavori del Genio Militare PALERMO

E PER CONOSCENZA All'Intendenza della 6^a Armata
Ufficio Sanità POSTA MILITARE 5

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. II^a - ROMA

Malgrado gli accordi intervenuti per i lavori che codesto ufficio sta eseguendo in Piazza Vittoria per creare un sottopassaggio utile per il transito dei militari ricoverati nell'Ospedale Militare "Rosolino Pilo"²⁴ che si recano alla Villa Bonanno, ho dovuto constatare che il trincerone d'accesso ha oltrepassato il punto prestabilito, e segnato nella pianta trasmessaci, distruggendo perciò, in parte, un pavimento a mosaico a tessere bianche che affiorava.

Ho constatato altresì che è stato aperto un altro trincerone che dal Palazzo della Questura va alla Villa; tutto ciò non era previsto nei nostri accordi e questo ufficio ne è dolorosamente sorpreso.

È nostra abitudine, in questo periodo di emergenza, non intralciare lavori militari di qualsiasi genere, e in

²² For a copy of this record, see ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 13.

²³ For a copy of this record, see AMARAS, U.A. 680.

²⁴ 'Rosolino Pilo' = mistake for 'Rosolino Pilo.'

moltissimi casi ne abbiamo data piena prova, ma non possiamo ammettere che si intraprendano lavori in zone archeologiche sotto la nostra giurisdizione, senza che siano intervenuti accordi preventivi, che, mentre non intralciano il programma dei lavori stessi, servano a garantire, almeno in parte, il nostro patrimonio artistico.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Atti per ora.
Torni il 30 aprile.²⁵

PAL.2.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 233 PALERMO 6 2 marzo 43 –
Piazza Vittoria Zona Archeologica
l'Ufficio Lavori del Comando Genio PALERMO

facendo seguito alla nostra del 27 febbraio u.s. mentre confermiamo il contenuto che riguarda il prolungamento del trincerone che dall'Ospedale "Rosolino Pilo" porta alla Villa Bonanno, siamo spiacenti di avere addebitato a codesto Ufficio, per errate informazioni avute, l'inizio dei lavori per la costruzione di un ricovero nella zona antistante al Palazzo della Questura, lavori che invece sono stati iniziati per conto della Questura stessa dalla Ditta Patti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.28 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | unstamped paper | 1 side

237 3 marzo 43 XXI
Palermo – Piazza Vittoria
la R^A. Questura di PALERMO

Abbiamo dovuto constatare con viva sorpresa che codesto Ufficio, in contrasto con le disposizioni di legge che regolano la tutela delle cose d'arte, ha intrapreso i lavori per la costruzione di un ricovero antiaereo in piazza Vittoria nella zona antistante all'edificio, zona eminentemente archeologica e soggetta alla sorveglianza di questa Soprintendenza, distruggendo fra l'altro un silos di epoca romana.

Vogliate, sempre in ottemperanza alla legge 1° giugno 1939 n° 1089 far pervenire con la massima urgenza a questo Ufficio il progetto dei lavori a farsi ed incaricare la ditta Patti, appaltatrice dei lavori ad una più oculata osservanza in modo da evitare la distruzione di avanzi archeologici. Restiamo in attesa di riscontro.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.2.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 261/15-3-1943 XXI Palermo li 10.3.1943 XXI
R. QUESTURA DI PALERMO
Divisione Gab. N. di prot. 01334
OGGETTO: Piazza Vittoria – Zona archeologica.–

Al Preside dell'Amministrazione Provinc. PALERMO
e p.c. Al Soprintendente alla Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani PALERMO
agli atti – dopo aver dato in visione in segreto²⁶

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani con foglio nr. 237 del 3 corrente scrive:

“Abbiamo dovuto constatare con viva sorpresa che codesto Ufficio, in contrasto con le disposizioni di legge che regolano la tutela delle cose d'arte, ha intrapreso i lavori per la costruzione di un ricovero antiaereo in piazza Vittoria nella zona antistante all'edificio, zona eminentemente archeologica e soggetta alla sorveglianza di questa Soprintendenza, distruggendo fra l'altro un silos di epoca romana.–

Vogliate, sempre in ottemperanza alla legge 1° giugno 1939 n. 1089 far pervenire con la massima urgenza a questo Ufficio il progetto dei lavori a farsi ed incaricare la ditta Patti, appaltatrice {2} dei lavori ad una più oculata osservanza in modo da evitare la distruzione di avanzi archeologici.–

Restiamo in attesa di riscontro”. Tanto per quanto di competenza.–

IL QUESTORE [signed]

PAL.3 Military occupation of monuments (1943)

PAL.3.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
Palermo Prot. Ant.

P

Occupazione militare di edifici monumentali

PAL.3.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
Prot. Ant. Occupazione militare di edifici monumentali

P

²⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁶ Short note written in pencil.

PAL.3.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 23 gennaio 1943 (Anno XXI) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000680 29.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 221

OGGETTO: MONREALE = Duomo e Chiostrò di S. Maria la Nuova.-

All'Eccellenza il Prefetto di PALERMO

e, per conoscenza: AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direz. Gener. delle Arti Div. III ROMA

Questa Soprintendenza è stata informata dell'intenzione dell'Autorità Militare di occupare, in Monreale, i locali scolastici di piazza Guglielmo.

La notizia che - a quanto sembra - è attendibile, ha suscitato preoccupazione in questa Soprintendenza dato che, con l'occupazione dei locali in parola, verrebbe a crearsi un obiettivo militare proprio nelle immediate adiacenze di un importante complesso monumentale, quali sono il Duomo ed il Chiostrò di S. Maria la Nuova, per non dire di altri immobili d'interesse artistico che si trovano nelle vicinanze.

Pertanto Vi sarei assai grato, Eccellenza, se voleste interessarVi perché l'Autorità militare scelga un'altra sede, possibilmente decentrata, ad evitare {2} eventuali danni ai Monumenti di Monreale.

Gradirei conoscere l'esito di tale mio interessamento.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Arch. M. Guiotto

PAL.3.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 2 copie Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 17 FEB. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO

Minuta

Al Ministero della Guerra Gabinetto Roma e per conoscenza al Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

Prot. N. 680 - Div. III

Titolo - Classe 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Monreale - Duomo e Chiostrò di S. Maria Nuova -

Fatta da Angelini il 5/2/1943

Il Soprintendente ai Monumenti di Palermo ha informato questo Ministero che l'Autorità Militare avrebbe intenzione di occupare in Monreale i locali scolastici di Piazza Guglielmo.

Se tale occupazione da parte dell'Autorità Militare si verificasse, verrebbe a crear-²si un obiettivo militare proprio nelle immediate adiacenze di un importante complesso monumentale, quali sono il Duomo ed il Chiostrò di S. Maria Nuova ed altri immobili di interesse artistico che si trovano nelle vicinanze.

Ciò stante, si prega vivamente codesto Ministero d'invitare la locale Autorità Militare a desistere dalla progettata occupazione e di scegliere i locali ad essa occorrenti in altra zona non adiacente ai monumenti di Monreale - Si attendono cortesi assicurazioni al riguardo -

Il Mo Biggini

PAL.3.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. T.M.

Roma, 26 FEB. 1943 XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001327 - 3.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

Ministero della Guerra

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL GENIO

Divisione Demanio Sez. 3^A

Prot. N.° 208422/1303

OGGETTO: Monreale - Duomo e chiostrò di S. Maria Nuova

AL COMANDO GENIO DIFESA TERRITORIALE PALERMO e per conoscenza: AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE - Direzione Gen. delle Belle Arti ROMA

Il Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale con nota 17 febbraio 1943 n. 680, ha interessato questo Ministero perché venga possibilmente evitata la occupazione in Monreale da parte dell'Autorità Militare dei locali scolastici in Piazza Guglielmo, occupazione che verrebbe a creare un obiettivo militare proprio nelle immediate adiacenze di un importante complesso monumentale quali, tra l'altro, il Duomo e il Chiostrò di S. Maria Nuova.

Si prega cotesto comando di esaminare la possibilità di venire incontro al desiderio espresso dal Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale e di riferire con cortese urgenza al riguardo.

PEL MINISTRO A. Mazzetti

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA - Direzione Generale Genio P.C.C. IL CAPO SEZIONE [signed]

PAL.3.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

ROMA, 13 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO MINUTA

Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

N. DI PROT. 1327 N. DI POSIZ. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Monreale – Zona monumentale
ALLEGATI uno

Per opportuna conoscenza e norma, si trasmette a codesta Soprintendenza copia di una lettera inviata a questa Amministrazione dal Ministero della Guerra in merito alla zona monumentale di Monreale –

Il Mo F.to De Tommaso 9/3 Angelini

PAL.3.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. T.M. Roma, 19 APR. 1943 Anno XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002507 23.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO URGENTE

Ministero della Guerra
DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL GENIO
Divisione Demanio Sez. 3^A
Prot. N.° 15026/1303
Risposta al f.° del 17-2-43 Div. Sez. N.° 680
OGGETTO: Monreale – Duomo e Chiostro di S. Maria Novella.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE –
Direzione Generale Belle Arti. ROMA

In riferimento alla nota sopraindicata, ed a seguito del dispaccio n. 215026/1303 del 26 febbraio u.s., si fa presente che l'occupazione dell'edificio scolastico di Piazza Guglielmo verrà limitata ai locali attualmente disponibili, nei quali sarà costituito un deposito di materiale sanitario per alleggerire il più possibile quello esistente presso l'ospedale di riserva di Palermo. Dato l'uso che si farà dei locali suddetti è da ritenersi – giusta quanto rappresenta il comando genio della difesa territoriale di Palermo – che essi non possano costituire un obiettivo bellico e, quindi, bersaglio per offese nemiche.

Con tali chiarimenti, non si dubita dell'ade-^{2}sione di codesto Ministero all'occupazione dei locali in questione da parte dell'autorità militare.

PEL MINISTRO (A. Mazzetti) [signed]

PAL.3.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} ROMA, 7 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO A
vista MINUTA

Al R. Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

N. DI PROT. 2507 N. DI POSIZ. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Monreale – Zona monumentale
In relazione all'interessamento di questa Amministrazione perché venga possibilmente evitata l'occupazione in Monreale da parte dell'Autorità Militare dei locali scolastici in Piazza Guglielmo, occupazione che verrebbe a creare un obiettivo militare proprio nella immediata adiacenza della zona monumentale, il Ministero della Guerra ha fatto presente che essa verrebbe limitata ai locali scolastici attualmente disponibili per un deposito di materiale sanitario e che pertanto detti locali non potrebbero costituire un obiettivo bellico.

{2} Ciò stante si prega codesta Soprintendenza di esaminare la possibilità di aderire alla richiesta delle autorità, prendendo eventualmente accordi con esse circa l'apposizione nel predetto edificio scolastico del segno distintivo-protettivo. Si resta in attesa di riscontro.

Il Ministro F.to De Tommaso 4/4 Angelini

PAL.3.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. DIG/pev. P.M. 5 li 29 GIU. 1943 Anno XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003955 – 5.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

Comando FF.AA. della Sicilia (6a ARMATA)
Uff. Servizi e Aff. Civili – 2^A Sez.
N. di Prot. 1174 – A.C.
OGGETTO: Occupazione torretta Castello Zisa di Palermo.–

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ROMA
e, per conoscenza: AL COMANDO XII CORPO ARMATA
P.M. 35

Il Comando della F.L.A.K. di Palermo ha dovuto installare, per esigenze antisbarco, un apparecchio telefonico sul Castello della Zisa, sito in Palermo, contrada Perpignano.–

Trattandosi di immobile di interesse artistico, appartenente a privati, si prega di voler concedere l'assenso di cui all'art. 4 del R.D. 18 agosto 1940 n. 1741.– A tale riguardo si fa presente che nessun posto di avvistamento sarà installato sul castello e che il telefono sarà destinato a funzionare soltanto in caso di minaccia o di avvenuto sbarco nemico.–

d'ordine IL COLONNELLO DI S.M. CAPO DI STATO
MAGGIORE (E. Faldella) [signed]

PAL.3.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | cover | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 23 LUG. 1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO

VIA AEREA Minuta

Al Comando FF.AA. della Sicilia – 6^a Armata PALERMO e p.c. Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti di PALERMO

Prot. N. 3955 – Div. III

Titolo 3. Palermo – Classe Aff. Gen.

Risposta al foglio del 29.6.43

Div. Sez. N. 1174/A.C.

OGGETTO: Palermo – Torretta del Castello della Zisa – Fatta da [signed] il

Nulla osta da parte di questo Ministero all'istallazione per esigenze militari di un apparecchio telegrafico sul terrazzo della Zisa in codesta città, in contrada Perpignano –

Il Mo F.to Biggini

PAL.4 AMGOT. Works at the Museum (1943-44)

PAL.4.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

1 1

19

Governo Militare Alleato
A.M.G.

agosto 1943 – marzo 1944

Oggetto: Spese Ordinarie (andamento Soprintendenza) “straordinarie (danni bellici)

PAL.4.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

Relazioni sui lavori eseguiti (riparazioni danni bellici) del periodo di amministrazione dell'A.M.G.

Agosto 1943 – Marzo 1944

PAL.4.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

agosto 1943 – marzo 1944
periodo alle dipendenze del Governo Mil. Alleato
Spese ordinarie (andamento Soprintendenza)
Straordinarie (danni bellici) preventivi e relazioni

PAL.4.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

Restauri danni di guerra

Demolizioni del Genio Civile

PAL.4.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

G.M.A.

agosto 1943 – marzo 1944
Disposizioni finanziarie

PAL.4.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

Contabilità lavori infissi – vetri
Soprintendenza alle Antichità
Contabilità dei lavori urgenti di riparazione ai danni causati dai bombardamenti nell'edificio del Museo Nazionale di Palermo eseguiti dall'appaltatore Signor Bovo Giovanni
Periodo del lavoro 17 settembre-30 ottobre 1943

PAL.4.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | cover | 1 side

Spese ordinarie per funzionamento Soprintendenza A.M.G.
Agosto 1943-1944

PAL.4.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 540 Palermo, 14 Agosto 1943

Oggetto: preventivi per funzionamento ordinario della Soprintendenza e per lavori straordinari di riparazione. Al Capitano Mason Hammond addetto per le Belle Arti e i Monumenti Palermo

Per informare delle somme occorrenti il funzionamento ordinario della Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani si presenta uno specchio riassuntivo delle somme concesse nell'esercizio finanziario 1942-'43 dal Governo Italiano. Ma si fa presente che tali somme, oltre ad essere inferiori a quelle accreditate negli anni precedenti, a causa delle necessarie economie in tempo di guerra, sono oggi assolutamente inadeguate alle necessità dell'Istituto, dato il valore della lira.

In considerazione del cambio fissato, sarebbe necessario, perché l'istituto potesse funzionare con ritmo normale, moltiplicare le somme per cinque.

In foglio a parte si presenta un preventivo sommario di spesa per i più urgenti lavori di riparazione da eseguirsi nel museo di Palermo, perché sia possibile far funzionare gli uffici anche con la cattiva stagione (tutte le finestre e le parti sono rotte e prive di {2} vetri). Non è possibile per ora presentare il richiesto preventivo per i più urgenti lavori di consolidamento dei monumenti archeologici, perché questi si trovano fuori di Palermo e non ho potuto ancora andare a prendere visione del loro stato.

la Soprintendente JBM.

Si prega di voler prendere in considerazione i lavori di consolidamento e restauro dell'ala meridionale del museo semidistrutta dallo scoppio di una bomba. Questi

lavori spettano all'arch. Guiotto, soprintendente ai monumenti, che li ha compresi nel suo programma, ma limitatamente all'abbattimento del muro pericolante. Sarebbe opportuno, invece, trattandosi di un edificio fino monumentale adibito a museo, di restaurare l'ala.

PAL.4.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} AMGOT Hq. 18 Aug. 1943.

Memorandum to: Col. Graffey-Smith, CFO
 Subject: Conversation on Finances of Cultural Institutions.

1. It is understood that the expenses of varibus Superintendencies having to do with Fine Arts, Monuments, Museums, etc. and certain institutions of Higher Education have three types of expense (roughly): Salaries, Maintenance and Operation, and Extraordinary (which at the moment means repair of bldgs, preservation and protection of monuments, etc.).
2. Salaries fall into two categories: those "di ruolo" e avventizi and the "salarati". The former received their pay direct from the Banca d'Italia on the basis of a list now in the possession of the Regio Tesoro. The latter were paid on by the respective heads of departments on the basis of a credit established either at the Banca d'Italia or with the Postal Accounts directly by the respective Ministries.
3. It is recommended, in order to simplify the keeping of accounts, that the Regio Tesoro of the Province fully replace the Ministry and maintain the salary lists of both those "di ruolo" and the "salarati" and that it establish every month a balance at the Banca d'Italia against which those "di ruolo" can draw their own salaries and the heads of departments can draw the funds necessary to pay the "salarati". It is recommended that this system operate for the August payments, subject also to payments for those who have not received for July and subject also to non-payment of those who have been paid in advance until November. It is further recommended that August payments be made subject to any later adjustments arising from alterations in the various forms of indemnities not included in the "global totals" submitted by the respective Economus of five Institutions and approved by me and forwarded through Lt. Becker to the Tesoro.
4. It is recommended that payment of salaries paid before the Occupation continue automatically on the basis of lists already submitted or to be submitted but that any changes must be approved by me, forwarded to Lt. Becker, and recorded at the Tesoro. By changes are meant increased, or decreases of stipend or addition or discharge of personnel.

5. It is recommended that expenses for Maintenance and operation be handled on the same basis, through me to Lt. Becker to the Tesoro, which will then constitute the necessary funds at the Banca d'Italia either on a monthly or three monthly or half yearly basis. Once approved, credits will be established automatically, but increases or decreases must be approved by me, forwarded to Lt. Becker, and registered at the Tesoro. {2}
7. It is recommended that for urgent work, rather than wait for complete estimates from all departments, a monthly credit be established for each Department as it submits its estimates and that at the end of the month some attempt be made to budget for the whole Palermo area. A preliminary list will be submitted tomorrow.²⁷
8. It is recommended that while there should be no attempt at present to recognize the administrative side of the problem, an attempt should be made by the Chief Accountant's Office to establish ultimately one, or two, or at most 3 general Budgets for all of Sicily under the headings of Fine Arts, Education, and Research (Libraries, Academies, etc.). It is requested that at the convenience of the Chief Accountant, an accountant be made available to visit the Departments in Palermo, and eventually in the rest of the island, to explore this possibility.
9. It is recommended that for all ordinary problems connected with usual expenses of Salaries and Maintenances, the Economus of the respective Departments should refer in the first instance to Dr. Alfredo Amoroso, Vice-Direttore of the Regio Tesoro, and only for questions which he cannot settle shall they refer to me. Dr. Amoroso is at his office daily from 0900-1130.
10. It is recommended that eventually, pending the establishment of a central budget, some attempt be made to spread the costs equitable over all of Sicily. For the moment, however, Palermo is the chief center and what is created there will do perhaps for other centers as a guide.
11. It is recommended that on behalf of the Regio Tesoro the Direttore della Ragioneria della Intendenza di Finanza, or such other agent as has regularly done so, have the responsibility of checking the accounts of the various departments, since the Tesoro itself is responsible only for establishing with the Banca the approved credits and the Banca for paying up to the sum of the credit. Such check by the Intendenza shall be supplemented by any check necessary by our own accountants. It has hitherto been made every three months.
12. It is requested that if these general principles be approved, a brief directive be drafted by the office of the CFO addressed to me, accompanied if possible by a translation into Italian, setting fourth

²⁷ This paragraph has been numbered as '7' instead of '6' by mistake.

the approved procedure in the correct form, which I may distribute to the various departments and send out to CAOs and SCAOs.

Mason Hammond Capt. AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

PAL.4.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

AMGOT Hq. 2 Settembre, 1943

565/9-9-943 Oggetto: Finanziamento spese ordinarie e straordinarie

Ref. Sopra. Ant.

AL Signora Marconi

Soprintendente all'Antichità Regio Museo.

Egregia Signora,

Come è già conosciuto da Lei, le questioni finanziarie per le varie Soprintendenze sono divise in tre parti

- Questioni di pagamento di Stipendi e di Salarii
- Questioni di somme necessarie per manutenzione e per "spese fisse".
- Questioni di somme approvate per spese straordinarie per lavori occorrenti in conseguenza della guerra.

La questione di pagamento di stipendi etc. (a) e per spese fisse (b) sono raccomandate da me al Ufficio Provinciale di AMGOT alla Prefettura e si sono approvate le somme devono essere messe a disposizione Sua da loro nel Regio Tesoro.

Io ho mandato all'Ufficio Provinciale le preventive per Stipendii e Salarii e m'hanno detto che queste sono adesso al Regio Tesoro e che le somme raccomandate devono essere pagate eccettate quelle del "lavori straordinarii" e quelle degli "incaricati" che abbiamo discusso ieri.

Il 18 Agosto ho mandato all'Ufficio Provinciale una raccomandazione per la somma lire 27,000 per spese fisse (manutenzione) per i tre mesi di Agosto, Settembre, ed Ottobre. Loro m'hanno che questa anche è approvata e che deve essere a disposizione Sua al Tesoro. Io manderò un'altra volta questa raccomandazione.

Il 29 Agosto ho ricevuto dal Capo delle Finanze l'approvo di una somma di lire 80,000 per le spese straordinarie della sua Soprintendenza per i mesi di Agosto, Settembre, ed Ottobre. Ho trasmesso una richiesta ieri al Ufficio Provinciale che questa somma sia messa a disposizione Sua per essere riscosso sulla presentazione di conti per lavori fatti.

Spero che non saranno più di difficoltà per il momento. Manderò una copia di questa lettera al Ufficio Provinciale pregando che loro fanno il meglio di regolare le cose nel Regio Tesoro.

Mason Hammond Mason Hammond Capt. AC
Consigliere pelle Belle Arti e pei Monumenti.

PAL.4.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 3 sides²⁸

{1} Palermo, li 25 Settembre 1943

MILAZZO FILIPPO

PITTURE E DECORATURE

VIA ORETO N. 41 PALERMO

PREVENTIVO PER LAVORI DA ESEGUIRSI PRESSO IL
REGIO MUSEO DI PALERMO

	Quantità		Prezzo unitario		Importo
III piano ABITAZIONE SOPRAINTENDENTE					
N. 1 – Finestra a nuovo; dare uno strato d'olio, stuccarla parzialmente e dare due strati di colore marrò sia dalla parte esterna che interna					
mq. 1,40 x 2	mq. 2,80	a L. 95			L. 266
" 4 – Aperture ritoccate previa sgrassatura					
mq. 0,65 x 2 x 4	" 5,20	" " 80			" 416
" 1 – Finestra raschiata, passata d'olio stuccata in parte e dare due strati di colore marrò					
mq. 1,25 x 2	" 2,50	" " 75			" 187
" 1 – portierina con murata, preparata come sopra e dipinta a tempera dalla parte superiore con zoccolatura preparata a stucco e dipinta con due strati di colore					
	" 2,50	" " 75			" 187
" 2 – Vetrate, raschiate e preparate come le precedenti e dare due strati di colore dalle due parti					
mq. 1,50 x 2 x 2	" 6,00	" " 80			" 480
" 1 – Apertura, sgrassatura, stuccata e dipinta con due strati di colore ad olio					
	" 2,40	" " 80			" 192
I piano VANO SOTTOSTANTE					
" 2 – Finestre nuove; dare uno strato d'olio, una passata generale di mastice e dipinta dalle due parti con due strati di colore marrò					
mq. 1,40 x 2 x 2	" 5,60	" " 95			" 522
A riportare					
{2}		Riporto			L. 2250
" 3 – Finestre eseguite come quelle di sopra e passate di colore a due strati					
1,40 x 2 x 3	mq. 8,40	a L. 75			" 630
" 1 – Apertura sgrassata e dipinta bianca opaca con due strati di colore					
	" 3,00	" " 95			" 285
" 1 – Vetrata grande, raschiata stuccata e dare due strati di colore marrò esterno e bianco interno					
mq. 2 x 2	" 4,00	" " 75			" 300
" 1 – Finestra nuova, passata d'olio, stuccatura e dare due strati di colore marrò dalle due parti					
mq. 1,40 x 2	" 2,80	" " 95			" 266
" 1 – Finestra preparata come sopra e dipinta con due strati di colore dalle due parti					
	" 2,80	" " 75			" 210

²⁸ We have two copies of this record.

“ 1 – Finestra con muratura dipinta con due strati di colore dalla parte esterna previa conveniente preparazione, e verniciato a mordente matto interna
 “ 5,00 “ “ 100 “ 500
 “ 4 – Finestre sgrassate e ritoccate dalla parte interna e la parte esterna raschiata passata di mastice e dipinta con due strati di colore marrò
 mq. 1,40 x 4 “ 5,60 “ “ 60 “ 336,60
 “ 1 – Apertura sgrassata e ritoccata
 “ 1,10 “ “ 80 “ 88
 “ 1 – Finestra dipinta con due strati di colore interno ed esterno
 mq. 1,40 x 2 “ 2,80 “ “ 75 “ 210,
 –
 “ 1 – Apertura preparata e verniciata lucida con la rispettiva murata
 “ 4,90 “ “ 95 “ 465, –

Il piano ALTRO VANO

“ 1 – Vetrata dipinta e preparata e dare due strati di colore marrò interno ed esterno
 “ 2,80 “ “ 75 “ 210, –

CASA CUSTODE

“ 2 – Finestre con sportelli a nuovo; dare uno strato d'olio, stuccatura con relativa preparazione e dare poi due strati di colore marrò dalle due parti
 mq. 1,60 x 2 x 2 “ 6,40 “ “ 80 “ 512,
 –

A riportare L. 6262,60

{3} Riporto L. 6262,60
 N. 2 – Finestre piccole
 mq. 0,80 x 0,60 x 2 mq. 0,85 a L. 80 “ 76,80
 “ 1 – Porta della scala
 mq. 2,10 x 0,80 “ 1,68 “ 80 “ 184, –
 “ 1 – Porta della scala
 mq. 2 x 0,90 “ 1,80 “ “ 80 “ 144, –
 “ 1 – Porta della scala
 mq. 2 x 0,75 “ 1,50 “ “ 80 “ 120, –
 “ 1 – Porta della scala
 mq. 2,10 x 1,00 “ 2,10 “ “ 80 “ 168,
 – Totale L. 6955,40

PAL.4.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 705 Palermo, 1 ottobre 1943
 Oggetto: lavori straordinari
 Capt. Mason Hammond
 Consigliere alle B. Arti e Monumenti AMG. Palermo

Si trasmette per il visto la nota di spesa per i lavori di falegnameria e di pittura degli infissi del Museo Nazionale di Palermo con preghiera di approvazione per potere procedere al saldo.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 6 sides

{1} [1 October 1943]

Preventivo riparazioni infissi e revisione tetti del Museo senza l'ala degli uffici/appartamenti.

=== PIANTERRENO === 19.600

= Sale S. Giorgio e magazzini =

Riparazione di N. 10 finestre di varie dimensioni con riparazione di ferramenta L. 1.400
 N. 55 vetri posti in opera “ 1.200
 a L. 55 il m²

= CORTILE GRANDE =

= Riparazione di N. 7 porte con aggiunzione di legname e riparazione ferramenta “ 700
 = Riparazione di N. 4 grandi vetrate “ 500
 = N. 60 vetri di varie misure poste in opera “ 1.200

= SALA CAPITELLO =

= Riparazione di N. 3 grandi vetrate con aggiunzione di legname e riparazione ferramenta
 “ 400
 = N. 24 vetri 75 x 65 poste in opera “ 500

= SALA PANORMO =

= Riparazione di una grande vetrata semi-circolare metri 6 x 4,50 con due battenti centrali nuovi e in parte aggiunzione di legname nella grande detta vetrata, riparazione ferramenta e lavori in muratura “ 4.000
 = N. 66 vetri per detta grande vetrata messi in opera con mastice “ 2.000

= SALE CASUCCINI =

= N. 55 vetri in parte collocati con mastice “ 1.800
 = Riparazione di N. 2 grandi vetrate circolare “ 400
 = Riscarcimenti in muratura delle porte interne del muro che dà in via Roma “ 3.000
 17.000
 {2} 17.100

= SALA SELINUNTE =

Riparazione di N. 4 finestre a due battenti grandi con riparazione ferramenta L. 400
 N. 32 vetri – metro 1 x 070 messi in opera “ 1.200

= SALA IMERA =

Riparazione di una grande vetrata a quattro battenti con riparazione ferramenta “ 500
 N. 20 vetri “ 400

= PRIMO PIANO = 22.400

= SALA ARABA =

Riparazione di N. 7 grandi finestre a due battenti con riparazione ferramenta “ 800
 Riparazione di due grandi vetrate a due battenti costruendone mezza nuova metri 350 x 65 con riparazione ferramenta “ 1.700

APPENDIX C: PALERMO [PAL]

N. 65 vetri	" 1.300	{4}		11.300
<u>= CORRIDOIO TRAMONTANA =</u>				
N. 1 finestra nuova metri 1,60 x 1,30 a due battenti	" 1.000			
Riparazione di N. 8 finestre di metri 1,40 x 1,10 con riparazione ferramenta	" 1.000			
N. 36 vetri messi in opera con mastice	" 1.300			
<u>= CORRIDOIO PONENTE =</u>				
Riparazione di N. 5 finestre con riparazione ferramenta e aggiunta legname	" 700			
<u>= CAPPELLA =</u>				
Riparazione grande vetrata con circolare riparazione ferramenta e serrature con aggiunta legname	" 1.800			
Vetri per detta vetrata N. 20	" 300			
	9.900			
	29.500			
{3}	29.500			
= Demolizione di soffitti = sgombero di materiale e ricostruzione soffitto con cannucciato (stanza disegnatore)	L. 3.000			
<u>= CORRIDOIO MEZZOGIORNO =</u>				
N. 1 porta nuova metri 2,20 x 1,00 con serratura e opera in muratura	" 1.500			
<u>= OREFICERIA =</u>				
N. 5 finestre riparate con aggiunta in parte ferramenta	700			
N. 1 finestra nuova a due battenti di m. 1,70 x 1,45	" 1.000			
N. 12 vetri di m. 1,40 x 0,40 messi in opera	" 500			
Ricostruzione, risarcimenti e consolidamento del muro prospiciente nel grande cortile	" 3.500			
Ricostruzione e consolidamento del muro intermedio tra oreficeria e corridoio tramontana	" 2.300			
<u>= CORRIDOIO TRAMONTANA =</u>				
<u>SECONDO PIANO 37050</u>				
N. 3 finestre nuove a due battenti di m. 2,20 x 1,40 con ferramenta e messa in opera	" 4.500			
N. 1 finestra nuova a due battenti di metri 1,90 x 1,90 con relativi ferramenti	" 1.400			
N. 17 finestre riparazione con aggiunta di legname e in parte ferramenti nuovi	" 3.400			
<u>= ANTICO GABINETTO =</u>				
<u>MALVAGNA</u>				
N. 1 finestra nuova m. 1,40 x 1,15 con relativo ferramento e messa in opera	" 1.300			
<u>SALA '600</u>				
Riparazioni di una grande vetrata a quattro battenti	" 700			
<u>= SECONDO PIANO =</u>				
<u>SALETTA DELLE SCUOLE</u>				
<u>VARIE</u>				
N. 2 finestre nuove di m. 1,80 x 1,20 a due battenti messe in opera	L. 2.000			
N. 12 finestre detta misura = riparazioni varie	" 2.000			
<u>CORRIDOIO DI PONENTE</u>				
N. 2 finestre riparate con riparazione ferramenti	" 350			
N. 1 finestra nuova di m. 1,90 x 1,25 a due battenti messi in opera	" 1.300			
<u>CESSO 2° PIANO</u>				
Demolizione e rifare soffitto con intonaco alle pareti	" 2.000			
Vetri stanzette cesso e corridoio ponente N. 120 posti in opera	" 2.400			
<u>= SALA LAURANA =</u>				
Riparazione grande vetrata a 3 battenti	" 500			
e ricollocazione vetri	" 2.000			
<u>= SALA '500 =</u>				
Riparazione di una grande vetrata con aggiunta di legname e ferramenti nuovi	" 1.000			
N. 1 grande vetrata nuova di m. 3 x 1,60 a due battenti posta in opera	" 4.500			
Riparazione di N. 4 grandi finestre con riparazione di ferramenta	" 400			
Demolizione e ricostruzione di N. 3 timpani di balcone di metri 3 x 2,40	" 2.500			
Riparazione porticina magazzino	" 300			
Vetri N. 34 posti in opera	" 2.000			
	23.250			
	34.550			
{5}	34.550			
<u>== SALONE di RESTAURO ==</u>				
Riparazione di una grande vetrata a due battenti con aggiunta legname	L. 500,=			
Riparazione di due grandi porte interne con aggiunta legname e ferramenti nuovi e lavori in muratura	" 3.000,=			
<u>= TERZO PIANO = 29.260</u>				
<u>LAVORI in MURATURA</u>				
Risarcimenti e consolidamento in più parti del terzo piano	" 8.000,=			
<u>= CAMERA DI POSA DEL GABINETTO FOTOGRAFICO =</u>				
Riparazione di N. 3 grandi vetrate a 3 battenti con aggiunta legname e ferramenti nuovi	L. 800,=			
<u>LAVORI IN MURATURA</u>				

Risarcimento e consolidamento in parte della detta loggetta " 2.000,=

= RIPARAZIONE PORTA d'INGRESSO =

con aggiunta legname e ferramenti e riparazione serrature " 300,=
N. 18 vetri messi in opera " 360,=

= SCALA =

Riparazione di grande vetrata a due battenti con aggiunta legname e ferramenti" 250,=
N. 8 vetri messi in opera " 200,=
Riparazione di N. 3 finestre con 6 vetri messi in opera con mastice " 400,=

12.260

{6} 12.260

Riparazione porta intermedia a due battenti con riparazione della serratura L. 200

Riparazione di N. 18 finestre con aggiunta legname e ferramenti nuovi" 2.300

Riparazione di N. 8 porte interne con aggiunta legname e ferramenta " 1.000

Riparazione di N. 10 grandi vetrate a due battenti con in parte dei frammenti nuovi " 1.500

N. 50 vetri di misura varia da metri 2,30 x 45 emessi in opera con mastice " 3.000

Per sgombero di macerie dai corridoi e trasporto al posto di scarico 'al Papireto') e lavori imprevisi " 10.000

Lavori di revisione di tutti i tetti del Museo con aggiunta di tegole nuove e lavori in muratura (c'è da costruire il ponteggio) " 25.000

L. 133.310 (senza uffici appartamenti abitazione, scala)
25.000 tetti
18.800 lavoro in muratura (genio civile)
89.510²⁹

PAL.4.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

[1 October 1943]

= Riparazioni nell'edificio del Museo Nazionale limitate agli ambienti d'ufficio e di abitazione =
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO =

- porte e finestre -

N. 3 finestre nuove a quattro battenti = dimensioni m. 120x160 L. 5.000

N. 1 finestra nuova = dimensioni 125x120 " 700

Per la riparazione di N. 18 finestre delle dimensioni di metri 2x140 con aggiunta di legname e relative serrature in ferro 7.000

Riparazione di N. 6 porte interne con aggiunta di legname, ferramenta e riparazione serrature L. 1.500

Riparazione di N. 5 porte a due battenti con aggiunta di telai nuovi - ferramenta e riparazione serrature " 6.600

= murature =

Costruzione di un muro interno di mq. 11 con messa in opera di una porta " 4.300

=== Vetri ===

N. 250 vetri compresa la messa in opera " 3.500

Totale

L. 28.600

Infissi nel museo, locali per il personale (Di Giovanni, Meli, Troisi, medagliere, etc. 6600

Murature 32.400

Costruzione muro gabinetto fotografico 4300

Demolizione di soffitto, sgombero di materiale e ricostruzione soffitti (stanza disegnatore) 7770

Revisione tetti e lavori in muratura vari con costruzione di ponti 25.000

65.100

PAL.4.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

[1 October 1943]

Capo servizio

Riparazione di una porta e finestra 500

" ferramenta

Meli (necropoli Selinunte)

Riparazioni porta e due mezzi con telaio nuovo e ferramenti nuovi 1800

Riparazioni 3 finestre 700

Corridoio tramontana - riparaz. 1 grande finestra

500

Vallotto (medagliere) 1500

Cesso 1600

Forbici -----

6600

PAL.4.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} [1 October 1943] annullato

= Corridoio Direzione = tramontana =

N. 3 finestre nuove L. 4000

N. 2 finestre riparate con imposte ferramenti nuovi

" 1500

²⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

<p style="text-align: center;">= Disegnatore =</p> <p>Riparazione di una grande finestra con riparazioni di ferramenti “ 300</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= Corridoio levante =</p> <p>N. 1 finestra nuova “ 700 N.1 riparato con aggiunta di legname e ferramenta “ 500</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= Segretario =</p> <p>N. 1 finestra riparazione “ 250</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= Economo =</p> <p>N. 1 finestra riparazione “ 250</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Archivio</p> <p>N. 1 finestra riparazione in legno e ferramenti “ 250</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Biblioteca</p> <p>N. 1 finestra riparata con in parte dei ferramenti nuovi “ 300 N. 1 finestra riparata e ferramenta “ 250</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Soprintendente</p> <p>N. 2 finestre riparazione con dei telaini nuovi e ferramenta “ 1500</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Riparazione porte interne</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Direzione</p> <p>N. 5 porte riparate con aggiunta di legname e ferramenta nuovi e riparazioni serrature “ 1000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fotografo</p> <p>Riparazione di una finestra, riparazione e collocazione di una porta interna con la costruzione di un muro interno 5000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Meli) Stanza tombe</p> <p>Riparazione porta a due mezzi con del telaio nuovo e riparazione ferramenti nuovi L. 1800 Riparazione di N. 3 finestre “ <u>700</u> 14.300 {2} 14.300</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oreficeria</p> <p>Riparazione porta a due mezzi con aggiunta del telaio e riparazione ferramenti nuovi e riparazione serrature L. 1400</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Corridoio tramontana</p> <p>riparazione di una grande finestra “ 300</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Capo servizio</p> <p>Riparazione di una porta e finestra con riparazione di ferramenta “ 500</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gabinetto (cesso)</p> <p>Riparazione di una porta a due mezze con imposte del telaio nuove e ferramenti nuovi “ 1600</p> <p>Riparazione stanza medagliere (Vallotto?) Riparazione di una porta a due mezzine e riparazione serrature = riparazione finestre “ <u>1500</u> 19.600</p> <p>Gabinetto Troisi Appartamento Direttrice Cottone Scale³⁰</p> <hr/> <p>PAL.4.17 AMARAS, U.A. 398 headed paper 1 side</p> <p>[1 October 1943] Vetri m.^a op.^a 36 a 400 lire £ 14400 8700 Mastice kg. 20 a 90 L £ 1800 sostegni di ottone £ 200 mano d'opera £ 1500 5200 N. Finestre N. 37 <u>181</u> m² 36 m² 10 avevamo acquist. m² 26x200 2600 <u>2600</u> 5200 200 1500 <u>1800</u> 8700</p> <hr/> <p>PAL.4.18 AMARAS, U.A. 398 headed paper 3 sides</p> <p>{1} [1 October 1943] Bovo Giovanni di Fr. Paolo Preventivo con variazioni di lavori Visto e collaudato, nulla osta Sopr.³¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">= ABITAZIONE SOPRINTENDENTE =</p> <p>= Riparazione di 2 finestre con riparazione di ferramenti e aggiunta di legname L. 400,= 1 Finestra nuova a due battenti con imposte di misura 170x120 (su via Roma) no – riparata “ 2.000,=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Per terra</p> <p>= 1 porta <u>nuova</u> di m. 1,60 x 0,70 (armadio a muro) 500,=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scala terrazza</p> <p>= 1 telaino nuovo messo in opera “ 100,= = 2 finestre riparate “ 80,= = 1 portierina che immette alla terrazza “ 90,= = 1 finestra 1,40 x 0,80 no, riparata “ 500,= = 6 persiane e 6 vetrate riparate aggiunto legname “ 800,= = 1 finestra, riparata (con due sportelli nuovi (m.) e lastra di marmo del davanzale“ 100,=</p>
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³⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.³¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

riparazione con aggiunzioni di legname della porta di ingresso, con compensato (arco parete) “ 650,=
= 1 finestra riparata nella scala
200,=

= Studio Soprintendente =
Riparazione 2 vetrate e una finestra “ 300,=

= Primo piano =
Direzione
Riparazione di due finestre con riparazione di
ferramenti e aggiunzione di legname“ 400,=
Riparazione porte di passaggio a due battenti con
riparazione ferramenti “ 350,=

= Biblioteca =
Riparazione di una finestra con aggiunzione di legname
e riparazione ferramenti (serrature) “ 250,=
Riparazione di una finestra con la costruzione di mezza
nuova di m. 1,30 x 1,40 a due battenti con frammenti e
messa in opera “ 1000,=

Corridoio Via Roma
Riparazione di una grande finestra ferramenti nuovi
“ 100,=
7,820 – 6770
{2} riporto 7.820 6770

Riparazione porta e finestra Archivio con aggiunzione
legname e riparazione serratura frammenti L. 300,=
1 Finestra nuova m. 1 x 1 corridoio “ 700,=

= Stanza fotografo =
Riparazione finestra e porta “ 70,=

= Disegnatore =
Riparazione finestra a due battenti e riparazione porta
d'ingresso “ 200,=
Riparazione porte, gabinetto fotografico (camera
scura) “ 150,=
e riparazione sopra porta nuovo con cerniere “ 100,=

= Disegnatore =
Riparazione finestra a due battenti “ 250,=

= DIREZIONE Corridoio di Via Bara =
N. 3 finestre nuove di m. 1,50 x 1,20 a 4 battenti messe in
Opera “ 4.500,=
N. 2 finestre riparate con ferramenta economato e
segretario “ 400,=
N. 2 sopraporte accomodate e 2 porte d'ingresso con
riparazione serrature “ 550,=

Caposervizio = Ufficio Assistente =
N. 1 finestra riparata e porta d'ingresso “ 350,=

Vallotto = Medagliere =

N. 1 finestra riparata e porta di ingresso a due battenti
con aggiunzione di legname e serrature “ 300,=

= Scala direzione =

N. 3 finestre riparate con aggiunzione legname e
riparazione ferramenti “ 400,=

= Portineria =

Riparazione finestre e porte interne e due finestre
nuove “ 2.300,=

18.370 17690
{3} 17690

Necropoli Imera (Meli)

N. 1 porta a 2 battenti riparata con aggiunte pice-pine e
ferramenti 850

“ 2 finestre riparate 150

Stanza Restauratore

“ 2 finestre e 1 porta riparate 300

Scala

“ 1 lastra di marmo al davanzale 280

18.770

Imera

1 Porta adattata con aggiunte di legname con cerniere e
serratura 400

1 sportello di m. (con legno museo) con cerniere

1 sportello di m. (con legno museo) con cerniere 450

19.620

PAL.4.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

672 Palermo, 15 ottobre 1943

sett.-15 ott. 15 ott.-novembre

Oggetto: relazione e programma di lavori

Allegati 2

Capt. Mason Hammond Consigliere per le B. Arti e
Monumenti AMGOT HQ, Palermo

Si trasmettono una breve relazione in doppia copia
sui lavori eseguiti al museo nazionale di Palermo fino
al 15 ottobre, proposte di lavori futuri al museo e ai
monumenti archeologici.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 5 sides
[15 October 1943]

{1} Relazione dei lavori eseguiti nel Museo Nazionale di
Palermo da settembre fino al 15 ottobre per riparazioni
di danni di guerra

In conformità al preventivo presentato in data 14
agosto 1943 per i lavori di maggior urgenza necessari
all'edificio del museo nazionale, si sono cominciate ad
eseguire le riparazioni agli infissi dei locali adibiti ad
uffici e alle scale.

Le finestre e le porte completamente fracassate sono
state rifatte ex novo, altre solamente riparate con
lavoro di falegnameria e nuove ferramenta di chiusura.

È in programma inoltre di far verniciare gli infissi nuovi, il cui legno lasciato grezzo sarebbe rovinato dagli agenti atmosferici. Per i vetri dei locali d'ufficio si cercherà di provvedere chiedendo l'appoggio del Genio civile, che ha proceduto a requisizioni.

Questi lavori iniziati in settembre non sono ancora terminati, per cui non sono stati ancora pagati essendo stati dati in appalto. Si calcola, tuttavia, che siano state spese fin'ora circa quindicimila lire.

Nel preventivo sopra citato e del programma del mese prossimo erano state proposte le riparazioni urgenti dei tetti e di alcune piccole opere di muratura (tramezzi, soffitti, etc.). Di codesti lavori si è preso cura, invece, il Genio Civile sui fondi ottenuti {2} per le opere urgenti di consolidamento murario del Museo (L. 200.000); in conseguenza sui fondi concessi direttamente a questa Soprintendenza verranno a verificarsi notevoli economie, calcolabili sulle quarantamila lire. Per la somma residuale si chiede l'autorizzazione di poter procedere ad altri lavori, che ci si pregia indicare:

1°) rimozione e trasporto nelle sale adibite a biblioteca dei libri, precedentemente trasportati nei locali sotterranei del Museo stesso per salvarli dall'offesa aerea. I locali, uno specialmente, sono umidi causa la chiusura di tutte le aperture e provocano il deterioramento dei libri.

2°) rimozione e trasporto in locali più asciutti, da scegliere nel museo stesso, dei dipinti rimasti in luogo e raccolti nei locali sotterranei. Questi dipinti non si possono naturalmente riportare al loro posto, ma in sale dove non ci sia pericolo di deterioramento per umidità.

Per questi lavori non occorre che mano d'opera che collabori con il personale del museo e la luce, perché i locali sono sotterranei e oscuri. Non potendosi avere elettricità, saranno necessarie più abbondanti concessioni di petrolio.

3°) rimozione e trasporto dei detriti dell'ala sud del museo caduti nel chiostro che permettano il recupero dei pezzi architettonici dell'edificio stesso e dei frammenti d'importanza artistica che si trovano sotto il porticato e sono rimasti seppelliti sotto le macerie. {3}

Programma di lavori ai monumenti archeologici

Nel preventivo di lavori urgenti presentati in data 14 agosto 1943 fu preso in considerazione il solo fabbricato del museo nazionale in Palermo; i monumenti archeologici della provincia di Palermo e Trapani non furono contemplati poiché, per impossibilità di sopralluoghi e mancanza d'informazioni, non si conoscevano le loro condizioni.

Nel giro compiuto in compagnia del Consigliere per le B. Arti e Monumenti nel trapanese e in alcune località del palermitano, ho avuto il sollievo di constatare che zone archeologiche e monumenti non hanno subito gravi danni, ma solo piccoli e facilmente riparabili. L'impressione di abbandono che detti monumenti

danno, risultava causato dalle particolari congiunture di guerra e dalle difficili condizioni in cui sono venuti a trovarsi i custodi e gli incaricati di pulizia. Le tempestive visite, le disposizioni impartite e il congruo aumento di retribuzione agli incaricati faranno tornare l'ordine.

Occorrono, però, alcuni lavori che segnalo: {4}

1°) Recinzione con siepe di filo spinato, in parte nuova in parte riparando la parte rimasta della vecchia, del tempio d'Himera (stazione di Bonfornello).

A questo si sta già provvedendo col filo spinato provveduto dall'AMGOT e con i paletti recuperati dalle siepi militari che si trovano sul luogo. Cemento, chiodi e mano d'opera sono forniti dalla Soprintendenza.

2°) Fornitura di una porta e di due imposte per finestre alla costruzione vicino al tempio d'Himera da adibire ad uso dell'incaricato di pulizie e di custodia. Si dovranno portare da Palermo.

3°) Riparazione di qualche mosaico e ricolmo delle buche, aperte dallo scoppio di alcune bombe cadute il 13 Dicembre a Solunto.³²

4°) Riparazione del tetto e di alcune imposte della casa dell'Amministrazione a Selinunte, danneggiati da mitraglia.

5°) Ricerca, rimozione e trasporto al magazzino di Selinunte degli elementi (vagoncini, rotaie, piattaforme) della decauville di proprietà della Soprintendenza, ch'erano stati requisiti dall'Autorità Militare italiana per i lavori di costruzione di una strada e abbandonati nella campagna al momento dell'occupazione Alleata. Qualcuno di codesti lavori si potrà far gravare sui fondi di manutenzione ordinaria dei Monumenti, quelli resi necessari da danni bellici richiedono fondi straordinari. Per ora avendo già iniziato coll'attivo concorso di codesto Ufficio {5} l'urgentissimo lavoro di recinzione del tempio di Himera, si sono cominciati ad anticipare i fondi sulle ottantamila lire concesse per il museo. Nel caso che questo non vada bene, si potrà reintegrare la somma con fondi eventualmente concessi per lavori straordinari ai monumenti.

PAL.4.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 3 sides

{1}

Palermo 18-ott.1943

Oggetto: lavori al museo nazionale – demolizioni

N.° 677

Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

Sabato 9, verso le 12 circa, mentre gli operai dell'appaltatore ditte Allevi e Riccobono, iniziata dal Genio Civile, lavoravano nel lato occidentale dell'ala meridionale del museo, quella semidistrutta dalle bombe, la colonna con l'ultimo arco rimasto e le volte sono precipitati. Anzi è caduto anche un operaio che ha riportato ferite non gravi. È accaduto quello che temevamo e che ho fatto di tutto per evitare.

³² Polizzi and Romeo 2020: 17-29; 2021: 96-111.

Come lei ricorderà, io ero convinta che codesto delicato lavoro di demolizione e consolidamento dovesse essere diretto da Lei e ho impedito più volte che l'appaltatore del Genio Civile vi mettesse mano prima che ci fosse un sopralluogo e un accordo fra lei e l'ingegnere del Genio Civile. Dopo la riunione al museo di venerdì 8 corr., essendo risultato che i fondi erano stati devoluti tutti al Genio Civile, si rimase d'accordo fra lei, l'ing. Caruso e me che la demolizione sarebbe stata eseguita dall'appaltatore Allevi e socio sotto la menzione del Genio Civile, ma secondo le istruzioni che si andavano dando da loro due tecnici.

Si era cioè d'accordo che si doveva smontare a poco a poco il muro, non tirarlo giù di colpo con {2} le corde, per poter così recuperare il materiale buono e soprattutto evitare che le merlature architettoniche, cornici, archi, colonne etc. finissero di andare in rovina. Lei ricorderà che l'appaltatore era un po' renitente, perché dichiarava di essere pagato a metro cubo e di non aver margine per ponteggi, cautele e detti, ma che finì con l'assicurare che avrebbe fatto il possibile perché non si avessero a lamentare danni.

Nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno, rientrando al museo verso le 16.30, io stessa potetti assistere all'ultimo atto della demolizione del museo a occidente eseguita precisamente con le corde e senza nessuna cautela, in modo che fu rovinata una bellissima e annessa palma del giardino. Fatto poi un giro d'ispezione, potetti notare che si andavano togliendo le travi dai solai dei piani superiori in modo che si veniva a togliere ogni concatenamento al pezzo di muro che avrebbe dovuto rimanere ed essere anzi consolidato da un muro di chiusura, secondo gli accordi presi.

Preoccupata della piega che prendevano le cose, ordinai subito al capo servizio e al custode della porta di impedire qualsiasi ulteriore opera di demolizione in mia assenza. Il mattino dopo, sabato 9 alle ore 8, parlai con gli appaltatori e, dopo aver protestato e manifestato il mio punto di vista, dichiarai che non permettevo più le demolizioni in questione, se non si costruivano i ponti e non si procedeva a regola d'arte. Le risparmiò la discussione durante la quale l'Allevi che "non poteva portare giù i pezzi di cornice incartati", conchiudeva, ma si finì col rimanere d'accordo che avrei parlato con l'ing. Caruso e che il lavoro se lo sarebbe assunto, in caso. Di ciò le accennai, mercoledì 13 alla riunione a Palazzo Mazzarino, ma non avevo potuto concer- {3}tare nulla ancora, perché l'ing. Caruso era ammalato.

Intanto, nonostante gli accordi e le disposizioni dell'atto e nonostante il mio veto del nove, gli operai continuavano a lavorare nel modo sommario che avevamo criticato e capitavano i guai.

In quel momento io ero assente, né sono stata informata subito dopo, mi sono accorta della caduta della colonna e della distruzione dell'arco solo oggi.

Evidentemente gli operai hanno continuato a togliere le travi dei solai di cui si servivano per altri

lavori, lasciando il pezzo di muro isolato, senza aver precedentemente eseguite opere di puntellamento; l'arco, non avendo più la contropinta dell'altro arco di sinistra e dovendo sostenere tutto il peso del muro, ha ceduto al centro, spingendo via la colonna e facendo crollare tutto il resto.

Purtroppo, per questo ora non c'è nulla più da fare tranne che lavorare per recuperare i pezzi d'interesse architettonico, ma si deve salvare il lato orientale della stessa ala. Non intendo che il lavoro sia eseguito dal genio civile i cui metodi non sono adatti agli edifici monumentali e spero che Lei vorrà sostenermi con la sua autorità tecnica in questa azione.

Credo mio dovere informarla dettagliatamente, trattandosi di un edificio antico monumentale che rientra sotto la sua tutela.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

684/28-10-943 AMGOT HQ. SICILY 27 Oct. 1943

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Spese straordinarie per il mese di novembre.
TO: Risp. nota n. 672 del 15 ottobre 1943

Alla Signora Bovio Marconi
Soprintendente alle Antichità Museo Nazionale
Palermo.

Gentilissima Signora,

- 1) Secondo il Suo Programma del mese prossimo, senza data ma verso 15 Ott., è approvato da codesto Ufficio il uso delle somme date per spese straordinarie per usi non segnalati nel primo preventivo, dato che il Genio Civile sta facendo i lavori dei tetti per i quali spese erano previste da Lei. I nuovi usi possono essere quelli accennati da Lei o altri simili, come la riparazione della Loggia.
- 2) Per la Loggia, Lei deve rivolgersi al Genio Civile, per sapere se lui intende di continuare il suo lavoro. Se sì, si può dirgli che deve assumerlo prontissimo, se no, bisogna che lui rompa il appalto fatto per questo lavoro e che il appaltatore levi via i suoi materiali a modo che Lei può prendere un altro appaltatore per finire il lavoro. Questa spesa deve essere messa sulle spese straordinarie.
- 3) Per il radio, ho parlato col Signore Warner, che sostituisce per il Sig. Minifee, adesso partito da Palermo. Lui m'ha detto che va bene per domenica il 6 Nov. invece di domenica prossima. La durata della conversazione sarebbe 14 minuti, visto che bisogna verso un minuto per l'annunciatore. L'ora non è già fissa però credo che sarebbe la sera verso 2045, come per gli altri. Egli La farà certa dei dettagli precisi è manderà una macchina al Museo

la sera stessa. Sarà un piacere per me, se Lei lo vuole, di sentire la conversazione prima – non per la censura però per fare un po' di esercizio. Loro vogliono una copia e il giorno prima e la mattina della domenica per la censura.

4) Appunti sullo stato dei monumenti archeologici sarebbero quelli:

Per Agrigento e Caltanissetta, Dr. Griffio manderà notizie.

Per Taormina il Teatro sta molto bene, e anche, credo le altre antichità.

Ho visionato solo Palazzolo Acreide e ho trovato le rovine sopra la città in buona condizione, però non si trovava in quel momento il custode.

Mi sono rivolto a Piazza Armerina e i scavi di Casale stanno bene, con un custode chi abita a posto. Il gran mosaico sotto il tetto è scoperto però gli altri erano coperti da sabbia.

A Catania ho visto solamente la parte del anfiteatro ma Dillon non ha parlato di danni al teatro.

A Siracusa le antichità non hanno sofferto danni di guerre. Però il teatro, il anfiteatro, e i catacombi erano occupati da sfollati che hanno fatto alcuni danni. Quando stavo lì, quelli erano già messi fuori dal teatro e dal anfiteatro ma non dalle catacombe. La Cattedrale ha ricevuto un buco nel tetto di minore importanza e la fabbrica greca non ha sofferto. Il Tempio di Apollon sta bene, tutto liberato delle case etc.

Il Castello Eurialo anche sta bene, e il (e meglio non dirlo) servì come ricovero per il Museo. Il Museo è stato colpito, ma senza perdita seria.

Mason Hammond Mason Hammond Capt. AC
Cons. per le BA e i Mon.

PAL.4.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 18-11-'43
Oggetto: lavori al Museo Nazionale – demolizioni
N.° 678

Ing. Caruso Ufficio del Genio Civile Palermo

Dopo quanto ebbi l'onore di fare presente nella riunione di venerdì 8 al museo, circa la necessità di procedere con le maggiori cautele nelle demolizioni dell'ala sud del museo nazionale, per impedire danni alle restanti membrature architettoniche, dopo le discussioni fra Lei, l'arch. Guiotto e gli appaltatori e dopo le più ampie assicurazioni da parte di questi ultimi di fare il meglio possibile, venerdì stesso, nel pomeriggio si procedette alle prime demolizioni in modo tale, da non dare alcun affidamento sul lavoro, per tacere dei danni del giardino e di una bellissima palma.

Il giorno dopo, sabato di buon mattino, parlai con gli appaltatori Allevi e Riccobono protestando e richiesi che le restanti demolizioni si eseguissero a regola d'arte,

con la preventiva costruzione di ponteggi, puntelli e tutte le cautele necessarie per gli operai e per l'edificio. Avendo detti appaltatori mosse difficoltà di ogni genere ed avendo anzi dichiarato impossibile di smontare e “portare giù incartate” le cornici e le membrature architettoniche, invitai a desistere dall'opera, finché io non avessi potuto conferire con Lei.

Ma, purtroppo, nonostante il mio veto e nonostante le disposizioni date al mio personale d'impedire ulteriori demolizioni, gli operai continuarono a lavorare in mia assenza (dichiarando: ordine dell'ingegnere), non puntellando, togliendo tutte le travi dei solai anche del tratto che non avrebbe dovuto essere demolito, ed è capitato precisamente quello che si voleva evitare: è caduto l'ultimo arco, rimasto in piedi a destra, la colonna, la volta, etc. È caduto anche un operaio che, fortunatamente, non ha riportato gravi ferite. Questo non perché il lavoro fosse pericoloso, che anzi il lato destro lo era molto meno di quello a sinistra, ma perché è stato condotto senza criterio e senza le opportune cautele.

Non avevo potuto vederla nella settimana perché lei era ammalata, le comunico quanto sopra.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prospetto delle somme spese nei vari capitoli a tutto il
22/11-943

N.° d'ord.	Denominazione	Importo	Trimestre
1	Finanziamento Museo Nazionale	£ 2000	3000
2	M a n u t e n z i o n e Monumenti Antichi	“ 3217	3750
3	Indennità di guardia notturna	“ 754,20	750
4	Custodia Monumenti (incaricati)		
5	Assicurazione Sociale personale avventizio	“ 308,10	600
6	“ “ “ Salariato (incaricati)	“ 533,85	3000
7	Indennità di missione personale di ruolo	“ 491 –	750
8	“ “ “ “ avventizio	“ 722 –	750
9	“ “ “ P.A. patr. art.	314,25	4750
10	Spese di ufficio	668,90	3000
11	Telegrammi di Stato		3750

N.º d'ord.	Denominazione	Importo	Trimestre
12	Indennità di missione personale Salariato	“ 431 -	500
13	Finanze		750
		11.471,30	21.612
	Protezione antiaerea	1500	
	Spese Straordinarie (80.000)	6955	
	Pitture	8700	
	Vetri	19620	
	Falegnameria		
	Trasporto opere d'arte e libri		

Chiedere nuovi fondi³³

PAL.4.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

915 23=XI=1943

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – prospetto su via Roma Spett. Ufficio del Genio Civile Palermo

I lavori iniziati nella primavera scorsa per il consolidamento e rifacimento del prospetto del Museo Nazionale su via Roma, furono interrotti nell'aprile causa i bombardamenti aerei. Né sono stati più ripresi. Stante le contingenze belliche, l'occupazione anglo-americana e le conseguenze finanziarie si dubita che codesti lavori si possano riprendere; si desidererebbe sapere, tuttavia, con precisione le decisioni di codesto Spett. Ufficio sia in merito ai lavori stessi sia in merito all'impresa Sole, che ha lasciato al museo del materiale.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

916 23=XI=943=

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale: lavori per danni di guerra. Spett. Ufficio del Genio Civile Palermo

I lavori di puntellamento e sgombero di macerie dell'ala meridionale dell'edificio del Museo Nazionale sono stati sospesi senza essere terminati e, date le condizioni del muro che avrebbe dovuto essere demolito o puntellato e le condizioni atmosferiche, ciò non è senza pericolo. Si gradirebbe conoscere quali sono le intenzioni di codesto spett. Ufficio, dappoichè

³³ Short note written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

l'imprenditore ha dichiarato che il lavoro non si può condurre a termine se prima non si sono contabilizzate le spese già fatte.

Si prega vivamente di volerci informare con cortese sollecitudine per eventuali provvedimenti diretti.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 24 novembre 1943

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

Protoc. N. 918

OGGETTO: Lavori straordinari

Al Capt. Mason Hammond Consigliere alle B. Arti e Monumenti Palermo

Si trasmettono per il visto le note di spesa per i lavori di falegnameria, di pitturazione e di acquisto e messa in opera di vetri, eseguiti nel museo Nazionale di Palermo, con preghiera di approvazione per poter procedere al saldo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.4.28 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} [24 November 1943]

Bovo Giovanni di Fr. Paolo

Fattura per messa in opera di vetri alle finestre dei locali del Museo Nazionale, adibiti ad Uffici, abitazioni e scale, con fornitura di una parte dei vetri:

= Messa in opera di N. 115 vetri a 37 finestre per m² 36

L. 1.500

= Mastice Kg. 20 “ 1.800 “ 1.800

= Bacchette di ottone “ 200

= Vetri m² 26, a L. 200 il m² “ 5.200

L. 8.700

Esaminati i lavori sopra contabilizzati eseguiti a regola d'arte. Si possono quindi pagare al Signor Bovo Giovanni L. 8.700.=

J Bovio Marconi

PAL.4.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 3 sides

[24 November 1943] Bovo Giovanni di Fr. Paolo

Falegnameria – Ebanista. Palermo

Fattura per LAVORI IN FALEGNAMERIA CON FORNITURA DI LEGNAME DI CASTAGNO STAGIONATO E DI PICE=PINE, ferramenti, riparaz. serrature e messa in opera degli infissi nuovi NEI LOCALI DEL MUSEO.

= Medagliere (1^a stanza) =
N. 1 finestra e 1 porta d'ingresso a due battenti, riparate
con aggiunta di legname L. 400

= Ufficio del Capo-Servizio =
N. 1 finestra e 1 porta riparate, con ferramenti “ 350

= Gabinetto del restauratore =
N. 2 finestre e 1 porta riparate “ 300

= Sala necropoli (gabinetto assistente) =
N. 1 porta a due battenti riparata con aggiunta di pice-
pine e ferramenti “ 350
N. 2 finestre riparate con aggiunta di legname “ 150

NEI LOCALI DEGLI UFFICI

= Portineria =
N. 1 finestra e porte interne riparate; e 2 finestre nuove
in legno di castagno stagionato “ 2.300

= Sala direzione =
N. 3 finestre riparate con aggiunta legname e
riparazione ferramenti “ 400

= Corridoio e uffici a settentrione =
N. 3 finestre nuove di m. 1,50 x 1,20 a 4 battenti e messa
in opera, in legno di castagno stagionato, dello spessore
delle vecchie. Frammenti e messa in opera “ 4.500

8.750
{2} Riporto 8.750
N. 2 finestre riparate con ferramenta (economato e
segretaria) L. 400
N. 2 sopraporte riparate e 2 porte d'ingresso con
riparazione serrature “ 550

= Stanza fotografo =
N. 1 finestra e 1 porta riparate “ 170
N. 1 porta del gabinetto fotografo (camera oscura)
“ 150
N. 1 sopra-porta nuova con cerniere “ 350

= Stanza disegnatore =
N. 1 finestra a due battenti e porta riparate “ 250

= Corridoio via Roma =
N. 1 finestra riparata e ferramentata “ 150
N. 1 porta e finestra di Archivio riparate con aggiunta
legname e riparazione serratura e ferramenta “ 400
N. 1 finestra nuova m. 1 x 1 700

= Biblioteca =
N. 1 finestra riparata con aggiunta di legname e
riparazione ferramenti “ 350
N. 1 finestra rifatta con la costruzione di mezza nuova
di m. 1,30 x 1,40 a due battenti con ferramenti e messa
in opera “ 1000

= PRIMO PIANO =

Direzione
Riparazione di due finestre con riparazione di
ferramenti e aggiunta di legname “ 400
Riparazione porte di passaggio a due battenti con
riparazione ferramenti “ 350

= Studio Soprintendente =
Riparazione 2 vetrate e una finestra “ 300
14.270
{3} Riporto 14.270

= Scala =
N. 1 finestra riparata nella scala
L. 200
N. 1 lastra di marmo e messa in opera, per davanzale
“ 280

= Locali a nord-est (abitazione) =
= Riparazione di 2 finestre con riparazione di ferramenti
e aggiunta di legname “ 400
= Riparata N. 1 finestra con imposte “ 200

= Terrazza =
= N. 1 porta nuova di m. 1,60 x 0,70 “ 500
= N. 1 telaino nuovo, messo in opera “ 100
= N. 1 porta che immette alla terrazza (riparata) “ 90
= Riparata N. 1 finestra “ 300
= “ N. 6 persiane e 6 vetrate con aggiunta di
legname “ 1000
= “ N. 1 finestra con 2 sportelli nuovi e lastra di marmo
al davanzale “ 700
= Riparazione con aggiunzioni di legname della porta di
ingresso, con compensato all'arco della parete “ 650
18.770

Imera - casotto dell'incaricato di pulizia
N. 1 porta adatta con aggiunta di legname, cerniere e
serratura “ 400
N. 2 sportelli con cerniere - nuovi “ 450
19620
Marca da bollo collaudo £. 6 3/00 Registrazione
gratuita³⁴

Ho esaminati i lavori qui sopra contabilizzati che
sono stati eseguiti con ogni cura e a regola d'arte. Si
possono quindi pagare al signor Bovo Giovanni £ 19,620
(diciannovemila seicentoventi).

la Soprintendente J Bovo Marconi

PAL.4.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

934/6-12-43 G.I. Palermo, 2 DIC. 1943
PROVVEDITORATO ALLE OO.PP. CON SEDE IN PALERMO
R. UFFICIO DEL GENIO CIVILE DI PALERMO
SEZIONE I^A

³⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

N. 19186

Risposta a nota N. 915 del 23/11/43

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale – prospetto su Via Roma.

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

I lavori di sistemazione della parte prospiciente sulla via Roma del Museo Nazionale, affidati all'impresa Sole, vennero sospesi in seguito all'occupazione Anglo-Americana, né poterono essere ripresi per mancanza del necessario finanziamento. Questo Ufficio pertanto si trova nella impossibilità di ultimare, per il momento, i lavori in parola.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO [signed] Copia conforme.
 Protocollare a me³⁵

PAL.4.31 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 935 7=XII=1943

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – Sistemazione del pavimento della loggia.

Ufficio delle B. Arti e Monumenti A.M.G. – Hq. Palermo

Nell'esercizio finanziario 1942-43 erano stati accreditati, in parte al Genio Civile dal Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, in parte dovevano essere accreditati direttamente a questa Soprintendenza dal Ministero dell'Educ. Naz., i fondi per i lavori del prospetto su Via Roma del Museo Nazionale, prospetto che dopo annose pratiche era stato iniziato su progetto dell'architetto De Angelis di Roma. I lavori di sistemazione del loggiato, che già erano a buon punto, furono sospesi per le contingenze belliche, ~~né l'appaltatore Sole che ne aveva assunto il primo lotto è stato pagato per quanto già fatto~~, e precisamente prima di stendere la preparazione impermeabile e ammattonare il pavimento del loggiato stesso. Né il Genio Civile può riprenderli ora, per la mancanza dei fondi, come da nota che si acclude in copia. Con la stagione invernale, la pioggia che entra dalla loggia aperta penetra nel solaio danneggiandone la struttura lignea – e passa nei {2} locali sottostanti dove si trovano gli uffici.

È quindi necessario e urgente, pur senza continuare i lavori del prospetto, di sistemare almeno la pavimentazione del loggiato, opera che questo Ufficio può far eseguire direttamente, secondo i progetti già approvati dalla Soprintendenza ai monumenti. I mattoni di terracotta con un pannello di mattoni invetriati antichi (posseduti dal Museo), tanto più trattandosi di un lavoro che riveste anche il carattere dell'edificio monumentale. Si prega, pertanto, la S.V. di voler autorizzare i lavori e la presentazione del preventivo di spesa.

la Soprintendente JBM.

³⁵ Short notes written in grey and pink pencil.

PAL.4.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

938/10-12-43

7 December 1943

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

APO 512

Advisers on Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives,
 Region I (Sicily)

Ref. Palermo Antiquities Ext. ex.

Alla Signora Iole Bovio Marconi

Museo Nazionale

Via Bara 24 Palermo

Gentilissima Signora:

Accluse alla presente Le rimando le seguenti fatture:-

<u>Lavoro</u>	<u>Appaltatore</u>	<u>Totale</u>
Museo Nazionale Milazzo Carlo di Filippo L.		6955,40
Museo Bovo Giovanni		L. 8700,00.

Tutt'e due portano il mio "Visto". Con rispetti distinti.

F. H. J. Maxse capt. PERRY B. COTT Lieut., USNR

Consigliere per i Monumenti, Belle Arti ed Archivi,
 Regione I.

PBC/bmp pagati direttamente protocollare a me³⁶

PAL.4.33 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side³⁷

[24 December 1943] Nota dei lavori commessi alla Ditta Lanzalco & Mallo

1°) Impermeabilizzazione del piano esistente, in corrispondenza delle buche di smaltimento delle acque, per una superficie di m. 1 per m. 1,50, con asfalto stirato a caldo dello spessore di mm. 5, o altro impermeabilizzante similare.

2°) – Conformazione del piano di posa del calpestio, con tercisato di ghiaietta a cocchio di riso e malta semidraulica di calce e pozzolana a terzo uguale, per il rapido scolo delle acque, bagnato e battuto sino a rifiuto.

3°) – Collocazione di quadrelli di argilla doppia, della migliore qualità, a superficie liscia e unicolori, posti in opera con malta semidraulica di calce e pozzolana c.s. Compreso la sistemazione e collocazione dei quadrelli di argilla stagnata a disegno messi a disposizione dalla Sovrintendenza.

4°) – Demolizione del tompagno dell'arco prospiciente sulla via Roma, compreso accatastamento nel sito designato dei materiali di risulta, e sgombero dei rifiuti.

5°) – Eventuali opere accessorie di finitura.

³⁶ Short notes written in grey and blue pencil.

³⁷ Bovio Marconi also received this quotation, but finally decided to accept another one provided by Albanese and Bruno (**PAL.4.34**).

Il tutto, ad opera finita a perfetta regola d'arte, per il prezzo a corpo e strasatto, tutto incluso e nulla escluso, per L. 51.865.

J Bovio Marconi Soprintendente Antichità Per accettazione [signed]
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.4.34 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo 24 Dicembre 1943
Via Rosolino Pilo, 20

E.^{le} ALBANESE & RAG. F.sco BRUNO
IMPRESE EDILI

== PREVENTIVO PER LE OPERE DI PAVIMENTAZIONE E
DEMOLIZIONE DA ESEGUIRE NEL TERRAZZO DEL MUSEO
NAZIONALE DI PALERMO, SITO IN VIA ROMA. ==

Impermeabilizzazione: Strato di asfalto dello spessore di m/m 5 per ogni mq. L. 85,00 =

Mattoni palmari di argilla: Fornitura di mattoni palmari di argilla (nuovi) al mq. L. 72,00

Collocazione mattoni: Collocazione di detti mattoni, comunque disposti al mq. L. 50,00

Totale L. 207,00

Calcolando la misura del solaio del terrazzo mq. 180 a L. 207 il mq..... L. 37,260 =

Demolizione: Demolizione di muri di mattoni di bucati ed altro situati fra le colonne del terrazzo medesimo (prospetto di Via Roma) a stima..... " 1.000,=

TOTALE..... L. 38.260,00

S.E. & C.

Il preventivo è stato ridotto a L. 35.000 ove i lavori si possano iniziare entro il mese.

JBM.

PAL.4.35 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Stanziamiento di £ 80.000:00 per opera straord.

Spese fino a tutto dicembre 1943

Fattura Bono Giovanni per lavori di falegnameria ecc.
£ 19620.00

" Bono Giovanni per messa in opera di vetri ecc. " 8700.00

" Milazzo Filippo per lavori di pitturazione ed accomodo " 6955.00

Maniscalco Antonino e Des Maria Emilio

Per prestazione di mano d'opera per trasporto di libri, casse, ecc. " 4405.00

(a tutto il 27/11/1943) Totale £ 39680.-

£ 80.000

39.680

Rimanenze £ 40.320

30/12-1943 L'ECONOMO G. Valletta

PAL.4.36 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} [December 1943] Prospetto degli accreditamenti avuti nell'esercizio finanziario 1942-43 su ciascun capitolo

Capitolo	Denominazione	Importo	Annotazioni
172	Spese di Ufficio (Sezione Tesoro)	12000 -	
198	" " " (" Finanze)	3000 -	
5	Telegrammi di Stato	150 -	
165	Finanziamento Museo Naz. di Palermo	12000 -	
152	Acquisto pubblicazioni biblioteca Museo	2000 -	
154	Scavi archeologici	15000 -	
165	Manutenzione ordinaria Monumenti Antichi	15000 -	
7	Indennità di missione personale di ruolo	2000 -	
142	" " " " avventizio	4000 -	
170	" " " " Salariato (veniva conglobata nel capitolo del Salario e si aggirava intorno alle)	2000 -	
211	Indennità di missione protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico	19000 -	
169	Indennità di guardia notturna (Per i pagamenti delle mercedi ai Salarati la somma veniva accreditata all'Istituto, che pagava direttamente il personale e procedeva ai versamenti delle assicurazioni varie per opere assistenziali. In conseguenza oltre la somma accreditata per i salari, venivano concessi sotto vari capitoli:		
11	Assicurazioni sociali personale salariato	12000 -	
140	" " " " avventizio Oltre a codesta somma, per il funzionamento ordinario ed a quelle per il pagamento dei Salarati e degli assuntori alla custodia dei monumenti, venivano concesse somme per lavori di restauro straordinari:	2400 -	
154	Restauro acquedotto antico di Termini Im. ^{se} (eseguito e pagato)	26000 -	

Capitolo	Denominazione	Importo	Annotazioni
165	Sistemazione del pozzo della città Giardino (non eseguito e i fondi rimasti in Banca)	12000 -	
A riportare €.		140550 {2}	
Riporto €.		140550 -	
154	Restauri al monumento megalitico di Cefalù (non eseguito e i fondi rimasti in Banca)	10000 -	
235	Protezione antiaerea patrimonio artistico (lavori eseguiti ma non pagati tutti perché € 72000:00 sono rimaste in Banca)	20000 -	
Totale €.		351550 -	

PAL.4.37 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

6 Palermo, 4 gennaio 1944
 Oggetto: Relazione lavori straordinari per danni di guerra dal 15 ottobre-31 dicembre 1943.
 Ten. Cott Consigliere per le B. Arti e Monumenti A.M.G.
 Hq. Palermo

Si trasmette, in doppia copia, una breve relazione dei lavori eseguiti nel museo Nazionale di Palermo e ad Himera dal 15 ottobre al 31 dicembre 1943.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.38 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} [4 January 1944]
 - RELAZIONE - DEI LAVORI ESEGUITI PER RIPARAZIONI DANNI DI GUERRA dal 15 Ottobre al 31 Dicembre 1943

I lavori di riparazione e rifacimento degli infissi (finestre e porte) dell'ala orientale dell'edificio del Museo (locali adibiti ad uffici, biblioteca, portineria, scale e appartamenti d'abitazione del Sovrintendente e del custode-portinaio) sono stati portati a termine, insieme alla verniciatura degli stessi.

Sono stati, inoltre, collocati in detti locali tutti i vetri che erano stati tempestivamente provveduti nel mese di ottobre.

In seguito all'autorizzazione del Consigliere per le B. Arti, la somma residuale del finanziamento, non spesa per la riparazione dei tetti, di cui si è occupato il Genio Civile, è stata in parte impiegata a lavori di sgombero dei locali sotterranei del Museo, dov'erano stati raccolti libri, mobili antichi ed opere d'arte, dando la precedenza

agli oggetti che particolarmente soffrivano dell'umidità del rifugio.- Sono stati fino ad ora rimossi e portati fuori:

- 1) quadri, collocati temporaneamente in locali terreni, non ritenendosi ancora opportuno portarli nei locali della pinacoteca al secondo piano, tanto più che questi mancano completamente di vetri;
- 2) incisioni e stampe, trasportate di nuovo nei locali della biblioteca;
- 3) i libri di archeologia e storia dell'arte, che sono stati già ricollocati e ordinati nella biblioteca, mentre si attende ora al controllo e al riordinamento degli schedari in parte danneggiati.

Il resto dei libri, classici storia etc., saranno portati fuori appena terminati i lavori di riparazione alle murature dei locali che devono contenerli.

{2} Sono stati, inoltre, liberati dai riparti di sabbia e rimossi alcuni grandi quadri e affreschi, ch'erano stati lasciati nella pinacoteca a causa della difficoltà di trasporto, per esaminarne la conservazione e deciderne il restauro.

Altri lavori sono stati eseguiti nel Museo sotto la direzione del Genio Civile e il controllo di questo ufficio:

- 1) riparazione di tutti i tetti dell'edificio.
- 2) " delle travature e solaio dell'ultimo piano
- 3) " delle murature e soffitti all'ultimo piano
- 4) " degli infissi (porte e finestre) dei locali del Museo.

Per i monumenti è stata eseguita ex novo la recinzione in filo spinato dei ruderi del tempio d'Himera ed è stata fornita della porta e sportelli mancanti il locale dell'incaricato di custodia. Il filo spinato è stato fornito da codesto Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato e i paletti di legno sono stati recuperati dalle opere militari del luogo.

Per i lavori eseguiti al Museo da questa Direzione (senza considerare quelli eseguiti dal Genio Civile) sono state spese circa cinquantamila lire sul fondo straordinario delle ottantamila; il lavoro d'Himera è stato eseguito sui fondi ordinari per i monumenti.

= LA SOPRINTENDENTE = JBM.

PAL.4.39 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

5 Palermo 4 Gennaio 1944
 Oggetto: pavimentazione loggiato preventivo
 Intercommission for Monuments, B. Arts³⁸ and Archives.
 AMG. Hq1. Palermo

Facendo seguito alla lettera n. 935 del 7/XII/1943 si trasmette il preventivo di L. per l'impermeabilizzazione e la pavimentazione del loggiato del Museo, con preghiera di voler autorizzare il lavoro.

Per il finanziamento, si fa presente che della somma di L. 80.000, messe a disposizione di questa Soprintendenza

³⁸ 'B. Arts' = mistake for 'F. Arts' (Bovio Marconi mistakenly wrote 'B.' as 'Belle [Arti]' in Italian language).

per i lavori straordinari, sono state spese fino ad ora L. 50.000, rimangono quindi L. 30.000 con le quali si possono iniziare i lavori. Occorrerebbe solo, per completarli, la somma di L. 5000.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.40 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

19/13-1-44 11 January 1944.
 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 (Rear Detachment)
 APO 512
 Advisors for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
 Region I (Sicily)
 Ref. Palermo – Sopr. Ant. Ext. Ex.

Alla Signora Marconi R. Sopr. alle Antichità Museo Nazionale, Palermo.

Egregia Signora:
 Ho ricevuto oggi l'approvazione dell'Ufficiale di Finanza della somma di Lire 35,000.00 per l'impermeabilizzazione e la pavimentazione del loggiato del Museo Nazionale, Palermo, in accordo con li Suo preventivo in data di 24 dicembre 1943.
 Ho scritto oggi all'Ufficiale di Finanza per la Provincia di Palermo con richiesta di far depositare la suddetta somma al conto dell'Economo della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani, nella R. Tesoreria.

Con saluti distinti.

Perry B. Cott PERRY B. COTT Lieut. (USNR)
 Consigliere per i Monumenti, Belle Arti ed Archivi, Reg. I, AMG.
 PBC/bmp

PAL.4.41 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 23 Palermo 14=I=1944
 Oggetto: Accreditamento anticipi per spese ordinarie.
 Ai Consiglieri per i Monumenti, B. Arti, Archivi A.M.G.
 Hq. Palermo

I fondi per spese ordinarie per l'andamento della Soprintendenza furono fissati, a suo tempo, a L. 9.000 al mese e furono anticipate L. 27.000 per il trimestre agosto-ottobre.
 Detti fondi, amministrati con oculata economia, sono durati fino al mese di dicembre; si prega, pertanto, di voler disporre l'accredito dei fondi per il trimestre in corso gennaio-marzo, nella somma di altre 27000 lire.

la Soprin. JBM.

PAL.4.42 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

29/19-1-1944- 18 January 1944.
 HEADQUARTERS
 ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT (Rear Detachment)
 APO 512
 Advisors for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives
 Region I (Sicily)

Alla Signora Marconi
 Soprintendenza alle Antichità
 Via Bara 24 (Museo Nazionale) Palermo

Egregia Signora:
 Ho ricevuto oggi dall'Ufficiale di Finanza l'approvazione della somma di Lire 27,000.00 per spese ordinarie per l'andamento della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Provincie di Palermo e Trapani.
 Altresì ho scritto all'Ufficiale di Finanza di Palermo con richiesta di fare depositare questa somma al conto dell'Economo della stessa Soprintendenza nella R. Tesoreria.

Con saluti distinti.
 Perry B. Cott PERRY B. COTT. Lieut. (USNR)
 Consigliere per i Monumenti, Belle Arti ed Archivi, Reg. I (Sicilia)
 Protocollare a mano³⁹

PAL.4.43 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Ditta Albanese e Bruno Imprese Edili 19=I=1944
 Via Rosolino Pilo 20 Palermo

Prego venire a conferire a questo Ufficio, prima di mandare il resto dei mattoni, poiché quelli già portati e da me veduti non possono andare.

Distintamente
 la Soprin. JBM.

PAL.4.44 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

40 Palermo 27-1-1944
 Oggetto: Museo, prospetto di Via Roma – pavimentazione loggiato
 Al Consigliere per i Monumenti, B. Arti e Arch. AMG.
 Hq Palermo

I lavori per l'impermeabilizzazione e la pavimentazione del loggiato seicentesco del Museo, autorizzati e già iniziati, si sono dovuti sospendere per la mancanza dei mattoni adatti. La ditta che aveva assicurato di avere mattoni di terracotta all'antica, ha mandato del materiale di qualità scadentissima e inadatto all'edificio

³⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

che è monumentale. Mattoni di buona qualità e adatti si fabbricano a Spadafora (prov. di Messina), ma occorrerebbe avere un mezzo per portarli a Palermo. La prego di volersi interessare se si può ottenere un camion per mandare a ritirare il quantitativo necessario di mattoni; l'appaltatore Albanese andrebbe in presenza. Ringraziando

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.45 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

42 3-2-44-

Oggetto: lavori straordinari per danni bellici.

Allegati 1

Al Consigliere dei Monumenti, B. Arti e Archiv. AMG. Hq. Palermo

Si trasmette la relazione dei lavori straordinari per danni bellici eseguiti dalla Soprintendenza alle Antichità in gennaio.

la Soprin. JBM.

PAL.4.46 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} [3 February 1944]

Relazione dei lavori straordinari per danni bellici eseguiti nel mese di gennaio 1944

Nel mese di gennaio i lavori straordinari eseguiti direttamente dalla Soprintendenza sono stati scarsi, poiché questa ha dovuto occuparsi dei lavori fatti eseguire dal Genio Civile da un appaltatore, la cui direzione e sorveglianza è rimasta completamente al personale della Soprintendenza.

Sono stati in questo modo eseguiti: 1) sgombero e trasporto delle macerie dell'ala sud del museo, caduta in seguito allo scoppio di una bomba il 5 aprile 1943 nel chiostro grande. Grazie alle direttive e al continuo controllo della Soprintendenza lo sgombero è stato rapidissimo, i pezzi architettonici d'interesse artistico sia del museo che dell'attigua chiesa dell'Olivella, recuperati e disposti sotto le arcate, in attesa della ricostruzione.

2°) Riparazioni e pitturazione delle pareti e infissi di alcuni locali dell'ultimo piano.

Con i fondi ricevuti direttamente (sempre sulle ottantamila lire avute in settembre) si erano iniziati i lavori di pavimentazione del loggiato prospiciente la facciata di Via Roma, ma questi si sono dovuti sospendere a causa delle difficoltà di trovare buoni mattoni di terracotta all'antica, che presentemente si {2} trovano solo alla fabbrica di Spadafora (prov. di Messina).

Si è continuato il riordinamento della biblioteca e la sistemazione degli schedari.

Si è sgomberato da pietrame e macerie l'area a sud del museo e con questo materiale si è formata una intercapedine di materiale litico profonda m. 1,50, lungo il muro sud di fondazione dell'edificio del museo, allo scopo di preservare i locali adiacenti sotterranei dall'umidità.

In questi lavori sono state spese solo cinquemila lire, essendo stati i lavori del loggiato sospesi e quelli del Genio Civile finanziati a questo.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.4.47 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 2 sides

97/18-3-44 Soprintendenza alle Antichità, Palermo

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION MONUMENTS, FINE
ARTS & ARCHIVES
REGION I, SICILY

SUBJECT: Financial Procedure	Ref. Directive
All Superintendents	H.Q. A.C.C.
Directors of Museums	8 Via Bari
Directors of Libraries	Palermo
Region I, Sicily	

- The publication by the Head of the Italian Government of Circular No. 1238 dated 21st February 1944 modifies considerably the former relationship between this Office and the Superintendents and Directors of Museums and Libraries so far as the Administrative and Financial machinery is concerned. In effect this Office can only set in a consultative capacity.
- I have been in consultation with Comm. S. Bruschi of the Ufficio di Ragioneria delegato in Palermo, whose office is in 8 Via Bari, and the following points were decided on: -
 - That the monthly C.R.Q.9 should be sent either direct to the Ufficio di Ragioneria delegato in Palermo or to that Office through the Provincial Genio Civile. Comm. S. Bruschi will be issuing shortly a circular on this subject, but it is important to note that any procedure decided on in previous conferences such as in Messina and in Siracusa can still be followed except that in all cases the signature of the Control Commissioner for Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives is now no longer required. Also, the C.R.Q. 9 does not require the attention of the Provincial Finance Officer.
 - Comm. S. Bruschi requires from all Superintendents and Heads of Cultured Institutions a list of damaged Monuments for which extraordinary expenditure has been approved by the Allied Government since the Occupation. The list should be made out as below and should include those monuments for which sums have been approved but not entirely spent:-

Province – Town – Monument – Amount approved
– Amount spent – Amount outstanding

A similar list is also being prepared by this Office for Comm. S. Bruschi. In cases such as Palermo where general sums were advanced for extraordinary expenditure, the list of Monuments should be given with if possible sums spent on each building. In all cases only global figures are required.

With regard to the Monuments, concerning which I have received estimates which have not yet been approved of, I will study these and recommend to Comm. S. Bruschi those I consider deserving of repair work being done sending copies of decisions arrived at to the Superintendents concerned. Future projects of extraordinary expense will be forwarded as laid down in para. 2(a) above together with copies of estimates. Again, so long as Messina and Siracusa are concerned the procedure already decided on for the preparation of estimates can still be followed. So long as this office continues, it will also require copies of estimates and details of monthly extraordinary expenditure on Monuments. These are required for reference. {2}

3. It will be observed from the above that:-
 - a. This office is now no longer concerned with the financial & administrative machinery of the Superintendencies & Heads of Cultural Institutions except that it is indirectly concerned with the extraordinary expenditure on damaged monuments and as such carries out the duties of an Inspectorate of Monuments. It can also make recommendations to the Italian authorities concerned about the restoration or otherwise of Fine Arts and the care and preservation of the Libraries & Archives and the carrying out of any future policy on the reopening of Museums. I shall also be only too pleased to give any assistance I can to difficulties arising out of policies laid down in the past.
 - b. The Italian Government has recognized the sums advanced by the Allied Military Government in respect of extraordinary expenditure on damaged monuments, even if such sums have not been fully spent.
4. It must now be fully understood that this Office can no longer deal with any appeals for funds for damaged Churches in Sicily other than those already dealt with prior to the date of this letter. As the Allied Military Government no longer exists in Sicily, it obviously cannot advance any more money. All appeals which in the future reach this office will be sent to the Superintendency concerned without comment or recommendation and he will be asked to reply to such appeals.
5. The subject of repairs to Churches necessary for continued worship in badly damaged towns (i.e. Messina) forms part of a future major policy on

which a directive may have to be sought and for the moment it is recommended that where paragraphs 4 & 5 are concerned local appeals for contributions should be encouraged.

15 March 1944

F. H. J. Maxse F. H. J. MAXSE Captain

Control Commissioner Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Region I, Sicily

Il testo Italiano seguirà fra breve tempo. F. H. J. Maxse = Capt.⁴⁰

PAL.4.48 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 105/20-3-1944

20 Marzo 1944

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO MONUMENTI,
BELLE ARTI E ARCHIVI
REGIONE I SICILIA

OGGETTO: Procedimento Finanziario

Ref.

Directives

A: Tutti i Sovrintendenti

Direttori di Musei

H.Q. A.C.C.

Direttori di Biblioteche

8 Via Bari

Regione I, Sicilia

Palermo

In visione all'Economo⁴¹

1. La circolare No. 1238, pubblicata dal Capo del Governo Italiano in data 21 febbraio 1944, modifica sensibilmente la relazione tra quest'Ufficio ed i Sovrintendenti e Direttori di Musei e Biblioteche in quanto concerne la struttura amministrativa-finanziaria. Infatti quest'Ufficio ha soltanto carattere consultativo.
2. Avendo conferito col Comm. S. Bruschi dell'Ufficio Ragioneria delegato in Palermo, il cui ufficio è in via Bari 8, abbiamo deciso i seguenti punti:
 1. Che il C.R.O.9 mensile sia mandato direttamente all'Ufficio di Ragioneria delegato in Palermo e per tramite del Genio Civile Provinciale. Il Comm. S. Bruschi fra breve emetterà una circolare su questo argomento; ma è importante notare che qualsiasi procedimento può essere ancora seguito facendo a meno in tutti i casi della firma del Commissario di Controllo per Monumenti, Belle Arti ed Archivi. Inoltre, il C.R.O.9 non richiede il visto dell'Ufficiale Provinciale di Finanza alleati.
 2. Il Comm. S. Bruschi esige da tutti i sovrintendenti e capi di Istituzioni Culturali un elenco di tutti i monumenti danneggiati per i quali sono state approvate delle spese straordinarie dal Governo alleato dall'occupazione. L'elenco dovrebbe compilarli come sotto e dovrebbe includere quei

⁴⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁴¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

monumenti per i quali delle somme sono state approvate ma non interamente spese: -

Provincia Paese Monumento Somma approvata
Somma spesa Somma-differenza

Quest'Ufficio sta compilando un elenco analogo per il Comm. Bruschi. Nei casi come quello di Palermo, ove somme generali sono state anticipate per spese straordinarie, l'elenco dei monumenti dovrebbe essere compilato possibilmente con le somme spese su ogni edificio. In tutti i casi si richiedono soltanto cifre globali.

Riguardo ai monumenti, dei quali ho ricevuto i preventivi delle spese non ancora approvate, saranno da me esaminati, e raccomanderò al Comm. S. Bruschi quelli che riterrò degni del conseguimento del lavoro di riparazione ed invierò copie delle decisioni prese ai sovrintendenti a cui compete. I futuri prospetti di spese straordinarie saranno inoltrati giusto para. 2(a), anzidetto, assieme alle copie dei preventivi. Per quanto riguarda Messina e Siracusa, il procedimento già deciso per la preparazione dei preventivi può essere ancora adoperato. Finché durerà quest'Ufficio, esigerà pure le copie dei preventivi ed i dettagli della spesa straordinaria mensile per i monumenti. Ciò si richiede a titolo informativo. {2}

3. Si noterà da quanto sopra che: -
 - a) A quest'Ufficio non concerne più l'andamento amministrativo-finanziario delle Sovrintendenze e dei Capi di Istituzioni Culturali, salvo che sia interessato indirettamente nella spesa straordinaria per i monumenti danneggiati, e come tale esporta la carica di Ispettorato dei Monumenti. Può inoltre raccomandare alle Autorità Italiane la restaurazione od altro delle Belle Arti, la cura e la preservazione delle biblioteche e degl'archivi e l'attuazione di qualsiasi progetto futuro per la riapertura dei Musei. Sarò lietissimo di prestare qualsiasi aiuto per eliminare le difficoltà nate dai sistemi stabiliti nel passato.
 - b) Che il Governo Italiano ha riconosciuto le somme anticipate dal Governo Militare Alleato riguardanti le spese straordinarie sui monumenti danneggiati, anche se tali somme non sono state interamente spese.
4. Adesso deve essere pienamente compreso che quest'Ufficio non può più accogliere le domande di fondi per chiese danneggiate in Sicilia, eccetto quelle che sono già state accolte prima della data di questa lettera. Siccome il Governo Militare Alleato non esiste più in Sicilia è ovvio che non può continuare ad anticipare somme. Tutte le domande che perverranno a quest'Ufficio nell'avvenire saranno inviate al sovrintendente competente senza commenti né raccomandazioni; questi avrà cura di rispondere agli interessati.

5. La riparazione delle chiese necessarie per la continuazione del culto nei paesi molto danneggiati (p. es. Messina) fa parte d'un futuro progetto maggiore per il quale sarà forse necessario chiedere una direttiva, e per il momento si raccomanda l'incoraggiamento delle richieste locali di contribuzioni per quanto concerne para. 4 & 5.

F. H. J. Maxse Capitano

Commissario di Controllo Monumenti, Belle Arti & Archivi

15 MARZO 1944

PAL.4.49 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[March 1944] Febbraio 1944 -

Occorre fare la domanda dei fondi, nella somma fissata di 9000 lire, mese per mese su modello CRO 9 inviandola al Consigliere B.A. e Tesoro -

Marzo 1944 - Inviare i modelli con le richieste direttam. al comm. Bruschi (Minist. Finanze Gov. Italiano)

PAL.4.50 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[March 1944]

Procedura per i pagamenti diretti
Ho esaminati i lavori qui sopra contabilizzati che sono stati eseguiti con ogni cura ed a regola d'arte.

Si possono quindi pagare al signor....lire
marca collaudo da L. 6 Soprintendente
Tassa del 3% sulla somma da pagarsi all'Ufficio del registro, che rilascia ricevuta da accludere
Registrazione, se superiore alle 10.000 lire gratuita se danno di guerra a tenore dell'art. 20 del R. Decreto L. 21 giugno 1940 n. 856. Presentare completa al capt Hammond per il nulla osta (già registrata). Poi all'Ufficio del Tesoro, che trattiene l'originale e rilascia ricevuta a discarico dell'Ufficio Sopr.

Pagamento diretto all'appaltatore alla Banca

PAL.4.51 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} [April 1944]

I mattoni di Palermo non vanno - Chiedere camion per ritirarli a Spadafora - Non ottenuto.

Ordinarli ad Acqua dei Corsari, secondo il campione più grande - marzo. Ricomporre intanto il pavimento del '600 - Prendere accordi con ing. Giustina {2} e appaltatori Bruno. Porteranno i mattoni il 3 Aprile.

I mattoni non vanno. Ordinarli a Spadafora o a S. Stefano di Camastra, aggiungendo la spesa del trasporto. Interessare il Provveditorato⁴²

⁴² These short notes have been written by Jole Bovio Marconi.

PAL.4.52 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | newspaper article | 1 side⁴³

GIORNALE DI SICILIA

ANNO LXXXIV – N. 11 Palermo – Giovedì 22 Giugno
1944 Lire due

MUSEI CITTADINI RESTAURATI DAGLI ALLEATI

Si è parlato in queste pagine dell'interesse mostrato dagli Alleati per i monumenti artistici di Palermo e dell'attiva collaborazione dei Soprintendenti alle Arti, alle Biblioteche e all'Archivio di Stato, interesse e collaborazione che ne permettono il rapido rinascere. Ma si è tralasciato di accennare alla opera svolta nei musei, per poterne parlare in separata sede, dato il particolare carattere.

Dei vari musei cittadini, Museo Nazionale, Galleria d'Arte moderna, Museo Etnografico, il più importante sia per il valore e la varietà delle collezioni che ospita, sia per la continuità e completezza dei periodi d'arte siciliana che vi sono rappresentati, è il Museo Nazionale. La sezione d'arte antica, la più cospicua, comprende collezioni che vanno dall'arte preistorica sicula alla greco-siceliota e alla romana, e la sezione moderna dall'arte araba-siciliana si stende alla medioevale e alla moderna. Opere di grande arte, sculture bronzi mosaici dipinti, fra cui di fama mondiale la serie delle metope di Selinunte, il busto di Eleonora d'Aragona di Francesco Laurana e l'Annunciata di Antonello da Messina, e opere d'arte minore, ceramiche e maioliche, oreficerie e monete, terrecotte e mobili, merletti e ricami offrivano nel nostro Museo un quadro completo dell'anima artistica di nostra gente.

Lo stesso edificio ch'è sede del museo, l'ex convento dei Padri Filippini dell'Olivella, è un'interessante manifestazione dell'architettura siciliana del seicento. Il più importante museo, ma purtroppo il più colpito dai danni bellici. Esplosioni a brevissima distanza ne avevano già danneggiato muri interni, tetti, porte e finestre, quando la bomba che il 5 aprile colpì la Chiesa dell'Olivella, distrusse tutta l'ala del Museo aderente al fianco delle chiesa. Il chiostro e la bella fontana secentesca ne furono danneggiati. Nessun danno per fortuna subirono le opere d'arte ch'erano state tempestivamente allontanate: le opere mobili fin dall'inizio della guerra; le opere di maggior mole, quali le metope, grandi mosaici romani, le statue gagesche, dapprima riparate in sito, erano state rimosse, nonostante le difficoltà dovute al peso e alla delicatezza, nella stessa primavera 1943 quando già l'intensità dell'offesa aerea aveva fatto comprendere l'inutilità della protezione in sito.

Anche questo provato Istituto, che fa parte della Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia occidentale, fu oggetto dell'interesse dell'A.M.G. e, poco dopo

l'occupazione, la Soprintendente, D.ssa Bovio Marconi, poté riprendere la sua attività. Attività che instancabile, si era già prodigata nella protezione antiaerea, riuscendo a salvare tutto il prezioso materiale artistico che intatto si trova in salvo nel ricovero, e che dopo si volse con pari ardore alla ricostruzione, resa possibile dalla comprensione, dalla sollecitudine e dai mezzi forniti dalla Commissione Alleata ai Monumenti e Belle Arti.

La ricostruzione completa non poteva essere immediata ma, date le contingenze fu razionalmente temporeggiata. Immediatamente, secondo il desiderio della Commissione delle Arti Alleate, furono eseguiti i lavori urgenti: anzitutto sgombero delle macerie e demolizione dei muri pericolanti e ricostruzione di tetti, muri interni, infissi, pavimentazione dell'edificio del Museo.

I lavori per il prospetto su Via Roma, annoso problema la cui risoluzione era stata iniziata nella primavera '43 e sospesa per danni bellici dopo qualche mese, sono stati ripresi nella parte necessaria ad impedire alla fabbrica, nella sistemazione cioè e pavimentazione del bel loggiato.

Ad un secondo tempo si è riservata la ricostruzione dell'ala distrutta, di cui si è cominciato già ad elevare il muro esterno, divisorio con la chiesa dell'Olivella, e le arcate del chiostro.

Infine verrà il riordinamento delle collezioni che, tornate dal temporaneo esilio, potranno essere esposte con nuovi criteri, dato che ricostruendo e riparando i locali sarà possibile eliminare gl'inconvenienti di cui soffriva l'Istituto.

All'attività della Sovrintendente alle Antichità è affidata anche la tutela delle zone archeologiche e dei monumenti antichi della regione. Di questi sono stati restaurati in Palermo il Mosaico della caccia e i frammenti dell'edificio romano che affiorano nel giardino Bonanno, danneggiati da una bomba.

Opere di riparazione a danni bellici sono state inoltre eseguite nella zona archeologica di Solunto e nei ruderi del tempio d'Himera, a Bonfornello.

PAL.4.53 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Rimanenza disponibile sui capitoli a tutto il 30 Giugno
1944

Manutenzione Museo Nazionale	£ 3000 –
“ Monumenti Antichi	“ 6510 –
Indennità di guardia notturna	“ 454 –
“ di missione personale di ruolo	“ 20 –
“ di missione personale avventizio	“ 700 –
“ di missione salvaguardia patrimonio artistico	“
3400 –	
Spese Ufficio (Sez. Tesoro)	“ 500 –
“ “ (“ Finanze)	“ 1183 –
Telegrammi di Stato	“ 105 –
Indennità di missione personale salariato	“ 169 –

⁴³ This record has been partially reported in Di Stefano 1996: 16 (only the fourth paragraph).

Spese straordinarie (lavori – riparaz. restauri ecc.) “
 15640 –
 “ “ “ (in banca) “ 24725 –
 Totale £ 56506 –

PAL.4.54 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Pavimentazione loggiato [October 1944]
 Sospesi i lavori per contingenze belliche (primavera 1943) Dopo l'occupazione alleata non ci sono più i fondi

Ripresa la pratica con il A.M.G. per la pavimentazione del loggiato nov. 1943-1944

PAL.4.55 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | unstamped paper | 1 side

30 Novembre 1944

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo

N.° 520 N. Prot.

Allegati N.° 2

Oggetto: Richiesta finanziamento suppletivo per il mese di dicembre 1944 sulle spese straordinarie.

On.le Ministero del Tesoro Ufficio Ragioneria delegato per la Sicilia Palermo

Con riferimento alla nota N.° 3245 del 12/10-1944 del Superiore Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione con la quale ci viene comunicata l'assegnazione dei Capitoli di spesa, tra questi figura n.° 195 concernente i restauri e le riparazioni di danni in dipendenza di offese belliche. In considerazione pertanto di necessari ed urgentissimi lavori di riparazione da eseguirsi in questo Museo Nazionale, si chiede il seguente finanziamento suppletivo per il quale si alliga in duplice copia i rispettivi Mod. C.R.O. Capitolo 195 – Restauri e riparazioni in dipendenza di offese belliche.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.4.56 | AMARAS, U.A. 398 | headed paper | 1 side

[June 1945] R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
 == PROSPETTO DELL'IMPORTO DELLE SOMME
 RICHIESTE nell'ES. FIN. 1944-1945 PER IL NORMALE
 FUNZIONAMENTO DELLA SOPRINTENDENZA PER
 CAPITOLO, per MESE E PER ANNO ==

N.ro del Capitolo	Denominazione	Importo mensile	Importo annuo
5	Telegrammi di Stato	L. 25 –	300 –
7	Indennità di missione personale di ruolo	“ 666 –	8.000 –
11	Assicurazioni Sociali personale salariato	“ 1.416 –	17.000 –

N.ro del Capitolo	Denominazione	Importo mensile	Importo annuo
137	“ “ “ avventizio	“ 133 –	1.600 –
139	Indennità di Missione personale avventizio	“ 666 –	8.000 –
152	Acquisto Pubblicazioni	“ 333 –	4.000 –
162	Finanziamento Museo Nazionale	“ 2.000 –	24.000 –
162	M a n u t e n z i o n e Monumenti Antichi	“ 2.500 –	30.000 –
154	Custodia Monumenti Antichi	“ 4.833 –	58.000 –
154	Scavi archeologici	“ 2.500 –	30.000 –
166	Indennità di guardia Notturna	“ 500 –	6.000–
167	Mercede ed indennità personale salariato	“ 45.000 –	540.000
169	Spese di Ufficio (Sez. Tesoro)	“ 1.000 –	12.000 –
194	“ “ “ (Min. Fin.)	“ 500 –	6.000 –
211	Indennità di missione salvaguardia patrimonio artistico	“ 1.666 –	20.000 –
Totale		L. 63.738 –	764.900 –

Richieste in settembre altre € 24.000⁴⁴

PAL.5 Anti-aircraft protection. Defending the Museum (1938-43)

PAL.5.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

Palermo
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
 1940-1943
 563

PAL.5.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
 Palermo
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
 Prot. dei monumenti e delle opere d'Arte inamovibili
 P

⁴⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.5.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Prot. Ant. dei monumenti e delle opere d'Arte
inamovibili
P
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE I^a

PAL.5.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 73 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Elenchi opere d'arte e progetti per la difesa del
patrimonio artistico.
P
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE I^a
517

PAL.5.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

P.A.A. monumenti
Protezione

PAL.5.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 73 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Palermo, 21 sett. 1938 (XVI)

R. PREFETTURA di PALERMO
Comitato Prov. Protez. Anti Aerea

Div. Gab. P.A.A. n° di prot. 1291/15
Risp. a nota n° 1553 del 17/9/1938 XVI.

OGGETTO: Progetto di P.A.A. (Museo Nazionale di Palermo).

R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle Antichità della Sicilia
SIRACUSA

La lettera cui rispondo mi fa sorgere il dubbio che codesta Soprintendenza non si renda esatto conto di ciò che sia un progetto di Protezione Antiaerea, che non è, e non deve essere, uno preventivo e teoretico, ma un insieme di disposizioni esecutive per tradurre in atto con i mezzi che si hanno sicuramente a disposizione i provvedimenti già definiti e concretati.

In altri termini il progetto deve essere una raccolta di poche chiare precise disposizioni esecutive basate sulle reali possibilità derivanti dai mezzi effettivamente disponibili e la cui utilizzazione sia prevista in caso di

guerra, non dunque una relazione puramente teorica di quel che si ha in animo di fare (lettera 16 Settembre 1935 XIII n. 90).

Data la lontananza di codesta Soprintendenza da questa Città, prego disporre che un elemento di questo Museo Nazionale, che da Codesta Soprintendenza dipende, si presenti in questa Prefettura, all'Ispettore Provinciale Antiaereo per ricevere quei chiarimenti ed aiuti di cui avesse bisogno per la compilazione del mentovato progetto di protezione {2} che dovrà essere compilato al più presto. Torno a significare che la pratica ha carattere d'urgenza.

p. IL PREFETTO (CAVALIERI) f.to: (illeggibile)
P.C.C. IL SOPRINTENDENTE [signed] [illegible stamp]

PAL.5.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 715 All. 1 Palermo, 8 Ottobre 38 XVI 29 Sett. 2097

Museo Nazionale - Difesa antiaerea
l'Ill.mo Sig. Sovrintendente alle Antichità SIRACUSA

Preso contatto, in seguito a Vostre disposizioni, col generale Verrone Ispettore Provinciale della difesa antiaerea, questi mostrandomi tutta la pratica svolta in proposito con codesta Sovrintendenza, che fin'ora non è giunta a nulla di conclusivo a causa di un equivoco, mi ha pregata di chiarire il pensiero del Comitato.

Il Comitato provinciale di difesa antiaerea chiede un progetto esecutivo, nel senso che sia concreto e definito in tutti i particolari, in modo da poter essere attuato rapidamente in caso di guerra, non che si debba eseguire oggi. Alla mia obiezione che alcune misure andrebbero realizzate antecedentemente, mi si è risposto che si specifichino e il Comitato prenderà in considerazione. In questo progetto non solo devono essere dichiarate le misure di protezione che si dovrebbero immediatamente prendere in caso di guerra, ma determinato il numero degli oggetti, la qualità, ecc.

Ad es. nel Vostro progetto del '35 si prevedeva il trasporto delle opere mobili di maggior valore a S. Martino delle Scale; bisogna indicare il numero delle opere, l'imballaggio, il numero delle casse, ecc. con un preventivo di spesa; il numero presumibile degli uomini necessari per imballare nel più breve tempo, se sufficiente il personale stesso del Museo o meno; il numero degli uomini necessari al trasporto; il numero dei mezzi (car-ri, autocarri ecc.). In caso di scoppio di guerra, oltre ad usare il nostro personale ed i nostri mezzi, dovremmo chiedere al Comitato l'aiuto necessario di mezzi e uomini e questo non potrebbe corrispondere al momento opportuno alla richiesta se non sa il fabbisogno in precedenza in modo da poter prendere opportune misure, sia per la richiesta di fondi che per l'organizzazione di squadre di militari e volontari.

Per il caso delle opere non trasportabili, indicare anche numero, misure, quantità di sacchi di sabbia o altre protezioni occorrenti e di uomini per eseguire.

Se posso permettermi di esprimere la mia opinione quale Direttrice dell'Istituto in parola, indicherei nel progetto anzitutto l'adattamento degli scantinati a rifugio, dato che siamo in un punto centralissimo e vitale della città (piazza Verdi - Banca d'Italia - Poste - centrale elettrica - Caserma) e quindi il primo ad essere colpito, presumibilmente in caso di bombardamento. Si avrebbe così già pronto un luogo dove mettere immediatamente quei capolavori di valore assoluto da salvare e si darebbe anche una certa sicurezza al personale (un rifugio nel momento del bombardamento) per poter pretendere che rimanga al suo posto. Casse e sacchi di sabbia dovrebbero anche, almeno in parte, essere provveduti antecedentemente. Per tutto ciò che si dovrebbe trasportare, immagino ci si dovrà limitare alle cose veramente di valore, chè non credo sarà praticamente possibile in momenti gravi e febbrili compiere in pochissimo tempo uno sgombero per cui in tempi normali occorrono mesi ed anche anni. Riguardo all'autorizzazione ministeriale, si dovrebbe chiedere sottoponendo il progetto al superiore Ministero prima d'inviarlo al Comitato. Ma a quanto ho compreso, mentre i progetti definiti sono chiesti alla nostra competenza, sono i comitati provinciali dipendenti dai Prefetti (sono formati da S.E. il Prefetto, il segretario federale, il Podestà, un generale e altre autorità) ad essere incaricati della coordinazione e dell'attuazione.

Accludo lo stralcio dello schema di progetto di protezione anti-aerea, riguardante il patrimonio artistico, che mi sono fatta dare in Prefettura. Con osservanza,

La Direttrice

PAL.5.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 73 | headed paper | 1 side

[...] 7.10.38.XVI⁴⁵ Mod. 2 (Gabinetto Ministro) Roma, addì 17 OTT. 1938 Anno XVI
Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione
GABINETTO
N.° di prot. 15786 Div. I 19 Aff. Gen.
Risposta al f.° N.° 2096 del 28.9.38
OGGETTO: Palermo - Museo Nazionale. Progetto di P.A.A.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Siracusa
Nel prendere atto di quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopradistinta relativamente ai rilievi avanzati dalla R. Prefettura di Palermo circa il progetto di P.A.A. delle collezioni esistenti nel Museo di Palermo, Vi

comunico che ho approvato quanto avete risposto, in proposito, alla Prefettura cennata con la lettera del 28 Settembre u.s. N. 2078 inviata, per conoscenza, allo scrivente.

f. Il M. Lazzari

PAL.5.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side⁴⁶

3 Aff. Gen. Monumenti Palermo, 3 settembre 1939/ XVII

BELLE ARTI | 003027 - 7.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Divisione 2724 N.° di prot. Gab.

OGGETTO: Protezione dei monumenti ed opere d'arte da eventuali attacchi aerei in caso di guerra.

On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direz. Gen. delle Autorità e Belle Arti ROMA

On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Gabinetto ROMA

Il Ministero della Guerra (Com. Centrale Intermin. Prot. Antiaerea) richiede il fabbisogno di sacchetti di terra per la protezione delle opere d'arte inamovibili contro eventuali attacchi aerei in caso di conflitto. Sono ancora necessarie le intelaiature. Urge altresì custodire in luogo sicuro le opere d'arte mobili di altissimo valore esistenti nelle Chiese, nei Musei, Biblioteche, ecc.

Poiché tali provvedimenti cautelativi importano considerevoli spese di cui né la Sovrintendenza alle Antichità e l'Arte Medioevale e Moderna di Palermo, né gli Enti responsabili sono in possesso, mi permetto pregare cotesto On. Ministero disporre per l'assegnazione di un adeguato fondo da servire alla bisogna.-

IL PREFETTO (Cavaliere) Cavalieri

PAL.5.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

BELLE ARTI | 002921 - 6.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

N. 889 di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore 19 pm.
MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONE DIREZIONE
GENERALE ANTICHITÀ E E BELLE ARTI ROMA =

Qualifica: 5 - 40 Ricevuto il 16 50 Ricevente Salvati
383° PALERMO 77426 32 5 1240 =

⁴⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁴⁶ We have an additional copy of this record.

DISPOSIZIONI MINISTERIALI CONTEMPLANO SGOMBERO MUSEO URGONO DISPOSIZIONI FONDI PROTEZIONE OPERE IMMOBILI QUALI METOPE SELINUNTE SCOLTURE Imera GRANDI STATUE SARCOFAGI MOSAICI PUNTO ,=,=,=,= MACONI ,= 1750 (Antichità)⁴⁷

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.5.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Sgombero Palermo, li 7 Settembre 1939 A. XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003177 12.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 233 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico-archeologico.

All'On.le Direzione Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Dai telegrammi nn. 2728, 2759, 2763, che ordinavano laconicamente di predisporre e provvedere per lo sgombero del Museo, presumevo che fosse a conoscenza ed approvato da codesto On.le Ministero un dettagliato progetto di protezione e sgombero del Museo; tanto più che a febbraio, su invito del Soprintendente della Sicilia, ne redassi e trasmisi uno.

Vengo ora a sapere che il progetto non fu trasmesso e che codesto Ministero fu informato semplicemente della somma occorrente, centomila lire che sono meno della metà di quanto io avevo preventivato.

Perché codesto On. Ministero possa avere una chiara e completa visione del patrimonio artistico del Museo e degli adeguati provvedimenti, è necessario, quindi, che io porti a conoscenza che:

- 1) un terzo del patrimonio del museo è costituito da opere immobili, o di tale difficile rimozione da considerarsi immobili, quali: metope e sculture da Selinunte, sculture architettoniche da Imera, grandi mosaici, sculture e sarcofagi di grandi dimensioni. Tutti monumenti di prim'ordine che costituiscono il maggior valore del Museo, senza considerare sculture, frammenti, architettonici, epigrafi di minor pregio artistico. Per proteggere codeste opere in sito con sacchetti di sabbia e armature di legno occorrono centodiecimila lire (L. 110.000).

- 2) Nelle sale di Selinunte e d'Imera, che dovrebbero essere massimamente protette, per sostenere il peso della sabbia e di eventuali altre opere da raccogliervi, devono essere rinforzati i pavimenti con armature di leg-^{2}no (in pice-pine) o di cemento sottostanti. Questo lavoro, rendendo più sicuri anche i due sotterranei sottostanti, permetterebbe di utilizzarli come ricoveri per oggetti e per persone (secondo circolare n. L. 800.

- 3) Gli stucchi di Serpotta non possono essere protetti in sito, poiché il salone che li ospita, comprendendo due piani in altezza, è sotto tetto e il pavimento non sopporterebbe pesi ulteriori. Ma la rimozione e l'imballaggio sarebbero difficoltosissime, trattandosi di statue di gran mole e murate, e importerebbero una forte spesa di lire ottantamila (L. 80.000) che io non ritengo adeguata.

- 4) Il materiale mobile è numerosissimo; per rimozione e imballaggio occorrerebbe una spesa di novantottomilanovecentoventi lire (L. 98.920).

Ho classificato il materiale in tre gruppi:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| a) di eccezionale e grande valore artistico | L . |
| | 16.050 |
| b) di notevole valore artistico e archeologico | “ |
| | 61.520 |
| c) di medio valore artistico e archeologico | “ |
| | <u>21.350</u> |

Limitandosi a rimuovere e portar via solo le opere di eccezionale e grande valore artistico e una parte del gruppo b, occorre una spesa di L. 37.000

In conclusione, limitandosi a proteggere in sito e a portar in salvo solo le opere di maggior valore, occorre una somma non inferiore alle centocinquantamila lire (L. 150.000).

Codesto Ministero ha disposto un anticipo di L. 5.000, con il quale non mi è possibile cominciare ad acquistare neppure il legname necessario a rafforzare il sotterraneo e il pavimento d'Imera. Se mi pervengono ulteriori anticipazioni non posso provvedere a nulla, dappoiché i primi provvedimenti consisterebbero nell'acquisto del legname e nel trasporto della sabbia. Per quanto riguarda disposizioni, progetti, calcoli, contatti con le Autorità (ho chiesto il fabbisogno dei sacchetti a terra al comitato P.A.A.), scelta della località in cui portare gli oggetti del Museo, ho e vado provvedendo; ma, ripeto, per passare alla realizzazione occorrono i fondi. In attesa di disposizioni, con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

Non ho ancora considerato il trasporto degli oggetti mobili, che ritengo dispendioso e difficoltoso in tempi di mobilitazione e requisizione di mezzi. Penso di chiedere la collaborazione delle Autorità Militari.

⁴⁷ Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.5.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, 18 SET. 1939 XVII
SCARICATO RISERVATA

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III

Prot. N.° 30277 Posiz 3 Aff. Gen.

Risposta al f.° N.° 2724 del 3/9/1939

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale

A S.E. IL PREFETTO DI PALERMO

In relazione alla lettera su indicata Vi comunico che le disposizioni Superiori emanate per la salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale concernono soltanto le opere d'arte mobili, per le quali questo Ministero ha già impartito disposizioni e concesso anche dei fondi ai Soprintendenti alle Antichità ed alle Gallerie di codesta città.

Per quanto riguarda la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte di proprietà degli Enti, le quali, in caso di necessità, seguiranno la stessa sorte di quelle di proprietà dello Stato, le spese relative occorrenti per la salvaguardia debbono essere a carico degli Enti proprietari.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.5.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

E. AGNEL & C. S.A.

Palermo --

All. 1 Palermo, 18 Settembre 1939 - XVII

Sig. Direttore del Museo Nazionale PALERMO

PROTEZIONE ANTI=AEREA OPERE D'ARTE MUSEO
PALERMO = GRUPPO I.

In relazione all'invito dell'On.le Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale ed alla specifica richiesta di codesta Direzione, ci preghiamo informarVi che per l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte del R. Museo Nazionale, di cui distinta GRUPPO I, si rendono necessarie

N. 67 Casse (sessantacinque casse)

molte delle quali di notevoli proporzioni, come rileverete dalle misure di cui distinta acclusa.

La spesa prevista per approntare le casse stesse, compreso il materiale d'imballo (cartone ondulato, carta, tela juta, cuscineti, cotone, paglia di legno ecc.) è di

Lire 9500 = (Lire Novemila cinquecento)

La costruzione sarebbe effettuata con legname di abete e/o pino e/o pioppo dello spessore da 18 a 40 mm., rafforzate con trasversale esterne di 25 mm. di spessore,

con i coperchi avvitati, così che le opere d'arte possano essere garantite da ogni evenienza durante i trasporti, giacenza nei depositi.

La spesa per il distacco delle opere, per cui è richiesta speciale cura e l'impegno di operai specializzati e speciali attrezzi, e la messa negli imballaggi predisposti, sarebbe di

Lire 2750 - (Lire duemila settecento cinquanta)

Il tempo previsto sarebbe di due settimane per approntare le casse ed altrettanto per l'imballaggio. Il preventivo anzidetto sarebbe comprensivo del facchinaggio e trasporto entro il Museo ma escluso il trasporto dal Museo ai locali dove le opere sarebbero desinate per la custodia, spesa che potremo precisare quando ci farete conoscere la località. Ci riserviamo di farVi conoscere il preventivo di spese per il 2° gruppo che è in corso di studio.

E. AGNEL & C. S.A. segue la firma

P.S. = La presente offerta è valida per conferma entro il corr. settembre perché basata sul mercato odierno del legname.

Segue la firma P.C.C. la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

E. AGNEL & C. S.A.

Palermo

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All. 2 Palermo, 21 Settembre 1939 - XVII

Sig. Direttore del Museo Nazionale - PALERMO -

PROTEZIONE ANTI=AEREA OPERE D'ARTE MUSEO

PALERMO = GRUPPO 2°

Facendo seguito alla nostra del 18 corr. abbiamo l'onore d'informarVi che per gl'imballaggi delle opere di cotesto R. Museo, di cui distinta Gruppo 2°, occorreranno:

N° 152 casse e N° 135 gabbie

delle dimensioni di cui distinta allegata.

La spesa prevista per approntare le casse e gabbie anzidette, compreso il materiale d'imballo (cartone ondulato, carta, tela, juta, cuscineti, cotone, paglia di legno ecc.) è di

Lire 42.000 (lire quarantadue mila)

La costruzione sarebbe effettuata con legname di abete e/o pino e/o pioppo dello spessore da 18 a 40 mm., rafforzate con traverse esterne di 22 mm. con coperchi avvitati, così da offrire la massima garanzia per la buona conservazione delle opere stesse durante le operazioni di trasporto, giacenza nei depositi ecc.

La spesa per la rimozione delle opere ed il relativo imballo sarebbe di

Lire 10.500. - (Lire dieci mila cinquecento)

Il tempo previsto per approntare gl'imballaggi sarebbe di 5/6 settimane ed altrettanto per l'imballaggio a regola d'arte delle opere di cui trattasi.

Questo nostro preventivo di spesa sarebbe comprensivo del facchinaggio e trasporto entro il Museo, ma esclude il trasporto delle opere imballate dal Museo ai magazzini destinati per la custodia.

Restiamo in attesa del Vostro ordine per dare inizio ai lavori col versamento di un congruo anticipo in conto e teniamo a precisarVi che questa nostra offerta, contenuta nei limiti più ristretti, resterà valida se all'atto della conferma non si fossero verificati, nel frattempo, aumento sul costo del legname e/o della mano d'opera.

E. AGNEL & C° S.A. SEGUE LA FIRMA
P.C.C. la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

3 A.G. Palermo, li 26 Settembre 1939 – A. XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003978 30.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO
N. 347 prot.
Allegati: 2
OGGETTO: Protezione Antiaerea

All'On. Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Facendo seguito alla mia nota n. 287 del 16 corr. mese, trasmetto copia dei preventivi della Ditta Agnel & C. C'è da rilevare che le spese preventivate riguardano il gruppo a), opere di eccezionale interesse, e b) opere di notevole interesse, mobili.

Le opere del gruppo c), di medio interesse artistico dovrebbero rimanere in Museo, trasportate ai pianterreni.

Sono considerati, rimozione, imballaggio e preparazione materiale d'imballaggio, escluso trasporto fuori del Museo, per una somma di L. 64.750. Sono in attesa di disposizioni, anche per poter dare risposta alla Ditta.

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Provveduta Atti⁴⁸

PAL.5.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[26 September 1939]

ELENCO DELLE OPERE D'ARTE IMMOBILI DA
PROTEGGERE IN SITO

- 1) Metope e frammenti architettonici del tempio di Selinunte (sulle quattro pareti della sala di Selinunte)
- 2) Cornice con grondaie a teste leonine del tempio di Himera (le quattro pareti della sala d'Himera)
- 3) Due grandi mosaici romani, di Orfeo e delle Stagioni e mosaici frammentari – (sala di Panormo)
- 4) Quattro grandi sarcofagi etruschi (sala III etrusca)
- 5) Grande statua romana della Favorita (sala del Capitello)
- 6) Quattro statue colossali romane (Giove da Solunto, Giove da Tindari, due statue imperiali) – (Cortile grande)
- 7) Chiostro del '700 con portali di chiese e di palazzi antichi rimessi in opera.
- 8) * Due statue di A. Gagini nelle loro nicchie (nel chiostro stesso)
- 9) Fontana del Tritone (chiostro)
- 10) Grande altare di S. Giorgio, gaginesco (sala S. Giorgio)
- 11) Grande altare del Marabitti (sala S. Giorgio)
- 12) Stucchi di Serpotta, murati (sala Serpotta)
- 13) Sarcofago quattrocentesco di Cecilia Aprile (sala Laurana al 1° piano)

Con l'asterisco sono segnate le opere di eccezionale e maggiore interesse.

PAL.5.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} [26 September 1939]

PROGRAMMA MASSIMO

primo preventivo di spesa per la protezione delle sale
contenenti opere d'arte da non portarsi via.

- I. Salone di Selinunte –
proteggere con sacchi di sabbia a scarpata le pareti sulle quali sono murate le metope e tutto il pavimento, previo rinforzo sottostante (magazzino di Selinunte) di pilastri di cemento armato o di candele in legname. Murare il finestrino della sala e le finestre a lunetta del magazzino.
Nella sala potrebbero trovar riparo, oltre alle metope e ai frammenti, le sculture e i cinerari etruschi in pietra del 1° gruppo (nn. 5, 6, 8, 9) e del 2° gruppo (nn. 4, 5). Nel magazzino potrebbero trovar riparo gran parte delle opere del 3° gruppo L. 25.000
- II. Sala d'Himera –
Proteggere con sacchi di sabbia a scarpata tre pareti e tutto il pavimento, previo rinforzo sottostante (magazzino Casuccini) di 8 pilastri di pice-pine e l'architravi. Murare il finestrone della quarta parete della sala.
Nella sala potrebbero trovar riparo, oltre alle grondaie scompite, le sculture della sala orientalizzante del 1° gruppo (nn. 2, 3, 4, 10 – e del

⁴⁸ Short note written in red pencil.

Il gruppo (nn. 2, 3). Nel magazzino troverebbero riparo parte delle opere incassate del III gruppo e servire da ricovero “ 15.000

III. Sala etrusca n. 3 –

da proteggere i quattro grandi sarcofagi, troppo pesanti per portarli via, vicino a questi possono trovar posto i sei cinerari in pietra n. 6 del II gruppo – sabbia – sacchi “ 4.000

Riporto L. 44.000

IV. Sala di Panormo – tettoia di legno

da proteggere il grande mosaico delle stagioni, steso in {2} terra lasciandolo in sito e coprendolo di sacchi di sabbia; il mosaico di Orfeo, raddrizzato sulla parete, si deve calare e posare in pezzi (secondo le fratture di stecco) a terra insieme a tutti gli altri mosaici più piccoli; quivi possono raccogliersi anche le più importanti iscrizioni della sala. Sabbia, sacchi “ 5.000

V. Cortile grande – tre grandi nicchie.

nelle tre grandi nicchie si possono raccogliere le principali sculture della sala del capitello (nn. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) del II gruppo, n. 11 del I gruppo e le principali sculture e le principali sculture e iscrizioni del cortile stesso; coprire con sacchi di sabbia e murare il lato aperto sul cortile. – Sabbia, sacchi e muratura “ 12.000

5 statue colossali romane da coprire in sito “ 4.000

VI. Chiostro –

Da proteggersi il chiostro stesso e i portali rimessi in opera; le due piccole nicchie con le due Madonne del Gagini (nn.) che sarebbe alquanto difficile portar via; possono trovarvi posto i principali rilievi e sculture del chiostro stesso del I e II gruppo (nn. 14, 15, 16, 17) – sabbia, sacchi ed eventuali armature “ 5.000

VII. Sala S. Giorgio –

Da proteggere i due altari murati, del Gagini e del Marabitti e tutta la sala in modo che possano trovarvi posto le statue e i rilievi marmorei che si trovano nella sala stessa del gruppo II (nn. 18, 19), i grandi quadri e i piccoli incassati del II gruppo. “ 20.000

VIII. Sale I e II etrusche –

Protezione di sacchi di sabbia e muratura delle aperture per raccogliervi tutte le opere pesanti del III gruppo “ 5.000

L. 105.000

{3} Sala di Serpotta –

Per le difficoltà a rimuovere le grandi statue, questi pezzi dovrebbero essere considerati come inamovibili, ma la sala è sita al I piano e comprende nella sua altezza anche il II piano; è quindi sotto il tetto. Inoltre il pavimento non sosterebbe il grande peso della protezione di sabbia. Sarebbe necessario imballare bene i pezzi, imbraccarli e, sostenendoli con paranchi, staccarli dal muro e deporli a terra. Poi si potrebbero incassare per trasportarli via. Per queste operazioni, imballaggio, imbraccatura, casse

ecc. si calcola che la spesa possa aggirarsi attorno alle L. 80.000 L. 80.000

PAL.5.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[26 September 1939]

PROGRAMMA MINIMO

2° PREVENTIVO DI SPESA PER LA PROTEZIONE DELLE SALE CONTENENTI OPERE D'ARTE IMMOBILI O DI DIFFICILE RIMOZIONE

1°) Salone di Selinunte – a volte reale

da proteggere per le due pareti sulle quali sono murate le metope al di sotto si possono collocare: a) i frammenti di metope e sculture greche che si trovano di contro alla parete esterna (che ha la finestra) e di contro alla parete che comunica con la sala d'Himera; b) le sculture, i cinerari in pietra e i rilievi etruschi nn. 5, 6, 8, 9 del gruppo I e 4, 5 del gruppo II. Nelle due nicchie, oltre alle teste selinuntine possono trovar posto le sculture e frammenti di rilievi più minuti. Per sacchi di sabbia e scarpata, dal suolo alla volta occorrono:

sabbia 195 = 3 = 600 carri circa (a L. 35 il m³ 6925
sacchi di carta, 6000 a 0,90 5400

muratura delle finestre e mano d'opera escluso

il rafforzamento del magazzino sottostante L. 15.000

2°) Sala di Himera – a volta reale

da proteggere tre pareti su cui sono murate le gronde leonine; le gronde della quarta parete esterna si devono staccare e collocare presso le altre pareti; quivi possono trovare posto anche le sculture della sala orientalizzante nn. 2, 3, 4, 10 del I gruppo e 2, 3 del II gruppo.

Sabbia, sacchi e muratura della finestra della quarta parete escluso il rafforzamento del magazzino sottostante “ 10.000

L. 25.000

N.B. – Il rafforzamento dei magazzini sottostanti alle sale di Selinunte e d'Himera, con pilastri e travature di pice-pine e di abete sono stati già eseguiti in economia.

PAL.5.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Roma 28 settembre 1939 (XVII)

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Div. III Prot. N. 3408

Pos. 3 Aff. Gen.

Oggetto – Palermo – Protezione opere d'arte mobili.

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Ho preso atto del piano concretato da Voi in unione ai Soprintendenti alle Antichità e ai Monumenti per la protezione delle opere d'arte mobili di codesta città e Vi autorizzo ad iniziare l'attuazione tenendo presente che questo Ministero erogherà una somma massima di £. 60.000 alla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti per i lavori di adattamento dei locali del Convento di S. Martino

alle Scale, prescelto per la eventuale conservazione delle opere d'arte mobili, e rispettivamente di £. 80.000 alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità, e £ 40.000 a codesto Ufficio per il materiale d'imballaggio ed eventuale rimozione e trasporto delle opere d'arte mobili di codesta città. Vogliate informare di ciò i Soprintendenti interessati.

IL MINISTRO fto Bottai

Per copia conforme IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO *

PAL.5.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. 384/3-10-'39 Palermo, li 2 Ottobre 1939 (Anno XVII) (Palazzo Reale)
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 341
OGGETTO: Palermo – Protezione opere d'arte mobili.– ALLEGATI N.1

Alla Direzione del R. Museo Nazionale di PALERMO

Mi pregio trasmetterVi in copia conforme la lettera del Sup. Ministero in data 28 settembre u.s. N. 3408.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

PAL.5.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 9 Novembre 1939 – A. XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004669 – 14.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A SCARICATO
PROVVEDUTO ATTI

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO
N. 591 prot. Risposta a circolare del 29-X-1939 N. 209
OGGETTO: Fabbisogno salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale.

All'On.le Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

In ottemperanza alla circolare di cui all'oggetto mi pregio significare che il fabbisogno per la salvaguardia delle opere contenute nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo, già trasmesso con nota n. 233 del 7 settembre u.s., è di L. 180.000 (centoottantamila) prendendo in considerazione le opere di eccezionale e notevole interesse artistico e storico; e di L. 150.000 (centocinquantomila), limitando la scelta delle opere di notevole interesse.
In codesto preventivo sono contemplate:

- 1) le opere mobili che si possono trasportare altrove (rimozione, imballaggio, trasporto)
- 2) le opere mobili (in quanto non sono monumenti), ma che, per la collocazione e il loro peso, sarebbe difficoltosissimo e costosissimo portar via e che si devono proteggere in sito (impalcature di legno, sacchi a terra, muratura di finestre, rafforzamento di pavimenti ecc.)

Per le opere mobili da portar via si tien presente il preventivo, già trasmesso con nota n. 347 del 6 settembre 1939, della ditta Agnel, della quale codesto On. Ministero ci ha autorizzato a servirci.

Quest'ufficio ha ottenuto in anticipo sul cap. 143 L. 10.000, con le quali ha provveduto a rafforzare il pavimento della sala d'Himera e sottostante cantina-rifugio, e sta provvedendo al rafforzamento del pavimento della sala di Selinunte (metope inamovibili).
Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Assegnate L. 20.000
Cap. 181bis – Vedi n. 358⁴⁹

PAL.5.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 27 Novembre 1939 A. XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 004878 30.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 733 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea – magazzini per materiale d'imballaggio –

All'On.le Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti – Div. III.^a ROMA

In seguito all'invito e all'autorizzazione di codesto On. Ministero di rivolgermi alla Casa "Agnel & C." per l'apprestamento delle casse e materiale d'imballaggio per il trasporto delle opere d'arte del Museo, lontano dalla città, ho passata l'ordinazione alla sua citata casa. Mi sono limitata, però, per ora al solo gruppo di opere di eccezionale interesse, che costituisce un quinto delle opere destinate ad essere allontanate, perché, stante la ben nota ristrettezza di spazio, non ho locali dove conservare le casse fino al momento dell'uso.

Il direttore di Agnel, mi aveva assicurato di poter tenere tutto il materiale nei propri magazzini, ma avendone io richiesta formale assicurazione per iscritto, mi comunica che potrà, per facilitare, conservare detto materiale per un tempo limitato, per tre mesi tutt'al più, ma in seguito occorrerà pagare per diritti di custodia in misura di L. 1,50 al mese per m.² occupato, ciò che significherebbe L. 75 al mese, solo per il primo gruppo

⁴⁹ Short note written in red pencil.

già ordinato, e in proporzione, L. 300 per il secondo gruppo più numeroso.

Codesta spesa di fitto-magazzini non era stata contemplata; chiedo pertanto a codesto On. Ministero disposizioni in proposito, prima di procedere alla seconda ordinazione.

Se i lavori per l'adattamento dei sotterranei di S. Martino, destinati a rifugio del materiale artistico, potessero essere inizia-⁵⁰ti subito (occorrono i fondi), le casse si potrebbero mandare là con non trascurabile economia. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Vediamo se è possibile accontentarla⁵⁰

PAL.5.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

E. AGNEL & C. S.A.
Palermo ----

RACCOMANDATA Palermo, 9 Dicembre 1939 – XVIII
Via Roma 437-439

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO
Protezione antiaerea – Imballaggio opere d'arte – II
Gruppo R. Museo di Palermo –

In possesso della pregiata Vostra del 7 corr. N. 795 di p. teniamo a segnalarVi che, dato il continuo aumento sui prezzi del legname e di ogni altro materiale d'imballaggio, il nostro preventivo del 21 settembre u.s. non sarebbe più valido se non ci darette definitiva conferma entro il 16 corr. dic.

Comprenderete che noi non possiamo acquistare allo scoperto – senza cioè la conferma dell'ordine da parte Vostra – il materiale che occorre per la preparazione degli imballaggi di cui trattasi.

Tanto Vi comunichiamo a scampo di responsabilità da parte nostra e perché ne diate comunicazione, per ogni buon fine, al Superiore Ministero.

E. AGNEL E C. Segue la firma

p.s. – Il materiale d'imballaggio sarebbe custodito GRATIS nei nostri magazzini per un periodo di TRE MESI, come Vi abbiamo precisato nella nostra del 23 nov. scorso.

segue la firma

P.C.C. la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 4989 Palermo, li 11 dicembre 1939 A. XVIII°

⁵⁰ Short note written in red pencil.

BELLE ARTI | 005033 15.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 817 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea – Imballaggio opere d'arte –

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

pregiomi rimetterVi copia della lettera speditaci dalla ditta E. Agnel & C. relativa all'imballaggio delle opere d'arti compresi nel II° gruppo.

Vi prego volere dare sollecita evasione alla nota del 27 novembre u.s. n° 733 protocollo 4878 relativa all'oggetto di cui sopra. Con osservanza

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 12 Dicembre 1939 A. XVIII
BELLE ARTI | 005068 – 16.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

N. 822 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea di opere immobili – sacchetti a terra.

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti – Div. III ROMA

A seguito della circolare n. 237, mi prego far rilevare a codesto On. Ministero che, mentre sarebbe necessario prenotare prontamente i sacchetti a terra per la protezione antiaerea, non è possibile che questa Soprintendenza si impegni, se codesto On. Ministero non ha ancora disposto in proposito alla situazione della difesa e alla conseguente erogazione dei fondi per le opere d'arte immobili del Museo Nazionale.

Con nota n. 3408 del 28 settembre u.s., trasmessa dal Soprintendente alle Gallerie, venivo autorizzata a dare attuazione al piano di difesa antiaerea delle opere d'arte mobili concretato d'accordo con i due Soprintendenti ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie, tenendo presente l'erogazione della somma di L. 80.000 per materiale d'imballaggio ed eventuale rimozione.

Ma, come mi ero pregiata comunicare con telegramma del 5 settembre e con relazione n. 233⁵¹ in data sette settembre u.s., il materiale del museo non è solamente

⁵¹ 'n. 3177 – sgombero': short note written in grey pencil.

mobile, anzi i pezzi più importanti archeologici, le metope di Selinunte, sono da proteggersi in sito. E per questo, impalcature in legno, sabbia, sacchetti, opere di muratura, rafforzamento di pavimenti, occorrono come ho già esposto cento dieci mila lire (L. 110.000). Rispondendo alla circolare n. 209 con lettera n. 591 del 9 novembre u.s. ho ribadita la richiesta, aggiungendo che la spesa complessiva di opere d'arte immobili e mobili si sarebbe potuta diminuire, rinunciando a portare via parte delle opere mobili di notevole interesse.

A nessuna di codeste lettere è stata data ancora risposta nei riguardi delle opere d'arte immobili, tranne che al telegramma, in merito al quale mi si diceva di chiedere i sacchetti al Comitato Provinciale di p.p.a.a. Ma, come ora risulta, bisogna ben pagarli, e se si pensa che ne occorreranno parecchie migliaia!

Prego, pertanto, codesta On. Direzione di voler prendere in esame la mia su citata relazione n. 233, nonché la lettera n. 591 e di volermi dare concrete disposizioni e congrue assegnazioni di fondi, senza di che nulla potrò realizzare per la difesa antiaerea delle opere d'arte immobili. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Presa not. Atti [signed]⁵²

PAL.5.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 5033 Palermo, li 19 Dicembre 1939 A. XVIII

BELLE ARTI | 005147 21.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO N. 859 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea –

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Giusta la disposizione ministeriale che invitava a realizzare le opere previste per la protezione antiaerea dei locali del Museo Nazionale, questa Soprintendenza ha disposto la ripresa dei lavori per il rafforzamento dei locali; ma occorre che codesto On. Ministero assegni ulteriori somme a questo Economo, essendosi quasi esaurita la prima assegnazione di L. 10.000 per i lavori di rafforzamento dei locali sottostanti alla sala Himera.

Occorre però che codesto On. Ministero si affretti a confermare l'invio dei fondi, almeno altre L. 10.000, dato il crescendo vertiginoso dei prezzi del legname e la corza⁵³ all'accaparramento che vi è sul mercato; ormai, e crediamo sia anche a vostra conoscenza, i prezzi sono alla giornata, per cui qualsiasi preventivo a lungo

andare si dimostra insufficiente, e obbliga a prenotare il quantitativo di legname pria dell'arrivo del piroscalo e non sempre si riesce ad ottenere il quantitativo e la qualità prenotata.

Dalla data degli ultimi acquisti ad oggi vi è stato un aumento del 25% e, al momento, non è possibile avere lungaroli di abete.

Vi preghiamo perciò, compenetrandoVi nella situazione, di volere provvedere urgentemente in conseguenza e, nel contempo di volere dare evasione alla nostra nota n. 817 dell'11 corr. con la quale Vi fu trasmessa la lettera della ditta "E. Agnel". Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, 1 – GEN. 1940 XVIII
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

Divisione III

Prot. N.° 5033 Posiz 3 Aff. Gen.

Risposta al f.° N.° 733, 792, 817 – del 27/11/7 e 11/13

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico Nazionale.

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Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

e per conoscenza: Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti di PALERMO

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota n. 733 del 27 novembre u.s., Vi comunico che ritengo opportuno che il materiale d'imballaggio predisposto da codesta Soprintendenza per la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte sia conservato nei sotterranei di S. Martino.

E pertanto il Soprintendente ai monumenti di codesta città, a cui la presente è diretta per conoscenza e norma, invierà sollecitamente a questo Ministero il progetto particolareggiato dei lavori e delle opere necessarie per l'adattamento a ricovero d'opere d'arte dei sotterranei suindicati, affinché si possa procedere subito all'attuazione dei lavori occorrenti.

Per quanto riguarda il pagamento di lire 9500 alla ditta Agnel per il primo gruppo di classe d'imballaggio ordinato da codesto Ufficio, di cui alla nota del 7 dicembre u.s. n. 792, provvederete direttamente coi fondi già messi appositamente a disposizione di codesto Istituto.

Circa poi il materiale e le casse occorrenti per l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte comprese nel II gruppo, Vi {2} autorizzo a darne commissione alla ditta predetta, assicurandovi che all'uopo, con ordine di accreditamento in corso, ho disposto a favore di codesta Soprintendenza una ulteriore erogazione di lire 20.000.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

⁵² Short note written in red pencil.

⁵³ 'Corza' = mistake for 'corsa.'

PAL.5.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Rimozione imballaggio, trasporto opere d'arte⁵⁴
 BELLE ARTI | 0106 9.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

Palermo, li 3 Gennaio 1940 A. XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 N. 13 prot. Risposta a nota del 1 Gennaio 1940 N. 5033
 Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale -

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
 - Div. III ROMA

Prendo nota di quanto comunicatomi con lettera di cui all'oggetto e mi permetto di pregare codesto On. Ministero di tener presente che i tre mesi, durante i quali la ditta Agnel si è impegnata a tenere in deposito il materiale d'imballaggio già ordinato, scadono a fine febbraio, dopo di che occorrerà pagare il magazzinaggio. Per quanto riguarda il pagamento del primo gruppo di casse d'imballaggio alla ditta Agnel, non mi è possibile provvedere direttamente, in quanto la somma di L. 80.000 sul cap. 181 bis di cui si parlava nella nota del 28 settembre u.s. n 3408 pos. 3 (inviata al Soprintendente alle Gallerie) non mi è stata ancora erogata e la somma di L. 10.000 anticipatami sul cap. 143 è stata già spesa per i lavori di rinforzo dei pavimenti delle sale d'Himera e di Selinunte, nonché delle cantine sottostanti, come mi sono pregiata di comunicare con lettera del 9 ottobre u.s. n. 591, ed anzi non potrò terminare i lavori senza un'ulteriore anticipazione, come ho già esposto con espresso n. 859 del 19 Dicembre u.s. Per quanto riguarda, infine, l'ordinazione e relativo pagamento delle casse del secondo gruppo, preventivate per una somma di L. 42.000 (preventivo trasmesso in data 26 settembre u.s. con nota n. 347 e n. 287 e autorizzato da codesto On. Ministero con lettera del 28 settembre n. 3567) mi sembra un po' difficile poter saldare con le 20.000 lire {2} di cui predisponete l'accreditamento. Stante ciò, provvederò al saldo della prima fattura di Agnel con parte delle 20.000 che mi saranno inviate e con il resto proseguirò i lavori di rafforzamento delle cantine e pavimenti. Per il secondo gruppo occorrerà un'ulteriore erogazione dei fondi. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

AGENZIA MARITTIMA DI TRASPORTI E
 D'ASSICUAZIONI

⁵⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

E. AGNEL & C. S.A.
 VIA ROMA N. 437 -- PALERMO -- TELEFONO: 14.521

COPIA Palermo, li 29/1/1940
 SPETT. R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

Eccovi Nota Spese a V/ ordine di spedizione e del suo importo di L. 42.013. == a V/ debito.
 In attesa sempre di pregiati vostri ordini, con distinta stima Vi riveriamo. E. AGNEL & Co. S.A.

DETTAGLIO SPESE	TOTALE
n. 152 casse " 135 gabbie e materiale d'imballaggio per la custodia del II Gruppo di opere d'arte del R. Museo Nazionale di Palermo =	
Preventivo e relativa distinta alligata del 21/9/1939	
Bollo.....	L. 42000 ==
(LIRE QUARANTADUEMILATREDICI)	" 13 ==
	L. 42013 ==
	=====

PAL.5.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

106 3 A.G. Palermo, li 31 Gennaio 1940 - XVIII
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 0914 4.FEB.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

PROT. N. 195
 ALL. 1
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea - Imballaggio opere d'arte.

On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
 La ditta Agnel & C. di Palermo ci trasmette fattura, di cui Vi trasmettiamo copia, per l'approntamento degli imballaggi delle opere d'importante interessa comprese nel 2° gruppo e che codesta Direzione Generale autorizzò con lettera del 1° gennaio 1940 n. 5033 e per cui Vi era stato trasmesso regolarmente il preventivo con nostra lettera del 16 settembre 1939 - XVII n. 347. La ditta Agnel nel contempo sollecita il pagamento della prima fattura relativa alle opere d'arte comprese nel 1° gruppo e per la quale codesta Direzione Generale ci aveva annunciato una anticipazione di L. 20.000 sul cap. 181 bis, ma non essendoci ancora pervenuto da parte della locale sezione di R. Tesoreria avviso di esigibilità, non abbiamo potuto provvedere al saldo e non abbiamo potuto realizzare le opere di protezione previste e che dovevano essere fatte con la somma residuale delle L. 20.000 stesse, come ebbi ad accennare con nota n. 13 del 3 gennaio corrente.

Vi preghiamo vivamente di voler sollecitare la esigibilità della suddetta somma e di volere assegnare la somma relativa al pagamento della fattura di cui Vi trasmettiamo copia. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 26 febbraio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1696 – 1.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 395 Risposta a circolare del 21/II/1940 N. 47 Prot. 1230

OGGETTO: Difesa del patrimonio artistico in caso di guerra –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III. ROMA

Con riferimento alla circolare sopra citata si comunica:

- 1) Le opere d'arte di eccezionale o di gran pregio saranno conservate per le province di Palermo e di Trapani nell'ex Monastero di S. Martino delle Scale; per la provincia di Messina a S. Placido Calonerò e presso i sotterranei della filiale Banca d'Italia; per la provincia di Catania a Castell'Ursino; per la provincia di Siracusa nelle latomie dei Cappuccini;
- 2) Le altre opere di minore importanza, o che non possono essere rimosse, nei Musei Nazionali di Palermo, Messina, Trapani e nella Galleria di Palazzo Bellomo di Siracusa.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini Atti 1.⁵⁵

PAL.5.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

N. DI PROT. Palermo 28 Febbraio 1940 – XVIII

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale di Palermo – protezione antiaerea – Imballaggio opere d'arte II gruppo.

Alla Ditta E. Agnel & C. S.A. PALERMO

A riscontro pregiata Vostra. Questa Soprintendenza a seguito della V/ pregiata del 29 gennaio trasmise al superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale subito la fattura relativa al materiale d'imballaggio per le opere d'arte comprese nel II gruppo del preventivo. Con nota successiva ne è stato sollecitato il saldo e in pari data lo sollecitiamo ancora una volta.

⁵⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

In merito ai diritti di magazzinaggio siamo spiacenti di dover dissentire dal V/ punto di vista in quanto è acquisito che il 10 febbraio la Signora Soprintendente, nel visitare i V/ magazzini per il collaudo del materiale del I gruppo, constatò, anche per affermazione del V/ personale, che il materiale del II gruppo, per quanto fosse stata spiccata di già la fattura, non era tuttavia pronto per il ritiro e perciò sino a tale data non si può dare inizio alla decorrenza dei tre mesi pattuiti per diritto di magazzinaggio a n/ favore.

Tuttavia, per venirVi incontro noi siamo disposti a considerare il 10 febbraio come data di decorrenza dei tre mesi che perciò vanno a scadere il 10 maggio p.v.

Speriamo che tale criterio trovi consenziente cotesta Spett. Ditta anche perché abbiamo desiderio di conservare i cordiali rapporti che siano ad oggi hanno avuto i nostri rapporti. Gradite distinti saluti,

la Soprintendente F.to – J. Bovio Marconi [illegible stamp]

P.C.C. il Segretario [signed]

PAL.5.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. 914 Palermo, li 28 Febbraio 1940 – A. XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1745 – 3.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO

N. 361 prot.

Allegati: 2

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Museo Nazionale di Palermo – Materiale d'imballaggio delle opere d'arte del II gruppo.

Provveduto con € 35.00 Atti*⁵⁶

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale – Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III ROMA

Mi pregio trasmetterVi copia della lettera indirizzataci dalla ditta E. Agnel & C. relativa all'oggetto e la nota con la quale questa Soprintendenza ha risposto.

Mi permetto pregare vivamente codesto superiore Ministero di volere provvedere alla assegnazione dei fondi necessari al saldo della fattura di cui ebbi a trasmetterVi copia con nota del 31 gennaio u.s. n. 195.

Questa Soprintendenza, ad evitare il pagamento del canone richiesto, ha provveduto, con adattamenti, alla conservazione del materiale relativo alle opere comprese nel I gruppo, ma non saprebbe come provvedere per il materiale del II gruppo, onde si rende assolutamente necessario sollecitare la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti la soluzione dei locali da adibirsi alla conservazione del

⁵⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

materiale d'imballaggio del II gruppo, dato che i locali di S. Martino si sono dimostrati non pratici sia perché ancora la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti non ha redatto il progetto di cui alla ministeriale del 1° gennaio u.s. n. 5033 e sia anche perché ancora codesto Ministero non ha inviati i fondi necessari. D'altra parte S. Martino è molto distante dall'abitato di Palermo e perciò si dovrebbero erogare somme non indifferenti per il trasporto di ora e per il trasporto al Museo in caso di emergenze.

Dato ciò credo più opportuno adattare o alcuni locali del palazzo Abbatellis o le scuderie di palazzo Reale. Con ciò si ridurrebbero le spese al minimo, ed in caso di necessità urgente sarebbe più agevole {2} provvedere al trasporto del materiale.

Tutto ciò sempre quando codesto superiore Ministero non ritenga di dover usufruire dei magazzini della ditta Agnel, nel qual caso bisognerà provvedere alla assegnazione dei fondi necessari per il pagamento del relativo canone.

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 28 Febbraio 1940 – A. XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1749 – 3.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO
N. 360 prot. Risposta a nota del 13/2/'40 a nota del N. 1039
OGGETTO: Difesa del patrimonio artistico in caso di guerra.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III ROMA
A riscontro della circolare n. 41 contenuta nella nota a cui si risponde, mi pregio inviarVi la relazione richiesta. Per la protezione delle opere d'arte mobili:
Sono state disposte la manifatturazione dei materiali d'imballaggio per le opere comprese nel I e II gruppo della relazione trasmessaVi per un importo di L. 51.513 e per le quali abbiamo erogato già L. 9.500 per il pagamento delle opere comprese nel primo gruppo sull'ordine di accreditamento di L. 20.000, occorre perciò, stante che il residuo dell'ordine di accreditamento dovrà essere erogato per il completamento dei lavori dei locali sottostanti alla Sala Selinunte ed Himera ed al relativo passaggio d'ingresso da adibirsi a ricovero antiaereo e per la conservazione delle opere di minore importanza, la successiva assegnazione di L. 42.013 già richiesta con nota n. 195 del 31 gennaio u.s.
Le opere d'arte che devono considerarsi immobili per destinazione o perché il loro trasporto è reso difficoltoso dalla mole e dal peso dovranno essere protette in sito

con sacchetti di sabbia su impalcature di legname con una spesa non inferiore alle 110.000 come ebbi a far presente con mia nota del 12 dicembre 1939 – XVIII n. 822; la quale spesa però, ove non si venga a verificare un urgente caso di emergenza, potrà essere disposta per il venturo esercizio.

Riassumendo perciò, per il corrente esercizio codesto Ministero, per il pagamento delle opere già eseguite e per quelle in corso di esecuzione, dovrebbe provvedere al sollecito accreditamento di L. 42.013, rimanendo al venturo esercizio l'assegnazione delle L. 110 mila per la protezione delle opere immobili di cui sopra.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 1745 Palermo, 16 Aprile 1940 – XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3136 – 19.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO
PROT. N. 665
OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea – Magazzinaggio delle casse d'imballaggio –

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Come comunicai con note 27-11-1939 n. 733 e del 28-2-1940 n. 361 con la fine di aprile scade il termine entro il quale la ditta Agnel si è impegnata di tenere nei suoi magazzini le casse d'imballaggio del secondo gruppo di opere d'arte, ordinate da questa Soprintendenza su autorizzazione di codesto Ministero. Quelle del I gruppo, meno numerose, le ho sistemate nei magazzini del Museo stesso. Scaduto il termine si dovranno pagare quattrocentocinquanta lire mensili per magazzinaggio e assicurazione contro gli incendi.
Pregai a suo tempo codesto On. Ministero di voler interessare la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti per la risoluzione del problema dei locali e prospettai qualche soluzione.
Non avendo ottenuto da codesto On. Ministero disposizioni in proposito, mi sono preoccupata di interessare io stessa il Soprintendente ai Monumenti e, dopo aver esaminato e dovuto scartare varie soluzioni a causa del numero delle casse che richiedono 800 m.³ di spazio, siamo d'accordo più idoneo luogo di deposito la ex Chiesa dello Spasimo (del Municipio, ma ora in consegna alla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti).
È necessario, però, procedere a qualche opera di adattamento che il Soprintendente ai Monumenti preventiva in lire duemilacinquecento (L. 2500). Prego pertanto codesto On. Ministero a voler concedere i fondi

per codesto lavoro, che ci offrirebbe la possibilità di avere un grande magazzino per tempo indeterminato.

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Provveduto
Atti⁵⁷

PAL.5.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

E. AGNEL & C. S.A.
Palermo ----

RACCOMANDATA Palermo, 10 Maggio 1940 – XVIII
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA – IMBALLAGGIO OPERE
D'ARTE MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO – 2° GRUPPO.

Nonostante i solleciti cui fate cenno nella preg. Vostra del 26 marzo u.s., siamo vivamente sorpresi che non abbiate tuttavia ricevuto dal superiore Ministero i fondi pel pagamento della nostra fattura del 29/1/40.

In tali circostanze, dovremo, nostro malgrado portare a vostra debito gl'interessi passivi che paghiamo alla Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Inoltre, in conformità agli accordi intervenuti, come da Vostra lettera del 28 febbraio u.s., prot. N. 362, a decorrere da oggi il fitto del magazzino e assicurazione, in Lire 450 mensili, sono a Vostro carico, riservandoci di presentarVi relativa fattura alla fine di ogni mese. Gradite distinti saluti.

R. AGNEL & C. S.A.
Segue la firma

P.C.C. la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 13 Maggio 1940 – XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003637 – 17.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO
PROT. N. 800
All. N. 1
OGGETTO: Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Imballaggio
opere d'arte 2° gruppo – Magazzinaggio.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Trasmetto copia della lettera indirizzataci dalla Ditta E.
Agnel & C.
Mentre abbiamo senz'altro dichiarato alla ditta Agnel
la illegalità della richiesta degli interessi di mora sul
pagamento della fattura che d'altra parte avverrà fra

pochi giorni, abbiamo chiesto, e non sappiamo con quale esito, una dilazione di venti giorni per la presa in consegna del materiale d'imballaggio. Se la ditta Agnel però non dovesse addivenire alla nostra richiesta, codesto Ministero, stante la impossibilità a provvedere direttamente in cui si trova questa Soprintendenza che non ha i fondi disponibili, dovrà provvedervi, come ebbi a farVi noto con le lettere del 27 novembre 1939 N. 733 – 28 febbraio 1940 N. 361 – 16 Aprile 1940 N. 665.

D'altra parte ad evitare il pagamento per i mesi successivi delle lire 450 mensili richiesti dalla Ditta Agnel mi permetto sottoporre all'approvazione di codesto Ministero quanto appresso:

Con il residuo di circa tremila lire che si verrà ad avere sui mandati di L. 20.000 e L. 35.000 dopo il pagamento delle due fatture Agnel farò iniziare; come ebbi a proporre con la mia lettera del 16 aprile u.s. N. 665, quei lavori di adattamento alla ex Chiesa dello Spasimo per i quali il Soprintendente ai Monumenti di Palermo prevedeva una spesa di circa L. 3000, per accogliere tutto il materiale d'imballaggio. Stante l'urgenza del caso Vi prego di volere sollecitare il Soprintendente ai Monumenti per l'esecuzione dei lavori.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004050 – 9.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

==,==,==,==,==,==,==

PROT. N. 949 Palermo, 5 Giugno 1940 – XVIII
OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea del Museo Nazionale
Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Ho fatto trasportare qui al Museo, anziché al magazzino dello Spasimo, le casse e il materiale d'imballaggio delle opere d'arte mobili. Attendiamo le disposizioni per incominciare ad imballare e ritengo che sarebbe opportuno cominciare subito, poiché occorrerà non meno di un mese, assumendo anche operai, stante che i custodi validi sono sati quasi tutti richiamati.

Potremmo incominciare dalle collezioni di oreficerie e numismatica, che sono già chiuse al pubblico, e che dovranno essere imballate da personale fidato del museo alla mia presenza.

Il rifugio di S. Martino non è ancora pronto: i lavori sono cominciati da tre giorni appena e sarebbe utile sollecitarlo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

⁵⁷ Short note written in blue pencil.

PAL.5.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. dif. monumenti
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004043 – 9.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

PROT. N. 948 Palermo, 5 Giugno 1940 – XVIII
OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea – materiale immobile.

On. Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Mentre sono state prese disposizioni per il materiale mobile del museo, nessuna difesa è stata adottata per quello immobile per destinazione.
Stante il momento presente e la posizione di Palermo è necessario che si prenda qualche misura almeno per le metope da Selinunte, opere d'arte di eccezionale valore artistico.

Il pavimento della sala è già stato rinforzato ed è atto a sostenere grandi pesi, sarebbe sufficiente coprire metope e pavimento di sacchetti di sabbia. Anche in caso di crollo dell'edificio del museo, le sculture rimarrebbero sul morbido e sarebbe possibile, in seguito, recuperarne i pezzi. La spesa si aggirerebbe sulle 15.000 lire.

Prego codesto On. Ministero di voler prendere in considerazione la mia proposta, in vista del valore delle metope, la cui distruzione sarebbe un danno irreparabile, e alla posizione particolarmente esposta al pericolo del museo di Palermo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

15.000 Himera
15.000 Selinunte
30.000⁵⁸

PAL.5.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004192 – 12.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

PROT. N. 976 Palermo, 8 Giugno 1940 – XVIII
Risp. a nota del 5/6/'40 – N. 3959.

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico e archeologico in caso di guerra.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

⁵⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

In ottemperanza alle disposizioni della nota di cui all'oggetto questa Soprintendenza ha incominciato immediatamente a imballare le collezioni del museo, cominciando da quelle di oreficeria e numismatica, il cui lavoro dev'essere eseguito da personale fidato interno.

Per l'assunzione dei giornalieri occorrenti per tutto il resto autorizzata da codesto On. Ministero, occorrono fondi, non avendo questo ufficio nessuna disponibilità sul capitolo 181 bis poiché i fondi assegnatici erano l'esatto importo delle fatture da pagare per casse ed imballaggio.

Prego, pertanto, codesto On. Ministero di autorizzarmi, in attesa dei fondi, a pagare i settimanali sul cap. 148 (salari) o ad affidare l'esecuzione dell'imballaggio in appalto ad una ditta, che si potrà pagare in seguito. Per gli automezzi ed il trasporto avevamo già presi accordi con il Comitato provinciale.⁵⁹

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

+ 30.000 protezione metope Selinunte e grondaie di Himera £ 40.000⁶⁰
10.000 Atti⁶¹

PAL.5.41 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Difesa monumenti 4043 Palermo, li 9 giugno 1940 A. XVIII°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004178 – 12.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

N. 982 prot. Risposta a nota del 5 giugno 1940 Riservata N. 3961

Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico e archeologico in caso di guerra

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Date £ 40.000 complessivo Cap. 181bis informata Direzione Generale del Personale in data 13/6/40⁶²

In ottemperanza alla nota n° 3961 del 5 corrente faccio presente che c'è da prendere urgenti provvedimenti per quelle opere mobili per destinazione custodite nel Museo di Palermo, quali le Metope da Selinunte, le sculture da Imera, i Mosaici da Palermo, ecc. per i quali è stato più volte scritto e prospettato un preventivo di spesa.

⁵⁹ See also § 4.20.

⁶⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁶¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

⁶² Short note written in grey pencil.

Il Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea dichiara di non avere fondi e di non potere fornire, in conseguenza, né materiale né mano d'opera.

Per l'acquisto diretto occorrono denari alla mano per la sabbia, i sacchetti e la mano d'opera.

Inoltre occorre che codesto Ministero provochi da parte del Ministero della Guerra l'ordine di distribuzione al Comando Genio di Palermo che non è disposto alla cessione dei sacchetti, neppure dietro pagamento, non avendo avuto disposizioni in proposito.

Per i monumenti antichi non c'è nulla da fare, trattandosi di intere zone di ruderi, quali è Selinunte, Solunto, Segesta, Erice che, tuttavia, appunto per questo e per trovarsi in aperta campagna ritengo meno esposti a pericoli di guerra.

Per i mosaici, scavati da recente a Marsala, ho già adottato il provvedimento di ricoprirli di sabbia per difenderli dalle nostre truppe stesse che trovansi nella zona.

LA SOPRINTENDENZA J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

PROVENIENZA: Roma - Educazione

DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 12 GIU.1940 Anno XVIII

Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità

Destinazione: Palermo

Testo 4043: Messo Vostra disposizione ulteriore accreditamento lire quarantamila capitolo 181 bis salvaguardia opere mobili et protezione metope Selinunte grondaie Himera et mosaici punto

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE - Direzione Generale delle Arti

PAL.5.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Sgombero4736

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004894 - 1.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

PROT. N. 1082

Palermo, 26 Giugno

1940 - XVIII

ALL. N. 1

Risp. a nota n. 4192 del 23/6/'40

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea -
Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Si trasmette il prospetto richiesto. Oltre le somme riscosse e spese sono state annunciate:

L. 40.000 L. 30.000 per difesa in sito delle sale di Selinunte, Imera, Panormo

L. 10.000 rimozione e imballaggio

facchinaggio, carico e scarico al rifugio
mezzi di trasporto

facchinaggio per trasportare tutto il materiale dell'ultimo piano nei piani inferiori.

Questo sgombero è necessario, poiché tutto l'ultimo piano adibito a magazzino è ingombro di materiale d'ogni genere, tutto infiammabilissimo; se per caso capitasse una sola bomba incendiaria in codesti locali, sarebbe subito un falò, nonostante la presenza sempre da me controllata durante gli allarmi, delle famose squadre di primo intervento, formate da vecchi e da mutilati. Le 10.000 si considerano insufficienti.

Delle 30.000 preventivate all'ingrosso, si potrà avere qualche variazione a lavoro ultimato, ma si dubita possa essere in meno, poiché la sabbia che al tempo del preventivo costava L. 9 al carretto (= 50 cm³) ora costa L. 15 e L. 16 ed è anche difficile ottenerla. In questi momenti, tutto (legno, sabbia, ferro, mano d'opera, ecc.) assume prezzi astronomici.

Riguardo all'opportunità di limitare l'imballaggio e lo sgombero alle sole opere di primaria importanza, qualche limitazione è stata già fatta, e si potrà limitare ancor più per lo sgombero, lasciando nel museo e portandole nel sotterraneo e al pianterreno opere già imballate {2} poiché l'imballaggio è oggi compiuto.

Questa Soprintendenza si pregia altresì di sottolineare: che le incursioni aeree a Palermo sono giornaliere, con variazioni negli orari e nella durata, da trenta minuti a due ore; che per lo più le nostre squadriglie riescono ad impedire i bombardamenti, ma non sempre, come s'è visto domenica 23. Dal sette corrente, appena cioè ricevuto l'ordine di mettere in atto quanto predisposto per la protezione antiaerea, tutto il personale di quest'Ufficio si prodiga, non badando a orario, perché si possano condurre a termine nel più breve tempo possibile tutte le opere di protezione. Con tutto ciò, l'imballaggio delle opere mobili è terminato solo oggi e lo sgombero non potrà avvenire prima di lunedì primo luglio, giorno in cui sarà pronto il rifugio.

Per le opere d'arte immobili si è principiato ieri, appena potuti ottenere i sacchetti. E pertanto le opere immobili sono ancora allo scoperto e quelle mobili, imballate, ancora al Museo, affidate al Caso.

La Soprintendente J. Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

[26 June 1940]

PROSPETTO DELLE SOMME SPESE PER LA P.A.A.

Somme riscosse	Spese	
Cap. straor. 143) 10000	51.500	- casse, gabbie e materiale d'imbballaggio, ordinato nell'inverno e saldato alla ditta Agnel.
Cap. 181 bis 55000	14.259,90	legname, ferro, materiali vari e mano d'opera in economia per opere di rinforzo dei sotterranei, intese sia a sostenere i pavimenti delle soprastanti sale di Selinunte, Imera, ecc. da proteggere con sabbia, sia a trasformare i sotterranei in ricoveri per opere d'arte e per il personale stornate su 143 1907,90 ⁶³
	498	Adattamento e collocazione di un vecchio cancello in ferro al sotterraneo; facchinaggio per portare le opere più preziose (oreficeria, numismatica, Antonello, trittico, Laurana, ecc.) nei sotterranei in attesa che l'imbballaggio sia completato e il rifugio pronto
(quattro	650	segni distintivi sui tetti del museo

		66.907,90 totale

PAL.5.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004945 - 2.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

N. 872 di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore 17 pm.
MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZ ARTI.
ROMA
INDICAZIONI DI URGENZA: 6 3 A.G.
Ricevuto il 29. GIU. 40 ore 15.45
Ricevente L. Allocca
DESTINAZIONE: 1089 RM PALERMO 107S6 13 29 1130

NULLA OCCORRE MONUMENTI ANTICHI.
SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO. K1710

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

⁶³ Below '66.907 90' is reported.

PAL.5.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005343 - 12.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

PROT. N. 1149 Palermo, 8 Luglio 1940 - XVIII

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea -
Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Mi pregio comunicare che nel giorno 5 corr. mese è stato compiuto il trasporto delle opere d'arte del Museo di Palermo al rifugio prestabilito. Si sono così completate le operazioni riguardanti le opere d'arte mobili. Casse, gabbie e materiale d'imbballaggio erano pronte e raccolte nei cortili.

Il sette giugno, giusta gli ordini, si è iniziato l'imbballaggio delle oreficerie e numismatica nonché dei tre pezzi più preziosi, Antonello-Trittico-Laurana, ad opera dei restauratori e del personale interno del Museo. Contemporaneamente sono stati condotti a termine i lavori di rafforzamento dei sotterranei, già eseguiti in buona parte e non completati per mancanza di fondi.

Il quindici giugno, dopo l'accreditamento dei fondi, si sono iniziate le operazioni di rimozione e imbballaggio di tutto il materiale prescelto ad essere allontanato. Queste sono state eseguite a mezzo di squadre di operai della ditta Agnel, sorvegliate e coadiuvate dal personale del Museo. Sono terminate il 28 Giugno.

In attesa che il rifugio fosse pronto, si è iniziato lo sgombero dell'ultimo piano, le cui opere di scarto ma infiammabili e pericolose sotto tetto, sono state trasportate al pianterreno.

Dal 3 al 5 luglio si è effettuato il trasporto delle opere dal museo al rifugio a mezzo di camions militari e di automezzi privati forniti dal Comitato P.P.A.A., i quali hanno compiuti vari viaggi, scortati da pattuglie di carabinieri. All'ingresso del Museo è stato mantenuto servizio d'ordine da agenti di P.S. e da soldati.

Le operazioni, alquanto difficili a causa della mole e del peso di alcuni pezzi sono state eseguite da squadre di facchini sorvegliate e {2} coadiuvate dal personale della Soprintendenza.

Sono state così allontanate dalla città 184 fra casse e gabbie, delle quali 165 del museo e 19 di altri enti statali. Tutte le operazioni a Palermo sono state dirette da me personalmente; al rifugio, dal Soprintendente alle Gallerie e coadiuvato dal personale del Museo da noi inviato. Nessun incidente si è avuto a deplorare.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

S'invia una documentazione fotografica che questa Soprintendenza aveva già pensato di far eseguire,

prima di ricevere l'odierna circolare n. 166. A lavori ultimati seguiranno le fotografie delle opere immobili.

PAL.5.47 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 73 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006145 - 4.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 1290 Palermo, 31 Luglio 1940
- XVIII

OGGETTO: Elenchi di opere d'arte mobili ed immobili salvaguardate
Risp. a nota del 17 luglio 1940 n. 5477

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In ottemperanza alla circolare n. 174 di cui all'oggetto, si trasmette l'elenco in triplice copia delle opere salvaguardate di proprietà nazionale e di proprietà di Comuni ed Enti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J.Bovio Marconi Atti Preso
nota delle opere protette in situ⁶⁴

PAL.5.48 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 73 | headed paper | 8 sides

[31 July 1940]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO =
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I. ELENCO DELLE OPERE D'ARTE MOBILI DEL MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO SALVAGUARDATE

1) Opere d'arte trasportate nel rifugio - Convento di S. Martino alle Scale (comune di Monreale - prov. di Palermo)

Scolture e iscrizioni - (n. 11)

Ariete di Siracusa - bronzo
Ercole e la cerva da Pompei - bronzo
Rilievo romano da Raffadali
Ritratto romano da Partinico
Busto di Francesco Laurana
Testa di S. Vito d'arte catalana
Rilievo marmoreo d'arte catalana
Madonna di scuola gagesca
Due teste d'arte lauranese
Pietra nera con iscrizione geroglifica
Iscrizione fenicia da Lylibeo 11

Dipinti - (n. 166)

Gruppo (eccezionale interesse)
Antonello da Messina: Annunciazione
Trittico fiammingo attribuito a Mabuse (con custodia)

Ignoto fiammingo: la Pietà
Holbein: ritratto di uomo
Lorenzo di Credi: Madonna col Bambino
Correggio: Testa di Cristo
Ghirlandaio: Vergine con Bambino
Ignoto fiammingo: donna seduta
" " Madonna con Bambino
Mosaico su cera bizantineggiante
Tre tavolette bizantine
Turino Vanni: tavola con la Vergine
Gaspere da Pesaro: trittico di scuola marchigiana
Scuola messinese del XVI sec.: lunetta con Gesù Risorto
Scuola di Van Dyk: Vergine col Bambino

{2} Gruppo di notevole interesse
Quartararo: Madonna e Santa Rosalia - Inv. 173
De Pavia: La Flagellazione " "
De Pavia: La Deposizione
Scuola messinese; la disputa di S. Tommaso
Lunetta della disputa di S. Tommaso
Scuola messinese: la Pentecoste
B. da Camulio: Madonna dell'Unità
Tavola circolare con Cristo in Croce
Tommaso de Vigilia: S. Giovanni
Vincenzo de Pavia: la Visitazione Inv. 225
Tommaso de Vigilia: Madonna con Bambino e Santi
4 Disegni dell'affresco di S. Maria di Gesù Inv. 1053-1052
R. Quartararo: S. Pietro e Paolo Inv. 161
La Morte della Vergine " 685
Sei tavolette di scene del soffitto Chiaramonti "
1050-1060-1061-
2 Tavole primitive di Santi " 387-389
Madonna col Bambino " 1090
Disegno (di S. Maria di Gesù?) " 1054
R. Quartararo: L'Incoronazione della Vergine
Ant. Crescenzi: Madonna; S. Tommaso, S. Giovanni " 96
Tommaso de Vigilia: Madonna e Santi (trittico) "
1486
Scuola di Antonello: Tre tavolette con Santi " 215-216-217
De Vigilia: S. Giovanni Evangelista
Madonna col Bambino e Angeli " 787
De Pavia: S/Corrado " 169
" " Un santo " 101
" " S. Nicola
Scuola messinese: Cristo al Sepolcro " 105
Incoronazione della Vergine e Santi (polittico) " 692
Cinque dipinti del '500 " 517-113-450-114-368
Due pitture del '700 provenienti da S. Pietro Martire "
Vincenzo de Pavia: Sette dipinti vari Inv. 88-90-92-93-100-1267-68
De Pavia: La Deposizione " 204
{3} 9 Dipinti del '600 Inv/ 467-455-317-451-337-120-967-109-196
Pietro Novelli: Affresco su tela

⁶⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

Van Dyk: S. Rosalia		Scuola napoletana: la Pietà	“ 125
De Pavia: pittura	“ 99	Mattia Preti: I quattro Evangelisti	“ 609
Santa Caterina da Siena	“ 8181	Luca Giordano? Santa Maria Maddalena	“ 354
Mattia Stomer: Venditore	“ 140	La Sacra Famiglia	“ 151
Scuola di M. Stomer: Frammento dell’Ultima Cena		Rubens: paesaggio	“ 456
Mattia Stomer: uomo che soffia in un tizzo		Attribuito a Van Dyk: la famiglia di Rubens	“ 35
Ritratto di donna del ‘600		Madonna col bambino	“ 55
Pietro Novelli: 19 grandi dipinti sul tela	“ 1026-190-167-12-1023-110-971-111-836-1170-1169-434-972-976-123	La Deposizione	“ 65
		Tre dipinti vari	“ 702-414-61
	G.E. 1298-54-144	Dittico	“ 77
Scuola messinese: S. Domenico	“ 196	{5} <u>Oreficerie</u> – (pezzi 317)	
Sette dipinti del ‘700	“ 408 – G. 15577-447-445-1050-437	Tutta la collezione di oreficeria antica, medioevale e moderna.	
Padre Fedele da S. Biagio: autoritratto “		<u>Numismatica</u> – (tavolette 355)	
Giuseppe Velasquez: Ignazio Marabitti “	“ 472	tranne gli scarti, tutta la collezione che comprende:	
Giuseppe Crestadoro: la predicazione di Mosè ‘700 “	“ 14743	monete siceliote (fra cui 7 decadrammi di Siracusa)	
Vito d’Anna: Mosè	“ 290	“ greche	
Francesco Mercurio: la Madonna del Rosario “	“ 428	“ puniche	
Piazza Marina, lo Steri	“ “ 650	“ romane repubblicane e imperiali	
Madonna del “	“ 405	“ arabe, normanne, sveve	
Dipinto del “ “	“ “ 1218	“ moderne delle due Sicilie e continentali	
	“ “ 958	alcune tessere di vetro dorato.	
Vito D’Anna: L’Ascensione	“ “	<u>Filatelica</u> –	
Baldassare Coro: Una battaglia	“ “	Collezione di francobolli.	
Ritratto di Vito D’Anna	“ “ “ 37	<u>Terrecotte plastiche</u>	
Bozzetto di Vito d’Anna	“ “ “ G. 13785	Testa arcaica da Selinunte	
3 Dipinti	“ 1341-1105	“ “ “ Agrigento	
Bozzetto di Borremans	“ 1040	Gruppi di busti ieratici da Agrigento	
Madonna con Bambino incoronata da Angeli		Gruppo di arule	
Contadino che mangia	“ 420	Gruppo di statuette ellenistiche da Solunto	
Madonna col Bambino	“ 60	<u>Ceramica</u> – (pezzi 527)	
Calzolaio e una donna	“ 261	Scelta di vasi greci a figure nere e a figure rosse	
Madonna e Bambino (Sassoferrato)	“ 422	“ “ “ italioti ed etruschi	
{4} Cristo e l’adultera	Inv. 366	<u>Maioliche</u> – (pezzi 461)	
La Sacra Famiglia	“ 149	scelta di maioliche medioevali e moderne arabe e siciliane.	
Trittico fiammingo	“ 67	<u>Scolture in legno</u> – (pezzi 11)	
Armida e Rinaldo	“ 20	Frammento di soffitto scolpito della Cappella Palatina	
Van der Weidn: Ballo di vecchi	“ 43	Frammento arabo scolpito XI-XII sec.	
“ “ “ Zuffa di storpi	“ 42	Trittico fiammingo scolpito e dipinto	
La Sacra Famiglia	“ 3	6 Inginocchiatoi del ‘600 con la Via Crucis	
Martirio di S. Sebastiano	“ 231	2 Cassette intarsiate arabe.	
Campagna con pastori	“ 230	{6} <u>Parati sacri e ricami</u> (pezzi 84)	
Ritratto d’ignoto	“ 225	Parato cd. di Sisto IV	
Già attribuito al Correggio: Cristo Morto	“ 173	2 parati completi del ‘600	
Scuola veneziana: Processione delle reliquie di S. Gennaro	“ 313	7 paliotti e un quadretto ricamati	
Scene di caccia	“ 1147	1 baldacchino	
Trittico fiammingo	“ 1220	1 corale miniato	
Madonna col Bambino	“ 407	bardatura cinquecentesca di parata del viceré di Villena	
Scuola veneziana: Sacerdote armeno	“ 138	2 pezzi di merletto a sfilato reticello.	
Il martirio di S. Sebastiano	“ 344	<u>Antiquarium</u> – (pezzi 72)	
Luca Giordano: Rebecca riceve i doni	“ 351	Scelta di piccoli bronzi fenici, etruschi, greci, romani –	
Scuola napoletana: Pastori	“ 128	Qualche oggetto in argento, in smalto, in avorio.	
S. Agata in prigione	“ 376		
4 Dipinti di Mattia Preti	“ 17191-367-466-374	2) Opere d’arte mobili rimaste in sito –	
		I dipinti, le incisioni, i merletti e ricami (la maggior parte della collezione) le sculture in legno e i mobili	

antichi, che si trovavano all'ultimo piano, sono stati portati nei magazzini del pianterreno e gli oggetti più pesanti che non vi hanno trovato posto nelle sale del 1° piano.

Le altre opere del 1° e 2° piano sono state portate in parte (le migliori e più piccole) nel magazzino sotterraneo detto di Selinunte in parte lasciate al loro posto, trattandosi di opere di scarso interesse o di tale misura che non potevano passare dalle porte. Fra queste, gli affreschi di De Vigilia che avrebbero potuto essere danneggiati dalla rimozione e dal trasporto.

Le sculture più piccole e di maggior pregio sono state trasportate nel magazzino sotterraneo di Selinunte.

II. Opere d'arte irremovibili

Tutte le sculture architettoniche da Selinunte

“ “ “ “ Himera

“ funerarie etrusche da Chiusi

{7} La maggior parte delle sculture fenicie, greche, romane

Alcune sculture medioevali e moderne

i grandi mosaici romani

gli stucchi di Serpotta

sono rimaste in sito per la grande difficoltà di rimozione e trasporto nonché la grande spesa, trattandosi di opere di gran mole e spesso murate nelle pareti.

Sono state riparate in sito con sacchi di sabbia e armature di legno, previo rinforzo dei pavimenti:

le sculture di Selinunte

“ “ Himera

alcuni sarcofagi etruschi

alcuni mosaici romani

due statue di Antonello Gagini.

Un riparo di sacchi di sabbia, a protezione delle schegge, è stato fatto davanti alla porta della sala di S. Giorgio, aperta ampiamente sul chiostro. Per gli stucchi di Serpotta, nulla da fare. {8}

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

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OPERE D'ARTE MOBILI SALVAGUARDATE DI ENTI E PRIVATI

I - MOBILI COMUNE DI CEFALÙ Prov. di Palermo -

MUSEO MANDRALISCA

Alcune ceramiche e una scelta di monete antiche sono state trasportate, insieme ad alcune opere d'arte medioevale e moderna, nel sotterraneo dell'edificio stesso dove è stato costruito un riparto in cemento coperto di sacchi di sabbia, secondo un progetto della direzione dell'Ente Mandralisca, sottoposto ed approvato dalle Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e alle Antichità.-

COMUNE DI CASTELVETRANO - Prov. di Trapani

MUSEO CIVICO DI CASTELVETRANO

Efebo bronzeo da Selinunte -

imballato e conservato nella navatella destra della Chiesa di S. Domenico, che non presenta alcuna garanzia di sicurezza dall'offesa aerea.

Nonostante che questa Soprintendenza, d'accordo con la Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, abbia invitato, dopo sopralluogo, il Comune a trasportare l'opera d'arte nel sotterraneo del convento dei Cappuccini, il provvedimento non è stato ancora preso, con la scusa che il Comune non ha i fondi necessari.

Tuttavia, non si è voluta accogliere neppure la proposta di questa Soprintendenza di portare l'opera d'arte a Palermo dove si sarebbe provveduto a custodirla nel rifugio delle opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale.

II - OPERE IMMOBILI

COMUNE DI MARSALA - prov. di Trapani

Opere immobili protette in sito:

Mosaici romani di recente scavati a spese del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale in terreno comunale. - Sono stati coperti di uno strato di metri uno e trenta di sabbia.

PAL.5.49 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Ric. Palermo, li 12 agosto 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006459 - 16.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Raccomandata Espresso

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1528 Risposta a nota del 17 luglio 1940 N. 5472 Div. IV (circolare n. 173)

OGGETTO: Servizio di vigilanza e custodia nei ricoveri di opere d'arte.

ALLEGATI N. 1

Alla Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA

Si trasmette qui accluso l'elenco dei ricoveri delle opere d'arte siti nella giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.5.50 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1675/29-10-40-XVIII Roma, 23 ottobre 1940-XVIII Circolare n. 233

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Div. I

Prot. N. 15247 Posiz. 6 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Missioni del personale salariato.

A tutti i Soprintendenti

Reputo opportuno richiamare nuovamente la Vostra attenzione sul contenuto della circolare n. 19 del 30 gennaio 1939 con la quale si avvertiva che per tutte le missioni da affidare al personale salariato per accertare esigenze di servizio, occorre chiedere la preventiva autorizzazione del Ministero.

Con l'occasione, Vi avverto che le indennità per le missioni, compite dai salariati per servizi inerenti alla protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte, non debbono gravare sul capitolo delle mercedi. Resto in attesa di un cenno di assicurazione di esatto adempimento.

per IL MINISTRO LAZZARI

segreteria – rispondere Economato – in visione⁶⁵

PAL.5.51 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Mon.ⁱⁱ

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008988 – 25.NOV.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. [...]85 Palermo, 20 Novembre 1940 – XIX

Risp. a nota del 14/11/1940 – N. 8683.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA
In ottemperanza alla circolare n. 253, contenuta nella nota a cui rispondo, faccio presente che per portare a compimento i lavori di protezione antiaerea del rimanente materiale di arte medioevale ed archeologico occorrono altre lire diecimila.

Per detto materiale, in un primo momento si era creduto opportuno trovare una protezione in sito, ma ora con l'inasprimento della guerra aerea nel meridione si reputa opportuno e necessario provvedere alla protezione con impalcature e sacchi di sabbia.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

Atti per ora [...] della richiesta.⁶⁶

PAL.5.52 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 3 ottobre 1941 XIX°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007187 – 6.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

⁶⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁶⁶ Short note written in red pencil.

PROT. N. 936

OGGETTO: PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV^A. ROMA
Stante l'intensificarsi delle incursioni aeree e conseguenti pericoli, si riterrebbe opportuno prendere qualche altra provvidenza per il materiale artistico rimasto in museo a causa delle difficoltà di trasporto, ad esempio murare e chiudere con sacchi di sabbia le finestre della sala degli stucchi di Serpotta, e le sale della collezione Casuccini, dove son rimasti molti pezzi; coprire con bussola il mosaico verticale di Orfeo; cercare di coprire qualche grande scoltura rimasta nel chiostro ecc. Tutto ciò al semplice scopo di difendere dalle schegge, anche della nostra artiglieria contraerea, che ormai piovono numerose (ne abbiamo raccolte circa otto chilogrammi) nei cortili e sui tetti penetrano attraverso i lucernai e le finestre. Sarebbero sufficienti cinquemila lire.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.53 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

Indicazioni di urgenza: D.

PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione

DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 6 OTT. 1941 Anno XIX

Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità

Destinazione: Palermo

Testo 7187: Disposto accreditamento Lire cinquemila capitolo duecentoventisei punto Vorrete dare immediatamente attuazione ulteriori misure protettive opere d'arte codesto Museo punto

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato COSTA

PAL.5.54 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo – Gallerie – Ricoveri
Roma, 19 GIUG. 1942 Anno XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003085 – 22.GIU.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE E DEGLI AFFARI GENERALI e
del Personale
Ufficio Centrale Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione
Antiaerea

Prot. N.° 3402

OGGETTO: Materiale bibliografico di pregio della R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo. Ricovero delle opere di arte mobili della Sicilia in S. Martino della Scala.-

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV. MINISTERO Il competente organo militare per la sicurezza delle installazioni ha chiesto a questo Ufficio Centrale che l'accentramento del materiale bibliografico della R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, attualmente situato in Polizzi Generosa, sia spostato nel ricovero per le opere d'arte di S. Martino della Scala. Ciò ai fini della economia della sorveglianza militare ai ricoveri.

Questo Ufficio ha, perciò, incaricato il Direttore della Biblioteca predetta a prendere contatto con il R. Soprintendente alle Gallerie per esaminare la possibilità di unificare i due accentramenti e per accertare se le condizioni ambientali di capienza e di sicurezza del ricovero di San {2} Martino della Scala contestano che vi sia rifugiato anche il materiale bibliografico in questione.

Poiché a seguito dei contatti avuti con quel Soprintendente alle Gallerie e di un sopralluogo effettuato nel monumentale monastero di S. Martino della Scala, il Direttore medesimo ha comunicato che – esclusa la possibilità di collocare le casse contenenti i libri di pregio di quella Biblioteca nei locali ove sono depositate le opere d'arte – si presterebbe allo scopo una saletta contigua ben arieggiata occupata attualmente dalla G.I.L., prima di svolgere le pratiche necessarie per avere la disponibilità del locale, si prega codesta Direzione Generale di voler far conoscere se nulla osti a che il suddetto materiale bibliografico sia ricoverato nel locale contiguo a quelli contenenti le opere d'arte mobili della Sicilia.

Al tempo stesso, poiché, per le ragioni ben note a codesta Direzione Generale, qualora fosse disposto il ricovero dei libri della Biblioteca di Palermo nel locale di S. Martino della Scala, si renderebbe necessario distaccare almeno tre custodi per la sorveglianza – il che sarebbe incompatibile con la scarsezza di personale subalterno di {3} quella Biblioteca – si prega codesta Direzione Generale di esaminare la possibilità di incaricare i tre custodi della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie che abitano nel monastero della sorveglianza al contiguo locale che ospiterebbe le opere di pregio di quella Biblioteca medesima. Questo Ufficio si dichiara, fin d'ora, disposto a contribuire in giusta misura alle spese che codesta Direzione Generale incontra per la sorveglianza al ricovero di S. Martino della Scala.

Si resta in attesa di un cortese sollecito riscontro in merito a quanto ha formato oggetto della presente nota.-

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

PAL.5.55 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} RELAZIONE ALL'ECCELLENZA IL MINISTRO SULL'OPPORTUNITÀ E LA POSSIBILITÀ DI RICOVERARE IN S. MARTINO DELLE SCALE IL MATERIALE BIBLIOGRAFICO DELLA R. BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE DI PALERMO, ATTUALMENTE SITUATO IN POLIZZI GENEROSA

In esecuzione dell'incarico, affidatomi con la nota N. 3085/IV del 5 corrente mese, ho conferito con il Soprintendente alle Gallerie di Palermo e con il Direttore di quella R. Biblioteca Nazionale ed ho inoltre visitato il ricovero del materiale artistico di S. Martino delle Scale.

Detto ricovero, nel quale, come ho potuto constatare di persona, sono state effettivamente attuate tutte le prescrizioni contenute nella nota N. 7213/IV del 7 ottobre 1941/XIX, funziona egregiamente il proprio dovere sotto la sorveglianza del Soprintendente alle Gallerie, Prof. Salvini.

Tra l'ingresso principale dell'Ospizio (al pianterreno) ed il ricovero v'è una capace sala, occupata sino a poco tempo fa dalla GIL ed ora a disposizione delle Soprintendenze per la periodica revisione del materiale artistico.

Con foglio del 19 giugno u.s. n. 3402, la Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del personale (ufficio centrale mobilitazione civile e protezione antiaerea) ha fatto presente a quella delle Arti che il competente organo militare per la sicurezza delle installazioni aveva chiesto lo spostamento del materiale bibliografico della R. Biblioteca nazionale di Palermo dall'attuale ricovero in Polizzi Generosa a quello di S. Martino delle Scale e precisamente nella sala di cui sopra e ciò ai fini dell'economia della sorveglianza militare ai ricoveri.

In seguito a ciò il predetto Ufficio centrale di mobilitazione civile e di protezione antiaerea interessò della cosa il Direttore della R. Biblioteca nazionale di Palermo. Questi eseguì un sopralluogo, in compagnia del Soprintendente alle Gallerie, in S. Martino delle Scale ed entrambi avrebbero concluso, giusta quanto vien riferito nella citata nota del 19 giugno u.s., n. 3402, con l'affermare che la sala in parola {2} si presta allo scopo. Che sia effettivamente possibile, senza eccessivo inconveniente per le opere d'arte e con la massima sicurezza per la sua integrità, alloggiare in quella sala il materiale bibliografico della "Vittorio Emanuele" di Palermo è cosa che anche io ho potuto di persona constatare. In caso di assoluta necessità si potrebbero restringere ancora un po' le casse contenenti il materiale artistico e ricavare un po' di spazio per le periodiche verifiche nei capaci locali ove esso è attualmente depositato, lasciando libera la sala in questione per la biblioteca.

E non ci sarebbe bisogno per la custodia del materiale bibliografico di altro apposito custode: basterebbero all'uopo i tre della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie ed alle Antichità, maggiorati dell'uno della R. Biblioteca Nazionale, attualmente in servizio a Polizzi Generosa. Ma è opportuno questo spostamento?

A parte la considerazione che, togliendo al ricovero delle opere d'arte la sala in parola verrebbe un po' a soffrirne il normale e comodo funzionamento del medesimo, manca presentemente il motivo di economia della sorveglianza militare al ricovero di Polizzi Generosa, motivo che ha determinato la richiesta dello spostamento.

Come ha esplicitamente dichiarato il direttore della R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, nella sua lettera del 1 giugno u.s., l'autorità militare di Polizzi Generosa ha cessato da circa un anno (oggi si può dire da oltre un anno) la sorveglianza a quel ricovero - perché effettivamente superflua - senza che siasi verificato alcun inconveniente.

Mi sembra il caso di applicare in questa circostanza il detto: "quaeta non movere", oltre che non sarebbe prudente raggruppare nello stesso sito troppo materiale prezioso. Se si verifica un guaio ad un dato materiale rimane almeno salvo un altro.

Pare a me infine che nell'intento di attuare una problematica economia per una sorveglianza militare ormai insistente si andrebbe incontro ad una rilevante maggiore spesa di trasporto e sistemazione del materiale bibliografico nel nuovo ricovero.

Per tutte queste ragioni mi prego proporre che sia respinta la proposta di spostamento del materiale in parola, lasciando le cose come stanno con uguale e comune soddisfazione delle Soprintendenze alle Gallerie ed alle Antichità e della direzione della R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo.

Roma, li 22 luglio 1942/XX

L'ISPETTORE SUPERIORE Stefano Balzana

PAL.5.56 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Prot. mon.^{ti} Palermo, li 12 settembre 1942/XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004539 - 17.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 940

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV^A ROMA

Questa Soprintendenza giusta circolare n° 108, comunica che per la tutela del patrimonio artistico nazionale durante l'esercizio finanziario in corso occorrerebbe una somma di ventimila lire.

1°) revisione annuale delle opere d'arte conservate al rifugio, particolarmente delle ceramiche greche e delle maioliche, le cui casse non furono aperte nell'anno decorso (L. 12.000)

2°) rinnovo delle chiusure delle finestre degli scantinati del Museo, dove sono conservate le opere rimaste al museo, i cui sacchetti di sabbia con involucro cartaceo si sono disfatti. E in genere rinnovo di tutti i sacchetti danneggiati, usati nelle varie coperture di opere d'arte entro il museo (L. 3.000)

3°) sgombero, spostamento e sistemazione di varie opere nei magazzini terrani (L. 2.000)

4°) chiusura in muratura delle nicchie del cortile grande, contenenti statue (L. 3.000)

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Marconi Bovio) J Bovio Marconi Atti dire [signed]⁶⁷

PAL.5.57 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Prot. mon.^{it} 4532 Palermo, li 27 Ottobre 1942 A. XX.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005097 - 2.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

N. 1075 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione del patrimonio artistico.

Alligati N. 1

Alla DIREZIONE GENERALE delle ARTI Divisione ROMA
A seguito delle direttive impartite nel recente convegno dei Sovrintendenti a Roma,⁶⁸ occorre completare le misure di protezione antiaerea, che fin'ora si erano limitate alla protezione delle opere di eccezionale e di grande interesse, mentre quelle di minore importanza, numerose, sono rimaste al Museo, come sono rimaste alcune opere di grande interesse, quali gli affreschi di De Vigilia, gli stucchi di Serpotta e alcuni quadri di grande mole, per difficoltà di rimozione.

Senza pensare a incassare e portar via tutto il materiale del Museo, che sarebbe lavoro lungo e costosissimo e inadeguato al valore, si ritiene che per predisporre nuove misure che salvaguardino, per quanto possibile, gli affreschi, le sculture e gli oggetti vari rimasti in sito occorrono non meno di lire cinquantamila (L. 50000), oltre quel che occorrerà per i trasporti per i quali non si può prevedere la spesa.

⁶⁷ Short note written in black ink.

⁶⁸ Le Arti 1942-43: 34-6.

Le cinquantamila che si chiedono andrebbero ripartite come da accluso preventivo. Nel preventivo non sono contemplate:

- 1) la spesa delle casse e gabbie, circa diecimila lire, potendosi servire di una riserva in possesso del Museo. {2}
- 2) la protezione degli stucchi del Serpotta, per i quali qualunque opera, tranne la muratura delle finestre già eseguita, sarebbe più dannosa che utile.
- 3) il trasporto delle opere a S. Martino, non essendosi ancora potuti prendere accordi con le autorità militari e non potendo sapere se sarà possibile ottenere benzina o necessari servizi di carri.

Nel caso codesto On.le Ministero non disponesse sul momento di fondi, pregasi autorizzare di rivolgersi a ditta appaltatrice per potere eseguire subito i lavori.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. J. Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.58 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

[27 October 1942]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

PREVENTIVO

- 1) Grande affresco di De Vigilia e Quadri di gran mole che non è consigliabile portar fuori, si possono staccare, appoggiare a pareti interne e proteggere con sacchetti di sabbia e legname.
Legname, sacchetti, sabbia, mano d'opera L. 4.700.
- 2) Imballaggio delle maioliche moderne e delle terrecotte greche rimaste, della collezione preistorica etc.
Materiale d'imballaggio (escluse le casse) e mano d'opera L. 8000.
- 3) Spostamento delle restanti sculture etrusche, presso i muri interni e copertura con sacchetti di sabbia.
Sabbia, sacchetti, mano d'opera L. 9000.
- 4) Spostamento di sculture di cortili, nelle tre nicchie e muratura delle suddette.
Muratura e trasporti L. 7000.
- 5) Copertura con sacchetti di alcune statue grandi non spostabili L. 11000.
- 6) Copertura con sacchetti di sabbia del mosaico delle stagioni, fin d'ora coperto con strato di sabbia di cm. 10 L. 7000.
- 7) Imballaggio, per trasportare al rifugio di S. Martino, degli affreschi piccoli di De Vigilia, di alcuni quadri, sculture e intagli di legno. (escluso il trasporto).
L. 2000.
- 8) Trasporto delle casse vuote dal magazzino dello Spasimo al Museo.
L. 1000.
L. 49700.

J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.59 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005246 – 14.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO Prot. Mon.^{ti}

N. 621 di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore.

DD MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE ARTI ROMA =

Ricevuto il 27 OTT. 1942 XX Pel circuito N. 1920

QUALIFICA: 03 | DESTINAZIONE: 3 M. DE NITTIS

1168° SZIO ROMA PALERMO 43726 27 27 16,05 = ESENTE PER ADEMPIMENTO ORDINI TELEGRAMMA 4971 OCCORRONO LIRE CINQUANTAMILA PUNTO INIZATA APERA CON FONDI STORNATI DOTAZIONE ORDINARIA PUNTO =
SOPRINTENDENTE JOLE MARCONI

Fatevi correntisti postali. Pagamenti e riscossioni in tutte le località del Regno. Fra correntisti i pagamenti e le riscossioni mediante postagiuro sono eseguiti senza limitazione di somma ed in esenzione da qualsiasi tassa.

già provveduto Atti⁶⁹

PAL.5.60 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | unstamped paper | 1 side

17 NOV. 1942 Anno XXI

3 AG SCARICATO

Pr. 5097 – Div. IV Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Risp. a n. 1075 del 27/10/1942

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea

Questo Ministero, col prendere atto di quanto avete comunicato con la nota suindicata, autorizza l'attuazione immediata degli ulteriori lavori di protezione antiaerea progettati da codesto Ufficio. I fondi necessari saranno erogati quanto prima.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI A vista

PAL.5.61 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} [7 December 1942]

Il Min. vi autorizza a trasportare in adatto rifugio fuori della città le metope e gli altri elementi architettonici e scultorei dei templi di Selinunte e di Imera.

Vi invita a voler iniziare detta rimozione dagli oggetti applicati sulle pareti che guardano all'esterno, perché debbono essere considerati come più esposte.

⁶⁹ Short note written in black ink.

Nel caso trovaste difficoltà a rimuovere tutte le opere delle sale suddette, questo Ministero vi autorizza – in via straordinaria a rafforzare giusta il programma da voi ideato, le protezioni esistenti sulle opere d'arte {2} che risultano appoggiate ai soli muri interni.

PAL.5.62 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[7 December 1942]

Propongo, anche d'accordo con il prof. Romanelli, di approvare le proposte contenute nella lettera allegata. Soltanto si osserva l'opportunità di incitare il Soprintendente a valersi – anche per il ricovero dei libri più preziosi della Biblioteca – dello stesso locale (S. Martino delle Scale) nel quale vengono ripiegate le opere d'arte del Museo, sempre che vi sia capienza.

Inoltre ritengo necessario specificare che tra le opere d'arte da rimuovere da Palermo vadano comprese i resti dei tempi di Selinunte e di Imera ed in particolare modo le metope Selinuntine.

Data la difficoltà di rimuovere quei pesanti oggetti, sarà necessario prevedere fin d'ora una notevole spesa aggiuntiva.

De Angelis [...]

PAL.5.63 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 7 Dicembre 1942 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004968 – 12.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1201
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV^A ROMA
Mentre si dà assicurazione di adempimento alle disposizioni contenute nel telegramma n. 5533 cif. si fa presente di avere già, in ottemperanza alla disposizioni impartite dall'Eccellenza il Ministro nell'occasione del raduno dei Soprintendenti, dato inizio ai lavori preventivati con la nota del 27 Ottobre u.s. n. 1705 ed approvati da cotesto Ministero con la nota n. 5097 del 17 novembre successivo.

Ma per continuare con ritmo veloce, quale esige la situazione, occorrono i fondi esigibili non accreditati. Fra l'accREDITAMENTO e l'esigibilità passano quindici giorni e qui c'è bisogno di denaro per pagare gli operai. Né sempre ci si può servire di ditte appaltatrici, perché chiedono cifre iperboliche; ad es. Agnel per fare la metà delle opere, preventivate nel totale da quest'ufficio per 55.000 lire, ha chiesto 60.000 lire.

Dopo le recenti esperienze di Genova, Milano e Torino però, si crede che il programma debba modificarsi in parte, perché si è previsto lo sgombrato totale dei locali di esposizione del museo incassando la maggior parte delle opere d'arte, ma con salvaguardia sempre in sito, cioè trasportando tutto nei magazzini e al pianterreno del museo e mettendo anche in valore le nicchie esistenti nel grande cortile. Tutto ciò però era una difesa, forse bastevole, dalle bombe di medio calibro cioè 100 e 200 kg. che avrebbero, nella peggiore delle ipotesi, danneggiato parte del fabbricato. Ma contro bombe, che si aggirano sulla tonnellata e più, la difesa in sito è inefficace.

Si fa quindi presente, ciò che del resto sarà stato già compreso da codesto On. Ministero: 1°) per le opere immobili, le opere di protezione già fatte e quelle che si vanno facendo, murature e coperture di sacchetti di sabbia hanno un valore relativo. 2°) idem per le opere mobili che si trovano già o si vanno raccogliendo negli scantinati e nei locali terreni. Per queste si dovrebbe ricorrere allo sgombrato totale e al trasporto nel rifugio, ma ciò non è possibile poiché si tratta di molto materiale che il rifugio non può contenere. 3°) c'è la biblioteca, per la quale fin'ora non si era fatto nulla.

Si desiderano in proposito disposizioni da codesto On. Ministero. Dal canto della scrivente si proporrebbe: di portare a S. Martino quel materiale mobile che si ritiene di maggior valore e che può essere ospitato. Il resto che non è di valore artistico di prim'ordine, o è di valore d'arte industriale (merletti, mobili etc.), o storico preistorico etc. lasciarlo o portarlo negli scantinati e locali terreni, dove sarà protetto più facilmente dagli incendi e avrà pur sempre maggiori probabilità di salvezza. Per i libri si potrebbero incassare quelli rari o di maggior valore, come ad es. i 25 volumi della Storia dell'Arte di A. Venturi (sulle 40.000, quando si trova), e chiedere alla Direzione della Biblioteca Nazionale di accoglierli nel suo rifugio a Polizzi.

Per realizzare anche questo, e altre opere che vengono man mano presentandosi, non saranno sufficienti i fondi richiesti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.64 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 23 dicembre 1942 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005312 – 28.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1249
ALLEGATI N. 1
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea di monumenti in sito.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV^A – ROMA in data 27/10/42 n. 1075 fu inviato un primo preventivo di spese per protezione antiaerea. Ma procedendo nelle dolorose esperienze degli ultimi esplosivi e consigliatasi con il Soprintendente ai Monumenti, arch. Guiotto, la scrivente è pervenuta alla conclusione che le opere di protezione eseguite in sito non offrono più quella possibilità di sicurezza, che avevano quando furono eseguite.

Pertanto occorrerebbe una revisione, per le opere più importanti; e particolarmente per le metope di Selinunte e per le teste leonine d'Imera, sculture di valore artistico assoluto.

Presentemente codeste sculture architettoniche sono murate o su muri maestri di m. 1,30 di spessore o su muri interni che raggiungono lo spessore di m. 1; sono coperte da sacchetti di sabbia disposti a scarpate dello spessore di m. 3 alla base e m. 2 all'apice e sostenuti da travature in legno. I pavimenti dei due saloni di Selinunte e d'Imera sono coperti di sabbia per un'altezza di {2} m. 0,50 a m. 0,90 e sono rafforzati negli scantinati sottostanti da robuste armature in castagno e pinepine. Le coperture delle sale sono a volta e al di sopra vi è un altro piano col tetto. Tutto ciò fu già esposto due anni fa e furono inviate fotografie che sono state riprodotte nel volume. Ora vi sarebbero due soluzioni:

1°) portar via sia le metope di Selinunte che le grondaie d'Imera. L'opera sarebbe costosa difficile e delicatissima per le metope specialmente, perché sono ricomposte da frammenti numerosi, 121, 148, 150 pezzi etc. ciascuna. Occorrerebbe la direzione tecnica, per staccarle e calarle, di un ingegnere o architetto e il Soprintendente ai Monumenti ha già offerto la sua collaborazione.

2°) lasciarle in sito rafforzando ancora più le opere di protezione. Cioè, aumentare il quantitativo di sabbia sia sul pavimento dei saloni, sia sui pavimenti soprastanti in misura di m. 1, o 1,50. Rafforzare con armature in legno le volte soprastanti. Sostituire alcuni dei puntelli in legno di rafforzamento dei pavimenti sottostanti con pilasti ed archetti in muratura.

A parere del Soprintendente ai Monumenti tali opere offrirebbero un'ottima, se non assoluta, resistenza, stante lo spessore dei muri; nel caso eccezionale di crollo sarebbero recuperabili i pezzi nella sabbia.

Le opere di rafforzamento sarebbero comunque necessarie per rendere più sicuri gli scantinati sottostanti ai due saloni (che secondo le esperienze genovesi non lo sarebbero abbastanza) dove sono state trasportate e si dovrebbero trasportare la maggior parte delle opere {3} d'arte rimaste al Museo e dove c'è il rifugio per il personale.

In caso contrario, bisognerebbe imballare e portar via, al rifugio di S. Martino, una buona scelta delle opere rimaste in sito. A questa revisione e scelta si è intanto già provveduto, (per i quadri in collaborazione con il Soprintendente alle Gallerie) e si è visto che

l'imballaggio e trasporto richiederebbe una spesa non indifferente.

Si acclude un preventivo di massima per eseguire i lavori parte in economia, parte con un modesto assuntore di lavori; agli appaltatori si è rinunciato perché le richieste sono molto alte (cento & centoventimila lire).

Si prega codesto On. Ministero di volere prendere in esame quanto esposto e di volere decidere urgentemente che cosa si deve fare, considerando il valore artistico delle sculture, il tempo che i lavori richiederanno e tenendo presente che i prezzi preventivati non possono essere validi per più di un mese.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.65 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

[23 December 1942]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

PREVENTIVO DI SPESA PER OPERE DI PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

ALLIGATO ALLA NOTA N° 1249 DEL 23/12/1942

=====

Costruzione di quattro grandi sostegni da eseguirsi negli scantinati a rafforzamento del pavimento della sala di Selinunte. Detti sostegni dovranno essere eseguiti con arcate a due metri di luce con mura di m. 1,50 x 0,50 della lunghezza totale di M. 5 con sostegni laterali a mezzi archi. Il tutto in pietra d'Aspra d'intaglio. L. 19.200,00

Chiusura delle quattro grandi finestre della sala di Selinunte con pietra d'Aspra (con tubi di areazione

“ 5.500,00

Chiusura della grande finestra circolare della sala d'Himera, idem “ 3.000,00

Chiusura delle quattro finestre esistenti nello scantinato, idem “ 1.800,00

Rafforzamento con puntelli di legname della volta soprastante la sala d'Himera. Legname (quello che si toglie in parte dallo scantinato di Selinunte)

“ 6.000,00

Sabbia da coprire il pavimento della sala di Selinunte per m. 1 di altezza e mq. 189

Sabbia per coprire il pavimento della sala soprastante per m. 0,50 di altezza e mq. 189

mc. 280 a L. 100 il mc. L. 28.000,00

sabbia che c'è già “ 10.000,00 L. 18.000,00

Mano d'opera per trasporto e collocazione “ 5.000,00

Sabbia da coprire il pavimento della sala soprastante la sala d'Imera (in quella d'Imera già c'è) per m. 1 di altezza e mq. 61,75

mc. 62 a L. 100 L. 6.200,00“ 6.200,00

Mano d'opera per trasporto e collocazione “
3.000,00 “
 “ 32.000,00

TOTALE DELLA SPESA LIRE
 SESSANTASETTEMILACINQUENCENTO L. 67.000,00

Visto LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J
 Bovio Marconi
 SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.5.66 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 7 GEN. 1943 Anno XXI
 SCARICATO
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
 Divisione III
 Prot. N.° 4966/5312 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 Risposta al Foglio del 7 e 23/12/1942 Div. Sez. N.°
 1201/1249
 OGGETTO: - Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico -

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
 Il Ministero approva le proposte da Voi fatte con la nota
 n. 1201 del 7 dicembre u.s. circa le opere necessarie
 per l'ulteriore salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico di
 codesta circoscrizione. Per quanto riguarda i libri si
 riterrebbe più opportuno, sempre che vi sia capienza, di
 trasportare il materiale più prezioso nello stesso locale
 (S. Martino delle Scale) ove saranno rifugiate le opere
 d'arte del Museo.

Circa le proposte contenute nella Vostra nota del
 23 dicembre n. 1249, il Ministero Vi autorizza a
 trasportare in adatto rifugio, fuori della città, le
 metope e gli altri elementi architettonici e scultorei
 dei Templi di Selinunte e di Imera e Vi invita a voler
 iniziare detta rimozione dagli oggetti applicati alle
 pareti che guardano all'esterno, perché debbono essere
 considerati come più esposti.

Nel caso trovaste difficoltà a rimuovere tutte le opere
 dalle sale suddette, provvederete, in via subordinata,
 a rafforzare, giusta il programma da Voi ideato, le
 protezioni esistenti sulle opere d'arte che risultano
 appoggiate ai soli muri interni.

IL MINISTRO F.to BOTTAI

PAL.5.67 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 5 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 21 Gennaio 1943 - XXI
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000670 - 29.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
 PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 100
 RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 4966/5310 DEL 7 gennaio 943
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico - Sculture
 architettoniche di Selinunte e Imera.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III ROMA
 Si fa seguito al telegramma spedito ieri. In ottemperanza
 alle disposizioni contenute nella nota N. 4966/5310 del
 7 gennaio ultimo scorso, sono state interpellate alcune
 ditte appaltatrici, stante che non è possibile eseguire
 il lavoro in economia per la mancanza di fondi e degli
 attrezzi occorrenti.

È stato necessario liberare una parte delle metope dalla
 copertura di sacchetti di sabbia per poterle esaminare e
 giudicare del lavoro. Sono:

N. 14 metope, delle quali alcune, quelle del tempio C e
 quelle del thesauros ricomposte da molti pezzi (1)

N. 10 pezzi architettonici originali (cornice, triglifi, etc.)
 (quelli di restauro si lascerebbero).

 (1) le tre metope del tempio C sono composte da pezzi
 59, 32, 48, rispettivamente; le cifre date nella lettera
 precedente sono errate.

{2} N. 21 Tegoloni di pietra con cornice e teste leonine
 scolpite.

Codesti pezzi architettonici di un peso, che si calcola
 all'ingrosso in quintali centocinquanta, devono essere
 staccati dai muri, sollevati con paranchi e calati a
 terra. Per l'integrità delle metope si prenderebbe la
 precauzione di chiudere il lato scolpito in una forma di
 gesso. I pezzi si devono poi incassare in robuste e adatte
 casse di legno dello spessore di mm. 40 e trasportarli
 per caricarli o all'ingresso di piazza Olivella attraverso
 i cortili o passarli dalla vicina via Roma, aprendo una
 breccia nel muro della contigua sala.

Per affidamento di serietà tecnica e finanziaria sono
 state interpellate due delle principali ditte appaltatrici
 di Palermo. I F.lli Amoroso non hanno potuto aderire
 per essere impegnati nell'urgente opera di demolizione
 e sgombero macerie dell'ultima incursione. La Ditta Ing.
 Li Santi ha chiesto L. 90.000 che si potrebbero ridurre
 a L. [blank space] rinunciando ad incassare le grondaie
 d'Himera, che si potrebbero trasportare, usando delle
 precauzioni, anche senza cassa. La Ditta si riserva di
 presentare preventivo specificato, ove la richiesta fosse
 presa in considerazione e i fondi stanziati, per poter
 addivenire ad un regolare contratto.

Date le forti spese da anticipare per il legname e le
 difficoltà del momento, le ditte non sono disposte ad
 assumere lavori senza garanzia di un pagamento, se non
 immediato, per lo meno non troppo dilazionato.

{3} Per il trasporto su camions, lo scarico e la collocazione
 nel rifugio si calcola all'ingrosso una spesa di ventimila
 lire, ma non si è potuto fare un calcolo preciso, sia perché
 non si conosce per ora il peso esatto dei pezzi, sia perché
 è ancora incerto il luogo dove si dovrebbero portare.

Codesto On. Ministero dispone per i dintorni di Palermo. Ora noi abbiamo già un rifugio a S. Martino, fra le montagne, nel quale, però, ci sarebbe difficoltà a trovar posto. Il Soprintendente alle Gallerie, interpellato, dichiara che si potrebbe cercare di ottenere qualche altro ambiente o servirsi dell'androne.

In caso diverso, dato che gl'immediati dintorni della città sono tutt'altro che sicuri, come s'è visto nelle incursioni di dicembre, sarebbe opportuno servirsi di una grotta naturale. E si propone la grotta di S. Ciro, a Maredolce, grotta di recente notificata per importanza paleontologica, che ha il vantaggio: 1° di essere molto lontana dal museo e con ottima strada in piano - 2° di avere un facile accesso, vici-^{4}nissimo alla strada provinciale - 3° di avere proprio vicino un posto militare con sentinella.

In complesso, il trasporto alla grotta di S. Ciro sarebbe più facile che a S. Martino e la grotta presenterebbe anche maggior sicurezza, poiché nessuna bomba potrebbe attraversare la montagna. L'utilizzazione della grotta, però, richiederebbe delle spese, per murare l'apertura e munirla di cancello in ferro e per stendere una massiciata di pietra viva a secco sul fondo, per evitare l'umidità. Stante che prossima alla grotta stessa c'è una cava di pietra che faciliterebbe il trasporto, la spesa potrebbe aggirarsi all'ingrosso intorno alle ventimila lire.

Codesto On. Ministero autorizzava, nella nota già citata, ad eseguire, in via subordinata all'incompleto spostamento delle sculture architettoniche, le opere di rafforzamento preventivate in L. 67.000 nella nota di quest'ufficio n. 1249 del 23-12-'42. S'insiste nel ritenere tali opere necessarie per l'integrità del materiale ammassato negli scantinati e per la sicurezza del rifugio del personale. La spesa, però, si può ridurre a L. 29.000, meno della metà, limitata solo a quella delle murature, potendosi utilizzare la sabbia che si toglierebbe dai ripari delle metope.

Se non si eseguono le ulteriori opere di rafforzamento, pur lasciando al loro incerto destino le casse di terrecotte, di materiale preistorico, di merletti e di ricami, i mobili, i quadri e le sculture di importanza secondaria, sarebbe necessario portar via la scel-^{5}ta di quadri e di incisioni eseguita d'accordo con il Soprintendente alle Gallerie, e la spesa fra legname, imballaggio e trasporto non sarebbe inferiore alle murature programmate.

Si prega di voler dare una risposta in proposito con la massima cortese sollecitudine, poiché parte delle sculture di Selinunte e d'Imera sono presentemente scoperte e non hanno quindi neppure quel riparo che si era adottato nel 1940 e le finestre non hanno riparo di muratura, essendoci necessità della luce finché durano i lavori (l'elettricità in Palermo è data solo nel pomeriggio).

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.68 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000524 - 22.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

UFFICIO TELEGRAFICO CENTRALE ROMA | 20.1.943
= DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA = M. RO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZ. GENERALE DELLE ARTI

10 UFF ROMA PALERMO 15726 41/39 2340
95 = RIFERIMENTO A NOTA N 4966/5312 PER OPERE RIMOZIONE E IMBALLAGGIO SCOLTURE SELINUNTE E Imera OCCORRONO LIRE 90,000 E PER TRASPORTO SAMMARTINO LIRE 30,000 ALT PREGASI PROWEDERE ACCREDITAMENTO SENZA QUESTO IMPOSSIBILE INIZAR LAVORI = SOPRINTENDENTE MARCONI 144 555

Fatevi correntisti postali. Pagamenti e riscossioni in tutte le località del Regno. Fra correntisti i pagamenti e le riscossioni mediante postagiuro sono eseguiti senza limitazione di somma ed in esenzione da qualsiasi tassa.

PAL.5.69 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
PROVENIENZA: Roma - Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 25 GEN.1943 Anno XXI
Destinatario: Soprintendente alle Antichità
Destinazione: Palermo
Testo 524: Con provvedimento in corso est stata disposta assegnazione somma lire centoventimila occorrenti per rimozione imballaggio et trasporto sculture Selinunte et Imera punto Pregovi iniziare immediatamente lavori relativi punto

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to BOTTAI

PAL.5.70 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Ispettorato Centrale Tecnico per esame e parere
Al Comm. Prof. Romanelli

Div. III
Oggetto: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico della Sicilia - Sculture architettoniche di Selinunte ed Imera - Li 2 febbraio 1943/XXI

IL DIRETTORE CAPO DIVISIONE [signed]

Reputo opportuna la rimozione delle metope di Selinunte e delle grondaie di Imera: le provvidenze proposte dalla Soprintendente perché tale rimozione avvenga senza danno dei pezzi mi sembrano sufficienti. – Quanto al luogo di ricovero, se i materiali possono trovare ancora posto a S. Martino, credo sia preferibile; in caso contrario si può scegliere la grotta di S. Ciro. Credo altresì necessarie le opere di rafforzamento alle murature degli scantinati, nella misura ridotta indicata dalla Soprintendente, e ciò sia per la tutela dei materiali raccolti negli scantinati stessi sia per il migliore rifugio delle persone.

Li 3 febr. 43/XXI L'ISPETTORE CENTRALE P Romanelli

PAL.5.71 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Prot. Mon^{ti} 670 Palermo, li 3 Febbraio 1943 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000894 – 8.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 162
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico: Scolture di Selinunte e di Imera.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Divisione III ROMA
Appena ottenuta l'assegnazione dei fondi la Scrivente, si è affrettata a organizzare il lavoro per la rimozione delle sculture Selinuntine e imeresi e l'opera è stata iniziata lunedì 1 febbraio.

Con la sicurezza di avere i fondi a breve scadenza si è preferito servirsi di un modesto assunto, la cui opera è stata già sperimentata al Museo e con la collaborazione del personale si spera di realizzare una notevole economia, con la quale poter eseguire anche qualche altro lavoro. Si procederà alla rimozione del grande mosaico delle Stagioni (m. 10 x 4.70), che, collocato sul pavimento della sala di Panormo, non ha su di sé che un lucernario, né era stato possibile coprirlo convenientemente di sabbia, perché posa su un vespaio. Questo lavoro sarà fatto in economia sotto la direzione del disegnatore-mosaicista prof. Campisi dell'Amministrazione e del capo d'arte Ciac-^{2}cio Francesco Paolo.

Si è sempre in attesa di risposta per i lavori di rafforzamento degli scantinati e per il luogo dove conviene portare le sculture architettoniche (vedere nota n. 100 del 21 gennaio n. 1).

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
prego i precedenti e poi conferire⁷⁰

PAL.5.72 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 3 Febbraio 1943 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000895 – 8.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

Provveduto con Lire 25000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 235 | Es. 1942-1943 | Prot. N. 1821 ATTI

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 161
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico: statue dei cortili etc.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III ROMA
In data 27-10-'42 n. 1075 fu inviato un preventivo per lavori vari di rimozione imballaggio e trasporto degli oggetti mobili ch'erano rimasti al museo e per rimozione trasporto e muratura nelle nicchie di alcune statue dei cortili.

I lavori, preventivati per L. 50.000, oltre ai trasporti che allora non si poterono preventivare e che sono costati intorno alle 5000 lire, furono autorizzati ed eseguiti, ma fin'ora non abbiamo avute che L. 20.000 sui residui 1941-'42. Si prega di voler accreditare il resto della somma in lire venticinquemila (25.000), poiché si deve procedere ai pagamenti dei lavori già terminati e collaudati.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
quanto ho avuto? Precedenti € 140.000⁷¹

PAL.5.73 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

670 17 FEB.1943 Anno XXI SCARICATO
Div. III 3 Aff. Gen.
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
Oggetto – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – Sculture architettoniche di Selinunte e di Imera –
Risposta a foglio n. 100 del 21/1/943

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopraccitata il Ministero approva il sistema di protezione da Voi proposto per garantire l'integrità delle sculture architettoniche di Selinunte e di Imera nelle operazioni di trasporto nel ricovero.

⁷⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁷¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Per quanto riguarda il luogo da prescegliere per la salvaguardia di tali opere, qualora il materiale possa trovare ancora posto, si ritiene preferibile il ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale; in caso contrario potrà essere utilizzata la grotta di S. Ciro.

È ovvio che, ove venga prescelta la Grotta predetta, dovranno essere disposte le opere di rafforzamento alle murature degli scantinati, nella misura ridotta da Voi indicata, e ciò sia per la tutela del materiale raccolto negli scantinati stessi sia per la sicurezza nel rifugio del personale.

IL MINISTRO Biggini
[signed] 4/2/943⁷² 30.000 A vista⁷³

PAL.5.74 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 4 marzo 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001492 - 10.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO
SEGRETO doppia busta

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
Protoc. N. 239
OGGETTO: Palermo - Protezione antiaerea opere d'arte

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA scriviamo subito alla [...] e poi al Prefetto e al [...]⁷⁴

A seguito delle disposizioni ricevute con nota del 7 gennaio 1943 n° 4966/5312 si è subito cominciato l'opera di rimozione ed imballaggio delle sculture di Selinunte e d'Imera proceduta a gran velocità. Stante la situazione, era opportuno portar via i pezzi man mano ch'erano pronti e a tal uopo si è predisposto per paranchi, operai, breccia d'apertura nel muro etc, ma non si è potuto ottenere un camion per il trasporto. Sono tredici giorni, cioè dal 20 febbraio, che si è fatto quanto umanamente possibile, dapprima privatamente senza far prezzo (per suggerimento dello stesso Consiglio delle Corporazioni) poi chiedendo l'appoggio del comitato provinciale di P.A.A. e dell'Autorità Prefettizia, per ottenere al caso una requisizione. Fino ad oggi tutto è stato vano: pochi camions da cinque tonnellate che ancora esistono a Palermo sono impegnatissimi e per la rimozione di masserie degli sfollanti e non si è ben sicuri se gli organi preposti potranno esercitare efficacemente la pressione necessaria. Si è in attesa di risposta. Le autorità militari non consentono più l'uso dei loro camions.

Poiché il ritmo dei bombardamenti incalza e varie bombe sono già cadute nelle immediate vicinanze del Museo {2} com'è stato comunicato con nota del

2/3/1943 n° 234, la situazione è veramente precaria, tanto più che le sculture sono, ormai alla scoperta. Di tanto rendo edotto codesto On. Ministero.

LA SOPRINTENDENZA (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.5.75 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 12 MAGGIO 1943 = XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003460 - 9.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 411
OGGETTO: SALVAGUARDIA PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO.

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = DIVISIONE III ROMA

Si prega vivamente codesto On. Ministero di volere inviare i fondi per il pagamento dei lavori di rafforzamento dello scandinato di Selinunte, dove sono raccolte opere d'arte, sia per la tutela di questi sia per maggior protezione del personale.

Tali lavori furono iniziati ai primi di aprile e, se non sono già stati condotti a termine, lo si deve alla mancanza dell'acqua e alle difficoltà per il trasporto della pietra causa l'ingombro di maceria nella strada? L'autorizzazione fu data da codesto On. Ministero con nota N. 670 = A.G. del 17.11.43.XXI. in conseguenza delle disposizioni di rimozione delle sculture di Selinunte e Imeresi. Effettivamente in detta nota si parla solo della grotta di S. Ciro e non del rifugio di S. Martino, ma si tratta evidentemente di una imprecisione dovuta a dimenticanza, poiché è chiaro evidente e logico che i lavori in questione si dovevano fare in conseguenza della rimozione delle metope e che il luogo dove queste sono state portate non influisce minimamente sulla necessità del rafforzamento dello scantinato rigo={2} vero del Museo.

Si aggiunge che occorre portare la somma da L. 29.000 a L. 35.000 causa l'aumento della pietra e i prezzi che ora bisogna pagare per i trasporti; codesto On. Ministero saprà che dopo l'incursione del 9 maggio corr. Palermo è in condizioni disastrose.

Si avverte inoltre, che non funzionano ne posta, ne telegrafo, e telefono e la corrispondenza impiega più di una mese a pervenire. La presente lettera insieme ad altre viene dalla Scrivente affidata a persone che l'imbucheranno a Napoli.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (DOTT. IOLE BOVIO MARCONI) J Bovio Marconi

⁷² Short note written in black ink.

⁷³ Short note written in pink and red ink.

⁷⁴ Short note written in black ink.

PAL.5.76 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo 9 GIU. 1943
Anno XXI
Prot. 3460 III 3 A.G. 411 12/5/943
– Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico –

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente nella nota sopracitata Vi comunico che è già stata disposta a favore di codesto Ufficio l'erogazione della somma di L. 42.000 (il provvedimento parte in data odierna dalla Ragioneria Centrale del Ministero per la Corte dei Conti), di cui L. 29.000 per i lavori necessari per il rafforzamento dello scantinato-ricovero di Selinunte – secondo la Vostra prima richiesta – e L. 13.000 per la documentazione fotografica degli edifici monumentali. Con provvedimento in corso è stata disposta una nuova assegnazione di L. 24.000 ivi comprese L. 6000 occorrenti per portare a termine i lavori di rafforzamento dello scantinato predetto in seguito alle maggiorazioni subite nei prezzi del materiale e dei trasporti.

IL MINISTRO F.to Biggini

PAL.5.77 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
unstamped paper | 1 side

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale [June 1943?]
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Provveduto con Lire 42.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 235 | Es.
1942-1943 | Prot. N. ATTI

40.000 per rafforzamento sotterranei del Museo e 12.000
per rilievi grafici e fotografie per Antichità Palermo
42.000⁷⁵

**PAL.6 Anti-aircraft protection. Management and
funding (1939-43)**

PAL.6.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo

R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
P
Sgombero Opere d'Arte Cap. 181 Bis

PAL.6.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo

R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
Sgombero opere d'arte e anticip. Cap. 181bis es.
1939=40
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE I^a
P

PAL.6.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo

R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie
Sgombero Opere d'Arte
P

PAL.6.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo

R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie
Sgombero opere d'Arte
Anticipazioni Cap.^{lo} 181bis
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE I^a
P

PAL.6.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
headed paper | 1 side

(Riservato) Allegato n. 1 alla lettera n. 106 R.
in data 27 Febbrajo 939 (XVII)

R. MUSEO NAZIONALE – MESSINA
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E
MODERNA PER LA SICILIA

Prot. N° 107 Messina, 12 Febbraio
1939-XVI

ALL'ON. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E
MODERNA PALERMO

OGGETTO: PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA – FABBISOGNO
MATERIALE IMBALLAGGIO =
RISERVATA – URGENTE

Dal Superiore Ministero perviene a questa Direzione la circolare riservata n. 25, in data 8 corr. prot. n. 376. Riferendomi alla proposta fatta a suo tempo da codesta On. Soprintendenza al Ministero predetto, e comunicata a questo Ufficio, con nota 12 Settembre 1935 n. 3129, circa il trasporto all'ex cenobio di San Placido Calonerò – oggi R. Scuola Tecnica Agraria –

⁷⁵ Short note written in blue ink.

delle opere d'arte più significative di questo R. Museo, credo sia giunto il momento opportuno per procedere alla ricognizione dei locali suddetti, e di stabilire da ora, con la Direzione della Scuola, accordi precisi, perché, all'atto dell'eventuale trasporto, non sorgano ostacoli di sorta, per quanto riguarda la disponibilità dei locali prescelti.

Per quello che si riferisce alla previsione fatta allora da codesta On. Soprintendenza, per l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte, che sono indicate nell'elenco inviato a suo tempo da questa Direzione, fatta una indagine sommaria, e fatta la debita parte al fabbisogno, per il noleggio degli autocarri, credo che la cifra proposta di lire 40 mila, sia da sottoporre a revisione, tenuto anche conto della maggiorazione dei costi.

Data l'urgenza fatta dall'On. Ministero, ho voluto riferirVi prontamente quanto sopra, e Vi prego di volermi dare, con cortese urgenza, istruzioni al riguardo.

IL DIRETTORE REGGENTE Firmato: E MIRAGLIA

Per copia conforme IL SOPRINTENDENTE Filippo Di Pietro.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E MODERNA * PER LA SICILIA * PALERMO

PAL.6.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 27 Febbraio 1939 Anno XVII° (Palazzo Reale)
BELLE ARTI | 000679 - 1.MAR.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E MODERNA DELLA SICILIA
Prot. N. 106 R. Risposta a nota dell'8 Febbraio N. 376 Div. 3°

OGGETTO: Protezione Antiaerea. - Fabbisogno materiale imballaggio.
ALLEGATI N. due

All'ON^{le} Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti. Div. 3° ROMA

Accludo, in copia conforme, le informazioni avute dalle Direzioni dei due dipendenti Musei di Messina e di Trapani (quello di Palermo dipende - anche per la parte medioevale e moderna - dalla R. Soprintendenza di Siracusa) circa il fabbisogno per l'imballaggio indicato in oggetto:

Da quanto scrive il Direttore del Museo di Messina ritengo che le 40.000 lire in addietro previste debbano essere portate almeno alla cifra di lire 50.000, mentre per il Museo di Trapani, tenuto conto anche del trasporto della cassa del Tesoro dell'Annunziata, basteranno solo lire 5.000.

Ma deve essere poi fissata l'occorrenza per il trasferimento in luogo sicuro delle opere di preminente interesse artistico e più esposte ai pericoli di guerra e di quelle che, pure essendo solo di qualche interesse artistico, siano altrettanto esposte ai pericoli bellici e meritino anche di essere messe al sicuro.

{2} Calcolando allora una somma media di lire venticinque mila per ciascuna delle nove provincie dell'isola, si avrebbe a questo titolo una previsione di spesa di lire 225.000 che sommate alle precedenti 55.000 darebbero in totale lire 280.000, che arrotondate nella cifra di lire 300.000 riterrei sufficienti per la salvaguardia in caso di guerra del suddetto patrimonio artistico mobile dell'isola.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Filippo Di Pietro

PAL.6.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. Sgombero op.

BELLE ARTI | 002879 6.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Palermo, li 4 Settembre 1939 A. XVII
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 209 prot.

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico del Museo Nazionale

All'ON^{le} Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

A riscontro della circolare riservata n. 161 e dei telegrammi nn. 2728, 2759, 2763 assicuro che ho impartite disposizioni relative all'oscuramento e alla preparazione dello sgombero del Museo.

Mi permetto tuttavia di far rispettosamente presente che per l'acquisto di materiale d'imballaggio, nonché di sabbia per la copertura del materiale immobile, e per i lavori di rafforzamento dei sotterranei l'anticipazione di L. 5000 è irrisoria. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado l'Economo della R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Palermo di far fronte alle spese per la difesa antiaerea del patrimonio artistico archeologico

Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire cinquemila (L. 5.000) con 1° ordine di accreditamento del quale egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 143 del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, – 6 SET. 1939 XVII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il – 6 SET. 1939 Anno XVII | Pag. 18 Num. 109 Part. 10 [signed]

PAL.6.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 8 SET. 1939 XVII
Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità
Destinazione: PALERMO
Testo: 2879 Riferimento vostra richiesta in corso seconda anticipazione Lire cinquemila sul capitolo 143 per difesa antiaerea patrimonio archeologico Alt

Pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 13 SET. 1939 XVII SCARICATO
RISERVATA
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III Prot. N.° 3177 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
Risposta al f.° N.° 233 del 7/9/1939
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico archeologico

Al SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ di PALERMO
Il Ministero prende atto di quanto avete comunicato con la lettera alla quale si risponde riguardante il lavoro da Voi svolto per predisporre l'eventuale sgombero, imballaggio e trasporto delle opere d'arte di codesto Museo in caso di guerra.
Vi si comunica, pertanto, che questo Ministero con provvedimento in corso ha messo a Vostra disposizione la somma di L. 5.000 quale seconda anticipazione sul capitolo 143.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado Economo R.^a Soprintendenza Antichità di II Classe di Palermo di far fronte alle spese per la difesa antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico
Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire cinquemila = (L. 5.000) con 2° ordine di accreditamento del quale egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 143 del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, – 13 SET. 1939 Anno XVII

IL MINISTRO Fto Bottai
UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il 14 SET. 1939 Anno XVII | Pag. 19 im. 125 Part. 11 [signed]

PAL.6.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Rimozione ed imball.
BELLE ARTI | 003567 – 20.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Palermo, li 16 Settembre 1939 A. XVIII
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 287 prot. Risposta a telegr. del 16-IX-39-XVII N. 3299
Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea.

All'On.le Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Con telegramma n. 2759 codesto On. Ministero mi autorizzava a sostenere le spese indispensabili per acquisto di materiale d'imballaggio delle opere d'arte da sgomberare e per affrontare altri provvedimenti e con telegramma n. 2763 mi annunciava l'anticipo di L. 5000. Non ho ancora iniziato gli acquisti: primo perché i fondi non sono ancora arrivati, secondo perché con ulteriore telegramma nr. 2788 mi si consigliava di tener presente la ditta Agnel.
Ho invitata la ditta Agnel a presentare un preventivo di spesa per le sole casse e materiale d'imballaggio occorrenti (escluso rimozione, operazioni d'imballaggio e trasporto), limitatamente a quelle opere da portar via di eccezionale e di notevole interesse artistico (gruppo a) e b) v. nota n. 233 del 7 corr. mese).
La ditta, dopo aver esaminato e preso le misure occorrenti, si riserva di presentare il preventivo lunedì, ma intanto m'informa che la spesa s'aggraverà intorno alle 60.000 lire.

Stamane mi perviene il telegramma ministeriale nr. 3299 che mi autorizza ad assumere giornalieri per predisporre ecc., ciò che confermerebbe le primitive disposizioni.

Prego, pertanto, codesto On.le Ministero di volermi dare precise disposizioni se devo approntare casse e materiale d'imballaggio facendo diretti acquisti e assumendo giornalieri o se devo fare preparare da Agnel & Co. In questo secondo caso, la spesa sarà più forte, ma l'esecuzione più rapida, disponendo la ditta di segherie elettriche. Nel primo caso il lavoro sarà molto più lungo e non potrò iniziarlo fino a che non mi perverranno i mezzi adeguati. Le due annunciate anticipazioni di cinquemila lire non sono ancora riscuotibili e sia materiale che operai si devono pagare a contanti.

Ho iniziati i lavori di rafforzamento dei sotterranei sottostanti alle sale di Selinunte e d'Imera, dove sono le opere da proteggere in sito e, per le prime spese, mi è stato necessario prelevare sui fondi ordinari del cap. 143 (manutenzione). Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Rimozione Palermo, li 22 Settembre 1939 (Anno XVII) (Palazzo Reale)
BELLE ARTI | 003891 – 26.SETT.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 171 Risposta a telegramma del 4 c.m.
OGGETTO: Palermo – Protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte.

All'On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
Div. III ROMA

Con riferimento al telegramma ministeriale segnato a margine, mi pregio di informare codesto On. Ministero che la ditta E. Agnel & C. ha presentato dietro nostro invito il preventivo della spesa occorrente per la rimozione e l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte di più alto valore delle chiese e degli Oratorî di Palermo. Tale preventivo prevede una spesa di €. 16.000 (sedecimila) per l'imballaggio e una spesa di €. 5.000 (cinquemila) per il distacco delle opere, con sei mani di lavoro per tre settimane.

Restano escluse le spese di facchinaggio e trasporto che saranno precisate non appena codesto On. Ministero ci avrà fatto conoscere la sua decisione in merito a quanto esponevamo nella lettera n. 233 del 12 c.m.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Filippo Di Pietro Progetto⁷⁶

⁷⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.6.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 28 SET. 1939
XVIII SCARICATO
Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 3567 – Div. III
Classe 3 A.G.
Risposta a del 16-9-39
Div. Sez. N. 287.
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea
Fatta da [signed] il 21-9-1939
Copata da [signed]

In considerazione dei motivi esposti da codesto Ufficio con lettera suindicata, Vi autorizzo a servirVi della Ditta Agnel e C. per l'apprestamento delle casse e il materiale d'imballaggio.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 27 C.G. Provinciale (nuovo) CAP. N. 143 – Esercizio 1939-40

Ministero Educazione Nazionale
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
RENDICONTO delle aperture di credito ricevute e delle somme erogate a tutto il 30 Settembre 1939

	Importo complessivo delle aperture di credito	
	Residui	Competenze
Aperture di credito disposte a tutto il mese di Settembre 939 (ordini N. 88) disposte nel trimestre		5.000
TOTALE L.		<u>5.000</u>
IMPORTO NETTO DISPONIBILE L.		<u>5.000</u>

A Palermo, li 30 Settembre 1939 XVII

Il Funzionario Delegato Antonino Sicari
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO *
VISTO IL R. SOPRINTENDENTE Roberto Salvini

PAL.6.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 6 Ottobre 1939 (Anno XVII) (Palazzo Reale)

BELLE ARTI | 004209 – 9.OTT.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 366
OGGETTO: Rendiconto Cap. 143 es. 1939-40 Difesa
Antiaerea del Patrimonio artistico ed archeologico.
ALLEGATI N. 1

Alla Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Div.
ROMA

Trasmetto a codesto Sup. Ministero il rendiconto –
negativo – in oggetto inerente al I° trimestre 1939-40.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini
Preso nota Conf.⁷⁷ Atti

PAL.6.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì – 6 OTT. 1939
XVII SCARICATO
Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo
Prot. N. 3891 – Div. III
Classe 3 Aff. Gen.
Risposta a lettera del 22-9-39
Div. Sez. N. 171
OGGETTO: Palermo – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico
–
Fatta da [signed] il 30/9

In relazione alla lettera suindicata Vi comunico che
con R. D. Legge in corso si sta provvedendo a regolare
le modalità per la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte di
proprietà degli Enti e dei privati.
Tale provvedimento sancirà fra l'altro che le spese
occorrenti dovranno essere sostenute dagli enti privati
proprietari, fatta eccezione per quegli enti religiosi che
risulteranno sprovvisti di mezzi.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

IL MINISTRO SEGRETARIO DI STATO DELL'EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE

Visto il Regio Decreto 3 settembre 1939 col quale è stato
istituito il Capitolo 181 bis (assegnazione straordinaria
per spese relative alla protezione antiaerea di opere
d'interesse artistico e bibliografico);

⁷⁷ Short notes written in black ink and red pencil.

Visto che in attesa di tale provvedimento fu dato corso
ad alcuni ordini di accreditamento per il detto oggetto
sul Cap. 143 del corrente esercizio finanziario;

DECRETA:

L'ordine di accreditamento N° sul Capitolo 143 del
bilancio 1939-40 per la somma di L. 5.000 (cinquemila)
a favore dell'Economo della R.^a Soprintendenza alle
Antichità di II Classe di Palermo viene rettificato
nell'imputazione del capitolo di spesa che deve essere
il 181 bis anziché il 143.

Il presente decreto sarà inviato alla Corte dei Conti
per la registrazione ed unito al relativo ordine di
accreditamento.–

Roma, li 25 OTT. 1939 XVII IL MINISTRO F.to Costa
Visto PER LA CORTE DEI CONTI
IL DIRETTORE

IL DIRETTORE CAPO DELLA RAGIONERIA

Verificato e registrato alla Corte de Conti addì.....193....
IL CAPO DELLA SEZIONE

addì.....193....

Visto: IL DIRETTORE GENERALE DEL TESORO

UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il 25 OTT. 1939
XVII | Reg. 153 inv. 14 Posiz. 178

PAL.6.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. BELLE ARTI | 004510 5.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE
III.A SCARICATO

Palermo, li 27 Ottobre 1939 A. XVII
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 518 prot.

Oggetto: Eser. 1939-40 – Cap.lo 143 (difesa antiaerea) –
Rendiconto di L. 3762,10 –

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

Per l'approvazione e relativo scarico si ha l'onore di
trasmettere il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

Il Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. N. 14 (Arti) Roma, addì 25 NOV. 1939 XVIII
SCARICATO
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione 3

N. di Protocollo 4510 N. di Posizione 3 A.G.
 Risposta a lettera del 27-10-39 N. 518
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 3762,10 sul Cap. del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 193...-193...

Al Signor Soprintendente alle Antichità di II Classe
Palermo

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da V.S. con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico-archeologico. Poiché codesto Economo doveva render conto della somma di L. 10.000, rimane ancora a scaricare £ 6.237,90.

D'ordine del Ministro F.to De Tomasso
 Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 28 NOV. 1939 Anno XVIII con elenco N.
 Il Capo Uff. Centr. [signed] 20/2 Angelini⁷⁸

PAL.6.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

3 Aff. Gen. Fabbisogno difesa opera d'arte mobili Palermo, li 25 Novembre 1939 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
 BELLE ARTI | 004855 - 29.NOV.1939 | [DIVISIONE III.A]
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 707 Riferimento a nota del 29/X/c.a. N. 4399 circolare n. 209 Div. III
 OGGETTO: P.A.A. del patrimonio artistico nazionale: opere d'arte mobili. Documentazione fotografica.

All'On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Div. III ROMA

Mentre mi riservo di far pervenire precise e definitive indicazioni sul fabbisogno per le spese relative alla p.a.a. delle opere d'arte mobili della Sicilia non appena avrò potuto concretare per ciascuna provincia i preventivi per le spese di imballaggio e di trasporto delle opere d'arte nonché di adattamento dei locali prescelti per la loro conservazione, mi permetto di chiedere a codesto Ministero se non ritenga opportuno di autorizzare, analogamente a quanto è stato disposto a favore delle Soprintendenze ai Monumenti e alle Antichità, anche le Soprintendenze alle Gallerie a far gravare sul cap. 181 bis, anche le spese di documentazione fotografica. Riterrei infatti giusto, che come è stata riconosciuta l'utilità di una adeguata documentazione fotografica dei monumenti che domani potrebbero essere distrutti

⁷⁸ Short note written in black ink.

o gravemente danneggiati, altrettanto si disponesse 1°) per le opere d'arte mobili ma tuttavia difficilmente trasportabili (soprattutto grandi statue) e quindi da proteggere in situ; 2°) per quelle opere che pur non avendo altissimo valore artistico e non essendo perciò comprese tra gli oggetti da mettere al sicuro, hanno tuttavia un notevole interesse artistico o storico; 3°) per le opere da trasportare nei rifugi prescelti, affinché possano restare documentati, anche agli effetti legali, gli eventuali danni - a malgrado di ogni cautela sempre possibili - che esse dovessero subire in seguito alle operazioni di imballaggio e di trasporto o durante la loro permanenza nei luoghi di rifugio. Nella fiducia che codesto On. Ministero vorrà prendere in esame questa proposta, con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

PAL.6.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 4878
 Rimoz., imball., trasporto opere d'arte
 BELLE ARTI | 004989 - 10.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

Palermo, li 7 Dicembre 1939 A. XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 N. 792 prot.
 Oggetto: Difesa antiaerea - materiale d'imballaggio di opere d'arte mobili.

All'On. Direzione Gen. Antichità e Belle Arti - Div. III
ROMA

In ottemperanza a telegramma N. 2788 e a nota 3567 del 28 settembre u.s. che consigliava e autorizzava, dopo presa conoscenza dei preventivi, di servirsi della ditta Agnel per l'apprestamento delle casse e del materiale d'imballaggio per difesa antiaerea, ordinai alla ditta un primo gruppo di casse, come comunicai con nota n. 733 del 27-XI-u.s. Il materiale è stato approntato e trovasi a nostra disposizione, coperto d'assicurazione contro i rischi dell'incendio, nei magazzini della ditta stessa, che ci ha inviata relativa fattura di L. 9.500. Prego codesto On. Ministero volermi informare se la dita Agnel dev'essere saldata direttamente da codesto On. Ministero e devo in conseguenza trasmettere la fattura, o se dev'essere saldata da questo ufficio, nel caso occorre inviarmi i fondi necessari. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 15 DIC. 1939
 Anno XVIII SCARICATO Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo
 Prot. N. 4855 – Div. III
 Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.
 Risposta a lett. del 25-11-39
 Div. Sez. N. 707
 OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte –
 Fotografie
 Fatta da Angelini il 8-12-39

In considerazione di quanto avete fatto presente con la lettera alla quale si risponde, approvo la Vostra proposta di fare pesare sui fondi messi a disposizione di codesto Economo sul Cap. 181 bis le spese inerenti alla documentazione fotografica delle Opere d'Arte.

Il M. Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 1 GEN. 1940 XVIII
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione III Prot. N.° 5033 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico Nazionale.–
 Risposta f.° N.° 733, 792, 817 del 27/11 7 e 11/13

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
 e per conoscenza: Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti di
PALERMO

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota n. 733 del 27 novembre u.s., Vi comunico che ritengo opportuno che il materiale d'imballaggio predisposto da codesta Soprintendenza per la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte sia conservato nei sotterranei di S. Martino. E pertanto il Soprintendente ai monumenti di codesta città, a cui la presente è diretta per conoscenza e norma, invierà sollecitamente a questo Ministero il progetto particolareggiato dei lavori e delle opere necessarie per l'adattamento e ricovero d'opere d'arte dei sotterranei suindicati, affinché si possa procedere subito all'attuazione dei lavori occorrenti. Per quanto riguarda il pagamento di lire 9500 alla ditta Agnel per il primo gruppo di casse d'imballaggio ordinato da codesto Ufficio, di cui alla nota del 7 dicembre u.s. n. 792, provvederete direttamente coi fondi già messi appositamente a disposizione di codesto Istituto. Circa poi il materiale e le casse occorrenti per l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte comprese nel II gruppo, Vi {2} autorizzo a dare commissione alla ditta predetta, assicurandovi che all'uopo, con ordine di accreditamento in corso, ho disposto a favore di codesta Soprintendenza una ulteriore erogazione di lire 20.000.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
 MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado Economo R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo di far fronte alle spese di protezione antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire Ventimila = (L. 20.000) con ordine di accreditamento del quale egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 13 GEN. 1940 Anno XVII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
 UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il 15 GEN. 1940
 XVIII | Pag. 155 Num. 66 Part. 178 [signed]

PAL.6.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 10 (Direz. Belle Arti) Roma, 18 GEN. 1940 XVIII
 BELLE ARTI | 0358 – 18.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
 SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione III
 N. di Posizione 3 A.G.
 N. di Protocollo ~~4669~~
 OGGETTO: Ordine di accreditamento di L. 20.000 sul
 Cap. 181 bis art. Esercizio 1939-1940.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo
 Vi partecipo che è stato disposto a favore di codesto economo il pagamento di lire 20.000 quale ordine d'accreditamento sul Cap. 181 bis art. del bilancio di questo Ministero per il corrente esercizio per far fronte alle spese di protezione antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Divisione III | 29 GEN. XVIII 1940 | Pro. n.
 689. SCARICATO

Palermo, li 22/1/1940 A. XVIII
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N. 139 prot.

Oggetto: Es. 1939-40 Cap. 143 (protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico) – Rendiconto di L. 4662,60
Allegati N. un fascicolo

All'On. Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Per l'approvazione e il relativo scarico si trasmette il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 22 GENNAIO 1940 (Anno XVIII)
(Palazzo Reale)

BELLE ARTI | 0565 – 24.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 116

OGGETTO: Rendiconto Cap. 143 es. 1939-40 di L. 5000 =. Difesa antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.– ALLEGATI./.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Div. II ROMA

Con preghiera di disporre la revisione ed approvazione, trasmettoVi l'unito rendiconto in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 5 febbraio 1940 (Anno XVIII)
(Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 0974 – 9.FEB.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 259 Risposta a nota del 29/10/1939 – XVIII N. 4399 (circolare n. 209) Div. III

OGGETTO: Fabbisogno salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale: opere d'arte mobili della Sicilia.– ALLEGATI N. I. –

All'On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Div. III ROMA

In ottemperanza a quanto Codesto On. Ministero ha disposto con la circolare sopra segnata, preciso nella nota allegata il fabbisogno minimo per l'attuazione

delle misure predisposte per la salvaguardia delle opere d'arte mobili della Sicilia.

Non è compreso in detto preventivo l'eventuale fabbisogno per la protezione in situ della statua della Madonna di Trapani, per la quale si stanno prendendo accordi col Comune. Né è compreso il fabbisogno per la protezione in situ delle opere d'arte intrasportabili della città di Palermo, che dovrà essere compreso nel preventivo di spesa per la protezione degli edifici monumentali che sarà redatto dalla consorella Soprintendenza ai Monumenti. Con tutto ossequio.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} [5 February 1940]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E
MODERNA DELLA SICILIA
PALERMO

FABBISOGNO PER LA P.A.A. DELLE OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA PROVINCIA DI PALERMO
=====

1. CITTÀ DI PALERMO

Per imballaggio e distacco delle opere d'arte di varie chiese L. 21.000=

Per il trasporto delle opere d'arte al rifugio (S. Martino delle Scale) L. 6.000=

Per la sistemazione dei locali del rifugio L. 60.000=

(da assegnarsi alla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti)

2. CITTÀ DI TERMINI IMERESE

Per imballaggio e trasporto delle opere d'arte di alcune chiese L. 1.000=

PROVINCIA DI TRAPANI

Per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte del R. Museo Pepoli L. 5.000=

PROVINCIA DI MESSINA

Per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte dal R. Museo Nazionale al rifugio (S. Placido Calonerò)

L. 60.000=

PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA

Per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte dal R. Museo di Palazzo Bellomo e di alcune chiese e per la sistemazione dei locali del rifugio (Latomie [...]

Cappuccini) [...]

Per protezione in situ di [...] ⁷⁹

{2} sculture

L. 10.000=

PROVINCIA DI CATANIA

Per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte di varie chiese L. 4.500=

PER LE ALTRE PROVINCIE

NIENTE

⁷⁹ A paper's section is missed here.

Per documentazione fotografica
(autorizzata con ministeriale n; 4855 Div. III del
15/12) L. 15.000

Totale	L. 207.500=
già erogate	<u>L. 5000=</u>
Somma totale da erogare	L. 202.500=

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA IN
PALERMO *

PAL.6.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 26 febbraio 1940 (Anno
XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1707 - 2.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
Protocollo N. 375 Risposta a nota del 15/2/1940 N. 1039
(Circolare N. 41) Div. III.

OGGETTO: Difesa del patrimonio artistico in caso di
guerra -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti. - Div. III. - ROMA

Conferito col Prof. Salvini - Ho già speso [...] per le opere
non dello stato ma ora non presenterà più molto [...] [signed]⁸⁰

L'opera che questa Soprintendenza ha svolto finora
per la protezione delle opere d'arte mobili in caso
di guerra è consistita nella sua fase preparatoria: a)
nella compilazione degli elenchi delle opere d'arte
da sottoporre a misure di protezione in situ o da
trasportare in appositi ricoveri. b) nella scelta dei luoghi
di ricovero - c) nella compilazione dei preventivi di
spesa per l'imballaggio e il trasporto delle opere d'arte
da rimuovere - d) nella previsione delle spese occorrenti
per l'adattamento dei ricoveri prescelti.

A questa fase preparatoria è seguita una prima fase di
attuazione delle misure progettate, nei limiti dei fondi
che Codesto Ministero ha finora erogati.

Con la prima erogazione L. 5.000 si provvede alla
costruzione di un primo blocco di casse per l'imballaggio
delle opere d'arte del Museo di Messina (per L. 4.000)
e del Museo di Trapani (per L. 1.000). Con la seconda
assegnazione di L. 20.000 si è provveduto alla costruzione
delle casse occorrenti per l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte
di maggiore interesse delle chiese di Palermo (per L.
16.000) e si sta provvedendo (per L. 4.000) all'esecuzione
di fotografie documentarie (secondo l'autorizzazione
ricevuta con la ministeriale n. 4855 Div. III del 15/12/
u.s.).

Il fabbisogno preventivato per il compimento
dell'attuazione delle misure progettate, è pertanto il
seguente:

L. 5.000 per il distacco e la collocazione nelle casse (già
pronte) delle opere d'arte delle chiese di Palermo.

L. 6.000 per il trasporto delle medesime nel ricovero di S.
Martino delle Scale. {2}

L. 1.000 per imballaggio e trasporto a S. Martino delle
Scale di opere d'arte delle chiese di Termini Imerese.

L. 5.000 per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte del
Museo di Trapani,

L. 60.000 per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte del
Museo di Messina nel ricovero di S. Placido Calonerò.

L. 25.000 per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte del
Museo di Palazzo Bellomo in Siracusa e di alcune chiese
e per la sistemazione del ricovero nelle Latomie dei
Cappuccini.

L. 10.000 per la protezione in situ di alcune sculture in
Siracusa.

L. 20.000 per la protezione in situ di opere d'arte
intrasportabili del Museo di Palazzo Bellomo in Siracusa.

L. 4.500 per imballaggio e trasporto di opere d'arte di
varie chiese nel rifugio di Castell'Ursino.

L. 11.000 per documentazione fotografica.

L. 147.500 Totale

In detta somma totale, che riterrei opportuno di
arrotondare almeno in L. 150.000 per poter far fronte
a qualche altra piccola spesa imprevista, non sono
comprese: a) la somma di L. 60.000 prevista per la
sistemazione del rifugio di S. Martino delle Scale,
che dovrà essere assegnata alla Soprintendenza ai
Monumenti di Palermo - b) la somma eventualmente
occorrente per il trasporto ferroviario di varie opere
d'arte da Trapani e da Termini Imerese a Palermo - c) la
somma occorrente per la protezione in situ di varie opere
d'arte delle chiese di Palermo, che ritengo opportuno
sia preventivata in blocco con le misure per la p.a.a. dei
monumenti a cura della Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
- d) la somma occorrente per la protezione in situ della
statua della Madonna del Santuario di Trapani, per la
quale si stanno prendendo accordi col Comune.

Di questa somma si ritiene che L. 100.000 potranno essere
spese nello esercizio in corso, mentre le restanti L. 50.000
potranno essere accantonate per l'esercizio prossimo.

Concludendo si ritiene di dover far presente che, esaurite
ormai quasi totalmente le somme già erogate sul cap. 181
bis, si attende, prima di dare opera all'attuazione delle
misure predisposte, di conoscere le assegnazioni di Cod.
Ministero per l'esercizio in corso.

Si ritiene altresì necessario che sia reso noto il testo
della nuova legge sulla difesa del patrimonio artistico
nazionale, affinché la Soprintendenza sappia come
comportarsi nei riguardi degli enti e dei privati
proprietari di opere d'arte di notevole valore. - Con tutto
ossequio.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

⁸⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.6.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 11 aprile 1940 (Anno XVIII)
(Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3002 – 14.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 724
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico: fondi.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti – Div. II – ROMA
Con preghiera di disporre la revisione ed approvazione,
si trasmette l'unito rendiconto in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 11 aprile 1940–XVIII°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003000 – 13.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE
III.A SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE
PALERMO
N. 681 prot.
OGGETTO: Eserc. 1930-40 – Cap. 181 bis – (Protezione
antiaerea patrimonio archeologico) Rendiconto di L.
9.500
Alligati: un fascicolo

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ===ROMA===
per l'approvazione e relativo scarico ho l'onore di
trasmetterVi il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 11 aprile 1940–XVIII°
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3024 – 15.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE
PALERMO
N. 630 di prot.
OGGETTO: Eserc. 1930-40 – Cap. 143 – Difesa Antiaerea –
Rendiconto di L. 1.422,25
Alligati: I fascicolo

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
per l'approvazione e relativo scarico ho l'onore di
trasmetterVi il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE [...] Campisi

PAL.6.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado l'Economo della R.
Soprintendenza alle Antichità di II classe di Palermo di
far fronte alle spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea
del patrimonio archeologico
Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire trentacinquemila
= (L. 35.000) con ordine di accreditamento del quale
egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente
Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato,
e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo
favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis
del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 29 APR. 1940 Anno XVII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il 30 APR. 1940
XVIII | Pag. 156 Num. 99 Part. 148 [signed]

PAL.6.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 14 (arti) 3 MAG. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

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Direzione Generale delle Arti
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Divisione 3^a
N. di Protocollo n. 565
N. di Posizione n. 3 A.G.
Risposta a lettera del 18-1 1940 N. 116
OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 500 anticipazioni sul Cap.
181bis del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939 1940

Al Sig. Soprintendente Gallerie Palermo

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale
29 APR. 1940 Anno XVIII con elenco N.
Il Capo Uff. Cent. [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore
revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte
dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera
contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del
patrimonio artistico.

Poiché l'Economo di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 25.000 egli dovrà ancora giustificare la rimanente somma di L. 20.000.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso 2 / 4 Angelini⁸¹

PAL.6.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 14 (arti) 3 MAG. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

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Direzione Generale delle Arti

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Divisione 3

N. di Protocollo n. 689

N. di Posizione 3 A.G.

Risposta a lettera del 22-1-1940 N. 139

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 4662,60 anticipazioni sul Cap. 181bis del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939 1940

Al Sig. Soprintendente Antichità Palermo

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale
29 APR. 1940 Anno XVIII con elenco N.
Il Capo Uff. Cent. [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico.

Poiché l'Economo di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 26.237,90 egli dovrà ancora giustificare la rimanente somma di L. 21.575,30.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso 2 / 4 Angelini⁸²

PAL.6.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 10 (Direz. Belle Arti) Roma, - 5 MAG. 1940 XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3344 - 4.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III
N. di Posizione 3 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Ordine di accreditamento di L. 35.000 sul Cap. 181 bis art. Esercizio 1939-1940.

⁸¹ Short note written in black ink.

⁸² Short note written in black ink.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Vi partecipo che è stato disposto a favore di codesto Economo il pagamento di lire 35.000 quale ordine d'accreditamento sul Cap. 181 bis art. del bilancio di questo Ministero per il corrente esercizio per far fronte alle spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

[ante 10 May 1940]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

1) La Soprintendenza alle Antichità ha pronte le casse d'imballaggio per le opere d'arte del Museo, ma non ha magazzini dove collocarle. D'accordo con la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti si è scelta la ex Chiesa dello Spasimo, che previo qualche lavoro di adattamento, potrebbe servire da magazzino. Si è comunicato tutto ciò al Ministero con lettere N. 13 del 3 gennaio 1940, N. 361 del 28 febbraio 1940 e N. 665 del 16 aprile u.s. chiedendo congrua somma per i lavori di adattamento e per il trasporto delle casse, ma nulla è stato risposto.

Il 10 corrente mese scadono i tre mesi per i quali la Ditta Agnel si è impegnata a tenere gratis dette casse, dopo di che occorrerà pagare il magazzinaggio. Vedi ultima lett. n. 800 del 13-5 con nuove proposte.

2) In caso di guerra le opere d'arte mobili, accuratamente imballate dovrebbero essere portate nei dintorni di Palermo, nel convento di S. Martino delle Scale. I sotterranei di questo dovrebbero essere, però, adattati (non hanno porte, né infissi, né pavimenti) ma, tranne il progetto, nulla è stato ancora realizzato. Anzi a quanto sò, l'ordine dei lavori è stato sospeso.

In caso improvviso di guerra non sapremo dove portare le opere d'arte, nonostante gli imballaggi pronti.

Consegnatami dall'On. [...] Palermo Monumenti per [...] mobili 30.00⁸³

PAL.6.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 10 (arti) 22 MAG. 1940 Anno XVIII
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione IV

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Protocollo n.

⁸³ Short note written in red pencil.

Posizione n. 3 A.G.
Risposta a lettera del Div. n.

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OGGETTO: Ordine di accreditamento di L. 30.000 sul
Cap. 181 bis Art. Esercizio 1939-1940.-

AL R. SOPRINTENDENTE ai Monumenti PALERMO

Vi partecipo che è stato disposto a favore di codesto
Economo il pagamento di lire 30.000 quale III ordine
d'accREDITamento sul Cap. 181 bis Art. del bilancio di
questo Ministero per il corrente esercizio per far fronte
alle spese inerenti ai lavori di adattamento del Convento
di S. Martino delle Scale e dell'ex Chiesa dello Spasimo.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.41 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado l'Economo della R.
Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di II classe di Palermo di
far fronte alle spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea
del patrimonio artistico e archeologico
Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire Trentamila =
(L. 30.000 =) con I ordine di accreditamento del quale
egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente
Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, e si
renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo favore.
La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis Art. del
bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 24 MAG. 1940 Anno XVII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
UFFICIO DI [...] | 24 MAG. 1940 Anno XVIII | Pag. 156 n.
116 Pos. 186 19/5 Angelini⁸⁴

PAL.6.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
PROVENIENZA: Roma - Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 6 GIU.
1940 Anno XVIII
Destinatario: Soprintendente Gallerie
Destinazione: Palermo

⁸⁴ Short note written in black ink.

Testo: 3815 Messo Vostra disposizione ulteriore
accreditamento quindicimila capitolo centoottantuno
bis salvaguardia opere museo Trapani et palazzo
Bellomo Siracusa

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato
COSTA

PAL.6.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero 4223 S. Angelini⁸⁵ Palermo, li 10
giugno 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004276 - 14.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1116

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico:
assicurazioni -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti - Div. III - ROMA

Si prega di voler comunicare se gli oggetti d'arte di
proprietà dello Stato che vengono trasportati nei
ricoveri debbano venire garantiti da un contratto di
assicurazione.

Si chiede in particolare se un contratto di assicurazione
debba venire subito stipulato per gli oggetti preziosi
che saranno depositati, a titolo gratuito nell'interesse
dello Stato, nelle sacrestie della Banca d'Italia (cfr. in
proposito ministeriali n. 4430 Pos. 3 A.G. del 5/II/1939 e
n. 4711 del 12/12/1939 Pos. 3 Aff. Gen.).

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 10 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione IV Prot. N.° 4050 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea del Museo Nazionale di
Palermo.
Risposta f.° N.° 949 del 5/6/40

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
In relazione alla lettera suindicata si comunica che
le disposizioni già impartite da questo Ministero
comprendono la rimozione ed il trasporto delle opere
d'arte nei ricoveri prescelti.

IL MINISTRO Firmato LAZZARI

⁸⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.6.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado l'Economo della R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie di Palermo di II^a classe - di far fronte alle spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea.- Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire Quindicimila - (L. 15.000) con ordine di accreditamento del quale egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato, e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 11 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
UFFICIO DI [CONTABILITÀ] | 11 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII | Prot. 157 142 Pos. 178 [signed]

PAL.6.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
PROVENIENZA: Roma - Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 13 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
Destinatario: Soprintendente Gallerie
Destinazione: PALERMO
Testo: 4223 Messo Vostra disposizione ulteriore accreditamento quindicimila capitolo 181 bis punto.

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato COSTA

PAL.6.47 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004223 - 13.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

Sgombero 4136 0342
MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE DIREZIONE GLE ARTI IN ROMA
Ricevuto il 13 GIU. 40 C315 Ricevente G. RICCI
DESTINAZIONE C140

63 PALERMO 304: 24 12 17815

- 1137 PREGO INVIARE QUINDICIMILA LIRE PROMESSE PER INDILAZIONABILI SPESE FACCHINAGGIO PER PROTEZIONE OPERE D'ARTE, SOPRINTENDENTE SALVINI -

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.48 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero Palermo, li 15 giugno 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004406 - 18.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO
ESPRESSO - URGENTE

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1161 Risposta a Telegr. del 13 c.m. N. 4223
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA
Si prega di volere cortesemente comunicare se le quindicimila lire delle quali si annunzia lo stanziamento col telegramma n. 4223 del 13 c.m. siano le stesse di cui al telegramma ministeriale n. 3815 del 7 c.m. o se si tratti di due diversi stanziamenti: se insomma si possa fare assegnamento su 30.000 o soltanto su 15.000 lire. È poi assolutamente necessario (cfr. nostro telegramma n. 1137 del 12 c.m.) che le somme stanziati siano immediatamente rese esigibili presso la locale Tesoreria o siano comunque effettivamente inviate, non potendo altrimenti questo ufficio assumere operai giornalieri o servirsi dell'opera di uomini di fatica, come richiedono le circostanze e la necessita di far presto. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.49 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004458 - 18.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 18 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
Destinatario: SOPRINTENDENTE MONUMENTI

Destinazione: PALERMO

Testo: Vogliate precisare telegraficamente giorno stesso ricezione presente telegramma ammontare somma prelevata da altri capitoli per protezione opere d'arte et monumenti punto.

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato COSTA

PAL.6.50 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA [18 June 1940?]
 N. 381 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 2000
 Ricevuto a 24/10 ore 19.30
 MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA
 =(1200 / , / = = =
 Ricevuto 19 4726 1855 Pel circuito N. DE ANGELIS

: 467 RM PALERMO 32126 22 19 1625,
 – 1200 NESSUNA SOMMA PRELEVATA DA ALTRI
 CAPITOLI / , / FATTI LAVORI CREDITO PER QUINDIMA
 SOPRINTENDENTE SALVINI
 Gallerie Atti⁸⁶

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
 IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
 I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
 SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
 ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.51 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 TELEGRAMMA DI STATO
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004471 – 18.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
 PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione
 DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 18 GIU.
 1940 Anno XVIII
 Destinataria: Soprintendente Gallerie
 Destinazione: Palermo
 Testo: Vogliate precisare telegraficamente giorno stesso ricezione presente telegramma ammontare somma prelevata da altri capitoli per protezione opere d'arte et monumenti punto

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato COSTA

PAL.6.52 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004607 – 22.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
 PALERMO

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Palermo, 18 Giugno 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1034
 Risp. a circ. n. 146 dell'11 giugno
 OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Trasporto opere
 d'arte.

Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Erano stati già presi accordi con il Comitato provinciale
 di P.A.A. riguardo ai trasporti delle opere d'arte al rifugio
 ed ora il Comitato conferma circa la fornitura e circa il
 pagamento sia degli automezzi che del carburante, che
 dovrà essere a carico di codesto Ministero.
 Stante ciò, i fondi stanziati per la rimozione e
 l'imbalsaggio delle opere d'arte, dovranno essere
 aumentati dei fondi per i trasporti e le spese di
 facchinaggio e sistemazione nel rifugio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J. Bovio Marconi
 Comunicato date € 30.000 Atti⁸⁷

PAL.6.53 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Sgombero Palermo, li 19 giugno 1940
 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004664 – 24.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO RISERVATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
 Protocollo N. 1208
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico della
 Sicilia: 2^a relazione sulle misure adottate.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
 Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
 Facendo seguito alla prima relazione contenuta nella
 lettera n. 1081 del 7 giugno, si riferisce quanto segue
 sull'andamento delle operazioni di salvaguardia del
 patrimonio artistico della Sicilia:

- 1) R. Museo Nazionale di Messina: sono stati eseguiti
 i necessari lavori di adattamento dei locali del
 ricovero a S. Placido Calonerò. È stato ultimato,
 il giorno 12 giugno, il trasporto al ricovero di
 n. 21 casse contenenti 44 dipinti (tutti quelli
 di eccezionale interesse), qualche scultura di

⁸⁶ Short note written in red pencil.

⁸⁷ Short note written in blue pencil.

piccole dimensioni, e diverse collezioni di stoffe, di manoscritti e di stampe. La vigilanza al ricovero è assicurata dall'Arma dei RR. Carabinieri della Compagnia interna. Il servizio di primo intervento è stato assunto dalla squadra dell'Ospedale della Croce Rossa alloggiato⁸⁸ nel piano superiore del ricovero di S. Placido.

Sono in corso trattative col locale C.P.P.A. perché sia messa in tutta efficienza la squadra di primo intervento del Museo.

Non essendo stato possibile di consegnare gli oggetti preziosi alla locale Banca d'Italia, la quale ha trasferito altrove la propria sede, si è ritenuto opportuno di lasciare gli oggetti suddetti nella cassaforte del Museo, salvo a proteggere questa ultima mediante sacchetti di sabbia, appena questi saranno disponibili.

Si rileva che il Direttore incaricato del Museo, Dott. Nicolò Catanuto, è degno di particolare lode per la prontezza e rapidità con la quale ha saputo dare attuazione alle predisposte misure.

- 2) R. Museo Pepoli di Trapani – Si sta ultimando il trasporto delle casse contenenti una diecina di dipinti, tre sculture di piccole dimensioni e numerosi oggetti di arti minori, compresi il medagliere e il tesoro (cfr. in proposito nostra lettera n. 1195 in data odierna).

Si stanno prendendo accordi con le autorità locali per l'organizzazione del servizio di vigilanza.

Qualora dovessero permanere le ragioni che fanno oggi di Trapani un luogo particolarmente esposto alle offese aeree, questa Soprintendenza provvederà al trasporto al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale {2} presso Palermo di quattro o cinque casse contenenti opere di particolarissima importanza del Museo di Trapani, non appena quel ricovero sarà pronto.

- 3) R. Museo di Palazzo Bellomo, Siracusa – Si sta procedendo all'imballaggio e al trasporto delle opere d'arte prescelte nel rifugio delle Grotte del Niso.

- 4) R. Museo Nazionale di Palermo – È quasi ultimato l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte da evacuare. Fra quattro o cinque giorni, appena pronta cioè una parte del ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale, si potrà effettuare il trasporto di un primo nucleo di opere d'arte. Nello stesso ricovero saranno ospitati anche alcuni oggetti del R. Istituto d'Arte di Palermo.

Occorrerà inoltre provvedere alla protezione in situ di alcune notevoli sculture dei Musei di Messina, Trapani e Siracusa che non si possono rimuovere: chiediamo i fondi necessari con lettera a parte (n. 1206 di pari data).

Quanto alla protezione delle opere d'arte di proprietà non statale si sta provvedendo come segue:

PALERMO – a) Galleria Comunale d'Arte Moderna – sollecitata da questa Soprintendenza, la direzione

della Galleria ha provveduto al trasporto in locali più riparati nell'edificio della Galleria stessa delle opere di maggiore importanza. Si sta studiando la possibilità di trasportare, a spese del Comune, alcune di queste nel ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

b) CHIESE: si stanno prendendo accordi con l'autorità ecclesiastica per il trasporto nel ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale, a spese delle singole chiese, di circa cinquanta dipinti di particolare importanza, che saranno imballati nelle casse a suo tempo costruite a cura di questo ufficio, in seguito ad autorizzazione di cod. Ministero.

c) MUSEO ETNOGRAFICO PITRÈ: si ritiene superflua ogni misura di protezione, essendo il Museo sito in mezzo al Parco della Favorita nei sobborghi della città, lontano da obiettivi militari.

TERMINI IMERESE, (Palermo), Museo Civico: sollecitato da questo ufficio il Comune ha provveduto gli imballaggi per alcune poche opere d'arte da noi indicate che saranno trasportate, appena possibile, al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

CEFALÙ (Palermo), Museo Mandralisca: sollecitata da questo ufficio, la direzione del Museo ha provveduto a collocare il ritratto di Antonello e qualche altra opera nella cabina di sicurezza in cemento armato, appositamente costruita.

CATANIA, Museo Civico di Castello Ursino: sollecitata da questo ufficio, la Direzione di quel Museo sta sistemando le opere d'arte di maggior pregio in un locale sotterraneo abbastanza sicuro nel castello stesso.

AGRIGENTO, Duomo: sollecitata da questo ufficio, la Curia Vescovile sta provvedendo, d'accordo con la locale Soprintendenza alle Antichità, alla protezione degli oggetti d'arte di maggior pregio, chiudendoli in un locale abbastanza sicuro annesso alla Cattedrale.

Non si hanno ancora notizie delle misure prese dalle autorità ecclesiastiche di Caltanissetta, di Enna e di Siracusa, cui pure questo ufficio ha rivolto sollecitazioni. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.54 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

N. 822 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 13.30
DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ROMA =
Ricevuto il 19 140 ORE 12:30 Ricevente BARTOLONI
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: 19 GIU. XVIII [1940] 1 27

171 PALERMO 23526 25 19 1110 =
PRELEVATE DUEMILA LIRE PER PROTEZIONE ARTE
CAPITOLI MANUTENZIONE PUNTO IMBALLAGGIO

⁸⁸ 'Allogato' = mistake for 'alloggiato.'

ESEGUISCE DITTA PAGAMENTO POSTICIPATO
SOPRAINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO MARCONI
Atti⁸⁹

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.55 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado Economo R. Soprintendenza
alle Gallerie di II Classe di Palermo di far fronte alle
spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio
artistico

Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire quindicimila
– (L. 15.000) con ordine di accreditamento del quale
egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente
Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato,
e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo
favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis
del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 20 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
UFFICIO [DI CONTABILITÀ] | 20.6.40 | Prot. 157 146 Pos.
178

PAL.6.56 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
telegram | 1 side

Mod. 33 (Servizio Generale)
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
IL MINISTRO

Allo scopo di porre in grado Economo R. Soprintendenza
alle Antichità di II Classe di Palermo di far fronte alle
spese inerenti alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio
artistico

Ordina gli sia pagata la somma di lire quarantamila
(L. 40.000) con ordine di accreditamento del quale
egli renderà conto nei modi prescritti dal vigente
Regolamento sulla contabilità generale dello Stato,
e si renderà esigibile mediante buoni intestati a suo
favore. La detta somma sarà prelevata dal Cap. 181 bis
del bilancio di questo Ministero per l'esercizio corrente.

Roma, 20 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII

⁸⁹ Short note written in red pencil.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI
UFFICIO DI CONTABILITÀ | Provveduto il 20-6-40 | Pag.
157 Num. 144 Part. 178 [signed]

PAL.6.57 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004735 – 25.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

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Palermo, 21 Giugno 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1059
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – imballaggio e
trasporto –

Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III ROMA
Le operazioni di rimozione e d'imballaggio delle opere
d'arte iniziate dopo gli ordini ricevuti con note 3759 e
4050 del 5 e 10 giugno corrente mese sono a buon punto
ed entro cinque giorni si calcola di poter effettuare il
trasporto, se per quella data sarà pronto il rifugio.

Saranno pertanto necessari i fondi per il trasporto
stesso: facchinaggio e automezzi, essendo le diecimila
lire stanziare neanche sufficienti per le operazioni di
rimozione e imballaggio.

Si continuerà, pertanto, a stornare dal capitolo 148
(salari), a meno di non ricevere contrordini.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Provveduto £
30.000 Atti⁹⁰

PAL.6.58 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 21 GIU.
1940 Anno XVIII
Destinatario: Soprintendente Gallerie P
Destinazione: Palermo
Testo: 4406 Sono state accreditate sul Capitolo
centottantuno bis complessivamente lire trentamila
punto accreditamenti registrazione punto

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato
COSTA

⁹⁰ Short note written in blue pencil.

PAL.6.59 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Sgombero
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004736 – 25.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

==.==.==.==.==.==.==.==.==.==

Palermo, 21 Giugno 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1060

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Imballaggio e trasporto.

Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III ROMA

In seguito alla comunicazione telegrafica dello stanziamento di L. 40.000 per la difesa antiaerea, L. 30.000 per la protezione in sito delle opere immobili per destinazione e L. 10.000 per la rimozione e l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte, sono state affidate dette operazioni di rimozione e d'imballaggio alla ditta Agnel, non avendo denaro a disposizione per pagare settimanalmente giornalieri assunti direttamente.

Prego codesto On. Ministero di voler tener presente:

1°) La ditta Agnel, che già fornì il materiale d'imballaggio, preparò a suo tempo un preventivo per la rimozione e l'esecuzione, che fu trasmesso a codesto Ministero. Tale preventivo prevedeva una spesa di L. 13.000 (dico lire tredicimila) che oggi dovrebbe essere aumentata del dieci per cento giusta gli aumenti dei salari. Anche ottenendo un difallo, per avere imballato col solo personale del Museo le collezioni di oreficeria e di numismatica, la cifra non potrà essere di molto diminuita.

2°) Dopo le operazioni di rimozione e d'imballaggio, ci saranno quelle di trasporto delle casse e gabbie piene (molto pesanti) agli automezzi e di scarico e collocazione in posto al rifugio. Quindi, spesa per il facchinaggio.

3°) Il trasporto si farà con automezzi forniti dal Comitato provinciale di P.A.A., ma a spese di questa Amministrazione.

{2} Evidentemente la somma di lire diecimila non può bastare a fare quanto sopra, e d'altro canto non posso arrestare l'opera in ottemperanza agli ordini ricevuti. Prego, pertanto, provvedere.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Provveduto con
€ 30.000 per ora. Atti⁹¹

PAL.6.60 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 23 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
SCARICATO URGENTE

⁹¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione IV N. Prot. 4192 Posiz. E A.G.
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea
Risposta f.° N.° 1034 del 18-6-40

Al SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ Palermo
Perché questo Ministero possa decidere sull'opportunità o meno di concedere a codesta Soprintendenza ulteriori fondi sul Cap. 181 Bis si prega di voler trasmettere d'urgenza un prospetto dal quale risulti sommariamente l'uso a tuttoggi della somma di L. 105.000 accreditata a codesto Economo sul Cap. 181 bis.
Nel contempo si fa presente l'opportunità che l'imballaggio e sgombero delle opere d'arte sia limitato a quelle di primaria importanza.

IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.61 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, = 1 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Gallerie – Palermo
e per conoscenza al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Siracusa

Prot. N. 4731 Div. IV

Titolo 3 A.G. – Classe

Risposta a foglio del 20/6/940

Div. Sez. N. 1218

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico, ed archeologico

Il Ministero conviene pienamente nelle considerazioni da Voi esposte nella nota alla quale si risponde, in deroga alle osservazioni contenute nella circolare N.° 142 dell'8 giugno u.s., ritiene che alla custodia e alla tutela delle [...].

PAL.6.62 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero 5165
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005179 – 6.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

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Palermo, 2 Luglio 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1105

OGGETTO: Tutela del patrimonio artistico nazionale dai pericoli della guerra –

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In riscontro della circolare n. 157 assicuriamo che le operazioni per la difesa del patrimonio artistico

continuano a svolgersi con ritmo accelerato: l'imballaggio delle opere mobili è terminato fin dal 26 giugno u.s., si attendono per trasportarlo i mezzi richiesti già da tempo al Comitato provinciale P.A.A. Le opere per la protezione delle opere in sito vanno più lente a causa della difficoltà di trovare la sabbia.

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.63 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Sgombero Sop. Antichità Palermo⁹²
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005165 – 5.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO
Roma, – 2 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
degli Affari Generali e del Personale
UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 3693

OGGETTO: Protezione opere d'arte mobili.

Alla Direzione delle Arti = MINISTERO =

Si trascrive – qui di seguito – la nota n. 2234 in data 22 corrente del Ministero della Guerra:

“In merito al trasferimento delle opere d'arte nelle località prescelte da codesto Ministero, comunico che il Comitato Provinciale di p.a. di Palermo ha segnalato a questo Stato Maggiore che il locale sovrintendente alle Belle Arti, essendo privo dei fondi, non può dare esecuzione a quanto è stato disposto”.-

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

PAL.6.64 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero 4664 Palermo, li 3 luglio, 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005176 – 6.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1297 Risposta a nota del 28/6/1940 N. 004835 circolare n. 157 Div. IV

OGGETTO: Tutela del patrimonio artistico dai pericoli della guerra. –

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

Si assicura che le operazioni per la difesa del patrimonio artistico della Sicilia si vanno svolgendo con la massima celerità possibile. Urge pertanto che cod. Ministero dia risposta al nostro espresso n. 1206 del 19 giugno u.s. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini Dov'è?⁹³

PAL.6.65 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, = 4 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO Urge Minuta
Al R. Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo
Prot. N. 4276 – Div. IV
Titolo 3 AG. – Classe
Risposta a foglio del 10/6/940
Div. Sez. N. 1116
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico 30/6
Fatta da [signed] il 26/6/1940

In relazione alla nota soprintendita questo Ministero non ritiene opportuno che le opere d'arte e gli oggetti preziosi, trasportati nei ricoveri siano assicurati.

Il M. Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.66 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005167 – 5.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO

PROVENIENZA: Roma – Educazione

DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: = 5 LUG.1940 Anno XVIII

Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità

Destinazione: Palermo

Testo: Messo Vostra disposizione ulteriore accreditamento lire trentamila per protezione antiaerea materiale archeologico

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tommaso Torni Angelini⁹⁴

PAL.6.67 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005273 – 9.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

⁹² Short note written in red pencil.

⁹³ Short note written in blue pencil which refers to document no. 1206.

⁹⁴ Short note written in blue pencil.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

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Palermo, 6 Luglio 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1138

Risp. a telegramma n. 5167

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Si prende atto della comunicazione di ulteriore⁹⁵ accreditamento di L. 30.000. Sarebbero così accreditate a questo Economo complessivamente L. 135.000, con le quali potremo condurre e a termine tutte le opere iniziate ed anche l'ignifugazione delle casse portate al rifugio.

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.68 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005239 – 8.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

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Palermo, 6 Luglio 1940 – XVIII

PROT. N. 1137

OGGETTO: Protezione A.A. e dagli incendi

Risposta a nota n. 4540 squadra di I intervento del 1° luglio '40

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

A riscontro della nota di cui all'oggetto, s'informa che per irrorare le casse e le gabbie in numero di centottantaquattro, occorrerebbe la somma di L. 3000 (tremila) fra liquido e trasporto al rifugio a 13 km. da Palermo, dappoiché il materiale si trova già sul luogo.

LA SOPRAINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.69 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero Palermo, li 8 luglio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005322 – 11.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1407

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico: fondi.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

Mentre si ringrazia dell'invio della somma di lire quindicimila, testé resa esigibile presso questa Tesoreria, si resta in attesa dell'invio della ulteriore somma di L. 15.000 assicurataci con telegramma n. 4406 del 21 giugno u.s. e della somma di L. 20.000 per l'acquisto e la messa in opera dei sacchetti di sabbia, richiesta con nota n. 1206 del 19 giugno u.s.

IL SOPRINTEDENTE R Salvini

Provveduto con L. 31.600 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 205 | Es. 1940-1941 | Prot. N. 6253 ATTI

PAL.6.70 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero 5322

Palermo, li 15 luglio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005484 – 18.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO precedenti

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1449 Risposta a nota del 9 luglio c.a. N. 5257 Div. IV

OGGETTO: Trapani, R. Museo Pepoli: p.a.a.

ALLEGATI: I

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – Roma

In risposta alla lettera soprasedata e con riferimento alla corrispondenza precedentemente intercorsa sull'oggetto (cfr. nostra nota n. 1208 del 19 giugno, comma 2, 3° capoverso, e nostra nota n. 1251 del 24 giugno, 2° capov.), si comunica che questa Soprintendenza ha invitato la Direzione del R. Museo Pepoli in Trapani a spedire a Palermo, per inoltrarlo poi al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale, alcuni pochi pezzi tra i più importanti del Museo stesso, che attualmente trovansi nel ricovero annesso al Museo stesso (ricovero che questo ufficio ritiene soltanto relativamente sicuro, perché sito nel centro abitato).

All'invito di questo ufficio la Direzione del Museo ha risposto con la nota che si acclude in copia conforme.

In attesa di disposizioni di cod. Ministero, lo scrivente si ritiene pertanto scaricato da ogni responsabilità in merito. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.71 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 18 LUG. 1940 Anno XXVII SCARICATO Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

⁹⁵ 'Ulteriore' = mistake for 'ulteriore.'

Prot. N. 5343 – Div. IV
 Titolo 3 A.G. – Classe
 Risposta a foglio del 8/7/1940
 Div. Sez. N. 1149
 OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea
 Fatta da [signed] il 16/7/1940

Il Ministero prende atto di quanto comunicato con la nota sopracitata in merito alle operazioni di sgombero delle opere d'arte esistenti in codesta circoscrizione.

Il M.o F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.72 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

A vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 24 LUG. 1940 XXVII SCARICATO
Urgentissima Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo
 Prot. N. 5439 – Div. IV
 Titolo 3 – Classe Aff. Gen.
 Risposta a lettera del 13-7-40
 Div. Sez. N. 1465
 OGGETTO: Fornitura sacchetti di sabbia.
 Fatta da [signed]

In relazione alla lettera suindicata Vi comunico che il Ministero della Guerra, interessato telefonicamente, ha dato assicurazioni d'avere già in precedenza disposto affinché l'ufficio del Genio Militare di codesta città fornisca subito a pagamento dilazionato i sacchetti di sabbia richiesti dai locali uffici dipendenti da questo Ministero.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.73 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 5668
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006035 – 2.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ – PALERMO
 29 Luglio 1940 – XVIII°.

N°. 1277 di Prot.
 OGGETTO: Ulteriore accreditamento di Lire Trentamila (L. 30,000) sul Cap. 181 bis per protezione antiaerea materiale archeologico.

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI ROMA
 Con riferimento al telegramma N.° 5167 in data 5 Luglio corr. di cui all'oggetto, dovendo proseguire nei lavori di protezione antiaerea ed essendo esauriti i fondi dei precedenti stanziamenti, si prega vivamente di voler

disporre per il cortese sollecito invio dell'ulteriore accreditamento di Lire Trentamila, come da succitato telegramma.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
 SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *
 Provveduto con Lire 30.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 205 | Es. 1940-1941 | Prot. N. ATTI [signed]

PAL.6.74 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 30 Luglio 1940 (Anno XVIII)
 (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006143 – 4.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO Raccomandata

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA
 OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 1475
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto Cap. 181 bis es. 1939-40 di L. 30.000 = Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.-
 ALLEGATI N. ./.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Con preghiera di disporre la revisione ed approvazione, si trasmette l'unito rendiconto in oggetto, relativo ai lavori di adattamento del Convento di S. Martino delle Scale.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Martini

PAL.6.75 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 30 luglio 1940 (Anno XVIII)
 (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006129 – 4.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
 Protocollo N. 1570 Risposta a nota del 24 luglio 1940 N. 5439 Div. IV
 OGGETTO: Protezione in situ di opere d'arte irremovibili nei Musei statali di Messina, Siracusa e Trapani.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
 In risposta alla lettera sopra segnata mentre si ringrazia vivamente cod. Ministero per l'interessamento svolto per la fornitura dei sacchetti di sabbia agli istituti dipendenti da questo ufficio, si assicura che i sacchetti suddetti, in numero di 10.000, sono stati prelevati a credito il giorno 16 luglio dallo Ufficio del Genio Militare di Palermo e spediti il giorno stesso per ferrovia ai Musei di Trapani, Messina e Siracusa (Palazzo Bellomo).

Si ritiene opportuno di ricordare che fino dal 19 giugno u.s. (lettera n. 1206) questa Soprintendenza chiese a cod. Ministero, insieme con l'autorizzazione a prelevare i sacchetti, di stanziare la somma di L. 20.000 per l'acquisto e la messa in opera dei sacchetti stessi. Si è costretti ora a dichiarare che la somma suddetta non è più sufficiente allo scopo. Infatti: 1) il prezzo dei sacchetti è aumentato nel frattempo da L. 0,77 a L. 1,10 ciascuno (maggiore spesa L. 3.400)

2) il prelevamento dell'intero fabbisogno dei sacchetti si dovrà effettuare presso l'ufficio del Genio Militare di Palermo, non avendo potuto le sedi locali di Trapani, Messina e Siracusa, cui ci eravamo rivolti, corrispondere alla nostra richiesta: si è dovuto per conseguenza far fronte alla spesa, impreveduta, di L. 788 per la spedizione dei sacchetti;

3) i prezzi della sabbia, del legname e della mano d'opera sono fortemente aumentati. Basti dire che le offerte delle ditte e dell'U.N.P.A. stessa per il riempimento e la messa in opera dei sacchetti con le necessarie strutture di legame oscillano fra L. 5 e L. 3 per sacchetto, il che importerebbe, nel migliore dei casi, per la sola messa in opera dei 10.000 sacchetti in possesso di questa Soprintendenza, una spesa di L. 30.000.

Preoccupata dell'altezza della spesa, questa Soprintendenza ha pertanto disposto che i lavori siano eseguiti in economia sotto la personale direzione dei Direttori dei tre istituti e il controllo dello scrivente, usando per le strutture, quand'è possibile, le-2}gnome usato, ed ha preventivato le seguenti spese:

L. 8.000 per la messa in opera dei 4.000 sacchetti nel Museo di Messina

L. 8.000 per la messa in opera dei 4.000 sacchetti nel Museo di Palazzo Bellomo a Siracusa

L. 4.000 per la messa in opera dei 2.000 sacchetti nel Museo di Trapani

L. 20.000

Aggiungendo a questa somma la spesa di L. 11.000 per l'acquisto dei sacchetti e la somma di L. 788 per la spedizione dei medesimi, abbiamo, arrotondando, un preventivo di L. 32.000.

Poiché si calcola che 2.000 lire potranno essere economizzate sui fondi già in possesso di questo ufficio e destinati alle spese per l'evacuazione dei Musei, per l'apposizione dei segni distintivi, etc., si conclude chiedendo a cod. Ministero di volere portare a L. 30.000 l'assegnazione di L. 20.000 richiesta con lettera n. 1206 del 19 giugno, e non ancora accordata, per la protezione in situ delle opere d'arte irremovibili dei Musei di Messina, Siracusa e Trapani.

Poiché i lavori sono già avanzati, si prega vivamente cod. Ministero di volere erogare la somma suddetta con la massima cortese sollecitudine. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini 10.000⁹⁶

⁹⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

Provveduto con Lire 10.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 205 | Es. 1940-1941 | Prot. N. 6844 ATTI [signed]

PAL.6.76 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

A vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 3 AGO. 1940 Anno XXVII

SCARICATO MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Prot. N. 5484 - Div. IV

Titolo 3 - Classe Aff. Gen.

Risposta a lettera del 15-7-40

Div. Sez. N. 1449

OGGETTO: Trapani R. Museo Pepoli.

Fatta da [signed]

Ho esaminato i motivi esposti dalla direzione del R. Museo Pepoli in Trapani in base ai quali si ritiene non necessario ed inopportuno il trasferimento delle opere d'arte più importanti dall'attuale ricovero annesso al Museo stesso a quello di S. Martino delle Scale presso codesta città ed ho preso atto del parere espresso in merito da codesto Ufficio.

{2} Sussistendo le condizioni che ha fatto presenti la Direzione del Museo predetto renderebbe consigliabile lasciare nell'attuale ricovero le opere d'arte in questione che potrebbe essere rinforzato con spesse pareti di sacchi di sabbia -

Comunque questo Ministero, non conoscendo l'esatta ubicazione del ricovero di che trattasi, lascia a Voi di decidere quali siano i provvedimenti da adottare per la migliore e più sicura salvaguardia delle opere d'arte del R. Museo di Trapani. Vogliate poi farmi conoscere le vostre determinazioni al riguardo.

Il Ministro Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.77 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Sgombero 6129 Palermo, li 6 agosto 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006326 - 10.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1659 Risposta a nota del 3 agosto 1940 N. 5484 Div. IV

OGGETTO: Trapani, R. Museo Pepoli: p.a.a. di opere mobili

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA

In risposta alla ministeriale sopra segnata si comunica di avere disposto che il ricovero delle opere d'arte del

Museo di Trapani sia rinforzato con spesse pareti di sacchi di sabbia.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini Tengo i precedenti [signed]⁹⁷

PAL.6.78 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006759 - 28.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 1347 Palermo, 21 Agosto 1940 - XVIII
ALL. 1 fascicolo
OGGETTO: Eserc. 1939-40 - Capitolo 181bis Difesa antiaerea - Rendiconto 4° trimestre di L. 152:00/

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Per l'approvazione e relativo discarico si trasmette il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.6.79 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006737 - 27.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 1353 Palermo, 22 Agosto 1940 - XVIII
ALL. N. 1 fascicolo
OGGETTO: Eserc. 1939-40 - Capitolo 181bis - Protezione antiaerea patrimonio archeologico opere d'arte - Rendiconto 4° Trimestre di L. 85499,70 -

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Per l'approvazione e relativo discarico si trasmette il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.6.80 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 26 agosto 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006873 - 31.AGO.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1762
OGGETTO: Il rendiconto Cap. 181 bis es. 1939-40 di L. 21.227,50 Protezione Antiaerea patrimonio archeologico ALLEGATI N. ./.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. II - ROMA
Con preghiera di disporre la revisione ed approvazione, si trasmette l'unito rendiconto in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.81 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 14 (arti) 3 SET. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

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Direzione Generale delle Arti
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Divisione IV
Protocollo n. 3000
Posizione n. 3 Aff. Gen.

risposta a lettera dell'11 Aprile 1940 n. 638

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 9500 anticipazioni sul Cap. 181bis del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939-1940 -

AL SIG. SOPRINTENDENTE alle Antichità (Museo Nazionale) - Palermo

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale
30 AGO. 1940 Anno XVIII con carico N.
Il Capo Uff. Cent. [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.

Poiché l'Economo di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 153,05 + 95.000 egli dovrà ancora giustificare la rimanente somma di L.85.653,05 a fine d'esercizio.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.82 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 14 (arti) 3 SET. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

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Direzione Generale delle Arti
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⁹⁷ Short note written in red pencil.

Divisione IV
 Protocollo n. 3002
 Posizione n. 3 Aff. Gen.
 risposta a lettera dell'11 Aprile 1940 n. 724
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 17396 anticipazioni sul Cap. 181bis del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939-1940 -

AL SIG. SOPRINTENDENTE alle Gallerie e Opere d'Arte della Sicilia - Palermo

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale
 Il 30 AGO. 1940 Anno XVIII con carico N.
 Il Capo Uff. Cent. [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.
 Poiché l'Economo di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 20.000 egli dovrà ancora giustificare la rimanente somma di L. 2604 al 31 marzo 1940 XVIII.

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.83 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 14 (arti) 3 SET. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO
 MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
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Direzione Generale delle Arti
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Divisione IV
 Protocollo n. 3024
 Posizione n. 3 Aff. Gen.
 risposta a lettera dell'11 Aprile 1940 n. 630
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 1422,25 anticipazioni sul Cap. 181bis del bilancio per l'esercizio finanziario 1939-1940 -

AL SIG. SOPRINTENDENTE alle Antichità (Museo Nazionale) - Palermo

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale
 Il 30 AGO. 1940 Anno XVIII con carico N.
 Il Capo Uff. Cent. [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.
 Poiché l'Economo di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 1575.30 egli dovrà ancora giustificare la rimanente somma di L. 153,05 al 31 Dicembre 1939-XVIII.-

D'ordine del MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.84 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 6873 Palermo, li 25 Settembre 1940 (Anno XVIII)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007540 - 28.SET.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO
RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 1963
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto Cap. 181 bis es. 1939 - 40 di L. 11376,50

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Con preghiera di disporre la revisione ed approvazione, si trasmette l'unito rendiconto in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.85 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, - 9 NOV. 1940
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008615 - 11.NOV.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche degli Affari Generali e del Personale
 UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 6336
 OGGETTO: protezione del patrimonio artistico e culturale
 -

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = SEDE =
 Il Ministero della Guerra - Stato Maggiore per la Difesa del Territorio (Ufficio P.A. e Difesa Coste) - ha dato comunicazione a questo Ufficio che il Comitato Provinciale di Messina lo ha informato che nel Museo di quella città è rimasto numeroso e pregevolissimo materiale artistico in attesa di migliore protezione ed ha sollecitato i provvedimenti protettivi da adottare in merito.

Si prega, pertanto, di comunicare a questo Ufficio le decisioni di codesta Direzione Generale e di fornire le informazioni necessarie perché questo Ufficio possa dare le opportune spiegazioni al Ministero della Guerra.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

Scrivere al Soprintendente Urge Nicolosi⁹⁸

PAL.6.86 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 12 NOV. 1940 Anno XIX SCARICATO

RACCOMANDATA MINUTA

Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti Palermo

Prot. N. 6143 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe A.G.

Risposta a nota del 30-7-40

Div. Sez. N. 1475

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di € 30.000 sul cap. 181 bis – es. fin. 1939/40

Fatta da Nuzzi il 5-11-1940

In relazione alla nota sopra citata si restituisce il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto perché al documento n. 1 di € 29899,74, relativo a lavori di apprestamento di alcuni locali nell'ex Convento di S. Martino delle Scale per ricovero delle opere d'Arte, non è stata applicata l'imposta sull'entrata. Appena regolarizzato si prega di restituire il rendiconto con sollecitudine a questo Ministero.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.87 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 18 NOV. 1940 Anno XIX SCARICATO

RACCOMANDATA MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 6737 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe A.G.

Risposta a nota del 22/8/40

Div. Sez. N. 1353

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di € 85499,70 sul cap. 181 bis – es. fin. 1939-40

Fatta da Nuzzaci il 13/11/1940

In riscontro alla nota sopra citata si restituisce il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto perché ai documenti n. 8-1-11-12-13-14 e 17 non è stata applicata l'imposta sull'entrata.

Inoltre, si prega di voler allegare al documento n. 9 le copie conformi delle lettere del 18 e 21/9/1939, di cui è cenno nel documento stesso e di voler rettificare nel frontespizio del rendiconto in parola la somma di € 83499,70. Appena regolarizzato si prega di restituire il rendiconto con sollecitudine a questo Ministero.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

⁹⁸ Short note written in black ink.

PAL.6.88 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Rag. Nuzzacci⁹⁹

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 009022 – 25.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 789 Palermo, 22 Novembre 1940 – XVIII

ALL. N. 1 fasc. Raccomandata

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di L. 85499,70 sul cap.lo 181 bis – Es. Fin. 1939-40.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. I ROMA
Con riferimento al foglio N. 6737 di prot. in data 18 corrente si restituisce il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto essendo state applicate le marche dell'imposta sull'entrata sui documenti N. 8-10-11-12-13-14 e 17 come da Vostra richiesta. Al documento N. 9 sono state allegate le copie conformi delle lettere 18 e 21/9-1939 della S.A.E. Agnel & C. di cui è cenno nel documento stesso.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.6.89 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 25 novembre 1940 (Anno XIX) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 009103 – 28.NOV.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
Protocollo N. 2350 Risposta a nota del 14 novembre 1940 n. 8683 Circolare n. 253

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale –

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

In risposta alla circolare sopra segnata, si assicura che nell'attuazione delle misure di p.a.a. del patrimonio artistico questa Soprintendenza ha già tenuto conto del fatto che le spese occorrenti per i lavori di p.a.a. delle opere d'arte di proprietà dei Comuni, sono a carico degli enti proprietari.

In risposta pure alla circolare suddetta si indica l'ulteriore fabbisogno per le spese inerenti alla salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico:

Palermo, ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale L .
30.000 =

⁹⁹ Short note written in red pencil.

Messina, R. Museo Nazionale e ricovero di S. Placido Calonerò “ 30.000 =
 Siracusa, R. Museo di Palazzo Bellomo e ricovero annesso “ 50.000 =
 Trapani, R. Museo Pepoli e ricovero annesso “ 40.000 =
 Totale L. 150.000 =

A giustificazione delle richieste di cui sopra si fa presente quanto segue.

Ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale – (Palermo) – È sito in località di montagna assai fredda ed esposta ai venti. È urgente pertanto provvedere ad importanti lavori di riparazione, revisione e rafforzamento delle porte e delle finestre (una porta fu già schiantata dal vento e fu riparata in modo provvisorio per insufficienza di fondi), sia per la buona conservazione delle opere d’arte, sia per rendere abitabile il ricovero ai custodi che ivi prestano servizio di giorno e di notte. Per la stessa ragione, con l’avanzarsi della stagione invernale è assolutamente indispensabile provvedere all’impianto, almeno nei locali abitati dai custodi, di stufe elettriche (ad evitare con l’uso di combustibili, del resto difficili a trovare, ogni pericolo di incendio) e pensare al relativo consumo di energia. Occorre inoltre portare dal vicino locale dell’Orfanotrofio una condotta d’acqua al ricovero ad evitare che, durante la stagione fredda, i custodi debbano continuare ad attingere l’acqua nel cortile, che dista dal ricovero alcune centinaia di metri.

{2} Il ricovero è poi sprovvisto di illuminazione elettrica, e per la vigilanza notturna i custodi sono costretti a servirsi di lampadine tascabili – per le quali difettano ormai assolutamente le batterie – e lumi a petrolio, circa i quali è da osservare che, a parte il fatto che anche il petrolio scarseggia, il maneggio di essi può sempre costituire un pericolo di incendio. Conseguentemente all’impianto della luce elettrica, occorrerà provvedere di scuri¹⁰⁰ le finestre affinché la luce non trapeli all’esterno. Si deve poi provvedere, sempre in considerazione dell’approssimarsi della stagione rigida, all’acquisto di varie coperte di lana per i custodi.

Sarebbe poi assai utile poter fare alcuni spostamenti nella sistemazione delle opere d’arte ricoverate per disporle in modo più conveniente di quanto non si poté fare nel luglio scorso per l’impossibilità finanziaria, allora, di tenere impiegata per più giorni la considerevole manodopera necessaria.

Messina, R. Museo Nazionale e ricovero di S. Placido Calonerò – Per l’insufficienza delle somme disponibili la protezione si è limitata finora a tutte le opere del gruppo A (eccezionale importanza) e a qualche pezzo del gruppo B. Sarebbe ora desiderabile provvedere al trasporto nell’apposito ricovero di S. Placido e in altri casi alla protezione in situ di numerosi altri oggetti

di valore non eccezionale ma assai importanti per la storia dell’arte locale (cfr. nota di pari data n. 2337). Occorre poi pensare all’impianto di almeno una stufa elettrica nel ricovero di S. Placido, che è pure sito in località di montagna, e all’acquisto di coperte per il custode.

Siracusa, R. Museo di Palazzo Bellomo e ricovero annesso – Anche nel Museo di Siracusa sono stati protetti soltanto i pezzi di più alta importanza, e sarebbe pertanto quanto mai opportuno estendere le misure di protezione ad un notevole numero di altre opere d’arte. Occorre poi rinforzare mediante robuste centinature di legname quella sala del Museo stesso nel quale è stata eretta, con strutture di legname e sacchi di sabbia, la cabina di protezione delle opere d’arte, e procedere altresì a lavori di rinforzo delle pareti e delle volte in altre parti del palazzo.

Trapani, R. Museo Pepoli – cfr. in proposito la lettera in data 22 novembre inviata direttamente a cod. Ministero dal Soprintendente incaricato del riordinamento del Museo. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.90 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. N. 8 (Arti) Roma, – 5 DIC. 1940 Anno XIX

B. Nuzzacci 29-11-40¹⁰¹ SCARICATO

MINISTERO della Educazione Nazionale

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

N. di Prot. 6759 – Posizione 3 A.G.

Risposta a nota del 21/8/40 N. 1347

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 152 sul Cap. 181bis esercizio finanziario 1939-1940

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.

Poiché l’economista di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 153,05, egli rimane completamente scaricato avendo provveduto al versamento delle rimanenti £ 1,05.

Per IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 5 DIC.1940 Anno XIX con elenco N.

Il Capo Uff. Centr. [signed]

¹⁰⁰ ‘Scuri’ = mistake for ‘scurire.’

¹⁰¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.6.91 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Sgombri (C.B.) Palermo, li 10 dicembre 1940 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 010037 – 27.DIC.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
n. 1854 prot. Risposta a nota del 3 dicembre 1940 N. 9318
Oggetto: Personale assunto per la protezione del patrimonio artistico nazionale

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV^A ROMA
In riferimento alla circolare n° 267 di cui alla nota sopracitata, significo che il personale giornaliero assunto per la protezione del patrimonio artistico è stato licenziato alla fine dei lavori come disponevano le norme emanate da codesto Superiore Ministero.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.6.92 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. N. 8 (Arti) Roma, 10 DIC. 1940 Anno XIX
SCARICATO

B. Nuzzacci 29-11-40¹⁰²

MINISTERO della Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione IV

N. di Prot. 9022 – Posizione 3 A.G.

Risposta a nota del 22/11/40 N. 789

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 85499,70 sul Cap. 181bis esercizio finanziario 1939-1940

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.

Poiché l'economista di codesto Ufficio doveva render conto della somma di L. 85.500 –, egli rimane completamente scaricato avendo provveduto al versamento delle rimanenti £ 0,30.

Per IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 9 DIC.1940 Anno XIX con elenco N.

Il Capo Uff. Centr. [signed]

PAL.6.93 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 27 DIC. 1940 Anno XIX

Torni poi al cav. Angelini A vista¹⁰³ SCARICATO
MINUTA

Alla Direzione Generale delle Accademie, Biblioteche, e Affari Gen. Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile Sede
Prot. N. 9180 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 AG. – Classe

Risposta a vedi Sgombero A.G. del 27-XI-1940

Div. Sez. N. 6680

OGGETTO: Messina – Museo Nazionale – Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico.

Fatta da Nardoppa il 20/XII/1940

In relazione alla nota sopra citata si informa che il Soprintendente alle Gallerie ed Opere d'Arte della Sicilia ha dichiarato che le opere d'arte più importanti del Museo di Messina sono state depositate nel ricovero di S. Placido Calonerò, mentre per altri oggetti d'arte meno importanti si è provveduto alla protezione in situ con sacchi di sabbia; ed ha assicurato questo Ministero che le rimanenti opere d'arte saranno al più presto sistemate convenientemente, sia {2} nel ricovero predetto, sia in situ.

Il Direttore Generale F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.94 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì – 5 GEN. 1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO

RACCOMANDATA MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Prot. N. 7540 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 AG. – Classe

Risposta a del 25/9/1940

Div. Sez. N. 1963

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di £ 11.376,50 sul cap. 181 bis – Es. fin. 1939/40

Fatta da Nardoppa il 26/XII/1940

In relazione alla nota sopra citata, si restituisce il rendiconto di cui all'oggetto, perché ai documenti nn. 13-14-16-17 e 18 non è stata applicata l'imposta sull'entrata. Appena regolarizzato si prega di restituire il rendiconto con sollecitudine a questo Ministero.

Il Mo. F.to De Tomasso

¹⁰² Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁰³ Short notes written in black ink.

PAL.6.95 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

N. 174 di recapito – Trasmesso al fattorino alle ore 17
= EDUCAZIONE ARTI DIV IV ROMA

M.RO EDUCAZIOE NAZ. DIREZ. GENERALE DELLE ARTI
ROMA SCARICATO

Ricevuto il 13 GEN. 41
Pel circuito N. C013 F. Busca
= 66 2350 25 =

278 RM PALERMO 7726 38 13 1055 = V
= 66 CONSIDERATA INTENSIFICAZIONE AZIONI AEREE
NEMICHE SICILIA RITENGO OPPORTUNO ESTENDERE
ULTERIORMENTE MISURE PROTEZIONE OPERE ARTE
ET PREGO STANZIAMENTO IMMEDIATA SOMMA
RICHIESTA NOTA 2350 DEL 25 NOVEMBRE O PARTE DI
ESSA = SOPRINTENDENTE GALLERIE SALVINI =

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.96 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

SCARICATO
SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: 17 GEN.
1941 Anno XIX
Destinatario: Soprintendente Gallerie
Destinazione: PALERMO
Testo: 9103 Vi autorizzo ad intensificare ed estendere
ulteriormente misure opere d'arte Sicilia punto Dato
corso ulteriore accreditamento lire centocinquantamila
capitolo duecentocinque punto

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato
BOTTAI

PAL.6.97 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 31 GEN. 1941 Anno
XIX SCARICATO
RACCOMANDATA MINUTA
Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie – Palazzo Reale Palermo
Prot. N. 6873 – Div. IV
Titolo 3 AG. – Classe
Risposta a del 26-8-1940/XVIII

Div. Sez. N. 1762

OGGETTO: Rendiconto di £ 21.227,50 sul cap. 181 bis –
Esercizio fin. 1939/40 (2%).

Fatta da Nardoppa il 27/1/1940

Si restituisce l'unito rendiconto di £ 21.227,50 sul cap.
181 bis per la protezione antiaerea del patrimonio
artistico, perché i documenti nn. 6, 8, 22 e 42 sono
insufficienti del bollo d'imposta sull'entrata (2%).

Il M.º F.to De Tomasso 27/1¹⁰⁴

PAL.6.98 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 3 febbraio 1941 (Anno XIX)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000826 – 9.FEB.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO RACCOMANDATA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 212 – Risposta a nota del 5/1/1941 N. 7540
OGGETTO: Rendiconto di L. 11.376,50 sul cap. 181 bis
Esercizio finanziario 1939-40

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
Si restituisce a cod. Ministero, debitamente
regolarizzato, il rendiconto indicato in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.6.99 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 826 Palermo, li 8 febbraio 1941 (Anno
XIX)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000893 – 13.FEB.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO Raccomandata

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 228 – Risposta a nota del 31/1/1941 N. 6873
OGGETTO: Rendiconto di L. 21.227,50 sul cap. 181 bis
Esercizio fin. 1939-40

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
Regolarmente completato delle marche d'imposta
sull'entrata, si restituisce a cod. Ministero il rendiconto
indicato in oggetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

¹⁰⁴ Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.6.100 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. N. 8 (Arti) Roma, 22 FEB. 1941 Anno XIX
 SCARICATO Su carta da note¹⁰⁵
 MINISTERO della Educazione Nazionale
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Divisione IV
 N. di Prot. 893 – Posizione 3 AG
 Risposta a dell'8.2.941 N. 228
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 21.227,50 sul Cap. 181bis
 esercizio finanziario 1939-1940

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palazzo Reale Palermo
 Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore
 revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte
 dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera
 contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del
 patrimonio artistico.
 Poiché l'economista di codesto Ufficio doveva render
 conto della somma di L. 32.604 ed ha provveduto a
 giustificare la rimanente somma di L. 11.376,50 con altro
 rendiconto, egli rimane completamente scaricato alla
 data del 30 giugno 1940/XVIII.

F.to De Tomasso

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 21.FEB. 1941 Anno
 XIX con elenco
 Il Capo Uff. Centr. [signed] Narde[...] 14.II.1941¹⁰⁶

PAL.6.101 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. N. 8 (Arti) Roma, 22 FEB. 1941 Anno XIX
 SCARICATO Su carta da note¹⁰⁷
 MINISTERO della Educazione Nazionale
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Divisione IV
 N. di Prot. 826 – Posizione 3 AG
 Risposta a del 3.2.941 N. 212
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di lire 11.376,50 sul Cap. 181bis
 esercizio finanziario 1939-1940

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palazzo Reale Palermo
 Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore
 revisione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte
 dei Conti, il rendiconto spedito da Voi con la lettera
 contro indicata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del
 patrimonio artistico.
 Poiché l'economista di codesto Ufficio doveva render
 conto della somma di L. 32.604 – ed ha provveduto a
 giustificare la rimanente somma con altro rendiconto,

¹⁰⁵ Short note written in black ink.

¹⁰⁶ Short note written in black ink.

¹⁰⁷ Short note written in black ink.

egli rimane completamente scaricato alla data del 30
 giugno u.s.

F.to De Tomasso

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 21.FEB.1941 Anno
 XIX con elenco N.
 Il Capo Uff. Centr. [signed] Nardoppa 12.II.1941¹⁰⁸

PAL.6.102 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 17 Aprile 1941 (Anno
 XIX) (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002837 – 22.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE
 IV SCARICATO Raccomandata

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA
 OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 549
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di €. 30000 sul Cap. 181 bis es.
 1939-40 Lavori S. Martino delle Scale

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
 Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Si restituisce il rendiconto in oggetto con l'allegata
 ricevuta al documento N. 1 del versamento di € 598 per
 imposta d'entrata.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Martini

PAL.6.103 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 12 MAG. 1941 Anno
 XIX SCARICATO Minuta
 Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti – Palazzo Reale
Palermo
 Prot. N. 2837 – Div. IV
 Titolo 3 AG. – Classe
 Risposta a del 17-4-1941
 Div. Sez. N. 149
 OGGETTO: Rendiconto di € 30.000 – Cap. 181 bis Es. fin.
 1939/40
 Fatta da Nardoppa il 20/4/1941

Inviato alla Ragioneria Centrale il 10 MAG. 1941 Anno
 XIX
 Il Capo [...] [signed]

Questo Ministero ha approvato, salvo la ulteriore
 reazione della Ragioneria Centrale e della Corte dei
 Conti, il rendiconto da Voi inviato con la lettera sopra
 citata, relativo alla protezione antiaerea del patrimonio
 artistico. Poiché codesto economista doveva render conto

¹⁰⁸ Short note written in black ink.

della somma di € 30.000, egli rimane scaricato alla data del 30 giugno 1940/XVIII.

Il Sottos. di Stato F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.104 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | copy of telegram | 1 side

Sgombero 22 GIU. 1941 Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004764 – 22.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

DESTINATARIO: Soprintendente Gallerie

DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO

TESTO: Pregasi far conoscere telegraficamente ammontare ulteriore fabbisogno codesto Ufficio per pagamento spese protezione patrimonio artistico Nazionale fino al 30 giugno punto

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.105 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | copy of telegram | 1 side

Mon.¹⁰⁹ TELEGRAMMA 22 GIU. 1941
Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004735 – 22.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

PREGASI FAR CONOSCERE TELEGRAFICAMENTE AMMONTARE ULTERIORE FABBISOGNO CODESTO UFFICIO PER PAGAMENTO SPESE PROTEZIONE PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO NAZIONALE FINO AL 30 GIUGNO PUNTO

PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE F.to De Tomasso

PAL.6.106 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 33 TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004837 – 25.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO Atti¹⁰⁹ 1230S

N. 7169 di recapito – Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 14.10
DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA
Ricevuto il 23 GIU 12 10
Pel circuito N. E. CAPRANICA
(1877 4971)=

1035 PALERMO 14026 20 23 1035 VISTATO =

¹⁰⁹ Short note written in red pencil.

= 573 CORRENTE ESERCIZIO NON OCCORRONO ALTRE SOMME PROTEZIONE PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO PUNTO = SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO BOVIO MARCONI

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.107 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. TELEGRAMMA
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004859 – 25.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

RECAPITO [...] ROMA | 23.6.41

Ricevuto il 21/6/3

Pel circuito N. 1335 BIANCO

(1877 4971)=

221° PALERMO 77504 27 23° 1045 VISTATO =
= 1118 RIFERIMENTO TELEGRAMMA 4764 SIGNIFICASI CHE NON OCCORRONO ALTRI FONDI SINO A 30 GIUGNO PER PAGAMENTO SPESE PROTEZIONE PATRIMONIO ARTISTICO = SOPRIINTENDENTE GALLERIE SALVINI 1415S Atti¹¹⁰

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.108 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 4 luglio 1942 (Anno XX)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003368 – 10.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO
URGENTISSIMA

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1176

OGGETTO: Richiesta di fondi sul cap. 226 = Eserc. 1941/42

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE = DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = DIV. IV ROMA

In data 7 ottobre 1941 XIX N. 1724 questa Soprintendenza richiede a codesto Ministero la somma di L. 26.043,95 quale, primo fabbisogno per le spese inerenti alla protezione del patrimonio artistico.

¹¹⁰ Short note written in red pencil.

Codesto Ministero con un I° ordine di accreditamento del 31 ottobre 1941 XX concedeva L. 20.000; ma nessun'altra concessione venne fatta in seguito sul citato fabbisogno; cosicché sono venute meno L. 6000 che urgentemente occorrono prima di chiudere l'esercizio finanziario 1941/942 dovendo provvedere al pagamento di varie note di spesa per lavori eseguiti nel corso dell'esercizio stesso.

Si prega perciò codesto Ministero di compiacersi emettere un nuovo ordine di accreditamento delle dette L. 6000.=

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Roberto Salvini) R Salvini

Provveduto con Lire 6000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 235 | Es. 1941-1942 42-43 | Prot. N. 4380 ATTI

PAL.6.109 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 32 Palermo, li 13 agosto 1942 Anno XX (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004175 - 16.AGO.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO Raccomandata

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1416 Risposta a note del 3 agosto 1942 N. 3873 Div. IV

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

AL MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE = DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = DIVISIONE IV ROMA

In esito al foglio sopradistinto di codesto Ministero, si unisce un prospetto dimostrativo sul fabbisogno occorrente per provvedere alle spese per la tutela del patrimonio artistico nazionale durante l'esercizio finanziario in corso, con preghiera di disporre tempestivamente l'emissione di un I° ordine di accreditamento per pagare il personale addetto ai ricoveri e alla vigilanza notturna.

Per quanto riguarda le spese straordinarie per neutralizzare gli effetti delle infiltrazioni d'acqua nel ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale si fa presente che si tratta di lavori assolutamente necessari ed urgenti per ovviare ad un inconveniente improvvisamente verificatosi nelle ultime settimane: e cioè infiltrazioni d'acqua nella galleria occidentale del ricovero. Per ovviarvi in modo radicale occorrerebbe, secondo quanto consiglia la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti opportunamente interpellata, un'intercapedine d'aria all'esterno del muro; lavoro che importerebbe una spesa di non meno di 50.000 lire. Ma per neutralizzare gli effetti di tali infiltrazioni si ritiene possa bastare la costruzione di un canaletto all'interno della galleria

stessa destinato a convogliare le acque d'infiltrazione. Si potrebbe in tal modo ridurre la spesa a lire 10.000 =.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto Salvini) R Salvini
Atti F.¹¹¹

PAL.6.110 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA
FABBISOGNO PER LA SALVAGUARDIA DEL PATRIMONIO
ARTISTICO NAZIONALE

-----oSo-----

N. di ordine	VOCE	Oggetto	Importo giornal.	Importo annuo	Totale per voce
	Personale				
1	Omero Achille - Messina	Servizio p.a.a.	16,55	6.040,75	
2	Panarello Giacomo - Messina	“ “	16,55	6.040,75	
3	Parrinello Antonino “	“ “	16,55	6.040,75	
4	Fontana Giuseppe - Siracusa	“ “	16,55	6.040,75	
5	Bellomo Giovanni - Trapani	“ “	4,18	1.525,70	
6	Rodolico Antonio - Trapani	“ “	4,18	1.525,70	
7	Liga Pasquale - Palermo	“ “	4,18	508,60	27.723,00
8	Trasporti varî				3.000,00
9	<u>Fotografie documentarie</u> 1941/42 1942/43			2.500,00 2.500,00	5.000,00
10	<u>Spese per apertura, verifica materiale artistico ecc.</u>				6.277,00
11	<u>Spese straordinarie per neutralizzare effetti infiltraz. acqua ricov. S. Martino delle Scale</u>	V. ultimo capoverso dell'unita lettera			10.000,00

¹¹¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

N. di ordine	VOCE	Oggetto	Importo giornal.	Importo annuo	Totale per voce
					52.000,00
	<u>Missioni p.a.a.</u> Spese di missioni nelle quali sono comprese quelle dovute alla g.n. Liga Pasquale, capo servizio al ricovero e da destinarsi dal Ministero				10.000,00

Palermo, lì 13 agosto 1942-XX

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA *
PALERMO *

PAL.6.111 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005237 - 14.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

Ricevuto a 24/10 ore 19.30
Pel circuito N. 033
(1877 4971)=

379 UFF PALERMO 68204 22 24 1655,
1877 RISPOSTA TELEGRAMMA 4971 ASSICURO
IMMEDIATO ADEMPIMENTO ALT OCCORRE PERO
PRONTA ASSEGNAZIONE CENTOMILA ALT PREGO
ASSICURAZIONE
SOPRINTENDENTE GALLERIE SALVINI

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

Prendere nota e poi atti [signed]¹¹² Sgombero¹¹³

PAL.6.112 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005242 - 14.NOV.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

¹¹² Short note written in black ink.

¹¹³ Short note written in blue pencil.

EDUCAZIONE ARTI ROMA M.RO EDUCAZIONE NAZ.
DIREZ. GENERALE DELLE ARTI ROMA
Pel circuito N. 1480 COLETTI
= (1341 1817)

254 UFF PALERMO 11028 20 8 1225 =
= 1941 INIZIANDO ATTUAZIONE NUOVE MISURE
PROTEZIONE PREGO ASSICURARE STANZIAMENTO
SOMMA RICHIESTA TELEGRAMMA N 1817 =
SOPRINTENDENTE GALLERIE SALVINI Atti € 52.000.
Sgombero¹¹⁴

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.6.113 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Sgombero 5242

Palermo, li 24 novembre
1942 Anno XXI (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005491 - 1.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 2026

OGGETTO: Protezione delle opere d'arte dalle offese
belliche -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti - Div. IV - ROMA

In seguito al telegramma cifrato di cod. Ministero n.
4971 del 23/10/1942 questo ufficio provvede subito a
preparare un ulteriore piano di protezione delle opere
d'arte e ad iniziarne l'attuazione.

In particolare si stanno trasportando ai ricoveri
numerose altre opere d'arte dei Musei di Messina, di
Trapani e di Siracusa (Palazzo Bellomo), si sono stabilite
d'accordo con la Soprintendente alle Antichità ulteriori
rimozioni e protezioni in situ di opere medioevali e
moderne del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, si sono
presi o si stanno prendendo accordi con i Vescovi di
Palermo, Agrigento, Mazara del Vallo, Siracusa etc. per
la rimozione o la protezione in situ di opere d'arte non
comprese fra quelle che furono sottoposte a misure di
p.a.a. all'inizio della guerra. Si sta inoltre provvedendo
al trasporto al ricovero di un certo numero di opere
di proprietà privata notificata, a spese s'intende dei
privati proprietari.

Ma per quanto riguarda le opere di proprietà dello Stato
e di enti ecclesiastici - le chiese hanno dichiarato tutte

¹¹⁴ Short notes written in black ink and blue pencil.

di non essere in condizioni di sostenere {2} alcuna spesa – ci si trova nell'impossibilità di dare effettuazione alle predisposte misure, perché l'ufficio è privo di qualsiasi somma sul cap. 235, né si dispone di congrui fondi su altri capitoli – essendo naturalmente intangibili i fondi che servono alla retribuzione dei salariati e delle guardie notturne.

Occorre pertanto che cod. Ministero – già richiesto in proposito con i telegrammi n. 1817 del 24/10/1942 e n. 1941 del 7/II/1942 di questo ufficio – provveda a stanziare le somme occorrenti o per lo meno ad impegnarsi per una determinata cifra, tenendo anche conto che si deve provvedere al più presto al pagamento della somma di L. 10.000 (diecimila) occorse per i lavori di risanamento al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale (spesa autorizzata con telegramma ministeriale 22/9/1942 n. 4567).

Si prega vivamente cod. Ministero di voler dare risposta a questa nota, non potendo altrimenti lo scrivente dare pronta attuazione alle predisposte misure di protezione del patrimonio artistico. Con tuto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini
Provvedere di una prima [...] Atti [signed]¹¹⁵

PAL.6.114 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | unstamped paper | 1 side

– 5 DIC. 1942 Anno XXI SCARICATO 5227 IV 3 A.G.
Palermo – Cattedrale Opere di protezione Al R.
Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Il Ministero approva pienamente le proposte da Voi fatte con la nota sopraccitata e Vi autorizza a rimuovere ed a trasportare nel ricovero prestabilito le opere d'arte di codesta Cattedrale, comprese le due statue marmoree per le quali le Autorità artistiche avrebbero proposto la protezione in situ.

Il Mo. Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.6.115 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 6 dicembre 1942 (Anno XXI)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004937 – 11.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 2117
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Torno ad assicurare cod. Ministero che ho già dato inizio al lavoro di rimozione delle opere d'arte di Enti e

di privati da trasportarsi nel ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

L'attuazione di queste ulteriori misure nel particolare momento, specie per mancanza di legname, richiederà qualche difficoltà che questa Soprintendenza spera di superare felicemente. Non appena sarà completato il lavoro, non mancherò di darne comunicazione a cod. Ministero. Si prega, intanto, il sollecito invio dei fondi necessari.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini
Date altre o 25.000 Atti 25000 – resta 1940/41¹¹⁶ Quanto dobbiamo dare?¹¹⁷

PAL.6.116 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Sgombero Palermo, li 2 gennaio 43 Anno XXI (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000148 8.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO ESPRESSO-URGENTE

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 18

OGGETTO: Spese per la protezione antiaerea –

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
Provveduto con Lire 75.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 235 | Es. 1942-1943 | Prot. N. 965 ATTI

È pervenuto a quest'ufficio l'avviso di emissione da parte di cod. Ministero di un ordine di accreditamento di L. 25.000 sul cap. 235 es. finanz. 1942/43, resti 1940/41. Con tale somma lo scrivente è costretto pagare L. 13.300 circa nette per mercedi e premio Ventennale ai salariati giornalieri addetti alla p.a.a. che non sono stati soddisfatti dal mese di luglio a tutto dicembre 1942 e che reclamano le loro competenze le quali, evidentemente, devono imputarsi sui fondi 942/43 che cod. Ministero metterà a disposizione di questa Soprintendenza, salvo reintegrazione del fondo di L. 25.000, resti 1940/41. Sicché dalle L. 25.000 dedotte L. 13.300, resterebbero in cassa L. 11.700 con le quali occorre far subito fronte alle spese sostenute dai tre Musei dipendenti.

Resterebbero, poi, a pagarsi il complesso – non indifferente – delle spese per i provvedimenti adottati per la protezione delle opere d'arte trasportate e da trasportare al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

{2} Bisogna anche aggiungervi le spese sostenute per neutralizzare gli effetti d'infiltrazione d'acqua nel ricovero la cui nota fu già trasmessa a cod. Ministero.

¹¹⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

¹¹⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹¹⁷ Short note written in black ink.

Per tutto quanto sopra è esposto, si prega vivamente cod. Ministero di voler provvedere con la massima cortese urgenza all'assegnazione dei fondi necessari alla protezione delle opere d'arte già richiesti con telegramma n. 1817 del 24/10/1942 per la somma di L. 100.000 (centomila).

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini

PAL.6.117 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides¹¹⁸

{1} Allegato alla lettera n.° 528 in data 6-5-943
Prot. n. 385 Palermo, lì 26 marzo 1943 (XXI)
OGGETTO: Assegnazione di fondi per la protezione antiaerea

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Divisione III^A Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale ROMA

Le recenti e recentissime incursioni aeree sulla città di Palermo hanno reso assai precaria l'esistenza di numerose e notevoli opere d'arte conservate in alcuni Sacri edifici in parte anche gravemente colpiti o pressoché rovinati (Chiese della Magione, di Santa Cita, di San Francesco d'Assisi, della Cattedrale, di San Sebastiano, della Pia Opera di Navarra etc. etc.) sì che affiancando la solerte opera del mio collega Soprintendente ai Monumenti, Dott. Guiotto, mi sono naturalmente recato sui luoghi colpiti o pericolanti e ho proceduto a porre intanto provvisoriamente presso questa R. Soprintendenza un assai cospicuo numero di pitture e di sculture, col proposito, poi, di trasferirle appena potrò disporre delle occorrenti somme, al Ricovero di San Martino delle Scale.

Nel contempo urge la necessità di provvedere alla migliore tutela "in situ" di sculture tuttora rimaste nei locali del R. Museo di Messina, nonché al trasferimento nel Ricovero messinese di San Placido Calonerò di intagli lignei, di maioliche e di argenterie dello stesso R. Museo, come pure non è da esitare a costruire al più presto opere di protezione locale (paraschegge e armature anticrollo) per sculture e intagli rimasti all'interno del R. Museo Pepoli di Trapani.

Ma poiché tutte le somme inviate finora da Codesto Ministero a questa R. Soprintendenza sono state già di fatto erogate dal mio predecessore Prof. Salvini, come risulta dal verbale di consegna tra quest'ultimo e il sottoscritto, (verbale già in possesso di Codesta Direzione Generale) nonché da un rendiconto di lire 25.000 testé inviato, e da un altro (di L. 75.000) che sarà inviato entro la prossima settimana, mi onoro pregarVi, Eccellenza, di voler stanziare, a favore della Soprintendenza scrivente, una terza anticipazione di almeno altre settantacinquemila lire

su questo esercizio, autorizzandomi intanto a disporre l'esecuzione {2} delle opere accennate entro i limiti della somma richiesta.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE F.to Filippo DI PIETRO

Per copia conforme f.to L'ARCHIVISTA C. Passalacqua
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA *
PALERMO *

PAL.6.118 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Sgombero Raccomandata
Palermo, lì 6 maggio 1943 – XXI –

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003035 19.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO
RACCOMANDATA Sig.ra [...] 2594¹¹⁹

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO (PALAZZO REALE)
Protocollo N. 528
OGGETTO: Richiesta urgente di fondi per la protezione antiaerea
Allegati n. 1

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Divisione III – Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale ROMA
provveduto con ordine n. 753 in data 27/4/43.¹²⁰
provveduto Atti¹²¹

Quando io assunsi la direzione di questa R. Soprintendenza trovai quasi del tutto erogate le somme che codesto Ministero aveva fino allora assegnato alla Soprintendenza stessa per la protezione antiaerea. La cosa risulta dal verbale di consegna, trasmesso a suo tempo, a codesta Direzione Generale, né io trovai conveniente insistervi – con separata segnalazione – ripromettendomi, soprattutto, di poter trasmettere sollecitamente i due separati rendiconti, (uno di lire 25.000 avute sui resti dell'esercizio antecedente, l'altro di lire 75.000) comprovanti quanto sopra. Sennonché non fu affatto così rapida la compilazione e il conseguente invio dei due rendiconti, perché in ciascuno di essi dovettero essere allegate quietanze, che si dovettero attendere in parte da diverse città dell'isola, le cui comunicazioni postali con questo centro sono divenute da tempo lentissime, e perché poi anche per i documenti, qui in Palermo stessa compilati e regolarizzati, non s'è potuto nemmeno ottenere rapidamente la loro regolarizzazione se dovevano essere accompagnati da dichiarazioni di uffici sindacali o da registrazione dell'Ufficio del

¹¹⁸ We also have the original version of this document, kept in the same folder (no. 89).

¹¹⁹ Short note written in black ink.

¹²⁰ Short note written in black ink.

¹²¹ Short note written in pink pencil.

Registro data la riduzione d'orario degli uffici stessi nelle attuali eccezionalissime circostanze.

Sì che – a poco più di un mese di distanza delle avvenute consegne – mi decisi d'inviare intanto la richiesta di fondi sul capitolo di protezione antiaerea a Codesta Direzione Generale con la lettera n.° 385 in data 26 marzo u.s. che qui accludo in copia perché tempo che possa anche essere andata in disguido.

Ora, poiché da circa un mese io ho già inviato, dopo il primo, anche il secondo rendiconto, né mi è giunto nessun riscontro alla precedente richiesta, torno con questa mia rispettosamente a chiederVi, Eccellenza, di mettermi in condizione di poter far fronte alla necessità le più urgenti del momento.

Senza disporre di un soldo, ho trasportato provvisoriamente presso questo R. Palazzo – ormai saturo di cose senza offrire assoluta garanzia di conservazione di esse – un cumulo di opere d'arte tutte importanti per la Storia d'Arte locale sottratte da edifici o già sinistrati e colpiti oppure da me giudicati tali da suggerire l'immediato sgombero da essi di cose altrettanto importanti. Ma oramai s'impone il loro imballaggio regolare e il loro trasferimento al Ricovero, assai più sicuro, di San Martino alle Scale.

Pure senza disporre di un soldo ho fatto eseguire “in situ” opere precauzionali (come nel R. Museo Pepoli di Trapani) di evidente, assoluta necessità.

Sì che la richiesta di lire 75.000 fattaVi, Eccellenza, con la lettera n. 385 in data 2 marzo u.s. risulta ora – com'è provato dai fatti – più che logica ed avveduta, e tale insomma da essere tutta quanta sicuramente impiegata entro i termini di questo stesso esercizio finanziario.

Rispettosamente, sicché, rinnovo la richiesta stessa con preghiera di volermi cortesemente informare se essa possa essere accolta o no, perché in caso d'inaccettabilità – almeno che non giudichiate che possa essermi dato ugualmente ordine di continuare nell'opera di salvataggio finora condotta – io possa ragionevolmente regolarli su quanto resta ancora a farsi.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Prof. Dr. Filippo DI PIETRO)
Filippo Di Pietro

PAL.6.119 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| copy of telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Sgombero [15 July 1943]
SOPRINTENDENTE GALLERIE PALERMO

A completamento opera difesa già attuate vogliate provvedere qualsiasi mezzo anche con occultamento o trasporto altre regioni tutela contro qualsiasi rischio opere arte mobili comprese Vostra giurisdizione punto Tale uopo conferiscovi ampi poteri garantendo

qualsiasi spesa incontrata codesto Ministero per attuazione pratica tale disposizione punto

MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE.

Il Ministro ha disposto che questo telegramma non abbia corso. Atti lì 15-7-43¹²²

PAL.7 Anti-explosion armoured room Sala Himera at the Museum (1943)

PAL.7.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 140 | cover | 1 side

Contratto di lavoro con preventivo 1943

PAL.7.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 140 | headed paper | 4 sides

{1} [12 April 1943] L. 6 | MARCA DA BOLLO LIRE 2

Per la presente privata scrittura da valere occorrendo quale pubblico strumento tra il signor GIOVANNI SPARACINO fu Giuseppe, quale unico rappresentante della ditta di costruzione “G. Sparacino” corrente in Palermo Via Parrocchia a Pallavicino, e la dott. Jole BOVIO MARCONI fu Giovanni nella qualità di R^A Soprintendente alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani, domiciliata per ragione della sua carica nei locali di ufficio siti in questa Via Bara, 24, si conviene e stabilisce quanto appresso, per cui si premette:

Al fine di rafforzare il ricovero delle opere d'arte esistente nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo e precisamente nei locali sottostanti alla cosiddetta “Sala di Selinunte” la dott. Jole Bovio Marconi nel nome ha stabilito di far costruire quattro arcate in pietra d'aspra di metri 7,70 x 4,4 x 0,50 (dice zero cinquanta) con mezzi archi laterali a sostegno della volta; far chiudere le quattro finestre dello stesso ricovero con pietra proveniente dallo scavo del muro di fondazione esistente nel giardino di Via Roma e la sistemazione della scala che immette in detto ricovero dalla sala detta “Panormo”.

Interpellata la ditta Sparacino suddetta questa si {2} è dichiarata pronta ad eseguire i lavori soprascripti ai patti ed alle condizioni di cui agli articoli seguenti, unico contesto con la narrativa:

ART. 1°. La ditta G. Sparacino come sopra rappresentata si obbliga per sé e suoi ad eseguire i lavori elencati in narrativa a perfetta regola d'arte con uso di materiale di prima scelta.

Per la esecuzione di detti lavori si stabilisce sin da ora il termine perentorio di giorni quindici di fermo e quindici di rispetto non computante in detti periodi le giornate in cui si dovessero verificare eventuali incursioni nemiche sulla città di Palermo, ritenendosi in tal caso i periodi stessi prolungati di altrettanti giorni.

¹²² Short note written in pink pencil.

ART. II°. Nel caso in cui la ditta Sparacino, per incuria o colpa propria non dovesse nel periodo di tempo soprascriptificato portare a termine i lavori sin da ora espressamente si stabilisce che per ogni giorno di ritardo sarà applicata una penale di lire cinquanta da ritenersi all'atto del pagamento a saldo del prezzo pattuito nell'articolo seguente.

ART. III°. Per i lavori suddetti che la ditta Sparacino con la presente scrittura si obbliga di eseguire viene stabilito il pagamento nella somma di lire TRENTATREMILA (L. 33.000,00) che la Soprintenden-^{3}za alle Antichità come sopra rappresentata si obbliga sin da ora di pagare in unica soluzione a lavori ultimati e collaudati come condotti a perfetta regola d'arte, ritenendo le eventuali multe per ritardo.

ART. IV°. Per ogni eventuale contestazione è competente il foro di Palermo.

ART. V°. Per quanto non previsto nel presente le parti si riportano a quanto prescrive il codice civile sulla materia.

ART. VI°. Tutte le spese del presente e sue consequenziali sono a carico della ditta Sparacino come sopra rappresentata.

ART. VII°. Per la esecuzione del presente le parti eliggono domicilio in Palermo e cioè: la ditta Sparacino in Via Parrocchia a Pallavicino e la dott. Jole Bovio Marconi nel nome in Via Bara, 24.

Fatto, letto ed approvato in Palermo oggi dodici Aprile millenovecentoquarantatre XXI° nei locali della R^A Soprintendenza.

(2) cancellata la parola = quindici = sostituita la parola = dieci = postilla apposta
Sparacino Giovanni Jole Bovio Marconi nel nome

{4} N° 17059 REGISTRATO IN PALERMO
ADDÌ 21 APR. 1943 XXI 2° N. 772 F.° 199 L I R E
Seicentosestantaquattro e 20/00
Casuali L. 0.15 IL PROCURATORE [signed]
PRIVATI [...] | 21 APR. 943

PAL.7.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 140 | headed paper | 1 side

PREVENTIVO per la COSTRUZIONE DI CAMERA ANTISCOPPIO NELLA SALA d'HIMERA, SOPRASTANTE al RIFUGIO DETTO SCANTINATO CASUCCINI, nel MUSEO NAZIONALE di PALERMO
Per mano d'opera e spese minori (trasporti, chiodi, etc.) L. 9940
Per fornitura legname " 9260
N. 3 travi di pice-pine di m. 7,50 x 0,20 x 0,20 ciascuno 2940
N. 14 travi di castagno di m. 3,80 x 0,20 x 0,20 2800
N. 8 travi, per sostegno laterale di m. 2,50 x 0,20 x 0,22 1600

N. 4 sotto bordonali di castagno di m. 2,30 x 0,20 x 0,22 480
N. 16 tavole di abete di m. 4 x 0,28 x 0,5 1440
Per 30 squadre di ferro rifucinate di m. 0,30 x 0,25 ciascuna " 300
L. 19500
Per fornitura di pietra 4500
L. 24000
25 Aprile 1943 Visto: IL SOPRINTENDENTE Visto
J Bovio Marconi

PAL.7.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 140 | unstamped | 1 side

Lavori di protezione antiaerea. Costruzione di un anticrollo nella sala Imera soprastante alla sala del rifugio con travatura di legno pissi pino di metri 7.50 x 0.20 x 0.20
Prezzo per un travo lire 980 per tre lire 2940
N. 14 trave di legno Castagno di metri 380 x 20 x 22 € 2800
" 16 tavole di legno abete di misura m. 4 x 0.28 x 0.5 " 1440
" 8 trave per sostegno laterale di metri 250 x 0.20 x 11 " 600
" 4 sotto bordunale di legno Castagno dimensione m. 230 x 0.20 x 0.22 collocate con fasciette di ferro " 480
" 30 squadre di ferro rifacinate con 10 buche ciascuna di misura 0.30 x 0.25" 300
Chiodi chili 10 (a L. 50 al kg?) 500
Segatura legname 200
Mano d'opera 12 operai giorni 18 a lire 40 lire 8640
Totale € 18900

PAL.7.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 140 | headed paper | 1 side

SUPPLEMENTO AL CONTRATTO DEL 12 APRILE 1943
20 maggio 1943
per muratura del finestrone della Sala d'Himera L .
3250
per rifacimento della muratura della finestra dello scantinato su via Roma e trasporto di acqua per i lavori L. " 850
L. 4000
33.000
37.000
bombardamento 17 aprile, guasto dell'acquedotto
" di aprile, schegge nella sala d'Himera e caduta del muro di chiusura della finestra dello scantinato su via Roma.¹²³

¹²³ Short note written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

PAL.8 Anti-aircraft protection. Signals (1940)

PAL.8.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

P

Prot. Ant. Segno Distintivo dei monumenti e degli edifici pubblici.

PAL.8.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Palermo

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ

Protezione antiaerea. Segno distintivo dei monumenti e degli edifici pubblici.

P

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

DIVISIONE 3^a

PAL.8.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie

Segno distintivo per la prot. A.A. dei monum. e degli edifici pubblici

P 18

PAL.8.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.

Palermo

R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie

Segno distintivo per la protezione A.A. dei monumenti e degli edifici pubblici.

ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

P

PAL.8.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

P.A.A. monumenti
segni distintivi

PAL.8.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

90/17-1-40-XVIII Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, gennaio 1940-XVIII

CIRCOLARE RISERVATISSIMA N. 7

13

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N. Prot. 5083 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Segno distintivo per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro i bombardamenti aerei.-

A tutti i RR. Soprintendenti

Vi comunico la seguente nota della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri:

“L'art. 44 della Legge di guerra, approvata con R.D. 8 luglio 1938-XVI, n. 1415, prevede che gli edifici consacrati ai culti, alle arti, alle scienze e alla beneficenza, nonché i monumenti storici, gli ospedali e altri centri di raccolta di malati e feriti possano essere muniti, quando lo disponga apposito decreto del DUCE del Fascismo, di speciale segno distintivo, ai fini della protezione contro i bombardamenti aerei.

Tale segno distintivo dovrà consistere in un rettangolo contenuto in campo di colore giallo e diviso con una diagonale in due triangoli: uno di colore nero e l'altro bianco. Se il rettangolo è verticale, il triangolo di colore nero deve figurare in alto.

Detto segno distintivo, per dimensioni e per sistemazione, deve essere facilmente visibile a grande distanza e a quota elevata ove occorra, il distintivo può essere riprodotto in più parti dell'edificio o del monumento, in modo da consentirne la maggiore visibilità.

Il segno distintivo sopra descritto dovrà di regola essere dipinto. Se la pitturazione, per le speciali caratteristiche dell'edificio o del monumento, non sia possibile, si provvederà con altri mezzi idonei.

In attesa dell'emanazione del Decreto del DUCE che ordinerà l'uso del distintivo innanzi descritto, è opportuno che le amministrazioni, dalle quali dipendono detti edifici, prendano fin d'ora le disposizioni necessarie.

In modo particolare esse dovranno curare la compilazione degli elenchi dei monumenti ed edifici dipendenti, ai quali il predetto segno distintivo è da applicarsi e stabilire il numero, le dimensioni e la ubicazione dei distintivi stessi per ciascun monumento o edificio.

Tali disposizioni preparatorie dovranno avere carattere strettamente riservato, senza che se ne abbia alcuna manifestazione esteriore.

Si chiarisce, inoltre, che la possibilità che in tempi successivi sia data l'autorizzazione necessaria per l'uso del distintivo, non esime le autorità, dalle quali gli edifici predetti dipendono, dall'adottare tutti quei provvedimenti (sfollamento, sgombero di opere artistiche, protezione speciale antiaerea, ecc.) che siano state o fossero in seguito disposte”.

Vogliate pertanto provvedere tempestivamente alla compilazione degli elenchi sopra richiesti e trasmetterli poi al Ministero indicando per ciascun edificio

monumentale il numero, le dimensioni e la ubicazione del distintivo.

p. IL MINISTRO COSTA

Rag. Passalogna / domandare se fra gli edifici destinati a musei, la Soprintendenza debba includere i musei civici o se riguardo a questi debba limitarsi ad invitare i Comuni all'osservanza della disposizione.¹²⁴

PAL.8.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹²⁵

3 A.G.

BELLE ARTI | 0497 22.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

Palermo, li 18 Gennaio 1940 A. XVIII

N. 105 prot. Risposta a nota del 13/1/1940 N. 5083

Oggetto: Circolare riservatissima n. 7.

All'On.le Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti – Div. III ROMA

Nel prendere nota del contenuto della circolare n. 7 di codesto On. Ministero relativa alle disposizioni date dalla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri sul segno distintivo per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro i bombardamenti, mi permetto di chiederVi se fra gli edifici destinati a Musei questa Soprintendenza debba includere i musei civici dipendenti dalla propria circoscrizione o se, invece, debba invitare i Comuni dove esistono i musei stessi ad ottemperare all'osservanza delle disposizioni in parola. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi Atti

PAL.8.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

205/1-2-40-XVIII Roma, li 23 gennaio 1940-XVIII
CIRCOLARE RISERVATISSIMA N. 14

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Div. III^A Prot. N. 201

Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro i bombardamenti aerei.-

A tutti i RR. Soprintendenti

A seguito della circolare riservatissima n. 7 del 13 gennaio c. Vi comunico la seguente nota della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri relativa all'oggetto:

“Con riferimento alla circolare pari numero del 25 novembre u.s. relativa ai segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro i bombardamenti aerei, si comunica, per opportuna norma, che il Provveditorato Generale dello Stato, nel diramare le conseguenti istruzioni agli uffici tecnici erariali, ha precisato che tali organi dovranno interessarsi esclusivamente di quei monumenti ed edifici monumentali dei quali il Ministero delle Finanze ha l'uso e la diretta amministrazione.

Per tutti gli altri edifici o monumenti di pertinenza del patrimonio statale destinati ai culti, alle arti, alle scienze e alla beneficenza, nonché agli ospedali e agli altri centri di raccolta di malati e feriti, le iniziative all'uopo occorrenti dovranno essere prese dalle singole amministrazioni che hanno in uso gli edifici o i monumenti predetti”.

p. IL MINISTRO DE TOMASSO

PAL.8.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 15 febbraio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1202 9.FEB.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

SCARICATO Riservatissima

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 96 Risposta alla circolare 13/1/1940 N. 7

OGGETTO: Segno distintivo per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro bombardamenti.-

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Con riferimento alla circolare sopra citata quest'ufficio si premura significare che gli edifici pubblici dipendenti dalla Soprintendenza scrivente sono:

- 1) R. Museo Nazionale – Messina
- 2) R. Museo “Pepoli” – Trapani

Pertanto per il R. Museo Nazionale di Messina occorrerebbero non meno di quattro segni distintivi, di cui tre sulla copertura del Museo propriamente detto ed una per quella del capannone dove sono immagazzinate numerose opere d'arte di notevole interesse. Tali segni distintivi dovrebbero essere delle dimensioni di non meno di m. 4 x 6 ciascuno e pitturati sulle tegole con colore a cementite.

Per il R. Museo “Pepoli” di Trapani si prevedono tre segni distintivi: uno sul tetto della Pinacoteca – lato sud –; uno sul tetto della prima Galleria “pittori siciliani” – lato ovest –; uno sul tetto della seconda Galleria “mobilio in-^{2}tagliato” – lato nord.

¹²⁴ Short note written in grey pencil. Distinctive signals are described and shown in § 4.10.

¹²⁵ A copy of this record is preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

I tre segni distintivi dipinti con colore a cementite dovrebbero avere le seguenti dimensioni: il primo m. 31 x 3,70; il secondo m. 36 x 4; il terzo m. 40 x 4.

Ma qualora la spesa si rilevasse esagerata si potrebbero diminuirne le dimensioni.

Certamente non sarebbe inopportuno dipingere un altro segno distintivo anche sul tetto della chiesa della SS. Annunziata attigua al Museo e che costituisce un unico isolato.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini quesito¹²⁶

PAL.8.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 871/20-5-40-XVIII Roma, 19 maggio

1940-XVIII Circolare n. 118

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Div. III

Prot. n. 3472

Posiz. 3 A.G.

All. ./.

OGGETTO: Segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro bombardamenti aerei.-

A TUTTI I RR. SOPRINTENDENTI

La Presidenza del Consiglio, alla quale erano stati sottoposti i quesiti formulati da alcuni Soprintendenti circa i segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro bombardamenti aerei, ha scritto in proposito la seguente lettera:

“In merito ai quesiti formulati dalle Soprintendenze alle Antichità e alle Arti – di cui alla lettera alla quale si risponde – sentita la Commissione consultiva per il diritto di guerra, si comunica:

1° quesito – il segno distintivo per la protezione dai bombardamenti aerei potrà essere apposto anche sugli edifici prescelti a ricovero, in caso di guerra, delle opere d'arte mobili, perché detti edifici, anche se non monumentali, sono da considerarsi, per tale loro particolare destinazione, alla stregua degli edifici consacrati alle arti.

2° quesito – Le disposizioni relative all'apposizione dei segni distintivi per la protezione dai bombardamenti aerei riguardano tutti gli edifici monumentali, a prescindere se di proprietà dello Stato o di enti o di privati, giacché il criterio cui si ispirano dette disposizioni si propone lo scopo di proteggere tutte indistintamente le opere d'arte.

La competenza a giudicare sulla importanza artistica degli edifici monumentali di proprietà degli enti e dei privati deve essere devoluta alle Soprintendenze alle antichità e alle arti.

3° quesito – il segno distintivo di protezione dai bombardamenti aerei dovrà essere apposto su tutti gli edifici monumentali in qualsiasi località essi si trovino.

4° quesito – gli edifici ove hanno sede i RR. Istituti d'arte vanno considerati alla stregua di ogni altra scuola e quindi non possono, in via di massima, godere di una speciale protezione. Qualora però negli edifici di detti Istituti si trovino oggetti artistici di particolare valore, dovrà essere esaminato, caso per caso, da parte della Soprintendenza alle antichità e alle arti competente, se l'esistenza di tali oggetti debba rendere tutelabili gli edifici, i quali in tal modo godrebbero della protezione in quanto verrebbero considerati come edifici consacrati alle arti.

5° quesito – il distintivo di protezione dovrà essere apposto soltanto sulla parte dell'edificio monumentale da proteggersi e non su tutto l'isolato.

Questa Presidenza, infine, non sarebbe aliena, allo scopo di impedire possibili deturpamenti agli edifici monumentali, dall'impartire le necessarie disposizioni perché tutte le Amministrazioni nel procedere all'apposizione dei segni distintivi per la protezione degli edifici di loro pertinenza, seguano le direttive dei competenti RR. Soprintendenti alle Antichità e all'Arte, circa la qualità dei materiali coloranti da impiegarsi.

Prima per altro di provvedere al riguardo, si gradirebbe conoscere le direttive generali delle disposizioni da emanare”.

Nel disporre che in caso di apposizione del segno distintivo siano tenuti presenti i principi contenuti nella lettera su trascritta prego tutti i RR. Soprintendenti di farmi conoscere il proprio punto di vista in merito al secondo e terzo capoverso – 5° quesito – della lettera stessa, concernente le direttive da emanare a tutte le Amministrazioni sulla qualità dei materiali coloranti da impiegarsi per evitare possibili deturpamenti agli edifici monumentali.

Ciascun Soprintendente mi farà pervenire inoltre un preventivo informale ai criteri della più stretta economia circa i fondi occorrenti per l'apposizione dei segni distintivi agli edifici di importanza artistica, distinguendo però quelli pubblici per i quali la relativa spesa dovrà essere sostenuta dalla nostra Amministrazione, da quelli di proprietà degli enti e dei privati.-

IL MINISTRO Bottai

PAL.8.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 22 maggio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003779 – 27.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO RISERVATA

¹²⁶ Short note written in blue pencil.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 977
 OGGETTO: Segni distintivi per la protezione di musei appartenenti ad Enti – Quesito –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III – ROMA
 Si ritiene utile chiedere chiarimenti circa il comportamento di questa Soprintendenza nei riguardi dell'apposizione dei segni distintivi per la protezione di musei appartenenti ad Enti.
 Il paragrafo 4° della lettera della Presidenza del Consiglio, trascritto nella circolare n. 118 del 19/5/1940 XVIII, n. 3472, considera come edifici consacrati alle arti, e quindi tutelabili, quelli nei quali si trovino oggetti artistici di particolare valore.
 Poiché i Musei appartenenti ad Enti raccolgono e conservano spesso oggetti artistici di particolare valore, che non tutti possono essere trasportati in località sicure, si chiede se anche tali musei debbano, come parrebbe logico, essere forniti di segni distintivi, ed in qual modo questa Soprintendenza debba intervenire al riguardo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini Parlare col Comm. De Tomasso –¹²⁷

PAL.8.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 22 maggio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003780 – 27.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 968 Risposta a circolare 118 – del 19/5/940 N. 3472
 OGGETTO: Segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici pubblici e di monumenti contro bombardamenti aerei –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III – ROMA
 Con riferimento alla circolare sopra segnata ed in risposta al secondo e terzo capoverso del 5° quesito da questa R. Soprintendenza si ritiene che il materiale da adoperare più utilmente per i segni distintivi in oggetto possa essere colore a cementite.
 Per quanto riguarda la spesa occorrente per l'apposizione dei segni distintivi agli edifici dipendenti dall'ufficio scrivente, e cioè R. Museo Pepoli di Trapani, R. Museo Nazionale di Messina, S. Placido Calonerò, si calcola in L. 2.500=.
 Non si tiene conto dell'ex Monastero di S/ Martino delle Scale, dove saranno raccolte e sistemate le preziose

opere d'arte di Palermo, in considerazione del fatto che essendo monumentale spetta alla Soprintendenza competente il provvedere all'apposizione del segno distintivo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.8.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹²⁸

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003943 – 4 GIU. 1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
 PALERMO

PROT. N 920 Palermo, 29 Maggio 1940 – XVIII
 Resp. a circolare del 19/5/'40 – prot. n. 3472

OGGETTO: Segni distintivi di difesa antiaerea.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
 A riscontro della circolare n. 118 questa Soprintendenza comunica che per i segnali di difesa antiaerea da dipingere sui tetti del Museo Nazionale, presceglierebbe la cementite sia per la resistenza che per la spesa. Sarebbe molto resistente il colore a olio, ma verrebbe a costare molto di più.

Considerando che i tetti del Museo sono diversi e a vario livello, è necessario dipingere vari segni distintivi, sei di m. 10 o 12 x 8, che formerebbero un complesso di mq. 580 con una spesa di

L. 1.400 usando colori ad olio
 L. 700 usando la cementite.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi prendere atto¹²⁹

PAL.8.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[29 May 1940]
 PREVENTIVO per la pittura ad olio di sei segni distintivi m. 10 x 8 per la difesa antiaerea sui tetti del Museo Nazionale di Palermo mq 580 circa con i colori giallo-bianco-nero.
 Colori e mano d'opera L. 1.400,00
 a calce [...] 500
 cementite 700

PAL.8.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1050/19-6-40-XVIII RISERVATA URGENTISSIMA

¹²⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹²⁸ A copy of this record is preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.
¹²⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Roma, lì 11 giugno 1940-XVIII CIRCOLARE N. 145
 MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Divisione IV^A
 Prot. N. 4130
 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 All. ./.

OGGETTO – Segni distintivi per la protezione degli edifici monumentali contro bombardamenti aerei.–

A Tutti i RR. Soprintendenti alle Antichità alle Gallerie ai Monumenti e ai Monumenti e Gallerie.–

Facendo seguito alle disposizioni già emanate per la tutela dei Monumenti e delle Opere d'Arte, si avverte che tra le misure precauzionali da adottare si intende compresa l'apposizione dei segni protettivi contro i bombardamenti aerei per gli edifici monumentali già segnalati da codeste Soprintendenze e per quelli in cui sono conservate opere d'arte.

Come già è stato fatto presente, è stato richiesto al Ministero delle Finanze il fabbisogno occorrente per la tutela degli immobili. Frattanto ogni Soprintendente potrà prelevare da tutti i fondi a propria disposizione a qualsiasi titolo gli anticipi eventualmente richiesti da fornitori e l'ammontare delle mercedi da corrispondere ai giornalieri assunti provvisoriamente per la tutela degli immobili. Si allega alla presente un esemplare del segno distintivo protettivo.

P. IL MINISTRO LAZZARI il campione dato alla Sopr. alle Gallerie data esecuzione¹³⁰

PAL.8.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

A vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 21 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
 SCARICATO MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
 Prot. N. 3772 – Div. IV
 Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.
 Risposta a nota del 23-5-40
 Div. Sez. N. 977
 OGGETTO: Segni distintivi per la protezione di musei appartenenti ad Enti.
 Fatta da [signed] il 15-6-1940

In relazione alla nota suindicata si comunica che anche sui Musei più importanti appartenenti ad Enti di codesta regione debbono essere apposti i segni distintivi. Tali segni saranno apposti a cura di codesto Ufficio ma a spese degli Enti proprietari.

Il Ministero Firmato COSTA

¹³⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.8.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹³¹

A vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 28 GIU. 1940 Anno XVIII
 SCARICATO MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
 Prot. N. 3943 – Div. IV
 Titolo 3 – Classe AG
 Risposta a lettera del 29 maggio
 Div. Sez. N. 920
 OGGETTO: Segni distintivi di difesa antiaerea
 Fatta da frt il

Questo Ministero ha preso atto di quanto avete comunicato con la lettera n. 920 del 29 maggio circa l'apposizione dei segni distintivi –

Il Mo Firmato COSTA

PAL.9 Museum: bombing and renovations (1941-45)

PAL.9.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

1 1 6
 Incursione ed esplosione del 3-4 marzo 1942
 danni 1942-43-46 richiesta di vetri

PAL.9.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

1 1 6
 Incursioni ed esplosioni
 1943
 7 gennaio
 22-23 febbraio
 28-1° marzo
 1 marzo
 22 marzo
 5 aprile
 1945 – avarie ai tetti
 1946 – un tratto di intonaco precipitato sul tetto della Sala “Panormo”.

PAL.9.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

1 1 6
 Funzionamento dell'Ufficio in seguito delle distruzioni per offesa aerea
1943

¹³¹ A copy of this record is preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.9.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

1 1 6
Palermo – Museo Nazionale
 Danni prodotti dalle incursioni aeree
 1941-1942-43

Vi prego di svolgere sollecitamente la pratica relativa.
 Distinti saluti.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.9.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

1 1 6
 Incursione del 10 settembre 1941

PAL.9.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

849 10 Settembre 41 XIX
 Palermo = Museo Nazionale = Danni prodotti dai tiri di sbarramento
 L'INTENDENZA DI FINANZA = PALERMO =

PAL.9.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

10 2 9
 Musei e collezioni
 Danni bellici

I tiri di sbarramento eseguiti dalla nostra Artiglieria Contraerea hanno causato nei locali del Museo Nazionale oltre che la rottura di venti vetri anche la rottura di alcune lastre di eternit e di un considerevole numero di tegole di copertura. Ai sensi del disposto di cui alla legge 26 Ottobre 1940 XIX N. 1543 ne informo codesta Intendenza per i provvedimenti di sua competenza.

PAL.9.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

43 8-9/1/'41 Palermo, 13/1/'41-XIX
 Oggetto: Incursione aerea – bossolo di proiettile che ha sfondato il soffitto della sala del '500.
 Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

= LA SOPRINTENDENTE = JBM.

Informo codesto On. Ministero che durante l'incursione della notte del 8-9 corr. m. un mezzo bossolo del 75, di quattro chili circa, ha sfondato il tetto della sala del '500, nonché il soffitto rimanendo impigliato nell'incannucciata, senza precipitare all'interno. Il bossolo è stato tolto dai Vigili, da noi informati nel dubbio che potesse trattarsi di proiettile inesplosivo. Un altro grosso frammento è caduto, senza recar danno, sulla scalinata di piazza Olivella durante l'incursione della notte 10-11 corr. m.

PAL.9.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

850 10 Settembre 41 XIX
 Palermo = Museo Nazionale = Danni prodotti dai tiri di sbarramento
 l'UFFICIO del GENIO CIVILE = PALERMO =

I tiri di sbarramento della scorsa notte hanno causato nei locali del Museo Nazionale la rottura di venti vetri e di un considerevole numero di tegole e di lastre di eternit. Prego codesto Ufficio di volere provvedere per quanto di sua competenza.

la Soprain. JBM.

= LA SOPRINTENDENTE = JBM.

PAL.9.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 841 8 Settembre 1941 XIX
 Oggetto: Palermo – Danni indotti dai tiri di sbarramento ai locali della Rettoria dell'Olivella
 Al Revmo Sac. Prof. Giuseppe Timpanaro Rettore della Chiesa di S. Ignazio all'Olivella Palermo

PAL.9.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

878 17 Settembre 41 XIX
 Palermo = Museo Nazionale = Danni prodotti dai tiri di sbarramento
 la DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = ROMA =

I tiri di sbarramento, eseguiti nella decorsa notte dalla nostra artiglieria contraerea, hanno causato, per la caduta delle schegge, danni non lievi ai locali del museo e fra l'altro hanno causato rottura di un canale di scolo delle acque piovane di proprietà di codesta Rettoria ma che nel suo decorso passa sopra la sala Novelli di questo Museo. Naturalmente è urgente provvedere alla riparazione che, ai sensi della legge 26 ottobre 1940 n° 1543, spetta alla locale R. Intendenza di Finanza che deve da Voi essere interessata. Nel comune interesse

Nelle notti fra il 7 e l'8-9 Settembre e il 10-11 Settembre durante le incursioni aeree nemiche le schegge dei proiettili di artiglieria contraerea hanno prodotto, oltre alla rottura di lastre di eternit e di tegole di copertura dei locali del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, anche la rottura di venti vetri dei lucernai dei locali, per la sostituzione dei quali si è interessato il locale Ufficio del Genio Civile.

Dato il ripetersi di queste rotture ogni qualvolta la nostra artiglieria contraerea esegue tiri di sbarramento, questa Soprintendenza è venuta alla determinazione di coprire con tavole impregnate di ignifugo Guadagnin,

non essendo possibile usare né i sacchi di sabbia per il peso, né la lamiera ondulata resistente, i suddetti lucernai. Ma per fare ciò occorrono non meno di Lire quattromila e a tal fine prego codesto Superiore Ministero di volere accreditare a questo Economo la somma necessaria sul Capitolo della Difesa Antiaerea non essendo possibile erogarla sui fondi già decretati del Cap. 168 della manutenzione ordinaria essendo quasi totalmente impegnati.

= LA SOPRINTENDENTE =

PAL.9.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

1-1-16 895/20-9-41-XIX Palermo, 17 Settembre 1941 XIX

INTENDENZA DI FINANZA DI PALERMO

Prot. N.° 391 Rip. Gab. D.G.

OGGETTO: Palermo - Museo Nazionale - Danni prodotti da tiri d sbarramento.=

All'UFFICIO DEL GENIO CIVILE = PALERMO =
e per notizia: alla SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ (rif. a n. 849 del 10/9/1941) - PALERMO -

La Soprintendenza alle Antichità ha comunicato che i tiri di sbarramento eseguiti dalla nostra artiglieria contraerea hanno causato nei locali del Museo Nazionale la rottura di venti vetri, di alcune lastre di eternit e di un considerevole numero di tegole di copertura.= Trattandosi di edificio demaniale prego voler provvedere alle necessarie opere di restauro.= Si resta in attesa di un cortese cenno di assicurazione.=

L'INTENDENTE (Umberto De Peppo) De Peppo

PAL.9.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

1059 URGENTE A MANO 6 Novembre 41-XX.
: Palermo - Museo Nazionale - Danni prodotti dai tiri antiaerei.

l'Ufficio del Genio Civile PALERMO

Dai tiri antiaerei eseguiti durate l'ultima incursione nemica si è verificata la rottura di circa trenta tegole. Dato il persistere del maltempo, per evitare ulteriori danni alle volte degli ambienti sottostanti, ho disposto il cambio delle tegole riservandomi di far tenere a codesto Ufficio il conto spese per il pagamento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.
Visto che non si è ancora provveduto alla riparazione dei danni dell'8 sett.¹³²

¹³² Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.9.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N.° 26 Palermo, 10/1/42-XX

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale - danni prodotti dai tiri di sbarramento

All'Ufficio del Genio Civile Palermo

In data 10 settembre 1941 con nota n. 850 questa Soprintendenza, in seguito a indicazioni della R. Intendenza di Finanza, pregava codesto Ufficio di voler provvedere alle riparazioni dei danni causati dai tiri della difesa antiaerea nelle incursioni dell'8-9 settembre. Fu inviato un operaio a sostituire alcune tegole, ma oggi dopo quattro mesi e nonostante i solleciti verbali e telefonici, non si è ancora provveduto alla sostituzione dei vetri dei lucernai e delle lastre di eternit.

Si rinnova, pertanto, la preghiera di voler provvedere urgentemente, in quanto, contenendo due delle sale dei lucernai mosaici antichi e importante materiale fotografico, le piogge vanno causando danni che potrebbero diventare rilevanti e dei quali questa Soprintendenza declina ogni responsabilità, riservandosi d'informare i rispettivi Ministeri.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

103/31-1-42-XX Palermo, - 28 GEN. 1942 Anno XX

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
PROVVEDITORATO OO.PP. IN PALERMO

CORPO REALE DEL GENIO CIVILE

UFFICIO DI PALERMO

Prot. N. 1578 Sez. Ia

Risposta a nota del 10/1/942

OGGETTO = Danni bellici

ALLA DITTA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

In risposta alla vostra istanza del 10 c.m. vi comunico che in atto, in commercio, mancano i vetri e il relativo mastice per cui la sostituzione dei vetri danneggiati si effettuerà subito appena ce ne sarà la disponibilità.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO [signed] E./E

PAL.9.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 29/1/1942-XX
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 99

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale – Danni prodotti dalle tubazioni dai tiri di sbarramento – Messa in opera di vetri.

Al Real Capo del Genio Civile PALERMO

Come d'accordi verbali intervenuti con codesto ufficio questa Soprintendenza ha dato incarico al vetraio Monteleone Antonino di mettere in opera vetri nuovi in sostituzione di quelli rotti a causa delle incursioni aeree nemiche. Lo stesso però, ha richiesto a questo ufficio il mastice occorrente per potere collocare i vetri dei lucernai (che sono due dozzine). Prego codesto ufficio di voler autorizzare il suddetto Sig. Monteleone a poter prelevare il mastice necessario alla sostituzione dei vetri rotti e alle riparazioni degli altri.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.9.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 124/9-2-42-XX Palermo, – 6 FEB. 1942 Anno XX

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
PROVVEDITORATO OO.PP. IN PALERMO
CORPO REALE DEL GENIO CIVILE
UFFICIO DI PALERMO

Prot. N. 1772 Sez. I°

Risposta a nota del 30 gennaio 1942 N. 99

OGGETTO: Palermo – Danni bellici

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

In riscontro alla nota controindicata Vi significo che questo R. Ufficio non può autorizzare il vetraio incaricato da codesta R. Soprintendenza a prelevare il mastice necessario per la collocazione dei vetri. Resto in attesa di avere la fattura in doppia copia, di cui una con le presenti marche di entrata per provvedere al rimborso che sarà fatto {2} ai prezzi praticati da questo R. Ufficio.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO O.B. [signed]

Rivolgersi a vetraio

Giangreco17796 vuole L. 75

SAPIV 14613

D'Amore 13408 non ha mastice

Monteleone vuole L. 75

prezzi Genio civile

Vetri finestre al mq. L. 35

“ rigati “ L. 65 da lucernale

“ semplici “ L. 65

PAL.9.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} N.° 196 Palermo 5/3/'42

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – danni per incursioni aeree
Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

In seguito all'esplosione di una nave colpita e incendiata nell'incursione aerea della notte 3-4 corr. mese l'edificio del museo ha subito alquanti danni, specialmente rotture di vetri (circa seicento) e di tegole; se ne da elenco a parte. Fra gli oggetti d'arte, ch'erano rimasti al museo, si sono rotte due grandi giare arabe di terracotta e due transenne di gesso, che non si erano potute portare al rifugio, a causa della loro fragilità e che erano state portate al pianterreno. Data l'ora dell'esplosione, ore 7.30. nessun danno si è dovuto lamentare per il personale. Contemporaneamente alla presente, si è presentata denuncia al Genio Civile, per le riparazioni necessarie, ma quest'Ufficio si pregia far presente che, stante l'enorme quantità di danni provocati dall'esplosione e dalle bombe nella città, l'Ufficio del Genio Civile non potrà che molto tardi provvedere, mentre per alcuni guasti, vetri e impannate degli uffici e delle abitazioni, le riparazioni sono urgentissime.

Si prega, pertanto, codesto On. Ministero di voler considerare l'opportunità di prendere dei provvedimenti direttamente e di voler erogare una somma, sulla protezione antiaerea, per poter far fronte alle più urgenti necessità, considerando che quest'Ufficio non ha neppure fondi ordinari, poiché la seconda anticipazione sulla manutenzione Museo non è stata {2} neppure ricavata, la seconda anticipazione per la manutenzione del Museo.

La Sopr.

PAL.9.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

197 5-3-42-XX N.° 197

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – danni in seguito ad incursioni aeree

All. N. 1

Genio Civile Palermo

In seguito all'esplosione della notte 3-4 corr. mese al museo Nazionale si sono verificati i seguenti danni:

- 1) danni a murature, soffitti, intonachi, vari.
- 2) guasti a chiavistelli, chiudende di ferro, ecc., vari.
- 3) scardinamento e rottura o completa distruzione di telai di vetrare (finestre e porte)
- 4) rottura di vetri

Si acclude un elenco. Considerando il lavoro che incombe a codesto On.le Ufficio in conseguenza dell'esplosione e d'altra parte l'urgenza di provvedere alla sostituzione dei vetri negli uffici e nelle abitazioni di questo Museo, stante che questa Soprintendenza è stata già autorizzata a provvedere direttamente ai

vetri dei lucernali, rotti nelle incursioni di settembre, quest'Ufficio s'interessa di provvedere anche per le più urgenti riparazioni, riservandosi di inviare le fatture in triplice esemplare.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} [5 March 1942]

DANNI PRODOTTI DALL'ESPLOSIONE E DALLE SCHEGGE DELLA DIFESA ANTIAEREA NELLA NOTTE 3-4 MARZO 1942

Vetri

132 Pianoterreno 132

Museo Etrusco: Sala dei Buccheri, vetri rotti N. 5 (della lunetta)

Sala dei Sarcofagi " " " 7
Sala del Cinerario " " " 8
" dei Cippi " " " 1

Sala Metope " " " 21 (grandi)

" Himera " " " 2

" Mosaici " " " 33

" Capitello " " " 10

" S. Giorgio " " " 9

" Capitelli " " " 5

" dei Marmi " " " 3

Biglietteria " " " 3

Magazzini " " " 16

Porta d'accesso ai cortili " " " 2

132

125 1° Piano 125

Cancello d'accesso al Museo Vetri rotti N. 2

Sala vasi greci " " " 12

" vasi italoti " " " 5

" dei bronzi " " " 8

Corridoio di mezzogiorno " " " 18

" " ponente " " " 8

Ufficio del Capo servizio " " " 8

Sala araba " " " 13

Saletta araba " " " 4

Camerino custode " " " 4

Corridoio tramontana " " " 26 (uno

della vetrina 8°)

257 108+

Saletta numismatica 2

{2} Segue 1° piano Riporto N. 108

Necropoli Selinunte Vetri rotti 8

Sala del Tesoro " " 5 (uno

della vetrina delle gemme incise)

Gabinetto di Numismatica " " 4

125

111 2° Piano 111

Scala direzione Vetri rotti N. 5 (grandi)

Cancello di ferro entrata " " " 2 grandi

opachi

Saletta Antonello " " " 2

" " finestrina interna vetri rotti " " 4

piccoli

Sala del '400 - finestre via Roma " " 5

grandi

" " " " Interne " " " 11 " martellati

Sala del '500 - finestre via Roma " " " 4

lunghe tipo chiesa

" " " " lato RR.PP. " " " 1

" " " " cortile rustico " " " 2

Sala del '600 lato RR. PP. " " 1 grande

vetrata tipo chiesa

" " " lato cortile rustico vetri rotti 6

Corridoio di tramontana lato via Bara " " "

7

" " mezzogiorno lato Chiesa Olivella " " 3

" " " lato cortile grande " " 11 lunghe

Salette Pittura " " " 34

Sala restauri finestre lato RR.PP. " " " 6

grandi

Ritirata 2° piano " " 2

111

110 3° Piano 110

Scala - finestra vetri rotti N. 7 grandi

" " semicircolare vetri rotti " " 1 a colore

rosso

Gabinetto fotografico-lucernario " " " 4

lunghe rigate

Finestra lato via Roma " " " 7 lunghe

Vecchio archivio lato cortile " " 4

Magazzino Presepio lato cort. minore " " " 3

lungo

" " " " " " " " 2 piccoli

478 28

{3} Telai di vetrate e porte

- Pianterreno -

Grande porta d'ingresso al chiostro grande divelta e

distrutta 1

Telaio ligneo della vetrata della sala dei sarcofagi

etruschi danneggiata 1

1° piano

Telai di vetrate divelti e distrutti 2

" " finestre piccole divelte e distrutti 3

Porta e lunetta della cappella del '700, divelte e

danneggiate 1

Telaio di porta-balcone della sala araba danneggiato

1

2° piano

Telai finestrina antica, saletta Antonello, rotto

1

Telai di finestre del corridoio di tramontana, distrutti

4

Telaio della vetrata della saletta di Eleonora, danneggiato 1

Uffici

Telai di vetrate piccole, distrutti 3
 “ “ “ “ danneggiati 4

Alcune chiudende, chiavistelli ecc. di ferro contorti e rotti

Un pezzo di soffitto di m. 1,50 x 2 al 3° piano, caduto –
 Danni alle murature al 2° piano e negli uffici (spostamento del mediano del gabinetto fotografico con caduta d’intonaco).

Danni ai tetti (tegole rotte e grondaie contorte).

PAL.9.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

Pos. 1-1-6 253/25-3-42-XX Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 20
 MAR. 1942 Anno XX

Ministero dell’Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 1155 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale – Danni per incursione aerea

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Nel prendere atto di quanto avete comunicato circa i danni subiti dall’edificio del Museo Nazionale di codesta città, Vi comunico che alla riparazione dei danni stessi deve provvedere il locale Ufficio del Genio Civile e non questo Ministero, che non dispone di fondi per la riparazione dei danni di guerra. Sarà necessario pertanto che segnaliate all’Ufficio predetto quelle riparazioni che sono di carattere assolutamente urgentissimo, affinché esso possa provvedere tempestivamente. Si gradiranno assicurazioni al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO [signed]

lo sapevamo che tocca al genio civile e abbiamo già scritto, ma intanto non si può stare negli uffici senza vetri¹³³

PAL.9.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

563 12/5/1942

Oggetto: Museo, danni di guerra: vetri

Spett. Ufficio danni di guerra Palermo

Avendo ottenuto dal R. Ufficio del Genio Civile l’autorizzazione a far rimettere i vetri dei lucernali e alcuni vetri delle finestre direttamente, si prega di voler far conoscere le tariffe che codesto Ufficio paga, per potersi regolare sia nel pagamento dei fornitori sia nel rimborso da chiedere al competente Ufficio.

la Soprintendente JBM.

Specificare: vetri di lucernali rigati al mq. (compresa messa in opera)

“ “ semplici al mq “ “ “

vetri da finestre semplici al mq “ “ “

PAL.9.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side¹³⁴

Palermo – 12 Maggio 1942 – XX°

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

AL CORPO REALE DEL GENIO CIVILE Ufficio di PALERMO

FATTURA DEI VETRI OCCORSI PER LA SOSTITUZIONE DI QUELLI ROTTI AI LUCERNALI DEL MUSEO NAZIONALE IN SEGUITO ALL’ESPLOSIONE AVVENUTA NELLA NOTTE DAL 3 AL 4 MARZO A.C.

1° Lucernale: N° 17 vetri rigati 201x51

mq. 17,4267

“ 15 “ “ 1 20x51 “

9,1800

“ 5 “ “ 75x60 “

2,2500

“ 1 “ “ stampato 90x51 “

0,4590

2° Lucernale: “ 3 “ rigati 120x51

1,8360

“ 3 “ “ 81x51 “

1,2393

3° Lucernale: “ 5 “ “ 120x51

3,0600

“ 8 “ “ 90x51 “

3,6720

57

Totale

Mq.

39.1230

Mq. 23.1230 a Lire 75 il mq

L .

2934.22

Dico lire DUEMILANOVECENTOTRENTAQUATTRO e 22/100 -----

PAL.9.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

Prezzi valevoli fino al 1 maggio 1942/XX [12 May 1942]

Vetri semplici in opera a mq. L. 35

“ Stampati “ “ “ “ “ 45

“ Rigati senza “ “ “ “ 40

“ “ con mano d’opera e mastice L. 70

Sola collocazione di vetri con uso di mastice a mq. L. 30

Vetri semi doppi in opera a mq. 53.50

¹³³ This ‘furious’ note has been written by Jole Bovio Marconi.

¹³⁴ The folder also keeps draft quotations of these expenses that we do not report here.

Mezzi cristalli spessore M/M 4-54 a mq. L. 90

Cristalli luce forte

a) fino a mq. 2 in opera L. 200

b) da 2 a 4,65 “ “ “ 240

c) alti cm. 4,65 “ “ “ 300

Imerigliatura mq. L. 10

Bacchette di ottone di cm. 35 a L. 1.40 ciascuna

“ “ “ “ 45 1.80 “

“ “ “ “ 40 1.60 “

1	manomesso a €	49.50	71x69	<u>11799</u>
3	[...]	“ 40	39x30	05510
2	“	“	39x36	02808
21	“	“	51x57	68229
5	“	“	72x54	19440
1	“	“	81x39	03159
6	“	“	57x63	21549
1	“	“	51x42	02142
1	“	“	60x42	02520
1	“	“	63x42	<u>02646</u>
<u>41</u>		mq	<u>126003a</u>	504.10

PAL.9.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 661 8 giugno 1942 XX

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – Danni di guerra

Allo Spett. Ufficio “Danni di guerra” Palermo

Vi preghiamo di voler urgentemente riscontrare la nostra nota n° 563 del 12 maggio 19[4]2 XX, essendo questo ufficio continuamente sollecitato dai fornitori per il saldo finale.

La Soprintendente (dott. Jole Marconi Bovio)

2 [...] 60x48 mq 05760 a € 55 31 70

2123.45

Manca € 42.50

1348

3471.85

PAL.9.28 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Vetri

[22 June 1942 ?]

Maiolino tel.10886

Giangreco “ 17796

SAPIV “ 14613

D’Amore “ 13408

Maiolino: Buono n. 6 per vetri lucernale.

PAL.9.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata a mano con ricevuta di ritorno

22 Giugno 1942 XX

N° 712

Oggetto: Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Rimborso spese per danni di guerra –

Alligati: 2.

All’Ufficio del Real Corpo del Genio Civile Palermo

Vi trasmetto le unite fatture per acquisto e messa in opera di vetri rotti in conseguenza di incursioni belliche giusta Vostra assicurazione e con l’importo complessivo di € 3471,85 che, anche in considerazione dell’imminente chiusura dell’anno finanziario, Vi preghiamo di volerci inviare con cortese sollecitudine.

La Soprintendente (dott. Iole Marconi Bovio) JBM.

PAL.9.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side¹³⁵

N° 873 18 agosto 1942 XX

Oggetto: Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Rimborso spese per danni di guerra –

All’Ufficio del Real Corpo del Genio Civile Palermo

Con nota raccomandata N° 712 del 22 giugno 1942 XX quest’ufficio vi trasmise due fatture dell’importo complessivo di € 3471,85 per la messa in opera di vetri rotti in seguito ad incursioni aeree nemiche.

La lettera fu recapitata a mano per mezzo di questo Segretario che la consegnò personalmente al geometra [...] in assenza dell’Ing. Cav. [...].

Telefonicamente ci è stato detto che [...] ci sarebbero state restituite [...]. Sino ad oggi nulla abbiamo ricevuto a questo Ufficio che anticipò le somme necessarie, come da vostra autorizzazione, si trova scoperto per l’egual cifra. Vi preghiamo vivamente di volere provvedere subito alla liquidazione.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Danni Museo [22 June 1942 ?]

Lucernai

Vetri [...] a € 17

N° 15 120x51 9.1800

5 75x60 2.2500

1 90x51 0.4590

3 81x51 1.2393

5 120x51 3.0600

8 90x51 3.6720

37 19.8603 € 1529.25 58.40

PAL.9.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo 22 agosto 42-XX

¹³⁵ The handwriting here, written by one of Bovio Marconi’s collaborators, is not very clear.

Oggetto: Rimborso spese anticipate per acquisto di vetri
Al R. Corpo del Genio Civile Ufficio Danni di Guerra
PALERMO
Allegati 6

Vi rimettiamo notamento delle spese anticipate da questo Ufficio per acquisto e messa in opera di vetri rotti in occasione delle incursioni aeree nemiche su Palermo.

Con l'occasione prego vivamente codesto Ufficio di voler provvedere con cortese sollecitudine, e in considerazione dello stato in cui si trova sia il Museo che gli uffici della Soprintendenza, alla messa in opera dei restanti vetri rotti e segnalati a suo tempo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Marconi Bovio) JBM.

PAL.9.31 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 1184 di prot. 1/12/1942-XXI°
OGGETTO: PALERMO = MUSEO NAZIONALE = MESSA IN OPERA DI VETRI =

Alla Spett. Ditta SALVATORE GIANGRECO
Via Discesa dei Giudici, 48 PALERMO

da una verifica fatta ai vetri messi in opera da codesta Spett. ditta nei locali del Museo Nazionale di Palermo in esecuzione dello appalto conferitoVi dal locale Ufficio del Genio Civile sono spiacevole doverVi fare noto che l'operaio preposto ai lavori li ha eseguiti molto male e non secondo la tecnica vetraia.

Molti vetri sono stati tagliati o più piccoli del riquadro o di sghembo, tanto da lasciare, nell'un caso e nell'altro, delle fessure da cui entra freddo e acqua, il che non deve essere, e quel che più conta in questo momento, malgrado la tinta che si dovrà dare, faranno filtrare la luce all'esterno, il che è tassativamente proibito in questo periodo di emergenza.

In quasi tutti non è stato messo il mastice occorrente per impedire la filtrazione dell'acqua piovana in modo che alle prime piogge l'acqua è entrata nei locali macchiando davanzali e mura che erano stati dipinti da poco tempo. Per la mancanza di connessione tra vetro e vetro si erano già verificate delle rotture che naturalmente debbono addebitarsi alla Vostra ditta.

Nel terzo piano poi sono stati messi i vetri nella grande finestra che si affaccia nella Chiesa di S. Ignazio all'Olivella sostenuti unicamente da un intelaiatura di latta che, data la grande mole in larghezza e lunghezza della stessa ed il considerevole peso dell'assieme, oscilla ad ogni lieve spostamento d'aria e sicuramente ad una più violenta vibrazione cadranno con evidente pericolo dei fedeli che si troveranno nella sottostante chiesa. A ciò devesi provvedere subito ed è bene che codesta ditta sappi che sin da questo momento decliniamo

ogni responsabilità a tutti gli effetti di legge. Tutto ciò, d'altra parte, durante l'esecuzione dei lavori, era stato fatto presente al Vostro operaio sia dal capo servizio che dal segretario {2} dell'Istituto, e l'operaio promise formalmente che avrebbe provveduto alla fine dei lavori disse che sarebbe ritornato per una revisione dei lavori ed eventualmente riparare il mal fatto.

Prima di presentare regolare reclamo all'Ufficio del Genio Civile abbiamo creduto opportuno informarVi in modo, che provvedendo, eviteremmo a Voi difficoltà nella liquidazione dei conti ed eventuali controversie. Resto in attesa di vederVi nella corrente settimana.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

22 5 gennaio 43-XXI°
PALERMO = MUSEO NAZIONALE MESSA IN OPERA DI VETRI
la Spett. ditta SALVATORE GIANGRECO - Via Discesa dei Giudici, 48 PALERMO

Malgrado le Vostre verbali assicurazioni in seguito alla nostra precedente del I dicembre u.s. n° 1184, sino ad ora nessun Vostro operaio si è presentato per procedere alla revisione dei vetri messi in opera in modo veramente riprovevole dal Vostro operaio ed eventualmente a quelle riparazioni che la tecnica consiglia.

Questo Vostro ritardo intanto a causato quello che questo ufficio aveva previsto e per cui aveva fatto formale protesta: a causa del vento nella notte fra il tre e il quattro corrente parecchi vetri sono stati sveltati, e fortunatamente proiettati all'interno!

Vi invito pertanto, ancora una volta, e formalmente a provvedere alla rimessa dei vetri rotti per Vostra colpa e nello stesso tempo Vi invito a sollecitare la ditta Amoroso a definire la finestra che si affaccia nella Chiesa dell'Olivella.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.33 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 28 1-1-6 9 Gennaio 1943-XXI
Oggetto: Palermo - Museo Nazionale - Rottura vetri
Al Real Capo del Genio Civile Sezione 1ª Guardia Palermo

A causa dell'incursione nemica del 7 Gennaio u.s. si sono rotti 77 vetri nei locali del museo nazionale.

Vi preghiamo di voler provvedere con sollecitudine in special modo per i locali adibiti ad ufficio.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.34 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Segreteria – denuncia al genio civile. Allegando copie di quest'elenco e chiedendo di far rimettere i vetri degli uffici da Giangreco.

Elenco dei vetri rotti nei locali del Museo durante un'incursione aerea del 7-1-'943-XXI

N.° 2	m. 0,63x0,60	Direzione
1	idem	Biblioteca
3	idem	Corridoio uffici
1	m. 0,42x0,51	idem
2	m. 0,52x0,55	Segreteria
5	m. 0,69x0,56	Sala dei bronzi
1	m. 1,65x0,63	Corridoi di mezzogiorno (1° p.)
1	m. 0,50x0,55	idem idem idem
1	m. 0,60x0,63	idem tramontana idem
2	m. 1,50x0,55	Oreficeria (1° p.)
1	m. 0,46x0,54	Scala (2° p.)
1	m. 0,60x0,70	Sala del 600.
2	m. 1,87x0,51	3° piano – lato via Bara
8	m. 0,50x0,60	Magazzino San Giorgio
2	m. 0,80x0,50	idem
1	m. 0,65x0,70	idem Genio Civile
3	idem	Imera.
2	m. 0,70x0,60	Panormo.
1	m. 0,60x0,50	Capitelli.
2	m. 0,90x0,75	Sala Imera
18	m. 0,85x0,60	Metope
3	idem	Casuccini
1	m. 0,90x0,72	idem
1	m. 0,50x0,70	Disegnatore
75		
2		appartamento Soprintendente

PAL.9.35 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 72 14 Gennaio 1943 XXI

Oggetto: Palermo – museo nazionale – danni per incursioni nemiche –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

Nell'incursione nemica a Palermo verificatasi alle ore 16,30 del giorno 7 corrente mese venne sganciata una bomba con probabile destinazione del vicino e confinante Palazzo delle Poste ma che colpì invece un fabbricato sito fra la via Gagini e la via Valverde. Lo spostamento d'aria verificatosi determinò la rottura di 77 vetri e qualche lesione al fabbricato del museo e di ciò abbiamo fatto edotto il locale Ufficio del Genio Civile.

La Soprintendente f.^{to} Jole Bovio Marconi JBM.

PAL.9.36 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 234/2-3-43 2-3-1943

Oggetto: Incursioni aeree: danni al museo

Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

S'informa codesto On. Ministero che durante i più recenti bombardamenti di Palermo, del 15 febbraio, delle notti 22-23 febbraio e 28-1 marzo, del 1° marzo alcune bombe sono cadute nelle vicinanze immediate dell'edificio del Museo, due a Via Valverde a circa m. 150 dal prospetto di Via Roma, tre a Piazza del Massimo a m. 150 dalla facciata di piazza Olivella, una a via Carella a m. 100, una a via Roma (Ufficio anagrafe) a m. 200 e un'altra anche a Via Roma a circa m. 50.

I danni subiti dall'edificio per spostamento di aria e penetrazione di schegge non sono rilevanti: sono stati rotti n. 610 vetri, cioè quasi tutti quelli delle finestre e alcuni delle vetrine, sono state divelte n. 12 intelaiature di finestre, strappate alquanto tende da oscuramento; all'ultimo piano, particolarmente nei locali abitati dalla scrivente, sono caduti pezzi di cornici dei soffitti, frammenti d'intonaco, una parte di un tramezzo di legno e si sono aperte fessure negli intonachi dei soffitti e delle pareti. Il gabinetto fotografico che ha una parete e il lucernale a vetri è semidistrutto. Molte {2} schegge di proiettili della contraerea e qualcuna di bombe nemiche sono penetrate nei locali attraverso le finestre. I danni, come s'è detto non sono rilevanti poiché non toccano la struttura dell'edificio, ma i guasti alle finestre, per ora non riparabili per deficienza assoluta di vetri, mettono tutto il personale alla mercé degli agenti atmosferici.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.37 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

284 Sollecito 23 marzo 43 XXI

PALERMO – Danni all'edificio del Museo per l'incursione del 22 marzo 1943-XXI

L'Ufficio del Genio Civile PALERMO

per l'incursione di ieri oltre alla rottura di vetri, porte, balconi e finestre, uno scheggione ha colpito l'edificio e precisamente la facciata monumentale di Piazza Olivella. Lo spostamento d'aria provocato dallo scoppio della nave ha provocato un movimento sensibile all'edificio per cui il muro perimetrale di via Bara si è inclinato verso l'esterno e sono visibili delle fessure fra il muro le volte e i pavimenti di qualche centimetri. Vi preghiamo di voler disporre una sollecita visita di tecnici per stabilire i danni.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.38 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} N. 289/24-3-43-XXI 1-1-6

Oggetto: incursioni aeree – danni al Museo di Palermo. Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

Stante l'ora pomeridiana nel Museo erano presenti solo, oltre la scrivente, il custode del portone, salariato Cottone, le due guardie di 1° intervento del turno diurno ed una del turno notturno che doveva montare alle 19, Cici, Inzerillo e De Franchis. Tutti e quattro hanno dato prova di calma e senso del dovere, sia il De Franchis che al momento della caduta delle bombe si è trovato con me sulla scala vicino al cortile, sia gli altri che, dopo la esplosione, hanno subito abbandonato il rifugio, mentre ancora continuava il bombardamento, poiché la nube di polverone e il fumo acre delle sostanze esplosive avevano fatto temere un incendio.

Proceduto alle prime constatazioni dei danni, si è pensato di telefonare ai vigili, alla questura per il piantonamento della chiesa, dato che il personale della Rettoria era sfollato, al Soprintendente ai Monumenti. Questi è venuto questa mattina e ha riconosciuto, per il museo, la necessità di puntellamenti nella parte dell'ala rimasta in piedi.

In giornata si è anche proceduto alla denuncia dei danni al R. Corpo del Genio Civile, ma questo non è ancora venuto per la constatazione, ed eventuali provvedimenti, dei danni dovuti all'esplosione del 22 marzo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.9.41 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 324 7 aprile 43-XXI°

Museo Nazionale Danni incursione aerea nemica
R° Corpo del Genio Civile PALERMO

Con nostra nota del 23 marzo u.s. n° 284 denunziamo a codesto ufficio i danni prodotti dallo scoppio del 22 marzo e chiedevamo un sopralluogo di tecnici per stabilire i provvedimenti da adottare onde impedire eventuali crolli di parte dell'edificio.

Con l'incursione del 5 corrente è stata colpita la Chiesa di S. Ignazio all'Olivella e il crollo della cupola della stessa ha travolto e distrutto parte del corridoio del terzo piano, del secondo e del primo e parte del porticato del cortile grande. Bisogna provvedere subito al puntellamento e al smantellamento delle parte pericolanti. Vi preghiamo di volere provvedere con sollecitudine per evitare eventuali sinistri e vittime umane.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.42 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Palermo, 7 aprile 1943-XXI°

N° 326 di protocollo

OGGETTO: FUNZIONAMENTO DELL'UFFICIO IN SEGUITO ALLE DISTRUZIONI PER OFFESA AEREA.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti. ROMA

In seguito alle incursioni varie di questi ultimi tre mesi e particolarmente all'esplosione del 22 marzo, i locali del museo, nonché quelli adibiti ad uffici, avevano avuto alquanto a soffrire, come si è segnalato nelle comunicazioni inviate di volta in volta con note n° 72 del 14/1/'43, n° 234 del 2/3/'43, n° 289 del 24/3/'43.

Nell'ultima incursione del 5 aprile un'intera ala del museo è stata distrutta, quella di mezzogiorno contigua alla chiesa dell'Olivella, e poiché anche l'ala di settentrione prospiciente su via Bara è in equilibrio instabile causa le lesioni e il muro perimetrale inclinato ed i corpi di fabbrica ad occidente ed a oriente su piazza Olivella e su via Roma sono danneggiati, la permanenza degli uffici nell'edificio diventa oltremodo difficile, tanto per non usare la parola impossibile.

Se l'offesa nemica potesse arrestarsi a questo, si potrebbe tentare di riparare qualche muro interno porte e finestre e continuare a resistere, come si è fatto nei tre mesi scorsi. Ma l'offesa continuerà e fors'anche più violenta e l'edificio del museo e uffici è sito in località estremamente pericolosa, perché si possa sperare di resistere a lungo. Siamo a circa seicento metri dal porto, ch'è il principale obiettivo, a 3 o 400 metri dalla caserma Cangelosi e a fianco della posta centrale, alla quale evidentemente mirava la bomba che ha semidistrutta la chiesa dell'Olivella e la ala del museo.

Anche a prescindere dal pericolo personale, che tutti affrontiamo con serenità quali soldati del fronte interno, non si può riuscire a lavorare e a far funzionare regolarmente i servizi. La biblioteca non funziona più da tempo, poiché la scrivente ha dovuto fare incassare la maggior parte dei libri, per tenerli in maggior sicurezza nel ricovero. Il gabinetto fotografico che funzionava in maniera ridotta, un po' perché si stava provvedendo {2} ad incassare le negative, un po' per i danni subiti dal locale, ora non potrà funzionare più affatto poiché è opportuno provvedere a portar via macchine e obiettivi, se si vogliono salvare dalla distruzione. L'archivio e l'economato funzionavano, ma la loro distruzione è qualche cosa di più di una possibilità.

Si prega, pertanto, codesto On. Ministero di voler prendere in considerazione la possibilità di un trasferimento degli uffici in località abitabile, posta alla periferia o nei dintorni della città.

Fino ad ora, fino a che cioè vi era ancora materiale di valore artistico da portar via, non si era neppure pensato ad allontanarsi; la scrivente conscia della necessità di dirigere e sorvegliare incessantemente le urgenti opere di rimozione e trasporto delle opere d'arte, dato che il lavoro si protrae fino alle diciassette, non ha voluto sfollare neppure nelle ore pomeridiane e notturne per non dovere sottostare alle incertezze dei mezzi di trasporto. Ma ora che le sculture selinuntine e imeresi sono in salvo, che quasi tutte le opere di un certo valore sono nei ricoveri e di S. Martino e del museo stesso e non sono rimaste che oggetti di minor valore, la permanenza degli uffici nell'edificio del museo non è strettamente necessaria. Basterebbero le squadre di

1° intervento a turno, il capo servizio e il custode della porta.

Comunque si crede opportuno prospettare codesta eventualità prima che ulteriori distruzioni sopprimano definitivamente gli uffici senza la possibilità di salvare archivio economato gabinetti del restauro etc.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.43 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | telegram | 1 side

333/9-4-43-XXI TELEGRAMMA

N. 19 di recapito. Rimesso al fattorino ore 7.

SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO –

Ricevuto il 8 19... ore 18 Pel circuito N. 140 PALERMO

86 UFF ROMA 350103 23 8 18

2055 MINISTERO APPRENDE VIVO RAMMARICO GRAVI DANNI EDIFICIO CODESTO MUSEO ET ATTENDE RELAZIONE DETTAGLIATA PUNTO – PRO MINISTRO EDCZN NZNL LAZZARI –

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.9.44 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 342 di prot. 12 aprile 1943-XXI°

OGGETTO: Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Danni causati dalle incursioni aeree.

Al R^A Corpo del Genio Civile PALERMO

Vi preghiamo vivamente di volere ordinare agli uffici competenti il sopraluogo all'edificio del dipendente Museo Nazionale chiesto con nostre note del 23 marzo n° 284 e 7 aprile n° 324 al fine di constatare i danni prodotti dallo scoppio delle bombe nemiche e lo stato della parte dell'edificio diroccato.

Questa Soprintendenza, pur non avendo un ufficio tecnico, ritiene, allo stato, di non lieve pericolo tutta l'ala di mezzogiorno dell'edificio non diroccata e reputa necessario ed urgente il sopraluogo al fine di stabilire la necessità del puntellamento e la demolizione.

È naturale che il permanere di questa situazione determina delle responsabilità che questo ufficio non può e non deve assumere e ad ogni buon fine né da formale avviso a codesto ufficio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.45 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | telegram | 1 side

355/28-4-43-XXI TELEGRAMMA

Ricevuto il 21 ore 13,30 Pel circuito N. Ricevente [signed]

== = UFF PALERMO ROMA EDUCAZ; 748103 30;M 20 16 NUMERO 4617 PUNTORISPOSTA NOTA SETTECORRENTE NUMERO 326 COMUNICASI NULLA OSTA PROPOSTA TRASFERIMENTO UFFICI PERIFERIA CODESTA CITTA PREVIA DETERMINAZINE PREFETTO PUNTO = PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZ NAZIONALE = LAZZARI;

Agli atti¹³⁷

PAL.9.46 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 13 maggio 1943 XXI°

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 410

RISPOSTA AL tel. N. 4617 DEL 21/4/1943

OGGETTO: Trasferimento sede uffici per offesa bellica

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In esito alle disposizioni emanate da codesto Ministero con il telegramma N.° 4617 e agli ordini impartitemi verbalmente durante il mio soggiorno a Roma, ho preso contatto con l'autorità prefettizia la quale, in linea di massima, si dimostra contraria al trasferimento degli uffici e solo nel caso che i locali colpiti si rendano inabitabili, ne autorizza il trasferimento, ma sempre nell'ambito dell'abitato.

Pur essendo stati i locali del Museo colpiti, l'ala dove sono allegati¹³⁸ gli uffici è tuttavia in condizione di abitabilità, per cui, considerando anche che trasferendo gli uffici alla periferia non potrei mai avere un ricovero che offrisse quel minimo di sicurezza che offre il rifugio del Museo, ho deciso di continuare a far funzionare gli uffici nei vecchi locali provvedendo, però, a migliorare per quanto possibile la resistenza del rifugio stesso. Con ciò viene evitata la scissione dei locali a cui tutti noi siamo legati da affettuosa consuetudine (fino a quando sarà possibile la permanenza).

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.9.47 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

466/15-6-43 RACCOMANDATA ESPRESSO

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 24 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione I^A

Prot. N.° 5856 Posiz. 2

Risposta al Foglio N.° 413 del 12.5.1943-XXI

OGGETTO: Incursioni aeree – Funzionamento dell'Ufficio –

¹³⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹³⁸ 'Allegati' = mistake for 'alloggiati.'

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Il Ministero, presa conoscenza di quanto avete riferito a proposito delle recenti incursioni aeree, ed in particolare di quella del 9 Maggio scorso, esprime il più vivo elogio a Voi ed a tutto il personale dell'Ufficio per l'abnegazione e la fermezza dimostrate in tali occasioni. Nel formulare poi l'augurio che ulteriori disagi non abbiano a verificarsi, il Ministero Vi fa presente che, in caso di eventuali contingenze eccezionali, che possano ritardare o interrompere le comunicazioni tra gli Uffici periferici e l'Autorità Centrale, i Soprintendenti devono ritenersi fin da ora autorizzati ad adottare tutte quelle decisioni tempestive ed urgenti che le necessità del momento potranno consigliare: restando inteso, peraltro, che eventuali provvedimenti di trasferimento degli Uffici in altra sede devono essere adottati sempre in pieno accordo con l'Autorità Prefettizia.

IL MINISTRO Biggini

PAL.9.48 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 104 Palermo, 4.4.944
 Oggetto: Relazione su danni bellici, lavori e spese.
 Resp. a tel. 176 Arti del 23-3-'44
 Alligato 1
 Onle Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Salerno

Si trasmette l'acclusa relazione richiesta su distruzioni, sottrazioni, danni di monumenti e opere d'arte, previdenze e lavori eseguiti o in corso di attuazione o programmati per lo scorcio dell'anno finanziario in corso.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.49 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 5 sides

{1} [4 April 1944]
 = RELAZIONE = SU DISTRUZIONI SOTTRAZIONI DANNI
OPERE D'ARTE
PREVIDENZE LAVORI ESEGUITI e in CORSO

Durante i vari bombardamenti aerei subiti nei due ultimi anni e particolarmente nel 1943, i danni maggiori sono stati subiti dall'edificio monumentale secentesco sede del Museo nazionale di Palermo. Scarsi sono stati, invece, quelli subiti dai monumenti antichi causati da manomissioni di civili del luogo.

MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO - per lo scoppio dei proiettili dell'artiglieria antiaerea, per le scosse provocate da bombe cadute a pochi metri di distanza e dalle esplosioni di 3-4 marzo 1942 e 22 marzo 1943 e infine per lo scoppio di una bomba caduta sulla cupola e sul transetto della chiesa dell'Olivella che s'inserisce nell'edificio del Museo (ex-convento dell'Olivella (5 aprile 1943), si sono avuti i seguenti danni:

- 1) distruzione completa di tutta l'ala sud, col crollo di cinque arcate e relative colonne del chiostro; le macerie cadute nel chiostro stesso hanno danneggiato la fontana e il gruppo di scultura centrale.
- 2) danni e lesioni di murature, provocati dalla proiezione di frammenti della bomba del 5 aprile ~~o della banchina del porto nello scoppio del 22 marzo:~~
 - a) muri della sala delle oreficerie
 - b) soffitto della sala araba
 - c) muri-tramezzi dell'ultimo piano
 - d) soffitti
 - e) tramezzi e soffitti dei locali degli uffici
- 3) spostamento delle travature del solaio di alcuni locali dell'ultimo piano.
- 4) rottura di tegole, grondaie, travature dei tetti
- 5) distruzione in parte completa, in parte parziale degli infissi, special-mente finestre
- 6) rottura di tutti i vetri delle finestre e della maggior parte delle vetrine
- 7) danni al rivestimento parietale di specchi e decorazioni in legno dorato della cappella secentesca,
- 8) danni al solaio del loggiato, ch'era stato appena riparato, mentre i lavori di impermeabilizzazione e pavimentazione erano stati sospesi dall'appaltatore, causa i bombardamenti.

TEMPIO DI HIMERA (Bonfornello) -

Era stata sottratta la recinzione in filo spinato e paletti di legno del monumento, e il casotto di legno dell'incaricato di custodia. Recentemente sono state asportate porta e finestre e travature del tetto della casetta data in uso all'incaricato e ancora durano gli accertamenti dei RR.CC. Ma si tratta di sottrazioni dovute a contadini del luogo, che è piuttosto isolato, per quanto costoro cerchino di accusare prigionieri italiani (?) e soldati americani.

ZONA ARCHEOLOGICA di SOLUNTO -

Danni lievi si sono avuti per la caduta di due bombe in due strade della città antica e in una cisterna.¹³⁹ Furto della porta del magazzino sulla sommità della collina, per opera d'individui di S. Flavia.

ZONA ARCHEOLOGICA DI SELINUNTE -

Nessun danno ai ruderi, tranne alcuni massi caduti dal torrione di Ermocrate (nel 1942, causato dalle nostre truppe).

Sottrazione di suppellettili nella casa degli Scavi, durante il saccheggio del giorno 21 Luglio, poco prima dell'occupazione delle truppe alleate.

Scomparsa di alcuni elementi della decauville, ch'era stata prestata per lavori militari ad un reparto di

¹³⁹ Polizzi and Romeo 2020: 17-29; Polizzi and Romeo 2021: 96-111.

artiglieria e da questo abbandonata in aperta campagna (su questo s'informa a parte dettagliatamente).

OPERE D'ARTE -

Le opere d'arte del Museo non sono state danneggiate, tranne alcune epigrafi e qualche pezzo di scoltura di secondaria importanza (copie romane), ch'erano rimaste nel chiostro. Tutto era stato portato via nel rifugio di S. Martino o, gli oggetti di minore importanza e i libri, nel rifugio in sito

{3} Sottrazioni non ne sono avvenute né per le opere d'arte, né per le suppellettili degli uffici e del Museo, poiché, anche nelle contingenze più pericolose, c'è sempre stata rigorosa sorveglianza prestata da custodi e squadre di primo intervento, organizzati e diretti personalmente dalla Scrivente e dal custode della porta, Cottone, che hanno continuato ad abitare nel Museo, e dall'economista Vallotto che ha coadiuvato efficacemente.

Anche al rifugio di S. Martino la sorveglianza dei custodi distaccati dal Museo e del custode della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, è stata continua ed efficace.

PREVIDENZE -

Sono stati eseguiti i seguenti lavori:

- 1) sgomberate le macerie del chiostro e del terreno a sud del museo.
- 2) riparati o ricostruiti i soffitti e i muri interni danneggiati, tranne alcune lesioni superficiali,
- 3) restaurate le travature lignee del solaio dell'ultimo piano,
- 4) riveduti e riparati tutti i tetti e parzialmente le grondaie,
- 5) ricostruiti o riparati gli infissi,
- 6) rimessi vetri nuovi, solo nei locali degli uffici,
- 7) sistemato, con le riparazioni delle condutture e scarichi d'acqua e l'impermeabilizzazione della parete che dà nello scantinato etc., il terreno a sud del Museo,
- 8) iniziato lo sgombero del rifugio in sito col trasporto della collezione di incisioni e dei libri.

Al Tempio d'Himera:

- 9) rifatta la recinzione del tempio con paletti di legno e filo spinato e collocate porta e finestre in una casetta, già costruita dall'autorità militare in terreno demaniale e della quale era stato concesso l'uso a questa Amministrazione.

A Selinunte

- 10) raccolti e trasportati nel magazzino i pezzi, che si son potuti recuperare nella campagna, della decauville.

Sono in corso i lavori seguenti

- 1) restauri alla cappella del '600, per impedire la caduta e conseguente definitiva rottura del rivestimento {4}
- 2) riparazioni per rimettere in efficienza i gabinetti del Museo semidistrutti, ora che sono stati sgomberati dalle macerie.
- 3) impermeabilizzazione e pavimentazione del loggiato, in parte con mattoni di terracotta, in parte con pavimento secentesco dell'ex-convento di Valverde, ricomposto dalla scrivente.
- 4) continuare il trasporto degli oggetti ch'erano stati collocati nel rifugio in sito, cioè merletti, mobili, terrecotte.
- 5) ricostruire il muro divisorio fra il Museo e la Chiesa dell'Olivella (questo lavoro è diretto dal Soprintendente ai Monumenti).

SPESE -

Poiché i lavori eseguiti direttamente da questa Soprintendenza, sono stati eseguiti per la maggior parte in economia non si possono dare cifre definite per ogni lavoro.

Per i lavori eseguiti e per quelli in corso sono state in parte spese, in parte sono disponibili L. 80.000, più L. 35.000 accreditate per il lavoro del loggiato.

I lavori eseguiti dal Genio civile con appaltatori sotto la diretta e necessaria sorveglianza e direzione di quest'Ufficio (naturalmente la direzione era riservata agli ingegneri del Genio civile, che per eccesso di lavoro non potevano neanche farsi vedere e, senza l'intervento di questa direzione le colonne dell'ala sud del chiostro rimaste in piedi, sarebbero andate giù con le demolizioni, com'è successo per una), sono stati eseguiti con fondi dati direttamente al Genio civile stesso. Parimenti per il lavoro che è in corso di esecuzione sotto la direzione della Soprintendenza ai Monumenti.

PROGETTI E PREVENTIVI -

Con i lavori in corso si conta di arrivare alla fine dell'esercizio finanziario e con i fondi già ottenuti.

Altri progetti non se ne sono per ora fatti, essendo stata la Scrivente invitata dalla Sottocommissione per le B. Arti del G.M.A. a presentare progetti e preventivi solo per lavori di urgente necessità, la cui mancata esecuzione avrebbe potuto pregiudicare l'edificio o i monumenti. Ma lavori necessari ce ne sono ancora molti da fare, anzitutto la ricostruzione-{5}ne dell'ala distrutta, senza di che non si potrà cominciare nessun lavoro di sistemazione del Museo.

Ci sono inoltre, ancora vari lavori di murature e restauri e tutti i vetri del Museo da collocare. Ci saranno in seguito, al momento opportuno, da sgomberare e togliere murature, puntelli, coperture di sabbia, intelaiature di mosaici, etc. tutte le previdenze prese per salvare dalle incursioni aeree, le opere d'arte rimaste in sito.

Questi sarebbero i lavori preliminari necessari, prima di poter portare nuovamente nel Museo le opere d'arte incassate e conservate al rifugio di S. Martino. Su possibilità di sussidi di Enti locali per il momento non c'è da sperare.

Ove codesto On. Ministero lo ritenga opportuno, potrebbesi preparare, per l'anno finanziario prossimo, un programma di lavori, ma non posso presentare progetti tecnici, per qualcuno dei quali occorre un ingegnere, se non ho la certezza di poter fare eseguire il lavoro.

= la Soprintendente = J B Marconi

PAL.9.50 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | telegram | 1 side

615 104/23-4-944 PALERMO * RECAPITO | 22.3.44

TELEGRAMMA

Il seguente telegramma è stato ricevuto dal Quartiere Generale della Commissione di Controllo Alleata, il 21 marzo per trasmissione alla Regia Intendenza Antichità di Palermo

Riferimento telegramma militare N° Due tre nove. Testo.

Da Salerno 791/715/50 46 18/3 18.00

176 arti alt invii elenco descritto distruzioni sottrazioni danni opere cose di arte informando quando avvenute e per opere quali truppe indicando provvidenza adottate spese fatte preventivate e eventuali progetti tecnici e piani finanziari possibilità sussidi enti locali alt. Pro ministero educazione nazionale.

PAL.9.51 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

206/6-6-44 CIRCOLARE Salerno, li 31-5-44

Prot. 683, A/IV a 5

OGGETTO: Musei e collezioni – richiesta notizie

AI RR. SOPRINTENDENTI ALLE ANTICHITÀ

“ “ AI MONUMENTI

“ “ ALLE GALLERIE

“ “ AI MONUM. E GALL.

A seguito delle precedenti richieste di questo Ministero, faccio rilevare che non sono stati trasmessi tutti i dati richiesti sullo stato dei Musei esistenti nella Nostra giurisdizione.

Vi prego pertanto di far pervenire a questo Ministero – Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti – una relazione particolareggiata sulle condizioni in cui trovansi attualmente tutti i Musei e raccolte d'Arte e di Antichità da Voi dipendenti, oltre che statali, provinciali, civili e privati, indicando per ciascuno di essi se abbiano subito eventualmente danni in rapporto agli avvenimenti bellici, o per trafugamento o saccheggio.

È necessario inoltre che V.S. prepari fin da ora d'intesa, ove occorra, con il Genio Civile, i preventivi necessari di

spesa per il restauro e riordinamento dei Musei statali e raccolga anche i dati relativi al restauro e riordinamento dei Musei provinciali e civici, comunicando gli uni e gli altri a questo Ministero.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO A. R. [signed]

PAL.9.52 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 4 sides

{1} 10.2.9 19 N° 440 Palermo, 2 settembre 1944

Oggetto: Musei e collezioni richiesta notizie danni bellici

Risp. a nota n. 683 del

Direzione Generale delle Arti. Roma

Riscontro della nota n. 683, raccolte le informazioni relative, siamo in grado di portare a conoscenza di codesto On. Ministero quanto segue:

Museo Mandralisca di Cefalù (prov. di Palermo). Non ha subito alcun danno per bombardamento, né per saccheggio. Il materiale di maggior interesse era stato portato nel rifugio adattato sotto i locali dello stesso museo, ed ivi si trova ancora. L'Ente Mandralisca dichiara che per ora non s'intende riportare gli oggetti al museo. Questa Soprintendenza ha invitato a prendere provvedimenti per i quadri, fa cui c'è un noto Antonello da Messina e per le ceramiche, fra cui alcune pregevoli greche e siceliote, poiché nel luogo chiuso potrebbero essere danneggiati.

Museo Civico di Termini Imerese – (prov. di Palermo). L'edificio e il materiale non hanno subito danni bellici, né per saccheggio, nonostante che nessun provvedimento fosse stato preso. {2} Ma nel sopralluogo eseguito dalla Scrivente, per rendersi conto delle condizioni dell'Istituto, si è dovuto purtroppo constatare la scomparsa di 42 monete d'argento e d'oro solo fra il gruppo siceliote e greco, nel quale è stata fatta accurata verifica. Altre è presumibile manchino nel resto del medagliere (v. relazione del n. prot. ?).

Si è dovuto anche notare che il sistema di sorveglianza e organizzazione, tenuto dalla Deputazione Municipale, nominata per la direzione del Museo, è assolutamente irrazionale. Quanto alla competenza, gli stessi deputati dichiarano di non intendersene affatto di monete e di oggetti antichi e ho potuto vedere che un interessante mosaico è stato rovinato per essere stato montato su una base umida.

Museo Civico di Castelvetro – (prov. di Trapani) Ha subito alcuni danni alle vetrate e al tetto per bombardamenti il locale, la settecentesca chiesa di S. Domenico. Inoltre era stato manomesso, la porta danneggiata in un tentativo di saccheggio; ora è occupato. Del materiale artistico, le due statue di maggior importanza, l'efeo bronzo di Selinunte e la Madonna {3} marmorea del Quattrocento, portate in rifugio nel sotterraneo del convento dei Cappuccini, su invito di questa Soprintendenza, si trovano ancora ivi.

Il resto è nella chiesa. Il Comune dichiara di non essere in grado per ora, per ragioni finanziarie di restaurare e sistemare nuovamente il Museo.

Questa Soprintendenza pensa che le due statue, murate nel sotterraneo dei Cappuccini, potrebbero soffrire di una troppo lunga permanenza in luogo chiuso che può essere diventato umido e che sarebbe opportuno portarle via dal temporaneo rifugio. Bisognerebbe però trovare luogo sicuro dai furti, poiché il museo-chiesa non offre alcuna garanzia.

Fu veramente un male la restituzione dell'efebo, ch'era stato portato a questo Museo per il restauro, restituzione decisa dal Superiore Ministero per le pressioni del Prefetto di Trapani sollecitato dall'Ispettore Onorario Ferrigno.

Museo Civico di Marsala (prov. di Trapani). È stato distrutto da una bomba, con tutto il materiale per il quale non era stato preso alcun provvedimento.

Questa Soprintendenza ne è informata solamente ora, dietro richiesta, di modo che non ha potuto far nulla per il recupero. Si è protestato, tanto {4} più che al Comune erano state lasciate, su sua richiesta, in deposito le casse con gli oggetti dello scavo ancora non terminato del Capo Boeo. Si è in attesa di ulteriori informazioni richieste.

La collezione Whitaker di Mozia (isola di S. Pantaleo in prov. di Trapani - privata). Ha subito lievi danni all'edificio, nessuno al materiale, che si trova sempre in sito.

Museo Civico di Erice (prov. di Trapani). Non ha subito alcun danno né l'edificio, né il materiale, che però nell'ultima visita fatta, due anni or sono, non era sistemato e convenientemente esposto causa un cambio di locali. Non si è potuto recentemente visitare per le difficoltà di comunicazioni. Il Comune afferma che il museo è in perfetto stato.

Le altre collezioni private, Bordonaro, Trabia, De Spuches etc. (in Palermo) constano per lo più di opere d'arte medioevale e moderna, con piccoli gruppi di oggetti antichi. Tutti i proprietari avevano spostati, portandoli fuori di Palermo le opere di maggior valore. Le collezioni non sono state ancora sistemate.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.9.53 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 337 Palermo, 12 ottobre 1944

Oggetto: Restaurazione e conservazione del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

Risp. a circ. n. 82 del 9 agosto 1944

Allegati 2

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e B. Arti Roma

Si trasmette la relazione accurata e compiuta, per quanto è stato possibile per il programma di lavoro futuro, sull'attività svolta da questa Soprintendenza e

su quella che si propone di svolgere appena potrà avere i fondi occorrenti. Alla relazione si unisce altresì un prospetto riassuntivo delle spese compiute per le opere di protezione antiaerea.

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.9.54 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 18 sides

{1} [12 October 1944]

B - RIPARAZIONI DEI DANNI DERIVATI DALLA GUERRA

1) ACCERTAMENTI E RIPARAZIONI =

Durante i vari bombardamenti aerei subiti nei due anni 1941 e 1942 e particolarmente nel 1943, i danni maggiori sono stati subiti dall'edificio monumentale secentesco sede del Museo Nazionale di Palermo. Scarsi sono stati, invece, quelli subiti dai monumenti antichi causati per lo più da manomissioni di civili del luogo. Quasi nulli i danni ad opere d'arte mobili.

MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO = per lo scoppio dei proiettili dell'artiglieria antiaerea, per le scosse provocate da bombe cadute a pochi metri di distanza e dalle esplosioni di navi 3-4 marzo 1942 e 22 Marzo 1943 e infine per lo scoppio di una bomba caduta sulla cupola e sul transetto della chiesa dell'Olivella che s'inserisce nell'edificio del Museo (ex-convento dell'Olivella (5 aprile 1943), si sono avuti i seguenti danni:

- 1) distruzione completa di tutta l'ala sud, col crollo di cinque arcate e relative colonne del chiostro; le macerie cadute nel chiostro stesso hanno danneggiato la fontana con il gruppo di scultura centrale e il giardino;
- 2) danni e lesioni di murature, provocati dalla proiezione di frammenti della bomba del 5 aprile.
 - a) muri della sala delle oreficerie (ala Nord) =
 - b) muri-tramezzi dell'ultimo piano
 - c) soffitti " " "
 - d) tramezzi e soffitti dei locali degli uffici -
- 3) danni al cornicione del prospetto su piazza Olivella e al tetto e soffitto della sala araba, causati dalla proiezione di un masso della banchina del porto (esplosione di una nave nell'incursione di un masso della banchina del porto (esplosione di una nave nell'incursione del 22 marzo).
- 4) spostamento delle travature del solaio di alcuni locali dell'ultimo piano -
- 5) rottura di tegole, grondaie, travature dei tetti -
- 6) distruzione in parte completa, in parte parziale degli infissi, specialmente finestre -
- 7) rottura di tutti i vetri delle finestre e della maggior parte delle vetrine {2} e dei lucernali (i vetri delle finestre e i lucernali erano stati tutti rimessi nel 1942, e furono nuovamente distrutti tranne alcuni dei lucernali ch'erano stati opportunamente coperti da tavolame)

- 8) danni al rivestimento parietale di specchi e decorazioni in legno dorato della cappella secentesca =
- 9) danni al solaio del loggiato, ch'era stato appena riparato, mentre i lavori di impermeabilizzazione e pavimentazione erano stati sospesi dall'appaltatore, causa di bombardamenti =

TEMPIO DI HIMERA (Bonfornello) –

Era stata sottratta la recinzione in filo spinato e paletti di legno del monumento, e il casotto di legno dell'incaricato di custodia prima dell'occupazione. Recentemente sono state asportate porta e finestre e travatura del tetto della casetta data in uso all'incaricato. Pare si tratti di manomissioni dovute a soldati americani (quest'ultime).

ZONA ARCHEOLOGICA DI SOLUNTO –

Danni lievi si sono avuti per la caduta di due bombe in due strade della città antica e in una cisterna.¹⁴⁰ Furto della porta del magazzino sulla sommità della collina, per opera d'individui di S. Flavia.

ZONA ARCHEOLOGICA DI SELINUNTE –

Nessun danno ai ruderi, tranne alcuni massi caduti dal torrione di Ermocrate (nel 1942, causato dalle nostre truppe).

Vari danni ai tetti, agli infissi e ai muri della casa degli scavi, detta Torre di Polluce, causati da esplosioni di campi di mine non molto lontani e da colpi di mitragliatrici.

Scomparsa di vari elementi (carrelli e rotaie) della decauville, ch'era stata prestata ad un reparto di artiglieria italiana per lavori militari e da questo abbandonata in aperta campagna. Nella ricognizione eseguita, dopo l'occupazione alleata appena avuta la possibilità di viaggiare, dalla Sottoscritta in compagnia di un Consigliere per le B. Arti americano non fu possibile, nonostante avvertimenti e minacce ai contadini del luogo, recuperare tutto.

Sottrazione di suppellettili (mobili materassi biancheria) anche vi furono nella casa degli scavi, detta Torre di Polluce, nei giorni precedenti {3} e immediatamente seguenti l'arrivo di truppe alleate, avvenuto il 21 Luglio 1943, ad opera di gente del luogo. Il custode e gli incaricati di pulizia si erano allontanati per timore di azioni belliche.

OPERE D'ARTE –

Le opere d'arte del Museo non sono state danneggiate, tranne alcune epigrafi e qualche pezzo di scultura di secondaria importanza (copie romane), ch'erano rimaste nel chiostro. Tutto era stato portato via nel rifugio di S. Martino o, gli oggetti di minore importanza e i libri, nel rifugio in sito, o murato e coperto di sacchi di sabbia.

Sottrazioni non ne sono avvenute né per le opere d'arte, né per le suppellettili degli uffici e del Museo, poiché, anche nelle contingenze più pericolose, c'è sempre stata rigorosa sorveglianza prestata da custodi e squadre di primo intervento, organizzati e diretti personalmente dalla Scrivente e dal custode della porta, Cottone, che hanno continuato ad abitare nel Museo, e dall'economista Vallotto che ha coadiuvato efficacemente.

Anche al rifugio di S. Martino la sorveglianza dei custodi distaccati dal Museo e del custode della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, è stata continua ed efficace.

Si segnala che la nota tavola di Antonello da Messina, rappresentante l'Annunciata, ch'era stata a cura della Sottoscritta chiusa nella sua custodia metallica, imballata e portata nel rifugio di S. Martino alle Scale, fu per sollecitazione del Soprintendente alle Gallerie dott. Salvini e decisione di codesto On. Ministero, dalla Scrivente consegnata al dott. Salvini stesso, che la portò a Roma, all'Istituto del restauro dove fu vista esposta, a restauro compiuto, nell'ottobre del 1942. Il prezioso dipinto non è più tornato al museo.

Notizia di tutte le incursioni che causarono danni furono subito date al Superiore Ministero con lettere: N. 43 di prot. del 13 Gennaio '41 (incursione 8-9-1-'41); N. 878 del 17 Settembre 1941 (incursione 8-9 e 10-11-X '41); N. 196 del 5 Marzo 1942 (incursione del 3-4-III-'42); N. 72 del 14 gennaio 1943 (incurs. del 7-I-1943); N. 234 del 3 Marzo 1943 (incursioni di 22-23 febbraio, 28 febr.-1 Marzo, 1° Marzo diurna; N. 289 del 24 Marzo 1943 telegramma n. 321 e relazione N. 325 del 5 aprile, (incursione 5-IV-1943).

{4} I danni subiti dal Museo furono altresì documentati da fotografie delle quali si conservano le negative.

Una relazione generale dei danni e primi provvedimenti fu anche inviata al Superiore Ministero a Salerno, in data 25 Marzo 1944, N. 104 di prot.

– Provvedimenti fin'ora adottati per riparazioni dei monumenti:

MUSEO NAZIONALE

Durante l'anno 1942 e 1943, prima dell'occupazione alleata furono:

- sostituiti nell'edificio del Museo, a varie riprese i vetri dei lucernali e delle finestre, dapprima con vetri, poi con tavolame –
- riparati tetti –

Le riparazioni ai tetti e ai vetri furono eseguite direttamente o rimborsate le spese dal locale Ufficio del Genio Civile.

Per la protezione dei lucernali e finestre con tavolame furono spese L. 1103 (per mano d'opera, essendosi usato materiale del museo).

Dopo l'occupazione alleata, dopo cioè il 22 luglio 1943, sono stati eseguiti i seguenti lavori; finanziati dalle

¹⁴⁰ Polizzi and Romeo 2020: 17-29; Polizzi and Romeo 2021: 96-111.

Autorità Alleate attraverso la Sottocommissione per le B. Arti, Monumenti ed Archivi:

- 1) sgomberate le macerie del chiostro e del terreno a sud del museo;
- 2) recuperate le sculture della fontana, quelle del braccio del chiostro colpito, i frammenti delle due epigrafi latine rotte;
- 3) riparati e ricostruiti alcuni soffitti e muri interni danneggiati, e alcune lesioni più urgenti;
- 4) restaurate le travature lignee del solaio dell'ultimo piano;
- 5) riveduti e riparati tutti i tetti e parzialmente le grondaie;
- 6) ricostruiti o riparati gli infissi, solo sulla parte lignea;
- 7) rimessi vetri nuovi, solo nei locali degli uffici;
- 8) sistemato parzialmente con le riparazioni delle condutture e scarichi d'acqua e l'impermeabilizzazione della parete che dà nello scantinato etc. il terreno a sud del Museo;
- 9) restaurata la cappella secentesca;
- 10) riparati e rimessi in efficienza i gabinetti semidistrutti dell'ala sud.
- 11) sgomberato il rifugio in sito della maggior parte dei dipinti, che sono stati portati temporaneamente in una sala terrena, per sottrarli a eventuali danni di umidità. {5}
- 12) portati via da detto rifugio le casse delle negative e le macchine fotografiche e riordinato il gabinetto fotografico;
- 13) portati via da detto rifugio tutti i libri e ricollocati nella biblioteca ch'è in via di sistemazione.

AL TEMPIO d'HIMERA:

rifatta la recinzione del tempio con paletti di legno e filo spinato e collocate porta e finestre in una casetta, già costruita dall'autorità militare in terreno demaniale e della quale era stato concesso l'uso a questa Amministrazione (codesti infissi sono stati asportati).

A SELINUNTE:

raccolti e trasportati nel magazzino i prezzi, che si sono potuti recuperare nella campagna, della decauville. Le riparazioni alla casa degli Scavi dovevano essere eseguite dal Genio Civile di Catania.

Sono in corso i lavori seguenti:

- 1) impermeabilizzazione e pavimentazione del loggiato, in parte con mattoni di terracotta, in parte con pavimento secentesco dell'ex convento di Valverde, ricomposto dalla Scrivente;
- 2) trasporto degli oggetti ancora rimasti nel rifugio in sito, cioè merletti, mobili, terrecotte;
- 3) ricostruzione del muro divisorio fra il museo e la Chiesa dell'Olivella (questo lavoro è diretto dal Sottosegretario ai Monumenti).

2) RIPARAZIONI E PROGETTI IN PROGRAMMA =

I lavori fin'ora eseguiti sono stati i più urgenti e necessari per evitare ulteriori danni alle consistenze monumentali e alle opere d'arte. Ora dovrebbero iniziare la vera e propria opera di ricostruzione, di restauro e di sistemazione.

MUSEO NAZIONALE -

Per l'efficienza dei locali occorrono le opere sotto elencate:

- 1) Ricostruire completamente l'ala sud dell'edificio che fu distrutta dall'esplosione della bomba caduta il 5 aprile 1943. Nella ricostruzione sarebbe opportuno apportare qualche modifica negli ambienti per poter addivenire ad una più razionale divisione con la Rettoria della monumentale chiesa di S. Ignazio all'Olivella, che s'incassa nel museo con tutti i conseguenti inconvenienti. Già da tempo, ancor prima che pervenissero le circolari di codesto On. Ministero avevo pregato il Sottosegretario ai Monumenti di studiare la questione e di prepararmi un preventivo di spesa, cosa ch'egli sta facendo dettagliatamente.
- 2) Restaurare il gruppo centrale dell'antica fontana del chiostro grande, del quale si sono salvati i putti, e riparare il bacino.
- 3) Rifare completamente la pavimentazione dei due chiostri, già vecchia e guasta, ora completamente danneggiata dall'esplosione.
- 4) Riparare solai, pavimentazione e muri interni del pianterreno, del primo e secondo piano (le riparazioni del terzo piano, più gravi e più urgenti per evitare i danni delle piogge, sono state in parte eseguite nell'esercizio finanziario 1943-'44 con somme date dagli alleati.
- 5) Completare il rifacimento del progetto su via Roma. È questa una annosa questione più o meno mollemente agitata fin dalla costituzione del museo nell'attuale sede e dal taglio di via Roma. Assunta la Direzione, la questione fu da me ripresa con energia e su progetto dell'Ispettore Superiore arch. De Angelis s'iniziarono i lavori con finanziamento di L. 200.000 concesso dal Ministero dei LL.PP. ed un altro di pari somma concesso da codesto On. Ministero. I lavori iniziatosi alla fine dell'inverno 1943, furono interrotti causa l'offesa aerea - Ripresi nella primavera-estate 1944 si sono limitati a quanto era urgente e necessario ad evitare i danni del passaggio dell'acqua. I lavori fin'ora eseguiti sono: demolizione dei due falsi soffitti che occultavano la volta originale del loggiato; collocazione di catene di rafforzamento; apertura degli archi del loggiato già murati; riparazioni della travatura e rifacimento del solaio con reimpiego del

legname dei soffitti; impermeabilizzazione del solaio; pavimentazione; modifiche parziali delle grondaie.

- 6) Riparare tetti, grondaie etc.
- 7) Collocare i vetri a tutte le finestre e ai lucernai, tranne quelli degli uffici, già messi.
- 8) Intonacare dov'è necessario e pitturare tutti gli esterni per uniformare le tinte nuove delle parti ricostruite o riparate.
- 9) Pitturazione di tutti gli interni, previa opera di risanamento dall'umidità.
- 10) Verniciare tutti gli infissi, tranne quelli già eseguiti degli uffici.
- 11) Sistemare gli impianti elettrici che, tranne al secondo piano dov'è stato già fatto per precauzione dagli incendi, devono essere sostituiti con impianti moderni e razionali sotto traccia. I vecchi impianti irrazionali sono in parte danneggiati, in parte dovranno essere staccati per le riparazioni dei muri.
- 12) Sistemare definitivamente le cancellate di piazza Olivella e di via Roma
- 13) Smontare e portar via le opere di P.A.A. puntellamenti, armature, murature, sabbia etc.

Suppellettile

Messi in efficienza e ripuliti i locali, sarà necessario rinnovare buona parte della suppellettile:

- 1) lampade e lampadine elettriche (queste tutte).
- 2) sostituire le vetrine distrutte, che si trovavano nell'ala sud, riparare varie altre e fornire di vetri quasi tutte. {8}
- 3) provvedere due vetrine speciali di sicurezza per la coll. numismatica che non si è potuta mai esporre per codesta deficienza.
- 4) cartelli e cartellini indicatori.

Riordinamento delle opere d'arte

Anzitutto si dovranno riportare le opere dal rifugio di S. Martino al museo e toglierle dagli imballaggi nei cortili e locali terreni. Occorrerà procedere ad opportuni restauri, a seconda delle condizioni in cui saranno trovate le opere, dopo le rimozioni e i trasporti per quanto eseguiti con cura.

Poi spostare le opere, insieme a quelle che si porteranno fuori dal rifugio in sito, nelle sale dove dovranno essere collocate. Il restauro potrà seguire o procedere questa operazione a seconda dei casi.

Naturalmente tutto l'ordinamento del museo dovrà essere rinnovato. In primo luogo, dovendosi ricostruire e ricollocare le opere, si potranno affrontare e risolvere annosi problemi ed eliminare gli inconvenienti che si erano venuti man mano accumulando con l'arrivo di nuovo materiale che, per ristrettezza di spazio, non si sapeva come esporre e si finiva o col sistemare alla meglio e spesso indecorosamente o col chiudere nei

magazzini. In secondo luogo, realizzandosi la già decisa separazione della pinacoteca, che passerebbe come galleria a sé alle dipendenze del Soprintendente alle Gallerie, si verrebbe a guadagnare quello spazio tanto necessario alla più decorosa e razionale sistemazione delle opere d'arte. Ma codeste sono questioni trattate già ampiamente negli anni passati, quando si discusse l'opportunità della separazione della pinacoteca e del riordinamento del museo archeologico per il quale fu già inviato un progetto. In conseguenza nel programma di lavori, che si viene esponendo, si tiene conto solamente del materiale archeologico.

Dopo trasporti, restauri, spostamenti, l'opera di maggior impegno sarà la collocazione delle opere di gran mole e cioè di:

- a) metope, triglifi e terrecotte architettoniche di Selinunte, con la ricostituzione del salone di Selinunte e di un'altra sala per le bellissime terrecotte (cornici, cimase, acroteri, etc.) che non erano state mai esposte per mancanza di spazio.
- b) grondaie a teste leonine d'Himera, con la ricostituzione della sala d'Himera qual'era. {9}
- c) sculture etrusche Casuccini, con la ricostituzione della sezione etrusca, possibilmente in locali più chiari;
- d) grandi mosaici di Palermo (delle Stagioni e di Orfeo) e di Marsala, che occorre ricostruire riunendo i pezzi sezionati ed esporre tutti in posizione verticale e possibilmente in altro locale (sala Serpotta?), eliminando quello sconcio della tettoia di Panormo che ormai per i danni subiti lascia passare acqua da tutte le parti. (La spesa delle riparazioni della tettoia con il lucernale, il rifacimento completo del finestrone e il risanamento dall'umidità verrebbero a costare più che l'adattamento di un'altra sala);
- e) sculture orientalizzanti, nella sala che già occupavano che diventerebbe più chiara con l'eliminazione della tettoia di Panormo;
- f) sculture ed epigrafi nei due chiostri e nel loggiato recentemente aperto;
- g) sculture della ex collezione Astuto, da esporsi com'era una volta nella sala S. Giorgio;
- h) grandi bronzi, nella loro sala al 1° piano.

Si verrà poi a riordinare ed esporre, sistemando anche il magnifico materiale degli ultimi scavi (grotta del Vecchiuzzo, monte Castellaccio, etc.) la sezione preistorica e la sezione topografica.

In seguito, gradualmente: riordinamento ed esposizione della coll. di terrecotte plastiche, in locali con miglior luce; della coll. di ceramica greca, italiota e romana; della coll. di oreficerie e numismatica.

Costituzione di un antiquarium.

Creazione e ordinamento di magazzini ben sistemati per studiosi, che possano ospitare tutto il materiale archeologico che non ha valore artistico ma puramente scientifico, in modo da valorizzare con migliore esposizione solo una scelta di codesto materiale,

oltre a quello d'arte, ma rendere possibile anche la visione e lo studio di tutto il resto. Questa innovazione eliminerebbe un caratteristico difetto dei musei archeologici, l'aspetto di magazzini di rigattiere che assumono a volte le sale, per la pleora di oggetti e cocci di nessun valore d'arte, ma che tuttavia hanno il loro valore scientifico. Nel particolare caso del museo di Palermo c'erano corridoi, pomposamente chiamati gallerie, con bacheche e vetrine piene di centinaia di manici di anfore, centinaia di lucernette greche eguali della stipe votiva di santuari, centinaia di cocci di vasellame, etc.

Il tempo che occorrerà per realizzare gradualmente codesto programma, lavori per l'edificio e riordinamento delle opere d'arte, dipenderà non solo dall'entità del lavoro, altresì dai fondi che saranno stanziati nei vari esercizi finanziari.

MONUMENTI -

A Selinunte occorrerà togliere tutte le siepi di filo spinato che attraversano la zona monumentale, colmare le trincee e sgomberare del materiale bellico abbandonato. Con il materiale di risulta e con alcuni rotoli di filo spinato recuperati precedentemente e un'aggiunta di paletti di legno, si può con moderata spesa eseguire una recinzione di tutta la zona che sarà molto utile per la sorveglianza della stessa. Alcuni lavori di riparazione occorrerebbero anche ai ruderi dell'Acropoli. L'esecuzione dei lavori di riparazione alla casa degli Scavi (torre di Polluce) e a quella di custodia era stata promessa dal Genio civile di Trapani, ma fin'ora non s'è dato corso.

A Mazzara del Vallo occorre riparazione e sistemazione di un mosaico, legato con il restauro della chiesa di S. Nicolò Reale e quindi da decidere insieme al Soprintendente ai Monumenti.

A Solunto occorrono riparazioni a qualche gradinata e ad alcune cisterne.

A Cefalù occorrono lavori di consolidamento al monumento megalitico, che si stanno per eseguire con il concorso del Comune e del Vescovo.

{11} C - FONDI OCCORRENTI -

1) SPESA SOSTENUTA PER I LAVORI GIÀ COMPIUTI.

Poiché i lavori eseguiti direttamente da questa Soprintendenza, sono stati eseguiti per la maggior parte in economia non si possono dare cifre definite per ogni lavoro.

Per i lavori eseguiti sono state spese L. 80.000, più L. 35.000 accreditate per il lavoro del loggiato.

I lavori eseguiti dal Genio civile con appaltatori sotto la diretta e necessaria sorveglianza e direzione di quest'Ufficio (naturalmente la direzione era riservata agli ingegneri del Genio Civile, che per eccesso di lavoro non potevano neanche farsi vedere e, senza l'intervento di questa direzione le colonne dell'ala sud del chiostro

rimaste in piedi, sarebbero andate giù con le demolizioni, com'è successo per una), sono stati eseguiti con fondi dati direttamente al Genio Civile stesso. Parimenti per il rialzamento del muro divisorio coll'Olivella eseguito sotto la direzione della Soprintendenza ai Monumenti. I fondi furono a suo tempo concessi dal Governo Militare Alleato.

2) SPESA PER I LAVORI TUTT'ORA IN CORSO =

Non è stato ancora terminato il lavoro del loggiato per le difficoltà incontrate a provvedere i mattoni di terracotta, ma si tratta di lavoro compreso nei finanziamenti dell'esercizio finanziario 1943-'44.

Il completamento del riordinamento e della biblioteca e il trasporto di oggetti dal rifugio in sito si va facendo in parte con personale della Soprintendenza, in parte con manovali che si è costretti a retribuire con fondi ordinari dell'andamento del museo. A rigori non vi sono lavori di restauro o di ricostruzione in corso, poiché non sono stati ancora concessi fondi straordinari per i lavori di riparazioni di guerra.

3) PREVENTIVO DELLA SPESA PER TUTTI I SINGOLI LAVORI DA ESEGUIRE (tranne la sistemazione della pinacoteca).

Si premette che, per quanto si sia tentato di prevedere e di prendere misurazioni e di calcolare, il preventivo che si presenta non può essere che approssimativo, sia perché ma mano che si lavora si presentano imprevedibili questioni da risolvere e nuovi problemi, sia perché i prezzi di oggi sono variabili di giorno in giorno e molte cose, come ad {12} es. vetri, ferro lampadine e materiale elettrico, non si trovano, o si trovano in piccola quantità e a prezzi esorbitanti al mercato nero. Ad es. per i vetri, che al mercato nero vanno a L. 700 il mq., si è preveduta una spesa di L. 100.000 calcolando all'incirca L. 500 il mq. In conseguenza il preventivo di L. 7.707.000 va considerato semplicemente cifra base.

MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO -

- locali -

- 1) Ricostruzione completa dell'ala sud distrutta (tranne la ricostruzione di parte del muro maestro divisorio dalla chiesa dell'Olivella e il rialzamento delle colonne, già eseguiti). L. 1.850.000
- 2) Rifacimento del prospetto su via Roma, su progetto De Angelis (tranne i lavori già eseguiti e cioè, demolizione falsi soffitti, riapertura logge, riparazione solaio, impermeabilizzazione e pavimentazione del loggiato antico). 1.000.000
- 3) Revisione di tutti i tetti, grondaie, embriciati etc. 110.000
- 4) Riparazioni varie, alle murature della parte superstite (pareti interne, volte e soffitti, solai e pavimentazioni; tranne parte del 3° piano già eseguito. 234.500

- 5) Rifacimento della pavimentazione dei due chiostri mq. 400+130 (in mattoni d'argilla com'erano o in altro modo da decidere) 55.000
- 6) Riparazioni, con ricostruzione del gruppo centrale di scoltura, della fontana secentesca del chiostro grande. (i putti del gruppo sono stati ricuperati in discreto stato). 25.000
- 7) Tinteggiatura degli esterni, con riparazione di murature e intonaci dove occorra e risanamento dall'umidità (cortile rustico, chiostro grande e piccolo, fianco dell'edificio su via Bara - Sono esclusi il prospetto su via Roma, che è compreso nella sistemazione del prospetto stesso, il prospetto su Piazza Olivella che è {13} in buono stato, gli esterni dell'ala sud, compresi nella ricostruzione dell'ala stessa).

Riporto L. 3.724.500,-

- 8) Tinteggiatura degli interni a tempera con zoccolo a olio, scale a olio o a cementite 606.350-
- 9) Riparazioni e rifacimenti degli infissi non ancora eseguite e verniciatura a olio di tutti (tranne le finestre degli uffici). 326.150, -
- 10) Collocazione di vetri a tutte le finestre 100.000, -
- 11) Riparazione dei lucernari, con sostituzione di alcuni vetri rotti e rifacimento dell'ossatura in ferro di quello della sala Novelli 195.000, -
- 12) Riparazione del soffitto a cassettoni in legno o della sala delle ceramiche 5.000, -
- 13) Ripristino della cancellata in ferro su piazza Olivella 200.000, -
- 14) Sistemazione degli impianti elettrici, che in parte sono danneggiati, in parte vecchi e irrazionali si dovranno staccare per le riparazioni e le dipinture - (pianterreno, 1° piano tranne gli uffici, 3° piano; al 2° piano fu già eseguito l'impianto sotto traccia nel 1941).

5.337.000-

- Suppellettile -

- 1) lampade e lampadine elettriche 50.000,-
- 2) vetrine: alcune nuove, altre da riparare 150.000,-
vetri a quasi tutte; due monetari in ferro 100.000,-
- 3) basi e supporti per vasi, terracotte e oggetti vari (in metallo, in legno e in gesso secondo i casi). 50.000,-
- 4) cartellini esplicativi (in legno o sotto vetro per le sale; in cartone per le vetrine) 20.000,-

370.000,-

A riportare L. 5.707.000 {14}

Riporto L. 5.707.000,-

- Riordinamento opere d'arte -

Trasporti dal rifugio e dagli scantinati; restauri; collocazione 1.500.000

L. 7.207.000,-

MONUMENTI -

Riparazioni 500.000,-

L. 7.707.000,-

{15} D - PERSONALE E MEZZI DI ESECUZIONE

Nei lavori eseguiti per la protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte la Sottoscritta si è largamente avvalsa della collaborazione del personale della Soprintendenza, sia d'ufficio che tecnico, sia subalterno, il quale in maggioranza ha corrisposto con slancio all'appello, prestandosi a lavori straordinari ed anche esorbitanti dalle proprie mansioni e non sottraendosi al pericolo.

La Sottoscritta aveva stesa una breve relazione sul contegno del personale nel periodo d'emergenza, relazione che poi non poté spedire a causa dell'occupazione e dell'interruzione di comunicazioni e che oggi si compiace trasmettere, perché codesto On. Ministero possa tenerla presente in eventuali giudizi sul personale. Nei particolari riguardi delle opere di protezione antiaerea e di riparazioni, eseguite dal 1940 alla ripresa dei contatti con codesto On. Ministero, si sono segnalati per capacità ed attività:

- Ciaccio Francesco Paolo, capo d'arte
- Forzisi Rosario, restauratore
- Meli Giosuè, assistente - capo servizio
- Lo Cascio Giuseppe, fotografo
- Melchiorre Nicolò, avventizio archivist

che hanno imballato personalmente gli oggetti preziosi e minuti dell'antiquarium, le monete, i libri della biblioteca e sorvegliato, ciascuno per una sezione affidatale, l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte eseguito da imballatori esterni all'Istituto.

Ciaccio Fr. Paolo e Meli Giosuè hanno inoltre collaborato a dirigere con la Sottoscritta e a sorvegliare lo stacco e il trasporto delle metope di Selinunte, delle teste leonine d'Himera e in genere di tutte le sculture di difficile rimozione; a sorvegliare i trasporti e la sistemazione nei rifugi di S. Martino e del museo.

Tutto il personale subalterno valido non richiamato alle armi o richiamato per qualche periodo solamente, Ciaccio Filippo, Quatrosi Onofrio, Falcone Nunzio, Cici Salvatore, Volpes Arturo, Inzerillo Giovanni, De Franchis Giovanni, si è prodigato in quei lavori di rimozione e {16} trasporti e collocazione di opere negli scantinati, che sono stati eseguiti a poco a poco con personale interno; i lavori di falegnameria (apprestamento di casse, coperture di lucernari, tamponature urgenti con tavolame di finestre e porte etc.); lavori di muratura urgenti dopo i bombardamenti etc. a seconda delle proprie capacità. Ha inoltre affrontato pesanti e pericolosi turni di guardia diurni e notturni anche durante i bombardamenti, l'emergenza i saccheggi etc. prestandosi al servizio di vigilanza continuo, organizzato e diretto dalla Scrivente, per il quale nulla è stato perduto al museo di Palermo né a S. Martino. Particolarmente attivo e capace si è rilevato il salariato-custode Cottone Giovanni, mutilato della grande guerra, che per le sue mansioni di custodia alla porta non si è mai allontanato dal museo, vigile notte e giorno.

Per il futuro la maggior parte delle opere, murature, tinteggiature, impianti elettrici, etc., si dovrà dare in

appalto; alcuni lavori più delicati, specialmente i restauri e il riordinamento delle opere d'arte, è preferibile eseguirli in economia, giovandosi per quanto è possibile dell'opera del personale della Soprintendenza.

Per i restauri, la Scrivente conta avvalersi dell'opera del restauratore Forzisi Rosario, ottimo per maioliche e ceramiche, e del capo d'arte Ciaccio Francesco Paolo. Per la ricomposizione dei grandi mosaici di Selinunte e di Marsala e l'eventuale spostamento del mosaico di Orfeo, c'è il disegnatore-mosaicista prof. Campisi Raffaele. Ma per i restauri delle metope Selinuntine sarà necessaria la cooperazione di uno scultore e potrebbe chiamarsi il prof. Archimede Campini, dell'Accademia di B. Arti, che possiede una buona cultura di arte classica.

Per il riordinamento che dovrà essere affrontato principalmente dal Soprintendente, sarà utile la collaborazione del dott. Giardina, ch'è laureato in storia dell'arte, del capo d'arte Ciaccio fr. Paolo e dell'assistente agli scavi Meli Giosuè, pratici di materiale archeologico, e in genere di tutti i dipendenti la cui opera potrà essere utile.

Per tutti i lavori di riparazione da eseguirsi in economia, si può contare sulla collaborazione e sorveglianza del capo servizio Di Giovanni, del capo d'arte Ciaccio, dell'assistente Meli e del personale subalterno, il quale dovrà essere utilizzato, anche per la sorveglian-^{17}za dei locali e del materiale durante i lavori dati in appalto. Sarà quindi necessario non solo che il personale sia mantenuto integralmente, anche se il museo è chiuso, ma che sia permesso d'integrare i vuoti lasciati da trasferimenti o da spostamenti a personale d'ufficio (v. nota del 3 aprile 1944 n. 123).

Per la parte d'architettura e d'ingegneria la scrivente conta rivolgersi alla Soprintendenza ai monumenti, tanto più che l'edificio del museo è monumentale. Ci si potrebbe rivolgere anche al Genio Civile, ma sarebbe desiderabile che i fondi fossero concessi direttamente alla Soprintendenza, sia per evitare certi metodi che non rispondono, quando si tratta di edifici monumentali, sia per una più oculata e continua sorveglianza sui materiali, impiegati sulla qualità dei lavori, sorveglianza che il Genio Civile, con l'accesso di lavoro che ha, non può esercitare.

Senza voler muovere critiche al Genio civile, la cui opera in codeste contingenze è stata ed è benemerita, si deve far notare che il metodo dell'asta d'appalto al miglior offerente non è il più indicato per edifici monumentali e per musei, specialmente al presente in cui la deficienza del materiale e il mercato nero non permettono scelta e concorrenza.

Per assumere gli appalti, le Ditte assuntrici che devono lavorare ad ogni costo per far lavorare le loro maestranze, accettano prezzi molto bassi e, poiché al margine di guadagno nessuno rinuncia, questo viene tratto abilmente dalla qualità del materiale e del lavoro. Inoltre non si può scegliere l'assuntore di fiducia e a

volte capitano veri filibustieri con i quali nulla si può, qualunque sia la vigilanza.

La Scrivente ha una discreta esperienza in proposito, che le è costata lavoro di discussioni e contrasti, risultati spesso vani.

Si è informato sul crollo di una colonna del chiostro, oltre quelle crollate per lo scoppio, dovuto al metodo di demolizione. E questo dopo le infinite raccomandazioni sia all'Ingegnere del Genio Civile che all'assuntore dei lavori, sig. Riccobono, perché si procedesse a regola d'arte e si prendessero le opportune cautele. L'assuntore si è difeso dichiarando che per il prezzo contabilizzato a metro cubo non poteva erigere i ponti etc. e l'Ingegnere doveva riconoscere che c'erano delle ragioni.

La conclusione è che certi, diciamo, ripieghi e certi lavori sca-^{18}dentissimi finiscono con l'essere tacitamente ammessi. Ma questo non è ammissibile per un edificio monumentale e sede di museo.

Per intensificare l'attività dell'Istituto nell'opera di ricostruzione, alquanto urgente se si vogliono riportare le opere d'arte nella loro sede e sottrarle agli eventuali danni derivanti dallo stare troppo a lungo chiuse, l'unica richiesta che si può presentare è quella dei fondi occorrenti. Non si può fare altra proposta concreta. Anche se i fondi, non si potranno ottenere che in vari esercizi finanziari, si potrebbe cominciare subito, con una prima assegnazione, la ricostruzione dell'ala. Per ora non pare si possa fare assegnamento sul concorso di opera e di mezzi finanziari da parte di Enti e di privati.

Jole Bovio Marconi

PAL.9.55 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 5 sides

{1} [12 October 1944]

Specchio riassuntivo

= MISURE PREVENTIVE DI PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA =

ESERCIZIO FIN. 1939-40 (Somma stanziata L. 108.000,00)
Rafforzamento in legname degli scantinati detti di Selinunte e Casuccini

legname L. 10.653,-

ferro " 715,-

mano d'opera " 2.968,-

Protezione in sito delle opere d'arte: sale Selinunte, Himera, Panormo, statue chiostro

sacchi a terra " 5.500,-

sabbia e collocazione" 18.874,-

Materiale e casse d'imballaggio eseguite su misura dalla Ditta Agnel " 51.500,-

Imballaggio e rimozione Opere d'arte mobili di 1^a e 2^a scelta - " 10.300,-

Trasporto opere d'arte mobili a S. Martino (benzina per autocarri militari) " 3.840,-

Maschere antigas e materiale vario di P.A.A. " 3.000,-

Pitturazione di segnali sui tetti del Museo " 650,-

L. 108.000,-

vari capitoli, e per la stessa ragione non furono pagate L. 8.500,00 alla Ditta Sparacino per lavori già ultimati =

RIASSUNTO

Eserc. fin.	Somme stanziare per P.A.	Somme riscosse	Lavori eseguiti per:	Somme che si devono
1939-40	108.000	108.000	108.000	
1940-'41	52.000	52.000	52.000	
1941-'42	26.776	26.776	26.776	
1942-'43	20.000	20.000	199.521	8500
	145.000	145.000		
	42.000			
	7.500			
	24.000			
sui residui di tutti capitoli		26.021		
	425.276	377.797	386.297	8500

PAL.9.56 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[12 October 1944?]

- 1) scelta legname magazzini e sistemazione
- 2) togliere bussola mosaici - sabbia
- 3) " strutture in pietra sala capitello spostare quadri scrivere Cardini - Bernabò per indirizzo dividere fondi rimozione pietra preparare materiale Campisi foto Addaura¹⁴¹

PAL.9.57 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

499 novembre 44

la CIRC. N.° 105 4/11/1944

Riordinamento Gallerie e collezioni d'arte.

L'On. MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE = DIR. GEN. ANTICHTÀ B.A. ROMA

Con riferimento alla circolare n. 105 di codesto On.le Ministero, si fa presente che le notizie richieste alle lettere a), b) e c) sono state già esaurientemente fornite a codesto On.le Ministero con la relazione del 2 settembre On.le Ministero con la relazione del 2 settembre u.s., n. 440 di prot.-

¹⁴¹ These are short notes written by Bovio Marconi.

Circa il riordinamento delle gallerie e delle collezioni d'arte e di antichità sottoposte alla giurisdizione di questa Soprintendenza, si comunica che a tutt'oggi solo l'Ente "Mandralisca" di Cefalù ha fatto sapere che intende procedere al riordinamento di quel Museo.

Il riordinamento di questo Museo Nazionale è subordinato all'efficienza dei locali e allo stanziamento di fondi, per come codesto On.le Ministero ben sa dalla dettagliata relazione della scrivente del 12 ottobre s.m., n. 337 di protocollo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) [additional signature]

PAL.9.58 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

499/17-11-44-

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Div. III^A CIRCOLARE. 105 Roma, lì 4/11/1944

OGGETTO: Riordinamento Gallerie e collezioni d'arte.-

Al Soprintendente Antichità

" Gallerie

" Monumenti e Gallerie

La S.V. è pregata comunicare a questo Ufficio se, in ottemperanza a quanto disposto con circolare N. 82 del 7 agosto 1944, si sia posto mano al riordinamento delle gallerie e delle collezioni d'arte e di antichità sottoposte alla giurisdizione di codesta Soprintendenza. Nel contempo si prega di voler raccogliere e inviare notizie relative a gallerie e raccolte private, precisando:

- a) se tutte o parte delle opere d'arte siano state tempestivamente raccolte in rifugi;
- b) se in detti rifugi esse abbiano avuto a soffrire danni e se debba lamentarsi qualche sottrazione;
- c) quale sia lo stato presente degli edifici in cui esse avevano sede o se possano tutt'ora esservi custodite.

IL MINISTRO F/to De Ruggiero

Segreteria - Vedere quanto risposto a detta circolare accennare alle condizioni del museo e al progetto di riordinamento con preventivo di spesa allegato.¹⁴²

PAL.9.59 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 538/9-12-1944 Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 30 NOV. 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Divisione II

Prot. N.° 306/3Bis/D.G. Allegati./.

OGGETTO: Danni di guerra ai Monumenti Lavori di restauro.-

¹⁴² Short note written in red pencil.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
Perché il Ministero possa avere un quadro quanto più possibile completo della situazione attuale, nella zona di giurisdizione di codesta Soprintendenza, per quanto riguarda le provvidenze volte alla riparazione dei danni di guerra subiti dalle consistenze monumentali, al fine precipuo di conoscere il complessivo fabbisogno finanziario, chiedo alla S.V. di fornire le notizie e i dati relativi, riassunti, per una maggiore evidenza, in un prospetto del tipo allegato.

Quanto alle opere ancora da compiere, V.S. potrà rimettere al Ministero, per i singoli monumenti, le perizie relative, graduandole secondo il combinato criterio dell'urgenza dei lavori e dell'importanza del monumento (nel caso di simultaneo invio di più perizie, ciascuna di esse potrà venire contrassegnata con un numero progressivo correlativo ai criteri stessi). Ad esse verrà dato corso in relazione ai mezzi finanziari posti a disposizione di questa Amministrazione. {2} Attendo che V.S. corrisponda con diligenza e prontezza; urgendo al Ministero valersi dei risultati di siffatta richiesta.

IL MINISTRO [signed]

P.S. Successivamente, a mano a mano che potranno essere compiuti nuovi accertamenti di danni e verranno studiati i relativi progetti di restauri, dovrà essere curato l'aggiornamento delle notizie, da fornire a questo centrale ufficio con i criteri e nelle forme ora fissate.

PAL.9.60 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

RACCOMANDATA A MANO Palermo, 4 gennaio 1945
Spett. Ufficio del Real Corpo del Genio Civile Palermo
Prot. N.° 6
Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – avarie ai tetti.

Lo scorso anno, in seguito ad accordi con il Governo Militare Alleato, codesto Spett. Ufficio affidò alla ditta Allevi e Riccobono l'incarico di provvedere alle riparazioni più urgenti dei danni bellici sofferti dall'edificio di questo Museo, fra l'altro, il lavoro di revisione e di riparazione dei tetti. Senonché, alle prime piogge autunnali, sono apparse macchie di umido alle volte di alcune stanze dell'ultimo piano di questo edificio.

Ora, per l'imperversare del maltempo, si ha da lamentare, in più di un locale e nell'abitazione della Soprintendente, una vera e propria infiltrazione di acqua piovana.

Questo Istituto sperava che almeno per un anno, dopo i recenti lavori di cui sopra, non avesse da rilevare

inconvenienti del genere, purtroppo, invece, è costretto a rivolgere viva preghiera perché codesto Spett. Ufficio voglia inviare d'urgenza persona competente al fine di adottare i provvedimenti necessari onde evitare che le continue piogge causino danni più rilevanti.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.61 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata a mano. Palermo, 4 gennaio 1945
Prot. N.° 18
Oggetto: Danni al Museo per il cattivo tempo.
Al R. Corpo del Genio Civile Palermo.

Si comunica che per l'imperversare del cattivo tempo questa notte si è distaccato dalla parete Ovest prospiciente il cortile rustico di questo Museo, corrispondente all'abitazione dei padri teatini della Chiesa dell'Olivella, un tratto di intonaco che è precipitato sul tetto della sala "Panormo" provocando la rottura di alcune tegole e causando infiltrazione di acqua piovana nella sala stessa.

Si prega codesto Ufficio di volere inviare con cortese sollecitudine un funzionario per i provvedimenti del caso, al fine anche di evitare ulteriori eventuali danni per il persistere del maltempo.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.9.62 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

538 Palermo, 31 gennaio 1945
Oggetto: Danni di guerra ai monumenti – Restauri
Risp. a circ. n. 306 del 30-XI-'44 e teleg. N. 28
All. 1
Direzione Generale delle A. e B.A. Roma

In data 12 ottobre 1944 era stato inviato a codesto On. Ministero il preventivo di spesa per i restauri dell'edificio monumentale del museo, oltre che per il suo riordinamento. Preventivo fatto all'ingrosso, con la collaborazione del Soprintendente ai Monumenti e del Capo d'arte del museo.

All'arrivo della circolare n. 306 del 30 novembre 1944, si è chiesto un preventivo preciso alla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti, poiché questa Soprintendenza alle Antichità non ha ufficio tecnico, e non è stato ancora inviato. S'invia pertanto il prospetto compilato con cifre approssimative, come nella relazione citata.

JBM.

PAL.9.63 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁴³

[31 January 1945] SOPRINTENDENZA.....DI....

1 Ubicazione	2 Monumento	3 Indicazione sommaria dei restauri	4 Ente finanziatore	5 Somme
Palermo	Edificio seicentesco del Museo Nazionale ricostruzione dell'ala sud e riparazioni varie	in progetto 5.337.000		Erogate: nulla Disponibili: nulla Previste: 5.337.000
Selinunte Erice	Restauri	500.000		500.000

N.B. - L'elencazione venga effettuata secondo graduatoria anch'essa compilata col combinato criterio dell'urgenza dei lavori e dell'importanza del monumento. - La colonna N. 5 è, nella sua tripartizione, corrispondente a quella N. 3

PAL.9.64 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | telegram | 1 side

43/31-1-45 TELEGRAMMA

Ricev. il 29/1 ore 21 Pel circuito N. 140 Ricevente [signed]

1° UFF PMO ROMA EPURAZIONE 359103-27-29-18-
NUMERO 28 CORRISPONDA VOSSIGNORIA CIRCOLARE
NR. 306 DEL 30 NOVEMBRE SCORSO RELATIVA LAVORI
DANNI GUERRA INVIANDO PROSPETTO CONFORME
MODELLO ALLEGATIVI -
MRO PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE PETTROZZIELLO -
Protoc. e portare la pratica¹⁴⁴

PAL.9.65 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 5 sides

{1} Copia L'originale è stato consegnato al Provveditorato altro originale nella pratica particolare del prospetto¹⁴⁵

=,= R. SOPRINTENDENZA =,=

AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA OCCIDENTALE IN
PALERMO

PROVINCIA DI PALERMO - ANTICHITÀ di PALERMO -
Preventivo dei lavori di riparazione ai danni di guerra
nel MUSEO NAZIONALE

¹⁴³ This form follows the instructions requested in circular 7 of August 1944 by Guido De Ruggiero, Minister of Public Education (LAW.9).

¹⁴⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁴⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

Visto:
Il Soprintendente
dall'Architetto
F.to: M. Guiotto

Palermo, addì 24 aprile 1945
R e d a t t o
F.to: V. Sannasardo -

{2} Numero progressivo	INDICAZIONE DEI LAVORI	Quantità	Prezzo unitario	Importare dei lavori
1	Costruzione di tre arcate del portico del grande cortile, lato meridionale, con conci di pietra tufacea compatta, qualità intaglio, modanate come quelli delle arcate esistenti ed intagliate in cinque facce, murate con poca malta di calce in pasta, compreso centine ed armature in legno, nonché ogni lavoro accessorio. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mc.	5,500-	8000	44000=
2	Idem con conci recuperati dal crollo. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mc.	1,500	5000	7500=
3	Muratura di conci di tufo dell'Aspra qualità scelta spianati sul posto nei letti e nei giunti, murati con malta di calce comune. Sopra le arcate del porticato lato meridionale e sopra il muro di confine tra la Chiesa e il Museo. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mc.	210,000	2500	525000=
4	Copertura a tetto, consistente nella grossa e piccola armatura e manto di tegole curve. Sull'ala meridionale del grande cortile = Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mc. A riportare	140,000	1800	252000 828500
5	Solaio di secondo piano nell'ala meridionale, costituito da grossa e piccola armatura in legno, massetto di residui avviluppati in poca malta di calce, pavimento in quadrelli di cemento pressato posti su letto di malta semidraulica e malta di cemento nelle commessure: Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio m.c.	98,00	2700	264000=
6	Costruzione di volte a crociera in pietra conca di tufo, grossolanamente intagliata, murando con malta di calce comune compreso centine ed armature: A copertura del portico lato meridionale grande cortile. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	85,000	2900	246000=

APPENDIX C: PALERMO [PAL]

{2} Numero progressivo	INDICAZIONE DEILAVORI	Quantità	Prezzo unitario	Importare dei lavori
7	Formazione dei rinfianchi sulle volte di cui al N. 6, costituiti da materiale residuo posto a secco e ben sistemato. Se ne prevedono, salvo dettaglio mc.	30,000	300	9000=
8	Sottostrato per pavimento spessore cm. 15 costituito da residui e malta magra. Sopra le volte del portico meridionale del grande cortile = Se ne prevedono, salvo dettaglio mq.	80,000	200	16000=
9	Pavimento in quadrelli di cemento pressato su letto di malta semidraulica e malta di cemento nelle connesure. Nel primo piano lato meridionale grande cortile. Se ne prevedono, salvo dettaglio mq.	80,00	700	56000=
10	Demolizione di tramezzi comunque costituiti di spessore non maggiore di cm. 12 {3} in alcuni locali di terzo piano adiacenti al corpo di fabbrica crollato. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq. A riportare	150	40	6000- 1419500=
11	Costruzione di nuovi tramezzi di mattoni forati in piano con malta comune per la ricostruzione di parte di quelli crollati di cui al precedente numero = Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	50	600	30000-
12	Rimozione di embriciato e di tubi pluviali in lamiera, comprendendo anche le armille di ferro ed il muramento dei buchi, compreso sgombero e riportamento in cantiere, escluso il ponte di servizio ove dovesse costruirsi appositamente. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	120	30	3600-
13	Scomposizione di tratti di copertura a tetto, compreso la grossa, compreso lo sgombero ed il riportamento in cantiere, nonché l'allontanamento del materiale inutilizzabile. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	75	100	7500-
14	Costruzione di copertura a tetto in legno e manto di tegole curve con materiale del luogo, salvo la fornitura della piccola orditura di mezzi ginelli. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	50	600	30000-

{2} Numero progressivo	INDICAZIONE DEILAVORI	Quantità	Prezzo unitario	Importare dei lavori
15	Idem con materiale fornito Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq. A riportare	30	1800	54000 1650600-
16	{5} Intonaco esterno dal rinzafo allo strato d'impasto di spessore cm. 2 uso Li-Vigni compreso mostre cimase e cornici. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	380	200-	76000-
17	Parmiggiane da finestra in legno di essenza forte a due battenti, aggregate e scorniciate, con oscuri in legno abete con ossatura di mezzi morali, complete di ferramenta d'uso per luci non superiori a mq. 3,00 e quindi di adeguate sezioni - Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	30	3000-	90000-
18	Intonaco interno ordinario completo Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	900	75-	67500-
19	Soffitto ad incannucciato con armature rette o centine in tavole a doppia foglia Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	200	1400	280000-
20	Embriciato di lamiera zincata in opera Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio ml.	35	400	14000-
21	Tubi pluviali in lamiera zincata in opera. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio ml.	80	180	14400-
22	Scala in legno secondo disegno della Direzione dei lavori, compreso ringhiera. Se ne prevedono salvo dettaglio mq.	16	2300	36800
	Importano le opere previste			L. 2229300
	Per altre opere non suscettibili di esatta preventiva valutazione			70700-
	Importo totale			L. 2300000

Palermo, 4 Maggio 1945
L'ARCHITETTO IL SOPRINTENDENTE
F.to: V. Sannasardo F.to M. Guiotto

PAL.9.66 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 253 Palermo, 21 maggio 1945
 Oggetto: Restauri del Museo e riordinamento
 Alligato 1
 Direzione Generale delle Antichità e B. Arti Roma

Mentre si prende in considerazione la sistemazione della Rettoria dell'adiacente chiesa dell'Olivella, si prega codesto On. Ministero di voler considerare altresì la sistemazione del museo. Nell'anno finanziario in corso questa Soprintendenza non ha ottenuta alcuna somma per iniziare i lavori di restauro dell'edificio e naturalmente non ha potuto provvedere né al ritorno delle opere d'arte dal rifugio, né al riordinamento delle collezioni, nonostante che codesto stesso On. Ministero reiteratamente esprimesse il desiderio che il museo fosse al più presto riordinato e riaperto. Ciò che è veramente da desiderarsi, tanto più che la lunga permanenza delle opere d'arte chiuse nelle casse nel rifugio potrebbe essere dannosa alla loro integrità. Questa Soprintendenza ha già inviato un preventivo e un programma di lavori generico, ora trasmette un primo preventivo particolare redatto dalla Soprintendenza ai Monumenti, per la riparazione dell'ala dell'edificio abbattuta dall'esplosione delle bombe. È il primo e più urgente lavoro per la sistemazione e si prega di volerlo prendere in considerazione per il prossimo esercizio finanziario.

la Soprintendente: JBM.

PAL.9.67 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

353 15-VII-45
 Museo Nazionale - riparazioni per danni bellici =
 l'Ill.^{mo} Sig. PROVVEDITORE alle Opere Pubbliche
 PALERMO

Come d'accordo in precedente conversazione, nella quale esposi alla S.V. lo stato dell'edificio secentesco del Museo Nazionale di Palermo in seguito all'esplosione della bomba che lo colpì il 15 aprile 1943, trasmetto a codesto On. Ufficio una perizia della Soprintendenza ai Monumenti per le più necessarie e urgenti opere di riparazione dell'ala meridionale colpita, con la preghiera di voler comprendere l'esecuzione di tali lavori nell'entrante anno finanziario 1945-'46.

la Soprintendente JBM. inviato l'originale del preventivo dei Monumenti¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁶ Short note written in blue pencil.

PAL.9.68 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 10 sides¹⁴⁷

{1} Programma di lavori di ricostruzione e preparazione del Museo [15 July 1945]
Museo Nazionale di Palermo
Locali

- 1) Ricostruzione completa dell'ala sud distrutta (tranne la ricostruzione di parte del muro maestro divisorio della chiesa de l'Olivella e il rialzamento delle colonne, già eseguiti) 1.850.000
- 2) Rifacimento del prospetto su via Roma, su progetto De Angelis (tranne i lavori già eseguiti e cioè, demolizione falsi soffitti, riapertura logge, riparazione solaio, pavimentazione e impermeabilizzazione del loggiato antico) 1.000.000
- 3) Revisione di tutti i tetti, grondaie, embriciati, etc. 110.000
- 4) Riparazioni varie alle murature della parte superstite (pareti cisterne, volte e soffitti, solai e pavimentazioni; tranne parte del 3° piano già eseguito) 234.500
- 5) Rifacimenti della pavimentazione dei due chiostri mq. 400+130 (in mattoni d'argilla com'erano o in altro modo da decidere) 55.000
- 6) Riparazioni, con ricostruzione del gruppo centrale di scoltura, della fontana seicentesca del chiostro grande (i putti del gruppo sono stati recuperati in discreto stato) 25.000
- 7) Tinteggiatura degli esterni, con riparazione di murature e intonaci ove occorra e risanamenti dell'umidità (cortile rustico, chiostro grande e piccolo, fianco dell'edificio su via Bara - Sono esclusi: il prospetto su Via Roma, che è compreso nella sistemazione del prospetto stesso, il prospetto su Piazza Olivella che è in buono stato, gli esterni dell'ala sud, compresi nella ricostruzione dell'ala stessa). 450.000
- 8) Tinteggiatura degli interni a tempera con zoccolo a olio, scale a olio o a cementite 606.350
 4.330.850 {2}
- 9) Riparazioni e rifacimenti degli infissi non ancora eseguiti e verniciatura a olio di tutti (tranne le finestre degli uffici) 326.150
- 10) Collocazione di vetri a tutte le finestre 100.000
- 11) Riparazione dei lucernari, con sostituzione di alcuni vetri rotti e rifacimento dell'ossatura in ferro di quello della sala Novelli 195.000
- 12) Riparazione del soffitto a cassettoni in legno alla sala delle ceramiche 5.000
- 13) Ripristino della cancellata in ferro su piazza Olivella 200.000

¹⁴⁷ Bovio Marconi also wrote a set of draft notes (seven pages) to prepare this document, entitled *Appunti da servire per un preventivo dettagliato*, which we do not report here.

14) Sistemazione degli impianti elettrici, che in parte sono danneggiati, in parte vecchi e irrazionali si dovranno staccare per le riparazioni e le dipinture (pianterreno, 1° piano tranne gli uffici, 3° piano; al 2° piano fu già eseguito l'impianto sotto traccia nel 1941) 180.000	5.337.000	archeologico che non ha valore artistico ma puramente scientifico, in modo da valorizzare con migliore esposizione solo una scelta di codesto materiale 500.000 {5}
		<u>Tinteggiatura</u> degli interni a tempera con zoccolatura olio
		Pianterreno
		N. 4 sale etrusche (mq. 700) 17.500
		Salone metope (mq. 1320) 32000
		Sala Imera (mq. 335) 8.375
		Sala Orientalizzante (mq. 235) 5.875
		Sala Capitello (mq. 312) 7.800
		Sala Panormo ?
		Magazzini del chiostro grande 9.600
		Sala S. Giorgio e saletta laterale e magazzini chiostro piccolo 40.000
		Stanza biglietteria 5.000
		Sala dal pianterreno al 1° piano (a olio) 14.000
		Sala dal lato degli uffici (a olio) dal pianterreno a olio al 2° piano e ramo fino al 3° piano 40.000
		Primo piano
		Corridoio di tramontana (mq. 900) 22.500
		Sala ceramica greca (mq. 450) 9.550
		"italiota 6.500
		Sala dei bronzi (mq. 180?) 11.500
		Corridoio di mezzogiorno (con la nuova sala) = =
		Corridoio di ponente 8.500
		Sala Serradifalco (mq. 185) 4.675
		"araba (mq. 555) 13.875
		Antiquarium (2 salette numismatica, + pic. bronzi; 1 Di Giovanni, 2 oreficerie) 32.000
		Sala necropoli di Selinunte (mq. 250) 8000
		Sala dal 1° al 2° piano (a olio) 12.000
		Tutti gli ambienti adibiti ad uffici 50.000
		380.550 {6}
		Corridoio di tramontana secondo piano (= 1° piano + 9 uffici) 28.500
		Saletta Laurana = =
		Salone P. Novelli 20.300
		"del '600 (mq. 312) 7.800
		"del '500 (mq. 1200) 30.000
		Saletta Antonello 10.000
		Corridoio di mezzogiorno = =
		"di ponente (= 1° piano - variare le aperture) 8.500
		13 salette scuole varie 50.000
		Scala dal 2° al 3° piano (a tempera) 10.000
		Saletta interna 6000
		Terzo piano
		Ambienti esposizione, magazzini, stanze restauratori, gabinetto fotografico 76000
		606.350 {7}
		Riparazioni di <u>murature</u> (pareti, volte, pavimenti)
		Sale etrusche (risarcimenti intonaco e paviment. a marmette bianche e grigie) L. 12000
		Pavimenti portineria 10.500
1) lampade e lampadine elettriche 50.000		
2) vetrine: alcune nuove, altre da riparare 150.000 vetri a quasi tutte; due monetari in ferro (aggiunti) 100.000		
3) basi e supporti per vasi, terracotte oggetti vari (in metallo, in legno e in gesso secondo i casi) 50.000		
4) cartellini esplicativi (in legno o sotto vetro per le sale; in cartone per le vetrine 40.000	370.000	
		<u>Riordinamento opere d'arte</u>
Trasporti dal rifugio e dagli scantinati; restauri; collocazione 1.500.000	7.207.000 {3}	
		<u>Riordinamento opere d'arte</u>
1) Trasporti da S. Martino al Museo 1.500.000		
2) Trasporti dagli scantinati e spostamenti di tutto il materiale nei vari locali.		
3) Restauri necessari alle opere d'arte.		
4) Collocazione delle opere di gran mole:		
a) metope e triglifi e terrecotte architettoniche di Selinunte (ricostruire il Salone Selinunte)		
b) grondaie Himera.		
c) sculture Casuccini etrusche (ricostruire la sezione etrusca)		
d) mosaici delle Stagioni, di Marsala e di Orfeo (ricostruirli ed esporli in una sala adatta)		
e) Sculture orientalizzanti		
f) Sculture ed epigrafi nei chiostrini e nel loggiato		
g) Sculture della coll. Astuto in sede da decidere (Sala dei bronzi grandi al 1° piano)		
5) Riordinamento ed esposizione della Sezione preistorica con sistemazione del materiale di nuova accessione. {4}		
6) Riordinamento ed esposizione della sezione topografica		
7) Riordinamento ed esposizione della coll. terrecotte plastiche		
8) Riordinamento ed esposizione della coll. di ceramica greca, siceliota, della Magna Grecia, romana.		
9) Riordinamento ed esposizione della coll. numismatica e di oreficerie.		
10) Antiquarium		
11) Ordinamento di magazzini ben sistemati per studiosi, che possano ospitare tutto il materiale		

Primo piano
Corridoio di tramontana (riparazione pavimento e volta a calce e cemento) 10000
Sala dei bronzi (riparazioni con mattoni pressati) 3500
Sala Serradifalco (riparazione al soffitto) 3500

Secondo piano
Salone del '600 (riparazioni ai muri e alle volte) 4000
Salone del '500 (" ai muri con mattoni bucati e mattoni forati e intonaco) 7000
Pavimento tipo antico di mq. 170 45.000
Sala Serpotta (riparazioni murature) 8000

Terzo piano
Stanze dei magazzini, restauratori etc. (riparaz. murat. volte, pavimenti) 25.000

134.500
{8} Riparazioni di murature, solai, volte etc. sale etrusche (risarcimenti intonachi e pavimenti a marmette bianche {9}
Infissi, rinnovati o riparati (legno, ferro, verniciatura a olio)

Pian terreno
Sala etrusche
3 finestroni semicircolari 9.500
Sala metope
4 grandi finestre 2500
Sala Imera
1 finestrone semicircolare 2500
Sala orientalizzante
1 porta-finestra 2000
Sala Capitello
6 porte finestre 6000
Sala Panormo
Finestrone semicircolare (in parte nuovo) se si conserva 14000

Magazzino chiostro grande
11 porte a finestre 3500
Sala S. Giorgio 10.000
Stanza biglietteria
Porte e finestre 3000
Ingresso Museo
Portone a due battenti su piazza O. 88250 nuovo
Bussola interna (riparaz.) 6000

Primo piano
Corridoio
10 finestre (8 piccole, 2 grandi) (raschiamento e due strati colore a olio) verniciatura 5500
Sale ceramica greca e italiota
Finestre riparazioni e verniciatura 4000
Sala bronzi
1 grande finestrone 2500

159.250 {10}
159.250
corridoio di ponente
4 finestre nuove (m. 2x1.10) 17.600
Verniciatura 5.000
Sala araba

5 grandi finestre e 2 porte-finestre 3.500
Verniciatura sala Serpotta 7000
Infissi 5.000

Secondo piano
corridoio
21 finestre m. 2x1.10 (sola verniciatura) 30.000
Sala Laurana
1 grande vetrata a 3 battenti stile antico riparazioni e collocazione tondi vetro 7.000

Sala Novelli
Lucernaio (riparazione con collocazione sbarre ferro, vetri, verniciatura) 180.000
Sala del '600
Grande vetrate a tre battenti 1.000
Sala del '500
Grande porta finestra (nuova), e pittur. 15.300
Altra " " "(riparaz.) e pittura (le 3 finestre in alto vanno modificate con la facciata) 2.000
Gabinetto Antonello
(idem per la finestra
13 salette di scuole varie
Verniciatura e qualche riparaz. 20.000

Terzo piano
Porte e finestre dei magazzini e delle stanze dei restauratori - sola verniciatura nella nuova 15.000
Pianterreno
Portoni su via Bara - riparaz. q. grande 8000
quello degli uffici nuovo (8000) verniciat. 10.500
porta a giorno dietro il cancello del chiostro 10.000
320.150

PAL.10 City Council request for the Museum plan (1944-45)

PAL.10.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | cover | 1 side

Comune di Palermo
Oggetto: Palermo - Museo Nazionale - 1944-'45
Richiesta di copie documenti consegna locali ex-convento Olivella.

PAL.10.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

481/11-11-1944 Palermo, li 11 Novembre 1944
MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO
UFFICIO PATRIMONIO
N. 4204/5 di prot.
Oggetto: EX CONVENTO DELL'OLIVELLA

Al SIG. DIRETTORE DEL MUSEO CIVICO CITTÀ

Prego volermi inviare copia del verbale di cessione e consegna dell'ex Convento dell'Olivella che l'Amministrazione del Fondo per il Culto ha fatto al

Comune di Palermo ai sensi dell'art. 20 della Legge 7 luglio 1866, nonché copia del verbale di consegna fatta a codesto Museo Civico.

Inoltre prego farmi conoscere se presso codesto ufficio esistono le piante planimetriche del fabbricato.

IL CAPO UFFICIO [signed]
stile fascista¹⁴⁸

PAL.10.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 481 Palermo, 14 novembre 1944
Oggetto: Ex convento dell'Olivella
Risposta a nota 4204 dell'11 c.m.

Al Municipio di Palermo Ufficio Patrimonio Città

Con riferimento alla nota sopra marginata di codesto Ufficio, poiché questo non è un Museo Civico ma un Museo Nazionale alle dirette dipendenze del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, dobbiamo informare il detto Ministero della Vostra richiesta; pertanto, si desidera sapere il motivo per cui essa ci vien fatta.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.10.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

127/21-3-45 Palermo, li 17 Marzo 1945
MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO
UFFICIO PATRIMONIO
N. 862 di prot.
Oggetto: EX CONVENTO DELL'OLIVELLA

AL SPETT/ MUSEO NAZIONALE VIA ROMA CITTÀ

In risposta alla Nota N. 481 del 14 novembre 1944 comunico che gli atti richiesti occorrono a questo Ufficio per ricostruire il fascicolo inventario relativo all'ex convento dell'Olivella, distrutto dalle bombe in seguito a incursione aerea.

L'ASSESSORE [signed]

PAL.10.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata a mano 22 marzo 1945
Prot. N.° 127
Oggetto: Ex Convento dell'Olivella, invio documenti –
Al Municipio di Palermo Ufficio Patrimonio Palermo
Allegati: DUE.
Risposta al foglio N.° 862/5 del 17 c.m.

¹⁴⁸ Short note written by Jole Bovio Marconi referring to the 'Fascist style' of the letter.

Con riferimento al foglio suindicato, si rimette copia del verbale di cessione e consegna dell'ex Convento dell'Olivella che l'Amministrazione del Fondo per il Culto ha fatto al Comune di Palermo ai sensi dell'art. 20 della Legge 7 luglio 1866, nonché copia dell'atto di liquidazione di canone ed altro fatto tra il R. Commissario per gli Scavi e Musei di Sicilia, l'Amm.ne del Fondo per il Culto ed il Sindaco della città di Palermo.

Si precisa che le copie accluse sono state tratte da copie degli atti suddetti, custodite in quest'archivio.

S'informa che agli atti non è allegata alcuna pianta planimetrica, ma che in archivio esiste una pianta planimetrica eseguita per interessamento di questa Direzione tempo fa.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.10.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | headed paper | 1 side

268/5-6-1945
Capit. M.C.
N. 1885/5 di prot. Palermo 2
giugno 1945

MUNICIPIO DI PALERMO
UFFICIO PATRIMONIO

Oggetto: Verbale di cessione e consegna all'Amm.ne del Museo Nazionale dell'ex convento dell'Olivella, da parte del Comune.

AL SIG. SOPRAINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ
e p.c. AL SIG. SEGRETARIO GENERALE (con rif. a nota 24/5/45 N. 4316) PALERMO

In seguito alla richiesta dell'11/11/44 N. 4204 e con riferimento al foglio di cotesta R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità del 22/3/1945 N. 127, nell'accusare ricevuta della copia informo del verbale di cessione e consegna dell'ex convento dell'Olivella al Comune, da parte dell'Amm/ne del Fondo per il Culto, mi permetto far presente che non ho ricevuto la copia del verbale della consegna fatta a codesto Museo Nazionale da parte del Comune, e pertanto interesse V.S. perché si compiacca rimettermi con sollecitudine tale documento.

Prego inoltre volermi autorizzare ad inviare un nostro tecnico per prendere visione e possibilmente il rilievo della pianta esistente in cotesto archivio.

L'ASSESSORE [signed]

PAL.10.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata Palermo, 7 giugno 1945
Prot. N.° 268
Oggetto: Verbale di cessione e consegna all'Amm.ne del Museo Nazionale dell'ex convento dell'Olivella da parte del Comune.
Risposta a f. N.° 1885/5 del 2 c.m. –

Allegati: 1

All'Ufficio Patrimonio del Municipio di Palermo

Con riferimento al foglio suindicato, si trasmette copia del verbale indicato in oggetto, richiesto da codesto Ufficio.

Quanto alla pianta planimetrica siamo dolenti di non poter soddisfare la richiesta essendo stata la planimetria inviata al Superiore Ministero per definire la questione dei restauri. Comunque, si fa presente che la vecchia planimetria non corrisponde più allo stato dei fatti essendo tutta un'ala del museo distrutta dai bombardamenti.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.11 Dismantling anti-aircraft structures at the Museum (1944-45)

PAL.11.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁴⁹

Roma, lì 30 agosto 1944 CIRCOLARE N. 92
MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Prot. N. 158/3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Demolizione delle strutture di protezione del patrimonio artistico.-

A Tutte le Soprintendenze ed Uffici dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Invitarsi V.S. a far pervenire un sommario preventivo delle spese occorrenti per la demolizione e lo smontaggio delle strutture di protezione antiaerea delle consistenze artistiche immobili (monumenti, statue, mosaici, affreschi) di codesta circoscrizione, acciocché il Ministero sia in grado di rendersi conto del complessivo fabbisogno finanziario ai fini della provvista dei relativi fondi di bilancio.

Per quanto riguarda l'esecuzione di tali opere resta inteso che ad esse si provvederà in seguito, tempestivamente e secondo criteri che verranno razionalmente stabiliti.

IL MINISTRO F/ De Ruggiero

PAL.11.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side¹⁵⁰

smontaggio camera antiscoppio [September 1944]
" rafforzamenti scantinato Selinunte
togliere sacchi sabbia coll. Casuccini
" " " sala S. Giorgio

¹⁴⁹ We have three copies of this circular.

¹⁵⁰ This is a list of essential tasks to be accomplished, written by Bovio Marconi.

" " " sala mosaici e bussola
Togliere murature nicchie cortile
" " finestre Serpotta
" " 4 statue cortile
" " aperture sala Capitello

PAL.11.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side¹⁵¹

Palermo, 12 ottobre 1944 Prot. N.° 423 Museo Naz.
Oggetto: Demolizione delle strutture di protezione del patrimonio artistico, preventivo.
Risposta alla circolare n.° 92 del 30 agosto u.s.-
On. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle arti = Roma

Con riferimento alla circolare su indicata, si comunica che le spese occorrenti per la demolizione e la rimozione delle strutture di protezione antiaerea delle consistenze artistiche immobili di questo Museo ammonterebbero come dal seguente preventivo:

Smontaggio Sala "Imera" (camera antiscoppio copertura finestrone) €. 50.000

Demolizione della muratura delle 3 nicchie e delle 4 statue del chiostro grande " 10.000

Demolizione della muratura dei 6 finestroni della sala del Capitello e delle 4 finestre della Sala Serpotta " 15.000

Demolizione della bussola lignea del mosaico di Orfeo e stacco della tela " 20.000

Rimozione e trasporto al posto di scarico della sabbia delle sale "Selinunte", "Casuccini" e "S. Giorgio" " 30.000

Totale Lire 126.000

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.11.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

467/6-11-44- Roma, 27 OTT. 1944

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale dell'Ordine Superiore Tecnico

Divisione II Pos. 3 Aff. Gen.

Prot. N.° 567 Allegati 1

OGGETTO: - Demolizione delle strutture di protezione del patrimonio artistico.

Al R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

A tutt'oggi non è ancora pervenuta, da parte di codesto Ufficio, alcuna risposta alla circolare n. 158/3 A del 30 agosto u.s.

Nell'invitare nuovamente V.S. ad inviare, con la massima urgenza, gli elementi richiesti, anche se negativi, si allega, nel dubbio che, per disguido, postale, essa non sia pervenuta, copia della predetta circolare.

IL MINISTRO [signed]

¹⁵¹ We also have a draft copy of the quote.

PAL.11.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 407 Palermo, 7 novembre 1944

Oggetto: Demolizione delle strutture di protezione del patrimonio artistico.

Risp. a f.° N.° 567 – Div. II – Pos. 3 Aff. Gen.

Onl~~e~~ Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale delle Antichità e B. A. Roma

Con riferimento al foglio suindicato, si comunica che questa Soprintendenza ha risposto alla circolare n. 158/3 A del 30 agosto u.s. con lettera N.° 423 di prot. del 12 ottobre scorso. Nell'eventualità che sia andata smarrita, se ne invia copia.

La Soprintendente (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.11.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

311/26-6-45 Pos. 20-1-19 Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 22 GIU. 1945 Circolare N. 28

Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Div. II

Prot. N.° 1181

OGGETTO: Demolizione delle strutture di protezione antiaerea del patrimonio artistico.

A tutte le Soprintendenze ed Uffici dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Poiché si confida di poter ormai disporre di un adeguato fondo per far luogo alla demolizione e allo smontaggio delle strutture di protezione antiaerea delle consistenze artistiche immobili (monumenti, statue, rilievi, mosaici, affreschi), si invita la S.V. a far prontamente conoscere il relativo fabbisogno finanziario per codesta circoscrizione, mezzo di un elenco in cui sia specificata la spesa occorrente per ciascuna consistenza.

p. IL MINISTRO F.to R. B. Bandinelli

PAL.11.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side¹⁵²

togliere sabbia statue Gagini [June 1945]

“ pietra archi

“ “ porte sala capitelli

“ legno mosaici

trasportare casse sopra

PAL.11.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 311 Palermo, 22 luglio 1945

Oggetto: Demolizione delle strutture di protez. antiaerea

Risp. a circ. n. 28, prot. 1181 del 22 giugno 1945

Direzione Generale delle A. e B. A. Divisione II Roma

Si trasmette un preventivo del fabbisogno finanziario di questa Soprintendenza per la demolizione e lo smontaggio delle strutture di protezione antiaerea delle consistenze artistiche immobili, secondo la richiesta e le indicazioni di codesto On. Ministero.

la Soprint. JBM. apporre sul preventivo il timbro vicino alla mia firma¹⁵³

PAL.11.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[22 July 1945]

= PREVENTIVO = per lavori occorrenti per la demolizione di opere di protezione antiaerea

- 1) Demolizione della muratura delle 3 nicchie-esedre del chiostro grande con trasporto del materiale nel cortile rustico e del materiale artistico al suo posto (statue nei cortili, maioliche al 2° piano) mc. 15 L. 6.000 –
- 2) Demolizione dei muri a protezione delle statue di ambedue i chiostri con trasporto del materiale nel cortile rustico mc. 5,50 ~~e trasporto del materiale artistico ai piani superiori~~ quale materiale artistico? le statue sono dei cortili mc. 5.50 “ 8.000 –
- 3) Demolizione dei muri delle sale sei grandi aperture della sala del Capitello e con trasporto del materiale nel cortile rustico mc. 15 “ 6.000 –
- 4) Trasporto delle opere d'arte, collocate nei pianterreni e protette dalle murature “ 10.000 –
- 5) Demolizione del muro del finestrone della sala Imera con trasporto del materiale nel cortile rustico mc. 5 “ 4.000 –
- 6) Demolizione dei muri delle finestre a protezione della sala Serpotta e sgombrò sabbia mc. 8 “ 8.000 –
- 7) Sgombrò della sabbia del cortile piccolo a protezione della sala S. Giorgio e a protezione delle due statue di Gagini, trasportate a posto di carico mc. 60 “ 10.000 –
- 8) Sgombrò della sabbia sala Selinunte mc. 96 “ 15.000 –
- 9) Sgombrò sabbia sale Etrusche mc. 75 “ 15.000 –
- 10) Smontaggio delle opere di consolidamento e antiscoppio nel rifugio Casuccini e nella soprastante sala Imera e trasporto del legname al magazzino “ 12.000 –
- 11) Smontaggio della bussola lignea e stacco della tela dal mosaico di Orfeo, con trasporto del legname in magazzino “ 10.000

104.000

¹⁵² List of vital tasks to be accomplished, written by Bovio Marconi.

¹⁵³ Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.12 Museum: supply of gas masks for personnel (1939-42)

PAL.12.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 58 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Palermo
R. Ufficio Esportazione
Maschere antigas per il personale

PAL.12.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Palermo
Museo Nazionale
Maschere antigas per il personale
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE 3ª

PAL.12.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Palermo
R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie
Maschere antigas per il personale
P
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
DIVISIONE Iª
14

PAL.12.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20 1
10
Maschere antigas

PAL.12.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

PROT. N. 92 Palermo, 6/2/1939
Oggetto: disposizioni per la difesa antiaerea
Il mo Signor Sovrintendente alle Antichità Siracusa

Vengo a sapere che fra le disposizioni per la difesa antiaerea, c'è l'obbligo per i padroni di stabili di abitazione di fornire la maschera contro i gasi asfissianti al portinaio e ad un pompiere di servizio.

Poiché nell'edificio del Museo vi sono anche abitazioni, credete opportuno che ottemperiamo alla disposizione, fornendo di maschera Cottone?

Ho domandato al Sovrintendente all'Arte Medioevale come si fosse regolato in proposito; mi dice che su questo particolare non ha ancora disposto nulla, ma

che al Palazzo Reale si è organizzato, d'accordo con il Comando di corpo d'armata, che risiede là, una squadra di pronto soccorso. Con osservanza

La Direttrice JBM.

PAL.12.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

131/20-2-39-XVII Siracusa, 17 febbraio 1939 - A. XVII.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ DELLA SICILIA
N. di prot. 303
Risposta alla lett. del 6 II 1939, N. di prot. 92.
OGGETTO: Disposizioni per la difesa antiaerea.

Alla Signora Direttrice del Museo Nazionale PALERMO

La questione se i portieri dei Musei debbano o no essere forniti di maschera antigas non può non essere subordinata a ciò che sarà definitivamente deciso in merito alle collezioni dei Musei stessi. Se dovesse prevalere l'idea e con l'idea l'attuazione del trasporto delle raccolte in luoghi diversi e sicuri, evidentemente ne conseguirebbe anche la necessità del trasferimento del personale negli stessi luoghi. Il personale dovrebbe seguire le collezioni. E allora i Musei rimarrebbero chiusi. Con osservanza

IL SOPRINTENDENTE Cultrera

PAL.12.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

324/13-4-39-XVII URGENTE Palermo, 10 Aprile 1939 A. XVII°
R. Prefettura di Palermo
Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 198/6/2°
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale degli uffici statali.-

ALLA R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO
ALLA R. QUESTURA DI PALERMO
AL CAPO COMPARTIMENTO DELLE FF.AA. - per gli uffici della città e provincia PALERMO
AL R. PROVVEDITORATO ALLE OO.PP. - per gli uffici della città e provincia - PALERMO
ILL/MO SIG. PROCURATORE DEL RE - per tutti gli uffici giudiziari PALERMO
ALLA R. INTENDENZA DI FINANZA DI PALERMO
ALLA DIREZIONE DELLE PP.TT. DI PALERMO
AL R. PROVVEDITORATO AGLI STUDI DI PALERMO
ALLA DIREZIONE DELLE CARCERI GIUDIZIARI DI PALERMO
AL R. ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI PALERMO
ALLA DIREZIONE DEL R. ARCHIVIO NOTARILE DI PALERMO

ILL/MO SIG. SOVRAINTENDENTE AI MONUMENTI DI
PALERMO
ALLA DIRETTRICE DEL MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO

Per riferirne al Ministero della Guerra (CC.I.P.A.A.) che me l'ha urgentemente richiesto prego indicarmi quante maschere sono in possesso di Codesto Ufficio.-

In atto ciascuna Amministrazione in indirizzo dovrebbe possedere un numero di maschere pari al 20% dei suoi effettivi.-

Nel calcolo di questo fabbisogno non debbono essere comprese quelle occorrenti agli elementi delle squadre di I° intervento il cui equipaggiamento deve essere già completato.-

Il tipo delle maschere in distribuzione deve essere quello T. 35. - Nel caso che qualche Ufficio in indirizzo non abbia ancora il quantitativo di maschere o non le abbia complete indicare quando e a chi ha inoltrato la richiesta.-

IL PREFETTO (Cavalieri) [signed]

PAL.12.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁵⁴

3 Aff. Gen.N. 326 prot. Palermo, li 14 Aprile 1939 - A. XVII

BELLE ARTI | 001244 17.APR.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

MUSEO NAZIONALE
PALERMO

OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale degli uffici statali.

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

e per conoscenza: All'ill.mo Signor Sovrintendente delle Antichità della Sicilia - Siracusa

La Prefettura di Palermo mi domanda d'urgenza, per riferirne al Ministero della Guerra (c.c. I.P. AA) quante maschere antigas sono in possesso di quest'Ufficio. Ho dovuto rispondere: nessuna.

Poiché la Prefettura sollecita a provvederne il fabbisogno, giusta le disposizioni governative, mi prego pregare codesto On.le Ministero di voler disporre l'invio delle maschere occorrenti, nel numero cioè di 5 (pari al 20% del personale dell'Istituto).

Colgo l'occasione per ricordare che ancora non si è provveduto all'equipaggiamento della squadra di primo intervento. Con osservanza,

la Direttrice J Bovio Marconi

PAL.12.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 330 14 aprile 1939 XVII

Risposta foglio del 10/4/939 n° 198/6/2°

Oggetto: Distribuzione maschere antigas

All'On.le R. Prefettura - Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Area Palermo

In esito al foglio sopracitato ho l'onore di significarvi che questo Ufficio è sprovvisto delle maschere antigas ma che oggi stesso è stato richiesto al Superiore Ministero il quantitativo necessario. Con osservanza

La Direttrice JBM.

PAL.12.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

n. 293 di recapito - Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 1231

DIREZ GLE ANTICHITA

BELLE ARTI ROMA

2 SET. [1939] 1055 140 CAI[...]ANO
121 UFF PALERMO 6104; 27 1° 1655

157 CONFORMANDOMI ISTRUZIONI AVUTE
PREFETTURA PREGOVI OTTENERE FACILITAZIONI
ACQUISTO MASCHERE ANTIGAS DA CONSORZIO
ITALIANO MANUFATTI PER FUNZIONARI QUESTA
SOPRINTENDENZA, SOPRINTENDENTE DI PIETRO.

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO - FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.12.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

3-IX-'39-XVII

Oggetto: protezione antiaerea del personale - maschere antigas

On. Direzione Antichità e B. Arti Roma

In osservanza alle tassative disposizioni prefettizie la Soprintendenza deve provvedere il proprio personale di maschere antigas. La CIM, concessionaria dall'Ospedale Militare della Vendita, non consegna le maschere che a pagamento immediato. Prego, pertanto, codesta On. Direzione di voler concedere urgentemente la somma occorrente per l'acquisto di ventidue maschere antigas, a L. 63.50 ciascuna, necessarie per i dipendenti del solo museo (n. 22). ~~In attesa dell'accredito dei fondi, prego autorizzarmi ad anticipare la somma su altro capitolo già accreditato i cui anticipi sono già esigibili.~~ Con osservanza

¹⁵⁴ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

la Soprint. JBM.
annunciate telefonicamente L. 3000 ordinate 22
maschere T 35 3 complete per squadra primo
intervento.¹⁵⁵

PAL.12.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| telegram | 1 side

5 maschere assegnate¹⁵⁶ BELLE ARTI | 002848 -
5.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III. A

TELEGRAMMA

n. 399 di recapito - Rimesso al fattorino ad ore 196
MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE ROMA
DIREZIONE ANTICHITA
E B ARTI

Ricevuto il 4 SET. 39 ore 18.35
Pel circuito N. Ricevente Schiavoni
Destinazione: C1-0

355 PALERMO 31326 25 4 1625
IN OTTEMPERANZA ORDINI PREFETTIZIE PREGOVI
INVIARE URGENTEMENTE VENTIDUE MASCHERE
ANTIGAS DIPENDENTI FUSCO NAZIONALE PUNTO
SOPRINTENDENTE MARCONI - 1849
Tener presente [...].¹⁵⁷

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO - FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.12.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | copy of telegram | 1
side

227/7-9-39-XVII Copia Oggetto P.A.A. personale-
7 SET. 1939 Anno XVII

Ufficio telegrafico di PALERMO
TELEGRAMMA

PROVENIENZA: PALERMO
DESTINATARIO: Consorzio Industriale Manufatti
DESTINAZIONE: 4 Novembre 149 Roma
TESTO: Invece cinque estintori idrici, ordinazione
trasmessa ieri CIM Palermo n.° 35988/4, pregasi inviare
tre a secco tipo Lire 175. Soprintendente Antichità fo
Bovio Marconi.

PAL.12.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

266/13-9-39-XVII

¹⁵⁵ Short note written in blue pencil.

¹⁵⁶ Short note written in blue pencil.

¹⁵⁷ Short note written in red pencil. The note is not fully
understandable.

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI (C.I.M.)
ANONIMA - CAPITALE L. 7.200.000 INTERAMENTE
VERSATO
SEDE IN ROMA - VIA QUATTRO NOVEMBRE, 149 - TEL.
64818 - 64819 - 62688 - 63277

Concessionario esclusivo dell'U.N.P.A. per la vendita
delle maschere antigas e di materiali protettivi
antiaerei

ANCONA - BARI - BOLOGNA - BRESCIA - CAGLIARI -
CATANIA - CREMONA - FIRENZE - FOGGIA - GENOVA -
LA SPEZIA - MESSINA - MILANO - NAPOLI - PALERMO
- PIACENZA - ROMA - REGGIO CALABRIA - TARANTO
- TORINO - TRIESTE - VENEZIA

Nella risposta indicare «Servizio Protezione Antiaerea»
| n. 22869 CS/AO

Roma, 11/9/1939 Anno XVII

SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO Via
Bara 24

Ci è pervenuto il Vs/ gradito ordine per materiali
protettivi antiaerei e abbiamo subito disposto per la
spedizione al Vs/ indirizzo di quanto richiestoci.

Non siamo però in grado di fornirvi le lanterne con
pila elettrica in quanto ne siamo rimasti sprovvisti
totalmente ne la ns/ fabbrica può preciscarci quando
sarà in condizione di approntarcene altra partita.

Vi preghiamo pertanto volerci cortesemente
autorizzare a spedirvi in luogo delle suddette lanterne
il tipo ad olio egualmente rispondente alle esigenze di
P.A.A. che presenta il vantaggio non trascurabile di non
essere soggetto, per la sua efficienza alla disponibilità
delle pile che potrebbe eventualmente in circostanze
eccezionali divenire problematica.

Tale tipo di lanterne è posto in vendita a L. 29 = e
attendiamo quindi un Vs/ cenno di benessere per
farvene spedizione.

IL CAPO DEL SERVIZIO [signed]

PAL.12.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

278 14 Settembre 39 XVII

l'11/8/1939 22865

Materiale protettivo antiaereo

Spett. Consorzio Industriale Manufatti C.I.M. ROMA

In esito alla V/ lettera sopra citata, mentre ci
confermiamo la n/ precedente commissione,
modificata con il successivo telegramma, l'annulliamo
per la parte riguardante le lanterne essendo già forniti
di quelle ad olio.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.12.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

336/25-9-39-XVII Pos. 20.X.1-10 Roma, lì 21
Settembre 1939-XVII

CIRCOLARE N° 178

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Div. III Prot. N° 3251 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea.-

Ai Capi di tutti gli Istituti dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti.

Per opportuna conoscenza e norma si trascrivono le disposizioni impartite dal Ministero della Guerra relative alla protezione individuale contro gli aggressivi chimici, che vorrete portare a conoscenza di tutto il personale dipendente:

“L'«Istruzione della P.A.A.» nel dare le norme per la protezione individuale contro gli aggressivi chimici, che è realizzata mediante l'impiego di maschere e di vestiari protettivi, non indica in qual modo ci si possa regolare allorché:

1°) non si dispone della maschera;

2°) la maschera ha subito delle avarie;

3°) non si possiede un vestiario protettivo, che, di norma, è riservato a chi, per le proprie funzioni, deve restare esposto all'azione diretta dell'iprite o di altro aggressivo vescicatorio allo stato liquido o di vapore.

Ciò potrebbe far supporre che, in tali casi, non sia possibile proteggersi in alcun modo, mentre con appropriate iniziative individuali, messe in atto con calma e realizzate anche con mezzi di fortuna, si può ottenere una protezione che, se non efficacissima, può tuttavia consentire di ridurre sensibilmente e forse anche annullare gli effetti deleteri degli aggressivi. Suggesto, qui di seguito, taluni sistemi che, nei casi sopraindicati, possono vantaggiosamente impiegarsi, con preghiera di diffonderne la conoscenza nella massima misura possibile:

- a) quando, essendo sprovvisti di maschera o con maschera deteriorata, si è investiti da una nube di gas, si deve uscire dalla zona infetta marciando contro vento, anche a costo di allungare con ciò il percorso necessario per raggiungere il più vicino ricovero;
- b) se non si dispone della maschera antigas si possono proteggere le vie respiratorie applicando contro il naso e la bocca un tampone formato dal fazzoletto ripieno di paglia, fieno, erba, ecc. bagnati;
- c) se si possiede una maschera che ha subito delle avarie al facciale, si può egualmente impiegarla stringendo fra i denti il tubo corrugato od il bocchello del filtro e chiudendo il naso con le dita; se il filtro è rotto si può avvolgerlo con una mollettiera, con un panno od uno straccio bagnati; se la rottura del filtro è tale che non riesca

possibile farne uso coll'accorgimento consigliato, si può utilizzare il carbone del filtro medesimo per formarne un tampone;

- d) se non si ha un vestiario protettivo si può attraversare una zona contaminata da aggressivi vescicatori (iprite levisite) purché il capo sia protetto dalla normale copertura, il viso sia munito di maschera, il collo di una sciarpa, le mani siano nascoste profondamente nelle tasche dei pantaloni, curando che le estremità di questi siano collocate nell'interno dei calzini e che le calzature siano avvolte con paglia, fieno, stracci.

Per la protezione del corpo si possono, inoltre, usare mantelline, capotti, soprabiti, ecc.; mollettiera, stivaletti alti di gomma, stivaloni del tipo adoperato dagli addetti a lavori in zone paludose o dai cacciatori.

Indumenti analoghi a quelli degli uomini dovrebbero essere impiegati per la protezione delle donne”.-

p. IL MINISTRO F.to Costa

PAL.12.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁵⁸

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 24 SETT. 1939 XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003724 - 24.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.^A
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas. -

Al Direttore del R. Museo Nazionale PALERMO

Vi comunico che il Servizio Chimico Militare provvederà quanto prima a spedire a codesto Istituto N° 5 maschere antigas. -

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 24 SETT. 1939 XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003728 24.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.^A

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas. -

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie PALERMO

¹⁵⁸ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Vi comunico che il Servizio Chimico Militare provvederà quanto prima a spedire a codesto Istituto N° 4 maschere antigas.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 58 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 24 SETT. 1939
 BELLE ARTI | 003762 - 24.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
 SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione III^A N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.
 OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas. -

Al Direttore del R. Ufficio Esportazione PALERMO

Vi comunico che il Servizio Chimico Militare provvederà quanto prima a spedire a codesto Istituto N° 2 maschere antigas. -

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. 560/28/9/'39 20-19-10 Mod. 59 (Belle Arti)
 Roma, 24 Settembre 1939-XVII
 CIRCOLARE N° 180
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione III^A Prot. N.° 1480 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
 OGGETTO: Norme per la conservazione delle maschere antigas.-

A tutti gli Istituti dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti

Si trasmette una copia delle norme per la conservazione delle maschere antigas, con preghiera di portarla a conoscenza del personale dipendente.-

p. IL MINISTRO F.to De Tomasso

PAL.12.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

442/16-10-39-XVII Roma 13 Ottobre
 1939-XVII°

Centro Chimico Militare
 Ufficio Materiale

Prot. n° C. IV/60177 =
 OGGETTO: Spedizione maschere T. 35 - UA/2406 del
 24/9/u.s.-

Al Deposito Materiali Centro Chimico Militare S. Martino Buonalbergo (Verona)
 e, per conoscenza: Al Comando Presidio Militare di Palermo

Al Ministero Educazione Nazionale:
 R. Università di Palermo
 R. Provveditorato agli Studi Palermo
 R. Accademia Scienze Lettere Arti Palermo
 R. Deputazione Storia e Patria Palermo
 Soprintendenza Gallerie Palermo
 Soprintendenza Monumenti Palermo
 Museo Nazionale Palermo
 R. Ufficio Esportazione Palermo
 R. Istituto d'Arte Palermo
 R. Accademia di Belle Arti Palermo
 R. Biblioteca Nazionale Palermo

Spedite al Comando Presidio Militare di Palermo:

- n° 702 maschere T. 35 complete di dischi antiappannanti.

Tali maschere sono assegnate agli enti sottoelencati nel quantitativo a fianco di ciascuno indicato - per effetto del dispaccio UA/2406 in data 24/9/u.s. del Ministero della Guerra - Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare.

- n° 112 alla R. Università - Palermo
- " 558 al R. Provveditorato agli Studi - Palermo
- " 1 alla R. Accademia Scienze Lettere Arti - Palermo
- " 2 alla R. Deputazione Storia e Patria - Palermo
- " 4 alla Soprintendenza Monumenti - Palermo
- " 5 al Museo Nazionale - Palermo
- " 2 al R. Ufficio Esportazione - Palermo
- " 2 al R. Istituto d'Arte - Palermo
- " 2 al R. Conservatorio di Musica - Palermo
- " 2 alla R. Accademia di Belle Arti - Palermo
- " 8 alla R. Biblioteca Nazionale - Palermo

La cessione è a pagamento e pertanto la relativa pratica amministrativa sarà svolta con il consegnatario di questa sede.

Per il Comando Presidio, si precisa che il materiale viene appoggiato a codesto Comando in esito alle disposizioni impartite dal Ministero della Guerra - Comando Corpo Stato Maggiore - Sottocapo di S.M. per la Difesa Territoriale - dispaccio n° 01/7292 del 9 settembre u.s. -, pertanto si prega, a ricezione delle maschere in questione, avvisare gli enti interessati perché provvedano al ritiro di quelle loro assegnate.

Gli enti riceventi, a ritiro effettuato, sono pregati far pervenire cenno di ricevuta a questo Centro.

IL COLONNELLO DIRETTORE (F. Marrajèni) Marrajèni

in ottemperanza a disposizioni prefettizi e ad autorizzazione telegrafica ministeriale, questo Istituto ha già provveduto i propri dipendenti di maschere T.

35 e ne ha data comunicazione al proprio Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale in data con lettera n.¹⁵⁹

PAL.12.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

468 Palermo, 20-10.939.XVII
Risposta a nota 13-10.939.XVII N.C. IV.60179.
Oggetto: Maschere antigas
Spett. Centro Chimico Militare Ufficio Materiale Roma

In ottemperanza a disposizioni prefettizie ed autorizzazione telegrafica Ministeriale, questo Ufficio ha già provveduto i propri dipendenti di maschere T. 35 dando notizia dell'acquisto al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale. Le 5 maschere, quindi, che avete disposto inviarci a pagamento non occorrono più a questo Museo Nazionale e Vi prego, perciò, tornarle ad altro Ufficio. Con osservanza

la Soprintendente

PAL.12.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N. 462 Palermo, 20/10/939.XVII
Spett. Consorzio Industriale Manufatti Roma Via 4 Novembre 149
Oggetto: Materiale antiaereo scondizionato

Dalla verifica eseguita al materiale da Voi rimesso di cui alla vostra fattura N. 25437/11792 del 3 ott. c.m. di £ 712 abbiamo riscontrato che una delle tre cariche per gli estintori a secco è scondizionata e la polvere, mi permettete, è uscita dal barattolo. Vi preghiamo, pertanto, di volere rimettere una nuova carica in sostituzione, s'intende a vostre spese.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.12.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Acquisto materiale R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità - Palermo
N° 489 di Prot. 24 OTT. 1939 Anno XVII
Oggetto: Materiali antigas.
Ispett. Consorzio Industrie Manufatti C.I.M. Via 4 Novembre 149 Roma

In data odierna vi abbiamo rimesso a mezzo Servizio dei conti correnti postali la somma di Lire Ottocentocinquantesi 50/100 (£ 856:50) a saldo delle vs. fatture N° 25437/11792 in data 3 corrente per l'importo

di £ 712:00 e N.° 25960/11908 in data 9 corrente per l'importo di £ 144.50.

Vi facciamo noto che nella ns. ordinazione [...] al N.° 5526 di Prot. avevamo richiesto anche tre estintori di sicurezza che non ci avete né mandato né quindi fatturato e che attendiamo al più presto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE

PAL.12.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

569/7-11-39-XVIII Roma 3 Novembre 1939
Anno XVIII
Centro Chimico Militare
Ufficio Materiale
Prot. N. IV.60941 Risposta al foglio del 20/10/u.s. Div. Sez. N. 468
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas.

Quanto prospettato col foglio in alto distinto, deve essere rappresentato direttamente da codesta Soprintendenza al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, in quanto la distribuzione delle maschere è stata disposta dallo stesso Ministero Educazione Nazionale d'intesa con il Ministero della Guerra - Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare.

IL COLONNELLO DIRETTORE (F. Marrajèni) Marrajèni al segr. Passalacqua - scrivere al Ministero riferendosi alla comunicazione già fatta.¹⁶⁰

PAL.12.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

570/7-11-39-XVIII Palermo, li 3
novembre 1939-XVIII
COMANDO DELLA DIVISIONE DI FANTERIA "AOSTA"
UFFICIO PRESIDIO MILITARE
N. 3/4243 di prot.
OGGETTO: Maschere T. 35

ALLA R. UNIVERSITÀ DI PALERMO	N. 112
ALLA R. ACCADEMIA SCIENZE LETTERE ARTI PALERMO	N. 1
ALLA R. DEPUTAZIONE STORIA E PATRIA PALERMO	N. 2
ALLA SOPRAINTENDENZA GALLERIE PALERMO	N. 4
ALLA SOPRAINTENDENZA MONUMENTI PALERMO	N. 4
AL R. MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO	N. 5
AL R. UFFICIO ESPORTAZIONE PALERMO	N. 2
AL R. ISTITUTO D'ARTE PALERMO	N. 2
AL R. CONSERVATORIO DI MUSICA PALERMO	N. 2
ALLA R. ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI PALERMO	N. 2
ALLA R. BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE PALERMO	N. 8

Con riferimento al foglio n. C.IV/60177 in data 13 ottobre u.s. del Centro chimico militare, preghi provvedere al ritiro con cortese urgenza delle maschere a fianco di ogni indirizzo segnato.

¹⁵⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁶⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

Gli incaricati che si presenteranno a questo comando dovranno essere forniti di delega per il ritiro.

d'ordine IL TEN. COL. S.M. CAPO DI S.M. (Carmelo Giuffrida)
 COMANDO DI DIVISIONE FANTERIA [...] *
 Comando corpo d'armata a disp. [...] La Mattina Carmelo
 Al segr. Passalacqua¹⁶¹

PAL.12.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

572 Palermo, 10/11/1939-XVIII
 OGGETTO: Ritiro di maschere antigas
 On.le Comando della Divisione di Fanteria "Aosta"
 Ufficio Presidio Militare PALERMO

In conformità a quanto prescrive codesto On. Comando con nota N.3/4243 del 3 novembre corr. mese, questa R. Soprintendenza incarica il latore della presente, sig. La Mattina Carmelo, custode, a ritirare le 5 maschere T. 35 assegnate a questo Museo Nazionale dal Centro Chimico Militare, ed a rilasciare ricevuta.

La Soprintendente F.to – J. Bovio Marconi

PAL.12.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁶²

3 A.G. Palermo, li 10 Novembre 1939 – A. XVII
 BELLE ARTI | 004665 – 14.NOV.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
 MUSEO NAZIONALE
 PALERMO
 N. 590 prot.
 OGGETTO: Maschere antigas –

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

Il Centro Chimico Militare – Ufficio materiale – di Roma con nota 13 ottobre 1939 N. 60177 ha disposto la consegna a questo Museo Nazionale di N. 5 maschere antigas con cessione a pagamento.

Avendo fatto rilevare al predetto Centro che il Museo aveva già provveduto all'acquisto delle maschere per i propri dipendenti in ottemperanza a disposizioni prefettizie ed autorizzazione telegrafica del Ministro, in data 3 novembre c.m. N. 60941 risponde testualmente così:

“Quanto prospettate col foglio in alto distinto, deve essere rappresentato direttamente da codesta Soprintendenza al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale,

in quanto la distribuzione delle maschere è stata disposta dallo stesso Ministero Educazione Nazionale d'intesa col Ministero della Guerra servizio Chimico Militare.

Sta di fatto che l'acquisto delle maschere e relativa commissione a codesto On. Ministero fu fatta prima ancora che fosse pervenuta a questo ufficio la nota N. 3724 del 24 settembre 1939 di codesto On. Ministero con la quale comunicava l'assegnazione di N. 5 maschere antigas da parte del servizio chimico militare.

Di conseguenza tali maschere non occorrono più al Museo, e questa Soprintendenza che le ha dovuto ritirare ne detiene quattro a disposizione di codesto On. Ministero, per essere eventualmente destinate ad altri uffici dipendenti, avendone consegnata una al Segretario di questo ufficio che ne era sprovvisto. Con osservanza,

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.12.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

788/7-12-39-XVIII A Economo
 CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI – C.I.M.
 ANONIMA – CAPITALE L. 7.200.000 INTERAMENTE
 VERSATO
 SEDE IN ROMA – VIA QUATTRO NOVEMBRE, 149
 Telefoni: 64818 – 64819 – 62688 – 63277
 Roma, DATA TIMBRO POSTA SPETT/DITTA
 Uff. Contabilità OGGETTO: Invio fattura

Allegata alla presente Vi trasmettiamo la fattura per materiali antigas fornitivi. Vi saremo grati se, alle condizioni in essa riportate e da voi accettate, vorrete disporre per la sua liquidazione deducendo gli eventuali pagamenti eseguiti in conto della fornitura, indicandoci in tal caso, il mezzo e la data con cui vi provvedeste.

Vi preghiamo tener presente che, se entro 20 giorni della data della presente non avrete disposto in conformità ci intenderemo autorizzati ad emettere tratta a Vs/ carico conteggiando gli interessi per ritardo pagamento. Contiamo nella Vs/ precisione e vi ringraziamo in anticipo.

PAL.12.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

827/13-12-39-XVIII Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 11 DIC. 1939 XVII
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione III^A Prot. N.° 4814 Posiz. 3 A. G.
 OGGETTO: Fornitura maschere antigas al personale dipendente.–

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità di = PALERMO =
 Al fine di aderire ad analoga richiesta del Ministero della Guerra e per poter stabilire il fabbisogno delle maschere

¹⁶¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁶² A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

antigas nei limiti del 60% Vi prego di voler comunicare, con cortese sollecitudine, il numero complessivo del personale di ruolo, incaricato o avventizio dipendente dalla Vostra giurisdizione, indicando inoltre il numero delle maschere già in possesso o già assegnate in seguito alle precedenti distribuzioni.–

IL MINISTRO Costa

al rag. Passalacqua N. 10 di ruolo, 2 permanenti, 15 temporanei / 27 / 9 giornalieri ai Monumenti.¹⁶³

PAL.12.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁶⁴

3 A.G. BELLE ARTI | 005107 8.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

Palermo, li 13 Dicembre 1939 A. XVIII
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
n. 830 prot. Risposta a nota dell'11-12-939-XVIII N. 4814
Oggetto: Fornitura maschere antigas.

All'On. Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti –
Div. III ROMA

In risposta alla nota suindicata di codesto On. Ministero pregiomi significare che il numero delle maschere in possesso di questa Soprintendenza è di 27 e che il numero complessivo del personale di ruolo, incaricato o avventizio dipendente è di 27.

Nel personale suddetto non è compreso quello giornaliero addetto ai Monumenti dipendenti da questa circoscrizione in numero di 9 ai quali, verosimilmente, non è il caso di distribuire le maschere. Con osservanza,

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi P. 27 n. 27 di cui
22 acquistate¹⁶⁵

PAL.12.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁶⁶

{1} RISERVATA

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale Accademie, Biblioteche, Affari generali e Personale

Uffici mobilitazione civile e protezione antiaerea

Prot. N.A/1824 Roma, 16 dicembre 1939-XVIII
OGGETTO: Norme per la conservazione delle maschere antigas –

AI RR. PROVVEDITORATI AGLI STUDI

AI RR. SOPRINTENDENTI BIBLIOGRAFICI

¹⁶³ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁶⁴ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁶⁵ Short note written in blue pencil.

¹⁶⁶ We have three copies of this document kept in folder no. 399. A copy has been sent as an attachment together with 'circular no. 180' (ref. no. 1480), 24 September 1939.

AI DIRETTORI DI BIBLIOTECHE

AI PRESIDENTI DI ISTITUTI DI ISTRUZIONE ARTISTICA
DELLE ACCADEMIE E ISTITUTI VARI

Per conoscenza e norma si comunicano le norme che debbono essere osservate per la conservazione delle maschere antigas:

- 1) a) Le maschere devono essere conservate nelle loro custodie rappresentate a seconda del tipo, da una borsa di tessuto di canapa o da una scatola di latta, rispettando anche quegli accorgimenti di confezione interna dell'imballaggio che servono a meglio conservare la maschera dall'azione degli agenti atmosferici (avvolgimenti di carta paraffinata od altro);
b) le aperture, superiore ed inferiore, del filtro devono essere chiuse come lo sono all'atto della distribuzione e cioè a seconda del tipo, con gli appositi coperchi, tappi o pezze di tela adesiva;
c) la valvola aspiratoria di ricambio per le maschere p.c. che ne sono provviste, è opportuno sia conservata racchiusa nella sua scatoletta, nell'apposito alloggiamento della custodia che contiene l'intera maschera;
d) i dischi antiappannanti devono essere conservati nelle loro bustine in luogo asciutto ed oscuro.
- 2) a) Nonostante la custodia preservi già per sé stessa la maschera dagli agenti esterni, è tuttavia opportuno che le maschere stesse siano conservate nelle casse d'imballaggio originali. Quando le casse debbano essere accatastate, sarà bene che le cataste vengano rialzate dal pavimento mediante assi di legno e tenute discoste dalle pareti del locale dove sono immagazzinate;
b) quando non si disponga di casse d'imballaggio, le maschere possono essere riposte in armadi o scaffali;
c) in qualunque caso, sia le casse che gli armadi o scaffali devono essere posti in locali asciutti e nei quali le differenze stagionali di temperatura non siano troppo accentuate (è opportuno che la temperatura nei locali resti di massima tra 5° e + 25°).
- 3) Le maschere non devono essere lasciate per nessun motivo in consegna alle persone che le devono impiegare. Qualora siano state adoperate per esigenze addestrative, esse devono essere, ad esercitazione ultimata, pulite ed asciugate solamente nella parte cava del facciale che è a contatto con le prime vie respiratorie; quindi riposte nella custodia con le modalità {2} di cui al comma 1° e restituite all'Ente che le ha date in temporaneo uso.
- 4) Le maschere, comunque conservate, devono essere ispezionate almeno ogni anno. Le verifiche principali sono le seguenti:

- a) le parti in gomma del facciale devono conservare la loro naturale morbidezza e non devono presentare screpolature, lesioni alterazioni visibili;
- b) gli occhiali devono mantenere la loro naturale trasparenza: costituisce l'inizio d'alterazione la presenza di ridiscenza;
- c) le valvole di espirazione devono conservarsi morbide ed i due piani di gomma, allo stato di riposo, devono rimanere a contatto lungo tutto il contorno;
- d) i dischi antiappannanti devono conservare la loro trasparenza: è indizio d'alterazione l'ingiallimento;
- e) i filtri non devono presentare alterazioni visibili dallo esterno, come fori o ossidazioni; piccole deformazioni dell'involucro (ammaccature), che non abbiano avuto ripercussioni sul caricamento del filtro, non ne infirmano, in massina, l'efficienza.

Per accertare gli eventuali danni al caricamento, ai quali si è sopraccennato una prova sommaria è la seguente: scuotendo il filtro, se il caricamento è bene assestato non si deve udire alcun rumore interno;

- f) gli armadi e gli scaffali per la conservazione delle maschere antigas non richiedono speciali requisiti, essendo sufficiente siano costruiti in modo da mantenere le maschere, razionalmente alloggiate nelle proprie custodie, al riparo dalla luce e dalla polvere.

Se si preferisce che gli armadi siano destinati a conservare le maschere antigas, fuori dalle singole custodie, necessita che essi abbiano speciali supporti su cui devono essere adagiati i facciali di gomma per evitare che questa, sottoposta a sollecitazioni meccaniche vada soggetta ad alterazioni.

I Regi Provveditorati agli Studi comunicheranno le norme a tutti i dipendenti Capi d'Istituto e direttori didattici. Coloro che sono a capo di servizi dai quali dipendano uffici provvederanno a comunicare le norme in oggetto. Si attende riscontro e assicurazione di adempimento.

P.C.C. p. Il Ministro
la Soprintendente Scardamaglia

PAL.12.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁶⁷

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) 19 DIC. 1939 XVIII
SCARICATO MINUTA
Torni il 15 marzo¹⁶⁸
Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 4665 – Div. III

¹⁶⁷ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁶⁸ Short note written in blank ink.

Titolo 3 – Classe Aff Gen
Risposta a nota del 10-XI-39-XVIII
Div. Sez. N. 590
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas.
Fatta da [signed]

In relazione alla lettera sovraindicata Vi incarico di tenere momentaneamente a disposizione di questo Ministero le 4 maschere antigas avute in soprapiù da codesta Soprintendenza fino a che non siano destinate ad altro Istituto.

Il Ministro Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Gen. 40 Palermo, li 19 dicembre 1939
(Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
BELLE ARTI | 005180 23.DIC.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 859 Risposta a nota dell'11 dicembre 939 N. 4814 Div. III
OGGETTO: Fornitura maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti – Div. III – ROMA

Pregiomi assicurare a Codesto On. Ministero quanto segue:

- a) il personale di questa Soprintendenza è così composto:

Funzionari e custodi di ruolo	N. 6
Salariati	<u>“ 3</u>
Totale	N. 9

La Soprintendenza è in possesso di quattro maschere antigas fornite dal Comando della Divisione di Fanteria “Aosta” di Palermo. Ha altresì due maschere per gli addetti all'ufficio Esportazione.

- b) Il personale del R. Museo Nazionale di Messina è costituito:

Salariati	N. 5
Custodi di ruolo	<u>“ 2</u>
Totale	N. 7

Il detto Istituto è fornito di quattro maschere destinate alla squadra di primo intervento che è formata da persone estranee al Museo. {2} Delle quattro maschere, due sono state consegnate dalle Autorità Militari, e due acquistate con i fondi del Cap. 169 del Ministero delle Finanze messi a disposizione del R. Museo di Messina per l'equipaggiamento della squadra di primo intervento.

c) Il personale del R. Museo Pepoli in Trapani è composto:

Direttore Onorario	N. 1
Salariati	<u>“ 3</u>
Totale	N. 4

Quest'ultimo Istituto è fornito di due maschere per la squadra di primo intervento consegnate dalle Autorità Militari. Squadra composta da un salariato mutilato di guerra e da due altre persone addette ai servizi di pulizia e di squadra notturna che non sono salariati

Riepilogando quindi si ha complessivamente:

Personale	N. 26
Maschere in possesso	“ 10

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.12.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 58 | headed paper | 1 side

PALERMO, 20 Dicembre 1939 XVIII
BELLE ARTI | [...]5178 23 DIC. 1939 | DIVISIONE III.A

R. Ufficio di Esportazione degli oggetti d'arte IN SICILIA (presso il Palazzo Reale di Palermo)

N. di prot. gen. 3450

Risposta a nota dell'11 dicembre 939

N. di prot. gen. 4814 Div. III

OGGETTO: Fornitura maschere antigas personale dipendente.

On. Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Div. III ROMA

In attesa che codesto On. Ministero si pronunci in merito all'annessione dell'Ufficio Esportazione di Palermo ad una delle tre Soprintendenze qui di sede - come da quesito rivoltoVi il 15 dicembre corrente con lettera n. 836 della Soprintendenza alle Antichità - rispondo alla lettera a manca indicata diretta "all'Ufficio Esportazione" presso la R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo.

I funzionari che formano la Commissione dell'Ufficio Esportazione sono i tre capi delle Soprintendenze: alle Antichità, ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie nonché l'Economo e un custode peraltro già segnalati come facenti parte delle tre Soprintendenze qui residenti.

Si fa conoscere però a codesto On. Ministero che il locale Comando della Divisione di Fanteria "Aosta" ha consegnato a questo Economato numero due maschere antigas destinate all'Ufficio Esportazione.

IL DIRETTORE R. Salvini

PAL.12.36 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

PROT. 870 21 Dicembre 39 XVIII

16/12/1939 A/1824 -

Norme per la conservazione delle maschere antigas. L'On.le Direzione Generale Accademie, Biblioteche, Affari generali e Personale ROMA

Questo ufficio ha ricevuta la circolare in oggetto, prot. N. A/1824, e assicura l'esatto adempimento delle norme in essa contenute. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.12.37 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

902/29-12-39-XVIII Roma, 24
Dicembre 1939-XVIII°

CENTRO CHIMICO MILITARE
UFFICIO MATERIALE

Prot. C. IV/53457

Oggetto: Spedizione maschere T. 35 UA/2829 in data 20/10/u.s.

Al Deposito Materiali Centro Chimico Militare S. Martino Buonalbergo (Verona)

e, per conoscenza: Al Comando Presidio Militare di Palermo

Al R. Provveditorato agli Studi Palermo

Alla R. Soprintendenza Antichità e Museo Palermo

Alla R. Soprintendenza Arte Medioevale e Moderna Palermo.

Al R. Istituto d'Arte Palermo

Al R. Conservatorio di Musica Palermo

Alla R. Accademia di Belle Arti Palermo

Spedite al Comando Presidio Miliare di Palermo:

- n. 110 maschere T. 35, complete di dischi antiappannanti.

Tali maschere sono assegnate agli enti sottoelencati per il quantitativo a fianco di ciascuno indicato - per effetto del dispaccio UA/2829 in data 22/10/u.s. del Ministero della Guerra - Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare:

- n. 75 al R. Provveditorato agli Studi - Palermo -
- n. 12 alla R. Soprintendenza Antichità e Museo - Palermo -
- n. 17 alla R. Soprintendenza Arte Medioevale e Moderna - Palermo -
- n. 2 al R. Istituto d'Arte - Palermo -
- n. 2 al R. Conservatorio di Musica - Palermo -
- n. 2 alla R. Accademia di Belle Arti - Palermo -

Tot. 110

La relativa pratica amministrativa sarà svolta con il consegnatario di questa sede, trattandosi di cessione a pagamento, già regolata con il Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale.

Per il Comando Presidio si precisa che il materiale viene appoggiato a codesto Comando in esito alle disposizioni impartite dal Ministero della Guerra - Comando Corpo Stato Maggiore - Sottocapo di S.M. per la Difesa Territoriale - dispaccio n. 01/7292 in data 9 Settembre

u.s. Pertanto si prega, a ricezione delle maschere in questione, di avvisare gli enti interessati perché provvedano al ritiro di quelle loro assegnate. Gli enti riceventi, a ritiro effettuato, sono pregati far pervenire cenno di ricevuta a questo Centro.

IL TEN. COLONNELLO DIRETTORE (G. Condemi) Condemi
CENTRO CHIMICO MILITARE [...]

PAL.12.38 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

183/30-1-4-40-XVIII Palermo, 26 Gennaio 1940
Anno XVIII E.F.
N. 2909 (208) del Catal. (R. 1935 – Anno XIII)

COMANDO DIVISIONE FANTERIA AOSTA
UFFICIO AFFARI VARI
Prot. N. 3/181

OGGETTO: Ritiro maschere antigas T. 35.

ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ E MUSEO
ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ARTE MOD. E MED.
AL R. ISTITUTO D'ARTE PALERMO

Pregasi far presentare a questo comando incaricato per ritiro di N. 12 maschere antigas T. 35 provenienti dal deposito servizio chimico militare S. Martino B.A. (Verona).

d'ordine IL TEN. COL. DI S.M. CAPO DI S.M. (Carmelo Giuffrida) [signed]

PAL.12.39 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

192 31 gennaio 40 XVIII°
26 gennaio 1940-XVIII° 3/181
Maschere antigas T. 35

Comando Divisione Fanteria "Aosta" Ufficio Affari Vari
PALERMO

In esito alla nota sopracitata Vi preghiamo di consegnare al custode La Mattina Carmelo, latore della presente, le 12 maschere antigas T. 35 assegnateci dal Centro Chimico Militare B. Martino B.A. (Verona).

LA SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.12.40 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 463/14-3-40-XVIII Roma, lì 9 marzo
1940-XVIII Circolare n. 60
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione III
Prot. 1291 Posizione 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Acquisto maschere antigas.–
A TUTTI I CAPI DEGLI ISTITUTI DIPENDENTI.–

Per opportuna conoscenza si comunica la seguente circolare in data 23 gennaio u.s. n. 3840/11.6 della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri:

"Con la circolare telegrafica n. 43715 del 2 settembre u.s., questa Presidenza ha interessato le varie Amministrazioni dello Stato, e gli enti ausiliari e parastatali, ad avvisare i mezzi opportuni per facilitare l'acquisto delle maschere antigas per gli impiegati dipendenti e rispettive famiglie, non escluso mediante l'anticipo della spesa, salvo il rimborso rateale da parte dei dipendenti stessi.

Sempre nell'intento di agevolare l'acquisto in parola, si comunica che, con l'autorizzazione di questa Presidenza, il Ministero delle Finanze ha preso, al riguardo, speciali accordi col il Consorzio Industriale Manifatt.–

Mediante tali accordi il Consorzio stesso venderà in 8 o 10 rate mensili le maschere tipo P.C., o di altro tipo similare, al prezzo unitario di L. 35,20 adottato per la vendita in contanti, e cioè senza la consueta maggiorazione del 5=6%.

Per la provvista e il pagamento di tali maschere dovranno essere osservate le seguenti modalità:

1) Le singole Direzioni generali e gli uffici centrali compileranno, in base alle adesioni avute, un elenco delle maschere occorrenti, inviandone un esemplare all'Economato del Ministero e al funzionario incaricato del pagamento degli stipendi.

In detto elenco saranno indicati il numero delle maschere antigas e la relativa taglia che il funzionario intende acquistare nonché il numero delle rate (8 o 10) nelle quali desidera frazionare il pagamento.

Nell'elenco stesso dovrà tenersi conto soltanto delle prenotazioni fatte dai dipendenti che abbiano rilasciato la delega a riscuotere la contabilità generale dello Stato.

L'Economato curerà il ritiro delle maschere dal C.I.M. e la loro distribuzione ai singoli uffici centrali.

I funzionari delegati al pagamento degli stipendi, sulla scorta dell'elenco di cui sopra, eseguiranno le ritenute mensili corrispon- {2} denti ad 1/8 ed a 1/10 del costo della maschera o delle somme introitate all'Economato del Ministero, il quale effettuerà una unica rimessa al C.I.M., ritirandone ricevuta – entro il giorno 10 del mese successivo a quello in cui furono effettuate le ritenute predette.

Le anzidette modalità, predisposte per le Amministrazioni centrali dello Stato, potranno – con gli opportuni adattamenti e previ accordi diretti con il C.I.M. – essere eseguite dalle altre Amministrazioni dello Stato e dagli Enti che non abbiano la possibilità di

provvedere all'acquisto in parola mediante lo anticipo della spesa occorrente".-

per IL MINISTRO Costa

PAL.12.41 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

464/14-3-40-XVIII Roma, li 9 marzo 1940-XVIII
Circolare n. 61

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione III

Prot. 1716 Posizione 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Estensione dell'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutti gli operai delle industrie e a tutto il personale delle Amministrazioni statali.-
A TUTTI I CAPI DEGLI ISTITUTI DIPENDENTI.-

Con legge 22 dicembre 1939-XVIII n. 2202, pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno n. 46 del 24 febbraio XVIII, è stato fissato l'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutto il personale delle Amministrazioni statali nelle aliquote seguenti: al 30 giugno 1940-XVIII: il 45 per cento; al 30 giugno 1941-XIX: il 70 per cento; al 30 giugno 1942-XX: il 100 per cento.

Per quanto riguarda l'acquisto delle maschere è disposto che tutti gli Enti statali dovranno farne richiesta attraverso i Ministeri alla Direzione del Servizio chimico Militare.

Pertanto si prega di voler comunicare a questo Ministero non oltre il 15 aprile p.v. il quantitativo di maschere antigas occorrenti a ciascun Istituto per raggiungere al 30 giugno 1940-XVIII l'aliquota prescritta del 45 per cento.-

per IL MINISTRO Del Giudice

PAL.12.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 18 marzo 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002408 26.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 537 Risposta a nota del 9 marzo 1940 N. 1716 Div. III

OGGETTO: Estensione dell'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutti gli operai delle Industrie e a tutto il personale dell'Amministrazione Statale -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III - ROMA

Questa Soprintendenza e gli Istituti dipendenti (RR. Musei di Trapani e Messina) sono già in possesso del 45 per cento di maschere antigas in rapporto al personale ivi addetto.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.12.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 58 | headed paper | 1 side

29 MAR. 1940 Anno XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2518 29 MAR. 1940 | DIV. III.A

SCARICATO

Roma, marzo 1940-XVIII

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Divisione III

Prot. Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Al Direttore del R. Ufficio di Esportazione = PALERMO =

OGGETTO: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio Chimico militare.-

Si prega di voler comunicare con cortese sollecitudine se avete ricevuto dal Servizio Chimico Militare le maschere antigas assegnate a codesto Istituto come da ministeriale del 25 settembre 1939. -

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁶⁹

29 MAR. 1940 Anno XVIII

Roma, marzo 1940-XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 02573 29.MAR.1940 | DIV. III.A

SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

===== Direzione Generale delle Arti =====

Divisione III

Prot. Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Al Direttore del Museo Nazionale = PALERMO =

OGGETTO: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio Chimico militare.-

Si prega di voler comunicare con cortese sollecitudine se avete ricevuto dal Servizio Chimico Militare le maschere antigas assegnate a codesto Istituto come da ministeriale del 25 settembre 1939.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

¹⁶⁹ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.12.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| headed paper | 1 side

29 MAR. 1940 Anno XVIII

Roma, marzo 1940-XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2512 29.MAR.1940 | DIV. III.A
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
===== Direzione Generale delle Arti =====
Divisione III
Prot. Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie = PALERMO =
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio
Chimico militare.-

Si prega di voler comunicare con cortese sollecitudine
se avete ricevuto dal Servizio Chimico Miliare le
maschere antigas assegnate a codesto Istituto come da
ministeriale del 25 settembre 1939.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89
| headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. 2408 Palermo, li 2 aprile 1940 (Anno
XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002820 7.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE
III.A SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE
D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 654 Risposta a nota del 29 marzo 1940 N.
2512 Div. III^
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio
Chimico Militare -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti - Div. III - ROMA
Si assicura che presso questa Soprintendenza sono
giacenti complessivamente N° 6 maschere antigas e
precisamente: 10 novembre 1939 - Maschere fornite
dal Comando della Divisione Militare di Fanteria
"Aosta" per incarico del Centro Chimico Miliare N°
4.

Lo stesso giorno furono consegnate a questa
Soprintendenza, per l'Ufficio Esportazione Oggetti
d'Arte, e dello stesso Comando Militare altre 2
maschere

	N° 2
Totale	N° 6

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

PAL.12.47 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 58 |
headed paper | 1 side

PALERMO, 4 APRILE 1940-XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2839 8 APR. 1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

R. Ufficio di Esportazione degli oggetti d'arte IN SICILIA
(presso il Museo Nazionale di Palermo)
N. di prot. gen. 663
Risposta a nota del 29 marzo 1940
N. di prot. gen. 2518
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio
Chimico Militare. -

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti - Div. III ROMA
Si assicura che il giorno 10 novembre 1939 furono
consegnate a quest'ufficio del Comando della Divisione
di Fanteria "Aosta", per incarico del Servizio Chimico
Militare, due maschere antigas.

IL DIRETTORE I. Bovio Marconi

PAL.12.48 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side¹⁷⁰

Dott. Nicoletti¹⁷¹ 3 A.G.
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2832 8.APR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A 4
aprile 1940-XVIII°

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
n. 585 di prot. Risposta a nota del 29 marzo 1940 - N°
2573
Oggetto: Maschere antigas fornite dal Servizio Chimico
Militare.

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti ROMA
In riferimento alla nota sopracitata mi pregio
comunicarVi che le maschere antigas di cui alla Vostra
nota del 25 settembre 1939 ci furono consegnate dal
locale Comando della Divisione Militare per conto del
Centro Chimico Militare.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.12.49 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side¹⁷²

Roma, 5 MAG. 1940 Anno XVIII 1940-XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3406 - 5.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

¹⁷⁰ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁷¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁷² A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 ===== Direzione Generale delle Arti =====

Div. III
 Prot. n.
 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Seguito a circolare 61 del 9/3/40 n. 1716
 Soprintendente alle Antichità = PALERMO =

OGGETTO: Estensione dell'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutti gli operai delle industrie e a tutto il personale delle Amministrazioni statali.-

Si prega di voler rispondere con cortese sollecitudine alla circolare n. 61 del 9 marzo u.s., relativa all'oggetto.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.50 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
 headed paper | 1 side¹⁷³

3 AFF. GEN. 2832 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 3528
 12.MAG.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A

Palermo, li 8 maggio 1940 A. XVIII°
 n. 778 prot. Risposta a nota del 5 maggio 1940 n. 3406
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 Oggetto: Estensione dell'obbligo della distribuzione delle maschere antigas a tutti gli operai delle industrie e a tutto il personale delle Amministrazioni statali.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. III° ROMA
 Come ebbi a comunicare in evasione della circolare n. 61 del 9 marzo u.s., tutto il personale dipendente è fornito di maschera antigas.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE Raffaele Campisi

PAL.12.51 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

235/4-3-41-XIX Roma 26 febbraio
 1941 XIX

CENTRO CHIMICO MILITARE
 UFFICIO MATERIALE

Prot. C. IV/52289

Oggetto: Spedizione maschere T. 35 complete - UA/271
 Al Deposito Laboratorio Centro Chimico Militare
 SCANZANO BELFIORE (Perugia)
 e, per conoscenza: Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale - Direzione Generale delle Accademie - Biblioteche - Ufficio Mob. Civile e Protezione A.A. (rif. 8168 del 26.1.1941) Roma
 Al R. Provveditorato agli Studi Palermo
 Alla R. Università
 Alla R. Biblioteca Universit.
 Alla R. Sopr. Antichità

¹⁷³ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Alla R. Sopr. Monumenti
 Alla R. Sopr. Gallerie
 Alla R. Accademia BB.AA.
 Al R. Conservatorio Musica
 Al R. Istituto d'Arte
 All'Ufficio Consegnatario Centro Ch. Militare Palermo
sede

Spedite con urgenza n° 2767 maschere T. 35 complete di dischi antiappannanti al R. PROVVEDITORATO AGLI STUDI DI PALERMO.

La spedizione deve avvenire in c/c militare e pertanto il materiale deve essere indirizzato al Centro Chimico Militare presso R. Provveditorato agli Studi - Palermo = al quale codesto Deposito invierà preavviso di spedizione notificando gli estremi della spedizione stessa (data e n° del documento in c/c militare).

La cessione è a pagamento e pertanto la relativa pratica amministrativa dovrà essere regolata con l'Ufficio Consegnatario di questa Sede in esito al dispaccio UA/271 in data 8 corr. del Ministero della Guerra - Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare. Assicurate.

Il R. Provveditorato agli Studi, al quale si fa presente che riceverà il bollettino di svincolo con l'indirizzo Centro Chimico Militare presso R. Provveditorato agli Studi - Palermo -, è pregato provvedere al ritiro delle sopracitate maschere, accusare ricevuta a questo Centro e distribuirle come segue:

- n° 2296 per proprio conto
- " 316 alla R. Università
- " 15 alla R. Bibl. Universi.
- " 15 alla R. Sopr. Antichità
- " 20 alla R. Sopr. Monumenti
- " 10 alla R. Sopr. Gallerie
- " 30 alla R. Accademia BB.AA.
- " 50 al R. Conservatorio Musica
- " 15 al R. Istituto d'Arte

IL COLONNELO DIRETTORE (G. Condemi) G Condemi
 Le maschere sono a pagamento è opportuno rifiutarle. Ci è stata un'altra circolare tempo fa alla quale abbiamo risposto che non ne avevamo bisogno.¹⁷⁴

PAL.12.52 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 235 prot. 14 marzo 1941 XIX

Oggetto: Maschere antigas T 35.
 Al Provveditorato agli Studi Palermo

Con la presente Vi assicuriamo ricevuta delle quindici maschere antigas T. 35 complete di dischi antiappannamento di cui alle norme del Centro Chimico Militare del 26 febbraio 1941 XIX N° C/IV 52289.

La Soprintendente JBM.

¹⁷⁴ Short note written by Bovio Marconi in grey pencil.

PAL.12.53 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁷⁵

Mod. 2 (Arti) 2 APR. 1941 Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002228 – 2.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Vi comunico che quanto prima il Centro Chimico Militare fornirà a codesto Istituto n. 15 maschere antigas richieste da questo Ministero per il personale dipendente. Tali maschere saranno fornite per il tramite del R. Provveditorato agli Studi di codesta città, presso il quale provvederete al ritiro. Dovranno essere esclusi dalla distribuzione in oggetto i dipendenti impiegati che risultino già forniti di maschere quali componenti le squadre di primo intervento.
Non appena codesto Ufficio sarà in possesso del quantitativo di maschere assegnato si prega di darne comunicazione a questo Ministero, rendendo nota l'aliquota del fabbisogno totale che sarà stata raggiunta per effetto della presente e delle precedenti forniture, comunque effettuate.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.54 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Arti) 2 APR. 1941 Anno XIX
BELLE ARTI | 002247 – 2.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV N. Prot. Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Al R. Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Vi comunico che quanto prima il Centro Chimico Militare fornirà a codesto Istituto n. 10 maschere antigas richieste da questo Ministero per il personale dipendente.
Tali maschere saranno fornite per il tramite del R. Provveditorato agli Studi di codesta città, presso il quale provvederete al ritiro.

Dovranno essere esclusi dalla distribuzione in oggetto i dipendenti impiegati che risultino già forniti di maschere quali componenti le squadre di primo intervento.

Non appena cotesto Ufficio sarà in possesso del quantitativo di maschere assegnato si prega di darne comunicazione a questo Ministero, rendendo nota l'aliquota del fabbisogno totale che sarà stata raggiunta per effetto della presente e delle precedenti forniture, comunque effettuate.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Firmato COSTA

PAL.12.55 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁷⁶

3 AFF. GEN. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002618 – 15.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 335 Palermo, 9 Aprile
1941 – XIX
Risp. a nota del /4/'41 – N. 2228
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
Le 15 maschere di cui alla nota sopracitata ci sono state sin dal 14 marzo u.s. consegnate dal R. Provveditorato agli Studi di Palermo. Con questa quarta assegnazione le maschere fornite a questa Soprintendenza ammontano a 54.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE Raffaele Campisi

PAL.12.56 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

[19 April 1941] Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Torni a me¹⁷⁷ Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 2618 – Div. IV
Titolo 3 – Classe AG
Risposta a foglio del 9 aprile 1941
Div. Sez. N. 335
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.
Fatta da Falese il 19/4 1941/XIX

In relazione alla lettera suindicata vogliate far conoscere con la massima urgenza a questo Ministero il numero delle maschere antigas assegnate finora complessivamente per il personale di codesta Soprintendenza (di ruolo e non di ruolo, provvisorio, comandato, avventizio, salariato) del quale bisognerà

¹⁷⁵ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁷⁶ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁷⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

indicare il numero in modo da rendere possibile a questo Ministero l'esatto computo della percentuale del personale di codesta Soprintendenza fornito dalle maschere stesse.

Il SS. di Stato

PAL.12.57 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

386/28-4-41-XIX Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 25 aprile 1941
XIX

CIRCOLARE URGENTISSIMA N. 50
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV N. Prot. 2580 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO – Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

A tutti gli Istituti dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale delle Arti

Si prega di far conoscere subito a questo Ministero con la massima chiarezza ed evidenza:

- 1) – Il numero di tutto il personale comunque dipendente da codesto Ufficio e attualmente presente insegnante e non insegnante, di ruolo e di non ruolo (provvisorio, supplente, avventizio e salariato).
- 2) – Il numero complessivo del personale dipendente incaricato del servizio di primo intervento.
- 3) – Il numero di maschere antigas in dotazione di codesto Istituto per il personale dipendente.
- 4) – Il numero di maschere antigas in dotazione di codesto Istituto per i componenti le squadre di primo intervento.

Si fa presente infine che le maschere debbono ritenersi assegnate in dotazione ai dipendenti e non ai singoli individui, per cui all'atto del trasferimento e, comunque, dalla cessione del servizio dei medesimi, le maschere debbono essere riconsegnate all'Istituto presso i quali hanno prestato servizio.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO Bodrero

PAL.12.58 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁷⁸

3 AFF. GEN. 2619
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003244 – 3 MAG. 1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 393 Palermo, 28/4/1941
– XIX
Ris. a nota del 26/4/'41 N. 2580
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA

¹⁷⁸ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

In ottemperanza alla circolare urgentissima n. 50 contenuta nella nota sopracitata comunico:

- 1) il numero del personale dipendente da questa R. Soprintendenza è di trenta persone compresi i custodi ed il personale salariato.
- 2) il personale incaricato del servizio di primo intervento è di sei persone.
- 3) La dotazione complessiva in consegna a questa Soprintendenza è di n. 54 maschere antigas –
- 4) Sei maschere antigas sono in consegna ai componenti le squadre di primo intervento.

m. 54 su p. 30 aliquota 100% + 24¹⁷⁹

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J. Bovio Marconi (J. Bovio Marconi)

PAL.12.59 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 29 Aprile 1941 – A. XIX (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003309 4.MAG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV m 27 su p. 27 aliquota 100%¹⁸⁰

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 755 Risposta a nota del 21/4/1941 N. 2580 Div. IV
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA

In riscontro alla lettera suindicata si significa:

- 1°) Il numero del personale comunque dipendente da questa Soprintendenza, sede e istituti dipendenti, è di 27.
 - 2°) Il numero complessivo del personale dipendente incaricato del servizio di primo intervento è di 9.
 - 3°) Il numero di maschere antigas in dotazione a questa Soprintendenza è di 27.
 - 4°) Il numero di maschere antigas in dotazione a questa Soprintendenza per i componenti le squadre di primo intervento è di 6 – cioè 3 per la squadra del R. Museo Nazionale di Messina e 3 per la squadra del R. Museo Pepoli di Trapani.
- Per la squadra del R. Museo di Palazzo Bellomo di Siracusa questa Soprintendenza provvederà quanto prima ad inviare le 3 maschere necessarie.
- Le maschere antigas sono state assegnate in dotazione ai dipendenti e non ai singoli individui per {2} cui, all'atto del trasferimento o, comunque, della cessazione del servizio dei medesimi, le maschere saranno ritirate.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R. Salvini

¹⁷⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁸⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.12.60 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁸¹

Mod. 2 (Arti) 1 MAG. 1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV N. Prot. 2618 Posiz. 3 A.G.
Risposta a foglio del 9 aprile 1941 – N. 335
OGGETTO – Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.
–

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
In relazione alla lettera suindicata vogliate far conoscere con la massima urgenza a questo Ministero il numero delle maschere antigas assegnate finora complessivamente per il personale di codesta Soprintendenza (di ruolo e non di ruolo, provvisorio, comandato, avventizio, salariato). Vogliate inoltre indicare il numero complessivo di tutto il personale dipendente, in modo da rendere possibile a questo Ministero l'esatto computo della percentuale del personale di codesta Soprintendenza fornito delle maschere stesse.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO F.to De Tomasso
26/4¹⁸²

PAL.12.61 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁸³

3 AFF. GEN. 3244
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003504 – 10.MAG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 417 Palermo, 6 Maggio
1941 – XIX
Risp. a nota del 1°/5/1941 – XIX – N. 2618
OGGETTO: Maschere antigas al personale dipendente.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
Come ebbi a comunicare con nota 393 del 28 Aprile u.s. questa Soprintendenza ha distribuito a tutto il personale dipendente N. 30 maschere delle 54 in dotazione.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J. Bovio Marconi (Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.12.62 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

828/8-9-41-XIX Roma, – 3 SET. 1941
Anno XIX
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

¹⁸¹ We also have a copy of this letter in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁸² Short note written in red pencil.

¹⁸³ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione IV^A
Prot. N.° 6441 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale.–

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
e per conoscenza: Al Presidente del R. Istituto d'Arte PALERMO

Questo Ministero ha preso atto che codesto Istituto ha n. 24 maschere antigas in eccedenza sul fabbisogno totale. Si dispone pertanto che 5 delle predette maschere siano inviate al R. Istituto d'Arte di codesta città. Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Costa

PAL.12.63 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

829/8-9-41-XIX Roma, – 3 SET. 1941 Anno XIX
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV^A
Prot. N.° 6442 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale.–

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
e per conoscenza: Al R. Soprintendente ai Monumenti NAPOLI

Questo Ministero ha preso atto che codesto Istituto ha n. 24 maschere antigas in eccedenza sul fabbisogno totale. Si dispone pertanto che 13 delle maschere siano inviate alla R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Napoli. Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Costa

All'Economo che si faccia consegnare 18 maschere e incarichi Di Giovanni quindi telefoni scriva agli interessati di ritirarle.¹⁸⁴

PAL.12.64 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N.° 817 di Prot. 16 SET. 1941-XIX
R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
Oggetto: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale –
Al Presidente del R. Istituto d'Arte Palermo

Con riferimento alla nota N.° 6441 di Prot. in data 3 corrente della Superiore Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV^a con la quale si disponeva che N.° 5 maschere antigas fossero inviate a codesto Istituto, a mezzo

¹⁸⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

nostro incaricato Vi mandavamo le cinque maschere di cui sopra con preghiera di rilasciare regolare ricevuta per il conseguente scarico al registro inventariale.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.12.65 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N.° di Prot. 828 16 Settembre 1941-XIX
 R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
 Oggetto: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale.
 Risp. al foglio N.° 6441 del 3 corrente –
 Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
 Generale delle Arti Div. IV^a Roma

Con riferimento alla nota sopra indicata si dà assicurazione di aver rimesso alla Presidenza del R. Istituto d'Arte di questa città N.° 5 maschere antigas.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.12.66 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

MEDICI & MASSARA
 Via Bentivegna 41, 43, 45 – PALERMO – Telef. 17539 –
 12004
 SPEDIZIONI – TRASPORTI – IMBALLAGGI
 Delegazione delle Ferrovie dello Stato (Istituto
 Nazionale dei Trasporti)
 SERVIZIO COLLI ESPRESSI Presa e consegna di Bagagli
 a domicilio
 ASSICURAZIONI SU MERCI
 Palermo 19-9-41

S. Museo Nazionale Via Bara 24
 Il latore del presente è autorizzato a ritirare la merce come da V. avviso e della quale Vi diamo scarico:

1 Cassa cont. Maschere antigas.
 da spedire a: Napoli | Destinatario: Soprintendenza ai
 Monumenti | Porto: dovuto | Velocità G.V. | Consegna:
 Domicilio.
 Ditta MEDICI & MASSARA [signed]

N.B. – Controllare se le indicazioni trascritte sul presente foglio sono conformi alle istruzioni passateci e date il Vostro benessere sul modulo rosa che Vi verrà presentato.

PAL.12.67 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N.° 829 di Prot. 19 SET. 1941 A. XIX
 R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
 Risposta al f.° N.° 6442 di Prot. del 3 Settembre 1941 –
 Oggetto: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale
 –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV^a Roma
 Con riferimento al foglio sopra indicato si dà assicurazione di aver inviato alla R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Napoli N.° 13 maschere antigas complete di custodia ed accessori.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.12.68 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N.° 871 di Prot. 19 SET. [1941] A. XIX
 R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
 Oggetto: Distribuzione maschere antigas al personale
 –
 Alla R. Soprintendenza ai Monumenti Napoli

Con riferimento alla nota N.° 6442 di Prot. in data 3 corrente della Direzione Generale alle Arti, si comunica che in data odierna sono state spedite a mezzo ferrovia a codesta Soprintendenza N.° 13 maschere antigas complete di custodia ed accessori. Nella ricezione si prega pertanto di voler rimettere regolare ricevuta per il conseguente scarico del registro inventario di questa Amministrazione.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.12.69 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

966 10 OTTOBRE 41-XIX
 Spedizione di N.° 13 maschere antigas
 la R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI NAPOLI

Facendo seguito alla nota N.° 871 di protocollo in data 19 Settembre u.s. a mezzo della casa di spedizioni Medici e Massara, in pari data Vi sono state spedite a mezzo ferrovia g.v. porto dovuto N.° 13 maschere antigas.– Vi rinnoviamo pertanto la preghiera di volerci rimettere con cortese sollecitudine regolare ricevuta per il conseguente scarico delle suddette maschere dal registro inventario di questa Amministrazione.–

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.12.70 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
 Scontrino di carico N.° 19
 Il consegnatario Sig. Vallotto Giorgio – Economo – dichiara di aver ricevuto dal Centro Chimico Militare di Verona e preso in carico i materiali seguenti.

N. progressivo d'inventario dato all'oggetto	DESCRIZIONE DEL MATERIALE	Quantità	VALORE degli oggetti provenienti da doni, da passaggi o da acquisti con fondi extra Bilancio.
1031/1047	Maschere Antigas provenienti dal Centro Chimico Militare a S. Martino Buonalbergo (Verona) per conto del Ministero dell' Educazione Nazionale	17	1079.50

Palermo li 5 GIU. 1942 A. XX

Il Consegretario [signed]

Viso: il R. SOPRINTENDENTE R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.13 Museum: request for concrete for renovations (1941-42)

PAL.13.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 422 8 Maggio 1941 XIX

Oggetto: Fabbisogno cemento per i lavori di restauro ai monumenti –

All'Ingegnere Capo del Genio Civile Palermo

Per urgenti ed improrogabili lavori di restauro alle zone archeologiche occorrono con urgenza a questa Soprintendenza cinque tonnellate di cemento 500 –
Li avevamo chieste al locale Consorzio ma questo asserisce che occorre la autorizzazione del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici; stante ciò ci rivolgiamo a voi per conoscere ove occorre la autorizzazione ministeriale

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) [signature]

PAL.13.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

8 Maggio 1941 XIX

All'Eccellenza il Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici Palermo
La R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani con sede in Palermo via Bara, 24, deve intraprendere urgenti lavori di consolidamento, dipendenti dal presente stato di emergenza, alle zone archeologiche della propria giurisdizione, e abbisogna di cinque tonnellate di cemento 500 –
Stante la improrogabilità e finalità dei lavori Vi prego di volere autorizzare il locale consorzio a consegnare la suddetta quantità di cemento –

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.13.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 428 8 maggio 1941 XIX

Oggetto: Richiesta di cemento –

Allegati: 1

All'Ingegnere Capo del Genio Civile Palermo

Vi trasmetto l'unita domanda, indirizzata all'Ecc. il Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici, con preghiera di volerla trasmettere con parere favorevole.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.13.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

477/20-5-41-XIX Palermo, 16 MAG. 1941 Anno XIX

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
PROVVEDITORATO OO.PP. IN PALERMO
CORPO REALE DEL GENIO CIVILE
UFFICIO DI PALERMO

Prot. N. 4934 Sez. 1 Allegati N. 1

Risposta a nota dell'8-5-1941 N. 428

OGGETTO = Richiesta di cemento.–

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Piazza Olivella
PALERMO

Si restituisce l'unita istanza per assegnazione di cemento perché essa venga ripresentata corredata dalla triplice copia dei prescritti moduli.–

L'INGEGNERE CAPO (F. Russo) F Russo
Bell'affare! I moduli bisogna ritirarli presso il Genio Civile stesso – Segretaria¹⁸⁵

PAL.13.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

477 20 maggio 41 XIX°

16 maggio 1941 4934

Richiesta di cemento

Corpo Reale del Genio Civile Ufficio di PALERMO

Si restituisce l'istanza corredata dei prescritti moduli in triplice copia.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

¹⁸⁵ Short note written in grey pencil by Jole Bovio Marconi.

PAL.13.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁸⁶

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 5 Giugno 1941 A. XIX.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004288 – 9.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO N. 530 prot.

Oggetto: Richiesta di cemento.-

Alla DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI ROMA

Questa Soprintendenza il giorno 8 maggio u.s., a mezzo del locale Ufficio del Genio Civile, inoltrò domanda al Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici per avere assegnate cinque tonnellate di cemento da servire al consolidamento dei monumenti in considerazione dello stato di guerra.

Non essendo tuttavia pervenuta la richiesta autorizzazione, ed essendo ormai quasi alla fine dell'esercizio finanziario, prego codesto Superiore Ministero di volerla sollecitare presso gli organi competenti del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.13.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

a Vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 19 GIU. 1941 Anno XIX MINUTA

Al Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici Roma

Prot. N. 4288 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento da parte della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo.

Fatta da Fortese il 14/6/1941/XIX

La R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo, tramite il locale Ufficio del Genio Civile, in data 8 maggio u.s. inoltrò domanda a codesto Ministero per l'assegnazione di cinque tonnellate di cemento da servire al consolidamento dei monumenti in considerazione dell'attuale stato di emergenza.

Poiché a tutt'oggi non è ancora pervenuta alla predetta Soprintendenza la richiesta autorizzazione e poiché si tratta di cosa della massima urgenza si prega di voler provvedere con la maggior sollecitudine –

Il Ministro. Firmato DEL GIUDICE

PAL.13.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁸⁷

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 19 GIU. 1941 Anno XIX MINUTA

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 4288 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a foglio del 5 giugno '41

Div. Sez. N. 530

OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento al Ministero dei LL.PP.

Fatta da Fortese il 14/6/1941/XIX

Con riferimento al foglio suindicato si comunica di avere in pari data sollecitato il Ministero dei LL.PP. purché proceda con la massima urgenza a codesta Soprintendenza la richiesta autorizzazione per l'assegnazione di cinque tonnellate di cemento.

Il Ministro Firmato DEL GIUDICE

PAL.13.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 5128 Roma, 14 LUG. 1941 XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005586 – 19.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

Consiglio Superiore

SERVIZIO TECNICO CENTRALE

N.° 176

Risposta a nota del 19-6-41 XIX

N.° 4288 Div.

OGGETTO: Richiesta cemento della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione generale delle Arti ROMA

A riscontro della nota suindicata, si comunica che con elenco n. 24 in data 16-6-41 sono stati assegnati per i lavori in oggetto, qli 50 di cemento come richiesti.-

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE (U. Lenzi) U Lenzi

Ricevuta li 8/8/941 [signed]

PAL.13.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁸⁸

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 19 AGO. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 5586 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe Aff. Gen.

¹⁸⁶ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁸⁷ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁸⁸ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento al Ministero dei LL. PP.
Fatta da [signed] il 18/8/1941

In riferimento alla nota No 4288 del 19 giugno u.s., Vi prego di voler informare questo Ufficio se da parte del Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici vi siano state consegnate le cinquanta tonnellate di cemento richieste per il consolidamento dei monumenti di codesta circoscrizione.

Il Mo Firmato DEL GIUDICE

PAL.13.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁸⁹

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006509 - 3.SET.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 790 Palermo, 29 Agosto
1941 - XIX

Risposta a nota del 19/8/'41 N. 5586
OGGETTO: Richiesta cemento a Ministero dei LL.PP.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
Nessuna comunicazione ci è stata trasmessa dal Ministero dei LL.PP. e conseguenzialmente questa Soprintendenza non ha potuto ancora prelevare dal locale Consorzio le cinque tonnellate di cemento occorrenti per il consolidamento dei dipendenti monumenti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.13.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁹⁰

Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 15 SET. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 6509 - Div. II

Titolo 3 - Classe A.G.

Risposta a foglio del 29/8/1941

Div. Sez. N. 790

OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento al Ministero dei LL.PP.

Fatta da [signed] il 14/9/1941

Copiata da P.

Il Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici ha informato questo Ministero di aver consegnato fin dal 16 giugno u.s., con elenco N.º 24, i quintali 50 di cemento richiesti per i

lavori di consolidamento dei monumenti di codesta circoscrizione.

Si prega di chiedere all'Ente locale competente se tale disposizione è pervenuta, informando poi questo Ministero se ne ha confermato quanto è avvenuto.

Il Ministro

PAL.13.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 889 17 Settembre 1941 XIX

Oggetto: Assegnazione di cemento

Al Capo Reale del Genio Civile Ufficio di Palermo

Questa Soprintendenza in data 20 maggio u.s. con nota n° 477 trasmise, per lo inoltrato al Superiore Ministero dei LL.PP., una istanza, corredata dai prescritti moduli, con la quale si chiedeva l'assegnazione di cinque tonnellate di cemento.

Il Ministro dell'Educazione Nazionale, Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV, da noi interessato per il sollecito disbrigo della pratica, con nota n.º 6509 del 15 corr. ci informa che il Ministero dei LL.PP. ha fatto conoscere di avere assegnato sin dal 16 Giugno u.s. con elenco n° 24 i cinquanta quintali di cemento richiesti.

È strano che a distanza di tre mesi dall'avvenuta assegnazione ne codesto Ufficio ne il Consorzio interessato {2} abbiano creduto opportuno dare la precisa comunicazione in modo di rendere in condizione questa Soprintendenza di continuare gli ingenti lavori di restauro e consolidamento ai monumenti.

Prego pertanto codesto Ufficio di volere disporre l'immediata consegna del cemento assegnato dandone comunicazione per potere a nostra volta dare la richiesta assicurazione al Superiore Ministero.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.13.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[September 1941]

Con nota dell'8 agosto 1941 il Consorzio Cementi di Palermo ci ha comunicato che è stata disposta l'assegnazione di 20 quintali di cemento in favore della Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo.

PAL.13.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁹¹

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 18 Sett. 1941=XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 006922 - 22.SET.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

¹⁸⁹ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁹⁰ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

¹⁹¹ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 877
RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 6509 DEL 15 Sett. 1941
OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento al Ministero dei LL.PP.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti = Divisione IV = ROMA =

A riscontro della nota di cui all'oggetto, si comunica che nessuna fornitura di cemento è stata fino ad oggi effettuata in favore di questa Soprintendenza e nessuna comunicazione in proposito è stata fatta dal Ministero dei LL.PP. né, ciò ch'è strano, dal locale R. Corpo del Genio Civile, pel cui tramite si è dovuta svolgere la pratica.

Si è data conoscenza, in pari data, al Genio Civile, della nota di codesto Superiore Ministero, richiedendo disposizioni per l'immediata consegna del quantitativo di cemento, assegnato a quest'Ufficio da ben tre mesi: terremo codesto On.^{le} Ministero informato dell'adempimento o meno.

A titolo d'informazione ufficiosa, possiamo aggiungere che ci consta come l'assegnazione sia regolarmente pervenuta al Genio Civile e al Consorzio Produttori di cemento; che questo, al quale ci siamo rivolti verbalmente per ottenere almeno ora la consegna immediata del cemento stesso, ha dichiarato di non averne disponibilità e, solo dopo vivaci proteste, ha promesso un piccolo quantitativo {2} per la fine della settimana. La cosa non è chiara, o lo è troppo, dappioché i 50 quintali di cemento assegnati ma non forniti, dovrebbero essere giacenti o comunque il Ministero dei LL.PP. avrebbe dovuto essere informato della non avvenuta consegna.

Non sarebbe, forse, inopportuno far conoscere ciò a chi di ragione e il conseguente danno derivatone ai lavori di restauro d'insigni monumenti, che si sono dovuti interrompere pur avendo le somme del cap. 186 ter a disposizione, per evitare in avvenire inadempienze ed abusi, purtroppo non rari nelle presenti contingenze.

= La Soprintendente = (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

Richiedere ai Lavori Pubblici¹⁹²

PAL.13.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

934/3-10-41-XIX Palermo, 24 SET.
1941
MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
PROVVEDITORATO OO.PP. IN PALERMO
CORPO REALE DEL GENIO CIVILE
UFFICIO DI PALERMO
Prot. N. 11265 Sez. I°

OGGETTO: Assegnazione cemento – Manutenzione monumento età greca

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Come comunicato telefonicamente sono stati assegnati a codesta R. Soprintendenza Q.li 20 di cemento che potrete ritirare presso il locale Consorzio sito nel Corso Scinà.

L'INGEGNERE CAPO (F. Russo) F Russo

PAL.13.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 30 settembre 1941 (Anno XIX) (Palazzo Reale)

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA OCCIDENTALE IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1579

OGGETTO: Disguido di corrispondenza.–

ALLEGATI N. 1

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità in PALERMO

Unita alla presente si trasmette a codesta Soprintendenza la lettera 24 settembre corrente di n. 11265 del R. Ufficio del Genio Civile di Palermo, oggi pervenuta, e qui inviata per errore insieme ad altra corrispondenza diretta a quest'Ufficio.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE [signed]

PAL.13.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁹³

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, – 2 OTT. 1941 Anno XIX
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 6922 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Risposta al f.° N.° 176 del 14-7-1941

OGGETTO: Richiesta di cemento per la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo.

Al Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici – Consiglio Superiore – Servizio tecnico Centrale ROMA e per conoscenza: al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Con riferimento alla nota N. 176 del 14 luglio u.s., di codesto Ufficio, si comunica che nessuna fornitura di cemento è stata fino ad oggi effettuata in favore della Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo la quale, quindi, è stata impossibilitata ad effettuare urgenti

¹⁹² Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁹³ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

lavori di consolidamento di insigni monumenti disposti da questo Ministero in dipendenza dello stato di guerra. Pertanto, mentre si prega codesta Amministrazione di voler accertare a chi è dovuta la mancata consegna del cemento, si fa presente la necessità che siano impartite tempestive disposizioni per la consegna immediata di esso al predetto Istituto, poiché ogni ulteriore ritardo potrebbe causare danni, per i quali questo Ministero declina fin da ora ogni responsabilità.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

PAL.13.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 2 ottobre 1941 XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007190 – 6.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 929
RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 6509 DEL15/9/1941
OGGETTO: Selinunte – Restauri – Assegnazione cemento

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti. Div. IV^A ROMA
Ieri, finalmente, dopo vive insistenze, il locale Consorzio Produttori di Cemento ci ha consegnato 20 quintali del cemento assegnatoci assicurando che i rimanenti 30 quintali ci saranno dati fra non molto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio
Marconi
Atti per ora [signed]¹⁹⁴

PAL.13.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 929 2 Ottobre 1941 XIX
Risposta a nota del 15 Settembre 1941 n° 6509
Oggetto: Selinunte – Restauri – assegnazione cemento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV Roma
Ieri finalmente, dopo mia preghiera, il locale Consorzio ci ha consegnato 20 quintali del cemento assegnato assicurando che i rimanenti 30 quintali ci saranno consegnati fra non molto.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.13.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, addì 20 OTT. 1941 XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007631 – 24.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici
CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE
Servizio Tecnico Centrale
N.° 3256

Risposta a nota del 2=10=41 N.° 6923
OGGETTO: ass. cemento per la R. Soprintendenza alle
antichità di Palermo

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direz. Gen.
delle Arti ROMA

In risposta alla nota suindicata si comunica che in
novembre e cioè non appena si darà di nuovo corso alle
assegnazioni di cemento temporaneamente sospese,
verrà presa in considerazione la richiesta della R.
Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo.

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE (Ubaldo Lenzi) U Lenzi
Atti per due. Torni il 10 nuovamente [signed]¹⁹⁵

PAL.13.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides¹⁹⁶

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 28 DIC. 1941
Anno XX Minuta
Al Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici. Consiglio Superiore
Servizio Tecnico Centrale
e per conoscenza al R. Soprint. alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 4631 – Div. IV
Titolo 3 – Classe Aff. Gen.
Risposta a foglio del 20/10/1941
Div. Sez. N. 3256
OGGETTO: Assegnazione di cemento per le opere di
protezione antiaerea.
Fatta da [signed] il 21/12/1941

In relazione alle assicurazioni date da codesto Ministero
con la nota sopracitata si gradirà conoscere se sia stata
autorizzata la concessione dei rimanenti 30 quintali
di cemento occorrenti alla R. Soprintendenza {2} alle
Antichità di Palermo per completare urgenti opere di
consolidamento e di protezione antiaerea di alcuni fra i
più insigni monumenti di quella circoscrizione.

Il Mo F.to De Tomasso

PAL.13.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 489 di prot. raccomandata a mano 25 aprile
1942-XX

¹⁹⁴ Short note written in blue pencil.

¹⁹⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁹⁶ A copy of this document is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

OGGETTO: Restauri ai Monumenti – Assegnazione di cemento –
All'Ufficio del Genio Civile PALERMO

Per l'inoltro al Superiore Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici Vi trasmettiamo una domanda per ottenere la consegna di trenta quintali di cemento di cui era stato a suo tempo autorizzata la consegna.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.13.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

All'Eccellenza il Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici ROMA
25 aprile 1942-XX

La R^A. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani, per attuare un programma di urgenti restauri ai monumenti archeologici della propria giurisdizione, l'8 maggio 1941-XIX° trasmise a mezzo del locale Ufficio del Genio Civile una domanda tendente ad ottenere l'assegnazione di cinquanta quintali di cemento, assegnazione che fu autorizzata da codesto Ministero.

Dal locale Consorzio, però, sono state consegnate solo venti quintali di cemento e, per quanto sollecitato, non ha sino ad oggi consegnato il residuale quantitativo. Questa Soprintendenza, stante la improrogabilità dei lavori di restauro agli insigni monumenti disposti dal Superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale in dipendenza dello stato di guerra, chiede che siano impartiti gli ordini relativi ai dipendenti uffici per la consegna dei residui trenta quintali di cemento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14 Museum: request for fuel for electricity (1941-43)

PAL.14.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20. 1. 10
Squadre di primo intervento
Assunzioni personale Richiesta petrolio

PAL.14.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20 1 10
Richiesta petrolio (Squadre di primo intervento)

PAL.14.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 1003 22 Ottobre 1941 XIX
Oggetto: Richiesta petrolio –

Al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni Ufficio Contabilità Palermo Via A. Paternostro

Vi preghiamo di voler disporre a che siano assegnati a questa Soprintendenza per la squadra di primo intervento dei dipendenti uffici due lattoni di petrolio da 17 litri, comunicandoci il deposito per il prelevamento.

la Soprintendente [signed]

PAL.14.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 532 4 Maggio 1942 XX
Oggetto: Richiesta petrolio
Alla ditta Ferruzza al [...] Palermo via Ppe Belmonte

Onde provvedere alla dotazione delle squadre di 1° intervento di questa R^a Soprintendenza, del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, del ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale ove sono conservate le opere d'arte Vi prego di voler consegnare due latte di petrolio di litri 17.

La Soprintendente (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Richiesta 4 maggio 42 n. 532
25 giugno 1942.XX Una latta di petrolio Kg. 14.
21 agosto 1942 Un bidoncino di petrolio (Ravalli)
12 ottobre 1942 Un bidoncino di petrolio (Falcone)

PAL.14.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 1183 Palermo, 30/11/1942
Oggetto: Rifugio di S. Martino: illuminazione
Signor Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Quest'Ufficio, sollecitato dal personale di guardia comandato presso il rifugio di S. Martino, ha più volte consegnate latte di petrolio di tre litri l'una per l'illuminazione del corpo di guardia e del rifugio. Poiché delle spese per il rifugio si occupa codesta Soprintendenza, si intendeva che il petrolio avrebbe dovuto essere restituito quando il rifugio si fosse provveduto. Ma ciò non è mai avvenuto; non solo, ma oggi il custode Falcone è venuto a chiedere petrolio a distanza di non molto dall'ultima richiesta. Non si è potuto accontentare quest'ultima richiesta, poiché anche il Museo in questo momento è scarsissimamente provvisto. Vi si avverte però che a detta del Falcone, al rifugio sono privi di illuminazione da quattro giorni. Ciò è pericoloso e assurdo e non si capisce come si possa fare la guardia e il giro d'ispezione nel buio e non si capisce perché il capo del servizio, Lica, non abbia avvertito tempestivamente codesta Soprintendenza, per essere

riforniti di petrolio. {2} La cosa non è ben chiara e si ritiene opportuno richiamarvi la Vostra attenzione.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.14.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1192/3-12-42-XXI Palermo, li 2 dicembre 1942 (Anno XXI) (Palazzo Reale)
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 2084 Risposta a nota del 30 nov. c.a. N. 1183
 OGGETTO: Ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale: illuminazione

Alla Signora Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Il capo del servizio Liga informò da parecchi giorni questo ufficio della mancanza di petrolio per l'illuminazione del ricovero e questa Soprintendenza provvide subito a farne richiesta urgente al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni.

In attesa dell'assegnazione, poiché cod. Soprintendenza non è in grado di favorirci, e data la assenza sul mercato di batterie e di lampade ed accumulatori, sono state consegnate al Liga una lampadina a dinamo per il giro di ispezione - in sostituzione di quella già rotta della quale era stato in principio dotato il ricovero - ed un certo numero di candele steariche per l'illuminazione del corpo di guardia.

Quanto al petrolio precedentemente fornito da cod. ufficio si prega di inviare regolare nota di spesa affinché si possa provvedere al rimborso appena il sup. Ministero avrà fatto pervenire a questo ufficio le assegnazioni sul cap. 235.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini

PAL.14.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 1200 7 dicembre 1942 XXI
 Oggetto: Richiesta petrolio -
 Al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni Palermo

Vi preghiamo di voler urgentemente disporre l'assegnazione di un bidone di petrolio occorrente per le guardie addette alle squadre di primo intervento.

La Soprintendente (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) [signature]

PAL.14.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1211 11 Dicembre 42 XXI
 Museo Nazionale Squadre di primo intervento -
 l'Eccellenza il Prefetto PALERMO

Questa Soprintendenza, giusta gli ordini a suo tempo impartiti dal superiore Ministero del giugno 1940 e ribaditi dalle recenti circolari, ha istituito nei locali del Museo Nazionale la squadra di primo intervento per la protezione antiaerea dell'edificio monumentale e del patrimonio artistico protetto in sito.

Per i turni di notte questo ufficio deve provvedere alla dotazione del petrolio necessario per i fanali di dotazione non essendovi impianto elettrico in efficienza che d'altra parte durante gli allarmi aerei non potrebbe essere usata e non essendovi sulla piazza batterie per lampade elettriche portatili.

Il petrolio, in considerazione dell'attuale stato di emergenza viene distribuito al personale in servizio con molta oculatezza e parsimonia tanto che i Kg. 14 prelevati in maggio sono stati bastevoli fino a tutto novembre.

Ora il locale Ufficio del Consiglio Provinciale del-{2}le Corporazioni ad una nostra domanda di assegnazione avanzata in questi giorni ha opposto delle difficoltà per la concessione che ha concesso poi decurtando la richiesta sensibilmente.

Questo ufficio Vi prega di voler far presente al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni suddetto che questa Soprintendenza ha assoluto bisogno del petrolio per far funzionare le squadre di primo intervento, e ove in avvenire non si volesse concederglielo sarebbe costretta a sospendere qualsiasi servizio declinando ogni responsabilità.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 1273 di prot. 28 dicembre 1942-XXI°
 OGGETTO: Squadre di I° intervento - Assegnazione petrolio -
 All'Eccellenza il Prefetto di PALERMO

Vi prego vivamente di voler disporre, come ebbi già a chiedere con nota n° 1211 dell'11 corrente mese, una nuova assegnazione di petrolio per le squadre di I° intervento adibiti alla protezione del locale del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, data la misera assegnazione di sei litri fattaci dal Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni il 10 stesso mese.

Questa nuova urgente richiesta di petrolio oltre che per i motivi già esposti nella lettera sopra richiamata, viene determinata dal fatto che per ragioni superiori, attualmente, la energia elettrica viene distribuita durante il giorno a giorni alternati e spesso a distanza di tre giorni, ed il personale del Museo sta provvedendo all'imballo e alla conservazione delle opere d'arte nel ricovero in sito, naturalmente, in mancanza di energia elettrica, deve usare lumi a petrolio per cui quasi giornalmente viene sciupato un litro di petrolio.

Ove questa nuova assegnazione di petrolio non dovesse essere concessa, malgrado i perentori ordini del Superiore Ministero mi troverei nella dura necessità di sospendere i lavori in corso per la protezione del patrimonio artistico. Date le ragioni circostanti suesposte credo di poter chiedere la assegnazione di un bidone di 24 litri di petrolio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 1274 Riservata 29 dicembre 1942 XXI
Oggetto: Museo Nazionale Protezione antiaerea – Energia elettrica.
Al Sig. Direttore della Soc. Gen. Elettrica per la Sicilia Palermo

Per ordini ministeriali il patrimonio artistico del dipendente museo nazionale per lo stato d'emergenza in cui ci troviamo deve essere forse trasportato ai rifugi all'uopo predisposti alla periferia e parte [...] indizio nel ricovero del museo stesso.

Normalmente il materiale deve essere imballato e trasportato ed è assolutamente necessario che i lavori siano condotti con la massima urgenza e senza danni alcuno sorta.

Purtroppo in questo periodo l'energia elettrica viene distribuita in giorni alternati ed i lavori che si svolgono nel ricovero, locali sotto strada e bui, debbono subire soste che rallentano il ritmo e frustrano le direttive e le ragioni che si hanno determinato.

Mi rivolgo perciò a Voi per studiare se, come si è potuto fare per altri Istituti e luoghi, riesca possibile trovare per questo periodo (tutto il mese di Gennaio) il modo di fornire al museo la energia tutti i giorni.

[...], Sig. Direttore, [...] con richiesta che è determinata da ordini superiori e non personali che hanno come scopo di salvare il nostro patrimonio artistico da eventuali offese nemiche.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

17 5 gennaio 43-XXI Richiesta petrolio
la Spett. Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni PALERMO

Vi preghiamo vivamente di voler disporre subito l'assegnazione di un bidone dal 17 litri di petrolio che deve servire per poter provvedere ad illuminare, in mancanza della luce elettrica, gli ambienti dove in atto si sta provvedendo allo imballo delle opere d'arte che per ordine ministeriale devono immediatamente trasportati nei rifugi prestabiliti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio M.

PAL.14.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

288 23 marzo 43 XXI
Palermo – Museo Nazionale e Soprintendenza Richiesta Petrolio
Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni PALERMO

Vi preghiamo di volere urgentemente assegnare per le squadre di 1° intervento di questa Soprintendenza e del dipendente Museo Nazionale due Lattoni di petrolio da 17 litri.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.14.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 417 20 maggio 43 XXI°
Museo Nazionale Richiesta petrolio
Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni PALERMO

Vi preghiamo di voler sollecitamente disporre l'assegnazione di due bidoni di petrolio da diciassette litri da servire per la squadra di 1° intervento e per la illuminazione del ricovero del dipendente Museo Nazionale.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.15 Museum: request for sandbags (1939-42)

PAL.15.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20 1 10
Sacchetti a terra per protezione antiaerea

PAL.15.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side¹⁹⁷

230/7-9-39-XVII TELEGRAMMA
N. 600 di recapito. Rimesso al fattorino ore 7 Palazzo Reale
SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO
DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO

7 S ROMA EDUCAZ 747103 30 6 22=
= 2921 SCULTURE INAMOVIBILI MUSEO DEBONO ESSERE OPPORTUNAMENTE PROTETTE IN SITU PUNTO VORRETE RICHEDERE SACCHETTI SABBIA OCCORRENTI BISOGNO COMITATO PROVINCIALE PROTEZIONE

¹⁹⁷ A copy of this telegram is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89.

ANTIAEREA PUNTO = P MRO EDUCAZ NAZ TOMASSO =
==== (2921 IN SITU)

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.15.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

798/7-12-39-XVII Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 2 dicembre 1939-XVII CIRCOLARE N° 237
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III N.° Prot. 4815 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: - Sacchetti a terra per la protezione antiaerea.-

A Tutti i Capi degli Istituti dipendenti.-

Per opportuna conoscenza e norma, si trascrive quanto il Ministero della Guerra ha comunicato in merito alla fornitura di sacchetti a terra di carta per la protezione antiaerea:

“Allo scopo di assicurare la disponibilità, in caso di emergenza, del materiale necessario per la protezione antiaerea dei monumenti, impianti industriali e di pubblica utilità e per la sistemazione di ricoveri pubblici di fortuna, questo Ministero ha ordinato l'allestimento di 25 milioni di sacchetti a terra che saranno ceduti a pagamento ad enti pubblici e privati nelle località più importanti ai fini della protezione antiaerea. I sacchetti sono due tipi:

tipo corrente: prezzo di vendita	L. 0,90
tipo rinforzato: “ “	“ 1,40

Le consegne avverranno con un ritmo prevedibile di 5 milioni al mese e saranno ultimate alla fine di febbraio p.v.

Il Comitato centrale interministeriale di protezione antiaerea è incaricato della loro distribuzione alla quale provvederà per mezzo dei dipendenti comitati provinciali.

Pel MINISTRO F/to COSTA protocoll. a me. E i fondi?¹⁹⁸

PAL.15.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 82212 Dicembre 39 XVIII
Protezione antiaerea di opere immobili - sacchetti a terra.
l'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti - Div. III ROMA

A seguito della circolare n. 237, mi pregio far rilevare a codesto On. Ministero che, mentre sarebbe necessario prenotare prontamente i sacchetti a terra per la protezione antiaerea, non è possibile che questa Soprintendenza si impegni se codesto On. Ministero non ha ancora disposto in proposito alla attuazione della difesa e alla conseguente erogazione dei fondi per le opere d'arte immobili del Museo Nazionale.

Con nota n. 3408 del 28 settembre u.s., trasmessa dal Soprintendente alle Gallerie, venivo autorizzata a dare attuazione al piano di difesa antiaerea delle opere d'arte mobili concretato d'accordo con i due Soprintendenti ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie, tenendo presente l'erogazione della somma di L. 80.000 per materiale d'imballaggio ed eventuale rimozione.

Ma, come mi ero pregiata comunicare con telegramma del 5 settembre e con relazione n. 233 in data sette settembre u.s., il materiale del museo non è solamente mobile, ma i pezzi più importanti archeologici, le metope di Selinunte, sono da proteggersi in sito. E per questo, impalcature in legno, sabbia, sacchetti, opere di muratura, rafforzamenti di pavimenti, occorrono come ho già esposto cento dieci mila lire (L. 110.000). Rispondendo alla circolare n. 209 con lettera n. 591 del 9 novembre u.s. ho ribadita la richiesta, aggiungendo che la spesa complessiva di opere d'arte immobili e mobili si sarebbe potuta diminuire, rinunciando a portare via parte delle opere mobili di notevole interesse.

A nessuna di codeste lettere è stata data ancora risposta nei riguardi delle opere d'arte immobili, tranne che al telegramma, in merito al quale mi si diceva di chiedere i sacchetti al Comitato Provinciale di p.p.a.a. Ma come ora risulta bisogna ben pagarli, e se si pensa che ne occorreranno parecchie migliaia!

Prego, pertanto, codesta On. Direzione di voler prendere in esame la mia su citata relazione n. 233, nonché la lettera n. 591 e di volermi dare concrete disposizioni e congrue assegnazioni di fondi, senza di che nulla potrà realizzare per la difesa antiaerea delle opere d'arte immobili. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.15.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 379/1-3-40-XVIII Roma, lì 25 febbraio 1940-XVIII Circolare n. 50
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione III^A
Prot. n. 913 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea dei monumenti.-

A TUTTI I RR. SOPRINTENDENTI.-

Per opportuna conoscenza Vi comunico la seguente lettera del Ministero della Guerra:

¹⁹⁸ Short notes written in grey and blue pencil.

“Con riserva di ulteriori comunicazioni al riguardo si trascrive quanto è stato segnalato dalla direzione generale del genio incaricata di studiare le questioni poste con il foglio in riferimento.

La scrivente finora non ha avuto occasione di prendere in esame la possibilità di impiegare le alghe marine in sostituzione dei comuni sacchetti a terra ai fini della protezione antiaerea.–

Allo scopo di raccogliere i dati richiesti e di effettuare gli accertamenti del caso, ha ora incaricato la scuola centrale del genio di eseguire prove e di riferire, per cui si fa riserva di ulteriori comunicazioni appena possibile. Tuttavia, sembra opportuno mettere in evidenza fin da ora quanto appartiene da un primo esame della questione, che indipendentemente dai risultati degli accertamenti, è legata essenzialmente a considerazioni di carattere economico.

Per rendere possibile la utilizzazione delle alghe marine per la protezione antiaerea di edifici e di monumenti bisognerebbe conferire al materiale una certa coesione che ne consenta una buona maneggevolezza e ne faciliti il trasporto.

Ciò può ottenersi confezionando o dei cuscini ovvero dei blocchetti di dimensioni press'a poco uguali a quelle dei sacchetti pieni di sabbia normalmente usati.

Sembra da escludere a priori la confezione dei blocchetti, che dovrebbero ottenersi sottoponendo le alghe asciutte ad una forte compressione meccanica in adatti stampi, perché la compattezza di essi riuscirebbe pericolosa per la sicurezza dell'ambiente circostante nel quale, per effetto dello scoppio dei proiettili, i blocchetti o i rottami di essi verrebbero proiettati violentemente.

La confezione di cuscini, invece, richiederebbe l'allestimento di apposite reti di sparto o di erba palustre adatte a contenere le alghe. Questo sistema riuscirebbe di per sé assai costoso.

Inoltre è necessario che prima della confezione dei cuscini si proceda ad un adeguato trattamento delle alghe, per evitare che da esse si liberino sali nocivi alla integrità e alla buona conservazione del materiale col quale potranno venire a contatto e per impedire che gli {2} agenti atmosferici ne provochino rapidamente la putrefazione. Questo trattamento inciderebbe sul costo dei manufatti di alghe.

Infine, va tenuto presente che la raccolta delle alghe riuscirebbe assai onerosa in tutte le località costiere dove fosse necessario procedere al dragaggio di esse, e cioè in tutte quelle località ove non è possibile effettuare la raccolta diretta delle alghe in periodo di bassa marea. Possibilità che lungo il litorale del territorio nazionale è quasi da escludere, dato che lungo esso il livello delle acque si abbassa solo di qualche decina di centimetri durante la bassa marea.

Se a tutto ciò si aggiunge la spesa di trasporto, risulta evidente come l'impiego delle alghe per lo scopo proposto risulti eccessivamente costoso, e, quindi,

sia da escludere la sua convenienza economica – indipendentemente dalla discutibile efficacia protettiva del materiale, per cui rimarrebbe da accertare quale potere di assorbimento della forza viva di urto o di scoppio dei proiettili possegga.

Con l'occasione si fa presente che questa direzione generale, oltre ai vari tipi di sacchetti di carta rinforzati ha preso in esame anche un tipo di sacchetto confezionato con fibra vegetale da stuoie (*amplodesma tenax*) che dalle prove finora eseguite risulta già abbastanza ben rispondente. Anche su tale materiale si fa riserva di ulteriori comunicazioni”.

per IL MINISTRO Del Giudice.

PAL.15.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

872/21-5-40-XVIII Roma, 18 maggio 1940-XVIII

Circolare n. 119

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione III

Prot. n. 3247 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Difesa antiaerea dei monumenti.– alghe marine

A TUTTI I SOPRINTENDENTI.–

Facendo seguito alla circolare n. 50 Vi comunico la seguente lettera del Ministero della Guerra:

“A seguito foglio 103410 del 31 gennaio u.s. si trascrive quanto è stato ulteriormente segnalato sulla possibilità di utilizzare le alghe marine per la protezione dei monumenti:

Dagli accertamenti eseguiti: è risultato che non esiste in Italia alcuna organizzazione industriale per la lavorazione delle alghe marine, ma se ne pratica solo l'utilizzazione allo stato naturale limitatamente all'imbottitura di materazzini per brande del basso personale di bordo delle navi (a tale scopo vengono utilizzate, da alcune ditte di Genova, e dopo semplice essiccazione del materiale, le alghe filiformi reperibili, nei bassi fondali della costa veneta); è stata confermata la difficoltà di raccolta delle alghe stesse”.

Così stando le cose e tenuto conto del fatto che, qualora si volesse utilizzare tale materiale ai fini della protezione antiaerea, occorrerebbe innanzi tutto creare appositi stabilimenti per la lavorazione delle alghe, questo Ministero non può che confermare quanto già rappresentato circa la nessuna convenienza economica di utilizzazione e la non rispondenza pratica delle alghe marine ai fini dello specifico impegno”.

per IL MINISTRO De Tomasso

PAL.15.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 3 sides

{1} Metope di Selinunte 5/6/'40

Cons. Naz. Biagio Pace Via Aterno Roma

Gentilissimo

Abbiamo pronte qui le casse e l'imballaggio per il materiale del museo da portar via; il Ministero ha finalmente annunciate 30.0000 lire per cominciare l'adattamento dei magazzini di S. Martino; ma il Soprintendente ai Monumenti al quale fu dato l'incarico di adattarli, ha cominciato appena ieri i lavori. Temo che le cose andranno per le lunghe se il Ministero non metterà un po' di fretta al Martini. Comunque qualche cosa si è fatto.

Ma per le opere d'arte immobili non si è potuto fare nulla e credo dipenda dal fatto che non si ha fiducia nell'efficacia di qualsiasi metodo protettivo.

Io sono in angustia per le metope di Selinunte e credo che qualche cosa sarebbe possibile fare. Ho già fatti rinforzare i pavimenti in modo che possano sostenere pesi assai gravi; si potrebbero ora collocare sacchetti di sabbia sul pavimento stesso e a scarpata sulle metope. Se un'esplosione vicina facesse crollare l'edificio le pareti con le metope "cadrebbero bene"; l'urto sarebbe attutito e ci sarebbe possibilità di recuperare i pezzi. Sarebbe tanto di guadagnato, anche se nel caso peggiore un'esplosione in pieno, non ci fosse dal salvar nulla.

Non sarebbe possibile ottenere dei fondi per la protezione, magari della sola sala di Selinunte?

Si potrebbe anche proteggere l'edificio dal fuoco, ignifugando i sottotetti con l'ignifugo Guadagnin, la cui ca-^{2}sa di fabbricazione è proprio qui a Palermo. Si tratta di una protezione seria: il Museo di Napoli ne ha ordinato per centomila lire circa! A noi, niente! E basterebbero una ventina di mila lire. Proverò a fare nuova richiesta per il prossimo esercizio.

Ve ne parlo, sperando che un Vostro appoggio possa aiutarmi ad ottenere qualche cosa per i pezzi più preziosi del Museo, almeno che rimanendo in sito finirebbero con l'essere i più esposti.

~~Si dice che Palermo sarà dichiarata città aperta, ma nulla è ancora scuro in proposito; comunque credo, che ciò non scongiurerebbe di adottare egualmente misure protettive.~~

Oramai sulla ineluttabilità della guerra non si può più dubitare: qui in Sicilia viviamo già nella sua atmosfera. Se si viaggia, si sa quando si parte e non si sa quando si arriverà e non si vedono che tradotte e soldati. Oggi è Ieri è tornato da Roma Meli e subito andremo a Marsala per ricoprire quello che avevamo scoperto, poiché la zona è esposta e, intanto, è piena di truppe, che non credo avranno molti riguardi per i mosaici.

Però dal Ministero non ho avuta ancora alcuna disposizione: perché non ci fanno cominciare ad imballare? Per imballare la roba da portar via occorrerà non meno di un mese ed alla collezione dioreficerie e di numismatica dovremo pensare noi soli del museo, io e i due restauratori. Non capisco perché ci si debba ridurre all'ultimo momento, quando non avrò più personale

valido. Già sono stati richiamati quattro custodi e fra breve l'economista.

{3} Anche la futura sorte dell'ufficio è un'incognita: una volta allontanato il materiale prezioso e chiuso il museo, che si farà? Il comm. Cultrera mi dice che l'ufficio dovrebbe seguire il materiale, ma in tal caso il ministero dovrebbe dare disposizioni in modo che io possa mettermi d'accordo con le autorità per ottenere qualche locale per l'ufficio nel convento stesso.

[Jole Bovio Marconi]

PAL.15.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

948 5/6/'40-XVIII

Oggetto: difesa antiaerea - materiale immobile

On. Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

Mentre sono state prese disposizioni per il materiale mobile del museo, nessuna difesa è stata adottata per quello immobile per destinazione.

Stante il momento presente e la posizione di Palermo è necessario che si prenda qualche misura almeno per le metope da Selinunte, opere d'arte di eccezionale valore artistico.

Il pavimento della sala è già stato rinforzato ed è atto a sostenere grandi pesi, sarebbe sufficiente coprire metope e pavimento di sacchetti di sabbia. Anche in caso di crollo dell'edificio del museo, le sculture rimarrebbero sul morbido e sarebbe possibile, in seguito recuperarne i pezzi. La spesa si aggirerebbe sulle 15.000 lire.

Prego codesto On. Ministero di voler prendere in considerazione la mia proposta, in vista del valore delle metope, la cui distruzione sarebbe un danno irreparabile, e della posizione particolarmente esposta al pericolo del museo di Palermo.

la Sopr. JBM.

PAL.15.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side

996/10-6-40-XVIII TELEGRAFI PALERMO *
ACCETTAZIONE | 8.6.40

TELEGRAMMA

Ricevuto il - 8 GIU. 40 ore 21.25 Pel circuito N. C140
Ricevente - Damico -
DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO (4040)=

, , 4460 PM ROMA 415/103 28 8 17 -

- 4040 PREGO FAR CONOSCERE SUBITO QUESTO
MINISTERO NUMERO APPROSSIMATIVO SACCHETTI
OCCORRENTI DIFESA PRINCIPALI MONUMENTI
DISTINGUENDO SACCHETTI CARTA ET SACCHETTI IUTA
- PRO MINISTRO EDCZN NZNE DE TOMASSO -

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.15.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side¹⁹⁹

996 Espresso 10 giugno 1940-XVIII°
R. SOPRINTENENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N° di prot. Risposta a telegramma dell'8 corr. N° 4040
OGGETTO: Protezione Monumenti – Richiesta sacchetti

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
In evasione al telegramma sopracitato, oggi pervenuto mi onoro comunicarVi il numero dei sacchetti di carta occorrenti per la protezione del Museo Nazionale. Se bisogna considerare la protezione, di tutto il materiale contenuto nei cortili, nella sala del “Capitello” di Selinunte, nella sala orientalizzante, nella Sala dei Mosaici, nella sala Himera, nella Sala Selinunte e nel reparto Etrusco, occorrono 50.000 sacchetti di carta. Se bisogna limitare la protezione alle sale di eminente interesse e cioè alle Sale Mosaici, Himera e Selinunte, la richiesta si può ridurre strettamente a quindici mila (15.000) sacchetti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.15.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side²⁰⁰

1075/17-6-40-XVIII TELEGRAFI PALERMO *
ACCETTAZIONE | 14.6.40

TELEGRAMMA

Ricevuto il 14 GIU. 40 ore 19.15 Pel circuito N. C140
Ricevente G. CONIGLIARO
DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO

297 PALERMO ROMA 204 1897103 18 14 17 =
= 4252 INTERESSATO MINISTERO GUERRA IMMEDIATA
FORNITURA SACCHETTI RICHIESTI CODESTA
SOPRINTENDENZA = PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE COSTA =

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

¹⁹⁹ A copy of this telegram is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89.

²⁰⁰ A copy of this telegram is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89.

PAL.15.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side

1037/18-6-40-XVIII UFFICIO TELEGRAFICO
PALERMO * | 15.6.40

TELEGRAMMA

Ricevuto il 19/6 ore 19.50 Pel circuito mo Ricevente [signed]

399° PALERMO ROMA 478103 37 15 18 –
– 4318 SACCHETTI PER PROTEZIONE MONUMENTI
DEBONO ESSERE RITIRATI PRESSO LOCALE UFFICIO
LAVORI DEL GENIO PUNTO INCONTRANDO DIFFICOLTA
VORRETE INVITARE DETTI UFFICI TELEFONARE
MINISTERO GUERRA CENTRO MILITARE NUMERO 4593
– PRO MRO EDCZN NZLE COSTA –

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.15.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1058 20/6/'40-XVIII
Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea – sacchetti a terra
Ufficio Lavori del Genio Militare di Palermo

Da accordi intercorsi fra il Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale e il Ministero della Guerra, questa Soprintendenza è stata autorizzata a prelevare presso codesto Genio Militare il fabbisogno dei sacchetti a terra per la protezione delle opere d'arte immobili del Museo.

Prego, pertanto, codesto Ufficio di voler dare disposizioni per la consegna di quindicimila sacchetti. Per il pagamento provvederà direttamente il Superiore Ministero.

la Soprint. JBM. Si cominceranno a ritirare diecimila sacchetti.²⁰¹

PAL.15.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | telegram | 1 side²⁰²

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004595 – 22.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

N. 602 di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore 19 pm.
MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE DIREZIONE
GENERALE ARTI ROMA; ====
INDICAZIONI DI URGENZA: 3 A.G.
Ricevuto 20 18

²⁰¹ Short note written in black ink.

²⁰² A copy of this telegram is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Pel circuito 118 Ricevente [signed] =(4318)=====

212 PALERMO 7226 23 210 1550
= RIFERIMENTO TELEGRAMMA 4318 IMPOSSIBILITATI
RITIRARE SACCHETTI PROTEZIONE. MONUMENTI
ESIGENDO GENIO PAGAMENTO CONSEGNA =
SOPRINTENDENTE: ANTICHITA PALERMO MARCONI

Telegrafare come per l'altro Soprintendente di
Palermo²⁰³ dif. mon^{ti}

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.15.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side²⁰⁴

Prot. 1076/25-6-'40 TELEGRAMMA
N. 478 di recapito. Rimesso al fattorino ore 7
SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA
Ricevuto il 24. GIU 1940 ore 22 Pel circuito N. 140 Ricevente
N. GALLO = 4595 = ==
DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO

1270 = PALERMO ROMA EDUCAZIONE 703/103 25 24 16
= 4595 INTERESSATO MINISTERO GUERRA PERCHE
CODESTO UFFICIO LAVORI GENIO FORNISCA SACCHETTI
OCCORRNTI PROTEZIONE MONUMENTI PAGAMENTO
DILAZIONATO PUNTO = PRO MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE
NAZIONALE COSTA =

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO. FRA CORRENTISTI
I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.15.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²⁰⁵

1232/20-7-40-XVIII
CONSORZIO PRODUTTORI SACCHI CARTA
Società Anonima Commissionaria – Capitale L. 100.000
Sede ed Amministrazione in MILANO Piazzale Fiume N.
32
Milano 15 Luglio 1940 XVIII
Casella Postale 3469
Spettabile R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità Palermo
Indir. Teleg.: Consacchi – Fono
Telefoni: 66-232-66-569

²⁰³ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁰⁴ A copy of this telegram is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89.

²⁰⁵ The quotation also has a long list of conditions of sale, which we do not report here.

C.P.E.C. Milano N. 178464

SOCIETÀ CONSOCIATE

Natro Cellulosa S.A. Stabilimenti: Romano L. – Roma
F.I.S.E. Fabbr. Ital. Sacchi Ercole Stabilimento: Casale
Monferrato
Cartiere Burgo S.A. Stabilimento: Treviso
Vita Mayer & C. Stabilimento: Cariate – Lonate
A.S.C.A. An. Sacchi Cemento Affini Stabilimento: Roma
S.A. Cartiere Villa Stabilimento: Pontelambro

Da citare nella risposta: Rep. “S” Va/.

Pregasi rispondere all'UFFICIO DI ROMA | Piazza Poli N.
37 – Tel. 63.113

OFFERTA

Vi siamo veramente grati per la Vostra richiesta
trasmessaci in data 9 luglio 1940 XVIII^A n. 1166 e siamo
lieti d'offrirVi, alle ns. condizioni generali di vendita, qui
a tergo riportate:

N. 5.000 sacchi di carta di cellulosa alla soda Tipo: “fondo
collato”

cm. 40 x 75 a quattro fogli 80 gr.	L. 1,43 cad.
“ 40 x 75 a tre “ 80	“ 1,15 “

Franco: partenza

Timbratura: senza

Imballo: gratis

Consegna: in circa 3 settimane dall'ordine, possibilmente
anticipando

Pagamento: a ricevimento fattura contanti netto

TUTTE LE VENDITE S'INTENDONO SUBORDINATE ALLA
POSSIBILITÀ DI RIFORNIMENTO DI MATERIA PRIMA

Nella lusinga di vederci favoriti di Vostri ordini che da
parte nostra avranno sempre la miglior attenzione, con
tutta stima Vi salutiamo.

CONSORZIO PRODUTTORI SACCHI CARTA

Il Vice Direttore [signed] N° 0133

PAL.15.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

1651/22-10-40-XVIII Palermo 21 Ottobre
1940 XVIII
N° 15067 di prot.

UFFICIO LAVORI DEL GENIO
XII CORPO D'ARMATA DI PALERMO

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Palermo

Si porta a conoscenza che presso questo Ufficio trovansi
del cartone catramato per protezione sacchetti a terra
di carta al prezzo di € 1,40 mq. Detto cartone può essere
prelevato dietro richiesta a pagamento.

IL TEN. COLONNELLO CAPO UFFICIO AL MATERIALE (F. Ascenso) F Ascenso

UFFICIO DEI LAVORI DEL GENIO * PALERMO *
agli atti nella ²⁰⁶

PAL.15.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Società Anonima
FRATELLI G. T. OPISSO
Piazza Osoppo n. 9 – GENOVA Pegli
Piazza Osoppo n. 9

Riferimento C. 11/406/40 gio – Genova – Pegli,
12.XII.1940-XIX

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Ufficio
Protezione Antiaerea Viale del Re ROMA

Perfettamente attrezzati per la confezione e forniture
di SACCHETTI P.A.A. Ci è gradito segnareVi ns/ migliori
quotazioni dei seguenti tipi:

SACCHETTO AUTARCHICO (Canapa macerata) “OP”
misure cm. 40x60 a Lit. 3,80 cad.

“ “ “ “737” “ “ 40x60 “ “ 4,10 “

“ “ “ “072” “ “ 40x75 “ “ 4,80 “

alle seguenti condizioni:

RESA DELLA MERCE...; franco domicilio Grande Genova
e limitrofi; corriere o stazione partenza per fuori Genova
o franco domicilio che ci preciserete dietro compenso di
Lit. 0,10 in più per sacchetto.

EVENTUALI IMBALLAGGI; compresi nei prezzi.

TERMINE DI CONSEGNA; 10.000 circa per settimana;
aumentando a V/richiesta.

PAGAMENTO; alle VS/migliori condizioni.

I ns/sacchetti di tessuto veramente autarchico, finiti
accuratamente e molto resistenti, hanno incontrato il
favore di molti Enti pubblici e privati per la buona riuscita
all'uso cui vengono destinati.

Fiduciosi di incontrare anche il V/ favore restiamo a
V/ completa disposizione, per eventuali campioni ed al
piacere di ben leggerVi.

Soc. An. F/lli G. T. Pisso Firma illeggibile

Per copia conforme

IL CAPO DELL'UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E
PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA

PAL.15.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

90/27-1-41-XX Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 20 gennaio
1941-XIX Circolare N. 3

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

²⁰⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

Divisione IV N. Prot. 10187 Posiz. 2 A.G.
OGGETTO: Sacchetti a terra per protezione antiaerea.

A tutti i Suptendenti

Si trasmette per opportuna conoscenza, copia della
lettera inviata a questo Ministero dalla Ditta F.lli Opisso
di Genova. Pegli, concernente le condizioni di vendita, da
parte della medesima, dei sacchetti a terra per protezione
antiaerea.

per IL MINISTRO De Tomasso

agli atti. Dopo dato in visione all'economista e al Segretario²⁰⁷

PAL.15.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 1196

4 dicembre 1942 XXI

Oggetto: Richiesta sacchetti.

Al Comando della Difesa Territoriale Palermo
e per conoscenza Al Comando Genio della Difesa
Territoriale Palermo

Pregasi disporre l'assegnazione a questo Ufficio
l'assegnazione di quattromila sacchetti ancora ricorrere
alla protezione delle opere d'arte del dipendente Museo
Nazionale.

A Vostro avviso telefonico il nostro personale provvederà
al ritiro dei sacchetti e al saldo della fattura.

La Soprintendente (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.16 Museum: request for timber (1943)

PAL.16.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20 1

10

P.A.A.

Richiesta legnami al Consiglio Prov.^{le} delle Corporazioni

PAL.16.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 137

Legname

27 Gennaio 1943 XXI

Oggetto – Museo Nazionale di Palermo – Protezione
antiaerea –

Al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni Palermo

[...] del Superiore Ministero riporto telegraficamente lo
imballo delle sculture di Selinunte ed Imera [...] nel museo
di Palermo ben [...] nel predisposto rifugio presso codesto
Consiglio di voler disporre di equipaggiamenti [...] faggio
e pioppo per la confezione delle casse occorrenti.

La Soprintendente (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

Ottenuto il 29²⁰⁸

²⁰⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁰⁸ Short note written in red pencil.

PAL.16.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Palermo, li 19 Febbraio 1943-XXI
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE
DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 193
OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale di Palermo – Protezione
antiaerea.

Al Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni PALERMO

Come ebbi a scrivere con la mia precedente del 27
gennaio u.s. N. 137 il superiore Ministero ha disposto lo
sgombero totale di tutte le opere d'arte conservate nel
Museo Nazionale di Palermo e fra l'altro anche di tutti i
pezzi architettonici e di scultura.

Con la lettera sopraccitata richiesi per lo imballo delle
metope di Selinunte e le sculture di Himera cinque metri
cubi di legname faggio o pioppo e codesto Consiglio ne
accordò solo quattro.

Ora bisogna, dietro telegramma ministeriale e per
disposizione della Presidenza del Consiglio, in seguito al
ripetersi delle violente incursioni nemiche, provvedere
subito allo imballo e al trasferimento al rifugio di tutti gli
altri pezzi architettonici e di scultura di Himera, Selinunte
e di Chiusi, per cui occorre l'assegnazione immediata di
almeno altri sei metri cubi di legname pioppo e faggio.
{2} Vi prego vivamente di voler dare urgente corso alla
richiesta.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.16.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

228 25-2-43-XXI
Oggetto: protezione del patrimonio artistico. Fornitura
legname
All'Eccellenza il Prefetto Palermo

Questa Soprintendenza alle Antichità ha avuto fin dal
7 gennaio l'ordine telegrafico del superiore Ministero
dell'E.N. di rimuovere, incassare e trasportare al rifugio di
S. Martino le sculture architettoniche (metope e grondaie
a teste leonine) di Selinunte e di Imera.

Si tratta di opere d'arte di un valore assoluto e per metterle
in salvo si sono approntate e il lavoro faticosissimo della
rimozione (si tratta di pezzi di più tonnellate murati nelle
pareti) la spesa di L. 120.000.

Per incassare codesti pezzi occorre legname dello spessore
di mm. 40 e la ditta Costa ne ha disponibilità (legno
di pioppo). La prima richiesta presentata al Consiglio
provinciale delle Corporazioni il 27 gennaio u.s. fu ridotta,
e poiché era molto modesta il legname naturalmente
non è bastato. Ad una seconda richiesta del 19 febbraio
corr., mentre dapprima si è aderito verbalmente da parte
del maggiore Fannuzzi. Ora si frappongono remore e
difficoltà inconsistenti da parte dei piccoli impiegati, che

evidentemente non hanno la minima idea {2} del valore
del nostro patrimonio artistico e della urgente necessità
di porlo in salvo e che non significa in questo momento
perdere dei giorni preziosi in chiacchiere.

La scrivente Vi prega, pertanto, di voler intervenire
presso il Consiglio prov. delle Corp. invitandolo a non
frapporre delle lungaggini burocratiche e delle difficoltà
proprio dove non ce ne sono, poiché si ripete che la ditta
Costa Enrico, piazza Ucciardone, ha la disponibilità la cui
documentazione è già presso l'Ufficio delle Corporazioni.
Con ogni osservanza.

la Soprinten. JBM.

PAL.16.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 252 10 marzo 43 XXI
Protezione del patrimonio artistico – fornitura legame –
l'Eccellenza il Prefetto PALERMO

Come ebbi a farVi noto con mia nota del 25 febbraio
u.s. n° 228 il Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni
richiesto di assegnarci sei metri cubi di legname di
pioppo per incassare le sculture di Selinunte e Himera ha
dimezzato la richiesta concedendocene appena tre metri
cubi. Naturalmente il quantitativo non è stato sufficiente
ed i lavori telegraficamente ordinati dal Ministero
dell'Educazione Nazionale il quale, giustamente, si
preoccupava della salvezza di queste opere d'arte di
inestimabile valore, subiscono una remora che può essere
pregiudizievole.

Vi prego perciò vivamente di volere intervenire presso
il Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni perché
assegni subito il rimanente legname che la ditta Costa ha
disponibile.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.17 Museum: request of trucks (1940-44)

PAL.17.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

P.A.A. opere mobili
Trasporti ed alcune casse contenenti le sculture
architettoniche

PAL.17.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Prot. Ant.
Automezzi per il trasporto di opere d'arte
P

PAL.17.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.

Palermo

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Automezzi per il trasporto di opere d'arte

P

PAL.17.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

843 17 maggio 40 XVIII

Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Imballaggio opere d'arte – Comitato Provinciale Protezione Antiaerea PALERMO

In esito alla richiesta fattaci dal Sig. Soprintendente ai Monumenti di Palermo mi pregio farVi noto che l'imballaggio per le opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale di Palermo da trasportare in caso di emergenza al Convento di S. Martino delle Scale è formato da n° 220 casse e da n° 135 gabbie.

p. La Soprintendente il Segretario [signed]

PAL.17.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 864/20-5-40-XVIII Palermo, li 18 Maggio 1940 – A. XVIII (Palazzo Reale)

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 861

OGGETTO: PALERMO – Protezione A.A. delle Opere d'arte mobili.–

ALLEGATI N. 1

Alla Regia Prefettura (Comitato Provinciale Protezione Antiaerea) PALERMO per conoscenza:

1°) Soprintendenza alle Antichità

2°) “ alle Gallerie

A richiesta di codesto Comitato riferisco:

1°) – La Soprintendenza ai Monumenti non ha opere d'arte mobili da ricoverare in caso di guerra. Però essa ha provveduto a preparare un progetto per la costituzione di un ricovero per le opere d'arte nel Monastero di S. Martino alle Scale, ed è in attesa dei fondi da parte del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale.

In detto ricovero saranno trasportate le opere d'arte prescelte dalle consorelle Soprintendenze alle Antichità e alle Gallerie, del Museo Nazionale e dalle chiese di Palermo città.

2°) Allego lettera della Soprintendenza alle Antichità accertante il numero delle casse e delle gabbie ad essa occorrenti e che sono già state fatte.

3°) Dalla Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, al cui nome pure scrivo, appendo:

a) le casse ad essa occorrenti, e che sono già fatte, ammontano a 75. {2}

b) per opere notevoli esistenti in Cefalù e in Termini Imerese, sono già state conservate provvidenze sul posto dalle autorità interessate.

Si ritiene che per il trasporto delle opere anzidette al Monastero di S. Martino occorran N. 7 autocarri.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE [signed]

PAL.17.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1034/17-6-40-XVIII SEGRETA Roma, li giugno 1940-XVIII CIRCOLARE N. 146

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV^A

Prot. N. 4129

Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO – Trasporto opere d'arte.–

Alle RR. Soprintendenze alle Gallerie alle Antichità, e ai Monumenti e Gallerie e p.c. ai RR. Soprintendenti ai Monumenti.–

Il Ministero della Guerra (Stato Maggiore – Ufficio P.A.A.) con circolare segreta n. 160 del 6 giugno c.a. ha avvertito che il trasporto delle opere d'arte da rimuovere deve essere effettuato a cura delle singole Soprintendenze e a spese di questo Ministero con automezzi che saranno forniti dai Comitati Provinciali per la protezione antiaerea.

Vorrete prendere pertanto immediatamente opportuni accordi con i Comitati P.P., P.P. AA. AA. delle Province comprese nella Vostra giurisdizione, informando telegraficamente questo Ministero degli eventuali ostacoli per la fornitura degli automezzi occorrenti per i bisogni di codesta Soprintendenza.

P. IL MINISTRO LAZZARI

PAL.17.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

PROT. N. 1034 Palermo, 17 Giugno 1940-XVIII

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – trasporti.

Direzione Generale ROMA

A riscontro della circolare n. 142 dell'8 corr. m. 146 dell'11 corr. m. mi pregio portare a conoscenza di codesto Superiore Ministero che contrariamente a quanto avevo comunicato, con lettera n. del la spesa degli automezzi e del carburante per il trasporto del materiale artistico del Museo al rifugio è a carico dell'On. Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale. Una recente circolare del Ministero della Guerra non

lascia dubbi in proposito. Occorreranno, pertanto, i fondi per i trasporti e per il facchinaggio di scarico e sistemazione nel rifugio, in aggiunta ai fondi promessi per imballaggio e rimozione delle opere d'arte.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE JBM.

PAL.17.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

PROT. N. 1034 Palermo, 18/6/'40
 Oggetto: protezione antiaerea. Trasporto opere d'arte
 Risp. a circ. n. 146 dell'11 giugno

Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma
 Erano stati già presi accordi con il Comitato provinciale di p.a.a. riguardo ai trasporti delle opere d'arte al rifugio ed ora il Comitato conferma circa la fornitura e circa il pagamento sia degli automezzi che del carburante, che dovrà essere a carico di codesto On. Ministero.
 Stante ciò, i fondi stanziati per la rimozione e l'imballaggio delle opere d'arte, dovranno essere aumentati dei fondi per i trasporti e le spese di facchinaggio e sistemazione nel rifugio.

la Soprint. JBM.

PAL.17.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1081/26-6-'40 Palermo, li 25 giugno 1940 –
 A. XVIII (Palazzo Reale)
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 Protocollo N. 1269
 OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale: Palermo, mezzi di trasporto per le opere d'arte.

Al Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea (R. Prefettura) PALERMO
 e p.c. All'Eccellenza il Prefetto
 Alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità

Il ricovero delle opere d'arte nell'ex Monastero di S. Martino delle Scale sarà pronto prima della fine di questa settimana. D'accordo con la consorella Soprintendenza alle Antichità (che è pure la Direzione del Museo Nazionale) si è stabilito di effettuare il trasporto a cominciare da lunedì p.v. Si chiede pertanto se sia possibile avere a disposizione per tale data almeno due capaci autocarri (alcune delle casse da trasportare raggiungono le dimensioni di m. 5x6). Con due autocarri si prevede di potere effettuare il trasporto in due giorni. Occorre poi che cod. Comitato fornisca almeno {2} quattro carabinieri o militi (due per ciascun automezzo) che servano di scorta durante il trasporto (si fa presente a questo proposito che alcune tra le opere d'arte da trasportare raggiungono il valore venale di

qualche milione di lire ciascuna). In attesa di cortesi assicurazioni, con ringraziamenti e con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

PAL.17.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

1157 9/7/'40
 Oggetto: protezione antiaerea – trasporti.
 Ill. Ispettore del C.P.P.A.A. Palermo

Questa Soprintendenza si pregia ringraziare vivamente codesto Comitato provinciale di P.A.A. per la valida collaborazione prestata in occasione del trasporto delle opere d'arte mobili al rifugio, avvenuto dal 3 al 5 luglio corr. mese.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.17.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1272/29-7-40-XVIII Roma, 26 Luglio
 1940-XVIII

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Div. IV
 Prot. n. 5455
 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 OGGETTO: Automezzi per trasporto opere d'arte.-

AI SOPRINTENDENTI AI MONUMENTI E GALLERIE
 AI SOPRINTENDENTI ALLE GALLERIE ED ALLE ANTICHITÀ

Per corrispondere ad analoga richiesta del Ministero della Guerra, Vi prego di farmi conoscere subito quali dei Comitati Provinciali di Protezione Antiaerea non abbiano agevolato l'opera di codesta Soprintendenza nella ricerca di mezzi necessari per il trasferimento delle opere d'arte nelle località appositamente prescelte.-

IL MINISTRO Bottai

Segreteria nella nostra zona il G.P.P.A.A. di Palermo ha agevolato l'organizzazione dei trasporti.²⁰⁹

PAL.17.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 1281 Palermo, 30.7.940 XVIII
 Risposta a nota 26/7/940 N. 9455
 Oggetto: Automezzi per trasporto opere d'arte

²⁰⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Al Ministro Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Divisione IV Roma

Mi è gradito comunicarvi che in questa zona il Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea di Palermo ha apprestato l'organizzazione dei trasporti delle opere d'arte nelle località appositamente prescelte.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.17.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, 31 luglio 1940-XVIII°
N° 1280 di prot. Risposta a nota del 25 luglio 1940-XVIII°
N° 4251
OGGETTO: Fattura autonoleggio.
AL COMANDO 12° CENTRO AUTOMOBILISTICO UFFICIO CENTRALE PALERMO

In riferimento alla V/a nota sopracitata, Vi trasmetto la quietanza del versamento eseguito presso la R. Tesoreria di lire millesettecentoquattro e cmi 5, quale importo dei servizi di autonoleggio compiuti per conto di questa R. Soprintendenza. Vi prego di volere ritornare, firmata per quietanza la unita fattura per potere alligarlo al rendiconto giustificativo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.17.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

616/30-6-41-XIX
RAFFINERIA DI OLII MINERALI SOCIETÀ ANONIMA
CAPITALE SOCIALE L.25.000.000 VERSATO – RISERVE L.
13.500.000
Olii da auto "ITALOL"
SEZIONE INDUSTRIALE DELLA AZIENDA GENERALE
ITALANA PETROLI – ROMA

FIUME, 21 giugno 1941 XIX
Viale Costanzo Ciano, 66
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

SERVIZIO AMMINISTRATIVO Uff. Imballaggi, materiali ed attrezzi

RESTITUZIONE IMBALLAGGI CAUZIONATI.

Dalle ns. evidenze rileviamo che sinora non avete provveduto alla restituzione dei ns. imballaggi più sotto dettagliati e che dovevano esserci già resi anche se avvenuto il pagamento della relativa cauzione conteggiata in fattura.

Riferendoci alle superiori disposizioni emanate in argomento, V'invitiamo a restituire prontamente, al Deposito indicato in fattura, gli imballaggi di cui risultate debitori, evitandoci così di dover – come siamo

obbligati a farlo – segnalare al Sottosegretario di Stato per le fabbricazioni di Guerra la loro mancata resa. In attesa di Vs. assicurazioni al riguardo, distintamente Vi salutiamo.

RAFFINERIA DI OLII MINERALI S.A. [signed]
Fatt. 06587 dd. 29.7.40 bid. da 1 kg. n. 7
Si tratta N.° 7 bidoncini forniti per la lubrificazione degli autocarri per il trasporto dei quadri a S. Martino.²¹⁰

PAL.17.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 616 di prot. 30 giugno 1941-XIX°
OGGETTO: Resa imballaggi –
Alla Raffineria Olii Minerali Società Anonima FIUME
Via Costanzo Ciano, 66

A Vs/ pregiata del 21 corrente.

Questa Soprintendenza, in ottemperanza alle disposizioni ministeriali, affidò il trasporto delle opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale di Palermo al prescritto rifugio per lo stato di emergenza, al locale Comando Provinciale dell'U.N.P.A. che provvide a mezzo di autocarri militari.

Per l'occorrenza fu necessario prelevare benzina ed olii lubrificanti ed i buoni di prelevamento furono firmati o dal Generale Marrone Comandante o dal Capitano sig. Cheli; a questa Soprintendenza restò solamente l'onere del pagamento delle fatture relative cosa che fece. Nulla seppe, ne poteva saperlo, degli imballi da Voi oggi richiesti dato che sia la benzina che i lubrificanti, con i buoni erano prelevati dal sottoufficiale capo scorta. Stante ciò questa Soprintendenza non ha modo di recuperare gli imballi e non può che consigliare a codesta Spett. Direzione di rivolgersi direttamente al locale Comando Provinciale dell'U.N.P.A. che forse potrà, a mezzo del Comando dell'Autoreparto a cui appartenevano gli autocarri adibiti al trasporto delle opere d'arte, rintracciare i militari autisti e probabilmente provvedere al recupero degli imballi.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.17.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[5 July] 1940 CASSE E GABBIE TRASPORTATE DAL MUSEO DI PALERMO AL RIFUGIO DI S. MARTINO

Mercoledì 3 luglio

2 autocarri militari: tre viaggi (terminato ore 19)

3 automezzi privati: 2 viaggi (litri 10 ogni autocarro = 60)

Trasportate complessivamente: 96 casse e gabbie

96

²¹⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

Giovedì 4 luglio
 2 autocarri militari: 3 viaggi (terminato ore 20)
 2 autocarri privati: 2 viaggi (litri 40)
 Trasportate complessivamente: 68 casse e gabbie
 68

Venerdì 5 luglio
 2 autocarri militari: 2 viaggi (terminato ore)
 automezzi privati: niente
 Trasportate Casse e gabbie 20

184

Esclusi i camions militari si sono prelevati complessivamente litri 100 (litri cento) di benzina. Olio minerale Italoil Kg. 7 (Kg. sette).

Cap. Camillo Cheli
 Saldare direttamente alla ditta Bazzan-Ferruzzo Via Principe Belmonte²¹¹

PAL.17.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 239/4-3-43 Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

A seguito delle disposizioni ricevute con nota 4966/5312 del 7/1/43 si è subito cominciata l'opera di rimozione ed imballaggio delle sculture di Selinunte e d'Himera proceduta a gran velocità. Stante la situazione, era opportuno portar via i pezzi man mano ch'erano pronti e a tal uopo si è predisposto per paranchi operai breccia d'apertura nel muro etc. ma non si è potuto ottenere un camion per il trasporto. Sono tredici giorni, cioè dal 20 febbraio, che si è fatto quanto umanamente possibile, dapprima privatamente senza far prezzo (per suggerimento dello stesso Consiglio delle Corporazioni) poi chiedendo l'appoggio del comitato provinciale di P.A.A. e dell'Autorità prefettizia, per ottenere al caso una requisizione. Fino ad oggi tutto è stato vano: i pochi camions da cinque tonnellate che ancora esistono a Palermo sono impegnatissimi o per la rimozione delle macerie dei bombardamenti o per il trasporto di masserie degli sfollandi e non si è ben sicuri se gli organi preposti potranno esercitare efficacemente la pressione necessaria. Si è in attesa di risposta. Le Autorità militari non consentono più l'uso dei loro camions.

{2} Poiché il ritmo dei bombardamenti incalza e varie bombe sono già cadute nelle immediate vicinanze del museo, com'è stato comunicato con nota del 2/3/943 n. 234, la situazione è veramente precaria, tanto più che le sculture sono ormai allo scoperto. Di tanto rendo edotto codesto On. Ministero

la Soprintendente JBM.

²¹¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.17.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 287 23 marzo 43 XXI

Trasporto delle opere d'arte del Museo Naz. di Palermo Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni PALERMO e per conoscenza All'Eccellenza il Prefetto PALERMO Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
 Il 25 ottenuta la requisizione per 26-27-28²¹²

Malgrado l'interessamento spiegato dall'Eccellenza il Prefetto di Palermo, per intercessione del quale codesto Consiglio ebbe ad assegnarci un autocarro di proprietà di un certo sig. Arnene per i giorni 5, 6 e 7 corrente, tuttavia non è stato possibile ancora avere il camion che codesto ufficio ci aveva promesso di assegnarci di proprietà della ditta Messina e Racalmuto che sin da cinque giorni fa avrebbe dovuto essere a nostra disposizione per il trasporto delle opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale, e si badi bene che si tratta delle metope selinuntine e delle grondaie di Himera di importanza mondiale ed il cui trasporto al rifugio è stato ordinato dall'Eccellenza il Ministro dell'Ed. Nazionale. Come ben saprete nell'incursione di ieri l'edificio del Museo è stato colpito ed avuto seri danni.

Mentre rinnoviamo la richiesta, con preghiera di voler subitaneamente disporre la requisizione dell'autocarro della suddetta ditta Messina e Racalmuto con rimessa in questa Piazza Aragona, facendo noto che, ove per domani non dovesse essere a disposizione di questo Ufficio l'autocarro stesso, sin da ora ritengo responsabile codesto ufficio di ogni eventuale danno alle opere d'arte, da trasportare al rifugio, per offese aeree.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.17.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

300 26 marzo 1943

Dott. Ferrante Capo-Gabinetto del Questore

La Soprintendenza alle Antichità prega di volere dare con cortese sollecitudine disposizioni al commissariato Tribunali perché diffidi la autorimessa Racalmuto e Messina - piazzetta S. Carlo Aragona - a recarsi per trasporti presso il Museo Nazionale secondo la requisizione del Consiglio delle Corporazioni del giorno 25 per il 26-27-28.

Ricci e Prizzi Tras. Comitato ore 11. 26.3.1943

²¹² Short note written in grey pencil by Jole Bovio Marconi.

PAL.17.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 296 26 marzo 1943 XXI
Reo piazza Aragona, vicino alla croce dei Vespri.²¹³
Commissariato di P.S. della Stazione Tribunali di
PALERMO

In seguito alla richiesta fatta dal Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni per un autocarro da servire al trasporto delle opere d'arte dalla sede di questo Museo Nazionale all'apposito ricovero in S. Martino alle Scale, il suddetto Ente ha messo a disposizione di questa Soprintendenza quello della Ditta Regalmuto Filippo per i giorni 26-27 e 28 corrente, come da ordine N° 22 in data 25/3/1943-XXI.

Mentre, come di accordo con la suddetta Ditta, l'autocarro questa mattina doveva trovarsi presso il Museo, al contrario non è venuto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. J. Bovio Marconi) JBM.

Si aggiunge che Regalmuto era stato avvertito e chiamato dal dott. Mirabile delle Corporazioni già dal 18 corr. e che ha continuato a tergiversare, con la scusa di riparazioni fino a ieri, onde si è stati costretti ad una vera e propria requisizione. Stamane, quando un funzionario del museo è andato a vedere perché l'autocarro non fosse venuto ha trovato la rimessa chiusa e dai vicini è stato informato che l'interessato era {2} uscito con l'autocarro. Si prega, pertanto, di voler diffidare la ditta.

PAL.17.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

315/3-4-43-XXI Palermo, li 28/3/1943 XXI°
COMMISSARIATO DI P.S.
Sezione Tribunali PALERMO
N. 2713.3^A di Prot.
Risposta alla lettera del 26 corrente N. 296
OGGETTO: Fonogramma Interno = Camion – prot. a.a.

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Provincie di Palermo e Trapani SEDE
Con riferimento alla nota sopracitata, comunico che la Ditta Messina e Racalmuto non ha recapito in Piazza S. Anna. Non ho potuto, pertanto, procedere alla diffida da Voi chiestami.

IL COMMISSARIO DI P.S. (L. COLBERTALDO) L. Colbertaldo
Agli atti Piazza S. Carlo – la diffida è stata fatta il 31-3-43²¹⁴

²¹³ Short note written in grey pencil.

²¹⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.17.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides²¹⁵

{1} 312/3-4-43-XXI SEGRETA=URGENTISSIMA
Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 29 MAR. 1943 Anno XXI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III
Prot. N.° 1492 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico –

AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA GABINETTO ROMA
e per conoscenza: all'Ecc. il Prefetto PALERMO
e al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

In seguito all'aggravarsi dei bombardamenti aerei nemici sulla città di Palermo questo Ministero ha dovuto intensificare le misure di protezione antiaerea precedentemente disposte e, pertanto, numerose opere, fino ad oggi conservate in situ, sono state rimosse per essere trasportate in più sicuro ricovero. Il R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo ha fatto ora presente la impossibilità di trovare sul posto un mezzo di trasporto per portare in salvo le sculture di quel Museo nelle cui immediate vicinanze sono cadute in questi ultimi giorni numerose bombe.

Prego pertanto vivamente codesto Ministero di voler impartire disposizioni alle Autorità Militari di Palermo affinché concedano temporaneamente a quella Soprintendenza alle Antichità un camion da cinque tonnellate poiché i pochissimi che ancora si trovano a Palermo sono impegnatissimi per il trasporto delle masserizie degli sfollanti e per la rimozione delle macerie dei bombardamenti. Confido che un pronto intervento di codesto Ministero possa evitare la rovina di insigni capolavori e, pertanto, resto in attesa di un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Biggini

Segreteria – in visione Comunicare che con requisizione della prefettura 8-9-10 marzo 27 marzo 2-3 aprile.²¹⁶ {2} Il 26 il camion non è venuto ed ha caricato mobili vicino all'Hotel De Palmes 27 è venuto e doveva tornare il 29 e 30 ma non è venuto il 29 né il 30.²¹⁷

PAL.17.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | copy of telegram | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003287 – 14.APR.1943
| DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA

²¹⁵ This record has been partially copied in Di Stefano 1996: 13-14.

²¹⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

²¹⁷ Short note written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi. Grand Hotel de Palmes is still operating in Palermo, Via Roma 398.

GABINETTO

Copia di Telegramma in partenza

Data 4 APR. 1943 Anno XXI

Al DIFESATERMILES = PALERMO

N° 118498/131.2.6. Gabinetto alt Per trasporto sculture soprintendenza antichità Palermo abet chiesto concessione temporanea automezzo alt Esaminare possibilità aderire con reintegro carburanti alt SORICE

N° 118498/131.2.6 di prot.

Roma, 4 APR. 1943 Anno XXI

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

- Direzione generale delle arti - Div. III - ROMA

.....per conoscenza, in relazione a quanto prospettato con la nota 1492 del 29 marzo c.a. -

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed]

PAL.17.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

329 7 aprile 43 XXI

1492 29/3/1943 XXI°

Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico

la Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III° - ROMA

In relazione alla nota a cui mi riferisco, mi onoro significare che in seguito all'interessamento spiegato presso la locale Prefettura, Questura e Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, ho ottenuto l'assegnazione degli autocarri necessari per il trasporto delle metope selinuntine e delle grondaie di Himera, per cui credo non più necessaria l'assegnazione di camion militari.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.17.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

416 17 maggio 43 XXI

Richiesta automezzi trasporto opere d'arte

Comando Difesa Territoriale Ufficio Presidio PALERMO

Pregasi voler disporre l'assegnazione di un autocarro per il trasporto di libri e opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale di Palermo a Monreale.

Detto trasporto è stato autorizzato telegraficamente dal Ministero della Guerra, dietro richiesta del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale, ed il telegramma è in Vostro possesso. Si prevede che l'autocarro dovrebbe eseguire due viaggi. Pregasi volere avvisare il giorno e l'ora in cui detto trasporto potrà avvenire.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) [signature]

PAL.17.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

420/24-5-943-XXI

Palermo, 21 maggio

1943 A. XXI

COMANDO ZONA MILITARE

Ufficio Presidio Palermo

Prot. N. 3/6075

Risposta al foglio del 17/5/943 N. 416

OGGETTO: Richiesta automezzi

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
Questo Comando pur prendendo in benevole esame la richiesta, per il momento non ha la possibilità di aderire, data la limitata disponibilità di automezzi.=

IL GENERALE DI BRIGATA COM/TE - Ildebrando Fiocca - Fiocca

PAL.17.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

332/24-8-44

CASA DI SPEDIZIONI VALENTINO DAMIANI

TRASPORTI INTERNAZIONALI - AGENZIA MARITTIMA
Telegrammi: DAMIANIVAL

Telefono: 15-115

Ref. TRASLOCHI Palermo, 21 AGOSTO 1944

(da citare nella risposta) VIA ROMA 299

(Ingresso Via Bandiera, 2 p.p.)

R. MUSEO CITTÀ

La sottoscritta ditta si pregia offrire la sua attrezzatura specializzata per l'esecuzione dei trasporti di tutte le opere d'arte che per cause belliche sono state asportate dalle proprie sedi ed a suo tempo trasportate in luoghi di maggiore sicurezza, dichiarando che dispone di personale proprio competente e che ha già dato prove di abilità tecnica.

Dispone altresì di mezzi alquanto necessari per una migliore manipolazione di quelle opere di rilevante peso e pertanto assicurando ogni garanzia, si confida sicura che le S.V. vorranno interpellarla. Questo delicato servizio è stato sempre curato con scrupolosità, personalmente dal ns/ titolare il quale, per la sua vecchia esperienza e conoscenza tecnica, dirige l'organizzazione che vanta innumerevoli attestati di enti pubblici e privati. Ai vs/ ordini è pronta a fornire preventivi senza alcuno impegno. Con i migliori ossequi,

CASA DI SPEDIZIONI Valentino Damiani V Damiani

Agli atti (pratica P.A.)²¹⁸

²¹⁸ Short note written in blue pencil.

PAL.18 First intervention teams (1936-44)

PAL.18.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | cover | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN.
Palermo
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
P
Squadra di 1° Intervento

PAL.18.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | cover | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen.
Palermo
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ANTICHITÀ
Squadra 1° intervento
ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

PAL.18.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 5 sides

{1} 632/16-11-39-XVIII Roma 30 aprile 1936-XIV.

N. 104800 Riservata

IL CAPO DEL GOVERNO

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea: Servizio di primo intervento.

A tutte le Amministrazioni Centrali dello Stato e per conoscenza: Al Comitato Centrale Interministeriale Protezione Antiaerea (Comando Corpo Stato Maggiore);
Ai Comitati Provinciali di Protezione Antiaerea (RR. Prefetture).

Per quanto concerne gli edifici, la vigente istruzione sulla protezione antiaerea prevede, per i servizi di primo intervento, la predisposizione di mezzi atti ad individuare il punto di caduta delle bombe incendiare, a ricoprirle di sabbia, ed a spegnere gli inizi degli incendi.

Prescrive all'uopo che gli edifici siano sgombrati nei sottotetti e che siano altresì provvisti di quegli attrezzi e di quei materiali vari che possono presumersi necessari per assicurare a ciascun edificio una preliminare, adeguata protezione.

Ciò premesso e ricordato, si avverte che le istruzioni di cui alla presente circolare sono intese a disciplinare le prevenzioni che dovranno essere adottate per gli edifici nei quali hanno sede Uffici pubblici statali, esclusi peraltro quelli adibiti completamente ed in modo prevalente a servizi del R. Esercito, della R. Marina, della R. Aeronautica, dei CC.RR., della R. Guardia di Finanza, della M.V.S.N. e delle relative specialità.

A) DISPOSIZIONI GENERALI

1) Uffici pubblici statali nella Capitale.

- a) In ciascun edificio dovrà funzionare una squadra di volontari, da formare con i criteri che saranno in appresso specificati.
- b) Alla formazione di tali squadre attenderà, per quanto concerne le varie Amministrazioni Centrali, l'Ufficio che soprintende al personale, il quale dovrà altresì assumere l'organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio di primo intervento.
- c) Qualora in qualche stabile funzioni in modo permanente un Organo tecnico al quale sia preposto un ingegnere, l'Ufficio del personale potrà delegare a tal Organo le attribuzioni di cui al precedente punto.
- d) Per i servizi od uffici centrali distaccati dalla rimanente Amministrazione centrale, gli stessi Organi di cui alla lettera b), cureranno perché ciascun servizio od ufficio abbia una organizzazione autonoma, con una propria responsabilità.
Tale norma sarà da osservare anche nei casi in cui uffici pubblici statali siano alloggiati in stabili di proprietà demaniale o privata, anche nel caso che vi siano altri locali in uso ad enti non Statali o ad estranei.
- e) Per gli altri Uffici provinciali e locali esecutivi sedenti nella Capitale, dovranno essere osservate le stesse norme di cui al punto seguente.

2) Uffici pubblici statali in Capoluoghi di Provincia.

- a) Esclusi, come si è accennato, gli edifici occupati in tutto od in {2} modo prevalente dalle Autorità Militari, per ciascuno degli altri edifici dovrà essere formata una squadra di volontari.
- b) Gli Uffici pubblici statali – ed eventualmente gli Uffici non statali – installati nello stesso fabbricato, dovranno tutti concorrere alla formazione delle squadre.
- c) Per ciascun edificio la organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio sarà assunta:
in primo luogo, dalle Autorità Militari (Guerra, Marina, Aeronautica, M.V.S.N., CC.RR., Guardie di Finanza) qualora abbiano sede nello stesso stabile;
in secondo luogo, dagli ingegneri preposti alla direzione di Uffici o di Organi tecnici che vi abbiano sede (Uffici del Genio Civile, Uffici Tecnici di Finanza, Uffici del Catasto e simili);
in terzo luogo, dal capo ufficio di gruppo A più elevato in grado, avente sede nello stesso fabbricato. Qualora in un edificio non vi siano funzionari di gruppo A, la organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità sarà assunta da quel funzionario statale di gruppo B, più elevato in grado o più anziano, che abbia la effettiva direzione dell'ufficio. Sono esclusi da tali incarichi i funzionari aventi mansioni ispettive, siano essi di

- gruppo A o di gruppo B, per la stessa carica loro, la quale non comporta una residenza stabile.
- d) Per gli edifici adibiti esclusivamente a sede di uffici giudiziari, la organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio è affidata al Procuratore del Re presso il Tribunale. Tale norma vale anche per il caso in cui nello stesso stabile abbiano sede la Corte di Appello e le Preture.
- 3) Uffici pubblici statali non in Capoluoghi di Provincia.
- a) Poiché in massima si tratta di Uffici di limitata importanza, non sarà necessaria la formazione delle squadre di volontari prevista per gli edifici pubblici della Capitale e dei Capoluoghi di Provincia. Il servizio dovrà però essere organizzato a seconda delle rispettive esigenze.
- b) Qualora anche in tali località siano riuniti in uno stesso edificio più uffici pubblici, valgono per l'organizzazione del servizio e soprattutto per quanto riguarda la direzione e la responsabilità dello stesso, le norme date per i Capoluoghi di Provincia.
- B) SQUADRE DI VOLONTARI
- 1) Le autorità centrali, provinciali e locali, tenute per la protezione antiaerea alla organizzazione del servizio di primo intervento, dovranno subito attendere alla formazione delle squadre o alla scelta degli elementi da preporre al servizio;
- 2) Tali squadre, come si è detto, dovranno essere costituite da volontari tratti dalle stesse file delle singole Amministrazioni: impiegati, salariati, avventizi.
- 3) A far parte di tali nuclei dovranno essere prescelti: uomini che non abbiano obblighi militari, oppure giovani non ancora obbligati al servizio militare, ed eccezionalmente anche le donne. Sui pensionati non precettati per altri incarichi si potrà pure fare un certo affidamento sempreché siano in possesso dei requisiti fisici voluti ed offrano la loro volontaria prestazione per lo speciale servizio.
- 4) La scelta dovrà essere fatta avendo di mira il compito che tale personale sarà chiamato ad assolvere, compito che richiede forza fisica, {3} coraggio ed energia.
- 5) La composizione numerica di tali squadre è lasciata alla prudente iniziativa di chi dovrà assumere, in ogni edificio, la organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio, inteso, ove occorre, il locale Comando dei pompieri. Da squadre poco numerose, ma tenute costantemente in efficienza, potrà attendersi, in caso di bisogno, un rendimento pieno ed assoluto.
- 6) Per gli Uffici locali - di cui al punto 3 della precedente lettera A - sarà al massimo necessario e sufficiente un paio di volontari. Ma qualora la vastità dell'edificio lo richiedesse ed il numero del

personale che vi risiede lo consentisse, sarà bene procedere anche in questi casi alla costituzione di una squadra.

C) EQUIPAGGIAMENTO DELLE SQUADRE

- 1) I componenti di ciascuna squadra, o gli elementi prescelti per gli Uffici locali, dovranno essere muniti, a cura e a spese dell'Amministrazione, dei seguenti oggetti di equipaggiamento:
- a) Casco metallico;
- b) maschera antigas a filtro (o a patrona);
- c) indumenti ed equipaggiamenti per pompieri
[Note 1: (1) Specificatamente: 1 tuta in bleu scuro, munita di bracciale di riconoscimento rosso, con sovrapposta in nero la sigla P.A.A.; 1 cinturone; 1 picozza]
- d) lanterna cieca (od elettrica).
- 2) Chi assume la organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio sarà tenuto a curare la provvista e la fornitura di tali oggetti di equipaggiamento, con i fondi delle spese d'ufficio, esclusa comunque qualsiasi integrazione della quota annualmente fissata. Resta inteso che nei casi in cui, trattandosi di uno stesso edificio, l'organizzazione del servizio sia unica, la spesa complessiva dovrà essere ripartita proporzionalmente al numero dei vani usufruito da ciascuna Amministrazione, anche non statale. Le Amministrazioni Centrali e Provinciali potranno rivolgersi ai locali Comandi dei pompieri per avere notizie circa le ditte fornitrici degli oggetti di equipaggiamento su indicati, nonché dei prezzi praticati.
- 3) Gli oggetti di equipaggiamento debbono essere assunti in carico da chi ha la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio, che è tenuto a renderne conto nei termini e nei modi stabiliti dai vigenti ordinamenti per i beni mobili dello Stato.
- 4) Tali oggetti, distribuiti che siano ai singoli prescelti, costituiranno dotazione di servizio e dovranno essere conservati e custoditi nello stesso edificio e, possibilmente, negli stessi locali dove i designati saranno chiamati a svolgere il compito di cui alle presenti istruzioni. In caso di trasferimento, di cessazione dal servizio o comunque dispensa dall'incarico, tali oggetti dovranno essere restituiti a chi ha la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio.

D) ADDESTRAMENTO DELLE SQUADRE

All'addestramento delle squadre e degli altri elementi prescelti, sarà provveduto a cura dei locali Comandi dei pompieri sotto il controllo dei Comitati Provinciali di protezione antiaerea (C.P.P.A.A.) ed ai Co-{4}mandi stessi dovranno direttamente rivolgersi coloro che, a mente delle presenti istruzioni sono tenuti ad assumere la direzione e la responsabilità dello speciale servizio,

allorquando avranno proceduto alla formazione delle squadre o alla scelta dei volontari.

Tutte le Amministrazioni Centrali, al pari degli uffici provinciali e locali della Capitale, dovranno far capo al Comando dei pompieri di Roma, il quale provvederà all'addestramento sotto il controllo del Comitato Provinciale di protezione antiaerea (C.P.P.A.A.) di Roma.

E) IMPIEGO DELLE SQUADRE

Come si è accennato, nei casi di incursioni aeree, compito delle squadre e degli altri elementi designati sarà quello di vigilare nei sottotetti la eventuale caduta di bombe incendiarie; di individuarne il punto di caduta; e di accorrere in quei punti dell'edificio nei quali si presentassero principii di incendio, allo scopo di contenerli e di spegnerli.

Resta peraltro confermato che nel momento in cui si manifesterà l'allarme, tutte le squadre passeranno alle dipendenze del Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea (C.P.P.A.A.), che le impiegherà secondo le varie esigenze che potranno presentarsi, spostandole da edificio a edificio ed anche da località a località.

F) RESPONSABILITÀ

Salvi i casi in cui per qualche infrazione si riscontrassero gli estremi di reati da perseguire penalmente, la inosservanza di quanto prescrivono i precedenti paragrafi costituisce infrazione disciplinare e, come tale, soggetta alle relative sanzioni.

G) ATTREZZI E MATERIALI VARI

Nei sottotetti di ciascun edificio considerato dalla precedenti istruzioni dovranno essere collocati, giusta le norme sulla protezione antiaerea: estintori a sabbia o a schiuma; badili e picozze; casse o sacchi contenenti sabbia e recipienti contenenti acqua, ecc.

Anche la provvista di tali attrezzi e di tali materiali dovrà esser fatta a cura di chi assume l'organizzazione, la direzione e la responsabilità del servizio, d'accordo con il competente C.P.P.A.A. e sentito il parere del locale Comando dei pompieri. Per la spesa e per la responsabilità valgono le norme di cui ai punti 2 e 3 del precedente paragrafo C.

Anche per quanto concerne lo sgombero dei sottotetti resta stabilito che dovrà essere evitata qualsiasi nuova spesa per fitto di locali, riparazioni e simili, dovendo i materiali di sgombero trovar sistemazione nei locali già in uso e, possibilmente, negli scantinati.

H) EDIFICI AD USO DI AMMINISTRAZIONI MILITARI

Come si è avvertito, le presenti istruzioni non riguardano gli edifici tenuti in uso dalle Amministrazioni della Guerra, della Marina, della R. Aeronautica, dei CC.RR., della R. Guardia di Finanza, della M.V.S.N., e specialità relative, in quanto provvederanno in conformità di quelle direttive di massima che, nella

specifico competenza, daranno le Autorità da cui gerarchicamente dipendono.

I) ENTI SOGGETTI ALLA VIGILANZA DELLO STATO

Gli Enti, comunque soggetti alla vigilanza dello Stato, sono tenuti a {5} seguire in materia le presenti norme che, con disposizioni di carattere interno, renderanno esecutive, adeguandole alle rispettive esigenze, sia per quanto concerne gli edifici sedi degli Organi direttivi centrali e provinciali, sia per il caso esistano stabilimenti a carattere industriale.

Le Amministrazioni Centrali alle quali la presente è diretta, predisporranno senz'altro tutto quello che occorre per darvi sollecita ed integrale esecuzione.

Entro il 31 luglio 1936-XIV, gli Uffici Locali daranno notizia agli Organi provinciali dai quali gerarchicamente dipendono, delle iniziative prese, e gli Organi provinciali, da parte loro, comunicheranno entro il 30 settembre 1936-XIV, alle rispettive Amministrazioni Centrali ed ai rispettivi Comitati Provinciali di Protezione Antiaerea (C.P.P.A.A.) l'organizzazione data al particolare servizio per tutti gli Uffici dipendenti.

Non oltre il 1° dicembre 1946-XV,²¹⁹ le Amministrazioni Centrali segnaleranno al C.C.I.P.A.A. i risultati complessivamente raggiunti nei rispettivi settori. Tali segnalazioni dovranno essere contemporaneamente fatte al C.P.P.A.A. di Roma per le predisposizioni prese nei riguardi degli edifici in cui hanno sede gli Uffici ed i Servizi delle varie Amministrazioni Centrali.

La presente circolare viene diramata a tutte le Autorità Centrali del Regno le quali provvederanno a farla pervenire a tutti gli Uffici ed Organi dipendenti. Per i chiarimenti che eventualmente potessero occorrere, le Autorità Centrali potranno rivolgersi al Comitato Centrale Interministeriale di Protezione Antiaerea od anche al Provveditorato Generale dello Stato.

MUSSOLINI

PAL.18.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

614/13-8-37-XV

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Comitato Provinc. Protezione Anti Aerea

Div. Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 612 Palermo, 19 luglio 1937-XV.

Oggetto: Efficienza squadre di primo intervento durante l'esercitazione dell'Agosto XV

Come è noto, tra la prima e la seconda quindicina del mese di agosto, in occasione delle Grandi Manovre Militari, in concomitanza e per tutta la durata di

²¹⁹ '1946' = mistake for '1936.'

queste, saranno praticati a Palermo e Provincia esperimenti di protezione antiaerea. La data d'inizio degli esperimenti sarà comunicata a mezzo Bando Prefettizio ed a mezzo stampa.

Pertanto codesto Ente dovrà darmi assicurazione che la propria o le proprie squadre abbiano il completo equipaggiamento e voglia anche disporre che dall'inizio delle esercitazioni al termine di esse gli stabili e lo stabile sia sempre presidiato.

Il Prefetto: BENIGNI R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO *

PAL.18.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

632/4-8-37-XV 20-1-1 Palermo, 2 Agosto 1937
A. XV

R. Prefettura di Palermo
Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 711.
OGGETTO: Esercitazioni di allarme aereo.

SPETT/LE SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

Come da comunicato fatto sui giornali cittadini il giorno 4 corrente tra le ore 10,30 e le 11 ed il successivo giorno 5 alle ore 22 circa verranno effettuate due esercitazioni di allarme aereo tempestivamente diurno e notturno, nelle quali, tra l'altro dovranno entrare in funzione le squadre di 1° intervento col loro completo equipaggiamento.

La S.V. voglia pertanto disporre che alla prima percezione del segnale "d'allarme" le squadre prendano il loro posto di sorveglianza, che potranno abbandonare al termine delle esercitazioni comunicato col segnale di "cessato allarme".=

L'ISPETTORE Provinciale Antiaereo (Gen/le R. Verrone) R. Verrone

PAL.18.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO

N. 614 3 Agosto 1937 XV

Oggetto: Squadra esercitazioni antiaeree
All'On^e Comitato Protezione Anti Aerea - Palermo

Nessuna informazione sino ad ora è pervenuta a questa Direzione circa la creazione e l'equipaggiamento di squadre per la protezione antiaerea - Nessuna assicurazione perciò può farsi alla circolare sopracitata. Con osservanza

Il Direttore Paolino Mingazzini

PAL.18.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, 5-8-37-XV 20-1-1-10 Prot. 638
All'illmo signor ispettore provinciale antiaereo
R. Prefettura di Palermo; comitato provinciale protezione antiaerea
Risposta a lettera 711, in data 2 agosto u.s.
Oggetto: esercitazioni allarme antiaereo
In risposta alla nota controcitata, mi pregio avvertire la S.V. Illma che la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per la Sicilia Occidentale, un dì presso questo Istituto, è stata abolita da circa dieci anni.

Con osservanza, il direttore Paolino Mingazzini

PAL.18.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²²⁰

780/27-10-38-XVI arrivata il 27 Palermo, 23
Ottobre 1938 A. XVI°

R. Prefettura di Palermo
Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 1410/I
OGGETTO: Squadre di primo - istruzione -

SPETT/LE DIREZIONE MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO

Codesto Museo in base alla circolare di S.E. il Capo del Governo n. 104800 del 30 Aprile XIV°, dovrebbe avere già formate ed equipaggiate le proprie squadre di primo intervento.

Dette squadre dovranno trovarsi per le ore 15 di Sabato 29 Ottobre c.a. col completo equipaggiamento, tuta indossata, nella Caserma Centrale dei Vigili del Fuoco sita in Via Scarlatti, per rivista ed istruzione.

Qualora per deprecata ipotesi, dette squadre non fossero ancora equipaggiate, dovranno ugualmente intervenire all'istruzione al completo del personale di cui sono formate.

Il Capo squadra consegnerà il ruolino nominativo, le cui successive varianti dovranno formare oggetto di comunicazione a questo Ispettorato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea.

L'ISPETTORE Provinciale Antiaereo (Gen/le R. Verrone)
R. Verrone

PAL.18.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[23 October 1938]

Elenco del personale del Museo, ai fini della difesa
antiaerea

custodi e salariati 15 4 invalidi
4 anziani oltre i 60 anni
1 donna

²²⁰ We also have a certified copy of this record kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

933 Completare Palermo 13 Dicembre 1938-
XVII

Risp. a lett. 10/12/1938 n. 2694

Oggetto: Squadre di primo intervento All. 1

Illmo Signor Sovrintendente Siracusa

A riscontro della Vostra trasmetto copia del listino di prezzi della C.I.M. che ha l'esclusività di vendita degli articoli necessari.

La squadra di primo intervento non è stata definitivamente formata stante le varie difficoltà; ma, esclusi i mutilati e i giovani che hanno obblighi militari, posso disporre di sei uomini, che tuttavia devo mandare, al primo invito, presso il corpo dei pompieri per la constatazione di idoneità. I sei uomini sono:

- 1) Curatolo Beniamino (anni 41)
- 2) Ciaccio Francesco Paolo (anni 53)
- 3) Lo Cascio Giuseppe (anni 51)
- 4) Falzone (anni 69)
- 5) Meli Giosuè (anni 24 - riformato)
- 6) Bavusotto (anni 55)?

Con osservanza la Direttrice JBM.

PAL.18.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, 10 Febbraio 1939 A. XVII* (CIRCOLARE)

R. Prefettura di Palermo

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 88/7/1°

OGGETTO: Squadre di 1° intervento (circ. 104800).-

A TUTTI GLI ENTI OBBLIGATI ALLA COSTITUZIONE DELLE SQUADRE PALERMO

Le squadre antincendi di primo intervento (circ. 104800) debbono essere costituite con elementi che non abbiano obblighi militari, oppure con giovani non ancora obbligati al servizio militare, ed eccezionalmente, anche donne.-

Possono essere anche formate da personale in congedo, sottoufficiali e truppa, di età tra il 50° e il 55° anno, appartenenti alle varie armi, corpi e servizi, esclusi radiotelegrafisti, automobilisti, personale del servizio chimico ed elementi aventi particolare incarico di mobilitazione. Questi elementi però debbono essere impiegati solo in mancanza o deficienza degli elementi non aventi obblighi militari e debbono se ammessi a costituire la squadra essere segnalati per tramite di questo Comitato Prov. di P.A.A. al Distretto Militare interessato.-

Dalla rassegna passata alle squadre in occasione delle manovre di P.A.A. dello scorso Novembre è risultato che oltre il 20% di dette squadre non era ancora equipaggiato e che la quasi totalità era composta di individui aventi

obblighi militari. Quest'ultima deficienza mi era nota ma ho preferito tollerarla pur di costituire, equipaggiare e dar vita alle squadre.

Ora però si deve provvedere a perfezionare la costituzione e perciò gli Enti e gli Istituti che hanno l'obbligo della costituzione delle squadre dovranno eliminare da questo egli elementi aventi obblighi militari e valendosi delle disposizioni più sopra indicate sostituirli secondo le prescrizioni in vigore.

Permanendo difficoltà queste debbono essere superate ricorrendo al personale tra il 50° e il 55° anno che già fu in servizio presso gli Enti ed Istituti stessi e che ora trovasi in congedo.-

IL PREFETTO (Cavalieri)

PAL.18.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

prot. risp. n. 13 SEGRETO Palermo, 15 marzo 1939
A. XVII

R. Prefettura di Palermo

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 141/11/1°

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea - provvedimenti di emergenza

ALLA DIRETTRICE DEL MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO
ILL.MO SIG. SEGRETARIO FEDERALE DEL P.N.F. PALERMO
ILL.MO SIG. PODESTÀ PALERMO
ILL.MO SIG. PROVVEDITORE AGLI STUDI PALERMO
A TUTTI GLI UFFICI STATALI PALERMO
A TUTTI GLI ENTI CHE HANNO OBBLIGO DI FORMARE LE SQUADRE DI PRIMO INTERVENTO PALERMO
A TUTTE LE DIREZIONI DEI LUOGHI DI CURA E DI ASSISTENZA - ENTI MORALI - PALERMO
A TUTTE LE DIREZIONI DEGLI ISTITUTI DI CREDITO PALERMO

Nell'eventualità che possano improvvisamente verificarsi circostanze tali da rendere possibili atti ostili contro la città, gli enti ed uffici in indirizzo debbono fin d'ora emanare disposizioni esecutive di dettaglio - da essere prontamente attuate, senza incertezza, in caso di emergenza, - relative:

- 1°) - al comportamento della massa e di ciascun dipendente in caso di allarme (interruzione del servizio - modalità di ricovero - eventuali speciali mansioni) il tutto da contenersi in apposito ordine interno di servizio.
- 2°) - alla costituzione delle squadre di primo intervento - irrevocabilmente equipaggiate - (ordini di adunata - ubicazione - posto di servizio - turni - locali da sorvegliare).-
- 3°) - disposizioni oscuramento parziale.

La suaccennata eventualità sarà segnalata con fonogramma o telegramma così formulato ""APPLICARE 687 Prefetto Cavalieri"" o comunque dal segnale di allarme.

IL PREFETTO Cavaliere
 aspettare progetto Vigili ricovero acquistare 3
 equipaggiamenti, maschere, estintori²²²

PAL.18.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Copia dell'ordinativo - 5 SET. 1939 Anno XVII
 Spett. Consorzio industrie Manufatti - C.I.M.
 Concessionario esclusivo dell'Unione Nazionale
 Protezione Antiaerea (U.N.P.A.) Via 4 Novembre 149
Roma

Ordinazione di materiali protettivi antiaerei -
 L'Ente o la ditta sottoscritta R. Soprintendenza alle
 Antichità - Palermo Via Bara - 4 - richiede alla condizioni
 generali (e cioè il 20% al conferimento dell'ordine
 per il saldo al ricevimento della merce) da eseguirsi
 nell'autorimessa diretta alla sede C.I.M. in Roma -

N° d'ord.	Indicazione dei Materiali	Tipo	Quantità	Prezzo unitario	Importo	Osservazioni
1	Casco metallico	regolamentare	3	35	105	
2	Tuta di tela blu con bracciale ecc.		3	36	108	
3	Cintura di sicurezza		3	36	108	
4	Picozzino di acciaio con guaina		3	40	120	
5	Corda di salvataggio di m. 10		3	29	87	
6	Lanterna ad olio a sola colorazione bianca	piccolo	3	29	87	
7	" elettrica " " " "		3	19.50	98.90	
8	Secchio di ferro		3	16	48	
9	Estintore a secco		3	175	525	Sostituiti con n° 3 a secco da £ 175 -
10	Carica per estintore		3	19	57	
11	Badile		3	10.50	31.50	
				£	1498.00	
					299.60	
					1198.40	

²²² Short note written in grey pencil.

Il Soprintendente JBM. trasmesso a Sede Centrale
 il 5/9/39 col N. 35988/4²²³

PAL.18.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
 headed paper | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 TELEGRAMMA DI STATO

BELLE ARTI | 002853 - 5 SET. 1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
 SCARICATO

SERVIZIO TELEGRAFICO
 Indicazioni di urgenza: D.
 PROVENIENZA: Roma - Educazione
 DATA DELLA PRESENTAZIONE: Giorno e Mese: - 6 SET.
 1939 XVI
 Destinatario: Soprintendente Antichità
 Destinazione: PALERMO
 Testo: Per equipaggiamenti squadre primo intervento
 Provveditorato Generale Stato provvederà mettere
 disposizione codesta Soprintendenza L. 3000 punto =
 Entro limite suindicato siete autorizzato provvedere
 acquisto materiale occorrente equipaggiamento
 squadre Istituti dipendenti codesto Ufficio

pro MINISTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Firmato
 COSTA

PAL.18.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side

217/6-9-39-XVII TELEGRAMMA

N. 692 di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore 7.
 SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA
 Ricevuto il 6 Pel circuito N. Mo [signed]
 DESTINAZIONE: PALERMO

= 68 SSS ROMA EDUCZN 539103 39 6 22 =
 PROVVEDITORATO GENERALE STATO PROVVEDERA
 METTERE DISPOSIZIONE CODESTA SOPRINTENDENZA
 L 3000 PUNTO ENTRO LIMITE SUINDICATO SIETE
 AUTORIZZATO PROVVEDERE ACQUISTO MATERIALE
 OCCORRENTE EQUIPAGGIAMENTO SQUADRE ISTITUTI
 DIPENDENTI CODESTO UFFICIO = PRO MINISTRO
 EDUCAZIONE COSTA = CT 2853 3000 =

Fatevi correntisti postali. PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI
 IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO - FRA CORRENTISTI
 I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO
 SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN
 ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

²²³ Short note written in grey pencil.

Ordinato CIM 3 equipaggiamenti 3 estintori 22 maschere²²⁴

PAL.18.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

269/13-9-39-XVII Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, 7
Settembre 1939-XVII CIRCOLARE N° 168
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N.° Prot. 2804 Posiz. 20 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale.- esonero personale

A tutti i Soprintendenti.

Il Ministero della Guerra sarebbe disposto a prendere in considerazione la proposta di questo Ministero di concedere il ritardo alla presentazione alle armi, in caso di mobilitazione, ai custodi indispensabili per la salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

A tal'uopo, vorrete inviare con la maggior sollecitudine un prospetto nominativo dei custodi da Voi ritenuti assolutamente indispensabili per i provvedimenti da adottare nella Vostra circoscrizione in caso di guerra. Accanto al nome di ciascun custode occorrerà indicare la posizione militare e la classe di appartenenza.-

p. IL MINISTRO F.to Lazzari

PAL.18.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 270 Settembre 39 XVII 7/9/1939 2804
Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico.
l'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

In esito alla nota sopracitata mi onoro trasmetterVi i nominativi dei custodi necessari per l'attuazione delle misure di protezione del patrimonio artistico in consegna a questa Soprintendenza.

- 1 - Vallotto Giorgio 1° Capitano in congedo classe 1887
- 2 - Quatrosi Onofrio richiamato presso la D.I.C.A.T. (classe 1896)
- 3 - Oliva Giovanni congedato (Marina) classe 1902
- 4 - La Mattina Carmelo congedato (R. Guardia di Finanza) classe 1913
- 5 - Ciaccio Filippo congedato classe 1893
- 6 - Imburgia Francesco richiamato (12° genio) classe 1902.

Tutti ad eccezione del Vallotto custodi straordinari che per la loro attitudine danno affidamento di resa in caso di emergenza. Al Vallotto, custode di ruolo, sono affidate le funzioni di economo.

²²⁴ Short note written in black ink.

Il Quatrosi attualmente richiamato nella 22.a Legione D.I.C.A.T. è necessario perché muratore; l'Imburgia, richiamato in servizio presso il 12 Genio, era preposto alla custodia del Tempio di Himera e non è stato possibile sostituirlo [...] del 4/9/39 N° 212; ragione per cui mi permetto officiarVi per ottenere l'esonero sia del Quatrosi che dell'Imburgia fin da ora. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente JBM.

{2} Vallotto - in funzione di economo Quatrosi Oliva La Mattina Ciaccio Filippo Imburgia
Il Quatrosi e l'Imburgia sono stati già richiamati con danno per la salvaguardia del patrim. artist. in quanto Imera...come da nota ecc. abbiamo inform. e il Quatrosi; ecc. muratore ci sarebbe necessario per i lavori...²²⁵

PAL.18.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Copia - 7 SET. 1939 Anno XVII
Consorzio Industrie Manufatti 4 Novembre Roma
Invece cinque estintori idrici, ordinazione trasmessa ieri C.I.M. Palermo N.° 35988/4, prego inviare tre a secco tipo lire 175 -

Soprintendente Antichità f.o Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²²⁶

Mod. 59 (Belle Arti) Roma, - 7 SET. 1939 XVII
BELLE ARTI | 002988 7.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III N.° Prot. Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Fondi equipaggiamento squadre di I intervento.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
Vi comunico che il Ministero delle Finanze - Provveditorato Generale dello Stato - ha accreditato a favore di codesto Istituto la somma di L. 3.000 = per l'equipaggiamento delle squadre di I intervento. Pertanto, entro i limiti della somma suindicata, siete autorizzato a provvedere al più presto all'acquisto del materiale occorrente per l'equipaggiamento delle squadre suddette. Attendo assicurazioni.-

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

²²⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

²²⁶ We also have a copy of this letter in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

235 8/9/39 XVII

Squadre di primo intervento per P.A.A.
l'Ill.mo Comandante del Corpo Vigili del Fuoco
PALERMO

Vi comunico che le tre squadre di primo intervento del museo sono formate dai seguenti nominativi:

- 1) Ciaccio Francesco Paolo
- 2) Falzone Giovanni
- 3) Curatolo Beniamino
- 4) Meli Giosuè
- 5) Bavusotto
- 6) Lo Cascio Giuseppe

Con osservanza, la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.18.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 234 All. 1 Palermo, 12/9/'39
OGGETTO: P.A.A. Squadre di primo intervento.
Ill.mo Sig. Ispettore del Comitato Provinciale P.A.A.
PALERMO

Trasmetto a codesto Ufficio i nominativi delle squadre di primo intervento. Gli equipaggiamenti completi sono tre, ma sufficienti poiché i sei uomini si alterneranno nei turni. Prego voler avvertire quest'ufficio dell'inizio del primo corso di addestramento. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente JBM.

1	Ciaccio F. Paolo	anni 56	abilitabile serv. sed.
2	Curatolo Beniamino	42	"
3	Lo Cascio Giuseppe	54	"
4	Bavusotto Giuseppe	55	riformato
5	Falzone Giovanni	63	congedo ass.
6	Meli Giosue	26	inabile
7	Di Giovanni		per servizi logistici (chiavi)

PAL.18.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²²⁷

3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, li 12 Settembre 1939 A. XVII
BELLE ARTI | 003328 - 15.SET.1939 | DIVISIONE III.^A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N° 263 prot. Risposta a nota del 7/9/1939 - XVII N. 2988
OGGETTO: Fondi equipaggiamento squadra 1° intervento.

All'On.le Direzione Generale Antichità e Belle Arti
ROMA

In ottemperanza alla nota sopraccitata ed al precedente telegramma ho provveduto all'acquisto delle maschere antigas ed all'ordinazione dell'equipaggiamento della squadra di primo intervento (tre equipaggiamenti).

Non essendo ancora pervenuti i fondi concessi dal Ministero delle Finanze, ho dovuto stornare le somme necessarie dal capitolo 143 (funzionamento Museo) anche perché il Consorzio Italiano Manufatti ha preteso il pagamento per contanti. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

V 12198/140

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI
BOLLA DI CONSEGNA DELL'ACQUISTO N. 5526

Sig. Soprintendenza alle Antichità Via Bara 24
Palermo Roma, li 15-9-39

Unità di conto	Quantità	ARTICOLO	Dimensioni
n°	3	Tute bottoni	
"	3	Corde mt. 10	
"	3	Lanterne olio picc.	
"	3	Estintori a secco Kg 7	
"	3	Carica per detti Kg 7	
"	3	Badili	

porto dovuto

PAL.18.28 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI

=====

Concessionario esclusivo dell'Unione Nazionale
Protezione Antiaerea (U.N.P.)

Sede Centrale: Roma Via 4 Novembre 149

Roma 15-9-1939 XVII

Spett. Soprintendenza alla Antichità Palermo

Con riferimento al Vs/ ordine N° 5526 del // teniamo ad informarVi che in data 15-9-39 Vi abbiamo spedito il materiale di protezione antiaerea da Voi commissionati, ad eccezione de n° 3 caschi n° 3 centuroni " 3 picozze 3 Cariche Est. 3 Badili che Vi saranno rimessi quanto prima. Saluti fascisti.

Consorzio Industriale Manufatti
Servizio Protezione Antiaerea

²²⁷ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

434/16-10-39-XVII

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI – C.I.M.
ANONIMA – CAPITALE L. 7.200.000 INTERAMENTE
VERSATO
SEDE IN ROMA – VIA QUATTRO NOVEMBRE, 149 – TEL.
64818 – 64819 – 62688 – 63277
Concessionario esclusivo dell’U.N.P.A. per la vendita
delle maschere antigas e di materiali protettivi antiaerei

Nella risposta indicare «Servizio Protezione Antiaerea»
| n. Uff. Contabilità
OGGETTO: Invio fattura SPETT/LE DITTA

Roma, Data Timbro Postale

Allegata Vi rimettiamo la fattura per materiali antigas
fornitiVi. Vi saremo grati se, alle condizioni in essa
riportate e da Voi accettate, vorrete disporre per la
sua liquidazione deducendo gli eventuali pagamenti
eseguiti in c/ fornitura, indicandoci in tal caso, il mezzo
e la data con cui vi provvedeste. Contiamo nella Vs/
precisione e vi ringraziamo in anticipo.

IL CAPO DEL SERVIZIO [signed]

PAL.18.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

471/23-10-39-XVII

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI – C.I.M.
ANONIMA – CAPITALE L. 7.200.000 INTERAMENTE
VERSATO
SEDE IN ROMA – VIA QUATTRO NOVEMBRE, 149 – TEL.
64818 – 64819 – 62688 – 63277
Concessionario esclusivo dell’U.N.P.A. per la vendita
delle maschere antigas e di materiali protettivi antiaerei

Nella risposta indicare «Servizio Protezione Antiaerea»
| n. Uff. Contabilità

Roma, Data Timbro Postale

Allegata Vi rimettiamo la fattura per materiali antigas
fornitiVi. Vi saremo grati se, alle condizioni in essa
riportate e da Voi accettate, vorrete disporre per la
sua liquidazione deducendo gli eventuali pagamenti
eseguiti in c/ fornitura, indicandoci in tal caso, il mezzo
e la data con cui vi provvedeste. Contiamo nella Vs/
precisione e vi ringraziamo in anticipo.

IL CAPO DEL SERVIZIO [signed]

PAL.18.31 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

540/2-11-39-XVIII Estintori – squadre di primo
intervento

CONSORZIO INDUSTRIALE MANUFATTI (C.I.M.)

ANONIMA – CAPITALE L. 7.200.000 INTERAMENTE
VERSATO

SEDE IN ROMA – VIA QUATTRO NOVEMBRE, 149 – TEL.
64818 – 64819 – 62688 – 63277

Concessionario esclusivo dell’U.N.P.A. per la vendita
delle maschere antigas e di materiali protettivi
antiaerei

ANCONA – BARI – BOLOGNA – BRESCIA – CAGLIARI –
CATANIA – CREMONA – FIRENZE – FOGGIA – GENOVA –
LA SPEZIA – MESSINA – MILANO – NAPOLI – PALERMO
– PIACENZA – ROMA – REGGIO CALABRIA – TARANTO
– TORINO – TRIESTE – VENEZIA

Nella risposta indicare «Servizio Protezione Antiaerea»
| n. 25849 NP/AC

Roma, 31/10/1939 Anno XVII

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Riscontriamo la stimata Vs/489 del 24 corr. e ci pregiamo
informarvi che non ci è stato possibile includere, nella
spedizione eseguita, le 3 cinture di sicurezza poiché a
causa delle forti ed innumerevoli commissioni affluite
da ogni parte d’Italia momentaneamente ce ne siamo
trovati sprovvisti.

Vi assicuriamo di provvedere alla spedizione di quanto
sopra non appena ci perverrà dalla fabbrica che ci ha
dato a tal riguardo avviso di imminente arrivo. Tanto
per Vs/ tranquillità.

IL CAPO SERVIZIO [signed]

PAL.18.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

615/14-11-39-XVIII

Palermo, 13 Novembre

1939 A. XVIII°

R. Prefettura di Palermo

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 1152/7/I

OGGETTO: Istruzioni unita ausiliarie di primo
intervento.–

Spett. Sovraintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

Stante che il calendario ha avuto ed ha una serie
ininterrotta di sabati festivi, occorre che le istruzioni
alle squadre di primo intervento, già iniziate per
altri gruppi, avvengano al mattino della successiva
domenica.–

Pertanto le squadre formate da cotesta
Amministrazione, dovranno trovarsi per le ore 8 di
domenica 19 Novembre p.v., inquadrate, col completo
equipaggiamento indossato nella caserma centrale dei
Vigili del Fuoco, sita in Via Scarlatti, per prendere parte
alla suaccennata istruzione.–

Segnalerò al Ministero da cui dipendono le diverse Amministrazioni il mancato intervento ed il mancato o deficiente equipaggiamento.-

Il capo squadra interverrà col ruolino nominativo dei componenti le squadre, debitamente firmato dal Capo Ufficio di cotesta Amministrazione, ruolino che non dovrà avere discrepanze con quello ultimamente inviato a questa Segreteria.-

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) Verrone

Prot. al segr. Passalacqua avvertire gli interessati perché si presentino e giustificare Meli che è agli scavi.²²⁸

PAL.18.33 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

667/20-11-39-XVIII Palermo, 14 Nov. 939 XVIII

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Div. Gab. P.A.A. - N° 1161/7/I di prot.

OGGETTO: Esercitazioni di protezione A.A. del 27 corr. - Speciali compiti delle squadre di 1° intervento.-

= A TUTTI GLI ENTI CHE HANNO FORMATO LE SQUADRE DI PRIMO INTERVENTO =

ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

In esecuzione delle esercitazioni di P.A.A. del 27 corr. ordinate dal Ministero della Guerra, le squadre di 1° intervento alle ore 8 di detto giorno dovranno trovarsi pronte, col completo equipaggiamento indossato, nelle rispettive sedi ed avere cognizione del loro impiego e conoscenza dei locali affidati alla loro sorveglianza.-

Per le ore 14,30 in completo assetto dovranno giungere inquadrati in Via dei Quartieri (2° tronco) per prendere parte alla rivista che verrà passata da S.E. il Prefetto e dal Generale di Divisione Gambelli, Presidente del Comitato Centrale Interministeriale di P.A.A., e successivamente prendere parte ad esercitazioni elementari per mostrare il grado di addestramento raggiunto.-

Ciascun capo squadra dovrà avere il ruolino nominativo dei componenti la squadra.-

Lo schieramento sarà fatto lungo la via dei Cantieri (2° tronco), la destra all'incrocio di detta strada con la via Comandante Simone Gulì - fronti a nord.- Comanderà lo schieramento il Colonnello Ferro-Luzzi.-

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) Verrone

protocollore - a Curatolo perché provveda in conseguenza²²⁹

PAL.18.34 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 642

17 novembre 1939 XVIII

Oggetto: Istruzione unità ausiliarie di 1° intervento [...]
Al Rag. Capo della squadra di 1° intervento Rag. Beniamino Curatolo Sovrintendenza alle Antichità Palermo

Stante che il custode Meli Giosuè è attualmente assegnato agli scavi in missione e non si troverà domenica in città, vi autorizzo a giustificare l'assenza delle [...] al Comando Vigili del Fuoco.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.18.35 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²³⁰

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
Il sottoscritto Rag. Beniamino Curatolo, dirigente della Squadra di 1° intervento istituita presso il Museo Nazionale di Palermo dichiara di aver assunto in carica, ai termini della Circolare riservata n° 1048000 del 30 aprile 1936 del Capo del Governo, il seguente materiale antiaereo - servizio di primo intervento, e cioè:

N° 3 Caschi	N° 3 Cinture di sicurezza
" 3 Tute con bracciale	" 3 Picozze con guaina
" 3 Corde da salvataggio	" 3 Secchi di ferro
" 3 Lanterne ad olio	" 22 maschere antigas tipo 35
" 3 Badili	" 7 estintori di cui tre a secco con cariche

Palermo, 18 novembre 1939-XVIII° rag. Beniamino Curatolo

=====

Dichiaro di conservare per incarico del rag. Beniamino Curatolo dirigente del servizio delle squadre di 1° intervento, il materiale sopraelencato.

Palermo, 18 novembre 1939-XVIII° Il 1° Assistente G. Di Giovanni

IL SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

maschere 22+5+ [...] a titolo previsioni le ultime 5 maschere [...] del Centro Chimico Militare.²³¹

PAL.18.36 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

739/30-11-39-XVIII

Roma 25 Novembre

1939 Anno XVIII°

²²⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

²²⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

²³⁰ We have two copies of this record.

²³¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Centro Chimico Militare
Ufficio Materiale
Prot. N. IV.62337 Risposta al foglio del 14 corr. Div. Sez.
N. 757
OGGETTO: Difesa Antiaerea – Squadra di 1° intervento.
UA/2406 del 24/9/u.s.–

La cessione delle maschere antigas agli enti dipendenti dal Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale è stata già da questi regolata con il Ministero della Guerra – Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare – pertanto codesto R. Museo non deve nulla a questo Centro.

Per quanto riguarda la richiesta di altre due maschere antigas, vi preghiamo rivolgervi direttamente al Ministero della Guerra – Direzione Servizio Chimico Militare – Ufficio Amministrativo.

IL COLONNELLO DIRETTORE (F. Marrajêni) Marrajêni
Per competenza alla Signora Soprintendente alle Antichità RS Agli atti al Rag. Passalacqua per visione²³²

PAL.18.37 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²³³

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
[November 1939]
Ruolino dei componenti la squadra di 1° intervento istituita in ottemperanza alla disposizioni ministeriali con personale dipendente da questa Amministrazione.

- 1° rag. Curatolo Beniamino
- 2° sig. Ciaccio Francesco Paolo
- 3° “ Lo Cascio Giuseppe
- 4° “ Meli Giosuè
- 5° “ Bavusotto Giuseppe
- 6° “ Falzone Giovanni

LA SOPRAINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.18.38 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

55/11-1-40-XVIII Roma, 7 gennaio 1940-XVIII
CIRCOLARE N. 1
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione III^A
Prot. n. 5215 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Esercitazioni squadre di primo intervento.–
A tutti i Capi degli Istituti Dipendenti

Il Ministero della Guerra ha ordinato che le unità di 1° intervento, istituite a norma della circolare 104800 del Duce del Fascismo, Capo del Governo, siano adunate

per qualche ora al giorno allo scopo di assicurare il loro efficace inquadramento ed addestramento.

Mentre questo Ministero lascia alla prudente iniziativa di ciascun Ufficio, Istituto o Scuola, di regolarsi nel modo che riterrà più adatto per raggiungere lo scopo, fa presente che ritiene utile sia disposto un programma delle istruzioni fissando i giorni e le ore medesime. Il programma dovrà essere comunicato a questo Ministero.

p. IL MINISTRO LAZZARI

in Segreteria – rispondere alla circolare: le istruzioni delle squadre devono essere fatte presso e dai Vigili ecc. scrivere ai Vigili mandando copia della circolare.²³⁴

PAL.18.39 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 120 18 Gennaio 1940 XVIII
Oggetto: Squadra di 1° intervento
Al Comando del 58 Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco Palermo

Nel trasmetterVi la unita circolare del Superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale vi sarei grata se vorrete farmi sapere quando saranno riprese le istruzioni.

La Soprintendente JBM

PAL.18.40 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

148/23-1-40-XVIII Palermo, 21 Gennaio
1940 XVIII°
58° CORPO VIGILI DEL FUOCO – PALERMO
“IN PERICULO VITAM AGERE”

Prot. N. 348
Cat. A Fasc. 12 Sez.
OGGETTO: SQUADRA DI 1° INTERVENTO

ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

In riscontro alla Vostra nota N° 120 del 20 gennaio 1940 XVIII° si comunica che i turni di esercitazione per la P.A.A. vengono stabiliti dal Sig. Generale Ispettore Antiaereo presso la R. Prefettura, al quale deve essere inviata la richiesta.

IL COMANDANTE INTERINALE [signed]
protocollare – Segreteria Scrivere al gen. Verrone [...] ²³⁵

²³² Short notes written in black ink and grey pencil.

²³³ The folder keeps two copies of this record.

²³⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

²³⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.18.41 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 169 26 Gennaio 1940-XVIII
 Oggetto: Squadre di 1° intervento.
 All'On.le Ispettorato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea Palermo Palazzo del Governo.

L'On.le Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale con circolare N° 1 del 1 gennaio 1940 N° 5215, in ottemperanza ad analoghe disposizioni del Ministero della Guerra, ha invitato, fra gli altri, questa Soprintendenza ad adottare un programma per la istruzione della squadra di 1° intervento.

Questa Soprintendenza ha trasmesso copia della circolare al Comando del 58° Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco chiedendo quando si sarebbero iniziate le istruzioni e lo stesso ci ha invitato a rivolgerci a code-{}sto On.le Ispettorato. Nel girare a Voi la richiesta Vi preghiamo di voler essere precisi in modo che ci sia concesso assicurare il Superiore Ministero. Con osservanza

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.18.42 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²³⁶

244/7-2-40-XVIII Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, 3 FEB. 1940 Anno XVIII
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
 Divisione II
 Prot. N.° 564 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 Risposta al f.° N.° 121 del 20/1/1940
 OGGETTO: Esercitazioni squadre di I intervento.-

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
 In relazione a quanto avete comunicato con la nota suindicata, Vi prego di voler specificare per quali motivi ritenete che le istruzioni della squadra di primo intervento ottenute presso il locale Comando del 58° Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco non siano all'altezza dello scopo per cui la squadra ritiene furono create.

IL MINISTRO Del Giudice

PAL.18.43 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

241/7-2-40-XVIII Palermo, 5 febbraio 1940 A. XVIII
 R. Prefettura di Palermo
 Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
 Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 112/7/I
 OGGETTO: Istruzio. squadre di primo intervento.-

²³⁶ A copy of this record is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Il giorno 10 del corrente mese alle ore 15, le squadre di primo intervento formate da cotesta Amministrazione, dovranno trovarsi inquadrare e col completo equipaggiamento indossato, nella Caserma Centrale dei Vigili del Fuoco per la continuazione del corso di istruzione.

Essendo ormai trascorso ogni limite di tolleranza affinché le squadre siano in possesso del completo equipaggiamento individuale, si avverte che le Amministrazioni le cui squadre ne siano ancora sprovviste per intero o parzialmente, saranno segnalate al superiore Dicastero.

Il capo squadra interverrà col ruolino nominativo dei componenti le squadre, debitamente firmato dal Capo Ufficio di cotesta Amministrazione, ruolino che non dovrà avere discrepanze con quello ultimamente inviato a questa Segreteria.

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) R. Verrone

PAL.18.44 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²³⁷

3 A.G. Palermo, 7 febbraio 1940-XVIII°
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 0564 - 24.GEN.1940 | DIVISIONE III.^A
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 N° 121 prot. Risposta a nota del 7 Gennaio 1940 N. 5215
 OGGETTO: Esercitazioni squadre di primo intervento

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti ROMA

Il locale ufficio provinciale per la protezione antiaerea ha disposto che le squadre di primo intervento facciano istruzioni presso il locale Comando del 58° Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco, e la squadra di questo Museo, perfettamente attrezzata, si è presentata regolarmente alle istruzioni ogni qualvolta è stata invitata. Credo però che le istruzioni attuate non sono quali richiederebbe lo scopo per cui furono create. Con osservanza,

La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.45 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²³⁸

3 A.G. Palermo, 7 febbraio 1940-XVIII°

²³⁷ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.
²³⁸ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1003 – 12.FEB.1940 | DIVISIONE III.^A
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 N° 259 di prot. Risposta a nota del 3 febbraio 1940-XVIII°
 N° 564

OGGETTO: ESERCITAZIONI SQUADRE DI I° INTERVENTO

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
 Generale della Arti – Div. II° ROMA

Il Comando del 58° Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco, a mio
 parere, avrebbe dovuto in esecuzione delle Superiori
 disposizioni e in considerazione delle finalità che
 determinarono la creazione delle squadre di I°
 intervento, disporre un'organico corso di istruzione
 pei componenti la squadra con esercitazioni pratiche e
 continuative. Invece tutte le istruzioni sono sin da ora
 consistite in due lezioni di due ore ciascuna durante le
 quali è stata data spiegazione sull'uso delle maschere
 antigas (cosa conosciuta dal personale del Museo per
 avere io disposto un corso di istruzione al personale),
 ed una sfilata dinanzi le autorità per dimostrare il grado
 di addestramento raggiunto.

Con questo la squadra del Museo saprà sfilare
 marzialmente, ma sconoscerà il modo di usare le
 pompe, gli estintori e le scale. Fu perciò che io ebbi
 a scrivere la frase di cui oggi mi si chiedono i motivi.
 Oggi è pervenuta una circolare del locale Ispettorato
 antiaerea che dispone la ripresa delle istruzioni.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.46 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

381/1-3-40-XVIII Roma, lì 26 febbraio 1940-XVIII
Circolare n. 51

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione III^A

Prot. n. 1135

Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Esperimenti pratici di p.a.a.–

A TUTTI I CAPI DEGLI ISTITUTI DIPENDENTI.–

Si avverte che il giorno 5 marzo p.v. saranno eseguiti,
 con l'impiego di artifizi, alcuni esperimenti pratici di
 spegnimento di bombe incendiarie, ai quali dovranno
 partecipare le unità di primo intervento costituite ai
 sensi della circolare n. 104800 del Duce del Fascismo
 Capo del Governo.–

Nel mentre si fa riserva di comunicare tempestivamente
 l'ora e la località stabilite per le suddette istruzioni,
 si prega di curare il ogni minimo particolare
 l'equipaggiamento e l'efficienza delle squadre in
 oggetto.–

per IL MINISTRO Costa

Atti rag. Curatolo Nessuna disposizione è arrivata sino
 al giorno 12 marzo 1940 XVIII [signed]²³⁹

PAL.18.47 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

475/14-3-40-XVIII

Palermo, 9 marzo 1940

A. XVIII

R. Prefettura di Palermo

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 241/7/I°

OGGETTO: Esercitazione pratica addestrativa per le
 squadre di primo intervento.–

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
A TUTTI GLI ENTI CHE HANNO FORMATO LE SQUADRE
DI PRIMO INTERVENTO.

Il giorno 23 corrente alle ore 15,30 avrà luogo – ordinata
dal Ministero della Guerra – una esercitazione pratica
 di spegnimento di bombe incendiare alla termite ed al
 fosforo, che si svolgerà alle falde del monte Pellegrino.–
 Date le finalità cui mira lo speciale addestramento
 saranno mobilitate e parteciperanno all'addestramento
 stesso tutte le unità ausiliarie di primo intervento
 nonché tutto il personale della protezione casalinga.–
 I Capi degli Uffici cui appartengono le squadre di
 primo intervento, cureranno tempestivamente che
 esse giungano sul luogo, inquadrate e col completo
 equipaggiamento indossato, alle ore 15,15 del detto
 giorno 23. – Le squadre dovranno schierarsi fronte ad
 est, con la destra all'inizio della via Pietro Bonanno.–

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R.
 Verrone) R. Verrone

PAL.18.48 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

549/27-3-40-XVIII

Palermo, 25 marzo 1940

A. XVIII

R. Prefettura di Palermo

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 286/7/I°

OGGETTO: Esercitazione pratica addestrativa per le
 squadre di primo intervento.

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
A TUTTI GLI ENTI CHE HANNO FORMATO LE SQUADRE
DI PRIMO INTERVENTO.

Il Ministero della Guerra – Direzione Centrale della
 Protezione Antiaerea – ha differito al prossimo aprile
 l'esercitazione pratica di spegnimento di bombe
 incendiarie alla termite ed al fosforo, di cui al foglio N.

²³⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

241/7/1° del 9 corrente. Le squadre saranno pertanto nuovamente convocate.

Vi prego perciò disporre che quelle da voi dipendenti non si presentino alla esercitazione del 30 corrente.

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) R. Verrone

PAL.18.49 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 2605 - 30.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A SCARICATO

Palermo, 26 Marzo 1940 - XVIII

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

PROT. N. 539

All. 1+./.

OGGETTO: Esercizio 1939-40 - Cap. 169 - Rendiconto di L. 2736,20.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In data odierna ci viene restituito dalla Intendenza di Finanza di Palermo con l'alligata lettera il rendiconto in oggetto, che ci pregiamo di trasmetterVi per competenza.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE JB Marconi

PAL.18.50 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 3 APR. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO

RACCOMANDATA Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 2605 - Div. III

Titolo - Classe 3 A.G.

Risposta a nota del 26-3-40

Div. Sez. N. 539

All. 2

OGGETTO: Esercizio 1939-40 - Cap. 169 - Rendiconto di L. 2736,20

Fatta da fortese il 6-4-1940

Si restituisce il rendiconto in oggetto facendo presente che esso deve essere inviata per competenza al Ministero delle Finanze, Provveditorato Generale dello Stato.

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso

PAL.18.51 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

704/22-4-40-XVIII

N. 328/7/1° di prot.

Palermo, 8 aprile

1940-XVIII

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Oggetto: Esercitazione pratica addestrativa per le squadre di primo intervento.-

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO A TUTTI GLI ENTI CHE HANNO FORMATO LE SQUADRE DI PRIMO INTERVENTO.

La esercitazione pratica addestrativa di spegnimento di bombe incendiarie alla termite ed al fosforo per le squadre di primo intervento, ordinata dal Ministero della Guerra e successivamente rimandata per le note ragioni, avrà esecuzione il 20 corrente alle falde di Monte Pellegrino.

Date le finalità cui mira lo speciale addestramento saranno mobilitate e parteciperanno all'addestramento stesso tutte le unità ausiliarie di primo intervento nonché tutto il personale della protezione casalinga.

I Capi degli Uffici cui appartengono le squadre di primo intervento, cureranno tempestivamente che esse giungano sul luogo, inquadrare e col completo equipaggiamento indossato, alle ore 15 del detto giorno 20 corrente. Le squadre dovranno schierarsi fronte ad est, con la destra all'inizio della via Pietro Bonanno, un Ufficiale del 58° Corpo Vigili del Fuoco curerà la disciplina dello schieramento.

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) R. Verrone

R. Prefettura di Palermo | Comitato Prov. Prot. Anti Aerea

PAL.18.52 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

772/8-5-40-XVIII

N. 408/9/1° di Prot.

Palermo, 1 Maggio

1940-XVIII

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea

Oggetto: Esercitazioni di protezione antiaerea.

A TUTTI GLI UFFICI STATALI E PARASTATALI = BANCHE = STABILIMENTI INDUSTRIALI = AZIENDE ECC. DELLA CITTÀ -

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

Ordinate dal Ministero della Guerra, dal tramonto del giorno 10 corrente all'alba del 12 stesso, avranno luogo esercitazioni di protezione antiaerea, con l'entrata in funzione di tutti i provvedimenti di P.A.A. come se si trattasse del caso di guerra.

Pertanto hanno valore tutte le norme di carattere generale già note ed osservate nelle molteplici precedenti esercitazioni ed imposte dal bando prefettizio affisso in città.

L'oscuramento parziale dovrà osservarsi dal tramonto del 10 fino all'alba del 12.

Al segnale di allarme, oltre osservare le norme generali già richiamate, dovranno essere realmente occupati i ricoveri collettivi e casalinghi, là dove esistano.

Tutti gli Enti in indirizzo interromperanno il loro lavoro facendo realmente affluire al proprio ricovero tutto il personale esistente negli edifici; pertanto è necessario che i dirigenti studino subito e diano le necessarie disposizioni interne.

Le squadre di primo intervento, dalle ore 7 del giorno 11, dovranno trovarsi pronte, col completo equipaggiamento indossato, nelle rispettive sedi ed avere cognizione del loro impiego e conoscenza dei locali affidati alla loro sorveglianza, e restarvi fino al cessato allarme notturno che si ritiene avvenga prima della mezzanotte.

I Capi d'Ufficio o i Dirigenti a cui è affidata l'organizzazione di dette squadre, stabiliranno gli eventuali turni in modo che, per tutta la durata delle esercitazioni, il servizio sia ininterrotto.

Gli Stabilimenti industriali applicheranno, per quanto possibile, i progetti di P.A.A. da ciascuno elaborati e predisposti, e, ad ogni modo attueranno l'allarme, l'oscuramento, la protezione del personale e il funzionamento dei servizi sanitari e antincendi.

p.c.c. IL PREFETTO
L'Ispettore Provinciale Antiaerea F.to: Cavalieri
(Gen.le R. Varrone) segue la firma P.C.C.

PAL.18.53 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità - Palermo

Si formeranno tre squadre

Ciaccio Fran.º Paolo dalle ore 7 alle ore 14

Lo Cascio Giuseppe

rag. Curatolo Beniamino dalle ore 14 alle ore 20

Meri Giosuè

Bavusotto Giuseppe dalle ore 20 alle ore 24

La Mattina Carmelo

Il rag. Curatolo, dirigente del servizio, sarà sul posto per tutto il periodo dell'esercitazione, sorveglierà a che siano scrupolosamente eseguite tutte le disposizioni emanate.

Il Capo Servizio Sig. Di Giovanni curerà di lasciare le chiavi dei locali al custode Cottone in modo che lo stesso a richiesta potrà consegnarle al rag. Curatolo. Durante il periodo di apertura del Museo il Sig. Di Giovanni in caso d'allarme, disporrà la chiusura del portone d'ingresso e farà affluire il personale, e gli eventuali visitatori, nelle cantine di Selinunte.

Palermo, 10 Maggio 1940 XVIII
IL SOPRINTENDENTE Raffaele Campisi

per presa visione:

rag Curatolo
G. Di Giovanni
Ciaccio Francesco Paolo
Lo Cascio Giuseppe
Meli Giosuè
La Mattina Carmelo
Bavusotto Giuseppe

PAL.18.54 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} Ordine del giorno - 12-6-1940

Squadre 1° intervento di P.A.A.

I tre nomativi delle squadre di primo intervento B. Curatolo, Ciaccio fr. Paolo e Meli Giosuè, il primo richiamato, gli altri due impegnati temporaneamente in lavori d'urgenza, sono sostituiti temporaneamente da: Caracci Luigi Quatrosi Onofrio Ravalli Sebastiano. Ispettore generale delle squadre sarà il cap. Vallotto.

I turni sono così formati: Quatrosi Onofrio

Falzone Giovanni l a notte dalle 20 alle 20

Caracci Luigi

Bavusotto Giuseppe dalle ore otto alle due

Ravalli S. dalle due alle otto

{2} Le maschere antigas sono affidate a ciascuno gli equipaggiamenti siano custoditi dal capo servizio Di Giovanni e se ne serviranno a turno i componenti la squadra.

J Bovio M.

PAL.18.55 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[12 June 1940]

Squadre I° intervento

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ

INFORMO IL PERSONALE CHE LA SQUADRA DI PRIMO INTERVENTO PER P.A.A. VIENE FORMATA DAI SEGUENTI NOMINATIVI:

1° TURNO

a. 55 CIACCIO FRANCESCO PAOLO congedo ass.

a. 52 LO CASCIO GIUSEPPE

a. 63 FALZONE GIOVANNI congedo ass.

a. 55 Bavusotto Giuseppe riformato

II TURNO

a. 43 CURATOLO BENIAMINO

a. 27 MELI GIOSUÈ riform.

DI GIOVANNI IN CASO DI NECESSITÀ PER LE CHIAVI
LA SOPRINTENDENTE
J Bovio Marconi

per una visione
 x Ciaccio Francesco Paolo
 x Falzone Giovanni
 x Lo Cascio Giuseppe
 x [signature]
 x Meli Giosuè

PAL.18.56 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Roma, lì 15 giugno 1940-XVIII CIRCOLARE
URGENTISSIMA N° 149
 MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 Divisione IV
 Prot. N° 4347
 Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.
 OGGETTO: Difesa dei Monumenti - Squadre di 1°
 intervento.-
 A tutti i RR. Soprintendenti ai Monumenti, alle Antichità
 e ai Monumenti e Gallerie.- LORO SEDI

Allo scopo di evitare quanto più è possibile i danni che
 possono derivare agli edifici monumentali per effetto
 delle bombe incendiarie, è necessario che in tutti
 gli edifici monumentali siano istituite delle squadre
 di primo intervento, che dovranno essere in piena
 efficienza in qualsiasi momento, sia di giorno che di
 notte.

All'uopo i RR. Soprintendenti competenti prenderanno
 accordi con i Comitati Provinciali di protezione antiaerea
 per la formazione di dette squadre.

Tale misura precauzionale dovrà essere adottata
 per tutti gli edifici di carattere monumentale senza
 eccezione, e qualunque sia la destinazione degli edifici
 stessi, anche quando si tratti di edifici per i quali non
 sia stato adottato alcun altro provvedimento cautelare
 contro i pericoli della guerra aerea.-

p. IL MINISTRO F.to Costa

diposizioni inattuabili nessun edificio oltre il Museo -
 comunque non c'è personale per il rifugio già risposto
 - impossibile per le zone monumentali di Solunto
 Selinunte Segesta Erice nulla da fare²⁴⁰

PAL.18.57 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
 headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 17 Giugno 1940 - XVIII
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004540 - 21.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

==.==.==.==.==.==.==.==.

Prot. N. 1035

Risp. a circolare n. 142 dell'8 c.m.

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea - squadre di 1°
 intervento.-

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

A riscontro della circolare n. 142 dell'8 corr. mese, si
 porta a conoscenza di codesto superiore Ministero:

1°) le squadre di primo intervento del Museo funzionano
 giorno e notte regolarmente, nonostante la qualità
 non troppo valida degli elementi che la compongono.
 Devo, anzi, aggiungere che il 16 corr. mese, recatami in
 ispezione all'ultimo piano durante un'incursione aerea,
 trovai due uomini di guardia pronti ai loro posti.

2°) non è, al contrario, possibile formare delle
 squadre di primo intervento per il rifugio, a causa
 dell'assottigliamento del personale di cui non mi sono
 rimasti che dieci uomini per la maggior parte invalidi e
 vecchi oltre i sessanta.

Abbiamo, insieme al collega delle Gallerie, conferito
 con il Presidente del Comitato provinciale della
 protezione antiaerea, ma questi non ha potuto darci
 alcuna assicurazione in proposito per il momento. Nella
 migliore delle ipotesi, che in seguito potesse fornire le
 squadre, occorrerebbero sempre gli attrezzi di primo
 intervento, estintori, ecc.

Bisogna, inoltre, tener presente che la distanza del
 rifugio da Palermo, di 13 km., non renderebbe nemmeno
 possibile il pronto intervento dei vigili.

Si potrebbero per misura precauzionale ignificare le
 casse con l'ignifugo liquido Guadagnin, la cui fabbrica è
 qui a Palermo. È a mia conoscenza che la Soprintendenza
 alle Antichità di Napoli ha ordinato²⁴¹ {2} quantità
 d'ignifugo per varie migliaia di lire; ciò significa che
 la prevenzione è stata già giudicata ottima da codesto
 superiore Ministero. Mi prego, pertanto, proporre di
 adottare eguale misura per il materiale del Museo di
 Palermo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.58 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1
 side

19-giugno 1940

Squadre di 1° intervento P.A.A.

Ripreso servizio Meli Giosuè ed esonerato Garaci Luigi.

I Turno	Lo Cascio Giuseppe	8-14
	Bavusotto	
II	Meli G.	14-20
	Ravalli S.	
III	Quatrosi V.	20-8
	Falcone G.	

²⁴⁰ Short note written in grey pencil by J. Bovio Marconi.

²⁴¹ A short note, written in grey pencil, appears at the edge of this
 paragraph: 'che si comunichi la spesa occorrente.'

PAL.18.59 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1062/22-6-40-XVIII n° 968/7/1° Palermo, 19 giugno 1940-XVIII

PREFETTURA Comitato Provinciale P.A.A. PALERMO

R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Via Bara PALERMO

Si comunica per l'adempimento il seguente telegramma pervenuto dal Ministero dell'Interno:

““““ PREFETTI REGNO n° 46225 Alt squadre primo intervento costituite ai sensi CCC DUCE n° 104800 del 30 aprile 1936-XIV, rimangono in loco giorno et notte per garantire loro servizio in qualsiasi momento.- Squadre stesse saranno divise in gruppi per congruo riposo alt - Richiamansi necessità che mezzi estinsione incendi et attrezzamenti squadre sono adeguate necessità alt - pregasi impartire conformi disposizioni uffici et enti dipendenti alt - Attendesi assicurazioni punto. pel MSTR. BUFFARINI”””” Si prega dare assicurazione.-

IL PREFETTO F/to Cavaliere

p.c.c. L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen/le R. Verrone) R Verrone

R. Prefettura di Palermo | Comitato Prov. Prot. Anti Aerea

PAL.18.60 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

1100 1/7/'40-XVIII

Oggetto: squadre di primo intervento

Risp. a nota n. 968/7/1°

Comitato P.A.A. Palermo

A riscontro della nota di codesto Comitato in data 19 corr. mese, mi pregio assicurare che questa Soprintendenza alle Antichità ha organizzate per le esigenze del Museo Nazionale da lei dipendente tre squadre di primo intervento formate di due uomini ciascuno, che si alternano di otto ore in otto ore di modo che il loro servizio è assicurato in ogni momento del giorno e della notte. Gli uomini sono perfettamente equipaggiati e nei locali, specialmente all'ultimo piano, sono stati collocati estintori, sabbia e badili.

Pregasi, tuttavia, tener presente che gli uomini formanti le squadre sono stati reclutati fra i pochi non richiamati, e quindi sono persone anziane o riformate e in conseguenza di scarsa efficienza.

la Soprint. JBM.

PAL.18.61 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁴²

Torni Angelini²⁴³ Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, = 1 LUG. 1940 Anno XVIII SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 4540 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 1035 del 17/6/940

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Il Ministero prende atto di quanto avete comunicato con la lettera alla quale si risponde circa l'efficienza della squadra di primo intervento di codesto Museo.

Per quanto riguarda la protezione del rifugio di S. Martino alle scale si concorda con codesta Soprintendenza sull'opportunità di istituire anche presso quell'edificio una squadra di primo intervento. All'uopo è stato interessato il Provveditorato Generale dello Stato per la concessione della somma di L. 2.000.

Il Ministero approva inoltre la Vostra proposta d'irrorare le casse contenenti oggetti d'arte con il liquido ignifugo "Guadagnin". Vorrete pertanto comunicare telegraficamente il fabbisogno all'uopo necessario.

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

PAL.18.62 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 2 (Belle Arti) Roma, 12 LUG. 1940 Anno XXVII

SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI Divisione IV[^]

Prot. N.° 5165 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Protezione opere d'arte mobili.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie PALERMO

Il Ministero della Guerra ha fatto presente che il Comitato Provinciale di Protezione antiaerea di Palermo ha segnalato allo stato Maggiore che i locali Soprintendenti alle antichità e all'arte di codesta città non hanno potuto dare esecuzione al ricovero delle opere d'arte nelle località prescelte essendo privi di fondi.

Si prega pertanto codesta Soprintendenza di voler fornire d'urgenza a questo Ministero chiarimenti al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Firmato COSTA

²⁴² A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁴³ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.18.63 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90
| headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. SgomberoAtti Palermo, li 16 luglio
1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005535 – 19.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE
D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Prot. N. 1474 Risposta a nota del 12/7/940 N. 5165 Div.
IV
OGGETTO: Protezione opere d'arte mobili

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA
A pronto riscontro della ministeriale sopra segnata si
precisa quanto segue:

Qualche giorno dopo la dichiarazione di guerra la
Signora Soprintendente alle Antichità e lo scrivente
si recarono dal Presidente del Comitato Provinciale
di P.A.A. per chiedergli di mettere a disposizione
un congruo numero di automezzi per il trasporto
delle opere d'arte dal R. Museo Nazionale al ricovero
prescelto. Alla richiesta di pagamento immediato
del nolo degli automezzi e della benzina, dovemmo
rispondere facendo presente che eravamo, per il
momento, sprovvisti di mezzi.

Infatti, soltanto in data 4 luglio e 10 luglio pervennero a
questo ufficio gli avvisi di pagamento per complessive
30.000 lire sul cap. 181 bis. Né potevamo nel frattempo
fare prelievi da altri capitoli, essendo quasi totalmente
esaurita ogni disponibilità.

Il trasporto si poté tuttavia effettuare, poiché, dietro
nostre insistenze, il Comitato di P.A.A. acconsentì a
favorire automezzi e benzina a pagamento differito.

{2} Si coglie occasione per pregare di volere inviare con
la massima urgenza la somma di lire ventimila per la
protezione *in situ* delle sculture dei Musei di Trapani,
Messina, Siracusa, già richiesta con lettera n. 1206
del 19 giugno, onde evitare che questo ufficio debba
nuovamente dichiarare al Comitato Provinciale di
P.A.A. di essere sprovvisto di mezzi. Con tutto ossequio

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini Provveduto Atti²⁴⁴

PAL.18.64 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1234/20-7-40-XVIII Roma, 17 luglio 1940-XVIII
CIRCOLARE N. 175
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione IV
Prot. N. 5308
Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

²⁴⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento.
A tutti i Capi degli Istituti dipendenti

Alcuni Istituti dipendenti hanno richiesto appositi
fondi per la retribuzione del personale straordinario
assunto appositamente per il servizio delle squadre di
primo intervento.

In proposito la circolare N. 104800 in data 30 aprile
1936-XIV del DUCE del Fascismo Capo del Governo
dispone che le squadre di primo intervento devono
essere composte di "volontari", nel senso che l'opera
di questi non deve essere retribuita.

Pertanto si fa presente che, mentre nessuna assunzione
di personale può essere fatta per detto servizio, a far
parte delle squadre possono essere chiamati, oltre agli
uomini non soggetti ad obblighi militari, ai giovani
non ancora obbligati al servizio di leva ed alle donne,
anche il personale di ruolo e non di ruolo ancora
soggetto ad obblighi militari (sottoufficiali e truppa) e
che può provvedere tra il 50° e il 55° anno di età.

Poiché l'U.N.P.A. non può provvedere al servizio di
primo intervento negli Uffici statali, per i quali dispone
tassativamente la circolazione 104800 suscitata, i Capi
degli Istituti dipendenti, secondo le necessità rilevate
caso per caso, formeranno le squadre, dove non sia
stato ancora provveduto, scegliendone i componenti
tra il personale appartenente alla suddette categorie.
Nello stabilire infine i turni di servizio delle suddette
squadre, dovrà essere evitato che i componenti di esse
siano chiamati ad effettuare, nello stesso giorno, il
turno loro assegnato ed a prestare la loro opera per le
normali mansioni d'Ufficio.

IL MINISTRO BOTTAI

Non si devono pagare le ore straordinarie non devono
prestare contemp. altri servizi e dove si va a prendere
il personale?²⁴⁵

PAL.18.65 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1801/26-11-40-XIX Roma, 21 novembre 1940-XIX
Circolare N. 261

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 8666 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Alleg. ./.

OGGETTO: Servizio di primo intervento.

A tutti i RR. Soprintendenti

Si prega di trasmettere, con la massima sollecitudine
e non oltre il 10 dicembre p.v. un prospetto dal quale
risultino chiaramente indicati, per ciascun Ufficio,
Scuola o Istituto dipendenti:

²⁴⁵ Short note written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

- a) – Il numero delle squadre di primo intervento equipaggiate (o in corso di equipaggiamento), che effettivamente prestano la loro opera durante le 24 ore del giorno;
 - b) – il numero dei componenti le dette squadre;
 - c) – il numero totale delle ore di servizio di primo intervento prestato in un mese da tutti i componenti le squadre, oltre il normale orario di Ufficio;
 - d) – come sono stati stabiliti e come vengono effettuati i turni del servizio di primo intervento.
- Il prospetto, del quale a maggior chiarimento si invia un esemplare, dovrà contenere, inoltre i totali generali – per l'intera circoscrizione sottoposta alla giurisdizione di codesto ufficio delle colonne (3), (4) e (5).

per il MINISTRO De Tomasso

Segretario Quatrosi Meli Falzone Bavusotto Ciaccio Lo Cascio, sei prestano contemporaneamente servizio di museo non avendo uomini disponibili – quattro mutilati e un vecchio²⁴⁶

PAL.18.66 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1791/23-11-40-XIX Palermo, 21 Nov. 1940
 A. XIX
 R. Prefettura di Palermo
 Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
 Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 2414/7/I
 OGGETTO: Esercitazioni pratiche addestrative squadre di I° intervento.

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ – Via Bara – PALERMO

Vi prego disporre affinché sabato 23 corrente alle ore 14 la squadra di I° intervento di codesto Ente, partecipi alle istruzioni pratiche addestrative, presso il Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco.

L'ISPETTORE PROVINCIALE ANTIAEREO (Gen.le R. Verrone) [signed]

Meli – è necessario che parta più tardi. Quatrosi – Ciaccio Francesco Ravalli – mattina Falzone – solo – pomeriggio²⁴⁷

PAL.18.67 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

23 novembre 1940-XIX
 N° 1797 di prot. Risposta a nota del 21 novembre 1940 n° 2414/J/I
 OGGETTO: Esercitazioni pratiche addestrative squadre I° intervento.
 AL COMITATO PROVINCIALE PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA R.^ PREFETTURA PALERMO
 e, per conoscenza AL COMANDO 58° CORPO VIGILI DEL FUOCO PALERMO

In esito alla nota sopracitata abbiamo disposto perché tre degli uomini facenti parte delle squadre di I° intervento costituite da questa R. Soprintendenza e composti ciascuno di due uomini si presentino oggi al Comando del 58° Corpo Vigili del Fuoco per partecipare alle esercitazioni pratiche.
 Non è stato possibile inviare la squadra notturna per il riposo a cui ha diritto e uno della squadra di 2° turno perché è indispensabile che almeno uno dei due uomini resti sul posto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.18.68 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 29 Novembre 1940 – XIX
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 009295 – 3.DIC.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
 Prot. N. 1824
 ALL. N. 1
 OGGETTO: Servizio di I° intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 In ottemperanza alla circolare n. 261 di codesto Ministero contenuta nella nota sopracitata trasmetto il prospetto richiesto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

²⁴⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁴⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

PAL.18.69 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁴⁸

[29 November 1940] R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo

Sede	Ufficio, Scuola o Istituto	Numero delle Squadre	Numero dei componenti le squadre	Numero totale mensile ore servizio oltre orario ufficio	Turni di servizio	Osservazioni
Palermo	R.° Museo Nazionale	tre	sei (due per squadra)	niente (per i primi due turni vengono adibiti i custodi e per il terzo la guardia notturna)	1° dalle ore 9 alle 14 2° “ “ 14 “ 21 3° “ “ 21 “ 9	L'equipaggiamento di dotazione è compreso per tre persone. Non si è potuto adibire personale esclusivamente per il servizio di 1° intervento perché il numero totale dei custodi disponibili è di 7 di cui due mutilati agli arti e uno di età superiore ai 70 anni. Per il 1° turno si comandano i due capi d'arte salariati permanenti (fotografo Lo Cascio e restauratore Ciccio F. ²⁴⁹)

IL SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.18.70 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side
C.B. 29 novembre 1940-XIX°
N° 1824 di prot. Risposta a nota del 21 novembre 1940 n° 8666

OGGETTO: Servizio di 1° intervento.

Alligati: I

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV^A ROMA
In ottemperanza alla circolare 261 di codesto Ministero contenuta nella nota sopracitata, trasmetto il prospetto richiesto.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.18.71 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁴⁹

Roma 12 Febbraio 1941-XIX
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Div. IV –

Prot. N. 9295 – Posiz. 3 A.G.

Resp. a f° N° 1035 del 17 Giugno

OGGETTO: Equipaggiamento squadre di primo intervento.–

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Con riferimento a quanto avete fatto presente nella nota n. 1035 del 17 giugno Vi comunico che il Ministero delle Finanze = Provveditorato Generale dello Stato = con provvedimento in corso ha accreditato in favore di codesto Economo la somma di L. 2.000, per completare l'equipaggiamento delle squadre di primo intervento di codesta Soprintendenza. Detta somma, quando sarà a

pagamento presso la Sezione di R. Tesoreria Provinciale, non dovrà essere prelevata interamente, ma si dovrà di volta in volta procedere a prelevamenti parziali, quando cioè se ne manifesti la necessità per il pagamento di fatture relative a forniture già effettuate.

In tal modo sarà possibile richiedere alla Ragioneria Centrale del Ministero delle Finanze, con gli appositi modelli 62 C G, la riproduzione in conto resti delle somme residue non prelevate entro l'esercizio finanziario, somme che altrimenti andrebbero in economia.

Per quanto riguarda le maschere antigas necessarie per le squadre che saranno equipaggiate con la somma anzicennata, si rammenta che, a norma delle vigenti disposizioni, la richiesta del relativo fabbisogno dovrà essere fatta attraverso questo Ministero, il quale ne curerà lo inoltro alla direzione del servizio Chimico Militare.

Nel comunicare a questa Direzione Generale il numero di maschere occorrenti, codesta Soprintendenza dovrà inoltre fornire assicurazione di tenere disponibile il²⁵⁰ Tesoreria la somma necessaria per l'equipaggiamento delle maschere stesse al prezzo unitario di L. 54,50.

P. IL MINISTRO segue la firma

P.C.C. La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.18.72 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 18 Febbraio 1941 - XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001199 – 22.FEB.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

²⁴⁸ We also have a draft copy of this record in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁴⁹ A copy of this record is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

²⁵⁰ 'il' = mistake for 'in.'

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
 Prot. N. 205
 OGGETTO: Equipaggiamento squadre di primo intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Prendiamo atto di quanto ci comunicate con la nota N. 9295 del 12 febbraio 1941-XIX, dandoVi assicurazione di ottemperare a quanto in essa prescritto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.18.73 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, - 6.MAR.1941
 Anno XIX SCARICATO Minuta
 Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
 Prot. N. 1199 - Div. IV
 Titolo 3 A.G. - Classe AG
 Risposta a foglio del 18 febbraio 1941
 Div. Sez. N. 205
 OGGETTO: Equipaggiamento Squadre di primo intervento
 Fatta da fortese il 27/2/41/XIX
 Copiata da Rossi

Con riferimento al foglio sopracitato si prega di informare con la massima urgenza questo Ministero se codesta Soprintendenza ha bisogno o no di maschere antigas per completare l'equipaggiamento della locale squadra di primo intervento.

In caso affermativo vogliate comunicare tempestivamente il numero delle maschere antigas occorrenti e la relativa somma accantonata sui fondi messi a disposizione di {2} codesta Soprintendenza dal Ministero delle Finanze.

Il Sottosegretario di Stato F.to De Tomasso

PAL.18.74 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 10 Marzo 1941 - XIX
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001712 - 15.MAR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
 Prot. N. 251
 OGGETTO: Equipaggiamento squadre di pronto intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV ROMA
 Con riferimento alla nota di cui al n. 1199 di prot. Posiz. 3 A.G. in data 6 corrente, si comunica che le

squadre di pronto soccorso di questa Soprintendenza sono completamente equipaggiate e munite delle regolamentari maschere antigas.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

PAL.18.75 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Sig. Cortese²⁵¹ Palermo, 28/4/1941 - XIX
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003250 - 3.MAG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
 Prot. N. 392
 OGGETTO: Equipaggiamento squadre di primo intervento

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV ROMA
 Con nota N. 9295 di prot. Posiz. 3 A.G. in data 12 febbraio a.c. codesta Direzione Generale ci comunicava che il Ministero delle Finanze - Provveditorato Generale dello Stato - con provvedimento in corso avrebbe accreditato a favore di questo economo la somma di Lire 2.000, per completare l'equipaggiamento delle squadre di primo intervento di questa Soprintendenza.

Per doverosa conoscenza Vi facciamo presente che a tutt'oggi nessun ordine di accreditamento è ancora arrivato e che sarebbe urgente con parte dei fondi suddetti provvedere la squadra in oggetto di nuove tute.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi (J. Bovio Marconi)

già sollecitato atti per ora Torni il 1 giugno sollecitato di nuovo in data 8-6-41 V. pratica generale Atti²⁵²

PAL.18.76 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 sides

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
 DIREZIONE GEN. DEI SERVIZI PER LA PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA
 Divisione Aff. Gen.

Prot. N° A.G. II/4293 Roma 17 Giugno 1941, XIX
CIRCOLARE N° 74

AI PREFETTI DEL REGNO
 OGGETTO: Compenso ai componenti le squadre di I° intervento di protezione antiaerea.

Talune Prefetture hanno posto il quesito per conoscere se ai componenti le squadre di primo intervento costituite per la protezione antiaerea degli edifici adibiti

²⁵¹ Short note written in red pencil.

²⁵² Short notes written in grey and red pencil.

a sede delle Prefetture stesse debba corrispondersi un adeguato compenso per le speciali prestazioni che sono chiamati a rendere.

Interpellato in proposito, il Ministro delle Finanze – Ragioneria Generale dello Stato – ha risposto nei seguenti precisi termini:

“Questo Ministero, allo scopo di adottare criteri uniformi per tutti coloro che sono adibiti al cennato servizio, qualunque sia l’Amministrazione da cui dipendono, è venuto nella determinazione di corrispondere ai componenti le squadre di cui sopra è cenno un’indennità di L. 20 per ogni turno di servizio, a condizione:

1°) – che risulti comprovato che il personale di cui trattasi è tenuto a prestare la propria opera nelle squadre per periodi di 24 ore con un giorno di intervallo tra un turno e l’altro.

2°) – che, in dipendenza della corresponsione della cennata indennità di L. 20, i premi di operosità e di rendimento eventualmente spettanti al personale stesso vengano conferiti soltanto in ragione delle giornate in cui esso disimpegni effettivamente le normali mansioni di ufficio e limitatamente s’intende, alle prestazioni rese oltre gli obblighi di orario e di servizio.

3°) – che l’indennità di cui sopra sia corrisposta per le sole giornate di effettiva prestazione di servizio nelle squadre.

È appena da avvertire che nel caso di prestazioni ridotte e cioè di turni di durata inferiore alle 24 ore dovrà corrispondentemente ridursi la cennata misura del compenso”.

Si richiama, pertanto, la vostra attenzione sulle cennate disposizioni, avvertendo che alle medesime non può essere consentita deroga, e soggiungendo che ai pagamenti relativi verrà provveduto, su richiesta delle singole Prefetture, con i fondi assegnati al Capitolo 102 ter del bilancio 1940-1941. Si resta in attesa di un cenno di assicurazione.

PEL MINISTRO F.to Buffarini

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO

Comitato Provinciale Protezione Antiaerea

N. 1265 di prot. Palermo 26 Agosto 1941.XIX

ALLA R. SOPRAINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ =
PALERMO

A TUTTI GLI ENTI STATALI CHE HANNO COSTITUITO
LE SQUADRE DI I° INTERVENTO

.....e per conoscenza e norma

IL PREFETTO (Mariano) Mariano

Comitato Prov. Prot. Anti Aerea | Prefettura di Palermo

PAL.18.77 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

TELEGRAMMA

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001088 – 19.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE II.A
TELEGRAMMA [...] * ROMA * [...] | 16.6.41 1455

N. di recapito. Rimosso al fattorino ore 16.40.

DIREZIONE GENERALE ARTI ROMA

497 Mo Educazione

=%.....C^t 554 9295 12 =

Ricevuto il 16 ore 14.49 Pel circuito N. 033

DESTINAZIONE: 10619 RM PALERMO 7926 30 16 1230 =
..... VISTATO

= 554 PROVVEDITORATO STATO NON HA ANCORA ACCREDITATO SOMME DI CUI ALLA MINISTERIALE 9295 DEL 12 FEBBRAIO SCORSO PUNTO PREGO SOLLECITARE PUNTO.

= SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITA PALERMO BOVIO MARCONI

FATEVI CORRENTISTI POSTALI – PAGAMENTI E RISCOSSIONI IN TUTTE LE LOCALITÀ DEL REGNO – FRA CORRENTISTI I PAGAMENTI E LE RISCOSSIONI MEDIANTE POSTAGIRO SONO ESEGUITI SENZA LIMITAZIONE DI SOMMA ED IN ESENZIONE DA QUALSIASI TASSA.

PAL.18.78 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 26 GIU. 1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 1088 – Div. II

Titolo 1 Dotazioni

OGGETTO: Ordine di accreditamento da parte del Provveditorato Generale dello Stato.

Fatta da [signed] il 19/6/1941

Copiata da [signed]

Gli estremi della ministeriale (n. 9295 del 12 febbraio 1941) indicati nel Vostro telegramma del 16 c.m., n 554, con cui sollecitate accreditamento somma da parte del Provveditorato Generale dello Stato, non risultano esatti. Si prega perciò di voler fornire dati precisi onde poter provvedere al rintraccio della relativa pratica.

Il Ministro Firmato COSTA

PAL.18.79 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 1 Luglio 1941 – XIX

DIRZ. GEN. ARTI | 005447 – 14.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 622

ALL. N. 1

OGGETTO: Ordine di accreditamento di L. 2000:00 da parte del Provveditorato Generale dello Stato -

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. II ROMA
 Con riferimento alla nota N. 1088 Pos. 1.a Dotaz. in data 26 giugno u.s. si comunica che la pratica di cui all'oggetto è intercorsa fra la divisione IV di codesta Direzione Generale e questa Soprintendenza, per cui si allega copia del foglio con il quale veniva annunciato l'accREDITAMENTO a questo Economo della somma sopra indicata, sollecitata con telegramma n. 554 in data 16 giugno a.c.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *
 Interessato Personale perché solleciti Ministero Finanze [signed]²⁵³

PAL.18.80 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, 17 aprile 1942-XX
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Per le Provincie di Palermo e Trapani
 =====

Prot. N. 453
 risposta al foglio 425 Pos. 6
 OGGETTO: Falcone Nunzio - Assunzione.-

Al Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale - Div. I^A ROMA

Si prende atto dell'autorizzazione di assumere il giornaliero Falcone Nunzio in sostituzione del dimissionario Falzone Giovanni. Ma, anziché dal 16 corr. mese, è necessario assumere il Falcone con decorrenza dal 1° maggio, poiché non si può per ora sostituire il Falzone nel servizio di guardia notturna.

Inoltre è necessario assumere prima il giornaliero in sostituzione del Falcone, poiché non mi sarebbe possibile altrimenti provvedere al servizio continuativo di guardia e di squadra di primo intervento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.18.81 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 28 APR. 1942 Anno XX
 VINCEREMO
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
 Divisione I^A
 Prot. N.° 5130

²⁵³ Short note written in red pencil.

OGGETTO: Palermo - Squadra di primo intervento.-

Al Direttore Capo della DIVISIONE IV^A
 Per i provvedimenti di competenza di codesta Divisione, si trasmette copia di una lettera nella quale, tra l'altro, il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo chiede di essere autorizzato ad assumere un operaio giornaliero per il servizio della squadra di primo intervento.

IL DIRETTORE CAPO DELLA DIVISIONE I^A [signed]
 Conf. are col direttore, [...] già provveduto.²⁵⁴

PAL.18.82 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

S. Martino delle Scale, 15 maggio 1942 XX
 AL SIG. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA PALERMO (Palazzo Reale)

Mi permetto farVi presente che i due salariati dipendenti dalla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo che prestano servizio al RICOVERO delle opere d'arte di S. Martino delle Scale, percepiscono la indennità di guardia notturna a decorrere dal 1° luglio 1941 XIX.

Vi prego interessare il Superiore Ministero perché eguale trattamento venga fatto al sottoscritto che, pur essendo capo servizio, presta a turno cogli altri due salariati il medesimo servizio. Con osservanza

Fto: Liga Pasquale guardia notturna di ruolo
 È copia conforme al suo originale IL SEGRETARIO [signed]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA * PALERMO *

PAL.18.83 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Cap. 226 # 512 Palermo, li 21 maggio 1942 (Anno XX) (Palazzo Reale)
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002685 - 25.MAG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 853
 OGGETTO: Protezione a.a. = Indennità di guardia notturna al custode di ruolo Liga Pasquale.

Al MINISTERO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE = DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = DIVISIONE IV ROMA
 La guardia notturna di ruolo Liga Pasquale dipendente da questa Soprintendenza, comandata quale capo servizio al ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino delle

²⁵⁴ Short note written in black ink.

Scale, mi ha fatto pervenire una lettera, che in copia conforme si allega, con la quale chiede rispettosamente la corresponsione della indennità di guardia notturna dal 1° luglio 1941 XIX in considerazione che i due salariati dipendenti dalla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo addetti a quel ricovero coi quali presta servizio a turno, già la percepiscono a quanto viene assicurato a quest'Ufficio.

Si prega codesto Ministero di esaminare benevolmente la possibilità della concessione anche al richiedente Liga finanziando la spesa e precisando se essa dovrà gravare sul cap. 207, sul quale già grava l'indennità mensile di missione che si paga al Liga medesimo o sul cap. 226.

Si fa presente, intanto, che il servizio essendo fatto a turno, al Liga dovrebbe corrispondersi il compenso per 122 nottate che a L. 4,19 lorde per ogni notte ammonta per l'esercizio finanziaria-{2}rio 1941/42 a L. 512 in cifra tonda.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto Salvini) R. Salvini
Provveduto con Lire 512 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 226 | Es. 1941-1942 | Prot. N. 3048 ATTI

PAL.18.84 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 888/24-8-42-XX

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del
Personale

UFFICIO CENTRALE DI MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E
PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA

Prot. N. 4707 Roma, 13 agosto 1942/
Anno XX

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea servizio di primo intervento.-

A TUTTI I REGI PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI
AI SOPRINTENDENTI BIBLIOGRAFICI
AI DIRETTORI DELLE BIBLIOTECHE GOVERNATIVE
AI SOPRINTENDENTI AI MONUMENTI GALLERIE E
ANTICHITÀ
AI PRESIDENTI DI ACCADEMIE E CAPI D'ISTITUTI VARI

Il Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione Generale dei servizi per la protezione antiaerea ha diramato la seguente circolare.

“Nell'intento di predisporre ed attuare con la necessaria prontezza le più urgenti misure preventive in conseguenza di eventuali incendi provocati dall'offesa aerea nemica, con la circolare del DUCE numero 104800 del 30 aprile 1936 veniva istituito il servizio di primo intervento mediante la formazione di apposite squadre da “costituirsi con elementi volontari tratti dalle stesse file delle singole Amministrazioni, impiegati, salariati, avventizi”.

Presi gli ordini del DUCE, ferme restando le disposizioni contenute nella citata circolare per ciò che riguarda

l'organizzazione ed il servizio di primo intervento negli uffici statali della Capitale, si dispone che per gli altri uffici pubblici statali la costituzione delle squadre di primo intervento e la vigilanza sul loro funzionamento siano d'ora in avanti deferite ai Prefetti quali Presidenti dei Comitati Provinciali di P.A.A.-

S'intende con ciò precisare che per tutti gli uffici periferici delle provincie la costituzione delle squadre di primo intervento e la durata giornaliera del servizio sono subordinate all'esplicito riconoscimento, da parte del Prefetto, della necessità del provvedimento da adottarsi, anche in relazione alle condizioni locali, alla natura dello edificio, alla sua ubicazione ed alla presenza o meno di personale di custodia o di servizio.

COSTITUZIONE DELLE SQUADRE

Ad evitare talune inopportunità si ritiene necessario avvertire che nella formazione delle squadre, il cui numero dev'essere contenuto nei limiti strettamente indispensabili, deve essere escluso il personale dei gruppi A e B: pertanto esse dovranno essere costituite con personale volontario del gruppo C, con subalterni, avventizi o salariati che abbiano i necessari requisiti fisici atti ad assicurare la maggiore efficienza in relazione allo speciale servizio di cui si tratta.}{2}

SPESA

La competenza passiva della spesa è a carico delle Amministrazioni interessate le quali dovranno, ove non abbiano mezzo di provvedere diversamente, richiedere preventivamente al Ministero delle Finanze i fondi necessari.

ENTI AUSILIARI

Le stesse norme valgono per gli Enti ausiliari, avvertendo però che al finanziamento provvederà il Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione Generale dei servizi per la p.a.a.- Le presenti direttive sono da applicarsi anche alle squadre già esistenti”.

I capi servizio ai quali la presente è diretta si metteranno a contatto con i Prefetti, Presidenti dei Comitati provinciali di p.a.a., al fine di ottenere il necessario benessere circa la costituzione delle squadre attualmente operante e la durata del servizio giornaliero.

A tal fine comunicheranno l'elenco di tutte le squadre attualmente esistenti con l'indicazione dell'edificio dove operano, specificandone la natura, il numero dei componenti la squadra, la durata del servizio precisando da che ora a che ora è prestato, la presenza o meno nell'edificio di altro personale di custodia o di servizio. Si avverte che le squadre che non saranno riconosciute non verranno ulteriormente retribuite da questo Ministero. Copia dell'elenco delle squadre trasmesso alle Prefetture dovrà essere inviato a questo Ministero - Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e

del Personale – Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea.

Saranno parimenti comunicate, in copia conforme, le decisioni dei Prefetti. Vogliate dare assicurazione.–

IL MINISTRO Bottai

PAL.18.85 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 888 27 agosto 42 XX

13 agosto 1942-XX 4707

Oggetto: Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Servizio di primo intervento –

Al MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Ufficio Centrale della Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione antiaerea ROMA

Nell'assicurare Codesto Ministero di adempiere alla disposizioni di cui alla nota sopracitata, mi permetto far presente quanto segue:

Giusta le disposizioni a suo tempo emanate questa Soprintendenza sin dal 1939 istituì le squadre di 1° intervento comandando gli elementi validi a disposizione ed istituendo tre turni che venivano a coincidere con i tre turni di servizio di guardia al Museo. Con la dichiarazione di guerra parte del personale valido fu richiamato alle armi e prosiegua di tempo quasi tutto il personale valido è stato mobilitato e man mano gli addetti alle squadre di 1° intervento mobilitati sono stati sostituiti con gli elementi a disposizione che, purtroppo, per le loro condizioni fisiche, non danno alcun affidamento in caso di incursioni nemiche, malgrado cerchino di moltiplicarsi con abnegazione come hanno fatto in occasione di verificatesi incursioni. A maggior considerazione di quanto sopra, trasmetto un elenco del personale a disposizione:

- 1°) Bellotta Giuseppe – custode di ruolo – anni 72 – affetto da arteriosclerosi – non addetto
- 2°) Palmeri Vincenzo – custode salariato – invalido di guerra per congelamento agli arti inferiori – facente parte della squadra –
- 3°) Bavusotto Giuseppe – custode salariato – invalido di guerra e affetto da disturbi all'apparato digerente e di ingrossamento alla aorta – facente parte della squadra –
- 4°) Ravalli Sebastiano – custode salariato – invalido di guerra e mutilato (asportazione dell'avambraccio destro) – facente parte della squadra –
- 5°) Quatrosi Onofrio – custode salariato – invalido di guerra – (ferito di guerra) – facente parte della squadra
- 6°) Falcone Nunzio – custode salariato – riformato per otite – facente parte della squadra –
- 7°) Volpes Arturo – custode giornaliero – riformato per esito di senovite – facente parte della squadra –
- 8°) Terravecchia Vincenzo – custode giornaliero – anni 47 – facente parte delle squadre {2}
- 9°) Morello Gaetano – custode giornaliero – riformato per deficienza toracica – facente parte della squadra

Questa Soprintendenza attualmente comanda due custodi al ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale, ove sono conservate, per il periodo di emergenza, le opere d'arte del Museo, e, in considerazione del luogo, isolato ed impervio, a questo servizio vengono, naturalmente, comandati due dei più validi.

Come potrà notarsi la situazione non è brillante e non migliorerebbe affatto ove si dovesse comandare personale di gruppo C o avventizio. Difatti tale personale è così composto:

- 1°) 1° Assistente Di Giovanni (gruppo C grado X) – Capo servizio – invalido di guerra per congelamento agli arti inferiori –
- 2°) Restauratore Forzisi Rosario (gruppo C grado XI°) – mutilato di guerra degli arti inferiori –
- 3°) Applicato Caracci Luigi (gruppo C grado XII) – anni 66 – affetto da dispepsia gastrica –
- 4°) Ciaccio Francesco Paolo – capo d'arte restauratore – salariato permanente – anni 56 –
- 5°) Lo Cascio Giuseppe – capo d'arte fotografo – salariato permanente – anni 55 –
- 6°) Melchiorre Niccolò – avventizio addetto all'archivio – abile ai soli servizi sedentari per esiti di pleurite –
- 7°) Meli Giosuè – assistente avventizio –
- 8°) Vallotto Giorgio – custode di ruolo con funzione di Economo –

Di questi bisogna escludere per la carica loro attribuita: il 1° assistente Di Giovanni, l'assistente avventizio Meli e l'Economo Vallotto; per lo stato di salute: il restauratore Forzisi, l'applicato Caracci e in subordine l'avventizio Melchiorre. Resterebbero perciò i capi d'arte Ciaccio e Lo Cascio.

Stante quanto sopra esposto questa Soprintendenza interpellerà l'Eccellenza il Prefetto di Palermo perché, come Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di P.A.A., in considerazione che il rimanente delle opere d'arte del Museo di Palermo sono alloggiati nel ricovero in sito, e nelle sale a pianterreno, disponga, per le ore serali e notturne un servizio di 1° intervento con personale dell'U.N.P.A.

Con questo si verrebbe ad evitare aggravii all'erario per l'assunzione di nuovo personale da adibirsi alle squadre e, contemporaneamente, si avrebbe un servizio consone alle esigenze e alla sicurezza dell'edificio che trovasi, fra l'altro, nella immediata vicinanza di obbiettivi militari.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JMB

PAL.18.86 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 900 28 Agosto 42-XX

Palermo – Museo Nazionale – Servizio di primo intervento.=

l'Eccellenza il Prefetto di PALERMO

Il superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale in ottemperanza alla circolare emanata dal Ministero

dell'Interno - Direzione Generale dei servizi per la protezione antiaerea - ha interrogato tutti gli uffici dipendenti per la formazione delle squadre di 1° intervento.

Questo Ufficio giusta le deposizioni a suo tempo emanate sin dal 1939 istituì le squadre di 1° intervento comandando agli elementi validi a disposizione ed istituendo i tre turni di servizio di guardia del Museo.

Con la dichiarazione di guerra parte del personale valido fu richiamata alle armi e in prosieguo di tempo quasi tutto il personale valido è stato mobilitato e man mano gli addetti alle squadre di 1° intervento mobilitati sono stati sostituiti con gli elementi a disposizione che, purtroppo, per le loro costituzioni fisiche, non danno alcun affidamento in caso di incursioni nemiche, malgrado cerchino di moltiplicarsi con abnegazione come hanno fatto in occasione di verificatesi incursioni.

- A maggior considerazione di quanto sopra, trasmetto un elenco del personale a disposizione:

1° - Bellotta Giuseppe - custode di ruolo - anni 72 - affetto da arteriosclerosi - non adatto -

2° - Palmieri Vincenzo - custode salariato - invalido di guerra con congelamento agli arti inferiori - facente parte della squadra -

3° - Bavusotto Giuseppe - custode salariato - invalido di guerra ed affetto di disturbi all'apparato digerente e di ingrossamento dell'aorta - facente parte della squadra -

4° - Ravalli Sebastiano - custode salariato - invalido di guerra e mutilato (asportazione dell'avambraccio destro) - facente parte della squadra.

5° - Quatrosi Onofrio - custode salariato - invalido di guerra (ferito di guerra) - facente parte della squadra.

6° - Falcone Nunzio - custode salariato - riformato per otite - facente parte della squadra -

7° - Volpes Arturo - custode giornaliero - riformato per esito di senovite - facente parte della squadra -

8° - Terravecchia Vincenzo - custode giornaliero - anni 47 - facente parte della squadra -

9° - Morello Gaetano - Custode giornaliero - riformato per deficienza toracica - facente parte della squadra

Questa Soprintendenza attualmente comanda due custodi al ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale, dove sono conservate per il periodo di emergenza, le opere d'arte del Museo e, in considerazione del luogo, isolato ed impervio, a questo servizio vengono, naturalmente, comandati due dei più validi.

Come ben potete notare questa Soprintendenza se di giorno può fare affidamento su tutto il personale di qualsiasi grado e gruppo, nelle ore serali e notturne deve affidarsi a degli elementi fisicamente inadatti e che non danno alcun affidamento.

Per evitare aggravii al bilancio dello Stato, prima di chiedere al Ministero delle Finanze fondi per l'assunzione di personale da adibire alle squadre di 1° intervento, mi permetto chiedere all'E.V. se vi è possibilità, in considerazione che molte opere

d'arte sono alloggiate nel ricovero in sito e in locali a pianterreno, di comandare nelle ore serali e notturne personale dell'U.N.P.A.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Marconi Bovio

PAL.18.87 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 4 sides

{1} [September 1942] Meli, Falcone, Morello, Ravalli, Cottone Soprintendente²⁵⁵

R. PREFETTURA DI PALERMO
COMITATO PROVINCIALE P.A.A.

Norme per le squadre antincendi di primo intervento

a) IN TEMPO DI PACE

1°) Conoscere bene le particolarità costruttive degli edifici in cui si presta servizio.

2°) Assicurarsi con sopralluoghi della accessibilità dei siti più importanti e pericolosi quali i sottotetti curando che essi siano mantenuti sgombri da materiali comunque combustibili.

3°) Assicurarsi che gli attrezzi prescritti per lo spegnimento degli incendi siano in efficienza ed a loro posto e che i depositi di sabbia e di acqua siano integri.

4°) Curare la buona conservazione degli oggetti di equipaggiamento.

5°) Tendere a migliorare la cultura pompieristica mediante lettura di pubblicazioni riguardanti in modo particolare le offese incendiarie di guerra.

6°) Tenersi allenati nel maneggio degli attrezzi pompieristici.

7°) Allenarsi alla tenuta della maschera antigas di mobilitazione.

b) AL SEGNALE DI ALLARME

Indossare l'equipaggiamento speciale. - Tenersi pronti ad indossare la maschera. - Chiudere gli infissi. - Evitare che luci dall'interno degli edifici possano essere visti dall'esterno. - Portarsi al posto di vedetta.

c) DURANTE L'ATTACCO

1°) Individuare il punto di caduta delle bombe.

2°) Cercare di soffocarle servendosi della sabbia e degli estintori e sabbia se si tratta di bombe di piccolo calibro.

3°) A mezzo di badile a lungo manico, dei rastrelli e di altri attrezzi disponibili cercare di riporla entro scatole a sabbia con coperchio per allontanarla al più presto dal locale pericoloso.

Se la bomba caduta è di grosso calibro e quindi non facilmente raggiungibile dai getti di sabbia, cercare di limitare la diffusione del fuoco mediante tempestivi interventi tendenti ad isolare la zona di azione della bomba stessa.

²⁵⁵ Short note written in grey pencil.

In ogni caso cessato il pericolo dato dalla combustione della bomba impiegare gli estintori idrici, i secchi di acqua, le bocche da incendio eventualmente esistenti per spegnere i focolai d'incendio provocati dalle bombe stesse.

d) DOPO L'ATTACCO

Aprire le finestre, attivare la ventilazione degli ambienti – ripristinare le dotazioni di sabbia e di acqua, nonché le cariche degli estintori adoperati.

Nozioni principali sui principali tipi di bombe incendiarie

Bomba alla termite: dispersivi di kg. 0,5 a kg. 2 intensive fino a kg. 50 e più

Hanno involucro di Electron. Sviluppano una temperatura di circa 2000-3000°. Bruciano in 2 fasi: per le bombe dispersive: la 1ª violenta dura da 2-10 minuti con proiezione incandescente a qualche metro di distanza.

La 2ª calma dura da 10 a 20' con sviluppo di fiamma bianchissima e colata di metallo fuso; per le bombe intensive: le due fasi sono analoghe salvo una più grande potenza e proiezione di parti incandescenti anche a decine di metri di distanza.

ESTINZIONE: In ogni caso solo sabbia o terra sciolta e secca.

NON ADOPERARE mai l'acqua sulle termite e sugli involucri di Electron anch'essi incendiari.

{3} Bombe al fosforo

Appartengono in generale al tipo delle bombe dispersive. Durata della combustione circa 5.' Raggio di azione circa 50 metri con proiezione di particelle di fosforo infiammate – temperatura circa 1500°. Spegnimento con sabbia. Non è conveniente adoperare l'acqua perché se non si riesce ad abbassare fortemente la temperatura il fosforo si riaccende appena evapora l'acqua. È efficace l'acqua con aggiunta di solfato di rame. Le bombe al fosforo sviluppano gas velenosissimi e detonanti che attaccano profondamente gli organi della respirazione. È necessario usare la maschera. IN OGNI CASO CALMA ED ENERGIA.

Promemoria per i capi servizi

- 1°) Tenere sgombri i sottotetti.
- 2°) Fare eseguire la ignifugazione di tutte le strutture combustibili e se possibile la loro sostituzione con altre di cemento armato.
- 3°) Provvedere alla fornitura degli attrezzi e degli oggetti di equipaggiamento necessari.
- 4°) Predisporre i turni di servizio per il personale destinato a formare le squadre di primo intervento.

Attrezzi da tenere nei sottotetti

- a) Badili a lungo manico.
- b) Rastrelli a lama con lungo manico.
- c) Aste uncinatae.
- d) Estintori a sabbia.

e) Recipienti bassi e piatti con coperchio a cerniera, pieni di sabbia.

f) Casse, sacchi e simili pieni di sabbia.

g) Secchi e recipienti pieni di acqua.

h) Estintori idrici {4}

Attrezzi da tenere in tutti i locali del proprio ufficio

l) Estintori a sabbia.

m) Estintori idrici ed a schiuma.

n) Carriole metalliche piene di sabbia e badili a lungo manico.

Equipaggiamento della squadra di primo intervento

Per ciascun componente:

1°) Elmo da pompiere.

2°) Maschera antigas con filtro capace di trattenere l'ossido di carbonio.

3°) Tuta con bracciole possibilmente incombustibile od almeno con grembiule incombustibile.

4°) Cinturone da incendio.

5°) Cordino da pompiere con mollone di sicurezza.

6°) Picozza da pompiere con guaina.

7°) Lampada elettrica portatile.

8°) Pacchetti di medicazione per la prima cura delle scottature.

PAL.18.88 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} [September 1942] MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
 Direzione Generale dei Servizi per la Protezione
 Antiaerea
 COME PROTEGGERSI DALLE OFFESE AEREE
 INCENDIARE

I danni prodotti dalle offese aeroincendiare nemiche su zone agricole, non sono stati finora di grave entità. Poiché, peraltro, non è da escludere che tali offese possano essere ripetute in occasione del prossimo raccolto, si ricordano le principali caratteristiche dei vari mezzi incendiari e le più importanti norme preventive e repressive per fronteggiare la loro azione.

Mezzi incendiari

PIASTRINE INCENDIARIE. – Pezzetti quadrati di cellulose delle dimensioni di cm. 5 x 5 o 10 x 10, di vario colore, con un foro rotondo al centro sopra il quale è applicato, con gancetti di filo di ferro, un involucro di garza e, dentro, una pillola di fosforo di circa un grammo. La garza è imbevuta d'acqua o di altro liquido che evapora rapidamente; avvenuta l'evaporazione per effetto dei raggi del sole o con tempo asciutto, il fosforo si incendia spontaneamente e dà fuoco alla piastrina di cellulose che brucia con fiamma tranquilla alta circa un metro, per un paio di minuti, sprigionando un fumo bluastro, visibile da lontano, che è tossico per la respirazione.

SPEZZONI INCENDIARI. – Hanno forma di bastoncini esagonali lunghi circa mezzo metro e del peso di circa 2 kg. che presentano al loro centro un foro e sono costituiti da tre parti: una di acciaio per assicurare una

maggior penetrazione, una seconda in genere di latta, aggiunta alla prima per assicurare la caduta verticale dello spezzone, ed infine una intermedia di termite. Al momento della caduta l'urto fa agire una spoletta che dà fuoco ad una piccola carica interna e provoca l'accensione della termite; pochi secondi dopo esce dal foro, nel mezzo dell'ordigno, un getto di fuoco sempre in aumento fino a che tutta la parte centrale si fonde e dilaga per breve spazio all'intorno, sprizzando scintille e riducendosi infine ad una massa incandescente che mantiene per qualche minuto una temperatura che può giungere fino a 3000 gradi.

LATTE O BIDONI INCENDIARI. – Recipienti metallici a pareti sottili e di vario peso, pieni di materie incendiarie, generalmente liquide, e di fosforo; vengono lasciati cadere dall'aeroplano e all'urto con il terreno si sfasciano lanciando tutto intorno, anche fino a parecchi metri di distanza, quanto in essi è contenuto. Il fosforo venendo a contatto con l'aria si accende quasi subito e propaga il fuoco alle altre materie ed a ciò che si trova vicino.

TUBI INCENDIARI. – Consistono nella unione di tre tubi dei quali il centrale contiene i dispositivi per il funzionamento dell'ordigno, gli altri due speciali sostanze chimiche, le quali combinandosi dopo un certo tempo – regolato per mezzo dei congegni del tubo centrale – provocano una fiamma ad altissimo calore, sul tipo di quella di un saldatore, e che dura per lungo tempo.

PEZZI DI FOSFORO BIANCO. – Sono pezzetti di fosforo che hanno apparenza di sassolini e che venendo a contatto con l'aria si accendono da sé, propagando le fiamme a quanto si trova vicino.

Norme preventive

1° Tutti gli abitanti delle campagne debbono essere addestrati su quanto si deve fare in caso di incendio ed intervenire subito senza perdersi di animo, poiché in questo modo è possibile evitare i maggiori danni.

2° Tenere sempre nelle vicinanze della casa, dei pagliai, dei fienili, delle stalle, delle legnaie, una sufficiente quantità di acqua e se ciò non è possibile, dei mucchi di sabbia o di terra sciolta; quando si dispone di acqua sufficiente procurarsi {2} qualche pompa a mano; nelle case coloniche più grandi e negli edifici rurali più importanti acquistare anche possibilmente qualche estintore.

3° Tenere sgombri le soffitte, i soppalchi e i sottotetti delle abitazioni.

4° Non raggruppare mai troppo fienili, pagliai, legnaie e simili, ma disporli in modo che se uno brucia, le fiamme e le scintille non possano raggiungere quelli vicini.

5° Evitare di fare accumuli di materie infiammabili vicino alle abitazioni ed a qualsiasi edificio rurale.

6° Tenere sgombro e pulito il terreno vicino ai pagliai, ai fienili, alle legnaie e simili.

7° All'avvicinarsi dell'epoca della mietitura sgomberare qualsiasi striscia di terreno che circondi un appezzamento da ogni specie di vegetazione erbacea allo stato secco, asportando quest'ultima con ogni cura e sovesciandola con una leggera aratura.

8° In caso di più appezzamenti contigui, o di appezzamenti di grande estensione, creare tali strisce fra gli uni e gli altri e nell'interno di ciascuno.

9° Creare dove ciò sia possibile senza danni per il prodotto, nell'interno ed alla periferia degli appezzamenti, strisce tagliafuoco abbastanza larghe, che dovranno essere subito arate; nello scegliere la direzione da dare a tali strisce tener conto del vento dominante nella zona.

10° Iniziare al più presto possibile la mietitura ed il raccolto dei prodotti agricoli facilmente infiammabili.

11° Subito dopo la mietitura, da praticare molto bassa e rapidamente, allargare le strisce di protezione sovesciandole al più presto e crearne altre perpendicolari alle prime.

12° Formare cumuli di covoni non grandi e non disporli mai in fila nel senso del vento dominante, ma distanziarli e sistemarli a scacchiera.

13° Per la trebbiatura trasportare il prodotto sull'aia il più tardi possibile, evitando un eccessivo ammassamento di prodotto e tenendo attorno alle biche ed all'aia il terreno ben pulito ed arato. Possibilmente eseguire la trebbiatura vicino a località dove esista molta acqua.

14° Allorché il raccolto viene immagazzinato frazionarlo quanto più è possibile e metterlo in locali la cui copertura dia qualche maggiore garanzia di resistere al fuoco.

15° Nei boschi liberare frequentemente il terreno dal sottobosco.

Norme per la repressione degli incendi eventualmente provocati con

Piastrine incendiarie: poiché non bruciano se bagnate, cercare di buttare su di esse, avendone la possibilità, dell'acqua ed in mancanza di questa fare uso di sabbia o di terra. Qualora il numero delle piastrine fosse rilevante, cercare di riunirle in una buca e lasciarle che ivi brucino completamente: per la loro raccolta fare uso di mezzi incombustibili o anche di comuni molle per focolare; non toccare mai le piastrine con le mani.

Spezzoni incendiari: basta buttarvi sopra uno o più sacchetti di sabbia o anche sabbia sciolta per soffocarne la fiamma; se bruciano su una superficie infiammabile occorre allora rimuoverli subito collocandoli possibilmente su della sabbia o anche su della semplice terra. Avvicinarsi sempre all'ordigno che brucia protetti di un riparo qualsiasi (per esempio uno scudo anche di legno, una porta, ecc.).

Latte o Bidoncini incendiari: anche in questo caso fare subito uso di sabbia o di terra. Essere molto guardinghi di fronte a mezzo, dato che le materie incendiarie in esso

contenute una volta libere, possono spandersi su larghe superficie di terreno.

Tubi incendiari: Come per gli spezzoni incendiari.

Pezzi di fosforo bianco: come per le piastrine.

Norme sanitarie

I colpiti da avvelenamento per vapori di fosforo debbono essere tenuti ben coperti all'aria libera e ventilata e, se necessario, deve essere loro praticata la respirazione artificiale.

Contro le ustioni provocate da fosforo è assai utile fare uso di una soluzione di solfato di rame al 2%, mentre le altre ustioni vanno subito spalmate con olio e sapone.

Contro gli incendi eventualmente provocati con tali mezzi, l'azione di difesa dei rurali deve essere pronta ed appropriata, tenendo presente le istruzioni già date a riguardo dalle varie autorità locali.

Con saldo spirito di disciplina e fine senso di comprensione i *rurali italiani* sapranno sicuramente tutti prodigarsi in questa azione di difesa che, oltre a proteggere il frutto del loro lavoro, mira anche a salvaguardare la resistenza della Patria in armi.

“VINCERE!”

PAL.18.89 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

927/9-9-42-XX Mod. 97 (affari generali) Roma, - 5 SET. 1942 Anno XX

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del
Personale

Ufficio Centrale Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione
Antiaerea

Prot. N. 5148

Risposta al f. del 27.8.1942 Div. Sez. N. 888

OGGETTO: Palermo - Museo Nazionale Servizio di primo intervento.-

Al R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Con riferimento alla nota sopra indicata, relativa all'oggetto, e per quanto riguarda ogni decisione relativa alla composizione delle squadre di primo intervento, fermo restando quanto disposto con la ministeriale n. 4707 del 13 agosto u.s., vogliate prendere gli opportuni accordi col R. Prefetto, Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di P.A.-

IL MINISTRO [signed]

PAL.18.90 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

939/12-9-42-XX Palermo, 9 Settembre 1942.
XX°

R. Prefettura di Palermo
Comitato Provinciale Protezione Anti Aerea
Divisione Gab. P.A.A. N. di prot. 975/26

Risposta a nota N. 900 del 28 Agosto c.a.

OGGETTO: Palermo - Museo Nazionale - Servizio primo intervento.

ALLA R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ per le Province di Palermo e Trapani PALERMO

La circolare del Ministero dell'Interno n. 230 del 1° Agosto c.a. prescrive che le squadre di 1° intervento debbono essere costituite con personale del gruppo C, avventizi o salariati che abbiano i necessari requisiti fisici.

Invece il personale da Voi descritto nel foglio s.d., e che attualmente disimpegna tale servizio, non è nella massima parte idoneo allo scopo, pertanto è necessario sostituirlo.

Tali provvedimenti sono di competenza delle Amministrazioni interessate alla costituzione della squadra di 1° intervento. Qualora codesto Ufficio non avesse la possibilità di provvedere, potrebbe rivolgersi al superiore Ministero per le istruzioni del caso.

La richiesta di sopperire alle deficienze con personale dell'U.N.P.A. non è consentita dalle disposizioni in vigore.

IL PREFETTO (Mariano) [signed]

PAL.18.91 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁵⁶

Palermo, 10 settembre 1942=XX
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ Per le Province di Palermo e Trapani

Prot. N. 927

Risposta f° 5 sett. 42 = XX n. 5148

OGGETTO: Palermo - Museo Naz. - Servizio di primo intervento.-

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DEGLI AFFARI GENERALI E DEL PERSONALE - Uff. Mobilitazione Civile e P.A.A. ROMA

L'Ecc. il Prefetto di Palermo, dopo avere fatto eseguire un sopralluogo al rifugio del Museo, nella sua qualità di Presidente del locale Comitato Provinciale di P.A.A., ci ha fatto conoscere che, data la situazione organica del locale Comando dell'U.N.P.A., non gli è assolutamente possibile distaccare gli uomini necessari per il richiesto servizio di guardia al rifugio del Museo suddetto, stante che gli uomini a disposizione sono appena bastevoli per disimpegnare i servizi ai numerosi ricoveri pubblici costruiti in Palermo.

²⁵⁶ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Dato ciò questa Soprintendenza, prega codesto Ministero di volere disporre l'assunzione di due giornalieri per disimpegnare il richiesto servizio di primo intervento per il pagamento dei quali codesto Ministero dovrebbe, però, assegnare le somme necessarie.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE F.to Iole Marconi Bovio
PER COPIA CONFORME: IL CAPO DELL'UFFICIO CENTRALE DI MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E P.A.A. [signed]
MINISTERO dell'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Dir. Gen. Affari Generali e Personale – Uff. Centr. Mob. Civ. e P.A.A.

PAL.18.92 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Mod. 97 (affari generali) Roma, 23 SET. 1942 Anno XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004596 – 26.SET.1942 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del Personale

Ufficio Centrale Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea

Prot. N. 5503

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale – Palermo Servizio primo intervento.–

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV MINISTERO
Con nota del 10 settembre u.s. la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo ha chiesto l'autorizzazione per assumere due giornalieri cui affidare il servizio di primo intervento.

Poiché quest'Ufficio Centrale non può aderire alla richiesta, non avendo a disposizione fondi per retribuire personale esclusivamente adibito al servizio di primo intervento, si trasmette copia della suddetta lettera per i provvedimenti di competenza di codesta Direzione Generale.–

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

PAL.18.93 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

La copia della presente [...] ministeriale n° 11688 pos. 17-1-11.²⁵⁷

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ per le Province di Palermo e Trapani

Prot. N. 969 Palermo 26 Settembre 1942-XX

Risposta a foglio n. 11688 del 21/9/1942/XX

²⁵⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

OGGETTO: Salariato temp. CIACCIO FILIPPO.
Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. I^A ROMA

Nel restituire con l'annotazione del richiamo il contratto del salariato temporaneo Ciaccio Filippo, si fa presente che, giusta Vostra autorizzazione con il 1° corr. nov. era stato assunto, in sostituzione del Ciaccio, un giornaliero – Cici Salvatore – che ora, in ottemperanza alle disposizioni a suo tempo emanate da codesto Ministero, dovrebbe essere licenziato.

Ove nulla osti, in considerazione di quanto ebbi ad esporre con nota N. 888 del 27 agosto 1942/XX alla Direzione Generale della Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea di codesto Ministero, Vi prego di voler pigliare in considerazione la possibilità di trattenere in servizio il giornaliero Cici suddetto, il quale, dotato di prestante fisica e di buona volontà, potrebbe essere adibito alle squadre di 1° intervento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi)
P.C.C. la Soprintendente

PAL.18.94 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, – 6 OTT. 1942 Anno XX
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 4596 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 4503 del 23-9-1942-XX

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale di Palermo. Servizio di primo intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale del Personale – Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione antiaerea SEDE

In relazione alla lettera su indicata, questa Direzione Generale fa presente che non ha assolutamente modo di autorizzare l'assunzione di due giornalieri per il servizio di primo intervento nel Museo Nazionale di Palermo, data l'assoluta mancanza di fondi sul relativo capitolo, già prospettati [...] a codesto Centrale Ufficio. Al riguardo si richiama a quanto è stato fatto presente con la nota del 29 settembre 1942.

Il M. Firmato LAZZARI il Dirett. Generale

PAL.18.95 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1026/15-10-942-XX Mod. 97 (affari generali) Roma, 13 OTT. 1942 Anno XX

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del Personale

Ufficio Centrale Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione
Antiaerea

Prot. N. 6054

Risposta al f. del 10.9.1942=XX Div. Sez. N. 927

OGGETTO: Museo Nazionale di Palermo. Servizio di primo intervento.-

Al R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ di PALERMO
La Direzione Generale delle Arti, interessata da questo Ufficio Centrale per l'assunzione di due giornalieri cui affidare il servizio di primo intervento nel Museo Nazionale di codesta Città, ha fatto presente di non poter autorizzare detta assunzione data l'assoluta mancanza di fondi sul relativo capitolo.

Poiché, d'altra parte, questo Ufficio Centrale non ha a disposizione fondi per retribuire personale da adibire esclusivamente al servizio di primo intervento, vogliate rinnovare la vostra richiesta alla competente Direzione Generale, riferendo suc-~~{2}~~cessivamente allo scrivente.-

Fto IL MINISTRO [signed]

PAL.18.96 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides²⁵⁸

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 23 Ottobre 1942 - XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005064 - 30.OTT.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1055

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea - Servizio di primo intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
In ottemperanza alla nota N. 4707 del 13 agosto 1942 dell'Ufficio Centrale di mobilitazione civile e protezione antiaerea di codesto Ministero quest'ufficio con lettera del 27 agosto u.s. N. 888 nell'espore la precaria situazione del Museo di Palermo per la composizione delle squadre di primo intervento, stante che la quasi totalità del personale è invalido o perché mutilato o per età avanzata, scrisse al suddetto Ufficio Centrale concludendo che avrebbe interpellato l'Eccellenza il Prefetto di Palermo per chiedere che il servizio di primo intervento stesso fosse, nelle ore serali e notturne, svolto dal personale dell'U.N.P.A.; cosa che fece con nota del 28 stesso N. 900.

L'Eccellenza il Prefetto dopo aver fatto eseguire un sopralluogo al rifugio in sito del Museo fece conoscere che data la situazione organica del locale comando dell'U.N.P.A. non era possibile aderire alla richiesta.

Con successiva nota del 10 settembre N. 927 questa Soprintendenza naturalmente nel comunicare all'Ufficio {2} Protezione Antiaerea del Ministero la risposta prefettizia chiedeva la autorizzazione ad assumere due giornalieri da adibire esclusivamente alle squadre di primo intervento.

Ma anche l'ufficio ministeriale con nota N. 6054 del 13 Ottobre corrente ha risposto negativamente adducendo di non aver fondi a disposizione per retribuire personale da adibire esclusivamente al servizio di primo intervento e ci invita a rinnovare la richiesta a codesta superiore Direzione Generale.

Questa Soprintendenza, intanto, mentre gira la richiesta a codesta superiore Direzione Generale delle Arti chiedendo l'autorizzazione ad assumere anche un solo giornaliero, fa presente che, anche per attuare le disposizioni oralmente impartite dall'Eccellenza il Ministro in occasione del raduno dei Soprintendenti, ove detta autorizzazione venisse negata pure questa volta declina sin da ora ogni responsabilità per eventuali e possibili danni a causa di mancanza o deficienza di personale adibito alla squadra notturna di primo intervento.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Marconi Bovio) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.97 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

N. 1088 2 Novembre 1942-XXI

OGGETTO: Salariato temporaneo Ciaccio Filippo -
Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. I ROMA

Vi comunico che sotto la data del 21 ottobre u.s. è stato congedato il salariato in oggetto richiamato dalla 171.a Legione M.V.S.N. il 30 settembre 1942-XX.

Con l'occasione mi permetto proporre che il giornaliero Cicì Salvatore, assunto in sostituzione del Ciaccio, sia mantenuto in servizio per prestare servizio nella squadra di 1° intervento come dalla mia richiesta contenuta nella nota del 23 ottobre 1942 XX N. 1055.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE P. (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) F.to
- R. Campisi
P.C.C. La Soprintendente

PAL.18.98 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 1170/26-11-40²⁵⁹ arrivata il 24

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del
Personale

Ufficio Centrale di Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione
Antiaerea

²⁵⁸ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁵⁹ '40' = mistake for '42.'

Prot. N. 6545
1942-XXI

Roma, 10 novembre

OGGETTO: Nuove norme disciplinatrici del servizio di primo intervento.

Ai Regi Provveditori agli Studi
Ai Direttori delle Biblioteche Governative
Ai Soprintendenti ai Monumenti Gallerie e Antichità
Ai Presidenti di Accademie e Capi di Istituti vari dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale delle Arti

Alcune errate interpretazioni date alla circolare ministeriale n. 4707 del 13 agosto u.s. mi inducono a fornire le seguenti ulteriori istruzioni per l'esatto adempimento delle quali richiamo la vostra attenzione, anche perché siano evitati per l'avvenire inutili carteggi:
1° - In conformità alle nuove norme diramate - d'ordine del DUCE - dal Ministero dell'Interno, «la costituzione delle squadre di primo intervento e la durata giornaliera del servizio sono subordinate all'esplicito riconoscimento, da parte del Prefetto, delle *necessità* del provvedimento da adottarsi, anche in relazione alle condizioni locali, alla natura dell'edificio, alla sua ubicazione e dalla presenza o meno di personale di custodia o di servizio».

Pertanto, in collaborazione con i componenti uffici del Comitato Provinciale di Protezione A.A., dovrà essere redatto un prospetto secondo lo schema allegato. Detto prospetto, che dovrà contenere i dati relativi a tutti gli uffici (compreso codesto Ufficio), gli Istituti e le Scuole dipendenti, sarà portato alla firma del Prefetto per la definitiva approvazione e trasmesso a questo Ufficio Centrale con la massima urgenza e, in tutti i casi, non oltre il 20 dicembre p.v.

2° - Nella formazione delle squadre, il cui numero dev'essere contenuto nei limiti strettamente indispensabili, sarà escluso il personale dei gruppi A e B: pertanto esse dovranno essere costituite con personale volontario del gruppo C, con subalterni, avventizi o salariati in possesso dei necessari requisiti fisici.

3° - Per il servizio di primo intervento negli Istituti dipendenti dalle RR. Soprintendenze ai Monumenti, Gallerie ed Antichità dovrà essere utilizzata al massimo l'opera della guardia di notte, retribuita sugli appositi fondi della Direzione Generale delle Arti. A questo Ufficio Centrale, sarà se-}gnalato il servizio eventualmente prestato in aggiunta a quello dei custodi notturni qualora il Prefetto abbia ritenuto quest'ultimo insufficiente.

4° - Durante le ore in cui il personale o parte di esso è presente nell'Ufficio o nella Scuola per le normali prestazioni d'obbligo nessun componente delle squadre dev'essere retribuito. Pertanto nel caso in cui si ravvisi la necessità di un servizio di primo intervento per l'intera giornata, dal computo delle ore da retribuire (v. colonne E, F dell'allegato) vanno detratte quelle durante le quali le scuole o gli uffici restano normalmente aperti.

A maggior chiarimento, nel prospetto allegato sono stati riportati, a titolo esemplificativo, i dati riferentisi ad alcune squadre di primo intervento. Si tenga presente che la liquidazione delle indennità sarà fatta, d'ora in avanti, unicamente in base ai dati da voi forniti col suddetto prospetto. Non sarà, pertanto, necessario l'invio di un prospetto mensile, come fin'ora era prescritto per le squadre degli Uffici. Qualsiasi variazione da apportare al prospetto sarà tempestivamente notificata allo scrivente, dopo la prescritta approvazione prefettizia.

Il personale che usufruisce dell'alloggio nell'interno degli edifici sottoposti a protezione dev'essere retribuito solo per il servizio prestato durante gli allarmi. Per il servizio eventualmente prestato da detto personale trasmetterete, pertanto, a questo Ufficio Centrale *altro prospetto* dal quale risulti, per ciascun nominativo, i giorni e periodi di allarme durante i quali è stato prestato il servizio in parola, limitatamente al semestre luglio-dicembre 1942; a partire dal gennaio p.v. il prospetto stesso sarà inviato trimestralmente.

Le spese necessarie per il pagamento delle squadre di primo intervento incidono notevolmente sul bilancio di questo Ministero: di qui la necessità di contenerle nei limiti rigorosi della più severa economia e di trasmettere il prospetto, chiaramente riempito in ogni sua parte, entro la data stabilita, per dar modo allo scrivente di richiedere tempestivamente alla finanza i fondi occorrenti.

Gli uffici, che, per sopraggiunte difficoltà, non potessero trasmettere il prospetto entro il 20 dicembre p.v., dovranno - prima di tale data - darne avviso a questo Ministero (Ufficio suindicato). Attendo assicurazioni di adempimento.

IL MINISTRO BOTTAI

PAL.18.99 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 442/31-5-43-XXI Roma, 10 novembre 1942 XXI
CIRCOLARE 1939

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione IV

Prot. N.°5182 Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento.

A tutti i Regi Soprintendenti

La maggior parte dei gravi danni provocati dai recenti bombardamenti sono dovuti ai proiettili e spezzoni incendiari che, in queste ultime incursioni, si sono dimostrati particolarmente efficaci e di potenza maggiore di quelle adoperati in precedenza.

In tal occasione, però, si è constatato che tale offesa aerea può essere combattuta e neutralizzata dall'immediato e tempestivo intervento di persone volenterose che

riversino la sabbia, all'uopo predisposta, su tali ordigni appena caduti, e spengano gli inizi degli incendi.

E pertanto questo Ministero ritiene assolutamente indispensabile potenziare le squadre di primo intervento costituite negli edifici monumentali in consegna alla nostra Amministrazione, sia rispetto al numero che all'efficienza e all'addestramento dei singoli elementi.

È necessario, quindi, che i Regi Soprintendenti, in ispecie quelli delle regioni più esposte, quali Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia, Campania, Sicilia, Calabria e Sardegna, ricostituiscano le squadre con elementi coraggiosi e fisicamente validi, assumendo, ove occorra, personale appositamente scelto, che potrà essere retribuito sui fondi della protezione antiaerea, e che abbia l'incarico specifico dello spegnimento degli spezzoni incendiari che eventualmente dovessero cadere sui tetti e nell'interno degli edifici stessi.

Tali provvedimenti dovranno però, prima di essere attuati praticamente essere sottoposti, tranne che per Roma, all'approvazione del Prefetto, in base alle disposizioni impartite al riguardo con circolare n. 4707 del 13 agosto u.s. da questo Ministero.

{2} Per quanto riguarda poi gli edifici monumentali di proprietà dello Stato che non siano in consegna alla nostra Amministrazione, tutti i Soprintendenti dovranno interessare i RR. Prefetti, nella loro qualità di Presidenti dei Comitati Provinciali di Protezione Antiaerea, perché dispongano senz'altro la costituzione o il potenziamento della squadra di primo intervento in ciascun edificio monumentale da essi segnalato.

Per gli immobili d'importante interesse storico-artistico di proprietà comunale, questo Ministero ha già preso accordi col Ministero dell'Interno perché vengano impartite istruzioni ai Prefetti, affinché i Comuni provvedano alla istituzione e potenziamento di tale importante servizio in quegli immobili che segnalerete ai Prefetti stessi.

Per gli edifici monumentali appartenenti ad enti ecclesiastici bisognerà, in attesa di disposizioni precise al riguardo, limitarsi a svolgere intensa opera di persuasione presso le Autorità Ecclesiastiche competenti affinché provvedano, anche nello stesso interesse dell'Ente proprietario, alla costituzione di efficienti squadre di primo intervento.

Infine, per quanto concerne gli edifici d'importanza storico-artistica di proprietà di enti legalmente riconosciuti o di privati, vorrete invitare i singoli proprietari a provvedere a proprie spese – giusta la legge 6 luglio 1940-XVIII n. 1041 – entro un termine massimo di 15 giorni, alla istituzione del servizio di che trattasi, con l'avvertenza che, in caso contrario, potrà essere provveduto d'autorità a tale servizio, sempre a spese dei proprietari.

Pertanto, per tutti quei casi in cui non sarà provveduto direttamente dai proprietari, trasmetterete nel più breve tempo possibile due distinti elenchi, uno

per le proprietà degli enti e l'altro per quelle dei privati regolarmente notificate per le quali riteniate assolutamente necessario il servizio di primo intervento, con l'indicazione nominativa dall'Ente e del privato nonché della spesa presunta. Tali elenchi occorrono per poter applicare le disposizioni contenute nella legge predetta.

Queste ultime disposizioni concernenti agli edifici monumentali di proprietà degli Enti Ecclesiastici, di quelli legalmente riconosciuti e dei privati dovranno essere attuate per ora soltanto nel territorio delle regioni sopra indicate.

IL MINISTRO Bottai

{3} Solo il museo – edificio monumentale squadre 1° intervento – di giorno con elementi custodi e impiegati Di notte – almeno 3 efficienti + 1 capo per ispezioni

Quatrosi Di Giovanni

Ciaccio Vallotto

Cicì Curatolo

Quesito: come si fa andare sui tetti? Impossibile.

“ : per spegnere e manovrare ci vorrà la luce

“ : i fondi di p.a.a. non sono pervenuti – come si pagano intanto i nuovi assunti?²⁶⁰

PAL.18.100 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N 1169 24/11/1942

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale – squadre di primo intervento All'Eccellenza il Prefetto Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Anti Aerea Palermo

In seguito alle ultime disposizioni ministeriali che autorizzano l'assunzione di nuovi elementi per potenziare le squadre di primo intervento e giusta la circolare ministeriale n. 4707 del 13 agosto u.s., si sottopone alla Vostra approvazione l'accluso prospetto in cui è indicato il numero delle squadre e dei componenti e delle ore in cui dovrebbero prestare servizio.

Si fa presente che l'edificio del museo nazionale è monumento del XVIII sec. e che vi sono ancora conservate le famose sculture architettoniche di Selinunte e di Imera, nonché stucchi del Serpotta, affreschi, statue, materiale pesante che presentava troppo ardui problemi per lo spostamento e che la protezione adottata di sacchetti di sabbia è relativa.

L'edificio è di tre piani oltre un pianterreno e comprende un'area di m.³ 3160 fra via Roma, Via Bara e Piazza Olivella, aderendo per il quarto alla monumentale chiesa dell'Olivella.

la Soprin. JBM.

²⁶⁰ Set of short notes written in grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

PAL.18.101 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 4 sides²⁶¹

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 26 Novembre 1942 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005516 – 2.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE
DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1170
RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. circ. n. 6545 Uff. Centr. Prot. Ant.
DEL 10 novembre 1942
OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA
In ottemperanza alle norme impartite con la circolare
di cui all'oggetto e accompagnato da uno schema
esemplificatore, si è inviato il prospetto delle squadre
di primo intervento occorrenti a questa Soprintendenza,
per il Museo e la Galleria, all'Eccellenza il Prefetto. Appena
detto prospetto sarà restituito dalla Prefettura approvato,
sarà inviato a codesto On. Ministero. Per l'istante s'invia
copia del prospetto stesso onde codesto Ministero possa
tempestivamente averne notizia. Si desidererebbe
tuttavia qualche urgente chiarimento;
1°) Secondo le indicazioni ricevute si è formato il
prospetto indicando le ore in cui servono le squadre
di primo intervento; ma codeste ore come verranno
retribuite?

Dal contesto della circolare sembrerebbero considerate
come ore di lavoro straordinario, oltre quelle di lavoro
ordinario che vengono detratte. E chi mai potrebbe fare
tante ore di lavoro straordinario, che richiede al caso,
efficienza fisica?

Questa Soprintendenza non ha personale di condizioni
{2} fisiche adatte sufficienti, per la quantità di mutilati,
vecchi e deboli, ed il servizio oggi è prestato alla meglio
da individui fisicamente inadatti, che all'occorrenza non
servirebbero a niente. Si è dichiarato questo più volte e
si è declinata ogni responsabilità in merito e si torna a
declinarla, finché non si riceveranno disposizioni precise
e pratiche per l'assunzione di nuovi elementi.

2°) Per potenziare le squadre, come è stato ordinato
con circolare n. 139 del 10-XI-'42, occorre per questa
Soprintendenza assumere, oltre al personale ordinario,
tre giornalieri esclusivamente addetti alle squadre,
poiché dal computo delle ore secondo lo stesso schema
inviato da codesto Ministero occorrerebbero sei uomini e
la Soprintendenza non ne dispone che di tre adatti, come
risulta dal prospetto che si acclude. Secondo l'opinione
della scrivente, poi, di uomini ne occorrerebbero sette per
le considerazioni che si espongono appresso. È evidente
che assumendo uomini, come del resto è autorizzato nella
circolare n. 139, non si possono retribuire come per ore
straordinarie e neppure come i salariati a L. 13,85 lorde
al giorno. Non si troverebbe nessuno o tutt'al più qualche

scarto umano che accetta certe condizioni perché inabile
a qualsiasi mestiere, come è capitato quando si sono
dovuti sostituire i richiamati. Codesto On. Ministero
non ignora certamente che oggi un semplice manovale
percepisce L. 40-45 al giorno e un facchino robusto L. 70.
I militi dell'U.N.P.A. percepiscono L. 17 nette, ma essendo
considerati come richiamati hanno diritto al sussidio, per
le loro famiglie, in misura di L. 8 per la moglie o i genitori
e L. 3 per ciascun figlio minorenni.

{3} 3°) Le ragioni che fanno considerare necessari sette
uomini, come nel prospetto che s'invia sono: a) museo e
galleria sono insieme nello stesso edificio, quindi a questa
Soprintendenza e non a quella alle Gallerie spetterebbero
gli uomini e le ore indicate per la seconda volta sotto la
lettera Z, e quest'Ufficio riduce gli uomini per la Galleria
a uno – b) l'edificio che contiene Museo e Galleria è
monumentale del XVIII sec., consta di un pianterreno e
tre piani e copre un'area di m.² 3160. È posto presso via
Roma a circa m. 600 in linea d'aria dal mare e vicinissimo
alla posta centrale – c) per quanto si sia mandata al rifugio
la maggior parte del materiale mobile, molto ne è ancora
rimasto in sito, in parte già raccolto negli scantinati, in
parte che si va ora incassando. Inoltre, protetto dalla
sabbia, è per necessità rimasto il materiale immobile, e
cioè le preziose metope di Selinunte, le sculture d'Imera
e molte altre romane, etrusche e medioevali, affreschi e
quadri di grandi dimensioni.

{4} La scrivente prega di voler prendere in seria
considerazione quanto esposto circa l'assunzione di
personale da adibirsi a squadre di primo intervento e con
quella sollecitudine che il caso richiede.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J. Bovio
Marconi

PAL.18.102 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁶²

3 Aff. Generali 5516 (IV) Palermo, li 1 Dicembre 1942 – XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004837 – 9.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE
DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1185
OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA
Facendo seguito alla nota n. 1170 del 26 novembre u.s. si
rettifica che il giornaliero Terravecchia Vincenzo, al n. 10
del prospetto dei custodi, ha 56 anni e non 47 com'è stato
erroneamente scritto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J. Bovio
Marconi

²⁶¹ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁶² A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.103 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides²⁶³

{1} 3 Aff. Generali Palermo, li 12 Dicembre 1942 – XXI DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005059 – 17.DIC.1942 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 1217

ALLEGATI N. 1

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. circ. n. 6545 DEL 10/11/42 pervenuta il 24 novembre

OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA

Si trasmette il prospetto per le squadre di primo intervento ad adibire alla guardia dell'edificio monumentale che contiene il Museo Nazionale e la galleria medioevale e moderna.

Il prospetto è stato redatto sullo schema da codesto On. Ministero inviato, con alcune modifiche concertate

col generale Verrone, Ispettore provinciale della difesa antiaerea, ed è stato approvato dall'Eccellenza il Prefetto di Palermo.

Come si vede dal numero delle ore sono necessarie sette guardie oppure sei, facendo fare ore straordinarie agli altri. Come si è già comunicato con nota n. 1170 del 26 novembre u.s. questa Soprintendenza dispone di soli tre uomini efficienti, oltre quello destinato a S. Martino, deve quindi assumere altre tre e ne attende l'autorizzazione.

Si fa presente che in attesa, la guardia è composta da un salariato solo dalle 8 alle 15, da due fra le 15 {2} e le 22 dei quali uno solo efficiente mentre l'altro è anziano e fiacco, e da altri due fra le 21 e le 8, parimenti uno anziano e uno efficiente. (Si fa montare la guardia notturna alle 21 e smontare quella pomeridiana alle 22, perché si possa effettuare con calma il giro di consegna nell'ora che è fra le più pericolose). Così organizzate le squadre sono inadeguate alla vastità dell'edificio e al possibile pericolo, e questa Direzione declina ogni responsabilità.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.104 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | unstamped paper | 1 side²⁶⁴

[12 December 1942]

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
LOCALITÀ per le quali il Prefetto ritiene indispensabile il servizio di primo intervento	EDIFICI sottoposti a protezione	ORE durante le quali sono effettuati turni di servizio e NUMERO componenti temporaneamente presenti	ORE (comprese nella precedente colonna C) durante le quali presta servizio di p.i. il personale che usufruisce dell'alloggio	TOTALE ore di servizio prestatato in 24 ore (2)	TOTALE ore di servizio prestatato in 30 giorni (3)	Data di inizio del servizio
Palermo	R. Museo e Galleria. Si trovano nello stesso edificio monumentale del XVIII sec. che copre una area di m. ² e ha 4 piani	Un componente: 7-17 Tre componenti: 17-7		Giorni feriali: 52 21/ <u>31</u> Giorni festivi: 52 12/ <u>40</u>	966	1° Dicembre 1942

Totale delle ore di servizio prestatato in un mese da tutti i componenti le squadre: 966

H Osservazioni: Dell'alloggio usufruisce un salariato addetto al portone che è mutilato di un braccio, inadatto quindi al servizio di primo intervento. Può dare un aiuto in caso di bisogno. Il personale ordinario del Museo fa servizio dalle ore 8 alle 15. Fra il personale si può contare solo su tre elementi idonei che prestano servizio ordinario per 21 ore, (detratte), per le altre 31 ore si possono far prestare 10 ore di servizio straordinario, non di più se si vogliono elementi efficienti. Per le altre 21 ore occorrono altre tre persone da assumere.

2) Dal totale delle opere di p.i. devono essere detratte: a) le ore durante le quali gli uffici restano normalmente aperti; b) le ore di servizio prestatato dal personale che usufruisce dell'alloggio.

3) La cifra da riportare nella colonna risulterà dal totale delle ore di servizio prestatato in 1 mese di 30 giorni, dei quali 26 da considerarsi feriali e 4 festivi.

R. Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

Visto: si approva Il Prefetto

R. Prefettura di Palermo – Comando Prov. Prot. Anti Aerea –

²⁶³ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁶⁴ We have a copy of this record in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.105 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁶⁵

[12 December 1942] ELENCO DEI CUSTODI DI RUOLO TEMPORANEI E GIORNALIERI IN SERVIZIO AL MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO

COGNOME E NOME	ETÀ	QUALIFICA		Adatto più o meno relativamente alle squadre
1 - BAVUSOTTO GIUSEPPE	58	Custode temporaneo	Invalido di guerra	
2 - BELLOTTA GIUSEPPE	72	" di ruolo	Vecchio e malato di arteriosclerosi	
3 - CIACCIO FILIPPO	49	" temporaneo		adatto
4 - COTTONE GIOVANNI	47	" "	Mutilato di un braccio	
5 - FALCONE N. NUNZIO	39	" "	Riformato per otite	adatto
6 - MORELLO GAETANO	38	" giornaliero	" " deficienza toracica e di debole costituzione	
7 - PALMERI VINCENZO	51	" temporaneo	mutilato di un piede	
8 - QUATROSI ONOFRIO	47	" "	invalido di guerra	adatto
9 - RAVALLI SEBASTIANO	44	" "	mutilato di una mano	
10 - TERRAVECCHIA VINCENZO	47	" giornaliero	sofferente	si può assegnarlo
11 - VOLPES ARTURO	28	" "	riformato per esito di senovite ²⁶⁶ e di debole costituzione	

Quattro sono gli elementi sui quali si può fare assegnamento per le squadre; di questi uno, insieme ad altro più debole è comandato al rifugio di S. Martino, per cui si dispone di solo tre elementi.

PAL.18.106 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²⁶⁷

102/22-1-43-XXI Roma, 19 GEN. 1943 Anno XXI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III
Prot. N.° 5059 Posiz. 3 A.G.
Risposta al f.° N.° 1217 del 12/12/1942
OGGETTO: - Squadre di primo intervento -

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopracitata Vi autorizzo ad assumere, per il servizio di primo intervento nel Museo Nazionale e nella Galleria Medioevale e Moderna, tre nuovi elementi che abbiano i requisiti necessari per tale delicato servizio.

IL MINISTRO Bottai

PAL.18.107 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | copy of telegram | 1 side

164 TELEGRAMMA [January 1943?]
Direzione Generale Arti Terza ROMA
Richiamato armi custode salariato Ciaccio Filippo per assumere personale bisogna fissare minimo paga già richiesto con nota n° 1170 del 26 novembre 1942. Segue lettera
Soprintendente Antichità Palermo Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.108 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁶⁸

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 23/1/1943 - XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000668 29.GEN.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 102
RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 5059 DEL 19 genn. 1943
OGGETTO: Squadre di primo intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III ROMA
Per poter assumere i nuovi elementi per il servizio di primo intervento, che abbiano i requisiti necessari, occorre conoscere quale salario si può corrispondere e su quale capitolo.

Come si è fatto presente nella nota dl 12 dicembre 1942 n. 1217, non si trovano uomini validi disposti ad assumere tale servizio delicato e pericoloso col salario di L. 13,85 sia pure aumentato dall'aggiunta di famiglia e dell'indennità di guerra. Gli elementi dell'U.N.P.A. vengono a percepire sulle ventotto lire. Si resta in attesa di precisazione per potere iniziare il servizio regolare col 1° febbraio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

²⁶⁵ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁶⁶ 'Senovite' = mistake for 'sinovite' (synovitis, inflammation of the synovial membrane).

²⁶⁷ A copy of this record is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

²⁶⁸ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.109 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90
| headed paper | 2 sides²⁶⁹

{1} 3 A.G. 668 Palermo, li 3 Febbraio 1943 - XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000902 - 8.FEB.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 163
OGGETTO: Squadre di I intervento.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III ROMA
Nel comunicare di aver trasmesso all'Eccellenza il Prefetto l'elenco richiesto da cotesto Ministero con la circolare N. 6545 di protocollo questa Soprintendenza con nota n. 1170 del 26/11/1942 fece presente che non era possibile assumere personale da adibire alle squadre di 1° intervento con il minimo di paga fissato da codesto Ministero in L. 13,15, quando attualmente per poter ingaggiare un manovale si deve pagare un minimo di L. 30 al giorno e chiese quale paga doveva corrispondersi. Nel trasmettere poi l'elenco con nota del 12 Dicembre '42 n. 1217 si richiese autorizzazione per l'assunzione di tre elementi e ancora una volta reiterò la richiesta circa il minimo di paga da corrispondere. Codesto Ministero con nota 19 gennaio u.s. N. 5059, mentre autorizzò l'assunzione del personale da adibire alle squadre di primo intervento, nulla disse circa il minimo di paga e malgrado la nostra nota del 23 gennaio stesso N. 102 nessuna risposta si ha avuto sull'argomento. Oggi la situazione si è venuta ad aggravare mag-^{2}giormente con il richiamo alle armi per mobilitazione da parte della 172.a Legione M.V.S.N. del custode straordinario Ciaccio Filippo, e così si viene a perdere uno dei tre elementi su cui si poteva fare affidamento. Stante ciò mi permetto ancora pregare vivamente cotesto Ministero di volere dare una definitiva risposta alle nostre richieste e fissare per gli elementi da assumere la paga adeguata ai tempi.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
Prego i precedenti e poi conferire [signed].²⁷⁰

PAL.18.110 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90
| unstamped paper | 1 side²⁷¹

17 FEB. 1943 Anno XXI
Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
SCARICATO
Div. III Pr. 668 3 AG
Risp. a n. 102 del 23/1/1943

²⁶⁹ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁷⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁷¹ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Oggetto: Squadre di primo intervento

Date le contingenze eccezionali Vi autorizzo ad assumere i nuovi elementi indicatici per il servizio di primo intervento con la mercede giornaliera massima di € 28.-

Il Mo Biggini

PAL.18.111 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90
| headed paper | 2 sides²⁷²

{1} 3 A.G. 902 Palermo, li 8 marzo 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 01891 17.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 200
OGGETTO: Squadre primo intervento - Assunzioni

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. III^A ROMA
Ricevuta l'autorizzazione ad assumere nuovi elementi idonei per la squadra di 1° intervento con la mercede di L. 28 giornaliera, si sono invitati ad assumere servizio persone con le quali erano precedentemente intercorse trattative.

Si trattava di robusti paesani residenti a Villagrazia (comune a 7 Km. da Palermo). Ma in seguito ai bombardamenti, numerosi e micidiali, di Palermo, costoro non intendono più venire in città a prestare un servizio pericoloso.

Il Sindacato non ha nessun operaio disponibile, dato lo stato d'emergenza; per continuare i lavori di protezione antiaerea si devono andare a cercare e a sollecitare gli operai, dopo ogni incursione.

In conseguenza si sono dovuti scegliere i due elementi migliori fra quelli che avevano presentate domanda per custodi, in altri tempi. Non sono quanto si sarebbe desiderato, per robustezza fisica, ma sono giovani e sembrano volenterosi. Comunque è quanto di me-^{2}glio si è potuto trovare e per riserva sono stati assunti per un mese di prova. Come terzo elemento si è passato alla squadra di primo intervento un giornaliero, assunto precedentemente per servizio di custodia, che è robusto ed ha dato buona prova.

I nominativi dei tre nuovi elementi per la squadra di primo intervento sono:

Cicì Salvatore

De Franchis Giovanni, anni 25, riformato.

Lanza Policarpo, anni 31 riformato.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

²⁷² A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

PAL.18.112 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side²⁷³

330/7-4-43 Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 2 APR. 1943 Anno XXI

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III

Prot. N.° 1691 Posiz. 3 A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 200 del 8-3-43

OGGETTO: Palermo – Squadra di 1° intervento:

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Prendo atto di quanto avete comunicato al Ministero con la nota suindicata, circa l'assunzione di nuovi elementi per il servizio di vigilanza della squadra di primo intervento di codesto Istituto.

IL MINISTRO Biggini

Curatolo Informare che non essendosi presentato il Lanza il cui nominativo era stato comunicato, è stato assunto tale Inzerillo (età? riformato?), che si era licenziato pochi giorni dopo l'assunzione, ma si è poi ripresentato.²⁷⁴

PAL.18.113 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁷⁵

3 A.G. Palermo, li 7 aprile 1943 XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002296 – 15.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 330

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 1691 DEL 2/4/1943 XXI

OGGETTO: Palermo – Squadre di 1° intervento

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III ROMA

In relazione alla nota sopraindicata si fa presente a codesto Superiore Ministero che il nominato Lanza Policarpo, in atto richiamato nella M.V.S.M., non si è più presentato a prendere servizio. In sua sostituzione è stato assunto Inzerillo Giovanni, riformato dal servizio militare, che si era licenziato dopo pochi giorni l'assunzione, ma che poi si è regolarmente presentato a prestar servizio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi Atti [signed]²⁷⁶

²⁷³ A copy of this record is kept in ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

²⁷⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁷⁵ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁷⁶ Short note written in pink pencil.

PAL.18.114 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Mod. 97 (affari generali) Roma, 29 APR. 1943

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002717 – 4.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale

Ufficio Speciale dei Servizi di Guerra e di Mobilitazione
Prot. N. 3936

Risposta al f. del 1.4.43

Div. Sez. N. 306

OGGETTO: Applicazione al R.D.L. 16.12.42 XXI° n. 1498

Al SOPRINTENDENTE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

e p.c. alla Div. Gen. delle Arti – Div. III Ministero

Indennità di sfollamento²⁷⁷

Questo Ministero, pur avendo attentamente esaminato il quesito e le considerazioni da voi rivolti con la nota suindicata, non può che approvare l'interpretazione data al R.D.L. 16.12.42 n. 1498, nel senso di escludere dal beneficio delle provvidenze ivi previste il personale assunto per il servizio di primo intervento.

Tale interpretazione trova, infatti, conferma esplicita nella circolare n. 9196/2694 in data 5 marzo u.s. della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, dove è detto che la corresponsione {2} delle suddette provvidenze non spetta "a coloro, le cui prestazioni non facciano sorgere un rapporto d'impiego o di lavoro".

IL MINISTRO [signed]

PAL.18.115 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 Aff. Gen. Palermo, 10 maggio 1943–XXI°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003278 28.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N° 408 di prot. Risposta a nota n° 3936 del 29/4/1943.

Oggetto: Applicazione del R.D.L. 16 dicembre 1942 n° 1498

AL MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE UFFICIO SPECIALE DEI SERVIZI DI GUERRA E MOBILITAZIONE e per conoscenza ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI ROMA

La scrivente si permette insistere sulla situazione di cui all'oggetto con preghiera di volerci tornare su, e per evitare difficoltà per la custodia del Museo che nelle

²⁷⁷ Short note written black ink.

presenti contingenze possono assumere caratteristiche di eccezionale difficoltà.

La circolare n° 9196/2694 del 5 marzo u.s. della Presidenza del Consiglio, dice che la corresponsione delle provvidenze disposte dal R.D.L. del 16/12/1942 n° 1498 non spetta a coloro le cui prestazioni non facciano sorgere un rapporto di impiego e di lavoro (come ad esempio gli incaricati di cui all'art. 57 del R.D. 8 maggio 1924 n° 843 e gli imprenditori ed appaltatori di servizi comunque denominati).

Ora, il personale facente parte delle squadre di primo intervento è reclutato per la maggior parte fra i salariati temporanei a contratto e solo per insufficienza numerica di questi sono stati assunti elementi esclusivamente adibiti al servizio di guardia notturna e primo intervento, dietro corresponsione di un salario giornaliero. Questi elementi sono quindi sei salariati e non imprenditori e appaltatori etc. e con loro intercede precisamente un rapporto di lavoro. Quale altro rapporto, in caso contrario, intercederebbe?

Non sono militari, né militarizzati come gli elementi dell'U.N.P.A., ché in tal caso spetterebbe l'indennità alle loro famiglie (L. 10 alla moglie e L. 4 ai figli); non sono operai giornalieri assunti per determinati e limitati lavori, ché in tal caso spetterebbe loro l'aumento di L. 10 e 15 disposto recentemente.

Comunque, si prega codesto On. Ministero di volere specificare la personalità giuridica dei salariati in questione e determinare in conseguenza le loro spettanze.

E poiché, comunicando agli interessati che con loro non intercede rapporto d'impiego e di lavoro, questi possono abbandonare senz'altro il servizio, la scrivente declina ogni responsabilità nei riguardi della sicurezza del materiale conservato nei sotterranei del museo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi Vedi n. 3279²⁷⁸

PAL.18.116 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN.

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003279 28.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

12 maggio 1943–XXI°

20 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N° 412 di prot.

Oggetto: Applicazione del R.D.L. 16/12/1942 n. 1498.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Sarà pervenuta a codesta On.le Direzione Generale la risposta n. 3936 del 29/4/'43 dell'ufficio Speciale dei Servizi di Guerra e Mobilitazione.

La scrivente non si permette di qualificare tale risposta, ma pensa che codesta Direzione Generale avrà già risposto direttamente, in modo da poter definire la questione in modo rispondente alla logica, prima che possa pervenire la propria replica. Se infatti, non si possono applicare agli elementi assunti per la guardia e il primo intervento al Museo le provvidenze della legge 16/12/'42 n. 1498, con detti elementi non intercorre evidentemente rapporto d'impiego e di lavoro e non si capisce bene quale sia il rapporto che intercorre, dato che la nota ministeriale non ne parla. Ciò che appunto questa Direzione ha chiesto a codesto On.le Ministero con nota n. 408 dell'8/5/'43 inviata anche a codesta Direzione Generale per conoscenza. Ma si desidera che codesta On. Direzione delle Arti sia informata con chiarezza delle conseguenze e della situazione.

I due elementi, informati della risposta negativa circa la spettanza dell'indennità di sfollamento, hanno chiesto il licenziamento, né è possibile applicare le disposizioni del D.L. 31/10/'42 n. 1611, stante che non intercorre quel tale rapporto di lavoro etc. etc.

I due non hanno ancora abbandonato il servizio perché la scrivente ha dovuto pregarli di rimanere fino alle fine del mese, assicurandoli che il Ministero in seguito a chiarimento della loro posizione riconoscerà loro i diritti qualsiasi possa essere la forma.

Questo si è creduto opportuno di fare, data la situazione difficile. Come è stato più volte detto, il personale di custodia del museo è in buona parte composto di mutilati e di vecchi, che presentemente causa le disastrose e verbalmente esposte condizioni degli approvvigionamenti, ancora peggiorate dopo la incursione del 9 corr. m., e causa gli sfollamenti, sono meno che mai in grado di prestare un servizio gravoso. Il personale efficiente si compone di tre elementi, non considerando i due a S. Martino, che evidentemente non sono sufficienti da soli a prestare servizi di guardia e di 1° intervento.

Ed è opportuno anche intendersi su codesto servizio di 1° intervento: a rigore dovrebbe limitarsi all'intervento in caso di incendi per incursioni aeree. Ma nella realtà pratica, gli incendi fino ad ora sono stati rarissimi e, quando scoppiano, hanno tale violenza che non possono certo due uomini né spegnerli né limitarli. Vedi l'incendio e la distruzione recente del Mulino Percoriano. Quindi il servizio è soprattutto di guardia e custodia e in caso che il museo venga colpito, come è già stato e può tornare ad essere, piantonamento guardia e opera di sgombero, per quel che si può fare senza intervento del Genio Civile. Questo servizio è ora più che mai necessario, poiché sono frequentissimi i furti negli edifici colpiti e gli elementi di P.S. sono talmente al di sotto delle necessità che ormai è superfluo contarci. Vedi i casi della Biblioteca Nazionale e del Conservatorio.

Superfluo, poi, insistere sul fatto che tale servizio è gravoso e pericoloso e che nessuno vuol rimanere a

²⁷⁸ Short note written in black ink.

Palermo durante le incursioni, di cui l'ultima compiuta da quattrocento apparecchi è stata terribile e ha dimostrato che i rifugi non servono a niente. Si prega di definire, pertanto, con sollecitudine.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.18.117 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} L'Ufficio Speciale per i Servizi di Guerra e di Mobilitazione - Ministero

SCARICATO 20 MAG. 1943 Anno XXI 3 9 3 6
29/4/1943

Prot. 3279

III 3 A/G

Applicazione del R.D.L. 16/12/42 n. 1498

In relazione al foglio sopraccitato, pervenuto a codesta Direzione Generale per conoscenza, e alla lettera n. 408 del 10 maggio 1943 indirizzata direttamente a codesto Ufficio dalla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo, si prega vivamente di voler riprendere in attento esame la questione della corresponsione dell'indennità di sfollamento al personale assunto per il servizio di 1° intervento, onde evitare che la detta Soprintendenza, cui spetta il grave compito della tutela del patrimonio artistico, sotto l'infuriare dell'incursioni nemiche, si trovi nell'impossibilità assoluta di trovare degli elementi che prestino servizio di custodia e di primo intervento.

La circolare del 5 marzo u.s. della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri stabilisce che l'indennità di sfollamento non spetta a coloro le cui prestazioni non facciano sorgere un rapporto d'impiego. In proposito si fa notare che il personale assunto per il servizio di primo intervento è reclutato in genere fra i salariati temporanei a contratto e, solo per insufficienza numerica di questi la R. Soprintendenza di Palermo ha dovuto assumere degli elementi esclusivamente per il servizio di guardia notturna e di primo intervento con la corresponsione di un salario giornaliero. Detti elementi sono quindi dei salariati e non imprenditori o appaltatori - come specifica la circolare della Presidenza del Consiglio - e con loro quindi esiste indiscutibilmente un rapporto di lavoro.

{2} Allo scopo, quindi, di evitare che il personale, privato di tale indennità, abbandoni il servizio e che la Soprintendenza predetta, già gravata da così oneroso lavoro, si trovi nell'impossibilità di trovare degli elementi che prestino servizio con simile trattamento economico, prego vivamente codesto Ufficio di voler chiarire la posizione di detto personale impartendo, possibilmente telegraficamente, le conseguenti disposizioni alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo per la corresponsione al personale predetto

dell'indennità di cui al R.D.L. 16 dicembre 1942, n. 1498. Gradirò un sollecito riscontro al riguardo.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE Firmato LAZZARI
24/5/940

PAL.18.118 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 27 MAGGIO 1943 = XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002907 12.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

Protoc. N. 405

OGGETTO: SALARIATI GIORNALIERI IN SERVIZIO NELLA
SQUADRA DI I° INTERVENTO.

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = DIV. I &
ROMA

Con riferimento a quanto ci avete comunicato con vostra nota N. 4114 del 13 aprile U.S. e cioè che la retribuzione degli operai di cui all'oggetto non poteva gravare sul capitolo 170, si prega di voler accreditare con cortese sollecitudine sull'apposito capitolo 235 la somma di lire Settemila cinquecento (L. 7500:00) corrispondenti alla mercede ed indennità già pagate e da corrispondersi al 30 giugno A.C.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (DOTT. JOLE BOVIO MARCONI) J
Bovio Marconi

Provveduto con Lire 7500 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 235 | Es.
1942-1943 | Prot. N. 3177 ATTI

PAL.18.119 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 3 sides²⁷⁹

{1} 3 A.G. Palermo, li 18 Giugno 1943 - XXI

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003919 - 1.LUG.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

Protoc. N. 481

OGGETTO:

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Direttore Capo della
Divisione III ROMA

Ho letto con la massima attenzione il Vostro appunto. Penso che sia necessario aumentare la mercede, qualunque sia la forma, in modo che questa venga ad essere equiparata più o meno alle tariffe in vigore a Palermo e a quelle più alte dei nostri salariati a contratto aumentata dell'indennità, dato che il personale di

²⁷⁹ A copy of this record is also kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

guardia e primo intervento presta servizio nelle opere più pericolose. – Oggi a Palermo si pagano: ai manovali, L. 30 + 10 di indennità di presenza, giusta il Decreto del 4 aprile, ai mastri L. 40 + 10 d'indennità etc., per cinque, dico cinque ore di lavoro, poiché nessun operaio vuol rimanere a Palermo sul lavoro oltre le 13. Domandatene all'arch. Guiotto.

Se consideriamo che il personale di guardia e primo intervento deve prestare servizio a giorni alternati dalle 14 alle 19, e dalle 19 alle 7! Cioè più di otto ore, e nelle ore delle incursioni!

In conclusione, propongo di fissare la mercede a {2} L. 35 + 10 d'indennità di presenza = L. 45 complessive, se non si redige contratto e detto personale viene ad essere considerato in fondo come giornaliero. Non propongo l'aumento completo dell'indennità di sfollamento 22+28 = 50 per non creare troppo forti sperequazioni con qualche salariato giornaliero (sostituito di richiamati) che anche presta a turno servizio di primo intervento.

Se poi preferite, come mi avverte il Vostro emissario, redigere il contratto, Vi prego di mandarmene Voi stesso lo schema. Però, anche in questo caso occorrerebbe alzare un po' la mercede base di L. 13,85, io proporrei a L. 20. Poiché anche col contratto si tratta sempre di un servizio temporaneo, con la fine della necessità il personale dovrà essere licenziato, e dubito che si accetti e firmi un contratto che propone L. 35,85 13,85+22, cioè una mercede inferiore a quella di un manovale che presta cinque ore di lavoro giornaliero. Tanto più che le 22 lire si possono anche perdere.

C'è poi un'altra questione: detto personale è stato assunto in data 4 e 10 marzo 1943 a L. 28, quando già si parlava dell'indennità di sfollamento, nella quale sperava. A fine marzo io feci sapere che non spettava, ma riuscì ad evitare un licenziamento promettendo di interessare il superiore Ministero della sua situazione e che sarebbero state fatte condizioni eque.

Sono ormai passati vari mesi: il provvedimento deve essere quindi retroattivo. – Vi prego caldamente di definire la questione più sollecitamente che potete. Se sapete com'è difficile in queste terribili condizioni far lavorare la gente! E d'altronde non ha torto: il pericolo è continuo, i disagi forti e le spese enormi. Saluti distinti

Jole Bovio Marconi

{3} Operai spec.	19,79 +	
	3,29	
Ab. (500.0000)	ass. guerra	
Operai spec.	16,63	
(inf. a 900)	2,98	
		ass. g.
Subalterni	19,84	
	2,90	
Inf. ai 50	13,89	
	2,70	

PAL.18.120 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1.° Luglio 1943 –

Il Ministro Segretario di Stato PER L'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

APPUNTO PER LA DOTT. JOLE BOVIO MARCONI
R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ – PALERMO –

Circa la corresponsione dell'indennità di sfollamento al personale assunto senza contratto da codesta Soprintendenza per il servizio di custodia e di primo intervento, l'Ufficio Speciale per i Servizi di Guerra e di Mobilitazione ha chiesto il parere della Ragioneria Centrale, la quale ha dichiarato che l'indennità predetta non può essere corrisposta ad elementi assunti con tale forma.

Per risolvere equamente tale questione sarà quindi opportuno o redigere per detto personale un regolare contratto – con la precisa formula che il licenziamento potrà avvenire in qualsiasi momento – o aumentare la mercede giornaliera dell'ammontare dell'indennità di sfollamento.

Vi prego pertanto di voler trasmettere al Ministero – per il tramite del latore della presente – le Vostre proposte al riguardo.

IL DIRETTORE CAPO DELLA DIVISIONE III. [signed]

PAL.18.121 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 21 LUG. 1943
Anno XXI

SCARICATO VIA AEREA A vista MINUTA

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 3919 – Div. III

Titolo 3 A.G. – Classe

Risposta a lett. del 18-6-43

Div. Sez. N. 481

OGGETTO: Assunzione salariati. Squadra di 1° intervento

Fatta da Zanetti il

Copiata da Rossi

Con riferimento alla nota suindicata, Vi trasmetto mio schema di contratto per i salariati assunti da codesta Soprintendenza per il servizio di primo intervento e Vi autorizzo in considerazione delle ragioni da Voi esposte, a corrispondere loro la mercede giornaliera di € 19,79 lorde; oltre {2} le indennità dovute secondo le vigenti disposizioni. Per quanto riguarda l'indennità di sfollamento, vogliate dopo aver perfezionato i contratti, solo personalmente prospettare nuovamente la questione al competente Ufficio dei servizi di guerra e mobilitazione di questo Ministero.

Il Mo F.to Rispoli

PAL.18.122 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side
 420/12-10-44 arrivata 9 ottobre Roma, 25
 sett. 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 DIREZIONE GENERALE AFF. GEN. E PERSONALE
 Prot. n. 257 Div. I
 OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Cessazione del servizio di primo intervento.–

A TUTTE LE DIREZIONI GENERALI = SEDE =
 AI RR. PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI
 AI SOPRINTENDENTI ALLE ARTI
 AI PRESIDENTI DI ISTITUTI DELLE ARTI
 AI DIRETTORI DI BIBLIOTECHE E DI ISTITUTI VARI

Il Ministero dell'Interno – Direz. Gen. Serv. Antincendi e per la Protezione Antiaerea – con circolare N. 61/44/432 del 23.8.44-Div. 11/25246, comunica:

“Le mutate condizioni della protezione antiaerea delle popolazioni civili rendono ormai superfluo il mantenimento in servizio delle squadre di primo intervento istituite con la circolare della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri n. 104800 del 30.4.936 e disciplinate dalla successiva di questo Ministero n. 230, in data 1 agosto 1942, numero di protocollo 11/2556.

Pertanto, d'intesa con la Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, e ove non sia stato già provveduto in tali sensi, si dispone che, a decorrere dal 1° ottobre 1944 p.v., il servizio debba cessare in tutti gli edifici nei quali hanno sede uffici pubblici dello Stato e degli Enti Autarchici.

Ciascuna amministrazione provvederà a dare le opportune disposizioni per la smobilitazione delle squadre e per il ritiro e la conservazione del materiale e degli attrezzi di cui le squadre stesse sono dotate.

Dei provvedimenti adottati dovrà essere data notizia, a cura degli organi periferici di ciascuna amministrazione, ai Prefetti delle rispettive provincie ai quali è devoluta la costituzione e il funzionamento delle squadre di cui trattasi”.

Le Autorità cui la presente circolare è diretta, nell'assicurare di aver adempiuto a mettere in atto quanto sopra, provvederanno a richiedere a questo Ministero i fondi necessari per il pagamento del compenso dovuto al personale facente parte delle squadre stesse.

Si ricorda che, per la retribuzione del servizio prestato dalle squadre di primo intervento, costituite a norma della circolare N. 104800 predetta, si dovranno tener presenti le istruzioni contenute nella circolare N. 6545 in data 10 novembre 1942, a suo tempo comunicata.

Come fu precisato con la circolare n. 12092 del 3.8.941, il compenso è fissato nella misura di L. 0,83 (al lordo delle imposte di legge) per ogni ora di servizio straordinario effettivamente prestato oltre il prescritto orario d'ufficio, aumentato del 70% a decorrere dal 1° giugno

1944, in base all'ordinanza n. [...] del Ministero del Tesoro – Ragioneria Generale dello Stato – in data 27 giugno 1944.

per copia conforme IL MINISTRO
 IL REGGENTE LA DIREZ. GENERALE f.to DE
 RUGGIERO

PAL.18.123 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 420 di prot. Palermo, 10
 ottobre 1944

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea – Cessazione del servizio di primo intervento.–

Risposta al foglio del 25.9.1944 – N° 257 di prot.

On. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale Aff. Gen. e Personale Div. I = Roma

Con riferimento alla nota suddetta, si comunica che nessun elemento è stato a suo tempo fornito per le squadre di primo intervento da questa R. Prefettura, in quanto detto servizio per sempre disimpegnato da personale valido e semi-valido di questa stessa Soprintendenza, integrato nel marzo dello scorso anno con l'assunzione dei due elementi efficienti, in seguito ad autorizzazione del Ministero con nota N.° 668 del 17 febbraio 1943.

Questa Soprintendenza ha già provveduto a fare cessare il servizio delle squadre di primo intervento, ma si è vista costretta a trattenere in servizio, come salariati giornalieri, i due assunti dello scorso anno, il trattamento economico dei quali è stato già approvato dall'Ufficio Ragioneria del Delegato del Ministero delle Finanze per la Sicilia.

I motivi di tale provvedimento furono esposti dalla scrivente a codesto On. Min.^{ro} nella relazione del 3 aprile c.a., n.° 123 di prot., concernente il personale giornaliero; motivi che ancor oggi perdurano. Infatti, per il servizio di guardia al rifugio di S. Martino, dove si trova quasi tutto il materiale del Museo, questa Soprintendenza si serve dei due giornalieri dell'ex squadra di primo intervento, trattandosi di elementi giovani e capaci. Poiché, poi, non è da prevedere un prossimo ritorno del materiale al Museo, data la distruzione dell'ala meridionale dello stesso, l'opera dei due giornalieri in questione continua ad essere indispensabile per il buon andamento del servizio cui essi sono adibiti.

Pertanto, si prega codesto On.^{le} Ministero di voler concedere nullaosta perché questa Soprintendenza continui a servirsi dei due anzidetti giornalieri.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.18.124 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

475/8-11-44 Roma, 24 OTT. 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DEGLI AFFARI GENERALI E DEL
PERSONALE

Divisione 1ª Prot. N. 533 – Alleg. 1

OGGETTO: Materiali ed attrezzi per la P.A.A.

Ai Rettori delle RR. Università
Ai RR. Provveditori agli studi
Ai Soprintendenti alle arti
Ai Presidenti di Istituti delle arti
Ai Direttori delle Biblioteche governative
Al Cassiere consegnatario
e, per conoscenza: A tutte le DIREZIONE GENERALI

Come è già stato comunicato con Circolare n. 257 del 25 settembre 1944, il servizio delle squadre di primo intervento per la P.A.A. degli edifici pubblici, ha avuto termine il 30 settembre c.a. Con la predetta circolare si invitavano le SS.LL. a dare le opportune disposizioni per il ritiro e la conservazione del materiale e degli attrezzi di cui le squadre stesse erano dotate.

Ora, le impellenti necessità della ricostruzione del paese, impongono che si proceda alla utilizzazione di tutti i materiali e gli attrezzi da lavoro. Per stabilire l'entità numerica di tutti i materiali e gli attrezzi disponibili, acquistati con fondi direttamente accreditati da questo Ministero o comunque avuti da Istituti e Scuole dipendenti, si richiede che venga fatto conoscere nel più breve tempo, ed in ogni caso non oltre il 30 novembre p.v., a questo Ministero, l'esatta denominazione, il numero e il costo dei materiali stesso.

A tal fine si invia l'accluso stampato che dovrà essere restituito a questo Ministero, debitamente completato con i dati richiesti. S'intende che in detto elenco non dovranno figurare quei materiali di proprietà dei Comitati Provinciali di P.A.A.

In attesa di ulteriori disposizioni i materiali in parola, dovranno essere conservati con la massima cura a disposizione di questo Ministero.

IL MINISTRO De Ruggiero

PAL.18.125 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[24 October 1944?]

1) Ci sono n. cassette per sabbia, ma erano state costruite dal personale del museo con 2) legname di casse – Non ha quindi valore

Sacchetti di carta per sabbia sono riposti contengono ancora la sabbia (nei monumenti ancora non scoperti); in parte (quelli che coprivano le metope selinuntine in seguito distaccate e portate via) si lacerarono

nella rimozione e la carta raccolta fu riutilizzata per l'imballaggio delle sculture stesse

3) Brande e coperte non furono acquistate, ma furono utilizzate quelle di dotazione del Museo, che tutt'ora servono al museo a al rifugio di S. Martino per la guardia notturna.

4) Tute sono ancora in uso, ma molto consumate

PAL.18.126 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo 14 NOV. 1944

== R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ ==

(v. nota 5) Estintori	L. 290	- N. 10
Maschere	“ 63,50	“ 52
Lanterne	“ 29	“ 3
Caschi	“ 35	“ 3
(v. nota 4) Tute senza bracciale	“ 150	“ 6
Pale manicate	“ 10,50	“ 3
(v. nota 6) Corde	“ 29	“ 2
Picozzini con guaina	“ 40	“ 3
Cinturoni	“ 36	“ 3

(v. nota 3) Brande

(v. nota 3) Coperte

(v. nota 1) Casette per sabbia

(v. nota 2) Sacchetti di carta per sabbia

IL SOPRINTENDENTE J B Marconi

PAL.18.127 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 475 Palermo, 15 novembre 1944

Oggetto: Museo Nazionale di Palermo – Materiali ed attrezzi per la P.A.A.

Risposta a nota N. 533 del 24 ottobre c.a.–

On.^{le} Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del Personale Roma

In risposta alla nota suindicata, si restituisce l'accluso stampato, debitamente compilato con i dati richiesti.

Si fa presente: 1) che ci sono n. 15 cassette per sabbia, a suo tempo ricavate da legname di casse e costruite dal personale del Museo Naz. Non hanno quindi alcun valore;

2) che solo alcuni sacchetti di carta per sabbia contengono ancora della sabbia, precisamente quelli a protezione dei monumenti ancora non scoperti; buona parte invece – quelli che coprivano le metope selinuntine in seguito distaccate e portate via – si lacerarono nella rimozione e la carta raccolta fu riutilizzata per l'imballaggio delle sculture stesse;

3) che brande e coperte non furono acquistate, ma furono utilizzate quelle di dotazione del Museo, che tutt'ora servono al Museo e al rifugio di S. Martino per la guardia notturna;

4) che le tute sono ancora in uso, ma molto consumate;

5) che alcuni estintori sono scarichi;
 6) che una corda di salvataggio e due maschere antigas e qualche estintore andarono distrutte durante il bombardamento del 5/4/1943 che provocò il crollo dell'ala meridionale del Museo.–
 Si chiarisce, a ragione, che i prezzi indicati nell'unito stampato sono quelli di acquisto e non quelli esistenti oggi sulla piazza. D'altra parte, è da tenere presente, che l'anzidetto materiale è in stato d'uso o fuori uso o, comunque, non nelle condizioni di fattura e di efficienza originarie, per cui è impossibile valutarlo anche approssimativamente.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.18.128 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

540/11-12-1944

Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione

Direzione Generale Affari Generali e Personale

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Cessazione del servizio di primo intervento.

Ai Rettori delle RR. Università

Ai RR. Provveditori agli Studi

Ai Soprintendenti alle Arti

Ai Direttori di Biblioteche e di Istituti vari

e per conoscenza: A tutte le DIREZIONI GENERALI

Il Ministero delle Finanze – Direzione Generale del Demanio – con circolare 3 novembre, n. 94171 comunica quanto segue: «Il Ministero dell'Interno, – Dir. Gen. dei Servizi Antincendi e per la Protezione Antiaerea, – con circolare in data 13 agosto u.s. n. 61-44-432, ha fatto conoscere di aver disposto, per effetto delle mutate condizioni della protezione antiaerea delle popolazioni civili che rendono superfluo il mantenimento delle squadre di primo intervento, che, a decorrere dal 1° ottobre c.a., il servizio debba cessare in tutti gli edifici nei quali hanno sede gli uffici pubblici dello Stato e degli enti autarchici e che quindi debba essere cura di ogni amministrazione interessata di impartire le opportune disposizioni per la smobilitazione delle dette squadre e per il ritiro e la conservazione del materiale e degli attrezzi di cui sono dotate.

In relazione a quanto precede, le Intendenze di Finanza terranno presente che, in conseguenza di tale smobilitazione, tutti i locali di proprietà demaniale dovranno essere restituiti alla destinazione che avevano prima di essere adibiti ai servizi antiaerei.

Pertanto, i locali che erano in affitto dovranno tornare alla stessa utilizzazione mediante la stipulazione di nuovi contratti in base alle norme vigenti; quelli invece che erano in uso ad amministrazioni governative, a meno che non risultassero esuberanti ai loro servizi, dovranno essere restituiti alle medesime amministrazioni, regolarizzando, ove fosse necessario,

la loro posizione con i consueti verbali di dimissione e di consegna, con la segnalazione dei casi che richiedessero particolari trattamenti.

Per quanto riguarda i mobili governativi che si rendessero disponibili, dovrà, in ordine alla loro utilizzazione, essere interpellato il Provveditorato Generale dello Stato (Ministero del Tesoro). Si gradirà un cenno di ricevuta della presente con assicurazione di adempimento».

Le autorità scolastiche in indirizzo, nell'assicurare questo Ministero dell'esatto adempimento di quanto sopra, comunicheranno altresì i provvedimenti adottati.

Roma li, 2 dicembre 1944 IL MINISTRO De Ruggiero
 Economo – non abbiamo già ricevuto risposta?²⁸⁰

PAL.18.129 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Palermo, li 11-XII 1944

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
 PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 540

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 1034 DEL 2 Dicembre 1944

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea Cessazione squadre 1°

intervento.

All'On.^{le} MINISTERO della PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 Direzione Gen.le Affari Generali e Personale = ROMA =

Con riferimento alla Circolare sopra indicata si dà assicurazione di aver adempiuto a quanto in essa è prescritto, come da nota N.° 420 inviata a codesto On.^{le} Ministero in data 10 ottobre c.a.–

la Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.19 New British incendiary explosive (1940)

PAL.19.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

25 1

13

Circolare riservata N° 222

Nuovo mezzo incendiario aggressivo inglese.

PAL.19.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1584/7-10-40-XVIII

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Circolare riservata n. 222

Roma,

4

Ottobre 1940-XVIII

Div. IV

Prot. N. 7710

Posiz. 2 A.G.

²⁸⁰ Short note written in red pencil.

OGGETTO: Nuovo mezzo incendiario aggressivo inglese. A tutti gli Uffici ed Istituti dipendenti dalla Direzione Generale delle Arti

Si trasmette, per conoscenza e norma, l'acclusa copia delle istruzioni inviate dal Ministero della Guerra in merito ad un nuovo mezzo incendiario - aggressivo usato dal nemico.

per IL MINISTRO De Tomasso

PAL.19.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

Nuovo aggressivo inglese costituito da lastre incendiare a base di celluloidi e fosforo.

Negli ultimi tempi gli apparecchi inglesi hanno lanciato in varie località del territorio del Reich delle lastre incendiarie. Queste consistono in una piccola lastra di celluloidi con foratura rotonda al centro. Sopra tale apertura è applicata con dei gancetti di filo di ferro della garza nella quale è sistemata una piccola pillola di fosforo da 0,5-1 grammo. Si ritiene che la garza sia imbevuta di un liquido che evapora più rapidamente dell'acqua. Dopo l'evaporazione del liquido il fosforo si incendia da sé venendo a contatto con l'aria e fa prendere fuoco anche alla lastrina di celluloidi la quale brucia con fiamma tranquilla in uno-due minuti.

Oltre queste lastre in celluloidi sono stati però trovati dei sacchetti di lino riempiti di fosforo e che in linea di massima hanno lo stesso effetto. Durante la combustione del fosforo si sviluppa un fumo bluastro visibile da lontano, che ha effetto velenoso, ragione per cui questa lastre debbono essere considerate anche come aggressivi chimici. Nelle operazioni di raccolta di lastre incendiarie e nell'estinzione dei focolai d'incendio si deve quindi applicare la maschera antigas. Il sistema più efficace per estinguere i focolai d'incendio è quello di coprire con terra, dopo di che possono essere raccolte le piastrine incendiarie. Durante la raccolta si dovrà tenere conto del fatto che dette lastre possono incendiarsi di nuovo una seconda volta venendo a contatto con l'aria è quindi necessario non toccarle con le mani e non metterle in tasca, dato che le bruciate provocate da dette piastrine sono molto dolorose.

Per la distruzione completa delle piastrine raccolte è consigliabile ammucciarle in una fossa ed ivi lasciarle bruciare completamente. Occorre fare attenzione al fumo velenoso che si sviluppa.

È necessario tenere presente che le piastrine lanciate con tempo umido possono incendiarsi ancora anche dopo alcuni giorni allorché sia subentrata la siccità. Per la sorveglianza di estese zone nelle quali siano state lanciate tali piastrine, si è riscontrato utile l'impiego di aeroplani dato che il fumo da esse sviluppato è visibile da lontano. Gli obiettivi più vulnerabili sono:

le case con tetti coperte da assicelle, costruzioni in legno, fienili, boschi, campi di grano e simili. Grazie al ben organizzato servizio di sorveglianza ed estinzione degli incendi, non sono stati causati fino ad oggi, da questo nuovo aggressivo inglese, danni di un certo valore.

Alla Sig.^{ra} Mauro da farne 9 copie: 7 copie all'economio; 1 per sé 6 da distribuire alle squadre di 1° intervento 1 copia a Di Giovanni 1 " in visione agli impiegati degli uffici²⁸¹

PAL.20 Awards for museum personnel (1940-44)

PAL.20.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

Protezione antiaerea
Premi di operosità e rendimento 1939-40
Relazione sull'encomiabile attività del personale

PAL.20.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | cover | 1 side

PERSONALE
AFFARI GENERALI DEL PERSONALE
Provvedimenti per la defascistizzazione delle
Amministrazioni dello Stato
1944-46

PAL.20.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1190/13-7-40-XVIII Roma, 7 luglio 1940-XVIII
CIRCOLARE N. 169
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti
Divisione I
Prot. N. 10085 Posiz. 6 Op. Aff. Gen.
OGGETTO: Premi di operosità.
Ai Soprintendenti e Direttori di Istituti Autonomi

Vi autorizzo a devolvere in premi di operosità e compensi per lavoro straordinario al personale dipendente che se ne sia reso meritevole le eventuali eccedenze verificatesi sul Cap. 148 dell'esercizio finanziario 1939-40.

per IL MINISTRO MATARAZZO

PAL.20.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

²⁸¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

PROT. N. 1148 Palermo 8 Luglio
1940-XVIII

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea – Personale.
Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Le complesse operazioni di protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte del Museo e dei Monumenti antichi, già preordinate e organizzate nei mesi precedenti, sono state effettuate nel mese di giugno (le opere mobili concluse il 5 luglio e per le immobili in via di esecuzione) e negli inizi di luglio con ritmo d'intenso lavoro.

Ed è mio dovere segnalare a codesto Onorevole Ministero il contegno di tutto il personale della Soprintendenza, impiegati d'ufficio e custodi, che con instancabile operosità, intelligenza e disciplina, senza badare a limiti di orario, mi ha coadiuvato ed ha compiuto sacrifici e fatiche da me richiesti per le esigenze del momento, mostrandosi all'altezza della fiducia e del compito.

Degni di particolare menzione sono: l'assistente Giovanni Di Giovanni il restauratore Forzisi Rosario e il capo-arte Ciccio Francesco Paolo che hanno eseguito l'imbalsaggio delle oreficerie e della collezione numismatica oltre a sorvegliare tutte le operazioni d'imbalsaggio eseguite da personale estraneo, di carico e ora di protezione in sito delle opere immobili per destinazione;

il custode-incaricato economo Giorgio Vallotto, che attende al raddoppiato lavoro d'economato e alla sorveglianza delle squadre di primo intervento –

il salariato Meli Giosuè, che ha eseguiti i lavori di protezione dei mosaici di Marsala, al capo Lilibeo, quando già s'erano iniziate le ostilità e le incursioni aeree, ed ha efficacemente collaborato col Soprintendente alle Gallerie alle operazioni di scarico e sistemazione delle opere al rifugio –

il salariato Quatrosi Onofrio, ex-muratore, ottimo collaboratore in tutte le opere della sua arte, dal rafforzamento delle volte dei sot-terranei all'apposizione dei segni distintivi dei tetti. Cottone Giovanni – continua sorveglianza

Sarebbe di grande soddisfazione per il personale che si è così prodigato l'elogio di codesto Onorevole Ministero e bene accetto un riconoscimento tangibile, che potrebbe largire sotto forma di premi di operosità.

Nel caso che codesto On. Ministero si compiacesse riconoscere l'opportunità di tale riconoscimento e non avesse disponibili fondi, mi pregio proporre di dividere tra il personale, di ruolo e non di ruolo in rapporto all'opera svolta, la somma che eventualmente potrebbe avanzare sul capitolo (salari) alla fine dell'anno finanziario. Un piccolo premio oltre a dare soddisfazione e ad incoraggiare, sarebbe di aiuto in questi momenti di caro-vita. Con osservanza,

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.20.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1247/24-7-40-XVIII Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, 21 LUG. 1940 XVIII

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione I Prot. N.° 10422 Posiz. 6 Op. Palermo
Risposta al f.° N.° 1148 del 8/7/1940
OGGETTO: Premi d'operosità al personale.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Questo Ministero si compiace vivamente di quanto avete riferito circa la diligenza e lo spirito di disciplina dimostrato dal personale di codesto Ufficio nell'esecuzione dei provvedimenti inerenti alla protezione antiaerea delle opere d'arte e conferma l'autorizzazione data con circolare n. 169 del 7 luglio c.a. di erogare le eccedenze verificatesi alla fine esercizio 1939-40 sui fondi del Cap. 148 in premi di operosità al personale salariato dipendente.

IL MINISTRO Matarazzo

PAL.20.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

1080/11-11-41-XX Mod. 2 (Arti) Roma, lì 4 novembre 1941-XX CIRCOLARE N. 171

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione I^A N. Prot. 13242 Posiz. 19 A.G.
OGGETTO: Diplomi di benemerita nelle arti.–

AI RETTORI DELLE UNIVERSITÀ ED AI DIRETTORI DEGLI ISTITUTI UNIVERSITARI

AI PRESIDENTI DEGLI ISTITUTI D'ISTRUZIONE ARTISTICA

AI SOPRINTENDENTI ALLE ANTICHITÀ E ALL'ARTE = AI PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI.

In occasione del conferimento di diplomi ai benemeriti delle arti, che verrà effettuato nell'anno XX, è mio proposito di prendere in particolare considerazione critici e studiosi d'arte, enti che si siano resi benemeriti nella tutela, nella vigilanza o nell'incoraggiamento dell'arte, case editrici e riviste che dedichino la loro attività al settore artistico, nonché collezionisti di cose di arte antica e moderna. Per questi ultimi anzi è mio desiderio che siano compiute accurate ricerche, affinché possano essere proposti anche i meno noti, la cui attività rappresenti, però un sicuro apporto alla migliore conoscenza del patrimonio storico e artistico della Nazione.–

Per la formulazione delle relative proposte tutti gli uffici, a cui è diretta la presente circolare, dovranno osservare rigorosamente le disposizioni impartite con la circolare n. 14 del 14 aprile 1941-XIX pubblicata nella

PAL.21.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 261 Risposta a nota del 9 marzo 1941 n° 1594 14 marzo 1941 XIX

Oggetto: Cifrario Mengarini.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV Roma

Giusta le disposizioni preventivamente da codesto Superiore Ministero il cifrario Mengarini fu da questa R. Soprintendenza restituito. Stante il disposto della circolare n° 31 a cui si risponde vi preghiamo ritornarlo a questo Ufficio.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.21.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | telegram | 1 side

494/26-6-943/XXI

TELEGRAMMA

REGIO SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITA PALERMO
Museo PALERMO

Ricevuto il 24 ore 11 Pel circuito N. 140 Ricevente [signed] PALERMO

UFF ROMA EDCZ 383103 24 23 1c=

N 5273 PREGOVI FAR CONOSCERE QUESTO GABINETTO SE SIETE TUTTORA POSSESSO CIFRARIO BALILLA CAPO GABINETTO MIROSTRO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE COLLALTO (5273=

PAL.21.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | copy of telegram | 1 side

N° 494 Telegramma 26/-6-/1943

Riferimento telegramma 5273 si assicura essere possesso Cifrario Balilla

Soprintendente Bovio Marconi

Destinatario Ministero Educazione Nazionale Roma

PAL.22 Defascistisation of museum personnel (1943-46)

PAL.22.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

70/24-2-44

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

-----oooooooo-----

Prot. N° 222/Gab.

P.M. 15I, li 23 GEN

1944 XXII

OGGETTO: Provvedimenti per la defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato.-

AI RETTORI DELLE R.R. UNIVERSITÀ

AI R.R. PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI

AI PRESIDENTI DEGL'ISTITUTI ARTISTICI

La Gazzetta Ufficiale N° 6/B del 29 Dicembre pubblica il R.D.L. 28 Dicembre 1943 N° 29/B relativo alla "Defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato". In applicazione del suddetto R.D.L. le S.S.L.L. avranno cura di sollecitare le denunce da parte degli interessati e di inviarle a questo Ministero "Gabinetto" nel più breve termine possibile e in ogni modo non oltre il 31 Gennaio p.v.-

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO (Giovanni Cuomo) G Cuomo

PAL.22.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

70 Palermo, 25-II-'44

Oggetto: Provvedimenti per la defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato

On. Ministero Educazione Nazionale P.M. 151

A riscontro della nota n. 222/gab. del 23 gennaio u.s., pervenuta a quest'Ufficio in data 24 febbraio corr., s'informa che quest'Ufficio non è a conoscenza del contenuto del R.D.L. 28 dicembre 1943, N. 19/B, né lo è l'Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato, Consigliere per le B. Arti, Monumenti e Archivi. La Gazzetta Ufficiale a Palermo non si trova. Pregasi, pertanto, voler inviare l'estratto del R.D.L. in questione.

la Soprintendente JBM.

Quest'Ufficio vedrà se è possibile essere informati dalla Prefettura, in caso affermativo provvederà al più presto. Protocollore e spedire in franchigia.²⁸⁵

PAL.22.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 6 sides

R.D. 28-12-43

IL TESTO DEL DECRETO PER LA DEFASCISTIZZAZIONE

Ecco il testo del decreto di defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato, degli Enti locali e parastatali, degli Enti comunque sottoposti a vigilanza o tutela dello Stato e delle aziende private esercenti servizi pubblici o di interesse nazionale.²⁸⁶

PAL.22.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 2 sides²⁸⁷

{1} Palermo, li 25-II-1944

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

²⁸⁵ Short note written in red pencil.

²⁸⁶ The document reports the full text of the decree, which has been copied in **LAW.8**.

²⁸⁷ Bovio Marconi asked her museum personnel to sign this document to protect herself in case some employees would have omitted to say they had joined the Fascist Party.

PROT. N. 73

OGGETTO: Defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni statali – denunce –

Al Personale della Soprintendenza alle Antichità Palermo

In applicazione del R.D.L. del 28 Dicembre 1943 N. 29/B è fatto obbligo a ciascun dipendente fascista di denunciare le qualifiche di cui è stato rivestito nel partito fascista in cui ha militato.

= la SOPRINTENDENTE = J Bovio Marconi

Nessuno ha avuto cariche contemplate nel R.D. Meli espulso una volta dal Partito²⁸⁸

Luisa Mauro
[signed]
Melchiorre Niccolò
Elena Tempio
Magno Carlo
G. Di Giovanni
Lo Cascio Giuseppe
Palmeri Vincenzo
Trojisi Rosario {2}
Ravalli Sebastiano
Bellotti Giuseppe
Inzerillo Giovanni
Ciaccio Filippo
Guttone Giovanni
Falcone Nunzio
De Franchis Giovanni
Bavusotto Giuseppe
Arturo Volpes
[signed] Onofrio
Ingroglia Pietro
[signed]
Giorgio Vallotto.

PAL.22.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side
[February 1944]
== R. SOPRINTENDENZA alle ANTICHITÀ e B. ARTI ==
= Palermo =

Con riferimento alle disposizioni di cui al R.D.L. del 28 Dicembre 1943 N. 29/B, il sottoscritto dichiara di non aver rivestito nel Partito fascista alcuna delle cariche contemplate nel suddetto R.D.L.²⁸⁹

PAL.22.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

82 7=III=1944

²⁸⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁸⁹ This is probably a standard form, written by Bovio Marconi, to be signed by museum personnel declaring their potential role in the Fascist Party.

Oggetto: Defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato

Risp. a nota del 23-I-'44 n. 222 Gab.

Ministero Ed. Naz. Gabinetto P.M. 151

Facendo seguito alla nota del 25-II n. prot. 70 essendo potuto venire a conoscenza in prefettura del R.D. 28 dicembre 1943 n. 29/B, si trasmettono a codesto On. Ministero le denunce dei dipendenti di ruolo e avventizi di questo Istituto, dei quali nessuno ha rivestite cariche contemplate nell'art. 2 di detto R.D. Legge.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.22.7 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

111/28-3-44 Salerno, 12 Marzo 1944
MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
N. 442/Gabinetto
OGGETTO: Defascistizzazione invio denunce.-
AL SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Non sono ancora pervenute le denunce di cui all'art. 5 del R.D.L. 28/12/1943, n. 29/B, richieste con la circolare n. 222/Gab. del 23 Gennaio c.a. sollecitate con telegramma 21 Febbraio n. 442/Gab.-

Supponendo che l'omissione sia dovuta alla mancata concessione del citato R.D.L., come alcuni enti hanno fatto presente, se ne trascrivono gli articoli n. 1) e 5), perché, in base alle disposizioni in casi [...] le richieste denunce siano trasmesse con tutta urgenza ed in ogni caso non oltre il corrente mese di marzo.-

ART. 1) – Gli appartenenti alle Amministrazioni civili e militari, dello Stato, degli enti locali, degli enti parastatali, comunque costituiti o denominati, delle associazioni sindacali ed enti collaterali in genere, degli enti ed istituti di diritto pubblico, anche con ordinamento autonomo, sottoposti a vigilanza e a tutela dello Stato e gli appartenenti alle aziende private esercenti servizi di pubblico interesse che, avendo militato nel partito fascista, con qualifica di squadrista, marcia su Roma, gerarca e sciarpa littorio saranno sottoposti al giudizio e alle sanzioni di cui il presente decreto. – Agli effetti del presente decreto sono considerati gerarchi:

1°) i segretari o vice segretari del partito; 2) i membri del direttorio nazionale; 3) gli ispettori del partito; 4) i consiglieri nazionali; 5) i segretari federali; 6) i vice segretari federali; 7) i vice segretari amministrativi; 8) gli ispettori federali; 9) i presidi delle provincie; 10) i segretari politici ed i podestà di centri superiori ai 50 mila abitanti.-

Ai fini dell'applicazione dell'art. 1) del presente decreto è fatto obbligo al personale ivi indicato di denunciare entro giorni quindici dalla sua entrata in vigore al capo del servizio, da cui dipende gerarchicamente, le qualifiche di cui sia stato rivestito. La omessa denuncia

contro il detto termine equivale a denuncia negativa anche agli effetti dell'art. 496 del Codice Penale che preclude all'interessato i benefici di cui agli articoli 4 e 9.-

Nell'ipotesi prevista dall'art. 2, la iniziativa della denuncia al capo dell'ufficio, dell'ente, della azienda da cui lo interessato gerarchicamente dipende, ma non si potrà darvi conto se non dopo specifica constatazione dell'addebito all'interessato. Ove il capo dell'Ufficio o dell'Ente non provvede, gli si sostituisce il Prefetto.-

Per il personale che si trovi all'estero ed in territorio controllato dal nemico, le denunce di cui ai precedenti cenni dovranno essere fatte entro un mese dal giorno in cui esso risulterà e verrà a trovarsi in territorio nazionale liberato.=

IL MINISTRO Cuomo Atti [...] Rispondere che si è risposto in data 7-3-44. Vedere su pratica²⁹⁰

PAL.22.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N.° 111 P. 28-II-1944

Oggetto: Defascistizzazione uffici – denunce
Risp. a nota del 12.III-1944 n. 442/gab.

Ministero Educazione Nazionale. Salerno.

A riscontro della nota n. 442/gab. di cui all'oggetto, s'informa che le denunce per la defascistizzazione degli uffici sono state già inviate in data 7-3- corr. anno con nota n. prot. N.° 82.

la Soprintendente JBM. copiare – completare gli estremi protocollare poi portamela²⁹¹

PAL.22.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

142/12-4-44 Salerno, li 3 Aprile 1944

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Prot. N. 2237/Gabinetto.

OGGETTO: Defascistizzazione.=

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Ai fini del giudizio previsto dalle vigenti norme sulla defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato pregasi inviare il fascicolo personale di ogni dipendente per il quale sia stata, o sia in avvenire, trasmessa la denuncia delle qualifiche contemplate dal R.D.L. 28 Dicembre 1943, N. 29/B.=

Dovranno, altresì, essere trasmessi i fascicoli relativi al personale rimosso o sospeso dal Governo Alleato, indicando, per ciascuna persona, la data e la motivazione del provvedimento.=

IL MINISTRO F.to Cuomo

²⁹⁰ Short note written in pink pencil and black ink.

²⁹¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

P.C.C. IL CAPO DI GABINETTO (Francesco Lepore) F Lepore

PAL.22.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

142 Palermo, 12 aprile 1944

Oggetto: Defascistizzazione

risp. a nota del 3 aprile n. 2237/prot.

Ministero Educazione Nazionale Salerno

A riscontro della nota di cui all'oggetto come risulta dalla nota di quest'Ufficio del 7 marzo u.s. n. 82 nessun dipendente ha fatto denuncia delle qualifiche contemplate dal R.D.L. 28 dicembre 1943.

Quanto a dipendenti rimossi dal Governo Alleato ne abbiamo, come abbiamo informato, uno, ma per motivi disciplinari, per cui si ritiene non sia nel caso contemplato.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.22.11 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 190/19-5-44. SALERNO, 8 MAGGIO 1944

MINISTERO DELLA EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

PROT. N° 3400/GAB.

OGGETTO: DEFASCISTIZZAZIONE.=

AI RETTORI DELLE RR. UNIVERSITÀ

AI RR. PROVVEDITORI

A TUTTI I SOPRINTENDENTI

AI PRESIDENTI DEGLI ISTITUTI DI ISTRUZIONE ARTISTICA

AI DIRETTORI DEI RR. OSSERVATORI

AL DIRETTORE DEL R. GIARDINO COLONIALE = PALERMO

=

Pregasi trasmettere, con tutta urgenza, al Gabinetto del Ministero, i seguenti elenchi relativi al personale di ruolo dipendente:

- a) – elenco nominativo delle denunce trasmesse, ai sensi del R.D.L. 20 Dicembre 1943, n° 29/B;
- b) – elenco del personale licenziato anteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio 1944, con l'indicazione del trattamento economico che fu praticato e di quello che in atto si pratici. Per ciascun nominativo indicare la carica politica rivestita.=
- c) – elenco del personale sospeso dall'Ufficio anteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio 1944, con l'indicazione del trattamento economico che fu praticato e di quello che in atto si pratici. Per ciascun nominativo indicare la carica politica rivestita.
- d) – elenco del personale licenziato, sospeso o comunque allontanato dall'Ufficio, posteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio 1944, con l'indicazione di

cui alle precedenti lettere b) e c) e con cenno del procedimento che determinò il provvedimento;

- e) – elenco del personale trasferito per motivi politici, anteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio, con l'indicazione della carica politica rivestita; {2}
- f) – elenco del personale trasferito per motivi politici posteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio, con l'indicazione di cui alla precedente lettera c);
- g) – elenco delle nomine e delle riassunzioni effettuate e degli incarichi conferiti anteriormente al su ripetuto giorno 11 febbraio;
- h) – elenco delle variazioni di cui alla precedente lettera g) intervenute successivamente al giorno 11 febbraio;
- i) – elenco del personale del quale gli Alleati abbiano raccomandato il licenziamento e tuttora in servizio, con l'indicazione della carica politica rivestita;
- l) – elenco del personale che, in possesso delle qualifiche previste dall'art. 1 del R.D.L. 23 dicembre 1943, n. 29/1, sia tuttora in servizio.

I RR. Provveditori agli Studi sono pregati di rimettere elenchi distinti per il personale dell'Ufficio Scolastico, dell'Ordine Medio Superiore Tecnico e dell'Ordine Elementare. Gli elenchi richiesti devono essere aggiornati alla data sotto la quale vengono trasmessi e le successive variazioni vanno subito comunicate a questo Ministero – Gabinetto – distintamente per ciascuno dei casi sopra enunciati. Si raccomanda l'urgenza e l'esattezza.

P.C.C. IL MINISTRO
IL CAPO GABINETTO F/to Omodeo

PAL.22.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

190 Palermo 19-5-'44
Oggetto: Defascistizzazione
Risp. a nota del 8-5-'44 n. 3400 Gab.
Ministero della Educazione Nazionale Salerno

A riscontro della nota di cui all'oggetto s'informa che non Vi sono dipendenti da questo Ufficio, che si trovino nei casi contemplati nei vari comma a-l della nota cui si risponde. C'è solo un avventizio licenziato in data 1° settembre 1943 ma per gravi ragioni disciplinari.

la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.22.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | copy of telegram | 1 side

213/12-6-44-
Ministero Educazione Pubblica Istruzione – Gabinetto – Salerno
Risposta circolare 8 maggio con nota 190 del 19 maggio 1944 punto Non abbiamo dipendenti casi contemplati circolare. Soprintendente Marconi

PAL.22.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | telegram | 1 side

213/12-6-44 TELEGRAMMA
N. 624 di recapito Soprintendente Antichità PALERMO [...] | 11.6.44
Qualifica: STATO; Destinazione: PALERMO; Provenienza: SALERNO; Num.: 502 20 TF 10 1125
NR 4332 GAB URGE RISCONTRO CIRCOLARE OTTO MAGGIO NR [...] GAB CIRCA RICHIESTA ELENCHI DEFASCISTIZZAZIONE PUNTO.
MINISTRO PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE OMODEO

PAL.22.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | copy of telegram | 1 side

[June 1944] ss PMO SALERNO 1623 32 22 1040 =
CTA Provveditore Studi. Cta Rettore Università. Cta Direttore Giardino Coloniale. Cta Soprintendente Bibliografico. Cta Soprintendente Antichità. Cta Soprintendente Gallerie. Cta Direttore R. Accademia belle arti e Liceo Artistico. Cta Direttore R. Conservatorio di Musica Palermo....

NR 2698 Gab Segnalate con urgenza personale in possesso qualifiche previste R Decreto 28 Dicembre 1943 tuttora in servizio punto segnalate anche capi GUF e organizzazioni femminili punto; Ministro educazione Nazionale Omodeo

Soprintendente Antichità Palermo Già risposto²⁹²

PAL.22.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

293/20-7-44 Salerno, 10 Luglio 1944
MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
5210/Gabinetto – Def. a/1
DEFASCISTIZZAZIONE – Assegni al personale [...] =

AI RETTORI DELLE RR. UNIVERSITÀ
AI RR. PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI
R. GIARDINO COLONIALE DI PALERMO
R. OSSERVATORIO ASTRONOMICO DI CARLOFORTE [...] R. CONSERVATORIO ASTROFISICO DI [...] RR. SOPRINTENDENZE BIBLIOGRAFICHE
RR. SOPRINTENDENZE ALLE ANTICHITÀ
RR. SOPRINTENDENZE AI MONUMENTI
ALLA SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DI PALERMO
ALLE RR. SOPRINTENDENZE AI MONUMENTI E ALLE GALLERIE
ALLE RR. SCUOLE D'ARTE
R. SCUOLA POPOLARE OPERAIA PER ARTI E MESTIERI
"GIOVANNI [...]" GALATINA (Lecce)
R. SCUOLA DELLA CERAMICA GROTTAGLIE (Taranto)
R. SCUOLA D'ARTE APPLICATA ALL'INDUSTRIA LECCE-SIRACUSA
R. ISTITUTO D'ARTE PALERMO

²⁹² Short note written in blue pencil.

R. SCUOLA D'ARTE SASSARI = [...]
 R. ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI E LICEO ARTISTICO
 PALERMO [...] = PALERMO
 e p. conoscenza: AL MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE –
 Ragioneria Generale – SALERNO
 ALLA RAGIONERIA CENTRALE SEDE
 ALLE DIREZIONI GENERALI SEDE

Dispongo che in attesa del giudizio di defascistizzazione, siano disposti al personale sospeso tutti gli assegni relativi al grado, escluso supplemento di servizio attivo.=

Tale trattamento sarà, praticato, a decorrere dalla data di sospensione, sia per il personale sospeso anteriormente al giorno 11 febbraio sia per quello sospeso successivamente.–

Si chiarisce, comunque, che tutti i provvedimenti dettati in sede di defascistizzazione dopo il giorno 11 febbraio 1944 sono da contarsi in ogni caso, provvedimenti di sospensione.

Si fa riserva di comunicazioni per il trattamento da praticare al personale che sia stato licenziato anteriormente al su ripetuto [...] febbraio 1944.–

Si prega di dare assicurazione di adempimento e di trasmettere elenco dei dipendenti che già privati di assegni, saranno stati ammessi [...] della disposizione di cui sopra, indicando, per ciascun nominativo la qualifica, il grado gerarchico e la data di sospensione.=

IL MINISTRO Atti²⁹³

PAL.22.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

344/31-8-44 Roma, 16 agosto 1944
 MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti

Circolare N. 79

Div. I^A

Prot. N. 1599

OGGETTO: Sanzioni contro il fascismo.

A tutti i Sopsintendenti alle Antichità e all'Arte, ai Presidenti dei Conservatori, Accademie e Licei Artistici, Istituti e Scuole d'Arte

Come è noto alle SS.LL., è stato di recente pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale il Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale 27 Luglio 1944, N. 159, relativo alle "sanzioni contro il fascismo".

Il titolo II del predetto decreto si riferisce all'epurazione dell'Amministrazione e prevede nell'art. 22 la possibilità, da parte del Ministero, di sospendere dall'ufficio l'impiegato sottoposto a procedimento, precisando che in tal caso allo stesso impiegato verrà

"corrisposto, a titolo alimentare, lo stipendio, esclusa ogni altra indennità".

Richiamo l'attenzione delle SS.LL. su tali norme, avvertendo le precedenti disposizioni, e cioè quelle impartite agli uffici di Roma con circolare del 26 luglio 1944, debbono intendersi revocate, nella parte che riguarda la sospensione dell'intero stipendio.

IL MINISTRO De Ruggiero

Per copia conforme Il Direttore Capo Divisione [signed]
 agli atti farne prendere visione in comunicato²⁹⁴

PAL.22.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

479/10-9-944

Riferimento telegramma codesto Ministero punto Risposto Circolare Novantasette in data ventisei settembre trecentonovantadue protocollo et inviato schede in data sette corrente quattrocentosettantadue protocollo –

Sopsintendente Bovio Marconi

PAL.22.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 392/25-9-44 Roma, 15 settembre 1944
 MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
 CIRCOLARE N. 97

Divisione I^A

Prot. N. 2152

Posiz. 20 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Sospensione dal servizio ai sensi dell'art. 22 del Decreto Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.–

Segreteria. Accusare ricevimento della circolare: nessun provvedimento del genere è stato preso.²⁹⁵

La Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri con circolare N. 13429-10124/21/1.7, in data 4 settembre 1944 ha comunicato quanto segue:

"Risulta a questa Presidenza che alcune amministrazioni hanno sospeso dal servizio, ai sensi dell'ultimo comma dell'art. 22 del Decreto Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159, taluni dipendenti, d'ufficio o in base a richiesta dell'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni contro il fascismo, per il semplice motivo che si trattava di dipendenti da deferire al giudizio di epurazione.

Deve al riguardo essere precisato che il deferimento dell'impiegato al giudizio di epurazione non ne importa automaticamente la sospensione dal servizio; la lettura della legge è chiarissima nel senso che la sospensione costituisce un provvedimento discrezionale, rimesso

²⁹³ Short note written in red pencil.

²⁹⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

²⁹⁵ Short note written in grey pencil by Jole Bovio Marconi.

all'apprezzamento del Ministero e, nei casi di cui al 3° comma dell'art. 18 del Decreto, del Prefetto.

Allo scopo di stabilire direttive uniformi che regolino l'attività degli organi cui è demandata l'adozione dell'eccezionale provvedimento della sospensione, sono stati concordati con l'Alto Commissariato aggiunto per la epurazione i criteri che seguono:

- a) la sospensione del servizio sarà adottata dai Ministri o dai Prefetti nei casi in cui la permanenza in servizio del dipendente possa rappresentare un pericolo per l'amministrazione o essere ragione di turbamento per il pubblico;
- b) l'Alto Commissario per le sanzioni contro il fascismo, e per esso l'Alto Commissario aggiunto per l'epurazione, potrà chiedere alle Autorità competenti la sospensione dei dipendenti, motivando, sia pure brevemente, la richiesta;
- c) l'Autorità competente, ove concordi con l'Alto Commissario che la permanenza in servizio del dipendente costituisce un pericolo per l'amministrazione o è ragione di turbamento per il pubblico, adotterà immediatamente il provvedimento di sospensione, informandone l'Alto Commissario; nel caso in cui dissenta dalla richiesta lo comunicherà immediatamente all'Alto Commissario stesso;
- d) in caso di contrasto, copia della richiesta dell'Alto Commissario e delle risposte della Autorità competente mi saranno subito {2} trasmesso restando a me riservata la decisione sulla insorta divergenza".

In relazione al paragrafo a) della riportata circolare, che domanda all'Amministrazione Centrale o ai Prefetti di provvedere sulla sospensione dal servizio, invito la SS.LL. a voler indicare al Ministero, dandone ragione, i dipendenti per i quali si ravvisi opportuno proporre il detto provvedimento, nonché quelli nei confronti dei quali tale provvedimento è stato già adottato dalle SS.LL. in applicazione di precedenti disposizioni.

In attesa delle decisioni del Ministero, i provvedimenti di sospensione già adottati dalle SS.LL., che quanto prima verranno trasmesse le apposite schede per il personale di ruolo, avventizio e salariato di codesto Ufficio, ai sensi e per gli effetti del citato Decreto Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.

IL MINISTRO Guido De Ruggiero

PAL.22.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N.° 392 Palermo, 26 sett. 1944
 Oggetto: Sospensione dal servizio ai sensi dell'art. 22 del Decreto Luogotenenziale 27 luglio 1944, n. 159.-
 Resp. alla Circolare N.° 97 del 15 c.m.

All'On. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti Roma

Si accusa ricevuta della circolare N. 97 – Nessun provvedimento del genere in essa contemplato è stato preso da questa Soprintendenza.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.22.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 475/6-11-44 Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo Roma, 18 OTT. 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
 Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Divisione I[^]
 Prot. N. 2394

OGGETTO: Schede personali.

A TUTTI I SOPRINTENDENTI E CAPI DEGLI UFFICI AUTONOMI

Per conoscenza e norma, si trascrive la circolare n. 4657/11.4.2 del 16/9/1944 dell'alto Commissariato per le sanzioni contro il fascismo, circa la distribuzione delle schede al personale dipendente.

“Con recenti note di questo Ufficio, si sono rimessi a tutte le Amministrazioni Centrali i modelli della scheda personale da riempirsi dai dipendenti funzionari ed impiegati ai fini del giudizio di epurazione, e si è informato che la stampa delle schede stesse è stata assunta per tutte le amministrazioni del Ministero delle Finanze, cui i singoli Ministeri sono stati invitati a rivolgersi per la richiesta del fabbisogno numerico.

Nel raccomandare ancora una volta la massima sollecitudine possibile nella distribuzione e raccolta di tali schede, si comunica, che, a risoluzione di quesiti avanzati a questo Alto Commissariato, che la scheda stessa non deve essere riempita da tutto indistintamente il personale dell'Amministrazione, ma soltanto da quello di grado gerarchico dal 1° al 6° incluso, mentre per il personale di grado gerarchico inferiore la scheda va distribuita ai soli funzionari ed impiegati a carico dei quali siano accertati elementi di sospetto che valgano {2} ad indirizzarli quali passibili del giudizio di epurazione; Analogo criterio dovrà essere adottato altresì nei confronti di quei funzionari ed impiegati facenti parte del personale degli Enti e delle aziende di cui all'art. 11 n. 3 del D. Legislativo 27/7/1944 n. 159, i quali siano comunque equiparati od assimilati ai gradi gerarchici sopra detti.

Con siffatto criterio si otterrà il duplice risultato di semplificare, snellire ed accelerare il compimento dell'opera epuratrice particolarmente in conformità della direttiva di ordine generale che l'opera stessa abbia da esplicarsi con maggiore severità ed oculatezza negli alti gradi delle Amministrazioni, piuttosto che nei

gradi inferiori – nonché quello di non gravare di inutile ed ingombrante lavoro l'attività delle Commissioni giudicatrici”.

Si trasmettono 2 schede che, secondo quanto dispone la riportata circolare, dovranno essere fatte riempire da tutti i funzionari fino al grado sesto e, per i gradi inferiori, solo da quei funzionari ed impiegati per i quali siano accertati elementi di sospetto che valgano ad indiziarli quali passibili del giudizio di epurazione.

Con l'occasione si trasmette anche n. 2 di schede personali, che dovranno essere riempite e sottoscritte dagli impiegati degli enti ed istituti, di qualsiasi denominazione, comunque dipendenti dall'Amministrazione statale delle antichità e belle arti o soggetti alla sua vigilanza e tutela. A tal riguardo interessa, inoltre, conoscere:

- 1) = gli estremi dei provvedimenti, di qualsiasi forma, che abbiano istituito gli organismi in questione o ne abbiano disciplinato i {3} compiti e stabilito lo ordinamento, nonché le successive modifiche;
- 2) = la composizione degli organi dirigenti (deliberanti e di controllo), con la indicazione delle persone che ne fanno parte e dei relativi provvedimenti di nomina;
- 3) = gli estremi dei provvedimenti riguardanti la nomina dei Commissari straordinari;
- 4) = ogni altro elemento che si ravvisi atto a rendere edotti circa l'attuale situazione degli Enti in parola.

Si raccomanda di restituire al più presto possibile le schede compilate e sottoscritte, nonché di fornire tutti gli altri elementi richiesti.

IL MINISTRO f.to De Ruggiero

PAL.22.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 3 sides

{1} N. 472 di prot. Raccomm.ta Palermo, 7 novembre 1944

Oggetto: Schede personali.

Risposta al foglio N. 2394 di prot., del 18. Ottobre c.a. -

Allegati: Quattro

Onle Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale delle Antichità e B.A. Roma

Si restituiscono 74 schede personali non essendosi in questa Soprintendenza funzionari di grado gerarchico dal 1° al 6°, né elementi, per i gradi superiori, passibili del giudizio di epurazione.

Circa il personale degli enti ed istituti di cui si ha la tutela, non si può fornire notizia precisa, ma per quanto consta alla scrivente non vi sono casi possibili del giudizio di epurazione.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

Si fa notare, però, che si tratta per lo più di piccoli musei comunali il cui personale si compone di un Direttore o di una Commissione o Deputazione municipale, che hanno spesso incarico onorifico, svolgendo per altro la loro attività o come insegnanti o come professionisti. Si pensa che codesti elementi avranno dovuto svolgere già codesta pratica presso i superiori dai quali dipendono. Comunque questa Direzione, che ha semplicemente la tutela artistica di tali Istituti, non ha veste per richiedere informazioni particolari.

{2} Si prega, pertanto, di voler corrispondere direttamente con i Comuni interessati o dare a quest'Ufficio precise disposizioni sul modo di comportarsi. Si acclude una lista degli Istituti in questione

JBM.

{3} = = ELENCO DEI MUSEI COMUNALI ESISTENTI nelle PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI =,=

PALERMO: Museo comunale di Termini Imerese - Deputazione municipale di tre membri -

Museo Mandralisca di Cefalù - Annesso amministrativamente al Liceo e costituito in Ente (Fondazione culturale Mandralisca) - Dipende da una Fidecomissione -

TRAPANI: Museo comunale di Castelvetrano - Conservatore che è anche Direttore della Biblioteca civica

Biblioteca - museo comunale di Mazzara del Vallo - Idem

Biblioteca - museo " di Marsala (distrutta) - Idem

Biblioteca - museo " di Erice - Idem

PAL.22.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | telegram | 1 side

479/10-11-1944

TELEGRAMMA

Ricev. il 7/11 ore 22.40

Pel circuito N. 140

5° SS ROMA OST 5/103 26 8 16 =

NR 3453 ALT SOLLECITO RISCONTRO CIRCOLARE NOVANTASETTE QUINDICI SETTEMBRE ET INVIO SCHEDE RICHIESTE CON CIRCOLARE 2394 DICIOOTTO OTTOBRE ALT MINISTRO ISTRUZIONE PETRULZIELLO

PAL.22.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

557/18-12-44

Roma, 18 novembre 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE

Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

CIRCOLARE N. 111

Div. I

Prot. N. 3628

OGGETTO: Epurazione - Comunicati stampa.-

A tutti gli Istituti dipendenti della Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti

Per opportuna conoscenza e norma si trascrive la seguente circolare della Presidenza del Consiglio del Ministro in data 17 ottobre 1944, n. 1617-10124, 9/14/1/7, relativa all'oggetto.

“Al fine di evitare il possibile verificarsi di inconvenienti di vario genere, si ritiene necessario che tutte le notizie riguardanti i provvedimenti di epurazione del personale delle pubbliche amministrazioni siano diramati alla stampa per tramite dell'Alto Commissariato per le sanzioni contro il fascismo – Ufficio di Gabinetto – che a sua volta provvederà ad inoltrare i relativi comunicati al Sottosegretariato per la Stampa e le Informazioni per la pubblicazione”.

IL MINISTRO F/to De Ruggiero

PAL.22.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

45/2-2-45

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
CIRCOLARE N. 3

Divisione I^A

Prot. N. 222

OGGETTO: Revoca delle sospensioni in attesa del giudizio di epurazione.–

A TUTTI GLI ISTITUTI DIPENDENTI DALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

Con la Sottocommissione per l'Educazione della Commissione Alleata è stato raggiunto un accordo, in seguito al quale si può procedere, caso per caso, nelle more del giudizio di epurazione alla revoca della sospensione dall'ufficio e di simili provvedimenti provvisori di allontanamento dall'ufficio presi dalle Autorità Alleate a carico di impiegati e professori deferiti al detto giudizio.

La revoca dovrà essere naturalmente disposta secondo le norme vigenti e solo nei casi in cui non sussistano gli elementi di pericolosità e di temuto turbamento del servizio, che secondo una nota circolare della Presidenza del Consiglio rappresentano le cause determinanti della sospensione.

Gli istituti cui la presente è diretta sono, pertanto, pregati di segnalare, con proposte motivate, i casi di impiegati e professori, a favore dei quali ritengano applicabile l'accennato beneficio della revoca della sospensione, salvo, naturalmente, l'esito del procedimento di epurazione, che dovrà continuare a seguire il proprio corso.

Si avverte, infine, che, previo nuovo accordo intervenuto con la Sottocommissione per l'Educazione, i provvedimenti presi dalle Autorità Alleate, nel primo momento della liberazione, di rimozione dall'ufficio con privazione dello stipendio, possono essere trasformati in provvedimenti di sospensione dall'ufficio, con

corresponsione dello stipendio, a titolo alimentare e con efficacia ex tunc.

Di tali provvedimenti dovrà essere data notizia a questo Ministero per il preventivo consenso da richiedersi alla Sottocommissione per l'educazione. Si rimane in attesa delle segnalazioni del caso.

IL MINISTERO V. Arangio Ruiz

45 Oggetto: Risp. a circ. 3, prot. 222

Direzione Generale A. e BA. Roma

Quest'Ufficio non ha nulla da segnalare, non essendosi verificato nessun caso del genere.

La Soprointendentente JBM.

PAL.22.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

Epurazione 65/9-2-1945

Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione
Direzione Generale degli Affari Generali e del Personale – Div. I

Prot. 166

Ai Rettori delle RR. Università

Ai Regi Provveditori agli studi

Ai Direttori dei RR. Conservatori di musica

Ai Presidenti di Istituti delle Arti

Ai Direttori delle Biblioteche pubbliche governative
LORO SEDI

e per conoscenza: Alla RAGIONERIA CENTRALE

A tutte le DIREZIONI GENERALI SEDE

OGGETTO: Applicazione del R.D.L. 16-12-1942, n. 1498 al personale sospeso.

Il Ministero del Tesoro – Ragioneria Generale dello Stato – con foglio in data 29 dicembre 1944, n. 108620, in risposta al quesito formulato da questo Ministero circa la corresponsione dell'indennità di bombardamento al personale sospeso, ha comunicato quanto segue:

“Codesto Ministero ha comunicato che in seguito alle vigenti disposizioni sull'epurazione, a taluni insegnanti sospesi dall'attività di servizio è stata inflitta la punizione della censura e ad altri la sospensione dello stipendio per un determinato periodo.

Ciò premesso, ha chiesto se ai detti insegnanti debba corrispondersi l'indennità giornaliera di cui all'art. 2 del R.D.L. 16-12-1942 n. 1498, per il periodo in cui sono stati sospesi in attesa di giudizio, o se debbasi, invece, ripristinare il pagamento, della detta indennità solo dal giorno della loro riammissione in servizio.

Significasi al riguardo che negli ultimi dodici mesi, in relazione alla situazione contingente, per l'indennità di offese belliche, in pratica si è andato sempre più affermando il carattere di assegno integrativo del trattamento di attività; indipendentemente da altre

condizioni, tanto che detta indennità è stata considerata alla stessa stregua degli assegni fondamentali. Pertanto l'indennità stessa, mentre non è dovuta nei periodi di sospensione degli assegni fondamentali, va invece corrisposta nei periodi in cui questi vengono corrisposti per intero.

Nel caso in esame quindi, per giudicare se spetti o meno detta indennità, dovrà aversi riguardo al giudizio definitivo col quale è stata determinata la durata della punizione durante la quale non sono corrisposte le competenze di attività di servizio.

La sospensione in attesa di giudizio è un provvedimento precauzionale che comporta la sospensione *temporanea* dell'indennità di cui trattasi congiuntamente agli altri assegni. Ma per i principi generali del diritto il provvedimento precauzionale cade, o è assorbito, di fronte a quello definitivo, e quindi se la sospensione inflitta come punizione risulta più breve di quella temporanea, allo stesso modo come per il periodo differenziale spetta l'intero trattamento di attività, così deve pure corrispondersi l'indennità per offese belliche". Le Autorità in indirizzo, per corrispondere detta indennità agli aventi diritto, richiederanno, con sollecitudine, i fondi necessari a questo Ministero.

Roma, 25 gennaio 1945
IL MINISTRO Arangio Ruiz

Archivio agli atti la Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.22.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

111/18-2-1946 URGENTE Mod. 1 (Belle Arti) Roma,
11 FEB. 1946
Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Prot. N.° 2212
OGGETTO: Epurazione personale Soprintendenze.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
Si prega la S.V. di richiedere al delegato provinciale per l'epurazione le schede compilate dal personale dipendente e di trasmetterle non oltre il 20 febbraio p.v. a questo Ministero con le osservazioni e proposte che riterrà opportune. Qualora per assenza o per altro motivo vi siano dipendenti che non abbiano riempite le schede la S.V. voglia invitarli a farlo, riferendo, in caso negativo, a questo Ministero sui motivi della mancata compilazione. Si segnala l'urgenza.

IL MINISTRO f B Bandinelli

PAL.22.28 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. 114 18 febbraio 46
Lire 140,00
Epurazione. Richiesta di schede.-

DELEGATO PROVINCIALE PER L'EPURAZIONE
R. Prefettura PALERMO

Si prega di voler consegnare al latore della presente N. 28 schede personali perché siano compilate dagli impiegati dipendenti da questa Amministrazione. Si alliga a tal fine la somma di L. 140,00 (Lire Centoquaranta).-

per LA SOPRINTENDENTE R. Giardina

PAL.22.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. N.° 115 Raccomandata Palermo, 18/II/46
Oggetto: Schede personali -
Allegati: 2
Al Custode ai Monumenti (Sig. Barbadoro Calogero) (Trapani) Selinunte

Si rimettono le unite due schede perché siano debitamente compilate e firmate da lei e da Vella Domenico. Restituirle subito a stretto giro di porta, per raccomandata -

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JMB.

PAL.22.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. N.° 111 Raccomandata Palermo, 18/II/46
Oggetto: Epurazione personale Soprintendenza -
Risposta al foglio N.° 2212 dell'11 c.m. -
Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

Con riferimento al foglio suindicato, pervenutoci sabato giorno 16, si comunica che a suo tempo la Delegazione Provinciale di Palermo per l'epurazione rimise a questo Ufficio le schede apposite -
Le stesse sono state chieste oggi alla predetta Delegazione, alla quale saranno rimesse non appena compilate dal personale dipendente. Si prega, pertanto, codesto On. Ministero di voler considerare giustificato il ritardo con il quale si invieranno le schede in questione -

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JMB.

PAL.22.31 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

125/22-2-1946 Selinunte li 19-2-1946
R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità - Palermo

N. 9
Allegati 2.
Trasmetto a codesta Soprintendenza le schede personali di me e Vella. Faccio presente che la maschera di Oliva trovasi intatta e non appena sarà possibile la

invierò. Invio tagliandi del Custode Vella Domenico da consegnare al Segretario.

Il Subordinato Custode Barbadoro Calogero

PAL.22.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. 119 Palermo, 20 febbraio 1946.

Raccomandata a mano URGENTE

Oggetto: Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo – Schede del personale dipendente –
Allegati: Venticinque –

All'Alto Commissariato Aggiunto per l'Epurazione Delegazione Provinciale di Palermo

Per quanto di competenza di codesto Commissariato, si rimettono le unite schede compilate dal personale dipendente da questa Amministrazione, si prega di restituirle con ogni sollecitudine essendoci state chieste con foglio urgente N.° 2212 dell'11 c.m. dal superiore Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione –

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.22.33 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

127/23-2-1946 Palermo, 22 febbraio 1946

ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL FASCISMO

ALTO COMMISSARIATO AGGIUNTO PER L'EPURAZIONE DELEGAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI PALERMO

Prot. N. 9044

OGGETTO: Scheda Personale epurazione –
Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le Provincie di Palermo e Trapani PALERMO

In risposta alla nota urgente del 20 febbraio u.s. si restituiscono le schede relative al personale dipendente da codesto Ufficio significando che nulla è risultato a carico dei detti componenti l'Ufficio stesso –

Il Delegato [signed]

ALTO COMMISSARIATO AGGIUNTO PER L'EPURAZIONE * DELEGAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI PALERMO

PAL.22.34 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Prot. 126 Pal. 23/II/46

Alleg.: TRE

Oggetto: Schede personali.

Alto Commissariato per l'epurazione Delegazione Prov^{le} di Palermo

Raccomandata a mano

Con riferimento al nostro foglio N. 119 del 20 c.m., completiamo l'invio delle schede compilate dal personale dipendente con l'inoltro delle tre qui accluse, riguardanti elementi in atto comandati a prestare servizio fuori Palermo.–

per LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) Riccardo Giardina

PAL.22.35 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

N° 129 23 febbraio 46 RACCOMANDATA
2212 l'11 c.m.

Epurazione. – Schede personali.–

la DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI ROMA

Con riferimento alla nota suddetta, si rimettono le unite schede avute oggi da questo delegato provinciale per l'epurazione. Si invieranno al più presto le schede dei salariati Cici, Barbadoro e Vella in atto in servizio fuori Palermo.–

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.22.36 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} Raccomandata Palermo, 23/II/946

Prot. 125

Oggetto: Vella Domenico – Richiesta notizie –
Risposta lettera 19 corr.

Al Custode ai Monumenti (Sig. Barbadoro Calogero) Selinunte (Trapani)

La scheda personale del sig. Vella Domenico non è stata compilata secondo il questionario – Pertanto, lo inviti a fornire le notizie richieste rispondendo alle domande di cui all'unito foglio. Le risposte devono essere complete ed esplicite.

Si restituiscono le tre testate delle carte annonarie del Vella che non servono, poiché occorrono i tagliandi "Cedola di controllo iscrizione cooperativa" (D.A.N. 7923) che non ci sono stati rimessi –
Rispondere subito a stretto giro di posta.–

la Soprintendente Jole Bovio Marconi JBM.

(1) Dica al Vella di rimetterci al più presto il suo foglio matricolare, dato che il documento che ci ha mandato non dice proprio nulla circa il servizio militare da lui espletato –

{2} Domanda: Posizione e grado militare (indicare se in congedo illimitato, provvisorio, assoluto; il grado; l'arma e il reggimento alle cui dipendenze si era all'atto del congedo).

Domanda: Se alla data dell'8 settembre si trovava sotto le armi, come si è comportato? (indicare il reggimento, la località in cui si era, e le successive località di temporaneo domicilio se, trasferito al Nord, si è rifugiato per sfuggire al servizio presso i tedeschi, etc.). Risposta:

PAL.22.37 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

134/27-2-1946 Palermo, 25 febbraio 1946

ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER LE SANZIONI CONTRO IL
FASCISMO

ALTO COMMISSARIATO AGGIUNTO PER L'EPURAZIONE
DELEGAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI PALERMO

Prot. N. 9059

OGGETTO: Schede personali epurazione –
Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità per le provincie di
Palermo e Trapani PALERMO

In riscontro alla nota n. 126 del 23/2 u.s. di codesto Ufficio,
si restituiscono le schede relative ai sigg. BARBADORO
Calogero, VELLA Domenico, CILI Salvatore, significando
che nulla è risultato a carico dei sunnominati dipendenti
di Codesta Soprintendenza –

Il Delegato [signed]

ALTO COMMISSARIATO PER L'EPURAZIONE *
DELEGAZIONE PROVINCIALE DI PALERMO

PAL.22.38 | AMARAS, U.A. 560 | headed paper | 1 side

Raccomandata Palermo, 27/II/46

Prot. 134

Oggetto: Schede personali epurazione

Allegati: tre.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Antichità Roma

Con riferimento al nostro foglio N.° 129 del 23 c.m., ci
pregiamo rimettere le schede personali dei salariati
Cici, Barbadoro e Vella pervenuteci oggi dalla Direzione
Provinciale per l'epurazione.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.23 Removal of National Fascist Party signs (1944)

PAL.23.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 440 | cover | 1 side

AMMINISTRAZIONE CIRCOLARI

Oggetto: Circolari varie relative al periodo bellico.

Anni: 1934-1944

PAL.23.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 440 | cover | 1 side

20 2

1

– Circolare –

Rimozione insegne del soppresso partito fascista

PAL.23.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 440 | headed paper | 1 side

354/6-9-44

Roma, 19 agosto 1944

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Div. II^A

Prot. N. 1220

Posiz. 6 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Rimozione insegne del soppresso partito
fascista.

Ai Soprintendenti alle Antichità, ai Monumenti, alle
Gallerie, ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie

Ai Presidenti degli Istituti di Istruzione Artistica

La Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri ha diramato in
data 1° corrente la seguente circolare N. 11240/3.3.3.:
“Risulta che in taluni edifici, pubblici e privati,
figurano ancora simboli o insegne del soppresso
partito fascista e che dai muri degli edifici stessi non
sono state eliminate tutte le lapidi, iscrizioni e simili
poste in ottemperanza alle direttive del partito stesso.
È necessario evitare che la presenza di tali insegne,
lapidi o iscrizioni, in stridente contrasto con lo spirito
del Paese, possa ancora causare incidenti, com'è in
qualche caso avvenuto; e perciò si prega di volere,
per quanto di competenza, impartire opportune
disposizioni perché tutti i simboli che abbiano
riferimento col cessato regime, siano al più presto
rimossi, oppure convenientemente coperti nel caso che
la rimozione possa produrre agli edifici deturpazioni
di notevole rilievo. Le spese per l'eliminazione ed
occultamento dei segni, iscrizioni o altro da edifici
di proprietà privata saranno, beninteso, a carico dei
relativi proprietari”. Vogliano le SS.LL. provvedere in
conformità dando assicurazione.

per il MINISTRO M. Petrozziello

Segreteria: può dare assicurazione. Faccio: si
potrebbero togliere, scalpellare i fasci o tutto lo
stemma, senza rifare la targa di marmo?²⁹⁶

PAL.23.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 440 | unstamped paper | 1
side

N.° di prot. 354

Palermo, 12 ottobre 1944

Oggetto: rimozione insegne del soppresso partito
fascista.–

²⁹⁶ Short notes written in blue and grey pencil by Bovio Marconi.

Risposta a foglio del 19 agosto u.s.
Prot. n.° [illegibile] Posiz. 6 aff. gen.–

On. Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione
Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti = Roma

Si dà assicurazione che sarà provveduto in merito a quanto stabilito con la nota cui si risponde.

La Soprintendente JBM.

PAL.24 Custodian pass in case of emergency and curfew (1943)

PAL.24.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} N° 422 prot. 23 maggio 43 XXI
COMANDO del PRESIDIO MILITARE PALERMO
Permesso di circolazione

In attuazione al Bando emanato dal Comando della 6^a Armata si prega codesto Comando di voler disporre il rilascio del permesso di circolazione in caso di allarme e di emergenza alla R^A Soprintendente alle Antichità per le provincie di Palermo e Trapani dott. Jole Bovio Marconi del fu Giovanni e di Giulia Beccaria. Detto permesso di circolazione dovrebbe essere rilasciato per il territorio di giurisdizione della Soprintendenza comprendente le provincie di Palermo e Trapani.

Si prega ancora di volere disporre il rilascio di permesso di circolazione ai custodi addetti alla custodia e alle squadre di 1° intervento addetti al Museo Nazionale di Palermo che si alternano alla guardia e alla sorveglianza dei locali e delle opere d'arte ivi conservati e cioè:

1°) Cici Salvatore di Giuseppe e di Tantillo Antonia nato a Palermo il 6/3/1899

2°) Falcone Nunzio di Gaetano e di Risica Maria, nato {2} a Palermo il 2/7/1904;

3°) Quatrosi Onofrio di Giuseppe e di Raffaele Vittoria, nato a Palermo 8/1/1896

4°) De Franchis Giovanni di Antonino, nato a Palermo il 13/8/1911

5°) Inzerillo Giovanni di Giovanni, nato a Palermo il 16/10/1912

Detti custodi debbono tutti i giorni e in qualsiasi modo raggiungere la sede dell'Istituto, giusta le disposizioni regolamentari e ribadite dagli ordini emanati dal superiore Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi)

PAL.25 Request to open the museum shelter to the public (1941-43)

PAL.25.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | cover | 1 side

20 1 13
Museo Naz.^{le} Palermo
Ricovero antiaereo nel museo
Richiesta di renderlo pubblico

PAL.25.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides²⁹⁷

{1} Palermo 24/7/1941-XIX

OGGETTO: Ricovero antiaereo. Pregiatissima Signora PALERMO

Preso in attenta considerazione la richiesta da Voi fattami per telefono, di ospitare cioè gli inquilini dei due stabili nn. 43 e 49 di via Bara nel ricovero antiaereo del Museo, sono dolente di non poter accedere alla richiesta stessa, a meno di una speciale disposizione ministeriale.

Il ricovero del museo ha la capacità di trenta persone e il solo personale del museo è composto da venti persone, più le persone di famiglia della Soprintendente e del custode-portiere e più gli operai giornalieri che lavorano nell'edificio. Inoltre il Museo essendo un istituto che conserva valori dello Stato, per ovvie ragioni di sicurezza è escluso dalle disposizioni generali emanate dalle Autorità cittadine.

Comunque, le disposizioni riguardano solamente l'apertura dei portoni a vantaggio dei cittadini che possono trovarsi a transitare per la strada e non gl'inquilini di stabili che dovrebbero rifugiarsi nei ricoveri appre-^{2}stati per legge dai padroni di casa. Distintamente

la Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) P.C.C. LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

PAL.25.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides²⁹⁸

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Ric. Palermo, li 25/7/1941-XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005793 - 29.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 723
ALLEGATI N. 1

²⁹⁷ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

²⁹⁸ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

OGGETTO: Ricovero antiaereo del Museo: apertura al pubblico.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Nelle presenti contingenze, con gli allarmi aerei che si susseguono giorno e notte spesso seguiti da bombardamenti, sono state emanate disposizioni particolari dalle Autorità cittadine, fra le quali quella di tenere aperti i portoni degli stabili durante gli allarmi, per permettere ai passanti di rifugiarsi.

Ritengo che tale disposizione non riguardi gl'Istituti nei quali sono custoditi valori dello Stato; infatti le banche anziché aprire i portoni, li chiudono. Tuttavia, per un senso di umanità, ho disposto che si lasci socchiuso il portone di giorno; ma non di notte per ovvie ragioni di sicurezza.

Recentemente, la proprietaria di uno stabile sito in via Bara di fronte al museo, ha chiesto il permesso di usufruire, insieme agli inquilini dello stabile stesso, del ricovero del Museo. Ho risposto negativamente con la lettera di cui accludo copia, tanto più che proprio adiacenti e comunicanti col ricovero sono i magazzini sotterranei dove {2} sono custodite le opere d'arte non portate via. Di tanto dò comunicazione per conoscenza e ove codesto Superiore Ministero credesse opportuno disporre altrimenti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

PAL.25.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²⁹⁹

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì - 7 AGO. 1941
Anno XIX SCARICATO MINUTA
Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 5793 - Div. IV
Titolo 3 - Classe A.G.

Risposta a foglio del 25 luglio 1941

Div. Sez. N. 723

OGGETTO: Ricovero antiaereo del Museo - Apertura al pubblico

Fatta da fortese il

Copiata da [signed]

Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato con la lettera suindicata circa l'apertura al pubblico del ricovero antiaereo di codesto Museo.

Il M. F° Matarazzo 2/8

PAL.25.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides³⁰⁰

{1} 978 REGIE [POSTE] | PALERMO

²⁹⁹ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

³⁰⁰ This record has been partially copied in Di Stefano 1996: 13.

SEGRETO

Palermo, 11 Ottobre

1941-XIX

OGGETTO: Palermo; Museo Nazionale - Ricovero antiaereo.

l'Eccellenza il Prefetto della Provincia PALERMO

Nel pomeriggio di ieri si è a me personalmente presentato il Sig. Maggiore La Corte del locale Comitato Provinciale dell'U.N.P.A. da Voi espressamente mandato per sollecitare l'apertura al pubblico, durante gli allarmi, dei locali sotterranei del Museo Nazionale di Palermo, adibiti a ricovero delle opere d'arte che per ragioni di spazio e di economia non furono trasferiti al ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale.

Sento il dovere di ripetere a Voi quanto ebbi a dire al Sig. Maggiore La Corte per riferirVelo: la natura del ricovero, che riesce a stento a contenere il personale addetto alla custodia e quello alloggiato nel fabbricato, sia perché mancante degli impianti necessari (cessi, acqua corrente e uscite di sicurezza) e soprattutto perché vi è un immediato contatto con le opere d'arte (valori dello Stato) ivi conservati non consente di adibirlo a rifugio pubblico. Purtuttavia ho voluto interrogare il Superiore Ministero che, valutando quanto, sopra mi ha inibito di permettere l'ingresso di persone estranee all'Istituto nel ricovero stes- {2}so.

Con l'occasione però mi permetto di farVi notare che il rione di via Bara all'Olivella manca di ricoveri e sarebbe prudente, data la vicinanza al palazzo delle Poste che potrebbe rappresentare un eventuale obiettivo, costruirne uno o quanto meno adottare qualche locale.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

PAL.25.6 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

983

13/10/1941 XIX

Eccellenza,

Valendomi della Vostra cortese autorizzazione mi pregio segnalarvi che fra tutte le case site fra via Bara e via Spinuzza, Via Bara e Via Orologio non esistono ricoveri casalinghi: un piccolo ricovero casalingo è nel palazzo che fa angolo con piazza Verdi (dov'è la casa di spedizioni Orlandi e [...]) e un altro in via Cavour (palazzo dov'è la primavera Siciliana).

Almeno così riferiscono gl'inquilini che pregano per essere ospitati, durante le incursioni notturne, nel ricovero del museo. Ma io, purtroppo, non posso far nulla, perché il museo non ha che scantinati adattati a ricovero per le opere di arti che non si sono potute portare via e solo un piccolo spazio può accogliere i funzionari del museo stesso. D'altronde, stante la presenza di valori dello Stato, il Superiore Ministero, già interpellato, non permette l'accesso al pubblico.

Se fosse possibile costruire un ricovero pubblico nella piazzetta senza nome (già Mura dell'Istria) contigua

PAL.25.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

502/2-7-943-XXI Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 25 GIU. 1943
 Anno XXI
 Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
 Divisione III^A
 Prot. N.° 2903 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 Allegati./.
 OGGETTO: Norme per la sicurezza dei ricoveri.

A tutti i Soprintendenti alle Gallerie, alle Antichità ed ai RR. Soprintendenti ai Monumenti e Gallerie

Per i provvedimenti di competenza e con preghiera di voler comunicare al Ministero le misure che codesto Ufficio intende adottare per la sicurezza interna dei ricoveri di codesta circoscrizione, si trasmette copia della circolare n° 3646 del 19 aprile 1943-XXI del DUCE, Presidente della Commissione Suprema di Difesa.

IL MINISTRO [signed]

PAL.25.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side³⁰¹

Palermo, li 5 Luglio 1943-XXI
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
 PROTOC. N. 502
 RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 2903 DEL 25/6/1943
 OGGETTO: Norme per la sicurezza dei ricoveri.

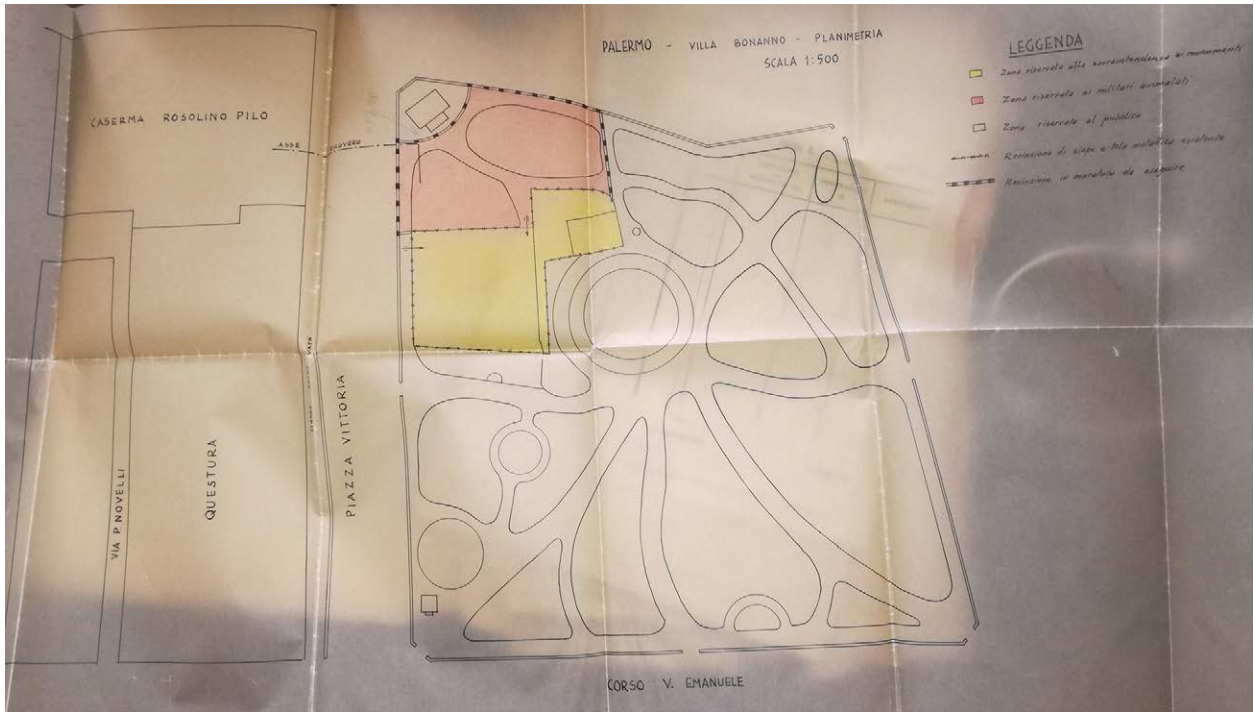
Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III ROMA
 Questa Soprintendenza non ha alcuna misura da adottare per la sicurezza interna del ricovero dipendente dal Museo Nazionale di Palermo già comunicate a cotesto superiore Ministero. Le quali consistono nella sorveglianza esercitata dalle squadre di primo intervento che hanno la sorveglianza di tutto il museo. Le chiavi dei cancelli del ricovero sono affidate al custode-portiere. Si ricorda, però, che il ricovero del Museo Nazionale non è pubblico, ma contiene opere d'arte del Museo stesso e un locale riservato al solo personale della Soprintendenza.
 Sul ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino riferirà il collega Soprintendente alle Gallerie.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi)

³⁰¹ We also have a draft copy of this record.

PAL.26 Pictures and graphic documentation

Maps



PAL.26.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 680 | pictures | 1 side | November (?) 1943 | inv. no. unknown | Palermo, map of military constructions at Piazza della Vittoria (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

Refuge at the Biblioteca Nazionale



PAL.26.2 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8272 | Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.3 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8273 | Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.4 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8274
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge,
ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo
ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A.
Salinas'*).



PAL.26.6 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8276
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge,
ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo
ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A.
Salinas'*).



PAL.26.5 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8275
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge,
ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo
ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A.
Salinas'*).



PAL.26.7 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8277
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge,
ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo
ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A.
Salinas'*).



PAL.26.8 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8278
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).



PAL.26.10 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8280
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge, ancient graves | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).



PAL.26.9 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8279
| Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: excavation for the refuge, ancient grave. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).



PAL.26.11 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8281 | Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: view of the construction site for the refuge. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).



PAL.26.12 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8286 | Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: view of the construction site for the refuge. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).



PAL.26.13 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8287 | Palermo, *Biblioteca Nazionale*: view of the construction site for the refuge. | 'Palermo (Biblioteca Nazionale). Scavo ricovero. Tombe' (courtesy of *Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas'*).

Refuge at the *Istituto De' Cosmi* School



PAL.26.14 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 2487 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: view of the construction site. | 'Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.17 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8299 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo. Ricovero Istituto "De Cosmi" (1° muro)' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.15 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 2488 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: view of ancient structures. | 'Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.18 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8300 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo. Ricovero Istituto "De Cosmi" (1° muro)' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



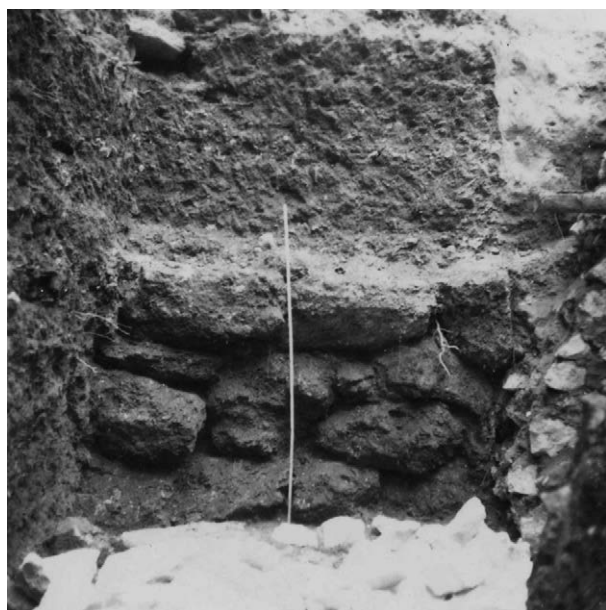
PAL.26.16 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 2489 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: view of ancient structure. | 'Palermo. Scavo alle scuole dei Cosmi' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.19 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8301 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo. Ricovero Istituto "De Cosmi" (1° muro)' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.21 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8303 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo. Ricovero Istituto "De Cosmi" (1° muro)' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.20 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8302 | 13x18 | Palermo, *Istituto de' Cosmi*: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo. Ricovero Istituto "De Cosmi" (1° muro)' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

Refuge at Piazza Bellini



PAL.26.22 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 4496 | 9x12 | Palermo, Piazza Bellini: view of the construction site. | 'Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.23 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 4497 | 9x12 | Palermo, Piazza Bellini: ancient structures. | 'Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.24 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 4498 | 9x12 | Palermo, Piazza Bellini: ancient structures. | 'Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.25 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 4499 | 9x12 | Palermo, Piazza Bellini: ancient structures (detail). | 'Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

Refuge at Piazza Sett'Angeli



PAL.26.26 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 4500
| 9x12 | Palermo, Piazza Bellini: ancient structures (detail).
| 'Palermo. Scavo in Piazza Bellini' (courtesy of Museo
Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.27 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8227
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the construction site.
| 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruleri romani - Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.28 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8228
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of a wall section and
mosaic. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruleri romani -
Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A.
Salinas').



PAL.26.29 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8229 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of a fragmentary mosaic. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruderì romani - Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.31 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8231 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of the ancient wall. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruderì romani - Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



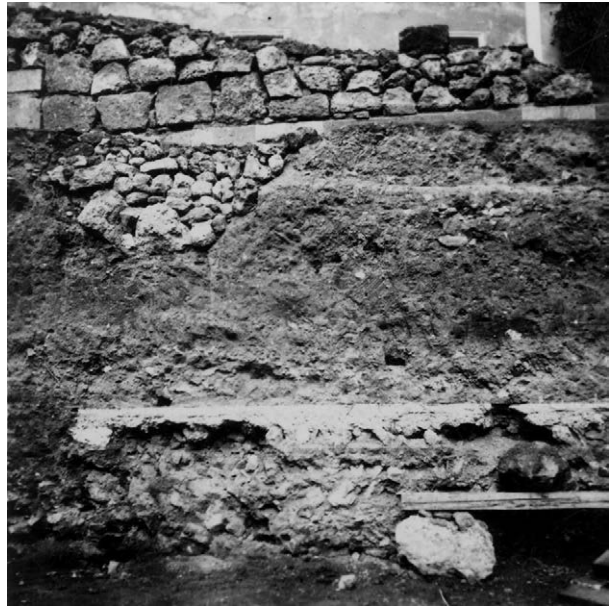
PAL.26.30 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8230 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of the excavation site. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruderì romani - Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.32 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8232 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: ancient floor. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) - Ruderì romani - Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.33 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8233
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of an ancient wall. |
'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas')



PAL.26.35 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8235
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of a complex wall. |
'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas')



PAL.26.34 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8234
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of the excavation site.
| 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas')



PAL.26.36 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8236 |
Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing trace of plaster.
| 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas')



PAL.26.37 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8237
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of an ancient wall. |
'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.39 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8239
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing layers of
collapsed structures. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli)
– Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo
Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.38 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8238
| Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section showing layers of
collapsed structures. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli)
– Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo
Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.40 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no.
8240 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: section of a small wall.
| 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo
ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.41 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8241 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: sections of two stone walls. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.43 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8243 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white tesserae mosaic with a black framework. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.42 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8242 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white tesserae mosaic with a black framework. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.44 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1941 | inv. no. 8244 | Palermo, Piazza Sett'Angeli: view of the white tesserae mosaic with a black framework. | 'Palermo (piazzetta Sett'Angeli) – Ruderì romani – Scavo ricovero' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

National Museum of Palermo



PAL.26.45 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 09/05/1943 | inv. no. 7621 | Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.46 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 09/05/1943 | inv. no. 7621a | Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').¹

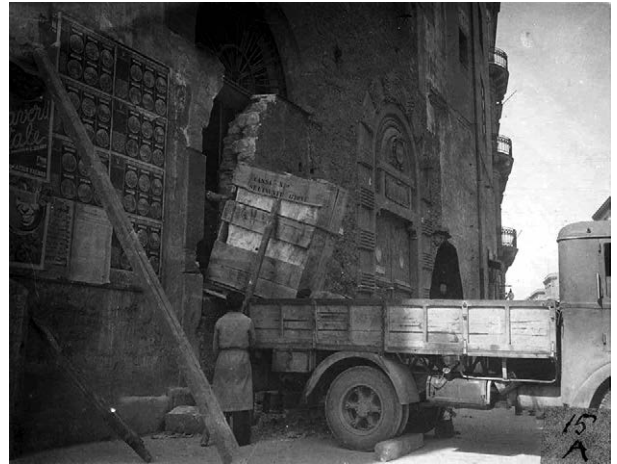


PAL.26.47 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 09/05/1943 | inv. no. 7622 | Palermo, National Museum: destroyed area (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

¹ This picture has been published in Di Stefano 1996: 14.



PAL.26.48 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 (?) | inv. no. 8018 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: scaffolding to renovate the destroyed wall. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.50 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 05/1943 | inv. no. 8041b | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: moving of boxes outside the museum through a breach on Via Roma. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.49 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 05/1943 | inv. no. 8041a | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: moving of boxes outside the museum through a breach on Via Roma. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').¹



PAL.26.51 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8042a | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of the destroyed area. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

¹ This picture has been published in Di Stefano 1996: 17.



PAL.26.52 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8042b | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of the destroyed area. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.54 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8065 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of the destroyed area. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.53 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8044 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of the destroyed area. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.55 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8664 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of the destroyed area. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.56 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8037 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view a façade damaged by bombing (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.58 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8291 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: bricked archways and entrances in the internal cloister (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.57 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8039 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: view of damaged sections of the museum (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.59 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 9548 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: anti-aircraft protection and sandbags inside the museum. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.60 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7587 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: two Italian soldiers in the empty museum. | 'Museo di Palermo. Rifacimento dell'edificio dopo i bombardamenti della guerra' (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.62 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7583 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians preparing protective sandbags in the cloister (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.61 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 2209 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians installing protective sandbags in the cloister (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.63 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7586 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians working for anti-aircraft protection; Bovio Marconi is on the left side of the museum's entrance (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.64 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7589 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: corridor and wooden boxes prepared for being transferred at the refuge (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.66 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7593 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: workers and custodians preparing wooden box for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.65 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7592b | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: two Italian soldiers resting in the armoured basement below the museum (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



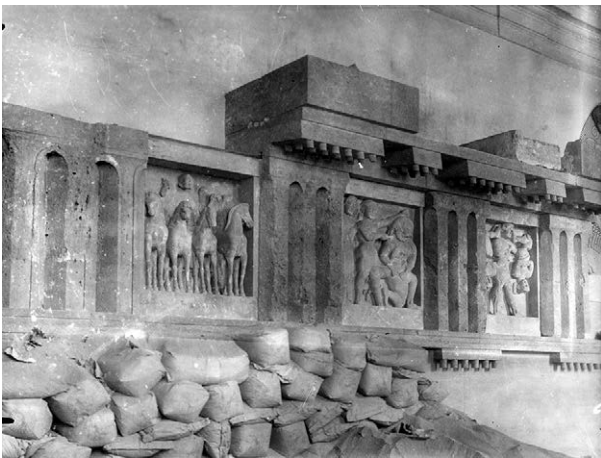
PAL.26.67 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7595 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: transportation of wooden boxes on military trucks outside the museum; military authorities guarded the operations (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.68 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7598 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: workers carefully removing the metopes of Selinunte (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.70 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7580 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: installation of sandbags at the Sala Selinunte (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').¹



PAL.26.69 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7600 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: sandbags installed at the Sala Selinunte to protect the metopes (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.71 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8292 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: internal section of the cloister arranged for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

¹ This picture has been published in Di Stefano 1996: 12.



PAL.26.72 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 9462 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: a large room of the museum arranged for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.74 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 6247 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: museum room and empty showcases for the anti-aircraft protection (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.73 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 7596 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: armoured room equipped with sandbags (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').



PAL.26.75 | AMARAS | pictures | 1 side | 1943 | inv. no. 8043 | 13x18 | Palermo, National Museum: museum personnel working for the anti-aircraft protection plans. Bovio Marconi is in the centre wearing a white dress (courtesy of Museo Archeologico Regionale 'A. Salinas').

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 11 marzo 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001687 – 17.MAR.1943 | DIVISIONE III
SCARICATO SEGRETO Doppia busta

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 253
OGGETTO: Ricovero d'opere di arte a S. Martino alle
Scale

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III° – ROMA
I sottoscritti, Soprintendenti alle Gallerie e Opere d'Arte
della Sicilia, alle Antichità Archeologiche e ai Monumenti
della Sicilia Occidentale, riunitisi nell'Ufficio della
R^A. Soprintendenza alle Antichità suddetta, hanno
minutamente esaminato la situazione che s'è di recente
determinata nei riguardi della salvaguardia da attacchi
aerei per il grandioso ricovero delle opere d'arte di
gran parte dell'isola nell'ex monastero di S. Martino
alle Scale. Purtroppo in questi ultimi attacchi aerei
s'è constatato che un rilevante numero di spezzoni
e di bombe è andato a cadere nella prossimità del
ricovero, non certo è presumibile – perché il ricovero
medesimo venga a costituire un bersaglio di interesse
militare; ma al contrario, perché in tempi recenti è
stata intensificata la rete di postazioni fotoelettriche
e di postazioni d'artiglieria contraerea impiegata alla
difesa contraerea di Palermo.

E, pertanto, i sottoscritti hanno deciso di far noto, con
tutta urgenza, quanto sopra al Superiore Ministero
dell'Educazione Nazionale, perché lo porti a nozione del
Ministero della Guerra, nella fiducia che possa spostarsi
la rete di difesa contraerea della città sulla linea delle
alture meno prossime al ricovero. Tanto più che non
è assolutamente pensabile che si possa procedere in
questo momento allo spostamento delle opere d'arte
conservate nel Monastero sopraindicato, prima perché
non è facile trovare edifici adatti allo scopo e in grado
di contenere l'ingente numero di cimeli concentrati
nel Mona-^{2}stero stesso e poi perché il problema dei
trasporti s'è talmente inasprito che uno sgombero del
genere non potrebbe avvenire che dopo mesi e mesi di
lavoro.

I SOPRINTENDENTI

Filippo Di Pietro J Bovio Marconi Mario Guiotto

SMA.1.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 2 sides³

{1} 334/10-4-43-XXI Pos. 20-1-10 Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma,
2 APR. 1943 Anno XXI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III

³ For a copy of this record, see ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40),
b. 90.

Prot. N.° 1687 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – Rifugio
S. Martino

Al Ministero della Guerra Gabinetto Roma
e per conoscenza al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità
Palermo

Si trascrive quanto in via riservata comunica il
R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo circa
l'istituzione di un riflettore elettrico nei pressi del
ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale:

“Alcuni mesi or sono venne posto dall'Autorità Militare
un riflettore elettrico sulla via di S. Martino delle
Scale, a circa un chilometro dall'Istituto, dove trovasi il
ricovero delle opere d'arte della Sicilia occidentale. La
scrivente lo seppe soltanto un mese fa, accompagnando
al ricovero alcune opere, e ne parlò col Soprintendente
alle Gallerie, prof. Salvini, che ne era già a conoscenza
ed aveva comunicato alla Prefettura l'esistenza del
ricovero di opere d'arte, con la preghiera di fare tener
lontane opere militari, dappoiché si era anche parlato
di esercitazioni militari nella zona.

Le esercitazioni non ci sono state, ma il riflettore è
rimasto e funziona in accordo con quello posto su una
cima vicina, dove c'è pure una batteria contraerea.
Ciò appare estremamente pericoloso, poiché richiama
l'attenzione degli aerei nemici sulle vallate intorno a S.
Martino, se non proprio sull'Istituto. Ma in linea d'aria
{2} le distanze sono brevi.

Nell'incursione della notte passata, otto-nove marzo,
da un aereo s'è lasciato cadere un grappolo di bombe,
cinque a quanto mi si è detto a S. Martino, nella Valle
fra il Monte Castellaccio e S. Martino e il fragore e la
scossa si sono sentiti fin qui. L'aereo, a quanto mi si dice,
era stato precisamente incrociato.

Nel ricovero di S. Martino sono raccolte migliaia di
opere d'arte del museo nazionale di Palermo e di
chiese, di grande valore, e presentemente si stanno
trasportando con grande fatica e spese le sculture di
Selinunte e d'Himera. Una esplosione o un incendio
colà sarebbero di un danno incalcolabile”.

In considerazione del grave danno che potrebbe
derivare al ricovero delle opere d'arte dalla vicinanza
di tale obbiettivo militare prego vivamente codesto
Ministero di voler impartire disposizioni alle locali
Autorità Militari per lo spostamento del riflettore e
della rete della difesa contraerea sulla linea delle alture
meno prossime al ricovero stesso, tanto più che non è
assolutamente possibile in questo momento procedere
al trasferimento delle opere d'arte conservate nel
Monastero di S. Martino alle Scale, prima perché non
è facile trovare edifici adatti allo scopo ed in grado di
contenere l'ingente numero di cimeli colà salvaguardati
e poi perché il problema dei trasporti si è talmente
inasprito che uno sgombero del genere non potrebbe

avvenire che dopo mesi e mesi di lavoro. Si gradirà un cenno di assicurazione al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO Biggini

SMA.1.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side⁴

3 A.G. Palermo, li 5 maggio 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002868 – 11.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 368
OGGETTO: Ricovero opere d'arte a S. Martino – Opere militari

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III^A – ROMA
Con note n° 250 e 253 del marzo u.s. ebbi a far presente i pericoli a cui erano soggette le opere di arte ricoverate al cenobio di S. Martino alla Scale per la installazione in quelle vicinanze di una fotoelettrica che già aveva provocato la reazione da parte di aerei nemici con relativo lancio di bombe. Ora, mi si riferisce, che nelle vicinanze è stato disposto l'accampamento di un migliaio di tedeschi con relativo parco automobilistico. Ancora una volta denuncio, a scanso di responsabilità, a codesto superiore Ministero il caso per conoscenza.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi
La distanza è di un kilometro circa, che in linea d'aria è distanza irrisoria.⁵

SMA.1.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo – Antichità – Ricoveri Roma, 23
MAG. 1943 Anno XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003172 – 26.MAG.1943 | DIVISIONE III SCARICATO SEGRETO

Ministero della Guerra
Gabinetto
Prot. N. 12885/164.6.
Risposta al f.° del 2 aprile u.s. N.1687 Posiz. 3.A.G.
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Dir. Gen. delle Arti – ROMA

Lo spostamento della stazione fotoelettrica schierata nei pressi di S. Martino alle Scale verrà effettuato quanto prima.

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed]
Comunichiamolo al Soprintendente Urge⁶

SMA.1.8 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side⁷

451/9-6-43-XXI Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 26 MAG. 1943
Anno XXI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A
Prot. N.° 2868 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Ricovero delle opere d'arte in S. Martino delle Scale.

Al MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA Gabinetto ROMA
e per conoscenza: AL SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Facendo seguito alla lettera di questa Amministrazione del 2 aprile c.a. n° 1687 con la quale si interessava vivamente codesto Ministero per lo spostamento di un riflettore sito a circa un kilometro di distanza dal ricovero delle opere d'arte in S. Martino delle scale, si fa ora presente che nelle immediate vicinanze del ricovero predetto è stato disposto l'accampamento di un migliaio di tedeschi con relativo parco automobilistico. Si prega pertanto, vivamente codesto Ministero di prendere in seria considerazione la necessità di conciliare le nuove esigenze della difesa del territorio con l'assoluto bisogno che il predetto concentramento dei maggiori capolavori d'arte della Sicilia sia tenuto il più lontano possibile da obiettivi militari che altrimenti ne mettono in grave pericolo la sicurezza. Si gradirà un cortese cenno di assicurazione.

IL MINISTRO Biggini
Segreteria. Abbiamo ricevuto per conoscenza etc. ma nel frattempo la situazione si è mutata. I tedeschi si sono spostati, ma sono venuti...come codesto On. M. è stato già informato dal Sopr. alle Gallerie.⁸

SMA.1.9 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side⁹

457/11-6-43-XXI Segreto Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 5
GIU. 1943 Anno XXI
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

⁶ Short note written in pink pencil.

⁷ For a copy of this record, see ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁹ For a copy of this record, see ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90.

⁴ For a copy of this record, see AMARAS, U.A. 399.

⁵ Short note written in black ink by J. Bovio Marconi.

Divisione III
 Prot. N.° 3172 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 OGGETTO: – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico –

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
 In seguito all'interessamento di questo Ufficio il Ministero della Guerra ha dato assicurazione che lo spostamento della stazione fotoelettrica, schierata nei pressi di S. Martino alle Scale, verrà effettuato quanto prima.

IL MINISTRO Biggini Segreteria – Si prende atto Agli atti¹⁰

SMA.1.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side¹¹

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 11 giugno 1943 XXI°
 DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003847 – 28.GIU.1943 | DIVISIONE III
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
 PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
 PROTOC. N. 451
 RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 2868 DEL 26/5/1943
 OGGETTO: Ricovero delle opere d'arte in S. Martino delle Scale.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. III^A – ROMA
 Abbiamo ricevuto, per conoscenza, la lettera contrassegnata che codesto Superiore Ministero ha inviato al Ministero della Guerra.

A S. Martino la situazione invece che migliorare si aggrava sempre e maggiormente. Il flusso e deflusso dei militari in quella zona è continuo. I contingenti tedeschi segnalati con la nostra precedente nota sono stati spostati in altro sito, ma, in compenso, è sopravvenuto un intero nostro reggimento che ha senz'altro requisito i locali dell'Istituto impiantandovi anche gli uffici dei diversi comandi, come ha già comunicato la consorella Soprintendenza alle Gallerie della Sicilia.

Questa Soprintendenza si rende perfettamente conto delle necessità militari che determinano gli spostamenti e gli afflussi sopradetti, ma d'altra parte non può fare a meno di rendere noto a codesto Superiore Ministero il pericolo cui vanno incontro le opere d'arte conservate al Cenobio di S. Martino alle Scale, anche perché un eventuale spostamento delle stesse, allo stato, sarebbe, soprattutto per i mezzi di trasporto, oltre che difficoltoso, impossibile.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

¹⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹¹ For a copy of this record, see AMARAS, U.A. 399. This record has already been reported by Di Stefano 1996: 15.

SMA.1.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 21 LUG. 1943 Anno XXI
 SCARICATO VIA AEREA URGENTE = RISERVATA

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
 Divisione III
 Prot. N.° 3847 Posiz. 3 A.G.
 OGGETTO: – Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico –

AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA = GABINETTO ROMA
 e per conoscenza al R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE
 ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
 al R. SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE GALLERIE PALERMO

Si fa riferimento alla nota di codesto Ministero in data 23 maggio u.s. n. 128885/164.6. Circa la situazione del ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino alle Scale il R. Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo fa ora presente quanto segue:

“A S. Martino la situazione invece che migliorare si aggrava sempre e maggiormente. Il flusso e deflusso dei militari in quella zona è continuo. I contingenti tedeschi segnalati con la nostra precedente nota sono stati spostati in altre zone, in compenso, è sopravvenuto un intero nostro reggimento che ha senz'altro requisito i locali dell'Istituto impiantandovi anche gli uffici dei diversi comandi. Questa Soprintendenza si rende perfettamente conto delle necessità militari che determinano gli spostamenti e gli afflussi sopradetti, ma, d'altra parte, non può fare a meno di rendere noto a codesto superiore Ministero il pericolo cui vanno incontro le opere d'arte conservate nel Cenobio di S. Martino alle Scale, anche perché un eventuale spostamento delle stesse, allo stato delle cose, sarebbe, soprattutto per i mezzi di trasporto, oltre che difficoltoso, impossibile”.

Come è già stato fatto presente a codesto Ministero la presenza di truppa e di obiettivi militari in genere nelle vicinanze del Cenobio di S. Martino alle Scale, mette in pericolo gravissimo i più insigni capolavori della Sicilia colà salvaguardati, e, pertanto, si prega {2} vivamente codesto Ministero di voler considerare la necessità di allontanare tempestivamente tali obiettivi dalla zona predetta.

Qualora inderogabili necessità di carattere militare non consentissero lo spostamento della truppa attualmente alloggiata nell'Istituto in questione, si prega vivamente di voler disporre con la massima urgenza l'assegnazione alle RR. Soprintendenze alle Antichità ed alle Gallerie di Palermo – alle quali la presente è diretta per conoscenza – di tutti i mezzi di trasporto (veicoli e carburante) occorrenti per mettere in salvo il materiale artistico che nelle predette località, allo stato delle cose, va

CODENAME SICILYWAR

Numero d'ordine	DESIGNAZIONE DEI LAVORI E DELLE SOMMINISTRAZIONI	Quantità	PREZZO unitario	IMPORTO totale
1	Movimento di terra per conguagliare il terreno ove collocare il vespaio nei locali a pianterreno e semiscantinato. Se ne prevedono circa mc.	110	7,00	770,00
2	Vespaio costituito da pietrame arenario della località ben assestato e conguagliato con ghiaione, allo spessore di cm. 25. Se ne prevedono mc.	160	50,00	8000,00
3	Battuto di cemento su detto vespaio allo spessore di cm. 5 con strato superficiale dello spessore di cm. 1 lisciato e tracciato composto di una parte di cemento e due di sabbia. Se ne prevedono mq.	410,00	22,50	9225 =
4	Tramezzi divisorii costituiti da muratura di tufo allo spessore di cm. 10 murati con malta ordinaria, compreso uno strato di innella su ambo gli aspetti. Se ne prevedono mq.	70,00	30,00	2100,00
5	Scavo di fondazione a pareti determinate in terreno forte misto a pietrame per i muri di chiusura dei vani da adibire ad alloggio custode. Se ne prevedono mc.	10,00	12,00	120,00
6	Muratura in fondazione di pietrame calcare e malta semidraulica. Se ne prevedono mc. a riportare	10,00	140,00	<u>1400,00</u> € 21615,00 {3}
7	Ripporto Muratura in elevazione di pietrame calcare e malta semidraulica. Se ne prevedono mc.	42	160,00	€ 21615,00 6720,00
8	Intonaco completo per detta muratura, sino al primo strato di tonachino. Se ne prevedono mq.	400	8,50	3400,00
9	Copertura del locale aggiunto all'alloggio custode, con arcarecci di castagno e correntini pure di castagno, tavolatura di abete e tegole nostrali di argilla (canali). Se ne prevedono mq.	35	90,00	3150,00

Numero d'ordine	DESIGNAZIONE DEI LAVORI E DELLE SOMMINISTRAZIONI	Quantità	PREZZO unitario	IMPORTO totale
10	Tramezzi divisorii per creare gli alloggi dei custodi costituiti da lastre di tufo allo spessore cm. 6 murate con malta ordinaria, compreso l'intonaco. Se ne prevedono mq.	35	32,00	1120,00
11	Soffittino sui cessi dei custodi costituito da armature rette in legno abete e tessuto di canna compreso lo intonaco. Se ne prevedono mq.	9	40,00	360,00
12	Cessi all'inglese di maiolica con seditoio e cassetta di scarico n.	2	stima	360,00
13	Conduttura di scarico e pozzo nero per i precedenti cessi		stima	1000,00
14	Piazza a cucinare in muratura con rivestimento di mattoni stagnati con due fornelli a carbone ed una fornacella a legna N. a riportare	2	stima	<u>450,00</u> € 38175,00 {4}
15	Ripporto Canna fumaria costituita da mattoni forati e cinte di ferro in numero necessario. Se ne prevedono ml.	16	40,00	€ 38175,00 640 =
16	Per ricavare un vano di porta ordinaria da un grande vano ad arco, muratura pantofoloni e malta semidraulica. Se ne prevedono mc.	2	300	600,00
17	Piattabanda in mattoni pantofoloni sul predetto vano di porta, muratura di mattoni pantofoloni con malta di cemento e sabbia. Se ne prevedono cm.	1,25	400	500,00
18	Muratura di pietrame e malta semidraulica sopra il detto architrave di chiusura del vano ad arco dell'androne. Se ne prevedono mc.	4,500	160	640,00
19	Demolizione di una scala in muratura esistente nei locali seminterrati a colpo			150,00
20	Costruzione di una scala in muratura rivestita con mattoni in cemento pressato, per accedere dal grande cortile allo alloggio del Custode, ricavato nel seminterrato del fabbricato centrale - a colpo			500,00

Numero d'ordine	DESIGNAZIONE DEI LAVORI E DELLE SOMMINISTRAZIONI	Quantità	PREZZO unitario	IMPORTO totale
21	Vetrate in legno castagno con imbocche e barre di sez. 10 x 7 telaio maestro della stessa sezione, complete di sportelli in abete alla napoletana con ossatura di mezzi morali e tavolacce di cm. 2 di spessore, in opera, complete di ferramenta d'uso - se ne prevedono mq. a riportare	33	200	6600,00 £. 47805,00 {5}
22	Riporto Idem per vani di luce inferiore a mq. 3,00 e quindi con ossatura di minore sezione e nel rimanente come le precedenti. Se ne prevedono mq.	18	170	£. 47805,00 3060,00
23	Porte di sicurezza in legno castagno con ossatura 5x8 barra di piede alta cm. 15, tavolatura a mezzo battente baccellata di sezione 8 x 8 in opera completa di ferramenta d'uso. Se ne prevedono mq.	34	260	8840,00
24	Porte interne in legno abete con ossatura di mezzi morali con tavolacce a cm. 2 di spessore barra d piedi alta cm. 15 completa in opera con ferramenta d'uso. Se ne prevedono mq. Sommano le opere Per impreveduti Totale Lire Sessantacinquemila	15	120	<u>1800 =</u> £. 61505 = 3495 = £. 65000,00

Palermo Gennaio 1940 XVIII

L'architetto V. Sannasardo
VISTO: Il Soprintendente

SMA.2.10 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

54/11-1-40-XVIII RISERVATISSIMA Mod. 59 (Belle Arti)
Roma, 8 GEN. 1940

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI
Divisione III^A N. Prot. 96 Posiz. 3 A.G.
OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea del patrimonio archeologico.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità di PALERMO

Per eliminare qualsiasi dubbio circa le località in cui debbono essere concentrate le opere d'arte removibili in caso di guerra, si reputa opportuno far presente a codesto Ufficio che le località prescelte per la custodia delle opere d'arte removibili di detta Regione in caso di guerra sono le seguenti:

Cenobio di S. Martino della Scala salvo a proteggere in situ quelle di secondaria importanza.

Vorrete pertanto prendere opportuni accordi al riguardo con le autorità locali e i proprietari degli immobili in questione qualora non siano state ancora svolte pratiche in tal senso.-

IL MINISTRO Costa

SMA.2.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 1 Marzo 1940 - A. XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 1842 - 5.MAR.1940 | DIVISIONE III.A
SCARICATO

SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE
PALERMO

N. 385 prot.

Risposta a circ. ris. n. 47 del 21/2/ a nota del N. 1230
OGGETTO: Difesa del patrimonio artistico in caso di guerra.

All'On.le Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. II ROMA
Nel Museo Nazionale, anche in caso di guerra, rimarranno, a causa delle difficoltà di rimozione e trasporto, opere d'arte pregevolissime, quali le metope di Selinunte e le sculture d'Himera, oltre alle opere d'arte di minor pregio. Le opere mobili di maggior pregio saranno portate nel convento di S. Martino.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Atti¹⁴

SMA.2.12 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides¹⁵

{1} Prot. 1033 Palermo, 17 Giugno 1940-XVIII
Oggetto: protezione antiaerea - rifugio
Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti
Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

In Settembre, quando si trattò di fissare definitivamente il rifugio delle opere d'arte del museo e delle gallerie della provincia, già indicato dai predecessori Soprintendenti nel convento di S. Martino alle Scale, furono da me avanzate delle riserve circa la sicurezza

¹⁴ Short note written in red pencil.

¹⁵ A copy of this record is preserved in ASSPABA, busta 196.

della protezione del convento stesso, troppo vicino, a mio parere all'aeroporto.

Le mie riserve non furono ritenute valide dal Presidente del Comitato provinciale di difesa antiaerea, per le note ragioni (il C.P.P.A.A., infatti, riteneva così sicuro il convento di S. Martino, che lo aveva scelto per rifugio di trecento bambini), né dai Soprintendenti colleghi ai quali nuovamente affacciai i miei dubbi durante il sopralluogo al convento.

Di fronte alla maggioranza, costituita da uomini militari o ex-combattenti e quindi più pratici di {2} me in materia guerresca, non insistetti e mi associai alla proposta ufficiale trasmessa al Superiore Ministero. Ma ora, alla luce delle recenti esperienze, i dubbi sulla sicurezza della posizione del rifugio ritornano e più forti, per cui ritengo opportuna una riunione fra noi tre Soprintendenti, per discutere seriamente la questione, prima di trasportare il materiale artistico. Sembrerebbe, ormai, troppo tardi, ma io penso che sia meglio affrontare ancora adesso la situazione.

la Soprintendente JBM.

SMA.2.13 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} n. 1061 22 Giugno 1940

Oggetto: Protezione antiaerea - organizzazione del rifugio

Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

Il rifugio delle opere d'arte del museo Nazionale di Palermo è quasi pronto e fra giorni si effettuerà il trasporto delle opere stesse. Si affacciano, pertanto, parecchi problemi:

1°) la sorveglianza da effettuarsi con personale di custodia delle due Soprintendenze alle Antichità e alle Gallerie. Secondo le disposizioni impartite, manderemo tre uomini, due questa Soprintendenza uno quella alle Gallerie. Ma occorrerà liquidare ai tre custodi distaccati al rifugio, ch'è in campagna e dipende dal comune di Monreale, l'indennità di missione. Il personale che invierà questa Soprintendenza è salariato, quello dell'altra di ruolo.

2°) la necessità di orologi di controllo e di un po' di mobilio per il corpo di guardia. Per questo provvederò, nel possibile, questa Soprintendenza; per gli orologi non potrà mandarne più di uno, togliendolo al Museo, poiché due terzi del {2} materiale artistico rimane in sede ed è necessario continuare la custodia anche qui.

3°) squadre di primo intervento. Abbiamo già scritto con nota n. 1035 del 17 corr. mese che non è possibile provvedere col nostro personale ed è incerto che provveda il Comitato provinciale di P.A.A. In accordo con il Rettore del convento, procureremo di organizzare delle squadre con giovani, ricoverati al convento stesso. Ma occorrono estintori, picozze ecc. Di questo scriverà

particolarmente il Soprintendente alle Gallerie poiché la custodia delle opere d'arte nei ricoveri è di sua competenza. Con osservanza

la Soprint. JBM

SMA.2.14 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

PROT. 1071 Palermo, 25/6/'40

Oggetto: protezione antiaerea - custodia del rifugio.
Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Ho prescelti, con molte difficoltà fra il personale riformato e vetusto rimastomi, i due custodi da inviare a S. Martino che meglio possano rispondere al delicato servizio da affidargli. Sono: La Mattina Carmelo di ventisette anni, perfettamente efficiente, e Ravalli Sebastiano, di una quarantina d'anni, mutilato di una mano. Il La Mattina è l'unico custode efficiente rimastomi. Per il corpo di guardia, questo Istituto potrà fornire:

due brande

due materassi di lana

due coperte

un tavolino

un armadietto e qualche attaccapanni

alcune sedie

Se lo desiderate, vi sarebbe anche una terza branda, ma senza materasso e coperta. Credo, però che potrete ottenere di meglio dal Soprintendente ai monumenti. L'imballaggio delle opere d'arte sarà compiuto entro domani.

La Sopr. JBM.

SMA.2.15 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1087/28-6-40-XVIII

Palermo, li 26 giugno

1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1270

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico nazionale: servizio di vigilanza al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

Al Presidente del Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea PALERMO

e p.c. All'Eccellenza il Prefetto (R. Prefettura) PALERMO
Alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

Questa Soprintendenza, d'accordo con la consorella Soprintendenza alle Antichità, che è pure Direzione del Museo Nazionale, ha disposto che lunedì 1° luglio p.v. sia effettuato il trasporto delle principali opere d'arte del Museo al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

Pertanto, ripetendo la richiesta già fatta alla R. Prefettura con lettera n. 1210 del 19 giugno u.s., si prega di volere disporre che a partire dal giorno suddetto sia istituito a cura dell'Arma dei RR. Carabinieri o della R. Questura un accorto ed assiduo servizio di vigilanza attorno all'edificio dell'ex convento di S. Martino delle Scale, dove le opere d'arte saranno appunto ricoverate. A giudizio di questo ufficio e della Soprintendenza alle Antichità, a nome della quale pure si scrive, occorrono almeno quattro guardie armate, due per il turno diurno {2} e due per il turno notturno. Si fa presente a questo proposito che quasi tutte le opere d'arte che saranno ospitate nel ricovero suddetto sono di ingente valore, e qualcuna di essere raggiunge il pregio venale di diversi milioni di lire.

In attesa di cortesi assicurazioni, con ringraziamenti e con tutto ossequio.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

SMA.2.16 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità – Palermo
MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO

Palermo, 3 Luglio 1940 XVIII°.

Si consegna al Soprintendente alle Gallerie, perché sia collocato nel rifugio di S. Martino, dove saranno custodite le opere d'arte delle Soprintendenze alle Antichità e Gallerie un orologio di controllo con le relative chiavi di carica. L'orologio di proprietà della Soprintendenza alle Antichità porta il numero di inventario.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
IL SOPRINTENDENTE R Salvini

SMA.2.17 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side

14 1940

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
MUSEO NAZIONALE
PALERMO
VERBALE DI CONSEGNA

5 luglio 1940

Oggi cinque luglio millenovecentoquaranta (XVIII) negli uffici della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo Sono presenti:

1° - Bovio Marconi dott. Jole - Soprintendente alle Antichità

2° - Salvini dott. Roberto - Soprintendente alle Gallerie allo scopo di redigere il presente verbale per la consegna delle casse contenenti il materiale artistico e di pregio fatto dalla prima al secondo ed avviate con moto mezzi in località S. Martino delle Scale (Monreale) nei giorni 3, 4, 5 luglio per essere ivi custodite durante il periodo

della guerra contro eventuali incursioni aeree nemiche nella città.

Presi in esame gli elenchi descrittivi delle casse e della provenienza, nonché il prospetto riassuntivo delle casse stesse con l'indicazione numerica segnata in ogni cassa, e che fanno parte integrante del presente verbale, e riscontrata la esattezza del numero delle casse in parola e delle altre indicazioni relative, il dott. Roberto Salvini, con la spiegata qualità, dichiara formalmente di avere ricevuto dalla dott. Jole Bovio Marconi nella qualità e spedito con automezzi sotto la sua personale responsabilità a S. Martino delle Scale (Monreale) numero centottantaquattro (184) casse ben condizionate e chiuse, così distinte:

Casse di pertinenza del Museo	N. 165
“ “ “ R.I.A.	“ 12
“ “ “ prov. da Termini	“ 3
“ da Chiese	“ 4
In totale	N. 184

Del che si è redatto il presente verbale in doppia copia che viene approvato e sottoscritto dalle parti.

La Soprintendente alle Antichità – Il Soprintendente alle Gallerie

J Bovio Marconi R Salvini 1940

SMA.2.18 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | unstamped paper | 4 sides

{1} Casse e gabbie trasportate dal Museo Nazionale al rifugio di S. Martino nei giorni 3-5 luglio 1940

mercoledì 3 luglio

2 camions militari

3 viaggi

Sono state trasportate:

ore 8-9 1° carico ore 11:30 2° carico ore 16:16:30 3° carico

n. 101	219	195
104	274	28
64	45	200
19	49	188
30	259	222
185	33	217
184	55	192
92	112	196
8	60	216
16	178	214
12	89	48
17	35	163
4	36	204
	94	29
	207	212
	236	221
	31	
	82	

	69	
	71	
3 automezzi privati (6 buoni benzina di 10 l.)		
2 viaggi		
Ore 9.30 1° carico		ore 12.30 2° carico
n. 20	84	25
21	109	50
24	74	190
68	1	57
111	66bis	176
90		senza num.
18		68
13		32
94		164
70		232
58		33
108		140
78		182
65		175
57		
63		
97		
66		
61		
2		
95		
62		
60 {2}		
giovedì 4 luglio		
due camions militari insieme a (due) 2 automezzi privati		
tre viaggi		2 viaggi
ore 9.30 1° carico		ore 11.30 2° carico
ore 16. 16.30 3° carico (soli camions)		
227	44	268
186	1	64
42	105	5
43	25	27
203	44bis	22
51	211	39
59	218	99
171	125	10 casse senza numero
Scuola d'Arte		
146	118	
193	37	
179		quadro S. Rita s. numero
180	67	
184	36	
26	116	
49	165	
25bis	117	
52	110	
257		156bis (Antonello)
228	118	
19		156 trittico?
160	11bis	
226	152	
167	154	
215	151	

	I 15
	I 169
	I 223 {3}
Venerdì 5 luglio 2 camions militari 2 viaggi	
ore 9 1° carico	ore 11.30-12 2° carico
n. 114	n. 46
50	9
12 di Termini I.	11
3 di T. I.	83
38	100
22A	quadro di S. Onofrio
267	103
270	73
4 di Termini I.	38
10 “ “ “	2 quadri di S. Giorgio
{4} Casse e gabbie trasportate dal museo di Palermo al rifugio di S. Martino	
mercoledì 3 luglio	
2 autocarri militari: tre viaggi (terminato ore 19)	
3 automezzi privati: 2 viaggi	
trasportate complessivamente: 96 casse e gabbie 96	
giovedì 4 luglio	
2 autocarri militari: 3 viaggi (terminato ore 20)	
2 automezzi privati: 2 viaggi	
trasportate complessivamente “ “ 68	
venerdì 5 luglio	
2 autocarri militari: 2 viaggi (terminato ore)	
3 automezzi privati: niente	
trasportate “ “ <u>20</u>	
184	

SMA.2.19 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1134 Palermo 6/7/1940-XVIII
 Oggetto – Rifugio Protezione A.A. e dagli incendi
 Signor Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Il Superiore Ministero in risposta a mia nota, che considerava la necessità di stabilire una squadra di primo intervento al Rifugio, comunicai di aver chiesto per questa L. 2000 al Provveditorato.
 Se le duemila arriveranno veramente, su queste andranno caricate le spese degli estintori già da Voi fatte e di quanto altro potrebbe occorrere. Inoltre, il Ministero accetta anche la mia proposta di irrorare le casse con l'ignifugo Guadagnin e mi chiede l'entità della spesa. Faccio ora eseguire un calcolo approssimativo delle casse e mando a chiedere la quantità di liquido occorrenti e relativa spesa. Lascerei fuori le gabbie, per evitare il pericolo che si possano impregnare la carte ondulata, e quindi il contenuto.

JBM.

SMA.2.20 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side¹⁶

1137 6/7/40 – XVIII
 Oggetto: P.A.A. e dagli incendi.
 Risp. a nota n 4540 del 1° luglio 1940
 Direzione Generale delle Arti Roma

A riscontro della nota di cui all'oggetto, s'informa che per irrorare le casse e le gabbie in numero di centottantaquattro, occorrerebbe la somma di L. 3000 (tremila) fra liquido e trasporto al rifugio a 13 km. da Palermo, dappoichè il materiale si trova già sul luogo.

La Soprint. JBM.

SMA.2.21 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} 1133 6 Luglio '40-XVIII
 Oggetto: Rifugio – abitazione del personale di custodia Signor Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Per disposizione ministeriale il rifugio delle opere di arte degli Istituti dipendenti da ambedue le Soprintendenze alle Gallerie e alle Antichità è affidato alla Vostra Soprintendenza, poi che il Soprintendente ai monumenti avrà consegnati i locali e non le opere d'arte. Tuttavia, poiché il Superiore Ministero ha richiesta una collaborazione fra le due Soprintendenze per l'organizzazione dei servizi del rifugio stesso e poiché questa Soprintendenza ha portato il maggior contributo in detta organizzazione e risponde in certo modo del personale ivi trasferito del quale si è privata con sacrificio si ritiene doveroso occuparsi delle condizioni fatte al personale.

I due custodi destinati al servizio a S. Martino, essendo ambedue ammogliati, ed avendo l'uno la moglie incinta l'altro un bimbo in tenera età, hanno chiesto a questa Soprintendenza che fosse loro concesso di condurre con loro ad abitare nel rifugio stesso {2} le rispettive famiglie. Non ho creduto di poter concedere l'autorizzazione:

1°) perché si era destinata di comune accordo una sola stanza, con annessa cucina e gabinetto a tutti e tre i custodi, cioè ai due di questa Soprint. e a quello della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie.

2°) perché non ritenevo rispondente alla serietà e alla delicatezza del servizio che i custodi sono chiamati a prestare e anche del luogo dove sono ospitati, che vi potessero abitare le famiglie con tutte le conseguenze che possono capitare.

Durante l'ultimo sopralluogo al rifugio, il Soprintendente ai Monumenti consigliava di lasciare

la camera destinata ai tre, al solo custode delle Gallerie e destinarne un'altra, in mezzo ai locali occupati dalle opere d'arte, agli altri due. Ciò per migliore guardia, a suo dire.

In tale occasione accennai al Soprintendente i desideri dei due custodi non dipendenti, che avrebbero avuto possibilità di appagamento, poiché lo spazio non mancava. Il Soprintendente si mostrò contrario per le ragioni di serietà e delicatezza, già da me considerate ed io fui pienamente d'accordo.

Stante ciò ritengo infondate le lagnanze che il mio personale ha fatto pervenire, adducendo che al custode di questa Soprintendenza si permetterebbe di condurre seco la famiglia e a lui, in considerazione di ciò, si destinerebbe la migliore stanza vicino ai locali di servizio da costruirsi.

Ripeto, ritengo si tratti di chiacchiere; ma, nel caso vi fosse qualche fondamento, mi pregio richiederVi eguale trattamento per i due custodi di questa Soprintendenza che hanno eguali diritti, anzi uno di essi maggiori, essendo mutilato.

Sono sempre d'opinione, tuttavia, che data la responsabilità Vostra e loro della custodia, sarebbe molto meglio che gli uomini fossero soli, ma è di Vostra competenza giudicare, sull'opportunità o meno.

la Soprintendente JBM.

SMA.2.22 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side
 Palermo, li 8 luglio 1940 (Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
 R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
 OGGETTO: ORDINE DI SERVIZIO

Al Sig. Pasquale Liga Caposervizio del ricovero di S. MARTINO DELLE SCALE

A partire dalle ore 22 di oggi e fino a nuovo ordine il servizio di custodia al ricovero delle opere d'arte in S. Martino delle Scale è regolato secondo i turni stabiliti nell'accluso specchietto. A chiarimento delle indicazioni contenute nello specchietto suddetto si dichiara:

1) Il custode di servizio è responsabile della custodia.

Egli non deve per nessuna ragione allontanarsi, neppure per breve tempo dal ricovero, deve continuamente vigilare che tutto sia in ordine e compiere frequenti giri d'ispezione in tutti i locali. Durante il turno di notte (dalle 22 alle 6) i giri d'ispezione saranno compiuti almeno ogni ora e dovranno risultare dalle punzonature dell'orologio di controllo: la prima punzonatura sarà effettuata alle ore 22 e l'ultima alle ore 6. I dischetti saranno tolti e controllati dal caposervizio il quale li conserverà per esibirli ad ogni richiesta del Soprintendente. Qualora il caposervizio riscontrasse qualche irregolarità nella foratura

¹⁶ Bovio Marconi also wrote down some notes to calculate the number of boxes and the amount of *Guadagnin* liquid required.

dei dischetti, provvederà ad informarne subito il Soprintendente.

- 2) Il custode in riposo deve: tenersi sempre pronto a coadiuvare il compagno di servizio per qualsiasi necessità. Se nel turno immediatamente precedente ha effettuato servizio notturno, utilizzerà le ore di riposo per dormire. Altrimenti, aiuterà il compagno di servizio nella pulizia dei locali e in tutti gli altri lavori. Potrà allontanarsi dal ricovero soltanto per brevi momenti.
- 3) Il custode in licenza è libero e può allontanarsi dal ricovero anche per l'intera giornata, purché però rientri in sede non più tardi delle ore 20,30.

Si raccomanda di arrieggiare bene i locali e di osservare il massimo ordine e la massima pulizia tanto nei locali di ricovero quanto in quelli di abitazione. Nei locali di ricovero È VIETATO FUMARE. Il caposervizio è tenuto a fare rigorosamente rispettare le presenti disposizioni.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

SMA.2.23 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1173/10-7-40-XVIII Palermo, li 9 luglio 1940
(Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1411
OGGETTO: Ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale: turni di servizio
ALLEGATI N. 2

Alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

Mi pregio inviarVi, per Vostra opportuna conoscenza, copia dell'ordine di servizio e dello specchietto dei turni relativi al servizio di custodia di S. Martino. Come vedete, i turni sono stati fissati in modo che:

- di notte tutti e tre i custodi si trovino sul posto (uno in servizio e due in riposo a disposizione in caso di necessità)
- di giorno due custodi si trovino sempre sul posto, uno in servizio e l'altro in riposo a disposizione
- che ogni tre giorni ciascuno dei due custodi abbia una giornata libera: ciò che compenserà il sacrificio di stare lontani dalla città e dalla famiglia, senza pregiudizio del buon funzionamento dei servizi.

Attendo di conoscere le Vostre eventuali osservazioni in merito. Con cordiali ossequi

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

SMA.2.24 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

[9 July 1940] R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALL'ARTE MEDIOEVALE E MODERNA DELLA SICILIA PALERMO
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE DELLA SICILIA TURNI DI SERVIZIO

		Lunedì 8 luglio		
Ore	Servizio	Riposo	Libero	
22/6 (del 9/7)	La Mattina	Liga e Ravalli	----	

		Martedì 9 luglio (Turno n. 1)		
6-14	Ravalli	La Mattina	Liga	
14-22	La Mattina	Ravalli	Liga	
22-6	Liga	La Mattina e Ravalli	----	

		Mercoledì 10 luglio (Turno n. 2)		
6-14	La Mattina	Liga	Ravalli	
14-22	Liga	La Mattina	Ravalli	
22-6	Ravalli	Liga e	La Mattina	

		Giovedì 11 luglio (Turno n. 3)		
6-14	Liga	Ravalli	La Mattina	
14-22	Ravalli	Liga	La Mattina	
22-6	La Mattina	Liga e Ravalli	----	

SMA.2.25 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1171/10-7-40-XVIII Palermo, li 9 luglio 1940
(Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1383 Risposta a nota del 6/7/1940 N. 1133
OGGETTO: Ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale: abitazione del personale.

Alla Signora Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Concordo pienamente nelle considerazioni da Voi esposte nella lettera cui si risponde. Nulla di concreto è venuto a mia conoscenza circa l'intenzione del custode Liga di portare seco persone di famiglia. Ho comunque verbalmente avvertito il Liga e gli altri custodi che la coabitazione di persone di famiglia nei locali del ricovero non potrebbe per varie ragioni essere permessa. Con cordiali ossequi.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

SMA.2.26 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1172/10-7-40-XVIII Palermo, li 9 luglio 1940
(Anno XVIII) (Palazzo Reale)
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1384 Risposta a nota del 6/7/940 N. 1134
OGGETTO: Ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale: protezione degli incendi. Squadre 1° intervento in rifugio.

Alla Sig.ra Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Si prende atto di quanto comunicate circa il finanziamento della squadra di primo intervento.

Quanto all'ignifugo, si ritiene che – sempreché, si intende, non si dovessero arrecare danni alle opere d'arte – si dovrebbero ignifugare anche le gabbie: queste infatti contengono dipinti su tavola o su tela, materiale facilmente incendiabile. Con cordiali ossequi

IL SOPRINTENDENTE R. Salvini

SMA.2.27 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1228/20-7-40-XVIII URGENTE Roma 17 luglio 1940 – XVIII CIRCOLARE N. 173

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

Prot. N. 5472

Posiz. 3 Aff. Gen.

Oggetto: Servizio di sorveglianza e custodia nei ricoveri d'opere d'arte.

Ai Soprintendenti alle Gallerie, alle Antichità, ai Monumenti e Gallerie

Affinché questo Ministero abbia la sicurezza che le opere d'arte rimosse siano più che sufficientemente custodite è necessario che i RR. Soprintendenti facciano pervenire un elenco dei ricoveri d'opere d'arte situati nelle rispettive circoscrizioni, indicando, per ogni ricovero, il nome e la qualifica del consegnatario nonché il numero e la qualifica delle persone addette alla custodia.

Sarà opportuno far conoscere anche se la vigilanza all'esterno degli edifici di che trattasi sia assicurata o meno con apposito servizio della forza pubblica.

IL MINISTRO BOTTAI

Segreteria Ricovero – prov. Palermo – Comune Monreale. S. Martino.

Addetti alla custodia: Liga: custode di ruolo dipendente della Soprintendenza Gallerie

Ravalli Sebastiano

La Mattina Carmelo: salariati dipendenti dalla Soprin. Antichità

Funge da capo servizio il Liga. Le consegne del materiale sono state dalla scrivente fatte al Sopr. alle Gallerie. La vigilanza all'esterno viene esplicata dalla locale stazione¹⁷

SMA.2.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 5768 Ric. Palermo, 19 Luglio 1940-XVIII

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005765 – 25.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

¹⁷ Long note written in grey pencil.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

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Prot. N. 1228

Risp. a nota del 17/7/'40 – N. 5472

OGGETTO: Circolare N. 173: servizio di sorveglianza e custodia nei ricoveri d'opere d'arte.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In pronto riscontro della circolare indicata in oggetto di codesto On. Ministero informo che nella circoscrizione di questa Soprintendenza vi è un solo ricovero in cui custodiamo le opere d'arte ed è situato al pianterreno dell'edificio di S. Martino delle Scale – Comune di Monreale (prov. di Palermo). Sono adibiti alla custodia i seguenti custodi:

1 – Liga Pasquale – custode di ruolo alla dipendenza della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie, con le funzioni di capo servizio –

2 – Ravalli Sebastiano

3 – La Mattina Carmelo Salariati temporanei alla dipendenza della Soprintendenza alle Antichità.

Il materiale è stato consegnato al Soprintendente alle Gallerie di Palermo. La vigilanza all'esterno dell'edificio viene esercitata dalla locale Stazione di CC.RR.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Preso nota Atti¹⁸

SMA.2.29 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N. 1228

Palermo, 20.7.'40.XVIII

Al Ministro Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti Div. IV Roma

Oggetto: Circolare N. 173: Servizio di sorveglianza e custodia nei ricoveri d'opere d'arte

In pronto riscontro della circolare indicata in oggetto di codesto On. Ministero informo che nella circoscrizione di questa Soprintendenza vi è un solo ricovero di oggetti antichi e opere d'arte [...] che è l'edificio di S. Martino alle Scale – Comune di Monreale (prov. di Palermo). Sono addetti alla custodia i seguenti custodi:

1. Liga Pasquale custode di ruolo alle dipendenze della Soprintendenza alle Gallerie con le funzioni di capo servizio –

2. Ravalli Sebastiano salariato temporaneo alle dipendenze della Soprintendenza delle Gallerie

3. La Mattina Carmelo¹⁹

La Mattina è stato assegnato al Soprintendente alle Gallerie di Palermo. La vigilanza all'esterno dell'edificio viene esercitata dalla locale Stazione dei RR.CC.

La Soprintendente JBM.

¹⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

¹⁹ Carmelo La Mattina was also working as a 'salariato temporaneo alle dipendenze della Soprintendenza delle Gallerie.'

SMA.2.30 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} Fondi per S. Martino – Magazzini 16 / 9 . 9 4 0
XVIII

Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI

Gentilissima Signora,

Sono spiacente di sapere che siete stata indisposta e mi auguro che la presenti vi trovi completamente ristabilita. Mi recherò forse stasera a Trapani; ma non potrò sostare a Palermo perché devo recarmi immediatamente ad Agrigento e rientrare d'urgenza in sede.

{2} Ho passato il vostro appunto alla Divisione competente e sono stato impartite disposizioni per risolvere subito le questioni che vi interessano. Distinti e rispettosi saluti.

[signed]

SMA.2.31 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 229 3 Marzo 1941 XIX

Oggetto: S. Martino alle Scale – Sostituzione custode La Mattina

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie Palermo

Da oggi il custode La Mattina Carmelo rientra al Museo nazionale ed in sua sostituzione viene assegnato a S. Martino alle Scale il custode Ciaccio Filippo.

La Soprintendente [signed]

SMA.2.32 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | unstamped paper | 1 side

N° 786 di protocollo 18 Agosto 41 XIX

Oggetto: Ricovero per le opere d'arte al Monastero di S. Martino: personale di custodia.

Alla R. Soprintendenza alle Gallerie Palermo

In sostituzione del custode Ciaccio Filippo richiamato alle armi è stato assegnato al Ricovero di S. Martino alle Sale La Mattina Carmelo. Esso piglierà servizio domattina 19 corrente e passerà, disciplinarmente, alle dipendenze di codesta R. Soprintendenza.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi)

SMA.2.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, li 7 Ottobre 1941 (Anno XIX)
(Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007306 – 11.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1726

OGGETTO: Protezione a.a. – Assunzione di un nuovo salariato per il ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale –

Alla Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

Si ritiene urgente l'assunzione di un nuovo salariato per il servizio di vigilanza del ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino delle Scale. Si prega pertanto, cod. Ministero, di volere autorizzare questo ufficio a tale assunzione. La spesa da sostenere con decorrenza dal 1° novembre a 30 giugno è di L. 4005,10 tenuto presente che al nuovo assunto si dovrà corrispondere L. 13,85 di mercede giornaliera e L. 2,70 assegno temporaneo di guerra.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini

Il Soprintendente riscrive al nuovo giornaliero R Salvini
_20

SMA.2.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, – 7 OTT. 1941 Anno XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007212 – 7.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO ESPRESSO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° Posiz. 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Palermo – S. Martino delle Scale – Ricovero

Al Soprintendente alle Gallerie Monumenti PALERMO e per conoscenza: Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Al Soprintendente ai Monumenti PALERMO

In seguito al sopralluogo effettuato da un funzionario di questo Ministero al ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino delle Scale, dispongo quanto segue:

1° – i finestroni del ricovero prospicienti il cortile dell'Ospizio dovranno essere muniti di reti metalliche a trama sottile;

2° – l'illuminazione del ricovero dovrà essere effettuata esclusivamente a mezzo di lampadine elettriche tascabili: pertanto dovrà essere immediatamente rimosso l'impianto elettrico finora poggiante sugli architravi di legno delle porte;

3° – le casse contenenti le opere d'arte non dovranno avere contatto diretto col pavimento, ma dovranno poggiare su murali di legno;

4° – la porta di comunicazione del ricovero con l'Ospizio dovrà essere sostituita con altra porta più robusta;

²⁰ Short note written in black ink.

5° – due dei custodi addetti alla sorveglianza delle opere {2} d'arte dovranno sistemarsi nella cameretta sita innanzi alla porta principale del ricovero, mentre il custode addetto alla vigilanza notturna delle opere d'arte dovrà sistemarsi nella prima camera del rifugio dopo che questa sia stata opportunamente sgomberata delle casse del Museo Nazionale di Palermo contenenti oreficerie e stoffe antiche;

6° – è fatto assoluto divieto di fumare e di usufruire di qualsiasi mezzo di riscaldamento nel ricovero delle opere d'arte;

7° – i trasgressori delle predette disposizioni saranno severamente puniti se appartenenti al personale di ruolo e licenziati se appartenenti a quello salariato;

8° – i Soprintendenti ai Monumenti e alle Gallerie cureranno, secondo le rispettive competenze, l'immediata attuazione delle misure cautelari anzidette e delle conseguenti opere di adattamento per l'alloggio dei custodi.

Dispongo inoltre che i Soprintendenti interessati facciano periodicamente visite di controllo al ricovero e riferiscano immediatamente al Ministero l'eventuali trasgressioni del personale di custodia alle disposizioni impartite. Attendo assicurazioni.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI 5/10 Angelini²¹

SMA.2.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

[7 October 1941?] R. SOPRINTENDENZA DELLA SICILIA
PALERMO

RICOVERO DI S. MARTINO DELLE SCALE (Comune di Monreale) (proprietà dell'Opera del Mezzogiorno):

Consegnatario: LIGA Pasquale, guardia notturna
Custodi: LIGA Pasquale, pred., LA MATTINA Carmelo, salariato, RIVALLI Sebastiano, salariato.
Servizio di RR. Carabinieri all'esterno dell'edificio.

RICOVERO DI S. PLACIDO CALONERÒ (Comune di Messina), (proprietà statale):

Consegnatario: FIORE Carmelo, custode di ruolo
Custodi: FIORE Carmelo, pred.
Servizio di RR. Carabinieri all'esterno dell'edificio

RICOVERO DEL MUSEO PEPOLI, TRAPANI (proprietà statale)

Consegnatario: Prof. Filippo DI PIETRO
Custodi: BELLOMO Giovanni, salariato; RODOLICO Antonio, salariato, CINTORNO Girolamo, incaricato della guardia notturna.

Non si è ritenuta necessaria la vigilanza della forza pubblica, trovandosi il ricovero in centro abitato e adiacente ai locali del Museo.

RICOVERO DI PALAZZO BELLOMO, Siracusa (proprietà statale)

Consegnatario: Prof. Sebastiano AGATI
Custodi: PLATANIA Rosario, salariato
Servizio notturno dell'U.N.P.A.

RICOVERO DEL MUSEO COMUNALE DI CASTELLO URSINO, CATANIA (proprietà del Comune di Catania)

Consegnatario: Dott. Enzo MAGANUCO
Custodi: i custodi del Museo.

SMA.2.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 7394 Palermo, li 11 ottobre 1941 (Anno XIX) (Palazzo Reale)

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007464 – 15.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1809 Risposta a nota del 7/10/1941 N. 7212 Div.

OGGETTO: Palermo – S. Martino delle Scale – Ricovero delle opere d'arte –

Alla Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV – ROMA

Si assicura cod. Ministero che sarà data pronta esecuzione a quanto è prescritto nella nota cui si risponde non appena perverranno i fondi necessari giusta il preventivo di spesa che sarà prossimamente trasmesso.

Si assicura altresì che è stato già rimosso l'impianto elettrico per illuminazione del ricovero e che ho dato precise istruzioni in merito al funzionamento del servizio conforme a quanto è stato tassativamente disposto da cod. Ministero.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini
Atti per ora²²

SMA.2.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side²³

3 A.G. Palermo, li 13 Ottobre 1941–XIX°

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007521 – 18.OTT.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 955

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 7212 DEL 7 ottobre 1941

OGGETTO: PALERMO – S. Martino delle Scale Ricovero

²¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

²² Short note written in red pencil.

²³ A copy of this record is also preserved in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV[^] – ROMA
Mi onoro di dare assicurazione di adempimento alle disposizioni contenute nella lettera sopraccitata relativamente alle visite di controllo da eseguire periodicamente al ricovero di S. Martino delle Scale.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

SMA.2.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 29 Ottobre 1941–XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007921 – 4.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 1029

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 7571 DEL 21/10/1941

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – Verifica delle casse contenenti opere d'arte.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Mentre mi onoro dare assicurazione di adempimento alla circolare N. 156 contenuta nella nota sopraccitata, mi permetto far presente che le 184 casse, di cui molte di grande mole, si trovano, come è a conoscenza di cotesto Superiore Ministero, al ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale, posto di difficile accesso e lontano dai centri abitati.

La verifica è più che mai opportuna e credo urgente ed è stata sempre considerata tale da questa Soprintendenza ma per mancanza di fondi è stata finora procrastinata.– Data la suddetta disposizione ministeriale si provvederà ai lavori di verifica, ma occorre prima che cotesto Ministero accrediti a quest'Economio le somme necessarie che si possono preventivare nella somma di L. 12.000 circa, tenute presenti le difficoltà d'accesso, la mole delle casse e del materiale in esse contenuto e la mano d'opera che bisogna mandare da Palermo. Senza tale assegnazione di somme non è possibile {2} procedere ai lavori ordinati.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

SMA.2.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 29/10/1941–XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007922 – 4.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 1030

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – Verifica casse contenenti opere d'arte.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti – Div. IV ROMA

Con la circolare N. 156 di cotesto Superiore Ministero sono state date disposizioni per la verifica delle opere d'arte trasferite nei ricoveri e incassate. In detta circolare è testualmente detto: "Sarebbe opportuno che ogni Soprintendenza, ciascuna per la propria competenza, provvedesse ecc. ecc."

Ora moltissime opere d'arte (184 casse) trasferite nel ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale appartengono al Museo Nazionale di Palermo e legalmente sarebbe competenza di questa Soprintendenza procedere alla verifica; ma le opere d'arte del rifugio sono in consegna alla Soprintendenza alle Gallerie della Sicilia. Sorge però il dubbio sulla competenza. Sarebbe opportuno che codesto Superiore Ministero diradi il dubbio e dia tassative disposizioni.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

Si aggiunge che delle 184 casse di materiale appartenente {2} al museo Nazionale, più della metà contengono opere d'arte medioevale e moderna, quali dipinti, maioliche ecc. B.M.

SMA.2.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Ricoveri Palermo, li 4 Novembre 1941–XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008702 – 10.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 1052

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico. Indennità di guardia notturna –

ALLA DIREZIONE GEN. DELLE ARTI Div. IV[^] ROMA

Pregasi di voler accreditare la somma di Lire Duemilacento (L. 2100.00) per corrispondere l'indennità di guardia notturna (L. 4.19 per notte) al personale di guardia al rifugio delle opere d'arte di questa Soprintendenza.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. J. Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

Provveduto con Lire 2.100 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 226 | Es. 1941-1942 | Prot. N. ATTI [signed]

SMA.2.41 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 7922 Palermo, li 8/11/1941-XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008163 – 13.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

Provveduto con Lire 4000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 226 | Es.
1941-1942 | Prot. N. ATTI [signed]

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1074
OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico – Verifica
casse contenenti opere d'arte.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Facendo seguito alla nota 29/10/'41 n. prot. 1031, a
modifica della somma richiesta, nella quale si erano
erroneamente comprese le spese d'indennità, nonché
di trasporti operai da Palermo, mentre pare si possa
trovare mano d'opera sul luogo, si fa presente che
per la verifica delle 184 casse e gabbie del Museo
Nazionale sarebbero sufficienti L. 8000 (sempre che ci
sia effettivamente la mano d'opera locale).

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio
Marconi

Conferito con il Prof. Argan – Limitare per il momento
la verifica alle casse contenenti quadri, arazzi, stoffe
ecc. Per le ceramiche e la statuaria [rimandare] al nuovo
anno. 19/11 Angelini²⁴

SMA.2.42 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod.1 (Arti) Roma, 19 NOV. 1941 Anno XX
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Arti

Divisione IV

Prot. N.° 8163 Posiz. 3.A.G.

Risposta al f.° N.° 1074 del 8/11/941

OGGETTO: Verifica delle casse contenenti le opere
d'arte.–

AL SOPRINTENDENTE ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

Con riferimento alla lettera sopra citata si comunica a
codesta Soprintendenza che questo Ministero ritiene
opportuno limitare l'apertura e la verifica delle casse
conservate nei ricoveri a quelle contenenti pitture,
arazzi, stoffe, rinviando al prossimo anno l'apertura e
la verifica di quelle contenenti statuaria e ceramiche.

Pertanto è stato provveduto a mettere a disposizione di
codesto Economo la somma di L. 4.000 == sul Cap. 226
dell'esercizio corrente.

IL MINISTRO Firmato BOTTAI

SMA.2.43 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 3 sides

{1} 3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 21 novembre 1941 XX
(Palazzo Reale)
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 008444 – 26.NOV.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA AI MONUMENTI DELLA SICILIA
OCIDENTALE IN PALERMO
Protocollo N. 1628 Risposta a nota del 7/10/41 N. 7212
OGGETTO: PALERMO.– S. Martino delle Scale.–
Ricovero.–

Al Ministero della Educazione Nazionale Direzione
Generale delle Arti = Div. III. – ROMA
Comunico a codesto Ministero che i lavori necessari per
la nuova e radicale sistemazione dei locali del Monastero
di S. Martino delle Scale, ove si sono ricoverate le opere
d'arte, sono in corso di ultimazione.

Questa Soprintendenza, aderendo a proposta della
consorella alle Gallerie, al fine di semplificare le
operazioni e quindi di realizzare una economia sul
complesso dei lavori si è assunta l'incarico di provvedere
anche a porre le casse contenenti le opere d'arte su
travi di legno, oltretutto ai lavori murari.

Nel complesso la spesa ammonterà a £ 20.000, e pertanto
pregasi di volerne disporre l'invio a questo Ufficio. –
In relazione a quanto comunicato con la ministeriale
a cui rispondo, dato che, essendo in congedo, non
assistetti al sopraluogo dell'Assistente Cav. Guido
Angelini, inviato in ispezione da codesto Ministero,
a giustificazione dell'opera svolta in precedenza da
questa Soprintendenza, ritengo necessario precisare:
1° – per i lavori di sistemazione dei locali erasi
preventivata originariamente la spesa di £ 60.000. –
All'atto di dar corso ai lavori, a seguito del consumo
di tutto il materiale da costruzione disponibile sulla
piazza, per i lavori di natura eccezionale richiesti dalle
riparazioni urgenti dei danni del terremoto, e, per le
forti requisizioni delle autorità militari, la detta somma
si rivelò insufficiente.–

Per quanto questa Soprintendenza sia stata invitata
ad un al-{2}to funzionario di codesto Ministero a non
superare nelle spese la somma anzidetta, all'atto dei
lavori ritenne suo dovere provvedere a tutte le opere
indispensabili e possibili, ed infatti la spesa complessiva
ammontò a £ 70.910,16 = di cui 30.000 già pagate e L.
40.910,16 da pagarsi con mandato di cui si è dovuto
richiedere la rinnovazione.–

²⁴ Short note written in black ink.

2°) non fu possibile munire di reti metalliche le finestre verso il cortile sopraelevato dell'Ospizio, perché non se ne trovarono in luogo. Infatti alle inferriate si provvide con materiale di fortuna trovato nei magazzini di questo R. Palazzo.-

3°) all'impianto di illuminazione elettrica e alla collocazione delle casse questa Soprintendenza è completamente estranea.-

4°) Fra i locali del ricovero e l'androne dell'Ospizio esistevano due porte; una fu solidamente murata e l'altra munita di solida porta.- Il locale del ricovero attiguo all'androne dell'Ospizio non doveva essere usato per il collocamento di casse, ma destinato come locale spartifuoco.

È stato invece, dalla consorella alle Gallerie, dato in uso dell'Ospizio, per cui ora si deve non solo sostituire il serramento, di una delle porte di comunicazione di detto locale con quelli del ricovero, con altro più solido, ma anche murare meglio altra porta adiacente che è ora chiusa con un sottile e debole tramezzo.-

5°) per alloggio dei custodi questo Ufficio sistemò una camera, una cucina e un gabinetto in uno degli estremi del corpo di fabbrica, con un androne di divisione fra detti locali e quelli destinati a ricovero delle opere d'arte.-

In occasione di un recente sopralluogo ho esaminato l'impianto dei parafulmini disposto dall'Ufficio del Genio Civile di Palermo.-

Detto impianto è costituito semplicemente da tre aste isola-3}te collegate a terra con un filo metallico.-

L'impianto non risponde ai requisiti richiesti da una vecchia circolare di codesto Ministero, e nientaffatto alle norme che vengono oggi suggerite.-

A mio parere tale impianto costituisce più un pericolo che una difesa, in quanto provvede a richiamare sul fabbricato le scariche elettriche ma non già a isolarlo.

Al giorno d'oggi si suole isolare con sicurezza i fabbricati coprendoli con una calcolata rete metallica unita a terra da parecchi scaricatori, ed evitando con correnti orizzontali unenti detti scaricatori, il salto delle scariche sulle parti metalliche del fabbricato.-

IL SOPRINTENDENTE [signed]

SMA.2.44 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

R.^A SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
ALLIGATO ALLA NOTA DEL 15/6/1942 N°
PREVENTIVO DELLE SOMME OCCORRENTI NELL'ESERC.
FIN. 1942-43 PER IL PAGAMENTO DELLE INDENNITÀ DI
MISSIONE AI DIPENDENTI FUNZIONARI PER EVENTUALI
SOPRALUOGHI E VERIFICHE DELLE OPERE D'ARTE E
PER IL PAGAMENTO DELLE INDENNITÀ DI GUARDIA
NOTTURNA E DI MISSIONE AI CUSTODI DISTACCATI AL

RIFUGIO DI S. MARTINO ALLE SCALE PER LA CUSTODIA
E SALVAGUARDIA DELLE OPERE D'ARTE

per due custodi:

indennità di missione per i primi 30 giorni a L. 35 L .
2.100,00

“ “ “ i successivi 60 giorni a L. 23,32 “ 2.798,40

“ “ “ i successivi 90 giorni a L. 17,50 “ 3.150,00

Totale L. 8.048,00

per due semestri L. 16.096,80

Indennità di guardia notturna per i due custodi per
365 giorni a L. 4,19 “ 3.058,70

per i funzionari:

per eventuali sopralluoghi e verifiche nelle due
province “ 1.844,50

TOTALE SOMME OCCORRENTI LIRE VENTUNMILA L .
21.000,00

Visto LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Marconi Bovio)
JMB.

Ridurre l'indennità di guardia notturna a un terzo [...]
£ 511,08

SMA.2.45 | AMARAS, U.A. 399 | headed paper | 1 side

1028/15-10-942-XX Palermo, li 14 ottobre
1942 (Anno XX) (Palazzo Reale)

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE GALLERIE ED OPERE D'ARTE
DELLA SICILIA IN PALERMO

Protocollo N. 1756

OGGETTO: Ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino
delle Scale - Richiesta di stufa in terracotta per
riscaldamento.

Alla Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO

Dovendo provvedere al riscaldamento dell'ambiente
adibito a corpo di guardia nel ricovero di cui in oggetto,
mi è gradito pregarVi di esaminare la possibilità di
mettere a disposizione di quel ricovero qualche stufa di
terracotta che eventualmente esistesse nei magazzini
di cod. Museo.

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. Roberto SALVINI) R Salvini
non vi è nessuna stufa - Di Giovanni²⁵

SMA.2.46 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 90 |
headed paper | 2 sides

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 22 Ottobre 1942-XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005030 - 27.OTT.1942 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 1033

²⁵ Short note written in blue pencil by Jole Bovio Marconi.

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 4541 DEL 13 Ott. '42
OGGETTO: Riduzione delle opere d'arte.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
L'unico ricovero per le opere d'arte in consegna agli Istituti dipendenti da questa Soprintendenza è sorvegliato da personale dell'Amministrazione, per cui nessuna proposta si avanza in ottemperanza alla circolare N. 130.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Marconi Bovio) J Marconi Bovio

SMA.2.47 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | unstamped paper | 1 side

All. 1 + 1 1276 Palermo, 29/12/1942
Oggetto: Materiale artistico inviato al rifugio di S. Martino
Soprintendente alle Gallerie Palermo

Si trasmette l'elenco delle casse [16] e delle gabbie [8] inviate il 23 dicembre corr. mese al rifugio di S. Martino. A seguito della conversazione telefonica di ieri mi prego informarvi che avremmo da mandare a S. Martino dieci casse di terrecotte greche.

La Soprintendente JBM.

SMA.2.48 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. N. 110 1 25 Gennaio 43-XXI
Trasmissione elenco R. Soprintendente alle Gallerie PALERMO

Si trasmette l'elenco delle casse [12] e delle gabbie [4] contenenti oggetti d'arte del Museo Nazionale di Palermo trasferiti il 23 Gennaio 1943 al rifugio di S. Martino delle Scale.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

SMA.2.49 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side²⁶

ELENCO delle CASSE e delle GABBIE CONTENENTI
OGGETTI d'ARTE del MUSEO NAZIONALE di PALERMO
TRASFERITI il 23 GENNAIO 1943 al RIFUGIO di SAN
MARTINO ALLE SCALE

CASSA N. 3	Terrecotte
“ “ 34	“
“ “ 35	“
“ “ 120	“
“ “ 133	“
“ “ 155	“

²⁶ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

“ “ 156	“
“ “ 229	“
“ “ 233	“
“ “ 251	“
“ “ 245	“
“ “ 253	Libri ritirata (v. verbale)
GABBIA “ 14	Due intagli in legno e due quadretti
“ “ 106	Transenna di S. Giovanni degli Eremiti
“ “ 107	Tre dipinti
“ “ 120	Trittico fiammingo e un dipinto

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi)

N.B. – È stata pure trasportata una cassa contenente sculture della Chiesa di S. Giovanni La Calca che a suo tempo fu dalla Soprintendenza alle Gallerie lasciata nel ricovero del Museo Nazionale di Palermo.

SMA.2.50 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side

aprile 1943 339 10 aprile 43 XXI
Soprintendente alle Gallerie della Sicilia PALERMO

Si trasmette, in quadruplica copia, la nota delle casse inviate al ricovero di S. Martino alle Scale e contenenti sculture architettoniche di Selinunte, Himera ed etrusche, con preghiera di volerle firmare. Due di dette copie saranno ritenute da codesta Soprintendenza: una per l'archivio ed una per essere inviata a S. Martino; le altre due copie si prega di restituirle a questa Soprintendenza.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM.

SMA.2.51 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | unstamped paper | 2 sides

{1} Copia 8 marzo –
Elenco delle casse contenenti sculture architettoniche di Selinunte e d'Himera – ed etrusche inviate al ricovero di S. Martino nei giorni 8, 9, 10, 27 marzo e 2, 3 aprile 1943

casse n. 20 Opere

	metope scolpite e frammenti del tempio E
311	Giove ed Hera
312	Atteone e Artemide
314	Athena
322	frammenti restauro metopa di Athena (architrave?)
324	“ metopa Athena (base, fianco etc.)
326	“ metopa Atteone ed Ercole (mani, piedi etc.)
323	pezzi di sima del tempio E
327	pezzi di triglifo
	2 metope scolpite e frammenti del tempio F
315	Athena e il gigante morente (frammentaria)
334	Gigantomachia

333	frammento restauro di metopa	SMA.2.53 AMARAS, U.A. 414 headed paper 1 side	
316	triglifo del tempio		
	3 metope e frammenti del tempio C.		
341	Quadriga di Helios		MATERIALE CHE NON RISULTA NEGLI ELENCHI
342	Perseo e la Gorgone		DATTILOSCRITTI nel 1943
343	Ercole e i Cercopi		1) Una fogliolina d'oro
326	frammento di metopa (testa di guerriero)		2) Due dischetti d'oro (uno con imbarcazione antica)
330	frammento di altra metopa		3) Un orecchino
	1 ^a metopa del tempio G e iscrizione		4) <u>Foglie d'oro da Tindari:</u>
325	Gigante		a. Due foglioline d'oro
321	Iscrizione dell'Apollonion {2}		b. Diciassette foglioline e due laminette
	4 metope piccole del thesauros dell'Acropoli		c. Un fogliolina
319	Triade: Latona Apollo ed Artemide		d. Un frammento
320	Sfingi		e. Tre foglioline
317	Ratto di Europa		f. Due foglioline
	<u>2 rilievi selinuntini</u>		g. Quattro foglioline e due frammenti
318	Eos e Kephelos		h. Quattro foglioline
329	Ratto di Persephone		i. Sette frammenti di foglioline
353	frammenti vari di metope e statuette selinuntine (che erano contenuti nelle due vetrine)		l. Quindici nastri di lamina d'oro (800/000)
	Sculture del tempio d'Himera		m. Corona da Tindari -
344	Tegolone con testa leonina (grondaia)		Silvana Riccobono
345	“ “ “		P.S. Il giorno 27 aprile c.a. mi è stata consegnata dal lav.
346	“ “ “		Di Giovanni una piccola scatola contenente parte delle
347	“ “ “		oreficerie bizantine, fra le quali l'anello di [...].Jssia - n°
348	“ “ “		31 - già compreso negli elenchi dattiloscritti da questa
349	“ “ “		Soprintendenza in occasione delle conservazione del
350	“ “ “		materiale in casse.
351	“ “ “		Silvana Riccobono
352	“ “ “		Di Giovanni
	Sculture etrusche della collezione Casuccini		
331	Base di cippo con rilievi		SMA.2.54 AMARAS, U.A. 414 headed paper 1 side
332	“ “ “		
337			Palermo, li 14-1-1944
338		R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE	
339		PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI	
<u>340</u>		Protoc. N. 22	
41		OGGETTO: Trasporto di cassa di libri da S. Martino -	

SMA.2.52 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | unstamped paper | 1 side

[April 1943] Elenco complessivo delle casse e gabbie contenenti opere d'arte del Museo Nazionale

bronzi e marmi	casse	10
terrecotte plastiche	“	3
dipinti	casse e gabbie	72
oreficerie	“	4
numismatica	“	5
ceramica greca	“	32
maioliche	“	23
antiquarium	“	1
sculture in legno	“	8
ricami e parati sacri	“	<u>3</u>
		161

A seguito degli accordi verbali La prego di voler autorizzare e disporre che con il camion che andrà a S. Martino lunedì prossimo, sia portata a Palermo, al Museo Nazionale, una cassa contenente libri del Museo stesso. Sarà opportuno che per la consegna da parte dei custodi di S. Martino, vada su un impiegato del Museo da Lei autorizzato a prender posto sul camion. Ringraziando

= la SOPRINTENDENTE = J Bovio Marconi

AUTORIZZATO dai Consiglieri per i Monumenti, Belle Arti ed Archivi, MG (Sicilia):
Perry B. Cott PERRY B. COTT Lieut. (USNR) Consigliere.
15 gennaio 1944.

SMA.2.55 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side

28/19-1-44 Ritiro cassa libri n. 253²⁷

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO

Nel giorno 17 gennaio 1944, nei locali del ricovero delle opere d'arte di S. Martino, il capo d'arte Sig. Ciaccio Francesco Paolo ha ritirata per la Soprintendenza alle Antichità (Museo Nazionale) la cassa N. 253, contenente libri della biblioteca del Museo, già depositata il 23 gennaio 1943 nel ricovero stesso.

Ciaccio Francesco Paolo
Liga Pasquale

= la SOPRINTENDENTE = J Bovio Marconi
SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ

SMA.2.56 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | headed paper | 1 side²⁸

13/22.3.45

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
CIRCOLARE N. 9

Roma, lì 10 marzo 1945

Div. III

Prot. N. 247

Pos. 3 Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Restituzione delle opere di antichità e d'arte alle sedi.

AI SOPRINTENDENTI E DIRETTORI DEI MUSEI GALLERIE E PINACOTECHES

È proposito di questo Ministero che le opere di antichità e d'arte, a suo tempo trasferite nei rifugi per sottrarle alle offese belliche siano al più presto restituite alle loro sedi di appartenenza e convenientemente sistemate.

La S.V. è pertanto invitata a rimettere quanto prima una dettagliata relazione sullo stato attuale delle iniziative sinora adottate al riguardo e indicare i bisogni, anche di carattere finanziario, per la sollecita e integrale soluzione di questo delicato problema nell'ambito della giurisdizione di codesto Ufficio.

IL MINISTRO Arangio Ruiz Tutti i precedenti e la pratica relativa.²⁹

SMA.2.57 | AMARAS, U.A. 420 | unstamped paper | 1 side

Raccomandata Palermo, 27 marzo 1945

Prot. N.° 130

Oggetto: Restituzione delle opere di Antichità e d'arte alle sedi.

²⁷ Short note written in blue pencil.

²⁸ The folder AMARAS U.A. 420 keeps two copies of this record.

²⁹ Short note written in grey pencil.

Risposta alla circolare N.° 9 del 10.3.1945, n.° di prot.

On. Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione Direzione Generale delle Antichità e B.A. Roma
Come codesto On. Ministero ben sa dalla relazione inviata in data 12.10.1944, n.° 337 di prot., e dal prospetto rimesso il 31 gennaio c.a., n.° 538 di prot., questa Soprintendenza è nella impossibilità di potere fare affluire le opere di antichità e d'arte dal rifugio di S. Martino in questa sede, essendo l'ala meridionale del Museo crollata ed avendo l'edificio subito altri gravi danni di cui alla suddetta relazione.

La Soprintendente (Jole Bovio Marconi) JBM. La nota n. 337 e 538 presso il Sig.^r Soprintendente.³⁰

SMA.2.58 | AMARAS, U.A. 414 | headed paper | 1 side³¹

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

n. d'ordine	Oggetto	Inv. N.
1	Tavolino di legno abete con piedi torniti e due tretti 1428	
2	Branda di legno con tela olona	1732
3	Branda di legno con tela olona	1731
4	Sedia di legno ritorto	1819
5	Sedia di legno ritorto	997
6	Due coperte di lana mista	
7	Due cuscini ricolmi di vegetale	
8	Materasso ricolmo di alga marina	
9	Due materassi (uno molto piccolo) ricolmi di lana del peso complessivo di Kg. 16 circa (dico sedici)	1601
10	Branda di legno con tela olona	
11	Appendipanni	361
12	Due rivoltelle a sei colpi a rotazione e percussore centrale (una con fodero)	
13	Armadio di legno abete con due sportelli	257
14	Cinque estintori Scala - da m 3,80	
	Ritirate n. 2 materassi di lana n. 2 coperte n. 1 cuscino	

2 maggio 1945 J. Bovio Marconi

Informare La Mattina: un copia la terrà La Mattina e una la rimarrà qui.

³⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

³¹ A copy of this record is kept in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

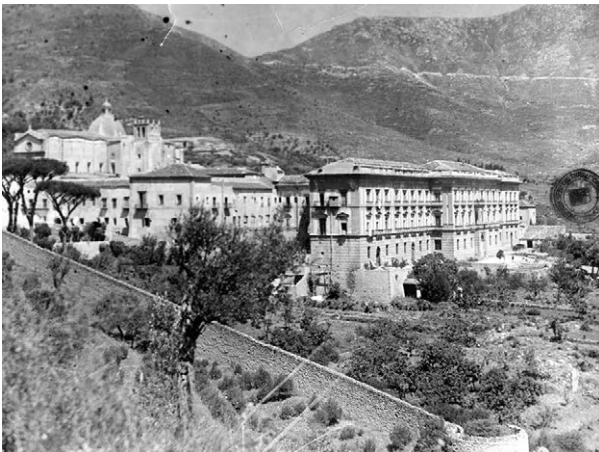
SMA.3 Pictures and graphic documentation



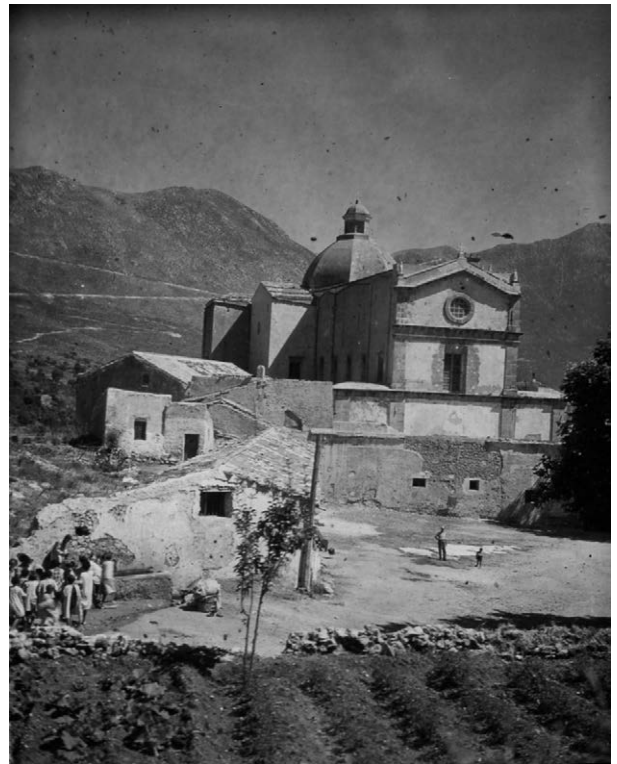
SMA.3.1 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 179 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey | 'San Martino delle Scale (Monreale) – Panoramica' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.3 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey | (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.2 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey | 'San Martino delle Scale – Palermo' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.4 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the church (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.5 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.7 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 370 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: transfer of boxes at the main entrance | 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Vista di scarico di oggetti d'arte imballati per la protezione Antiaerea' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.6 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the abbey's façade and main entrance | 'San Martino delle Scale - prospetto' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.8 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 371 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: transfer of boxes at the main entrance | 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Vista di scarico di oggetti d'arte imballati per la protezione Antiaerea' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.9 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 20/05/1940 | inv. no. 274 | 9x12 | San Martino delle Scale: truck and workers transferring boxes at the main entrance | 'San Martino delle Scale. Vista del trasporto dell'oggetti d'arte al momento dello scarico' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.10 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 176 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: Carabinieri guarding the abbey's entrance | 'San Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Particolare della facciata' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.11 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: people discussing in front of the abbey (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



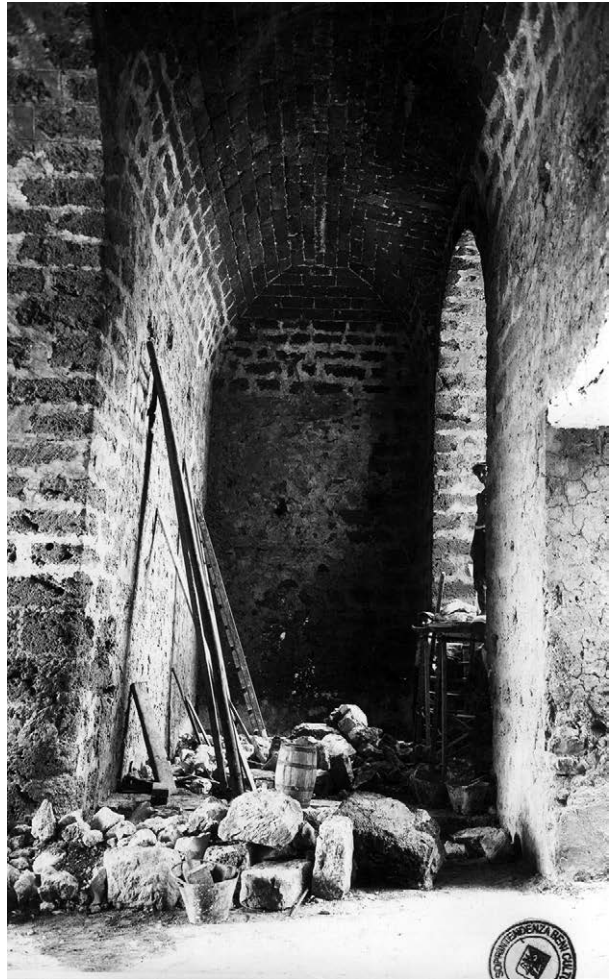
SMA.3.13 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 329 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: workers mixing concrete in front of the abbey (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.12 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. unknown | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: internal cloister (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.14 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 845 | 6x6 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the garden | 'S. Martino - Palermo' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



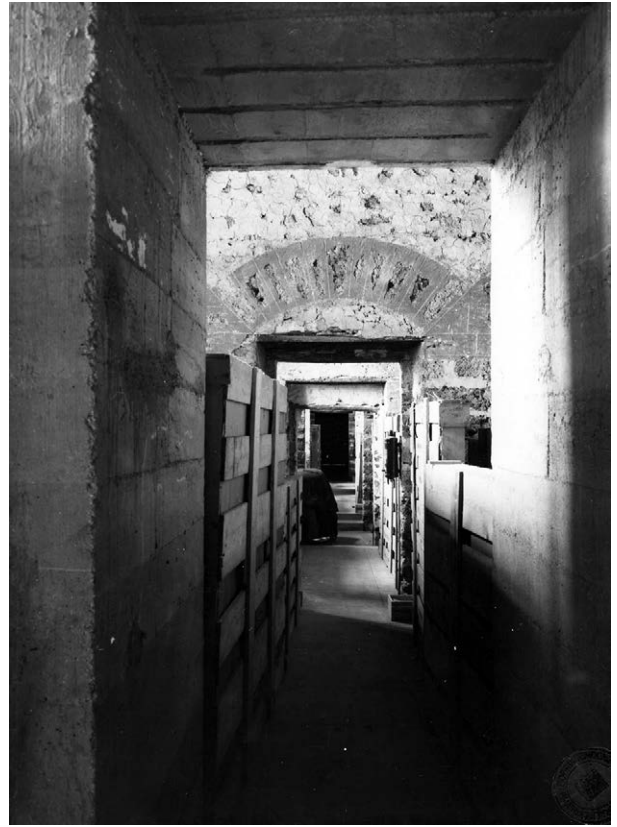
SMA.3.16 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 05/07/1940 | inv. no. 587 | 18x24 | San Martino delle Scale: refuge, internal corridor | 'Palermo - San Martino delle Scale - Interno' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.15 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 01/06/1940 | inv. no. 300 | 6x6 | San Martino delle Scale: people discussing in front of the abbey's entrance (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.17 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 09/07/1940 | inv. no. 564 | 18x24 | San Martino delle Scale: refuge, internal corridor and boxes | 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale. Interno. Vista delle casse' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.19 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 171 | 18x24 | San Martino delle Scale: refuge, boxes of paintings properly stored | 'San Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Interno - Vista delle casse per la protezione di quadri imballati' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.18 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 560 | 18x24 | San Martino delle Scale: workers and a Carabinieri inside the refuge | 'Palermo. San Martino delle Scale, interno' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



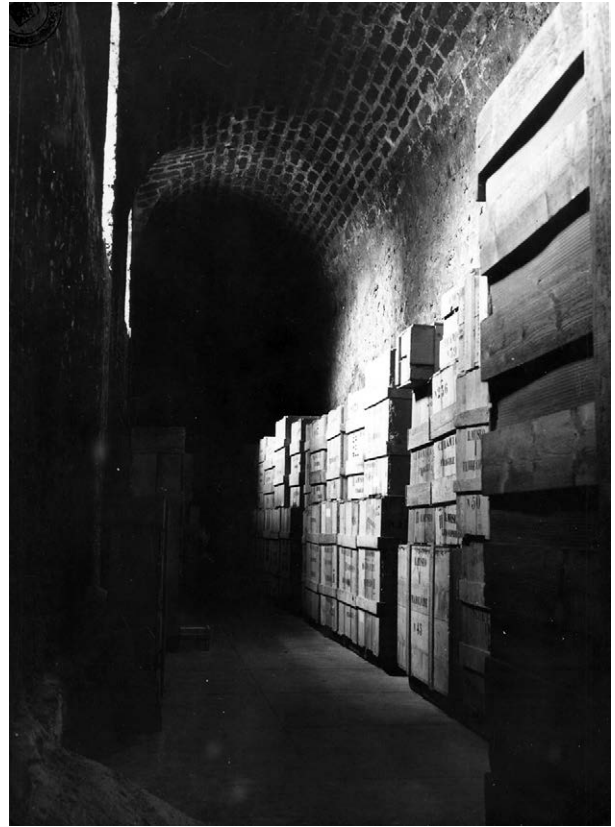
SMA.3.20 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 174 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: refuge, boxes of paintings | 'San Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Interno - Vista delle casse ballate per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo).



SMA.3.21 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 177 | 6x9 | San Martino delle Scale: officials and custodians working at the refuge | 'San Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Interno - Vista di casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo).



SMA.3.22 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 217 | 6x9
| San Martino delle Scale: boxes of paintings at the refuge |
'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista delle casse per
la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni
Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.23 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 216 | 6x9
| San Martino delle Scale: boxes of fine art objects at the
refuge | 'San Martino delle Scale – Monreale – Vista di casse
per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni
Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



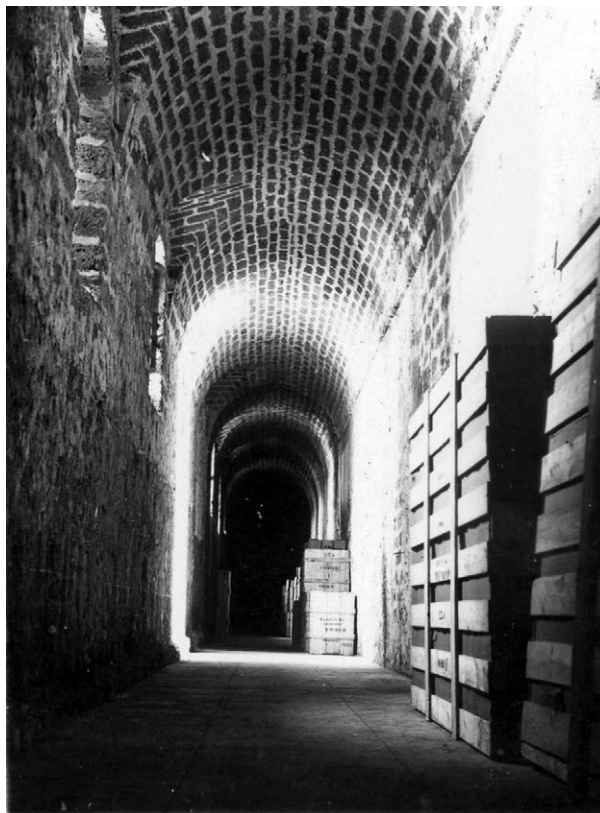
SMA.3.24 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 20/05/1940 | inv. no. 275 | 9x12 | San Martino delle Scale: basement of the refuge | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Vista del posto per la conservazione degli oggetti d'arte al momento della guerra' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.25 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 20/05/1940 | inv. no. 279 | 9x12 | San Martino delle Scale: boxes arranged in the refuge's basement | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Vista del posto per la conservazione degli oggetti d'arte al momento della guerra' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



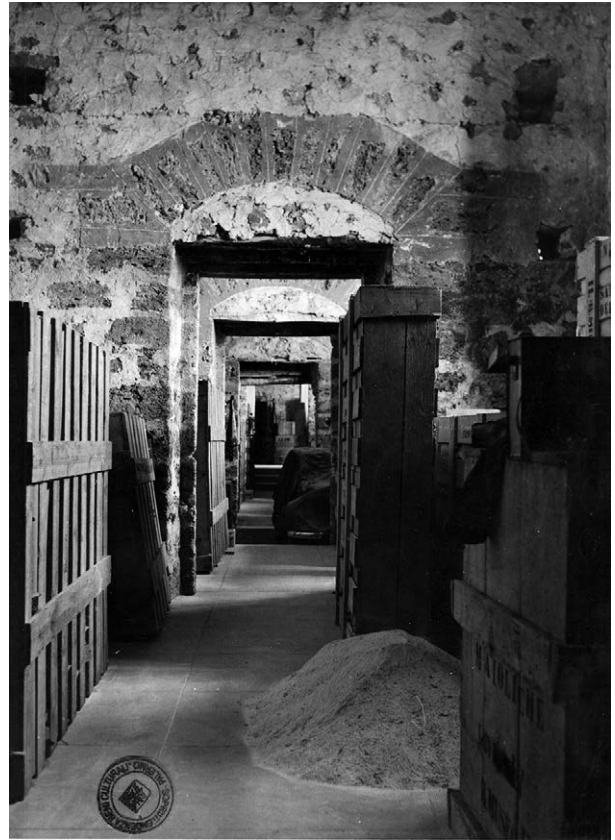
SMA.3.26 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 20/05/1940 | inv. no. 276 | 9x12 | San Martino delle Scale: boxes arranged in the refuge's basement | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Vista dei locali ove sono stati conservati gli oggetti d'arte' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.27 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | 20/05/1940 | inv. no. 277 | 9x12 | San Martino delle Scale: corridor inside the refuge | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Vista dei locali ove sono stati conservati gli oggetti d'arte' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.28 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 832 | 6x6 | San Martino delle Scale: view of a corridor inside the refuge | 'S. Martino delle Scale. Interno. Vista di Casse per la protezione di quadri' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.30 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 841 | 6x6 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the refuge and boxes | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Vista delle case per le protezione dei quadri' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).



SMA.3.29 | ASSPAMON | pictures | 1 side | inv. no. 840 | 6x6 | San Martino delle Scale: view of the refuge and boxes | 'S. Martino delle Scale - Monreale - Vista delle case per le protezione dei quadri' (courtesy of *Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*).

Appendix E: SELINUNTE [SEL]

SEL.1 Military constructions at the archaeological site (1940-43)

SEL.1.1 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | cover | 1 side

386 1 Trapani 1942-1943
 Selinunte
 Costruzioni Militari nella zona Monumentale
 867.(1943) 634.

SEL.1.2 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | cover | 1 side

1 Trapani Selinunte
 Costruzioni militari nella zona Monumentale
 MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
 Direzione Generale delle Arti
 P
 DIVISIONE II

SEL.1.3 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

6 Trapani Romanelli¹
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004946 – 24.GIU.1940 | DIVISIONE II.A
 SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO

==.==.==.==.==.==

PROT. N. 1055 Palermo, 19 Giugno 1940 – XVIII
OGGETTO: Selinunte – Danni per occupazione militare.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

M'informa il custode che le truppe accampatesi presso la zona monumentale di Selinunte hanno scavate trincee presso il Modione e presso la muraglia della strada. Oltre a danneggiare la boscaglia del terreno demaniale per il mascheramento delle trincee, degli attendamenti e delle mitragliatrici, hanno recato danno al torrione delle fortificazioni di Ermocrate di porta Nord.

Ho scritto d'ufficio e ho conferito personalmente col Comando della territoriale mobile, chiedendo provvedimenti per infrenare l'istinto vandalico dei soldati e mi è stato promesso che si farà quel che è possibile. Mi riservo, inoltre, d'interessarne personalmente il Generale Rossi del corpo d'armata, intelligente cultore d'arte.

Comunque, porto a conoscenza di codesto On. Ministero quanto sopra, nel caso fossero ritenuti opportuni altri provvedimenti.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
Scrivere dicendo che informi del risultato dei passi presso Gen. Rossi [signed]²

SEL.1.4 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Castelvetrano, 3.7.1940 – Anno XVIII
COMANDO 2° SETTORE COSTIERO DI BRIGATA
CASTELVETRANO.

Prot. N. 202

Alla Soprintendenza alle Antichità Palermo
Risposta a foglio del 22/6/.940
oggetto: Selinunte – zona archeologica.

Questo Comando V'informa che non esiste il fatto segnalato dal custode addetto alla zona monumentale di Selinunte; ma se in ogni caso ai fini della difesa fosse necessaria la requisizione di detti locali, ciò sarà fatto con precedenza su tutte le forme burocratiche.

Il Colonnello Comandate (A. Spigo) segue la firma P.C.C. La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

SEL.1.5 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, addì 8 LUG. 1940
Anno XVIII SCARICATO MINUTA
Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo
Prot. N. 4946 – Div. II
Titolo 6 Trapani
Risposta a nota del 19/6/940
Div. Sez. N. 1099
OGGETTO: Selinunte. Danni per occupazione militare.
Fatta da [signed] il 26/6/1940

Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato circa i danni arrecati presso la zona monumentale di Selinunte per occupazione militare e resto in attesa di conoscere, a suo tempo, il risultato del Vostro personale interessamento presso il Generale Rosi.

Il Ministro Firmato COSTA

¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

² Short note written in grey pencil.

SEL.1.6 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 9 Luglio 1940 – XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005399 – 13.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
§ PALERMO §
=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

OGGETTO: Selinunte – danni alla zona monumentale.
Prot. N. 1155

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

A seguito della lettera n. 1055 nella quale s'informava codesto On. Ministero dei danni che sarebbero stati apportati alla zona archeologica selinuntina da truppe accampate nelle vicinanze, ci preghiamo comunicare che, dopo la nostra azione al Comando territoriale di Palermo e al Comando locale del 76° Regg. Fanteria, abbiamo ottenute assicurazioni che si sarebbero tenuti i militari lontani dalle rovine, attraverso le quali non hanno necessità di passare.

Riguardo ai danni al torrione della porta nord, il Comando locale assume che si tratti solo del distacco di tre grossi conci provocati da qualche curioso ch'è andato sopra al rudere. Comunque è dimostrata più che mai la necessità di tener lontani i soldati dai ruderi, alcuni dei quali avrebbero bisogno di restauri.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

SEL.1.7 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. dif. Mon.¹
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005400 – 13.LUG.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ
PALERMO
=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

PROT. N. 1156 Palermo, 9 Luglio 1940 – XVIII

OGGETTO: Selinunte – Requisizione.

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Con telegramma del 22 giugno u.s. venivo avvertita dal custode addetto alla zona archeologica di Selinunte che il Comando locale delle truppe ivi operanti aveva requisito la casina dell'amministrazione e il magazzino della decauville.

Il mio pronto intervento, presso il Comando di zona di Palermo prima e poi presso il Comando del 2° settore costiero di brigata a Castelvetro, evitava la requisizione, tanto più che pare non fosse avvenuta per esigenze strettamente militari (il Comando non ne sapeva niente).

Ma, ora, alla mia nota ufficiale in cui si chiedeva che in caso di necessità di requisizione si procedesse con le dovute norme e si lasciasse una camera dove raccogliere e chiudere le suppellettili della casa, mi si risponde con la nota di cui trasmetto copia.

Spero che l'eventualità non si verifichi o che, comunque, il Comando, che si era mostrato abbastanza comprensivo, mi avverta e mi dia modo di sgomberare; informo, tuttavia, codesto On. Ministero che in simili condizioni non mi è possibile rispondere di ciò che può avvenire del materiale di Selinunte.

Aggiungo che Selinunte è zona di operazioni ed è stata attrezzata per la difesa costiera antisbarco.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
informare la [...] del personale, Uff. Mobilitazione perché intervenga nella questione e al Ministro della Guerra³

SEL.1.8 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} a vista Mod. 4 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 22 LUG. 1940 Anno XIX Minuta

Alla Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche, degli Affari Generali e del Personale Ufficio per la Mobilitazione Palermo

Prot. N. 5400 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 A.G.

OGGETTO: Selinunte – Zona archeologica – Danni per occupazione militare

Fatta da [signed] il 17/7/1940

Il pronto intervento della R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo presso il locale Comando di Zona e presso il Comando del Settore Costiero di Castelvetro, ha evitato, per il momento, la minacciata requisizione della casina di Amministrazione e del magazzino della decauville della Zona archeologica di Selinunte.

Nella località stessa dichiarata Zona di operazioni ed attrezzata per la difesa costiera antisbarco, le truppe accampate hanno già recato danni al torrione delle fortificazioni di Ermocrate di porta nord.

{2} Data la necessità di scongiurare maggiori danni a quell'importante complesso monumentale, prego vivamente codesto Ufficio di voler interessare il Ministero della Guerra affinché eviti la requisizione della casa di Amministrazione in modo che il personale di custodia possa continuare la sorveglianza della zona in oggetto. Nello stesso tempo, e nei limiti consentiti dalle esigenze del momento, bisognerebbe che i soldati fossero tenuti quanto più possibile lontani dai ruderi. Si prega pertanto di interessare della questione il Ministero della Guerra.

Il Direttore Generale F.to De Tomasso

³ Short note written in grey pencil.

SEL.1.9 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

A.G.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO
PROT. N. 1291 Palermo, 31 Luglio 1940
- XVIII

OGGETTO: Documentazione fotografica delle opere di protezione antiaerea -

Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

In ottemperanza alla circolare n. 166, trasmettiamo in plico a parte n. 6 fotografie a documentazione della protezione delle opere d'arte immobili, a completare il gruppo di quattordici fotografie già inviate in data 8 luglio corr. mese.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Ritenere le fotografie Atti [signed]⁴

SEL.1.10 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. 6 Trapani Roma, - 5 SET. 1940 Anno XVIII
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007114 - 10.SET.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
degli Affari Generali e del Personale
UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 4723

Risposta a nota 22.6.1940 = XVIII

Div. Sez. N.° 5400

OGGETTO: Selinunte - Zona archeologica danni per occupazione militare -

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI = MINISTERO =
In merito alla questione prospettata da codesta Direzione Generale con la nota suindicata, il Ministero della Guerra ha risposto il 26 agosto u.s. con la nota che si trascrive integralmente:

“In riferimento a quanto segnalato con foglio su riferito comunico che il comando della Difesa Territoriale di Palermo ha fatto presente che non appena la Sovrintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo segnalò che truppe dislocate a Selinunte, per la difesa delle cose, si erano accantonate sul Torrione delle Fortificazioni di Ermocrate, venne disposto perché dette truppe sgombrassero immediatamente. In atto, sul Torrione, esiste solo il posto di avvistamento della Milizia Dicat.”

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

SEL.1.11 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side⁵

3 A.G. Moni Riservata per ragioni militari
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 007382 - 21.SET.1940 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
=====000=====

N° 1476 di prot.

OGGETTO: Protezione antiaerea dei monumenti

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Divisione IV^A ROMA
Alla circolare con la quale si chiedeva il fabbisogno per la protezione antiaerea dei monumenti antichi della zona dipendente da questa Soprintendenza, si rispose che non occorre nulla, stante l'impossibilità di proteggere vaste zone di ruderi o l'enorme spesa che sarebbe occorsa per proteggere interi templi, quale ad esempio quello di Segesta.

Presentemente si è notato che alcuni ruderi, quali quelli del tempio E ed F di Selinunte ed alcuni di Solunto, già bisognosi di restauri, presentano una debolissima resistenza non solo a bombardamenti aerei diretti, ma neppure a spostamenti d'aria causati da bombardamenti che potrebbero effettuarsi nelle vicinanze, né alle operazioni belliche (accentramenti di truppe, appostamenti di artiglieria costiera e di difesa antiaerea) che si svolgono nelle loro immediate vicinanze.

Essendo a conoscenza di questa Soprintendenza che esiste una disponibilità sul capitolo della protezione antiaerea dei monumenti, si prega codesto On. Ministero di volere concedere una congrua somma (che potrebbe aggirarsi sulle ventimila lire) per rafforzare i monumenti antichi, che sono in condizioni di non poter resistere a qualsiasi operazione bellica. Con osservanza

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

Provveduto con Lire 20.000 | Vedi anticip. Cap. 205 | Es. 1940-1941 | Prot. N. 7816 ATTI
Lettera privata al [...] (Div. II)⁶

SEL.1.12 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Prot. Monⁱ 8988 Palermo, li 25 Gennaio 1941 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 000652 - 28.GEN.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO ESPRESSO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 88 prot.

⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁵ We also have a copy of this record in AMARAS, U.A. 399.

⁶ Short note written in grey pencil.

Oggetto: Selinunte – Danni bellici prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Alle ore 11,30 del 22 corrente è scoppiata una mina galleggiante nelle vicinanze della Torre di Polluce cinquecentesca dove è adattata la casina dell'Amministrazione provocando danni rilevanti ai tetti con caduta di calcinacci, la totale rottura dei vetri e lo scardinamento delle aperture interne ed esterne della casina stessa, la rottura dei vetri dell'abitazione del custode situata all'estremo limite dell'acropoli verso Marinella, ed il danneggiamento delle aperture dei magazzini dove è conservato il materiale decauville. Fortunatamente non si sono verificati danni alle persone. È urgente intanto provvedere alla riparazione dei danni. Contemporaneamente avviso il Ministero della Guerra.

Desidero conoscere se i lavori debbono essere eseguiti sui fondi a disposizione di questo Economo, nel qual caso credo si potrebbero far gravare sul cap. 205 – ma allora urgerebbe rendere esigibile le lire 20000 assegnate come da ministeriale n. 7816 dell'8 ottobre 1940 XVIII o se debbono eseguirsi dall'autorità militare. Ho intanto disposto l'invio a Selinunte del capo d'arte Sig. Ciaccio Francesco Paolo, salariato, permanente, per la constatazione dei danni e per la compilazione di un preventivo.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Ord. Acc. N° 129 e pagamento del 12/10/40⁷

SEL.1.13 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} a vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, – 5 FEB. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 652 – Div. IV

Titolo – Classe 3 A.G.

Risposta a lett. del 29-1-41

Div. Sez. N. 88

OGGETTO: Torre di Polluce – Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante –

Fatta da Angelini il 31/1/1941

Copiata da [signed]

Con riferimento alla lettera sopracitata con la quale avete comunicato che in seguito allo scoppio di una mina galleggiante è stata danneggiata la cinquecentesca Torre di Polluce questo Ministero ritiene opportuno che vi rivolgiate per la riparazione dei danni all'Autorità Militari. {2} Il compito di questa Amministrazione è limitato infatti alle preventive misure protettive del patrimonio artistico dai danni bellici.

Per quanto riguarda l'ordine di accreditamento n° 125 per l'importo di £ 20.000 nel Cap. 205 dell'esercizio in corso, si comunica che esso è esigibile, presso codesta R. Sezione di Tesoreria fin dal 12 ottobre u.s.

Il Mo Firmato DEL GIUDICE

SEL.1.14 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. COPIA 386° BATTAGLIONE T.M. 2 A ^
Compagnia

R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità PALERMO

Dovendosi alloggiare un gruppetto di fanti, vi preghiamo consentirci di utilizzare parte della tettoia addossata al Museo di Selinunte. Detto spazio da utilizzare esclusivamente come dormitorio, dovremmo recintarlo di tavole che non guasterebbero per nulla il fabbricato. Sicuri della benevola accoglienza che ci consentirà in questa stagione rigida di togliere presto i fanti dal disagio passiamo a salutarvi distintamente.

Selinunte li 6 febbraio 1941 A/XIX

Il Comandante la Compagnia (illeggibile)

P.C.C. LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

SEL.1.15 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 6 Trapani 3 AFF. GEN. Urge Palermo, li 14 febbraio 1941 A. XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004091 – 18.FEB.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N. 198 prot.

Oggetto: SELINUNTE – Militari sull'Acropoli –

Alligati N. 1

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

[...] scrivere una lettera molto garbata e sicura al Ministero della Guerra⁸

Il Comando del 386° Battaglione T.M. di stanza a Castelvetrano, chiede l'autorizzazione di trasformare in dormitorio per un gruppetto di fanti (pare una trentina), la tettoia annessa alla casetta degli scavi ("Torre Polluce") a Selinunte. Questa Soprintendenza non crede di potersi assumere la responsabilità di concedere tale pericolosa autorizzazione e si pregia

⁷ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁸ Short note written in grey pencil.

trasmettere la domanda a codesto Ministero per la decisione. Aggiunge a chiarezza della situazione: la torre di Polluce, dov'è adattata la casa degli scavi, è situata all'estremo lembo, sul mare, dell'acropoli di Selinunte, separata dai ruderi monumentali da un piccolo spiazzale di pochi metri.

La presenza di militari, nella casetta, sia pure sotto la tettoia, a prescindere dagli inevitabili danni che potranno portare e alla costruzione e ai monumenti, potrebbe richiamare l'attenzione del nemico sulla zona monumentale, per la quale, stante la sua ampiezza, l'unica difesa antiaerea è l'isolamento e lo evidente aspetto dei ruderi antichi. Ma questa difesa verrà a cessare quando sull'acropoli vi si stanzieranno dei militari.

Questa Soprintendenza ha dovuto già più volte intervenire e battersi dall'inizio della guerra, per evitare che la casetta e i magazzini, contenente materiale di scavo e la decauville, {2} fossero requisiti. Ha sempre agito direttamente preso il Comando della 22^a Legione Milizia Contraerei di Palermo e presso il Comando di Settore a Castelvetro. Ed è riuscita ad evitare fino ad ora la requisizione; ha solo concesso una stanza terrena per dormitorio ai militi della Dicat, che hanno sull'acropoli un posto di segnalazione. Ma, i militi della Dicat, da sei sono diventati tredici, cominciando a costituire un pericolo, e le richieste, ora da un comando da un altro, sono continue e pressanti.

Se si vuole evitare qualsiasi possibilità futura di un'occupazione dell'acropoli da parte militare, o amichevole o d'autorità, sarebbe più efficace della mia sola azione locale anche un'azione di codesto On. Ministero svolta direttamente con il Ministero della Guerra facendo presente il pericolo che potrebbe correre la zona monumentale per la presenza di militari. Nella passata estate, le truppe dislocate a Selinunte per la difesa costiera, avevano scavate trincee e posti gli attendamenti a lato dell'acropoli, presso il fiumicello Modione (l'antico Selino), anche ora si potrebbero costruire baraccamenti in legno e cartone catramato colà: sarebbero sempre troppo vicini all'acropoli, ma per lo meno non si troverebbero proprio fra i ruderi. È superfluo rilevare che la risposta alla richiesta trasmessa è urgente, poiché i militari non sono molto pazienti e potrebbero tentare un'occupazione di fatto.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi
R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ * PALERMO *

SEL.1.16 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 21 Febbraio 1941 A. XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001279 – 25.FEB.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N. 216 prot.

Oggetto: Selinunte – Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina alla torre di Polluce e alla casa di custodia.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Contemporaneamente alla nota inviata a codesto On. Ministero in data 25 gennaio u.s. n. 88, questa Soprintendenza aveva segnalato l'incidente al Ministero della Guerra ed ora, in seguito alle disposizioni, ha nuovamente sollecitato l'intervento dell'autorità militare.

Ma, fin'ora nulla è stato disposto e poiché in seguito ai danni sia la casa dei custodi, che quella degli scavi (= torre di Polluce), attualmente occupata dal capo d'arte e da un operaio specializzato per i lavori di restauro dei templi, non erano abitabili, questo Ufficio è stato costretto a riparare i danni più urgenti in attesa dell'intervento dell'autorità militare. Le fatture dei lavori si terranno a disposizione.

Si trasmette una copia del verbale di constatazione dei danni, eseguita dal capo d'arte del Museo e da un carabiniere; egual copia è stata inviata al Ministero della Guerra.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi Atti per ora [signed]⁹

SEL.1.17 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

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Constatazione dei danni cagionati dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante alla casina degli scavi e alla casa dei custodi della Soprintendenza alle Antichità. Selinunte.

Scardinamento di diverse imposte esterne

N. 50 Vetri in frantumi

Danneggiamento alla conduttura che raccoglie le acque piovane.

Devastamento delle tegole di detta casina e alloggi dei custodi.

Scardinamento di imposte interne tra la cucina e il gabinetto con lesione di muro intermedio.

Il Capo d'arte

F.to – Ciaccio Francesco Paolo

Teste Valenza Vincenzo Carabiniere a piedi

5-2-1941.

P.C.C. La Soprintendente J Bovio Marconi

⁹ Short note written in grey and red pencil.

SEL.1.18 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 3 sides

{1} a vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 3 MAR. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Alla Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche, degli Affari Generali e del Personale – Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea. Sede

Prot. N. 1091 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG.

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale – Selinunte – Alloggio Militari sull'Acropoli – Fatta da forte il 20/2/1941/XIX

Il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo ha fatto presente a questo Ministero che il Comando del 386° Battaglione C. M. di stanza a Castelvetro ha chiesto l'autorizzazione di trasformare in dormitorio per un gruppetto di fanti (circa una trentina) la tettoia annessa alla casetta degli scavi (Torre di Polluce) a Selinunte. Aggiunge a chiarezza della situazione:

La Torre di Polluce, dove è adattata la Casa degli Scavi, è situata all'estremo lembo dell'Acropoli di Selinunte, separata dai ruderi monumentali da un piccolo spiazzale di pochi metri.

La presenza di militari nella casetta, sia pure sotto la tettoia, a prescindere dagli inevitabili danni che potrebbe portare sia alla costruzione che ai monumenti, potrebbe richiamare l'attenzione del nemico sulla zona monumentale, per la quale, data la sua ampiezza, l'unica difesa antiaerea è l'isolamento e l'evidente aspetto dei ruderi antichi. Ma questa difesa verrebbe completamente a cessare ove sull'acropoli si stanziassero dei militari.

La Soprintendenza ha dovuto già più volte intervenire fin dall'inizio della guerra, per evitare che la casetta e i magazzini, contenenti materiali di scavo e la decauville fossero requisiti.

Ha sempre agito direttamente presso il Comando della 22ª Legione Milizia Contraerei di Palermo e presso il Comando di Settore a Castelvetro ed è riuscita fino ad ora ad evitare la requisizione: ha solo concesso una stanza terrena per dormitorio ai militi della Dicat, che hanno sull'Acropoli un posto di segnalazione. Ma questi, da sei sono diventati tredici, cominciando a costituire un pericolo, e le richieste, ora da un comando, ora da un altro, sono continue e pressanti.

Se si vuole evitare qualsiasi possibilità futura di un'occupazione dell'acropoli da parte militare è necessario che codesta Direzione Generale provveda ad interessare direttamente il Ministero della Guerra, facendo presente il pericolo che potrebbe correre la zona monumentale per la presenza di militari.

Il Soprintendente fa inoltre presente che nella passata estate le truppe dislocate a Selinunte per la

difesa costiera avevano scavato trincee e avevano posti gli attendamenti a lato dell'acropoli presso il fiumicello Modione: anche nel caso in esame si potrebbero costruire colà baraccamenti in legno e cartone catramato: sebbene sem-^{3}pre troppo vicini all'acropoli non si troverebbero proprio fra i ruderi.

È superfluo rilevare che si tratta di cosa della massima urgenza e che occorre interessare tempestivamente il Ministero della Guerra, poiché i militari potrebbero tentare un'occupazione di fatto. Si resta in attesa di comunicazioni al riguardo.

Il Dir. Gen. Firmato COSTA

SEL.1.19 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Roma, – 8 MAR. 1941

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001632 – 11.MAR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
degli Affari Generali e del Personale
UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 9035

Risposta al f.° del 3.3.1941=XIX

Div. Sez. N.° 1091

OGGETTO: salvaguardia Patrimonio Artistico Nazionale – Selinunte – Alloggio militari sull'Acropoli –

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI – Div. IV = SEDE

≡

In relazione a quanto fatto presente con la nota suindicata, si assicura di avere, in pari data, interessato il Ministero della Guerra (Gabinetto).

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed] Atti per ora [signed]¹⁰

SEL.1.20 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 A.G. Palermo, 11 Marzo 1941 A. XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 001711 – 15.MAR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N. 253 prot.

Oggetto: Selinunte – Militari sull'acropoli –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti Ministero dell'Educaz. Nazionale ROMA

¹⁰ Short note written in grey pencil.

Con nostra nota del 13 febbraio u.s. n. 198 comunicavamo le continue e pressanti richieste che da parte di diversi comandi militari della zona sono pervenute a questa Soprintendenza tendenti ad ottenere alloggi nella casa dell'Amministrazione, e i pericoli che presentava l'agglomerarsi di militari sull'acropoli.

Purtroppo il numero dei militari continua ad aumentare, difatti il 18 febbraio stesso altre due squadre di mitraglieri si sono accampate sull'acropoli.

Questa Soprintendenza pur compenetrandosi delle esigenze militari crede opportuno di insistere presso codesto superiore Ministero perché, come ebbe già a prospettare, svolga opera presso il Ministero della Guerra e presso il Comando della Difesa Territoriale della Sicilia, onde valutare la proposta se non sia il caso di accantonare le truppe nel sottostante terreno limitrofo al fiumicello Modione in modo da evitare pericoli alla importantissima zona monumentale di Selinunte.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE J Bovio Marconi (Jole Bovio Marconi)

SEL.1.21 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

a vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 29 MAR. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 1711 - Div. IV

Titolo 3 - Classe AG.

Risposta a foglio del 11 marzo

Div. Sez. N. 253

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale - Selinunte - Alloggio militari sull'Acropoli - Fatta da fortese il 22/3/1941/XIX

In relazione a quanto avete fatto presente con la nota sopraccitata si assicura codesta Soprintendenza che il Ministero della Guerra è stato già interessato della questione. Non appena il predetto Ministero avrà preso decisioni al riguardo si provvederà senz'altro a darne comunicazione a codesta Soprintendenza.

Il Sottosegretario di Stato Firmato COSTA

SEL.1.22 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 29 MAR. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Alla Direzione Generale delle Accademie delle Biblioteche, degli Affari Generali e del Personale - Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea. Sede

Prot. N. 1711 - Div. IV

Titolo 3 - Classe AG.

Seguito a nota del 3 marzo

Div. Sez. N. 1091

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale - Selinunte - Militari sull'Acropoli.

Fatta da fortese il 22/3/1941/XIX

A seguito della nota n. 1091 del 3 marzo c.a. con la quale si faceva presente a codesta Direzione Generale la necessità di interessare il Ministero della Guerra del pericolo che presentava per la zona monumentale di Selinunte la presenza di militari sull'Acropoli, si comunica che il Soprintendente alle Antichità di Palermo ha informato che il numero dei militari continua ad aumentare e che il pericolo quindi è sempre maggiore.

Si prega quindi codesta Direzione Generale di voler {2} sollecitare il Ministero della Guerra trattandosi di cosa della massima urgenza.

Il Direttore Generale - Firmato COSTA

SEL.1.23 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, - 9 APR. 1941 XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002578 - 14.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
degli Affari Generali e del Personale
UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 9526

Risposta al f.° del 29-3-1941-XIX

Div. Sez. N.° 1711

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale - Selinunte - Militari sull'Acropoli.-

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti - Div. IV ROMA

Si assicura di aver sollecitato in data odierna il competente ufficio del Ministero della Guerra a far conoscere i provvedimenti adottati in ordine alla situazione della zona monumentale di Selinunte, già segnalata da codesta Direzione Generale. Si è, in pari tempo, fatta presente la più grave situazione che si va determinando e che ha formato oggetto della nota cui si risponde.-

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

SEL.1.24 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. 2578 Palermo, 14 Aprile 1941 - XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002760 – 19.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO
N. 342 prot.

Oggetto: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale –
Selinunte – Militi sull'acropoli.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
e per conoscenza al Comando Zona PALERMO

A seguito dei contatti con il Comando Zona e della
pratica svolta da codesto On. Ministero, mi sono
recata personalmente a Selinunte, dove il Generale
comandante la Zona ha proceduto ad un'ispezione.

La situazione da quest'Ufficio segnalata con nota 198
del 14/2/ e 253 dell'11-3-'41 è alquanto migliorata, in
quanto è stato ritirato l'attendamento che trovavasi fra
le rovine, e la baracca di legno, costruita a fianco della
casa degli Scavi, ospita per ora solo ventidue fanti.

Il Generale comandante ha dichiarato che non è possibile
spostare l'accantonamento sul fianco della collina
dell'acropoli, verso il Modione, come sarebbe stato
desiderabile per tener le truppe più lontane possibile
dalla zona monumentale, a causa di esigenze militari
ed igieniche, ma ha assicurato il vigilante interessamento
da parte del comando per il massimo rispetto della
zona monumentale. Pare, inoltre, che il contingente di
militari non sarà aumentato.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE Jole Bovio Marconi (Jole Bovio
Marconi)

Sta bene atti per ora [signed]¹¹

SEL.1.25 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 13 APR. 1941 Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 002913 – 24.APR.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N. 123452/106.5.7

Risposta al f.º del 8.3.c.a.

Div. Sez. N. 9035.

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale.
Selinunte – Alloggio militari nell'acropoli.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
Gabinetto ROMA

In relazione a quanto rappresentato col foglio in
riferimento si comunica che all'alloggio dei militari

¹¹ Short note written in blue pencil.

in oggetto è stato provveduto con baraccamenti fuori
dall'area dell'acropoli.

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO [signed] Atti [signed]¹²

SEL.1.26 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N. 127818/106.5.7.

Roma 2 Maggio

1941 = XIX

Risp. a f.º del 9.4.c.a.

N. 9526

OGGETTO: salvaguardia del patrimonio artistico
nazionale – Selinunte Militari sull'Acropoli

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE – Direzione
Generale delle Accademie, delle Bibl. e degli Affari
Generali – Ufficio Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione
Antiaerea – = ROMA =

In relazione al foglio in riferimento di codesto
Ministero questo Gabinetto che aveva già risposto di
aver provveduto ad alloggiare i militari fuori dall'area
dell'Acropoli, ha chiesto nuovamente conferma alle
autorità territoriali che nulla fosse variato di quanto
essere avevano comunicato. La risposta ha confermato
le precedenti affermazioni.

Si assicura cotesto Ministero che le autorità militari
sono perfettamente conscie della necessità di fare tutto
il possibile per salvaguardare il patrimonio artistico
nazionale, ma d'altronde non è possibile come nel caso
attuale, fare a meno di adottare le misure necessarie alla
difesa del territorio, specie nelle zone più importanti
dal punto di vista operativo.

Di tali preoccupazioni e di tali contrastanti necessità i
sovrintendenti alle antichità si potranno render conto
presso le stesse autorità periferiche.

d'ordine IL CAPO DI GABINETTO F/to: Sorice

Per copia conforme

IL CAPO DELL'UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E
PROTEZIONE ANTIAEREA [signed]

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE | Direz. Gen.
Accad. e Personale Civile

SEL.1.27 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Roma, 12 MAG. 1941 XIX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003600 – 14.MAG.1941 | DIVISIONE
IV SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE

¹² Short note written in red pencil.

Direzione Generale delle Accademie, delle Biblioteche
degli Affari Generali e del Personale
UFFICIO MOBILITAZIONE CIVILE E PROTEZIONE
ANTIAEREA

Prot. N.° 10365. Allegati 1

Risposta al f.° del 29 marzo XIX

OGGETTO: salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale
– Selinunte – Militari sull'Acropoli –

ALLA DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI – Div. IV =
MINISTERO =

Si traspette¹³ copia della lettera qui pervenuta dal
Ministero della Guerra in risposta alle premure ad esso
rivolte da questo Ufficio per la questione in oggetto.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE [signed]

SEL.1.28 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 26 MAG. 1941 Anno
XIX SCARICATO MINUTA

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 3600 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

OGGETTO: Salvaguardia patrimonio artistico nazionale.
Selinunte. Militari sull'Acropoli.

Fatta da Fortese il 20/5/1941/XIX

Si trasmette per conoscenza la seguente lettera qui
pervenuta dal Ministero della Guerra in risposta
alle premure ad esso rivolte da questo Ufficio per la
questione in oggetto.

(copiare virgolando da A B)

Il Ministro F.to De Tomasso 23/5¹⁴

SEL.1.29 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, 6 Giugno 1941 – XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 004317 – 19.GIU.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PALERMO

N. 532 prot.

Oggetto: Selinunte – Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di
una mina galleggiante.

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Il 22 gennaio u.s. si verificò sulla spiaggia di Selinunte, e
precisamente nelle vicinanze della torre cinquecentesca
di Polluce, lo scoppio di una mina galleggiante

provocando dei rilevanti danni che resero, fra l'altro,
inabitabile la casa del custode.

Con nota espressa N. 88 del 25 successivo questa
Soprintendenza si premurò di avvisare cotesto superiore
Ministero e con nota espressa n. 89 il Ministero della
Guerra per i provvedimenti del caso.

Stante l'urgenza e i motivi d'improrogabilità, mentre,
in ottemperanza alle disposizioni contenute nella
ministeriale n. 652 del 5 febbraio successivo, con nota N.
132 dell'11 febbraio stesso si reiterava la comunicazione
al Ministero della Guerra chiedendo la definizione della
pratica, in conseguenza dello stato di inabitabilità
in cui si era venuta a trovare la casa del custode, si
procedette alla esecuzione dei lavori di riparazione che
importarono la somma di lire novecentocinquanta.

Il Ministero della Guerra non ha creduto opportuno sino
ad oggi dare alcuna evasione alle nostre due lettere.

Prego vivamente codesto superiore Ministero di volere
sollecitare la pratica presso gli organi competenti del
Ministero della Guerra non sapendo dove contabilizzare
la spesa tanto più che siamo alla fine dell'esercizio
finanziario.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Raffaele Campisi) Raffaele
Campisi

SEL.1.30 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 1 side

a vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 19 GIU.
1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO MINUTA

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 4317 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

Risposta a foglio del 6 giugno '41

Div. Sez. N. 532

OGGETTO: Selinunte. Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di
una mina galleggiante.

Fatta da Fortese il 14/6/1941/XIX

In relazione alla lettera suindicata si assicura di avere
interessato in pari data il Ministero della Guerra per
una sollecita definizione della questione in oggetto.

Il Ministro Firmato DEL GIUDICE

SEL.1.31 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} a Vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, li 19 GIU.
1941 Anno XIX SCARICATO

MINUTA

Al Ministero della Guerra. Gabinetto Roma

Prot. N. 4317 – Div. IV

Titolo 3 – Classe AG

¹³ 'Traspette' = mistake for 'trasmette.'

¹⁴ Short note written in blue pencil.

OGGETTO: Selinunte. Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante.

Fatta da Fortese il 14/6/1941/XIX

Con note n. 89 del 25 gennaio u.s. e n. 132 dell'11 febbraio u.s., la R. Soprintendenza alle Antichità di Palermo faceva presente a codesto Ministero che, per lo scoppio di una mina galleggiante sulla spiaggia di Selinunte, si era resa instabile la casa del custode e chiedeva di conseguenza che codesto Ministero provvedesse alla riparazione dei danni o quanto meno fornisse i mezzi necessari.

{2} Frattanto però, data l'urgenza, nell'interesse di ridare al custode la possibilità di abitare nuovamente la casa, la Soprintendenza predetta ha provveduto alla riparazione dei danni, con una spesa di lire 950 - Si gradirà conoscere se tale spesa dovrà essere a carico del bilancio di codesto Ministero oppure a carico di quello dei Lavori Pubblici.

Il Ministro Firmato DEL GIUDICE

SEL.1.32 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 3 A.G. Roma, 27 GIU. 1941 Anno XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005128 - 3.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

MINISTERO DELLA GVERRA
Gabinetto

Prot. N. 140361/106.5.3

Risposta al f.º del 19.6.c.a.

Div. Sez. N. 4317

OGGETTO: Selinunte: danni prodotti da scoppio di mina galleggiante.

Al MINISTERO DELL'EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE - Dir. Gen. delle Arti ROMA

La liquidazione dei danni prodotti da operazioni belliche o ad esse attinenti, come nel caso in esame, è di competenza del ministero delle finanze (e per esso delle intendenze competenti per territorio) giusta legge 26 ottobre 1940 - XVIII, n° 1543.-

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO [signed]

SEL.1.33 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Prot. Monⁱ 5586 Palermo, li 21 LUGLIO 1941 - XIX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 005683 - 25.LUG.1941 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

PROT. N. 697

RISPOSTA AL FOGLIO N. 4317 DEL 19.6.1941 - XIX

OGGETTO: Selinunte - Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante.

Alla DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI DIV. IV ROMA

Con riferimento alla nota sopraindicata si comunica che nulla ci è ancora pervenuto dal Ministero della Guerra. Dovendosi in questi giorni chiudere la contabilità di fine d'anno permane in sospenso di Casse di Lire Novescentocinquanta (L. 950,00) sul Cap.lo 205, somma a suo tempo anticipata per il pagamento dei lavori di restauro alla cassa dell'Amministrazione ed a quella di abitazione dei custodi addetti alla zona monumentale di Selinunte.

Stante che detti lavori (come già si fece presente) per la gravità dei danni non ammettevano dilazioni, si prega di voler significare come detta somma debba essere conteggiata o se il rendiconto sul Capitolo 205 possa rimanere in sospenso in attesa del rimborso da parte del competente Ministero della Guerra -

IL SOPRINTENDENTE (Dr. JOLE BOVIO MARCONI) J Bovio Marconi

SEL.1.34 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 2 sides

{1} A Vista Mod. 5 (Servizio Generale) Roma, 30 LUG. 1941 Anno XIX Minuta

Al R. Soprintendente alle Antichità Palermo

Prot. N. 5128 - Div. IV

Titolo 3 - Classe Aff. Gen.

OGGETTO: Selinunte - Danni prodotti dallo scoppio di una mina galleggiante

Fatta da [signed] il 4/7/1941

Il Ministero della Guerra, al quale è stata sottoposta la questione da Voi segnalata con la nota N.º 532, del 4 giugno scorso, comunica che alla liquidazione dei danni prodotti da operazioni belliche o ad esse attinenti - come nel caso di cui trattasi - è competente a provvedere il Ministero delle Finanze (e per esso le intendenze competenti per territorio) giusta la legge {2} 26 ottobre 1940 XVIII N° 1543.

Il M.o Firmato DEL GIUDICE

SEL.1.35 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

6 Trapani Palermo, li 29 Aprile 1942 - XX

DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00867 - 7.MAG.42 | DIVISIONE II.A

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI

Protoc. N. 516

OGGETTO: Selinunte – Costruzioni militari nella zona monumentale. –

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA
Veniamo informati che il Comando del 142° Regg. Costiero ha intrapreso la costruzione di due fortini nella zona monumentale di Selinunte e precisamente fra il gorgo Cottone e il Modione, senza che fosse stato dato alcun preventivo avviso a questa Soprintendenza. Abbiamo chiesto al sudetto Comando l'autorizzazione perché il custode di Selinunte sorvegli i lavori in considerazione del sottosuolo archeologico. Tanto comunichiamo per dovere di Ufficio.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio Marconi

SEL.1.36 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 | headed paper | 1 side

Mod. 1 (Arti) Roma, 20 MAG. 1942 Anno XX
Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ARTI
Divisione II Sez.

Prot. N. 867 Posiz. 6 Trapani
Risposta al f.° N.° 516 del 29/4/1942
OGGETTO: Selinunte – Costruzioni militari nella zona monumentale.

Al Soprintendente alle Antichità PALERMO
Si prende atto di quanto avete comunicato circa la costruzione di due fortini nella zona monumentale di Selinunte e della Vostra richiesta al Comando del 142 Regg.to Costiero e cioè che il custode di Selinunte sia autorizzato a sorvegliare i lavori in considerazione dell'importanza archeologica della zona.

IL MINISTRO Firmato DEL GIUDICE

SEL.1.37 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 89 | headed paper | 1 side

3 AFF. GEN. Palermo, li 2 Luglio 1942 – XX
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 003349 – 9.LUG.1942 | DIVISIONE IV
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
PROT. N. 745
OGGETTO: Segesta – Tiri di esercitazione

Al Comando del 22° Artiglieria di Campagna PALERMO
e per conoscenza alla Direzione Generale delle Arti
ROMA

Siamo informati dal nostro assistente distaccato attualmente a Segesta per una campagna di scavi che

codesto Comando ha disposto una serie di esercitazioni di tiro che dalla contrada Dovingo – territorio di Calatafimi convergono verso monte Morgano e Pispisa a ridosso dei quali trovasi la zona monumentale di Segesta e dove sorgono l'antico tempio e il teatro greco. Stante la monumentalità del sito prego vivamente codesto Comando di volere tempestivamente disporre la cessazione delle esercitazioni onde evitare possibili danni ai monumenti. Gradirei un cortese cenno di assicurazione.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (Dott. Jole Marconi Bovio –) J Marconi Bovio

SEL.1.38 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 | headed paper | 1 side

SELINUNTE – Opere militari nella zona Archeologica.
Le opere militari che interessano la zona sono particolarmente le seguenti:

- 1) l'installazione, avvenuta già da oltre un anno, di un posto di segnalazione della Milizia Controaerea proprio sopra i resti di un tempio dell'Acropoli; essa fu tollerata dalla Soprintendenza, la quale anzi concesse ai militi l'alloggio nella casa dell'Amministrazione. Ma col tempo il posto ha accresciuto le sue dimensioni con l'aumento degli uomini, con l'impianto di tenda e baracca, e, proprio in questi ultimi giorni, anche di un aereofono per il quale sopra i muri antichi, all'insaputa dell'ufficio, era stata di recente apprestata una piazzuola di terra e cemento;
- 2) l'impianto di piccoli posti fortificati antisbarco lungo il ciglione dell'Acropoli e di una baracca per i soldati addetti;
- 3) l'impianto, in corso, di una batteria in una località situata circa 500 m. dalle mura dell'Acropoli e poco più di 1 Km. dai templi di questa.

Delle tre opere la più modesta e quella che può offrire le maggiori conseguenze indipendentemente da un tentativo di sbarco nemico, nel quale caso, come è naturale, tutta la zona verrebbe compromessa, è la prima che, a mio parere, è anche quella che è meno necessario mantenere nel punto dove è stata collocata, potendo, a detta dello stesso caposquadra che comanda il posto, essere trasferita a qualche centinaio di metri di distanza, fuori della zona delle rovine.

Sulla cosa ho creduto opportuno richiamare senz'altro, con una comunicazione di carattere ufficioso, l'attenzione del Gen. Comandante l'Armata, che del resto me ne aveva dato facoltà nell'incontro a Piazza Armerina, riservando eventualmente ad un secondo tempo, e se del caso, di dar corso ad una pratica ufficiale.

14 nov. 42/XXI

Romanelli

SEL.1.39 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1934-40), b. 74 |
headed paper | 1 side

P.M. (5) li, 1 dicembre 1942 – XXI
COMANDO DELLA 6[^] ARMATA
IL COMANDANTE Urgente

Rispondo alla Vostra lettera del 3 novembre u.s. significandoVi che vennero già impartite disposizioni per evitare la sistemazione dell'aerofono sui resti del tempio dell'Acropoli di Selinunte.

In merito poi agli altri inconvenienti segnalati, come per quanto riguarda eventuali future necessità d'indole militare, Vi faccio presente che verranno adottate tutte le misure opportune al fine di contemperare le esigenze militari con la salvaguardia del valore artistico delle zone archeologiche.

Molta stima. [signed] Prof. ROMANELLI Ispettore
Ministero Educazione Nazionale ROMA
^^^^^^^^

SEL.1.40 | ACS, MPI, AA.BB.AA., div. II (1940-45), b. 20 |
headed paper | 2 sides

{1} 1 Trapani Palermo, li 3 aprile 1943 XXI
DIREZ. GEN. ARTI | 00634 – 5.APR.1943 | DIVISIONE II.A
SCARICATO

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ PER LE
PROVINCIE DI PALERMO E TRAPANI
Protoc. N. 314
OGGETTO: SELINUNTE ZONA MONUMENTALE. OPERE
MILITARI

Alla Direzione Generale delle Arti ROMA

Il 26 marzo u.s. fui avvertita telegraficamente dal custode della zona che a Selinunte erano state intraprese delle opere militari a tipo permanente con costruzione di fortini e piazzole di mitragliatrice sull'acropoli e a fianco del tempio di Apollo. Mandai subito sul posto il segretario rag. Beniamino Curatolo per abbeccarsi con le autorità militari da cui dipendevano i lavori al fine di trovare in linea subordinata una possibile transazione in modo di salvaguardare i resti monumentali.

Il suddetto segretario ha avuto dei colloqui con il maggiore comandante il battaglione 427 costiero, con il colonnello comandante del 142° Regg. Costiero e col Generale comandante del 202° Divisione Costiera ed ha ottenuto, dopo vive insistenze e sopralluoghi sul posto che i fortini che dovevano sorgere sull'acropoli a ridosso del tempio C fossero spostati al di fuori delle mura di fortificazione e quelli a ridosso del tempio di Apollo fossero spostati nella proprietà Florio oggi Saporito. Tutto ciò, però, dovrà essere sottoposto alla approvazione del comando della 6[^] Armata. Momentaneamente i lavoro sono stati sospesi.

{2} Quello che si è potuto ottenere, considerando che l'acropoli di Selinunte rappresenta anche oggi il pernio della difesa di tutta quella zona, è andato al di là delle aspettative e ove il comando della 6[^] Armata non dovesse approvare le modifiche consigliate non saprei veramente come insistere. Vi terrò comunque informati degli sviluppi della pratica.

LA SOPRINTENDENTE (dott. Jole Bovio Marconi) J Bovio
Marconi

Appendix F: Personal Dossiers [DOSSIERS]

DOSSIERS.1 Meli Giosuè

DOSSIERS.1.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 596 | cover | 1 side

16 2

11
Signor Meli Giosuè
Certificati

DOSSIERS.1.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 596 | headed paper | 1 side

481 ASSISTENTE SCAVI MELI = SELINUNTE
COMMUNICATE SUBITO ESPRESSO DATA VOSTRA
ISCRIZIONE PARTITO ET NUMERO TESSERA CORRENTE
ANNO + SOPRINTENDENTE J. BOVIO MARCONI
2/5/41

DOSSIERS.1.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 596 | headed paper | 1 side

488/23-5-41-XIX

Ufficio Telegrafico di TRAPANI
TELEGRAMMA

Ricevuto il 21/5 Ore 1849

DESTINAZIONE: Palermo Marinella

NUM. Sel. | PAROLE 39 | DATA DELLA DESTINAZIONE
28/27 /2 16.5

(40) SI DIA CORSO

Museo Nazionale Palermo

Iscritto al Partito 24 maggio 1935 punto numero tesser
anno 18 1073923 punto farò avere se sarà possibile
numero tessera anno corrente Meli Giosuè

COMMISSIONE PROVINCIALE DI CENSURA – TRAPANI

DOSSIERS.1.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 596 | headed paper | 1 side

Prot. 147 543/19-8.943 Termini Imerese, 14 Agosto
1943

Signor Giosuè Meli Termini Imerese

D'ordine del Comando Interalleato delle Forze Armate,
siete comandato a restare a disposizione di questo Civil
Service Office fino a nuovo ordine. Il presente vi servirà
come documento giustificativo presso l'ufficio da cui
dipendete.

Il Sindaco [signed] MUNICIPIO DI TERMINI IMERSE

Capt. F. O. Mavis, C.A.O. per F.O. Mavis
protocollare nella pratica di Meli¹

DOSSIERS.2 Volpes Arturo

DOSSIERS.2.1 | AMARAS, U.A. 605 | cover | 1 side

R. MUSEO NAZIONALE DI PALERMO

16-11-29

OGGETTO: – Volpes Arturo –

DOSSIERS.2.2 | AMARAS, U.A. 605 | headed paper | 1 side

1707/2-11-40-XIX Palermo, 24 OTT. 1940 XVIII
PARTITO NAZIONALE FASCISTA
FEDERAZIONE DEI FASCI DI COMBATTIMENTO PALERMO
UFFICIO ASSISTENZA
N. di prot. 29508

OGGETTO: VOLPES ARTURO di Vincenzo – istanza per
assunzione in qualità d'avventizio –

AL SOVRAINTENDENTE MUSEO NAZIONALE PALERMO

Per competenza si rimette l'unità pratica con preghiera
di riscontro e di notizie dirette all'interessato.

IL SEGRETARIO FEDERALE (Ramaccioni) Ramaccioni

FEDERAZIONE FASCI DI COMBATTIMENTO * PALERMO *
Nella risposta ind[...] il N.° di prot. della pratica.

DOSSIERS.2.3 | AMARAS, U.A. 605 | headed paper | 1 side²

All'ILL.mo SOVRAINTENDENTE AI MUSEI E GALLERIE
PALERMO

Il sottoscritto Volpes Arturo di Vincenzo, iscritto
al P.N.F., rivolge viva preghiera a V.S. perché voglia
assumerlo presso codesto Ufficio, in qualità di personale
subalterno avventizio. Egli è munito di certificato
del 1° avviamento al lavoro. Si riserva di presentare i
documenti che gli saranno richiesti. Con osservanza.

¹ Short note written in grey pencil.

² AMARAS, U.A. 605 preserves two additional copies of this record.

Palermo, li 7 ottobre 1940 XVIII°
Volpes Arturo
Piazza Italo Balbo
Caserma 9. Maggio

chiedono informazioni in questura - interrogare l'interessato³

DOSSIERS.2.4 | AMARAS, U.A. 605 | headed paper | 1 side

1762/18-11-40-XIX

QUESTURA DI PALERMO

[...] PALAZZO REALE

Div. Gab. N. 970 Palermo, li 15/XI/1940 (A. XIX E.F.)

Risp. a nota del 29 Ottobre 1940 N. 1683

OGGETTO: VOLTPE Arturo di Vincenzo e di Vincenzo Giuseppa nato qui il 18 Marzo 1914 vedovo di ROTOLO Grazia, abitante Via Giuseppe D'Alessi Caserma 9 Maggio.

R. SOPRINTENDENZA ALLE ANTICHITÀ = PALERMO =

In esito alla nota sopra citata, significo che il nominato in oggetto in questi atti non ha precedenti e risulta di regolare condotta in genere, è iscritto al Partito Nazionale Fascista dal

21 Dicembre 1939, tessera N. 37869 proveniente dalla G.I.L. è di razza ariana e religione cattolica.=

IL COMMISSARIO AGG. DI P.S. [signed]
Segreteria - in Visione agli atti⁴

DOSSIERS.2.5 | AMARAS, U.A. 605 | headed paper | 1 side

1638/18-10-40-XVIII Palermo, 16 OTT. 1940 XVIII

PARTITO NAZIONALE FASCISTA

FEDERAZIONE DEI FASCI DI COMBATTIMENTO PALERMO

Vivere non è necessario. È necessario navigare.

UFFICIO AFRICA ORIENTALE

N. di prot. 19153 M/B.

AL SOVRAINTENDENTE AI MUSEI PER LA SICILIA
PALERMO

Si trasmette l'unita domanda del nominato VOLTPE ARTURO di Vincenzo, con preghiera di assecondare il suo desiderio. Si resta in attesa di notizie in merito.

Il Segretario Federale (G. Ramaccioni) Ramaccioni

FEDERAZIONE DI COMBATTIMENTO * PALERMO *

³ Short note written in grey pencil.

⁴ Short note written in grey pencil.

Appendix G: DECREES AND LAWS [LAWS]

LAW.1 | Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments (*Roerich Pact*) of 15 April 1935 | Various belligerent states.

Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments (*Roerich Pact*). Washington, 15 April 1935.

The High Contracting Parties, animated by the purpose of giving conventional form to the postulates of the resolution approved on 16 December 1933, by all the States represented at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo, which recommended to “the Governments of America which have not yet done so that they sign the ‘Roerich Pact’, initiated by the ‘Roerich Museum’ in the United States, and which has as its object the universal adoption of a flag, already designed and generally known, in order thereby to preserve in any time of danger all nationally and privately owned immovable monuments which form the cultural treasure of peoples”, have resolved to conclude a Treaty with that end in view and to the effect that the treasures of culture be respected and protected in time of war and in peace, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. 1: The historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions shall be considered as neutral and as such respected and protected by belligerents. The same respect and protection shall be due to the personnel of the institutions mentioned above.

The same respect and protection shall be accorded to the historic monuments, museums, scientific, artistic, educational and cultural institutions in time of peace as well as in war.

Art. 2: The neutrality of, and protection and respect due to, the monuments and institutions mentioned in the preceding Article, shall be recognized in the entire expanse of territories subject to the sovereignty of each of the Signatory and Acceding States, without any discrimination as to the State allegiance of said monuments and institutions. The respective governments agree to adopt the measures of internal legislation necessary to insure said protection and respect.

Art. 3: In order to identify the monuments and institutions mentioned in Article I, use may be made of a distinctive flag (red circle with a triple red sphere in the circle on a white background) in accordance with the model attached to this Treaty.

Art. 4: The Signatory Governments and those which accede to this Treaty shall send to the Pan American Union, at the time of signature or accession, or at any time thereafter, a list of the monuments and institutions for which they desire the protection agreed to in this Treaty.

The Pan American Union, when notifying the Governments of signatures or accessions, shall also send the list of monuments and institutions mentioned in this Article, and shall inform the other Governments of any changes in said list.

Art. 5: The monuments and institutions mentioned in Article 1 shall cease to enjoy the privileges recognized in the present Treaty in case they are made use of for military purposes.

Art. 6: The States which do not sign the present Treaty on the date it is opened for signature may sign or adhere to it at any time.

Art. 7: The instruments of accession, as well as those of ratification and denunciation of the present Treaty, shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall communicate notice of the act of deposit to the other Signatory of Acceding States.

Art. 8: The present Treaty may be denounced at any time by any of the Signatory or Acceding States, and the denunciation shall go into effect three months after notice of it has been given to the other Signatory or Acceding States.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments, and affix thereto their seals, on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

(Here follow signatures)

LAW.2 | Royal Decree of 8 July 1938, no. 1415 (*Legge di Guerra*) | Victor Emmanuel III and Mussolini¹

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D’ITALIA
IMPERATORE D’ETIOPIA

Visto l’art. 3, n. 1, della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100;

¹ Since the text of the law is long and detailed, we report only a selection of articles to which we refer in this book.

Vista la legge 2 maggio 1938-XVI, n. 735, che delega al Governo del Re la facoltà di emanare norme sulla condotta della guerra e sullo stato di neutralità;
Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Duce, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'interno, per l'Africa Italiana, per la guerra, per la marina e per l'aeronautica, di concerto con i Ministri per gli affari esteri, per la grazia e giustizia, per le finanze e per le comunicazioni;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 44: Protezione di determinati edifici e di monumenti: segni distintivi.

Durante il bombardamento deve essere presa ogni misura per evitare, in quanto è possibile, danni agli edifici consacrati ai culti, alle arti, alle scienze e alla beneficenza, nonché ai monumenti storici, agli ospedali civili e ad altri centri di raccolta di malati e di feriti. Gli edifici, i monumenti e i luoghi predetti devono essere muniti di segni distintivi facilmente visibili a grande distanza e a quota elevata. Con decreto del Duce, sono determinati i segni, che devono essere adoperati nel territorio dello Stato e in quello occupato dalle sue forze armate. I segni distintivi devono essere comunicati preventivamente al nemico.

I decreti Reali, preveduti da questa legge, sono emanati su proposta del Duce, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri.

Visto, d'ordine di Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, Imperatore d'Etiopia:

Il Duce, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato: Mussolini

LAW.3 | Law of 1 June 1939, no. 1089 (*Legge Bottai*) | Victor Emmanuel III, Mussolini and Giuseppe Bottai

VITTORIO EMANUELE III PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE RE D'ITALIA E DI ALBANIA
IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Il Senato e la Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni, a mezzo delle loro Commissioni legislative, hanno approvato; Noi abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Capo I: DISPOSIZIONI GENERALI

Art. 1: Sono soggette alla presente legge le cose, immobili e mobili, che presentano interesse artistico, storico, archeologico o etnografico, compresi:

- a) le cose che interessano la paleontologia, la preistoria e le primitive civiltà;
- b) le cose d'interesse numismatico;
- c) i manoscritti, gli autografi, i carteggi, i documenti notevoli, gli incunaboli, nonché i libri, le stampe e le

incisioni aventi carattere di rarità e di pregio. Vi sono pure compresi le ville, i parchi e i giardini che abbiano interesse artistico o storico. Non sono soggette alla disciplina della presente legge le opere di autori viventi o la cui esecuzione non risalga ad oltre cinquanta anni.

Art. 2: Sono altresì sottoposte alla presente legge le cose immobili che, a causa del loro riferimento con la storia politica, militare, della letteratura, dell'arte e della cultura in genere, siano state riconosciute di interesse particolarmente importante e come tali abbiano formato oggetto di notificazione, in forma amministrativa, del Ministro della pubblica istruzione. La notifica, su richiesta del Ministro, è trascritta nei registri delle conservatorie delle ipoteche ed ha efficacia nei confronti di ogni successivo proprietario, possessore o detentore della cosa a qualsiasi titolo.

Art. 3: Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione notifica in forma amministrativa ai privati proprietari, possessori o detentori a qualsiasi titolo, le cose indicate nell'art. 1 che siano di interesse particolarmente importante. Trattandosi di immobili per natura o di pertinenze, si applicano le norme di cui al secondo comma dell'articolo precedente.

L'elenco delle cose mobili, delle quali si è notificato l'interesse particolarmente importante, è conservato presso il Ministero della pubblica istruzione e copie dello stesso sono depositate presso le prefetture. Chiunque abbia interesse può prenderne visione.

Art. 4: I rappresentanti delle province, dei comuni, degli enti e degli istituti legalmente riconosciuti devono presentare l'elenco descrittivo delle cose indicate nell'art. 1 di spettanza degli enti o istituti che essi rappresentano.

I rappresentanti anzidetti hanno altresì l'obbligo di denunciare le cose non comprese nella prima elencazione e quelle che in seguito vengano ad aggiungersi per qualsiasi titolo al patrimonio dell'ente o istituto.

Le cose indicate nell'art. 1 restano sottoposte alle disposizioni della presente legge, anche se non risultino comprese negli elenchi e nelle dichiarazioni di cui al presente articolo.

Art. 5: Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti e quello delle accademie e biblioteche, può procedere alla notifica delle collezioni o serie di oggetti, che, per tradizione, fama e particolari interessi e caratteristiche ambientali, rivestono come complesso un eccezionale interesse artistico o storico.

Le collezioni e le serie notificate non possono, per qualsiasi titolo essere smembrate senza l'autorizzazione del Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

Art. 6: Sono soggette alla vigilanza del Ministro della pubblica istruzione le cose che hanno l'interesse in cui agli artt. 1, 2, 5.

Le cose immobili e mobili di proprietà dello Stato le quali hanno l'interesse di cui agli artt. 1, 2 e 5 della presente legge sono sottoposte alla vigilanza del Ministro della pubblica istruzione per quanto riguarda la loro conservazione, da chiunque siano tenute in uso o in consegna.

Art. 7: Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione vigila perché siano rispettati i diritti di uso e di godimento che il pubblico abbia acquisito sulle cose soggette alla presente legge.

Art. 8: Quando si tratti di cose appartenenti ad enti ecclesiastici, il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, nell'esercizio dei suoi poteri, procederà per quanto riguarda le esigenze del culto, d'accordo con l'autorità ecclesiastica.

Art. 9: I sovrintendenti possono in ogni tempo, in seguito a preavviso, procedere ad ispezioni per accertare l'esistenza e lo stato di conservazione e di custodia delle cose soggette alla presente legge. Nei confronti con i privati la presente disposizione si applica alle sole cose che abbiano formato oggetto di notificazione ai sensi degli artt. 2, 3 e 5.

Art. 10: I provvedimenti, adottati dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sono definitivi. Contro i provvedimenti delle autorità inferiori è ammesso, entro trenta giorni, ricorso gerarchico al Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

Capo II: DISPOSIZIONI PER LA CONSERVAZIONE, INTEGRITÀ E SICUREZZA DELLE COSE

Art. 11: Le cose previste dagli artt. 1 e 2, appartenenti alle province, ai comuni, agli enti e istituti legalmente riconosciuti, non possono essere demolite, rimosse, modificate o restaurate senza l'autorizzazione del Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

Le cose medesime non possono essere adibite ad usi non compatibili con il loro carattere storico od artistico, oppure tali da recare pregiudizio alla loro conservazione o integrità.

Esse debbono essere fissate al luogo di loro destinazione nel modo indicato dalla sovrintendenza competente.

Art. 12: Le disposizioni di cui al primo e secondo comma dell'articolo precedente si applicano anche alle cose di proprietà privata notificate ai sensi degli artt. 2, 3 e 5 della presente legge.

Nel caso in cui il trasporto di cose mobili notificate sia in dipendenza del cambiamento di dimora del detentore, questi dovrà darne notizia alla competente

sovrintendenza, la quale potrà prescrivere le misure che ritenga necessarie perché le cose medesime non subiscano danno.

Art. 13: Chi dispone e chi esegue il distacco di affreschi, stemmi, graffiti, iscrizioni, tabernacoli ed altri ornamenti di edifici, esposti o non alla pubblica vista, deve ottenere l'autorizzazione dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione, anche se non sia intervenuta la notifica del loro interesse.

Art. 14: Il Ministro sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, ha facoltà di provvedere direttamente alle opere necessarie per assicurare la conservazione ed impedire il deterioramento delle cose indicate negli artt. 1 e 2, appartenenti a province, comuni, enti o istituti, legalmente riconosciuti, e, se trattasi di cose mobili, di farle anche trasportare e temporaneamente custodire in pubblici istituti.

In caso di urgenza il Ministro può adottare senz'altro i provvedimenti conservativi di cui al comma precedente.

Art. 15: 1. Le disposizioni di cui all'articolo precedente si applicano anche alle cose di proprietà privata, che abbiano formato oggetto di notificazione ai sensi degli artt. 2, 3 e 5.

Art. 16: 1. Il Ministro, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, ha facoltà d'imporre, per le cose di cui all'art. 14, le provvidenze necessarie per assicurarne la conservazione ed impedirne il deterioramento.

2. La spesa occorrente è a carico dell'ente proprietario.
3. Qualora l'ente dimostri di non essere in condizioni di sostenerla, il Ministro può, con suo decreto, stabilire che l'onere sia assunto in tutto o in parte dallo Stato.

Art. 17: 1. Nei casi di cui agli artt. 14, 15 e ultimo comma dello articolo precedente, gli enti e privati interessati hanno l'obbligo di rimborsare allo Stato la spesa sostenuta per la conservazione della cosa.

2. L'ammontare della spesa è determinato con decreto del Ministro. Qualora la spesa non sia rimborsata, il Ministro ha facoltà di acquistare la cosa al prezzo di stima, che essa aveva prima delle riparazioni.

3. Ove il Ministro non ritenga di avvalersi di detta facoltà, l'ammontare della spesa sarà riscosso con le forme previste per la riscossione delle entrate patrimoniali dello Stato.

Art. 18: 1. I proprietari, possessori e detentori, a qualsiasi titolo, delle cose mobili od immobili, contemplate dalla presente legge, hanno l'obbligo di sottoporre alla competente sovrintendenza i progetti delle opere di qualunque genere che intendano eseguire, al fine di ottenerne la preventiva approvazione.

2. La disposizione del comma precedente si applica alle cose di proprietà privata, nel solo caso in cui sia intervenuta la notificazione di cui agli articoli 2, 3 e 5.

3. In sede di ricorso gerarchico avverso i provvedimenti del sovrintendente, il Ministro della pubblica istruzione decide sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche.

Art. 19: 1. Nel caso di assoluta urgenza possono essere eseguiti i lavori provvisori indispensabili per evitare danni notevoli all'opera, purché ne sia data immediata comunicazione alla sovrintendenza competente, alla quale dovranno essere inviati, nel più breve tempo, i progetti dei lavori definitivi per l'approvazione.

Art. 20: 1. Il sovrintendente può ordinare la sospensione dei lavori iniziati contro il disposto degli artt. 18 e 19.

2. La stessa facoltà spetta al sovrintendente per i lavori relativi alle cose di cui agli artt. 2, 3 e 5, anche quando non sia per esse intervenuta la notifica.

3. In tal caso la notifica deve essere fatta dal Ministro non più tardi di sessanta giorni dall'ordine di sospensione.

4. Trascorso tale termine senza che il Ministro abbia provveduto alla notifica, l'ordine di sospensione si intende revocato.

Art. 21: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione ha facoltà di prescrivere le distanze, le misure e le altre norme dirette ad evitare che sia messa in pericolo la integrità delle cose immobili soggette alle disposizioni della presente legge, ne sia danneggiata la prospettiva o la luce o ne siano alterate le condizioni di ambiente e di decoro.

2. L'esercizio di tale facoltà è indipendente dall'applicazione dei regolamenti edilizi o dalla esecuzione di piani regolatori.

3. Le prescrizioni dettate in base al presente articolo devono essere, su richiesta del Ministro, trascritte nei registri delle conservatorie delle ipoteche ed hanno efficacia nei confronti di ogni successivo proprietario, possessore o detentore, a qualsiasi titolo, della cosa cui le prescrizioni stesse si riferiscono.

Art. 22: 1. Con disposizione dei competenti sovrintendenti, sarà vietato il collocamento o l'affissione di manifesti, cartelli, iscrizioni e altri mezzi di pubblicità, che danneggiano l'aspetto, il decoro o il pubblico godimento degli immobili indicati negli artt. 1, 2 e 3.

Capo III: DISPOSIZIONI SULLE ALIENAZIONI E GLI ALTRI MODI DI TRASMISSIONE DELLE COSE

Sezione I: DELLE COSE APPARTENENTI ALLO STATO O AD ALTRI ENTI MORALI

Art. 23: 1. Le cose indicate negli artt. 1 e 2 sono inalienabili quando appartengono allo Stato o ad altro ente o istituto pubblico.

Art. 24: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche può autorizzare l'alienazione di cose di antichità e d'arte, di proprietà dello Stato o di altri enti o istituti pubblici, purché non ne derivi danno alla loro conservazione e non ne sia menomato il pubblico godimento.

2. Il Ministro può altresì autorizzare l'alienazione di duplicati e, in genere, di cose di antichità e d'arte che non abbiano interesse per le collezioni dello Stato o di altro ente o istituto pubblico.

Art. 25: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quelle delle accademie e biblioteche può autorizzare con le cautele da determinarsi col regolamento, la permuta di cose di antichità e d'arte con altre appartenenti ad enti, istituti e privati anche stranieri.

Art. 26: 1. Le cose appartenenti ad enti o istituti legalmente riconosciuti, diversi da quelli indicati nell'art. 23, possono essere alienate previa autorizzazione del Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

2. Il Ministro, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, può rifiutare l'autorizzazione, qualora ritenga che l'alienazione produca un grave danno al patrimonio nazionale tutelato dalla presente legge o al pubblico godimento della cosa.

Art. 27: 1. È vietata l'alienazione delle collezioni o serie di oggetti, di proprietà di enti o istituti legalmente riconosciuti, per le quali sia intervenuta la notificazione di cui all'art. 5.

2. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, può autorizzarne l'alienazione, anche parziale, nei casi e modi di cui all'art. 24.

Art. 28: 1. Le disposizioni degli artt. 23, 24, 26 e 27 si applicano anche alle costituzioni di ipoteca e di pegno e, in generale, a tutti i negozi giuridici che possono importare alienazioni.

2. Ove si tratti di alienazione a titolo oneroso è riservato allo Stato il diritto di prelazione, da esercitarsi nel termine e nei modi di cui agli artt. 31 e 32. Tale diritto può essere esercitato anche nel caso in cui la cosa sia, a qualunque titolo, data in pagamento.

Art. 29: 1. Quando si proceda per conto dello Stato o di altro ente o istituto pubblico alla demolizione di un immobile, non si intendono comprese, fra i materiali di risulta che per contratto siano stati riservati all'imprenditore dei lavori di demolizione, le cose che

abbiano l'interesse di cui all'art. 1 anche se vengano in luce soltanto per il fatto dell'abbattimento.
2. È nullo ogni patto contrario.

Sezione II: DELLE COSE APPARTENENTI A PRIVATI

Art. 30: 1. Il proprietario e chiunque a qualsiasi titolo detenga una delle cose che abbiano formato oggetto di notifica a norma degli articoli precedenti è tenuto a denunziare al Ministro della pubblica istruzione ogni atto, a titolo oneroso o gratuito, che ne trasmetta, in tutto o in parte, la proprietà o la detenzione.

2. Nel caso che la trasmissione avvenga per successione a causa di morte, l'obbligo della denuncia spetta all'erede.

Art. 31: 1. Nel caso di alienazione a titolo oneroso, il Ministro della pubblica istruzione ha facoltà di acquistare la cosa al medesimo prezzo stabilito nell'atto di alienazione.

2. Qualora la cosa sia alienata insieme con altre per un unico corrispettivo, il prezzo è determinato d'ufficio dal Ministro.

3. Ove l'alienante non ritenga di accettare il prezzo determinato dal Ministro, il prezzo stesso sarà stabilito insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione composta di tre membri da nominarsi uno dal Ministro, l'altro dall'alienante ed il terzo dal presidente del tribunale. Le spese relative sono anticipate dall'alienante.

4. Nel caso in cui il Ministro eserciti il diritto di prelazione su parte delle cose alienate, il compratore ha facoltà di recedere dal contratto.

Art. 32: 1. Il diritto di prelazione deve essere esercitato nel termine di mesi due dalla data della denuncia.

2. In pendenza di detto termine, il contratto rimane condizionato sospensivamente all'esercizio del diritto di prelazione: all'alienante è vietato di effettuare la tradizione della cosa.

3. La proprietà passa allo Stato dalla data del provvedimento col quale è esercitata la prelazione.

4. Le clausole del contratto di alienazione non vincolano lo Stato.

Art. 33: 1. Il diritto di prelazione può essere esercitato dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione nei modi indicati negli articoli precedenti, anche quando la cosa sia a qualunque titolo data in pagamento.

Art. 34: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, può vietare l'alienazione delle collezioni e serie di oggetti di proprietà privata, notificate ai sensi dell'art. 5, quando ne derivi danno alla loro conservazione o ne sia menomato il pubblico godimento.

2. In caso di alienazione, totale o parziale, è riservato allo Stato il diritto di prelazione da esercitarsi nei termini e nei modi di cui agli artt. 31 e 32. Tale diritto può essere esercitato anche nel caso in cui la collezione o serie, in tutto o in parte, sia a qualunque titolo data in pagamento.

Capo IV: DISPOSIZIONI SULLA ESPORTAZIONE ED IMPORTAZIONE

Sezione I: ESPORTAZIONE

Art. 35: 1. È vietata l'esportazione dallo Stato delle cose indicate nell'art. 1 quando presentino tale interesse che la loro esportazione costituisca un ingente danno per il patrimonio nazionale tutelato dalla presente legge.

Art. 36: 1. Chiunque intenda esportare dallo Stato cose di cui allo art. 1 deve ottenere licenza.

2. A tale scopo deve fare denuncia e presentare all'ufficio di esportazione le cose che intende esportare, dichiarando per ciascuna di esse il valore venale.

3. Le contestazioni tra l'esportatore e l'ufficio di esportazione sul pregio della cosa sono decise dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche.

Art. 37: 1. Salvo quanto è stabilito nelle leggi doganali e valutarie, l'esportazione è soggetta alla tassa progressiva sul valore della cosa secondo la tabella seguente:

- sulle prime Pound. 20.000, otto per cento;
- sulle prime Pound. 80.000, quindici per cento;
- sulle prime Pound. 100.000, venti per cento;
- sulle prime Pound. 300.000, venticinque per cento;
- sul resto, trenta per cento.

2. Ove l'esportatore non ritenga di accettare il valore determinato dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione, il valore stesso è stabilito insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione composta di tre membri, da nominarsi uno dal Ministro, l'altro dall'esportatore ed il terzo dal presidente del tribunale. Le spese relative sono anticipate dall'esportatore.

Art. 38: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, di concerto con quello per il commercio estero, può, di volta in volta, prescrivere che la tassa di esportazione di cui al precedente articolo venga pagata in una determinata valuta estera.

Art. 39: 1. Entro il limite di mesi due dalla denuncia, il Ministro ha facoltà di acquistare, per il valore dichiarato nella denuncia stessa, le cose che presentino importante interesse per il patrimonio nazionale tutelato dalla presente legge.

Art. 40: 1. Le disposizioni dei precedenti articoli della presente sezione si applicano anche nei casi di esportazione temporanea.

2. La licenza di esportazione temporanea è concessa per un periodo di tempo determinato e può essere prorogata dal Ministro su richiesta dell'interessato.

3. La tassa di esportazione è riscossa a titolo cauzionale. Essa è incamerata ove gli oggetti ammessi alla temporanea esportazione non siano reimportati nel termine stabilito.

Art. 41: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, di concerto con quello per le finanze, può concedere l'esportazione temporanea in franchigia di oggetti indicati nell'art. 1, destinati a mostre o esposizioni d'arte all'estero oppure all'arredamento delle sedi diplomatiche o consolari.

2. Può inoltre concedere l'esportazione temporanea in franchigia agli agenti diplomatici e consolari che si rechino all'estero per servizio, per gli oggetti di cui all'art. 1, costituenti il mobilio privato.

Sezione II: IMPORTAZIONE TEMPORANEA

Art. 42: 1. Le cose indicate nell'art. 1, che siano importate dall'estero, non sono soggette alla tassa di esportazione qualora la loro importazione sia temporanea, risulti da certificato dell'ufficio di esportazione e la riesportazione avvenga nel termine di anni cinque.

2. Detto termine sarà prorogato di cinque in cinque anni su richiesta dell'interessato.

Capo V: DISCIPLINA DEI RITROVAMENTI E DELLE SCOPERTE

Art. 43: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione ha facoltà di eseguire ricerche archeologiche, o in genere, opere per il ritrovamento di cose di cui all'art. 1, in qualunque parte del territorio dello Stato.

2. A tale scopo può, con suo decreto, ordinare l'occupazione degli immobili ove debbono eseguirsi i lavori.

3. Il proprietario dell'immobile ha diritto ad un indennizzo per i danni subiti, che, in caso di disaccordo, è determinato con le norme stabilite dagli artt. 65 e seguenti della legge 25-6-1865, n. 2359. Invece dell'indennizzo, il Ministro può rilasciare al proprietario, che ne faccia richiesta, le cose ritrovate, o parte di esse, quando non interessino le collezioni di Stato.

Art. 44: 1. Le cose ritrovate appartengono allo Stato.

2. Al proprietario dell'immobile sarà corrisposto dal Ministro, in denaro o mediante rilascio di una parte delle cose ritrovate, un premio, che in ogni caso non può superare il quarto del valore delle cose stesse.

3. In caso di disaccordo il premio è determinato insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione composta di tre membri da nominarsi uno dal Ministro, l'altro dal proprietario ed il terzo dal presidente del tribunale. Le spese relative sono anticipate dal proprietario.

Art. 45: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, può fare concessione a enti o privati di eseguire ricerche archeologiche o, in genere, opere per ritrovamento di cose di cui all'art. 1, in qualunque parte del territorio dello Stato, e, a tale scopo autorizzare, con suo decreto, l'occupazione degli immobili ove debbono eseguirsi i lavori.

2. Il concessionario deve osservare, oltre alle norme imposte nell'atto di concessione, tutte le altre che l'amministrazione ritenga di prescrivere.

3. In caso di inosservanza, la concessione è revocata.

4. La concessione può altresì essere revocata quando il Ministro intenda sostituirsi nell'esecuzione o prosecuzione delle opere. In tal caso sono rimborsate dallo Stato le spese occorse per le opere già eseguite ed il relativo importo è fissato dal Ministro.

5. Ove il concessionario non ritenga di accettare la determinazione delle spese fatte dal Ministro, le spese saranno determinate insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione composta di tre membri, da nominarsi uno dal Ministro, l'altro dal concessionario ed il terzo dal presidente del tribunale. Le spese relative sono anticipate dal proprietario.

Art. 46: 1. Nel caso di cui all'articolo precedente, le cose ritrovate appartengono allo Stato.

2. Al proprietario dell'immobile è corrisposto dal Ministro, in denaro o mediante rilascio di una parte delle cose ritrovate, un premio che in ogni caso non può superare il quarto del valore delle cose stesse.

3. Eguale premio spetta al concessionario, salvo quanto possa essere stato stabilito fra concessionario e proprietario dell'immobile.

4. In caso di non accettazione del premio fissato dal Ministro, si applicano le disposizioni di cui all'art. 44, terzo comma.

5. Quando solo il concessionario non accetti il premio fissato dal Ministro il secondo membro della commissione è nominato dal concessionario, il quale deve anticipare le spese del giudizio innanzi alla commissione stessa.

Art. 47: 1. Chiunque intenda eseguire su immobile proprio ricerche archeologiche o, in genere, opere per il ritrovamento di cose di cui all'art. 1 deve ottenere autorizzazione dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

2. Si applicano in questo caso le disposizioni di cui all'art. 45 per quanto riguarda l'osservanza delle norme

imposte per i lavori, la revoca dell'autorizzazione ed il rimborso delle spese occorse per le opere eseguite.

3. Le cose ritrovate appartengono allo Stato.

4. Al proprietario è corrisposto dal Ministro, in denaro o mediante rilascio di una parte delle cose ritrovate, un premio che in ogni caso non può superare la metà del valore delle cose stesse.

5. In caso di disaccordo, si applicano le disposizioni del terzo comma dell'art. 44.

Art. 48: 1. Chiunque scopra fortuitamente cose mobili o immobili di cui all'art. 1 deve farne immediata denuncia all'autorità competente e provvedere alla conservazione temporanea di esse, lasciandole nelle condizioni e nel luogo in cui sono state rinvenute.

2. Ove si tratti di cose mobili di cui non si possa altrimenti assicurare la custodia, lo scopritore ha facoltà di rimuoverle per meglio garantirne la sicurezza e la conservazione sino alla visita dell'autorità competente, e, ove occorra, di chiedere l'ausilio della forza pubblica.

3. Agli stessi obblighi è soggetto ogni detentore delle cose scoperte fortuitamente.

4. Le eventuali spese sostenute per la custodia e rimozione sono rimborsate dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

Art. 49: 1. Le cose scoperte fortuitamente appartengono allo Stato.

2. Allo scopritore è corrisposto dal Ministro in denaro o mediante rilascio di una parte delle cose scoperte, un premio che in ogni caso non può superare il quarto del valore delle cose stesse.

3. Eguale premio spetta al proprietario della casa in cui avvenne la scoperta.

4. In caso di non accettazione del premio fissato dal Ministro, si applicano le disposizioni del terzo comma dello art. 44.

5. Quando solo lo scopritore non accetti il premio fissato dal Ministro, il secondo membro della commissione è nominato dallo scopritore, il quale deve anticipare le spese del giudizio innanzi alla commissione stessa.

Art. 50: 1. Nessun premio spetta allo scopritore che si sia introdotto o abbia ricercato nel fondo altrui senza il consenso del proprietario o del possessore.

Capo VI: DISCIPLINA DELLE RIPRODUZIONI E DEL GODIMENTO PUBBLICO

Art. 51: 1. È vietato di trarre calchi dagli originali di cose indicate nell'art. 1 di proprietà dello Stato o di altro ente o istituto pubblico.

2. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, può autorizzare la esecuzione di calchi, qualora le condizioni dell'originale lo consentano.

Art. 52: 1. Il pubblico è ammesso alla visita delle cose indicate nell'art. 1 di proprietà dello Stato "o di altro ente o istituto, legalmente riconosciuto" (così modificato con errata-corrige della G.U. n. 264 del 14-11-1939) secondo le norme che saranno stabilite nel regolamento.

Art. 53: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione può fare obbligo ai privati proprietari di cose immobili di eccezionale interesse, per le quali sia intervenuta la notificazione di cui agli artt. 2 e 3, e di collezioni o serie notificate ai sensi dell'art. 5, di ammettere a visitare per scopi culturali le cose, le collezioni e le serie stesse, con le modalità da stabilirsi caso per caso, inteso il proprietario.

Capo VII: DISCIPLINA DELLE ESPROPRIAZIONI

Art. 54: 1. Le cose, mobili o immobili, soggette alla presente legge, possono essere espropriate dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione per ragioni di pubblica utilità, quando l'espropriazione stessa risponda ad un importante interesse in relazione alla conservazione o incremento del patrimonio nazionale tutelato dalla presente legge.

2. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione può autorizzare l'espropriazione a favore delle province, dei comuni o di altro ente o istituto legalmente riconosciuti.

Art. 55: 1. Possono essere espropriate per causa di pubblica utilità aree ed edifici quando il Ministro della pubblica istruzione ravvisi ciò necessario per isolare o restaurare monumenti, assicurarne la luce o la prospettiva, garantirne o accrescerne il decoro o il godimento da parte del pubblico, facilitarne l'accesso.

Art. 56: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione può procedere alla espropriazione di immobili al fine di eseguire ricerche archeologiche o, in genere, opere per il ritrovamento di cose di cui all'art. 1.

Art. 57: 1. Nei casi di cui al presente capo, la dichiarazione di pubblica utilità è fatta con decreto del Ministro della pubblica istruzione.

Capo VIII: SANZIONI

Art. 58: «1. I rappresentanti delle province, dei comuni, degli enti ed istituti legalmente riconosciuti, che entro il termine prescritto dal Ministro non presentino senza giustificato motivo l'elenco di cui all'art. 4 o presentino una denuncia inesatta, sono puniti con l'ammenda da lire 300 mila a lire 3 milioni, senza pregiudizio delle maggiori pene previste dal codice penale» (Comma così sostituito dall'art. 15, L.44/75).

2. Indipendentemente dall'azione penale, il Ministro può disporre la compilazione dell'elenco a spese degli

inadempienti. La nota delle spese è resa esecutoria con provvedimento del Ministro e rimessa, a mezzo dell'intendenza di finanza, all'esattore delle imposte che provvede alla riscossione con le forme e la procedura privilegiata stabilite per l'esazione delle imposte dirette.

Art. 59: «1. Chiunque trasgredisce le disposizioni contenute negli artt. 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20 e 21 della presente legge è punito con l'arresto da sei mesi ad un anno e con l'ammenda da lire 750 mila a lire 500 mila» (Comma così sostituito dall'art. 16, L. 44/75).

2. Il trasgressore è tenuto inoltre ad eseguire quei lavori che il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, sentito il consiglio superiore delle antichità e belle arti o quello delle accademie e biblioteche, riterrà di prescrivergli per riparare ai danni da lui prodotti alla cosa.

3. Quando la riduzione della cosa in pristino non sia possibile, il trasgressore è tenuto a corrispondere allo Stato una somma pari al valore della cosa perduta o alla diminuzione di valore subita dalla cosa per effetto della trasgressione.

4. Ove il trasgressore non accetti la determinazione della somma fatta dal Ministro, la somma stessa è stabilita insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione composta di tre membri da nominarsi uno dal Ministro, l'altro dal trasgressore ed il terzo dal presidente del tribunale. Le spese relative sono anticipate dal trasgressore.

Art. 60: 1. Chiunque, contro il divieto del sovrintendente, proceda al collocamento o all'affissione di manifesti, di cartelli, pitture, iscrizioni e altri mezzi di pubblicità, è punito con l'ammenda da lire 50.000 a lire 1.000.000.

2. Indipendentemente dall'azione penale, il sovrintendente può disporre la rimozione d'ufficio dei sopraindicati mezzi di pubblicità chiedendo all'uopo, ove occorra, l'ausilio della forza pubblica.

3. Le spese sono a carico del trasgressore.

Art. 61: 1. Le alienazioni, le convenzioni e gli atti giuridici in genere, compiuti contro i divieti stabiliti dalla presente legge o senza l'osservanza delle condizioni e modalità da essa prescritte, sono nulli di pieno diritto.

2. Resta sempre salva la facoltà del Ministro della pubblica istruzione di esercitare il diritto di prelazione a norma degli artt. 31 e 32.

Art. 62: «1. I rappresentanti delle province, dei comuni, degli enti e istituti legalmente riconosciuti, che, in violazione delle disposizioni della presente legge, alienino cose di antichità e d'arte, sono puniti con la reclusione fino ad un anno e la multa da lire 1 milione e 500 mila a lire 750 milioni» (Comma così sostituito dall'art. 17, L. 44/75).

Art. 63: «1. Chiunque ometta la denuncia prevista dall'art. 30 e chiunque contravvenga alla disposizione contenuta nel secondo comma dell'art. 32 è punito con la reclusione fino ad un anno e la multa da lire 1 milione 500 mila a lire 75 milioni» (Comma così sostituito dall'art. 18, L. 44/75).

2. La stessa pena si applica a chiunque trasgredisca il divieto di cui all'art. 34.

Art. 64: 1. Senza pregiudizio di quanto è disposto con l'art. 66, se per effetto della violazione degli artt. 4, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 e 30 la cosa non si può rintracciare o risulti esportata dallo Stato, il trasgressore è tenuto a corrispondere allo Stato una somma pari al valore della cosa.

2. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione, in caso di violazione dell'art. 4, può disporre che la somma sia devoluta all'ente o istituto cui la cosa apparteneva.

3. Ove la violazione sia imputabile a più persone, queste sono tenute in solido al pagamento della somma.

4. Nel caso in cui il trasgressore non accetti la determinazione della somma fatta dal Ministro, la somma stessa è stabilita insindacabilmente e in modo irrevocabile da una commissione da nominarsi ai sensi dell'art. 59.

Art. 65: 1. Se la cosa, temporaneamente esportata ai sensi degli artt. 40 e 41, non viene reimportata nel termine prescritto, il trasgressore è tenuto a corrispondere allo Stato una somma pari al valore della cosa determinato in occasione della esportazione.

2. La presente disposizione non si applica nei casi di mancata reimportazione per motivi di dimostrata forza maggiore e nel caso in cui il Ministro, a richiesta dell'interessato, conceda la trasformazione dell'esportazione temporanea in definitiva, secondo le norme che saranno stabilite nel regolamento.

Art. 66: «1. È punita con la reclusione da uno a quattro anni e con la multa da lire 300 mila a lire 4 milioni e 500 mila l'esportazione, anche soltanto tentata, delle cose previste dalla presente legge e successive modificazioni» (Periodo così sostituito dall'art. 19, L. 44/75):

a) quando la cosa non sia presentata alla dogana;

b) quando la cosa sia presentata con dichiarazione falsa o dolosamente equivoca, ovvero venga nascosta o frammista ad altri oggetti per sottrarla alla licenza di esportazione e al pagamento della tassa relativa.

2. La cosa è confiscata. La confisca ha luogo in conformità delle norme della legge doganale relative alle cose oggetto di contrabbando.

3. Quando si tratti di cose di proprietà di enti o istituti legalmente riconosciuti, il Ministero della pubblica istruzione può disporre che le cose stesse siano attribuite all'ente o istituto che ne era proprietario.

4. Ove non sia possibile recuperare la cosa, sono applicabili le disposizioni dell'art. 64.

Art. 67: 1. Chiunque s'impadronisce di cose di antichità e d'arte, rinvenute fortuitamente, ovvero in seguito a ricerche ed opere in genere, è punito ai sensi dell'art. 624 del codice penale.

2. Quando il reato sia commesso da coloro ai quali venne fatta la concessione o data l'autorizzazione di cui agli artt. 45 e 47, sono applicabili le disposizioni dell'art. 625 del codice penale.

Art. 68: «1. Senza pregiudizio di quanto è disposto nell'articolo precedente, chiunque trasgredisca alle disposizioni degli artt. 45, 47 e 48 è punito con l'arresto fino ad un anno e l'ammenda da lire 300.000 a lire 3.000.000» (Comma così sostituito dall'art. 20, L. 44/75).
1. Ove la trasgressione produca un danno in tutto o in parte irreparabile, si applica la disposizione dell'art. 59.

Art. 69: «1. Chiunque contravviene alle disposizioni di cui all'art. 51 è punito con l'ammenda fino a lire 3.000.000» (Articolo così sostituito dall'art. 18, L. 44/75).

Art. 70: 1. Salvo che non sia prevista una pena più grave, chiunque trasgredisce ad un ordine, dato dal Ministro della pubblica istruzione, in conformità della presente legge, è punito con le pene di cui all'art. 650 del codice penale.

DISPOSIZIONI TRANSITORIE

Art. 71: 1. Il Ministro della pubblica istruzione nel termine che verrà stabilito nel regolamento per l'esecuzione della presente legge, rinnoverà le notifiche per gli immobili di cui agli artt. 2 e 3.

2. Frattanto continueranno ad aver vigore, agli effetti stabiliti dalla presente legge, le notifiche precedentemente fatte a norma della legge 20-6-1909, n. 364, e relativo regolamento, e della legge 11-6-1922, n. 778 (abrogata dalla L. 1497/39).

3. Per quanto riguarda le cose mobili di proprietà privata il Ministro provvederà, nel termine che sarà indicato nel regolamento per l'esecuzione della presente legge, alla pubblicazione dell'elenco di cui all'art. 3 ed al suo deposito presso le prefetture. Conserveranno frattanto efficacia le notifiche di importante interesse fatte per tali cose.

Art. 72: 1. Nulla è innovato per quanto riguarda le raccolte artistiche ex-fidecommissarie, regolate con legge 28-6-1871, n. 286, legge 8-7-1883, n. 1461, regio decreto 23-11-1891, n. 653, e legge 7-2-1892, n. 31, nonché le bellezze naturali panoramiche regolate con legge 11-6-1922, n. 778 (abrogata dalla L. 1497/39).

Art. 73: 1. Fino a quando non entrerà in vigore il regolamento da emanarsi per la esecuzione della presente legge, varranno, in quanto siano applicabili, le norme del regolamento approvato con Regio decreto 30-1-1913, n. 363.

Ordiniamo che la presente, munita del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserita nella Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarla e di farla osservare come legge dello Stato.

Data a Roma, addì 1° giugno 1939-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI – BOTTAI – SOLMI – DI REVEL – LANTINI – ALFIERI – GUARNERI

Visto il Guardasigilli: GRANDI

LAW.4 | Decree of 17 June 1940, no. 367 (*Determinazione di segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici e monumenti dai bombardamenti*) | Duce Benito Mussolini.

N. 367 – DISPOSIZIONI VARIE. – Decreto del DUCE del Fascismo, Capo del Governo, 17 giugno 1940-XVIII. – Determinazione di segni distintivi per la protezione di edifici e monumenti dai bombardamenti (*Gazzetta Ufficiale* n. 144 del 20 giugno 1940-XVIII).

IL DUCE DEL FASCISMO

CAPO DEL GOVERNO

Visto l'art. 44, 3° comma, della legge di guerra, approvata con R. decreto 8 luglio 1938-XVI, n. 1415;

Ritenuta la necessità di determinare i segni distintivi per la protezione degli edifici e monumenti indicati nell'articolo predetto;

Decreta:

Art. 1: Gli edifici consacrati ai culti, alle arti, alle scienze e alla beneficenza, nonché i monumenti storici, gli ospedali civili e altri centri di raccolta di malati e feriti, che si trovino nel territorio dello Stato e in quello occupato dalle sue Forze armate, devono essere muniti, ai fini della protezione da bombardamenti, di appositi segni distintivi.

Art. 2: Il segno distintivo preveduto dall'articolo precedente consiste in un rettangolo contenuto in campo di colore giallo e diviso, secondo una diagonale, in due triangoli: uno di colore nero e l'altro di colore bianco. Se il rettangolo è verticale, il triangolo di colore nero è collocato in alto.

Art. 3: Il segno distintivo indicato nell'articolo precedente, per dimensioni e per sistemazione, deve essere facilmente visibile a grande distanza e a quota elevata. Ove occorra, il distintivo è ripetuto nella parte dell'edificio o del monumento che ne consente la maggiore visibilità.

Art. 4: Del segno distintivo determinato nell'art. 2, è data immediata comunicazione ai governi Britannico e Francese, tramite il Ministero degli affari esteri.

Art. 5: Questo decreto entra in vigore dalla data della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno e nei bollettini ufficiali dell'Africa Italiana e dei Possedimenti italiani.

Roma, addì 17 giugno 1940-XVIII MUSSOLINI

LAW.5 | Law of 6 July 1940, no. 1041 (*Protezione delle cose d'interesse artistico, storico, bibliografico e culturale della Nazione in caso di guerra*) | King Victor Emmanuel III with signatures of Mussolini, Bottai, Grandi, Di Revel and Serena.²

LEGGE 6 LUGLIO 1940-XVIII, N. 1041, SULLA
PROTEZIONE DELLE COSE D'INTERESSE ARTISTICO,
STORICO, BIBLIOGRAFICO E CULTURALE DELLA
NAZIONE IN CASO DI GUERRA
(*pubblicata nella Gazzetta Ufficiale dell'8 agosto
1940-XVIII, n. 185*)

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA E DI ALBANIA IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Il Senato e la Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni, a mezzo delle loro Commissioni legislative, hanno approvato; Noi abbiamo sanzionato e promulghiamo quanto segue:

Art. 1: In caso di necessità constatata con decreto Reale e quando sia stata disposta l'applicazione della legge di guerra approvata con Regio decreto 8 luglio 1938-XVI, n. 1415, il Ministro per l'educazione nazionale può adottare tutti i provvedimenti che ritenga opportuni per la conservazione delle cose di cui agli articoli 1, 2 e 5 della legge 1° giugno 1939-XVII, n. 1089, appartenenti allo Stato o ad Enti o Istituti legalmente riconosciuti. La stessa facoltà spetta al Ministro per l'educazione nazionale relativamente alle cose di proprietà privata, che abbiano formato oggetto di notificazione ai sensi degli articoli 2, 3 e 5 della citata legge.

Art. 2: Nei casi indicati nel primo comma del precedente articolo, le facoltà di cui all'articolo stesso spettano al Ministro per l'interno per la conservazione degli atti e delle scritture esistenti:

a) negli archivi appartenenti allo Stato o ad altro Ente o Istituto pubblico di cui alla lettera b) nn. 1 e 2 dell'articolo 1 della legge 22 dicembre 1939-XVIII, n. 2006;

b) negli archivi privati che abbiano formato oggetto di notificazione di interesse particolarmente importante, ai sensi dell'articolo 22 della stessa legge.

Art. 3: Per le spese relative ai provvedimenti adottati ai sensi dei precedenti articoli 1 e 2 valgono, rispettivamente, le norme di cui agli articoli 16 e 17 della legge 1° giugno 1939-XVII, n. 1089, e quelle contenute nell'articolo 20, penultimo comma, della legge 22 dicembre 1939-XVIII, n. 2006.

Le eventuali spese a carico dello Stato non possono eccedere i limiti del fondo che sia stato all'uopo stanziato negli stati di previsione dei Ministeri dell'interno e dell'educazione nazionale.

Art. 4: Le disposizioni degli articoli 1 e 3 si applicano anche alle raccolte di cose d'interesse bibliografico, scientifico e in genere culturale, diverse da quelle indicate nel primo comma dello stesso articolo 1, appartenenti allo Stato o ad Enti o Istituti legalmente riconosciuti o anche di proprietà privata che siano soggette a pubblico uso o godimento.

Art. 5: Quando si tratti di cose appartenenti ad Enti ecclesiastici i Ministeri per l'interno e per l'educazione nazionale, nell'esercizio delle facoltà di cui ai precedenti articoli, procederanno, per quanto riguarda le esigenze del culto, d'accordo con l'autorità ecclesiastica.

Art. 6: Nei casi preveduti dal primo comma dell'articolo 1, i Ministri per l'interno e per l'educazione nazionale, con proprio provvedimento, possono requisire in uso immobili che ritengano idonei per raccogliervi e conservarvi le cose indicate negli articoli 1, 2 e 4, nonché i mezzi di trasporto all'uopo occorrenti, osservate in ogni caso le norme generali per la disciplina delle requisizioni.

I lavori occorrenti agli immobili requisiti sono eseguiti dal Ministero dei lavori pubblici, secondo le norme di cui al Regio decreto 18 maggio 1931-IX, n. 544.

Art. 7: Con decreti del Ministro per le finanze, su proposta del Ministro per l'interno o di quello per l'educazione nazionale e del Ministro per i lavori pubblici, saranno introdotte nello stato di previsione della spesa del Ministero dei lavori pubblici le variazioni necessarie per l'esecuzione della presente legge.

Ordiniamo che la presente, munita del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserita nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarla e di farla osservare come legge dello Stato.

Data a San Rossore, addì 6 luglio 1940 – Anno XVIII.
VITTORIO EMANUELE
Mussolini – Bottai – Grandi – Di Revel – Serena.
Visto, *il Guardasigilli*: Grandi.

² VV.AA. 1942a: 5-7.

LAW.6 | Memorandum, 20 October 1943 | Allied Military Government (AMGOT), HQ., Sicily | 19 sides

{1} ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHERS CONCERNED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF FINE ARTS, MONUMENTS, AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS IN SICILY, WHICH WERE FORMERLY FINANCED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER ON FINE ARTS AND MONUMENTS

AMGOT HQ., SICILIA * 20 OCTOBER, 1943

{2} RELATIONS WITH AMGOT

1. It is the decision of AMGOT Hq., Sicily, that Superintendencies and Institutions formerly supported by the Italian Government on a National basis with funds remitted from Rome will for the present receive support on a Provincial basis.
2. Institution of a cultural character are not to receive this support automatically, but only after consideration and recommendation by the Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments at AMGOT Hq., Sicily, and approval by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer. The present Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments is Captain Mason Hammond, who also concerns himself with Libraries and Archives. The present Assistant Advisor is Captain F. H. J. Maxse. Superintendents and other responsible Officials in or near Palermo may approach the Adviser directly. Those remote from Palermo should forward correspondence through the Provincial or Municipal Civil Affairs Officers to the Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments at AMGOT Hq. Such correspondence, however, should be examined by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Province or his representative.
3. While the Adviser is not entitled to deal directly with Institutions of a provincial or municipal character, he will be glad to render such advice or aid in solving their problems as his position permits, since AMGOT offices at the provincial and municipal level do not have Advisers on Fine Arts and Monuments. However, Provincial and Municipal Civil Affairs Officers have been requested to designate some member of their staffs, whom Superintendents and other responsible Official outside of Palermo may approach directly. {3}
4. Under present conditions, it is suggested that Superintendents and other responsible Officials whose duties extend over a Province or Provinces should appoint Honorary Inspectors in those places in which they do not already exist, to be their official representatives in dealing with AMGOT. Such representatives should have the initial responsibility for procuring estimates, for the repair and maintenance of monuments or of

institutions, for seeing that salaries etc. are paid, if paid locally, and for calling to the attention of their superiors and of AMGOT any necessary work or any problems which may arise.

5. It is requested that the names of such local representatives as may be selected be transmitted to the Adviser of records. He will endeavour in turn to transmit the names of AMGOT officers in the various localities with whom such local representatives may establish contact.
6. Under present conditions, Superintendents and other Officials must exercise a greater degree of responsibility and initiative than before the Allied Occupation and must themselves make decisions which were formerly referred to Rome. AMGOT officers have only the function of approving or disapproving decisions or recommendations submitted to them.
7. When documents emanating from AMGOT are in English and Italian, the English text is authoritative and no justification for departure from it may be based on inaccuracies in the Italian translation.

EXPENSES

8. Superintendents or other responsible Officials in or near Palermo may submit financial estimates or questions directly to the Adviser at AMGOT Hq. Officials remote from Palermo should submit them through the Civil Affairs Officers of the Provinces or towns to the Adviser at AMGOT Hq. {4} All estimates should be submitted in duplicate with a brief covering statement, also in duplicate, which should include the purpose for which the money is needed, any previous money received for this purpose, a statement of work already completed and remaining to be done, and a summary total of the sum requested.
9. For the present, financial matters have been classified under three headings: (a) Salaries, etc., (b) Maintenance, and (c) Extraordinary Expenses.
10. It is now the policy of AMGOT to pay salaries which were not paid during periods prior to the Allied Occupation (1 July, 1943). As yet, however, no appropriations will be granted for debts (including Maintenance Expenses) contracted before the Occupation.

SALARIES

11. For the present, salaries, stipends, daily wages, etc. will be paid as before the Occupation. They will include:
 - a) Basic salaries etc., with the exception of those of institutions previously maintained by «contributi sindacali». It should, however, be noted that a recent decision permits the increase of sums previously paid by the Superintendencies of Antiquities and

Monuments every three months under annual contracts to custodians of remote monuments. Such payments to custodians (incaricati) should be considered as Maintenance Expenses (see par. 14).

- b) Pensions, with the exception of family allowances to dependents of those engaged in enemy military service, unparolled prisoners of war, and Italian workers in Germany and other Axis territories.
 - c) Additional payments, such as: Assegni Familiari, Indennità Giornaliera (Premio di Presenza), Premio di Operosità, and Lavori Straordinari. For Lavori Straordinari no specific maximum of hours per month has been set by AMGOT Hq. so that previous regulations of the Italian government remain the norm. The Indennità di Sfollamento will no longer be paid.
12. The Superintendents and other responsible Officials should make recommendations with respect to the payment or non-payment of salaries etc. to employees who absented themselves from their work (contrary to the express order of the Italian government) or who failed to report at the proper time to receive their salaries etc. because they took refuge from bombing or for any other reason. Salaries will not be paid to officials or employees who have been removed or who are absent.
13. All recommendations for salaries should in the first instance be submitted as provided in paragraph 8 of this Memorandum. They should be on a monthly basis. If approved by AMGOT Hq. one copy will be retained for record at this Headquarters and another will be sent to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Provinces, whose Finance Office will arrange for payment through the Regia Tesoreria. At present, not only employees «di ruolo» but also the «salariati» and others will draw their salaries in person. However the responsible Economo should make general arrangements with the Regia Tesoreria and in particular should arrange to draw sums to transmit to employees who cannot appear in person.

So far as possible, salaries etc. will be paid through the Provincial Office of the Regia Tesoreria for the Province in which the recipient is actually employed and not for that in which the responsible Superintendent has his Office, if this is different. Superintendents should submit their lists divided on a provincial basis. Exceptions to this rule may be made where the remoteness of the employee from a paying centre or other reason makes it advisable to transmit the sum due from the Superintendency directly.

It is emphasised that once the first monthly list of salaries has been approved by this Headquarters,

future monthly lists will not be sent up to the Adviser. But any changes of personnel, involving changes of salaries, or any suggestions for an increase {6} of salaries must have the approval of this Headquarters. Such modifications will be submitted for approval according to paragraph 8 of this Memorandum.

MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

14. Initial estimates for Expenses for the maintenance of offices etc. should be submitted according to in paragraph 8 of this Memorandum. The estimates should cover the fiscal year 1 July, 1943-30 June 1944. If approved by this Headquarters, they will be forwarded to the appropriate Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Province for payment through the Regia Tesoreria either in lump sums or in such proportions as may be agreed upon between the Tesoreria and the Economo concerned. For the present, approval is given on a three months' basis, subject to revision at the end of the period. If no revision is necessary, a request for renewal should be made at the termination of the period to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Province and a copy sent to the Adviser at AMGOT Hq. for record. Request for revisions should be submitted according to paragraph 8 of this Memorandum. Payments to custodians (incaricati) are to be considered as Maintenance Expenses [see par. 11 (a)].

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

15. Estimates for Extraordinary Expenses should be submitted according to paragraph 8 of this Memorandum. The³ should cover the whole of the necessary work. Grants, however, may be made initially of only part of the total requested in order that estimates may be revised as the work progresses. It will be the responsibility of the Official submitting the estimate to decide on the order of importance of the work and how the initial grant should be spent. Requests for further grants should be accompanied by the brief statement prescribed in paragraph 8. Estimates for Extraordinary Expenses must be approved by the Chief Civil Affairs Officer through his Chief Financial Officer {7} at AMGOT Hq., and after approval will be forwarded to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Province for payment through Regia Tesoreria.
16. Payment for Extraordinary Expenses will be made by the Regia Tesoreria on presentation of bills for work completed. Such bills should be approved by the Official responsible for the estimate and by the Adviser or by some other AMGOT Officer designated locally as provided in paragraph 3 of

³ 'The' = mistake for 'they.'

this Memorandum. The bills may be presented directly by the person to whom they are due or by the Economo of the Superintendency or the Institution concerned.

17. Estimates for Extraordinary Expenses should cover only the minimum necessary for the preservation of Monuments, Works of Art, Museums, Libraries, or their contents from further deterioration due to war damage. Such repairs might comprise revision of roofs, closing windows, doors, or other openings against rain and thieves, removal of rubbish to permit of the use of the buildings, recovery of fragments of artistic importance, destruction of dangerous portions of buildings, removal of material introduced for air-raid protection, examination and restoration of works of art, books, etc. stored under conditions which might lead to deterioration and similar measures of conservation.
- Estimates should not include the completion of work of restoration etc. undertaken independently of war damage, unless this is essential for the preservation of the building. Nor should the estimates include the complete restoration of damaged buildings, works of art, etc.
- For the present estimates should not include expenses for the return of objects, books, etc. from refuges to which they were transported for safety or expenses for their installation in the previous positions. Estimates also should not include expenses for the reopening of museums, libraries, etc., though they may include necessary cleaning and repair. Reopening of Churches will receive more favourable consideration.{8}
18. Estimates should include all the work to be done on a given building by whatever agency, e.g. by the Superintendent of Monuments and by the Genio Civile, and should indicate what part of the total each requires. Cooperation should be close between those concerned with work on a given building.
19. If work is judged urgent to preserve from further damage, the local AMGOT Civil Affairs Officer may be requested to initiate work at once, pending approval of the estimate by AMGOT Hq. The AMGOT Officer will use his own judgment in answering such requests.
20. The responsibility for finding labour and materials, for making contracts, for supervising work, etc. should rest with the Superintendents or other responsible officials or with their representatives. Either the Regia Tesoreria or AMGOT may, however, at their discretion employ engineers or other agents to inspect works, accounts, estimates, etc. AMGOT officials will render such aid in securing materials or labour as they can.

REPORTS

21. It is requested that Superintendents and other responsible officials and/or their local representatives submit monthly reports covering appropriations, sum spent, work accomplished, future plans, difficulties, suggestions, etc. These reports should be brief, and in particular the financial statements should be summary. Salary totals should indicate both gross and net.
22. It is requested that the first of these reports cover the period from the Occupation (or 1 July) to the date of the report. It is also desired that the first report be submitted as soon as possible and that thereafter they be dispatched on such a date as will allow them to reach AMGOT Hq. before the end of the month. Thus in fact they should cover a period roughly from {9} the 15th of one month to the 15th of the next month. This will enable the Adviser to prepare his monthly report for his Superiors.
23. Further copies of this Memorandum may be obtained from the Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments, AMGOT Hq., Sicily.

MASON HAMMOND

F. H. J. MAXSE

Capt. AC

Capt.

Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments Deputy Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments

{10} GOVERNO MILITARE DEGLI ALLEATI
MEMORANDUM

PER I SOPRAINTENDENTI E PER GLI ALTRI FACENTI PARTE DELLA AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLE BELLE ARTI, DEI MONUMENTI, E DELLE ALTRE SIMILARI ISTITUZIONI IN SICILIA, LE QUALI ERANO ANTECEDENTEMENTE FINANZIATE DAL GOVERNO ITALIANO

UFFICIO DEL CONSIGLIERE PER LE BELLE ARTI E PER I MONUMENTI

AMGOT HQ., SICILIA * 20 OCTOBER, 1943

{11} RAPPORTI CON L'AMGOT

1. L'AMGOT Hq., Sicilia, ha deciso che le Sopraintendenze e gli Istituti antecedentemente finanziati dal Governo Italiano con fondi nazionali mediante somme inviate da Roma siano ora finanziati con fondi provinciali.
2. Le istituzioni a carattere culturale non riceveranno automaticamente i suddetti mezzi, ma soltanto in seguito allo esame e alla raccomandazione del Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti presso l'AMGOT Hq., Sicilia, e all'approvazione dell'Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili. Attualmente è Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti il Capitano Mason Hammond che si occupa anche delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi. Il Vice-Consigliere è il Capitano F. H. J. Maxse. I Sopraintendenti e gli altri funzionari responsabili che si trovino in

Palermo o dintorni possono rivolgersi direttamente al Consigliere. Quelli lontani da Palermo dovranno far giungere la corrispondenza tramite gli Ufficiali degli Affari Civili per le Province o i Comuni al Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti presso l'AMGOT Hq. Comunque tale corrispondenza dovrà essere esaminata dall'Ufficiale Superiore degli Affari Civili per la Provincia o dal suo sostituto.

3. Sebbene il Consigliere non sia incaricato di trattare direttamente con le istituzioni di natura provinciale o comunale, tuttavia egli sarà lieto di dare il suo parere o aiuto nel risolvere i problemi che le concernono, per quanto lo permetterà la sua posizione, perché al momento gli Uffici dell'AMGOT che si occupano degli affari provinciali e comunali non hanno proprio Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti. Però è stato richiesto agli Ufficiali degli Affari Civili per le Province e i Comuni che designino qualche membro del loro personale, che possa trattare direttamente con i Sopraintendenti e gli altri Funzionari responsabili fuori di Palermo. {12}
4. Data la presente, è stato proposto che i Sopraintendenti e gli altri Funzionari responsabili, il cui incarico si estende su una o più Province, designino altri Ispettori Onorari in quei luoghi nei quali essi non esistono già, ai quali affidare la loro rappresentanza per trattare con l'AMGOT. Tali rappresentanti avrebbero l'iniziale responsabilità di ottenere i preventivi per le riparazioni e il mantenimento dei monumenti o istituti, di sorvegliare il pagamento degli stipendi etc. (se essi sono pagati localmente), e di richiamare l'attenzione dei loro superiori o dell'AMGOT su ogni lavoro necessario o su ogni problema che potesse sorgere.
5. I nomi di tali rappresentanti locali, appena essi siano scelti, dovranno essere comunicati al Consigliere per memoria. Egli si occuperà di comunicare i nomi di quegli ufficiali dell'AMGOT nelle varie località, con quali i rappresentanti locali potranno stabilire dei contatti.
6. Data la presente situazione, i Sopraintendenti e gli altri dirigenti debbono esercitare la loro responsabilità e iniziativa in misura maggiore di quanto le esercitassero prima dell'Occupazione da parte degli Alleati e risolvere essi stessi le questioni che precedentemente erano sottoposte al parere di Roma. Gli Ufficiali dell'AMGOT hanno il solo incarico di approvare o respingere le decisioni o i pareri ad essi sottoposti.
7. Quanto i documenti emessi dall'AMGOT sono sia in inglese che in italiano, il testo inglese sarà autorevole e nessuna giustificazione per allontanarsi da esso può fondarsi sulle inesattezze della traduzione italiana.

SPESE

8. I Sopraintendenti e gli altri Funzionari responsabili di Palermo o dintorni debbono sottoporre i preventivi e le questioni finanziarie direttamente al Consigliere presso l'AMGOT Hq. I Funzionari lontani da Palermo debbono sottoporli ad approvazione, tramite gli Ufficiali degli Affari Civili per le Province e i Comuni, al Consigliere presso l'AMGOT Hq. Tutti {13} i preventivi debbono essere presentati in doppia copia con una concisa relazione, anch'essa in doppia copia, contenente i motivi per cui è occorso il denaro, ogni somma ricevuta precedentemente per tali scopi, una relazione sul lavoro fatto e da farsi, e un riassunto totale della somma richiesta.
9. Attualmente i problemi finanziari sono raggruppati sotto tre voci: (a) Stipendi etc., (b) Manutenzione, e (c) Spese Straordinarie.
10. Ora è compito dell'AMGOT il pagare gli stipendi che non furono pagati durante il periodo antecedente all'Occupazione da parte degli Alleati (1 Luglio, 1943). Per ora, tuttavia, nessuna destinazione di denaro potrà essere fatta per soddisfare obblighi contratti precedentemente all'Occupazione (comprese le Spese di Manutenzione).

STIPENDI

11. Per ora, salari, stipendi, paghe giornaliere, etc. saranno pagati come prima dell'Occupazione. Essi includeranno:
 - a) Stipendi netti etc., eccettuati quelli di istituzioni mantenute precedentemente dai contributi sindacali. Si deve avvertire, tuttavia, che una recente decisione permette l'aumento delle somme che erano prima pagate trimestralmente dalle Soprintendenze alle Antichità e ai Monumenti ai custodi incaricati della sorveglianza di monumenti lontani, in base a contratto annuale. Tali pagamenti ai custodi incaricati debbono essere considerati come Spese di Manutenzione (vedi pag. 14).
 - b) Pensioni, eccettuati gli assegni familiari per i dipendenti di coloro che siano in servizio militare nemico, prigionieri senza parola, e lavoratori italiani in Germania e negli altri territori dell'Asse.
 - c) Pagamenti complementari, come: Assegni Familiari, Indennità Giornaliera (Premio di Presenza), Premio d'Operosità, e Lavori Straordinari. Per Lavori Straordinari non è stato fissato il preciso maximum di ore per ogni mese da parte del-{14}l'AMGOT Hq. in modo che i regolamenti precedenti del Governo Italiano rimangano come norme. L'Indennità di Sfollamento non sarà più pagata.
12. I Sopraintendenti e gli altri Funzionari responsabili debbono trasmettere proposte riguardanti

l'opportunità di pagare o meno gli stipendi etc. agli impiegati che si sono assentati (contrariamente alla prescrizione precisa del Governo Italiano) dal loro lavoro o che non si sono presentati a tempo debito per ricevere il loro stipendio etc. perché sfollati o per altre ragioni. Gli stipendi non saranno pagati ai funzionari o impiegati che sono licenziati o che sono assenti.

13. Tutte le proposte riguardanti le paghe dovranno essere previamente sottoposte ad approvazione come è previsto al paragrafo 8 di questo Memorandum. Esse saranno fatte per periodi di un mese ciascuno. Se approvate dall'AMGOT Hq. una copia sarà trattenuta per memoria presso questo Quartiere Generale e un'altra sarà inviata all'Ufficiale Superiore degli Affari Civili per la Provincia, il cui Ufficiale alle Finanze provvederà al pagamento tramite la R. Tesoreria. Per ora non soltanto gli impiegati di ruolo ma anche i salariati e gli altri ritireranno in persona i loro stipendi. Tuttavia l'Economo responsabile prenderà generali accordi con la R. Tesoreria e in particolare provvederà a ritirare le somme da dare agli impiegati che non possono presentarsi personalmente.

Per quanto sarà possibile le paghe saranno distribuite tramite l'Ufficio Provinciale della R. Tesoreria per quella provincia nella quale il ricevente è attualmente impiegato e non per quella, se è differente, in cui trovasi situato l'Ufficio del competente Soprintendente.

I Soprintendenti sottoporranno ad approvazione le loro liste divise in base alle province. Potranno essere fatte eccezioni a questa regola quando la lontananza dell'impiegato dal centro di pagamento o altre ragioni consiglino l'invito diretto da parte della Soprintendenza della somma dovuta.

È da tenere presente che dopo l'approvazione da parte di questo Quartiere Generale della prima lista mensile delle paghe, le successive liste mensili non debbono essere inviate al Consigliere. Però ogni mutamento di personale che comporti una variazione di paga, o qualsiasi proposta di un aumento deve avere l'approvazione di questo Hq. Tali modificazioni saranno sottoposte ad approvazione secondo il paragrafo 8 di questo Memorandum.

SPESE DI MANUTENZIONE

14. Gli iniziali preventivi per le Spese di mantenimento degli uffici etc. saranno sottoposti ad approvazione secondo il paragrafo 8 di questo Memorandum. I preventivi debbono comprendere l'anno finanziario 1 Luglio 1943-30 Giugno 1944. Se approvati da questo Hq., saranno inviati al competente Ufficiale Superiore degli Affari Civili per la Provincia per il pagamento attraverso la R. Tesoreria sia in somme

globali sia nella proporzione che potrà essere pattuita tra la R. Tesoreria e l'Economo interessato. Per ora l'approvazione è stata data per tre mesi; essa è soggetta a revisione alla fine del periodo. Nel caso che la revisione non si rendesse necessaria, alla fine del periodo dovrà essere fatta una richiesta per il rinnovo all'Ufficiale Superiore degli Affari Civili per la Provincia ed una copia di essa dovrà essere inviata al Consigliere presso l'AMGOT Hq. per memoria. Le richieste per revisione debbono essere sottoposte ad approvazione secondo il paragrafo 8 di questo Memorandum. I pagamenti per i custodi incaricati saranno considerati come spese di Manutenzione [vedi par. 11 (a)].

SPESE STRAORDINARIE

15. I preventivi per le Spese Straordinarie saranno sottoposti ad approvazione secondo il paragrafo 8 di questo Memorandum. Essi dovranno comprendere il totale de lavori necessari. Possono tuttavia inizialmente farsi concessioni di sola parte del totale richiesto, affinché i preventivi possano essere riveduti durante lo svolgimento del lavoro. Sarà responsabilità del Funzionario che sottopone il preventivo, il decidere sull'ordine d'importanza del lavoro e come la concessione iniziale dovrà essere spesa. Le richieste per ulteriori concessioni dovranno essere accompagnate dalla concisa relazione prescritta nel paragrafo 8. I preventivi per Spese Ordinarie devono essere approvati dall'Ufficiale Capo degli Affari Civili tramite il suo Capo Reparto delle Finanze presso l'AMGOT Hq., e dopo l'approvazione saranno trasmessi all'Ufficiale Superiore degli Affari Civili per la Provincia per il pagamento attraverso la R. Tesoreria.

16. Il pagamento per le Spese Straordinarie sarà fatto dalla Regia Tesoreria dietro presentazione delle fatture per lavori eseguiti. Tali fatture dovranno essere approvate dal funzionario responsabile del preventivo e dal Consigliere o da qualche altro Ufficiale dell'AMGOT, designato localmente secondo il disposto del paragrafo 3 di questo Memorandum. Le fatture possono essere presentate direttamente dalla persona alla quale esse devono essere pagate o dal competente Economo della Soprintendenza o della Istituzione interessata.

17. I preventivi per Spese Straordinarie dovranno comprendere soltanto il minimo necessario per la preservazione dei Monumenti, Opere d'Arte, Musei, Biblioteche, o loro contenuto da ulteriori deteriorazioni dovute ai danni di guerra. Tali riparazioni consisterebbero nella revisione di tetti, chiusura di finestre, porte, od altre apertura contro la pioggia ed i ladri, rimozione di detriti sì da permettere l'utilizzazione dei fabbricati, recupero di frammenti di importanza artistica, demolizione

di parti pericolanti di edifici, rimozione di materiale introdotto per la protezione anti-aerea, verifica o restauro di opere d'arte, libri, etc. depositati in condizioni tali da poter provocare un deterioramento, e in altre simili misure di conservazione.

Al presente, i preventivi non dovranno includere il computo dei lavori di restauro etc. intrapresi indipendentemente dai danni di guerra, a meno che essi non siano essenziali per la preservazione dei fabbricati. Né i preventivi dovranno comprendere il restauro, anche nei particolari, dei fabbricati danneggiati, delle opere d'arte, etc.

Al presente i preventivi non dovranno includere le spese per il ritorno di oggetti, libri, etc. dai ricoveri nei quali essi erano stati trasportati per misure di sicurezza, né spese per la loro installazione nelle precedenti posizioni. I preventivi inoltre non dovranno includere spese per la riapertura di musei, biblioteche, etc., sebbene essi possano comprendere i necessari riassetti e riparazioni. La riapertura delle Chiese verrà presa in più favorevole considerazione. {17}

18. I preventivi dovrebbero includere tutti i lavori da eseguirsi su un dato fabbricato da un qualsiasi Ente, p.e. dal Soprintendente ai Monumenti e dal Genio Civile, e dovrebbero indicare quale parte del totale ciascuno richiede. La cooperazione dovrebbe essere stretta fra gli interessati ad un lavoro su un dato fabbricato.
19. Se il lavoro è giudicato urgente per prevenire ulteriori danni, si può richiedere al locale Ufficiale degli Affari Civili presso l'AMGOT di far iniziare immediatamente il lavoro, in attesa dell'approvazione del preventivo dall'AMGOT Hq. L'Ufficiale presso l'AMGOT si servirà del suo giudizio discrezionale nel rispondere a tali richieste.
20. La responsabilità per procurare la mano d'opera ed i materiali, per stipulare contratti, per soprintendere al lavoro, etc. rimarrà a carico del Soprintendente o degli altri Funzionari responsabili nonché dei loro rappresentanti. Sia la R. Tesoreria che l'AMGOT possono comunque a loro discrezione impiegare ingegneri o altri agenti per ispezionare lavori, conti, preventivi, etc. Gli Ufficiali dell'AMGOT daranno, nel procurare il materiale e la mano d'opera, l'aiuto che possono.

RELAZIONI

21. È richiesto che i Soprintendenti e gli altri Funzionari responsabili nonché i loro rappresentanti locali sottopongano relazioni mensili concernenti le assegnazioni, le somme spese, il lavoro eseguito, i progetti futuri, le difficoltà, i suggerimenti, etc. Queste relazioni dovrebbero essere concise, ed in particolare i rendiconti finanziari dovrebbero

essere sommari. I totali dei salari dovranno essere indicati al lordo ed al netto.

22. Si richiede che la prima di queste relazioni comprenda il periodo che va dall'Occupazione (o dal 1° Luglio 1943) alla data della relazione. Si desidera altresì che la prima relazione sia presentata al più presto possibile e che le successive siano inviate ad una data tale da permettere che esse pervengano all'AMGOT Hq. prima della fine del mese. Cosicché esse dovrebbero comprendere un periodo approssimativamente compreso dal 15 di un mese al 15 del mese successivo. Questo metterà in condizione il Consigliere di preparare la sua mensile relazione per i suoi superiori.
23. Altre copie di questo Memorandum possono essere ottenute presso il Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti, AMGOT Hq., Sicilia.

MASON HAMMOND

F. H. J. MAXSE

Capt. AC

Capt.

Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti Vice-
Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i Monumenti
{19} MANUFACTURED BY V. BELLOTTI - PALERMO

LAW.7 | Circolare AMGOT/2036/F, 2 Novembre 1943 | Allied Military Government (AMGOT), HQ., Sicilia | 1 side

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

SICILIA

AMGOT/2036/F.

Palermo, 2 Novembre 1943

OGGETTO: Anticipazioni per le spese degli uffici statali e per le spese degli enti autonomi statali ed altre organizzazioni finanziate dallo Stato.

1. Tutti i funzionari statali, tutte le organizzazioni autonome statali e tutte le altre organizzazioni normalmente finanziate dallo Stato che richiedano qualsiasi anticipazione in denaro per l'esercizio delle loro funzioni, si conformeranno per l'avvenire alla seguente procedura:
2. Prima del 15 di ciascun mese ogni tale funzionario od organizzazione, fornirà al Governo Militare Alleato nei capoluoghi di provincia una relazione dimostrante i seguenti dati per il mese:
 - a. i presunti introiti di tutte le specie;
 - b. le presunte divise per categorie principali
 - c. gli attuali introiti dello stesso mese dell'anno precedente;
 - d. le attuali spese dello stesso mese dell'anno precedente;
 - e. ulteriori dettagli, quali liste di stipendio o preventivi dettagliati per spese speciali che il G.M.A. può richiedere in qualsiasi caso particolare.

Le suddette relazioni saranno accompagnate da una richiesta sullo stampato CRO-9 per una anticipazione di denaro per fronteggiare il deficit fra la spesa e l'entrata del mese.

3. Nei casi in cui la richiesta per anticipazione nello stampato CRO-9 venga fatta da qualsiasi altro funzionario o Ente che non sia il Prefetto o l'Intendente di Finanza, uno di questi deve approvare tale richiesta nello spazio indicato sullo stampato.
4. L'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro sarà l'ufficio pagatore per gli stessi stipendi e pensioni statali ed altre voci di spese per le quali emetteva istruzioni nel periodo anteriore alla occupazione, così che le domande fatte dai funzionari statali ed altre organizzazioni indicate nel par. 2 escluderanno stipendi statali ecc. pagati dallo stesso. L'Intendente di Finanza farà richiesta sullo stampato CRO-9 per la somma necessaria per pagare stipendi statali ecc.
5. Se un funzionario o organizzazione ha ufficio in un capoluogo di provincia che controlla sottouffici in una o più provincie, i conti saranno compilati in maniera da includere tutto il territorio in esso compreso, e lo stampato CRO-9 completato in quel capoluogo di provincia includerà tutti i sotto uffici.

TIP. V. BELLOTTI – PALERMO

LAW.8 | Regio Decreto Legge 28 dicembre 1943, no. 29/B, *Defascistizzazione delle Amministrazioni dello Stato, degli Enti locali e parastatali, degli Enti comunque sottoposti a vigilanza o tutela dello Stato e delle aziende private esercenti servizi pubblici o di interesse nazionale* | Victor Emmanuel III on behalf of the Badoglio Government.⁴

VITTORIO EMANUELE III
PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA

Visto l'art. 18 della legge 19 gennaio 1939, n. 129;
Visto il R.D.L. 2 agosto 1943, n. 704, concernente lo scioglimento del partito nazionale fascista;
Visto il R.D.L. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 2/B;
Ritenuto che si versa in istato di necessità per causa di guerra;
Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Capo del Governo, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato e d'intesa con i Sottosegretari di Stato dell'Interno, per la Grazia e Giustizia e per le Finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1: Gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni civili e militari dello Stato, degli enti locali, degli enti

parastatali, comunque costituiti o denominati, delle associazioni sindacali ed enti collaterali, e, in genere, degli enti ed istituti di diritto pubblico, anche con ordinamento autonomo, sottoposti a vigilanza o a tutela dello Stato e gli appartenenti alle aziende dipendenti da dette amministrazioni e da detti enti o ad aziende private esercenti servizi di pubblico interesse che, avendo militato nel partito fascista, abbiano avuto qualifica di squadrista, marcia su Roma, gerarca o sciarpa littorio saranno sottoposti al giudizio ed alle sanzioni di cui al presente decreto.

Agli effetti del presente decreto sono considerati gerarchi:

1) i segretari e vice segretari del partito; 2) i membri del direttorio nazionale; 3) gli ispettori del partito; 4) i consiglieri nazionali; 5) i segretari federali; 6) i vice segretari federali; 7) i vice segretari amministrativi, esclusi i funzionari statali e parastatali incaricati del controllo amministrativo delle federazioni; 8) gli ispettori federali; 9) i presidi delle provincie; 10) i segretari politici ed i podestà di centri superiori ai 50 mila abitanti.

Art. 2: Alla stessa sanzione saranno sottoposti gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni ed agli enti ed alle aziende di cui all'art. 1, nei cui confronti venga accertato, a mezzo di giudizio emesso dagli organi di cui all'articolo che segue, che, militando nel partito fascista e non avendo rivestito nessuna delle qualifiche sopra precisate, si siano resi colpevoli di fatti costituenti attentato alla libertà individuale.

Tale presupposto non potrà ritenersi se non sulla base di elementi concreti che saranno vagliati insindacabilmente dagli organi anzidetti.

Art. 3: La valutazione degli addebiti, di cui agli articoli che precedono, è demandata:

a) per gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni statali al Consiglio dei Ministri, quando si tratti di funzionari di grado non inferiore al VI, al Consiglio di Amministrazione o alle Commissioni di disciplina dei rispettivi Dicasteri, a seconda che si versi nella ipotesi di cui all'art. 1 o in quella dell'art. 2, quando si tratti di funzionari di ruolo di grado inferiore al VI o di impiegati straordinari od avventizi;

b) per gli altri enti e per le aziende indicate all'art. 1 ad una commissione provinciale, di nomina prefettizia, presieduta dal Prefetto o da un Vice Prefetto da lui delegato, e composta di quattro membri dei quali due magistrati dell'ordine giudiziario di grado non inferiore al VI, designati dal Primo Presidente della Corte di appello, ed altri due prescelti uno fra i mutilati di guerra decorati al valore, che non abbiano mai svolto parte attiva nel partito fascista, e l'altro tra i cittadini che, per motivi politici, abbiano subito condanna od assegnazione al confino.

⁴ The decree was in force from 30/12/1943.

Alle adunanze della Commissione di cui al capo b) parteciperà, quale membro di diritto, il capo dell'amministrazione o dell'ufficio dal quale l'interessato dipende, salvo il caso che il licenziamento riguardi la stessa persona. In caso di parità prevale il voto del Presidente.

Agli stessi organi è demandato il giudizio sulle discriminanti, di cui all'articolo che segue, dedotte dall'interessato.

Art. 4: Le sanzioni di cui al presente decreto possono non essere applicate nei confronti di:

- a) legionari fiumani che abbiano ottenuto, solo per questo titolo, qualcuna delle qualifiche precedenti e siano in grado di dimostrare di non aver preso parte attiva all'azione ed alla politica del partito;
- b) sciarpe littorio, che siano in grado di dimostrare di non aver svolto nessuna attività politica nel partito;
- c) fascisti che avendo appartenuto a squadre di azione od avendo partecipato alla marcia su Roma, al 31 dicembre 1922, erano di età inferiore agli anni 18, in grado anch'essi di dimostrare di non avere, dopo del 1922, preso parte attiva all'azione od alla politica del partito;
- d) fascisti che nelle zone occupate dai tedeschi si siano distinti, posteriormente all'8 settembre 1943, nella lotta contro il nemico;
- e) fascisti per cui venga accertata scarsa attività politica e che, per particolare competenza tecnica o per segnalate benemerienze, si ritenga utile mantenere in servizio nell'interesse del paese.

La valutazione di merito di cui alla lettera b) deve essere in ogni caso proporzionata al grado di responsabilità politica per l'attività svolta dall'impiegato nel campo fascista.

La richiesta per riconoscimento di tali ragioni di discriminazione e la produzione delle relative prove per i casi di cui alle lettere a), b), c), d), devono farsi dall'interessato nella denuncia stessa di cui al comma primo dell'articolo 5 nella ipotesi ivi prevista e nel termine di giorni dieci dalla contestazione dell'addebito nella ipotesi prevista nell'articolo 2.

L'applicazione del caso previsto nella lettera e) dovrà essere fatta su richiesta dell'amministrazione da cui il giudicando dipende, e decisa dal Consiglio dei Ministri.

Art. 5: Ai fini dell'applicazione dell'articolo 1 del presente decreto è fatto obbligo al personale ivi indicato di denunciare entro giorni quindici dalla sua entrata in vigore al capo del servizio, da cui dipende gerarchicamente, le qualifiche di cui sia stato rivestito. La omessa denuncia entro il detto termine equivale a denuncia negativa anche agli effetti dell'art. 496 del Codice Penale e preclude all'interessato i benefici di cui agli articoli 4 e 9.

Nella ipotesi prevista dall'art. 2, la iniziativa della denuncia spetta al capo dell'ufficio, dell'ente e della

azienda da cui l'interessato gerarchicamente dipende, ma non si potrà darvi corso se non dopo specifica contestazione dell'addebito all'interessato. Ove il capo dell'ufficio o dell'ente non provveda, gli si sostituisce il Prefetto.

Per il personale che si trovi all'estero od in territorio controllato dal nemico, le denunce di cui ai precedenti comma dovranno essere fatte entro un mese dal giorno in cui esso rientrerà o verrà a trovarsi in territorio nazionale liberato.

Art. 6: Gli organi indicati all'art. 3 hanno poteri istruttori, possono escutere testimoni con giuramento e richiedere atti, documenti od informazioni a tutte le amministrazioni ed anche all'Autorità Giudiziaria. Per gli organi collegiali è ammessa la delega di tali poteri ad uno dei propri componenti.

L'interessato deve essere sentito personalmente, quando ne faccia richiesta, ed ha diritto di presentare deduzioni e fogli di lumi a propria difesa, nel termine che a tal fine gli venga prefisso, e che non potrà eccedere la durata di due mesi.

Art. 7: I fascisti di cui al precedente art. 1 per i quali non sia applicabile nessuna delle deroghe previste dall'art. 4 devono essere rimossi dalla carica e dall'impiego.

Art. 8: Il provvedimento di dispensa dal servizio o di rimozione dalla carica viene adottato in base alle proposte formulate dagli organi di cui all'art. 3:

- a) per gli appartenenti alle amministrazioni statali, dal capo del rispettivo Dicastero, che provvede nella forma richiesta dalle relative norme organiche; per i funzionari di grado superiore al VII provvede il Capo del Governo;
- b) per gli appartenenti ad altre amministrazioni e agli enti ed alle aziende di cui all'art. 1 dal Prefetto, salvo per gli enti parastatali, per i quali provvede il capo del Dicastero cui ne sono demandati il controllo o la vigilanza o, in mancanza, il Ministro dell'Interno.

Quando le leggi organiche delle amministrazioni e degli enti indicati alla lettera b) richiedano per i provvedimenti in parola il parere di consigli o di commissioni, tale parere dovrà intendersi ad ogni effetto sostituito dal pronunciato degli organi di cui all'art. 3, lettera b).

Art. 9: Il personale dispensato o licenziato in esecuzione del presente decreto conserva il trattamento di pensione o di quiescenza che gli spetti a norma dei rispettivi ordinamenti.

Ai dipendenti statali che non hanno maturato il periodo di tempo prescritto per il trattamento di pensione, e che vengano licenziati per motivi di cui agli articoli 1 e 2 viene concesso, in deroga alle vigenti disposizioni, il trattamento minimo di pensione se hanno compiuto almeno quindici anni di servizio; negli altri casi è concessa una indennità pari a tanti dodicesimi dell'ultimo stipendio quanti sono gli anni di servizio

compiuti. Tale disposizione è estesa, in quanto applicabile, ai dipendenti degli enti e delle aziende indicate all'art. 1.

Ai funzionari ed impiegati di ruolo potrà inoltre essere conservato a titolo d'indennità fino a quando non potranno raggiungere il luogo di residenza, perché nella zona occupata dal nemico, l'intero stipendio, esclusa ogni altra indennità.

Per il personale non di ruolo che si trovi nelle condizioni di cui al comma precedente, oltre alle indennità alle quali avesse eventualmente diritto a norma di legge o di contratto, sarà corrisposto nel limite massimo di tre mesi lo stipendio, esclusa ogni altra indennità.

Art. 10: Contro i provvedimenti emessi ai sensi dell'art. 8 è dato soltanto il ricorso al Consiglio di Stato, limitatamente al motivo di incompetenza.

Il ricorso deve proporsi entro trenta giorni dalla notifica del provvedimento, la cui esecuzione non potrà essere sospesa nemmeno nella ipotesi prevista nell'articolo 39, comma secondo del Testo Unico 26 giugno 1924, n. 1054, delle leggi sul Consiglio di Stato e relative modifiche.

Art. 11: Le disposizioni del presente decreto si applicano anche, in deroga alle rispettive norme organiche, ai funzionari di qualsiasi ordine o categoria per i quali sia comunque stabilita la inamovibilità.

Art. 12: L'epurazione prevista nel presente decreto dovrà essere compiuta entro tre mesi dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno serie speciale - nelle zone rette dall'Amministrazione italiana, e per le provincie che ancora non vi sono rientrate, entro tre mesi dalla data in cui vi rientreranno.

Art. 13: Il presente decreto sarà presentato alle Assemblee legislative per la conversione in legge. Il Capo del Governo, proponente, è autorizzato a presentare il relativo disegno di legge.

Esso entra in vigore dal giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dal Comando Supremo, 28 dicembre 1943.

VITTORIO EMANUELE
BADOGLIO - REALE - DE SANTIS - JUNG

Visto: (ai sensi del R. D. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 1/B)
Il Guardasigilli: BADOGLIO

LAW.9 | Circolare 7 agosto 1944, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Direzione delle Antichità e Belle Arti | Guido De Ruggiero, Minister of Public Education | AMARAS, U.A. 402 | 8 sides

{1} MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE ANTICHITÀ E BELLE ARTI

Ai signori Soprintendenti ai monumenti, alle gallerie e alle antichità

OGGETTO: Restaurazione e conservazione del patrimonio artistico nazionale.

Con la presente circolare sono dettate talune norme essenziali per eseguire in maniera il più possibilmente sollecita ed esatta gli accertamenti dei danni subiti dal nostro patrimonio artistico, in seguito agli avvenimenti di guerra. Vero è che già le Soprintendenze, pur tra gravi difficoltà e con mezzi del tutto inadeguati, si sono messe alacremente al lavoro, adottando più o meno le direttive, che qui si propongono: tuttavia, è sembrato utile, anzi necessario, riunire in un corpo tali norme, affinché l'opera comune, a mano a mano che nuove regioni liberate vengono ad integrare il territorio della Patria, si disciplini e si coordini con uniformità di criteri, che certo gioverà ad una più sicura e spedita esplicazione dell'attività delle Soprintendenze tutte.

I. - Accertamenti da compiere ed organi per la loro esecuzione.

Tra le gravose e quanto mai complesse opere che ci attendono per ricostruire e render saldo, in ogni sua funzione, l'organismo della Nazione, una delle più urgenti e delicate è certo quella che deve volgersi alla salvezza di ciò che ben può riguardarsi come il nostro patrimonio più vero e maggiore: le consistenze di arte. Ricomporre i segni di bellezza, che la furia devastatrice ha menomati o alterati o addirittura in gran parte distrutti è compito nostro proprio; e noi intimamente sentiamo di dover tendere le nostre attività in un unico sforzo per più speditamente, e quindi tanto più efficacemente assolverlo. Difficoltà di varia natura, dovrei anzi dire di ogni natura, pur troppo, si oppongono alla rapidità dell'opera nostra; ma la fiducia di poterle gradualmente superare deve confortarci nella ricognizione delle menomazioni sofferte dalle nostre consistenze monumentali e sostenerci nello studio e nell'attuazione delle necessarie provvidenze. Non ho alcun dubbio che tutte le SS.VV. in così eccezionali circostanze quali le presenti, non mancheranno di raddoppiare l'abituale zelo per adeguare l'attività loro alle accresciute esigenze; ma ciò che di proposito e con particolare interessamento desidero Loro segnalare è l'opportunità di svolgere larga ed attiva opera di propaganda e d'incitamento per assicurarci {2} la cooperazione di quanti, siano organi dell'Amministrazione statale o enti locali o privati cittadini, possano efficientemente prestarla nei modi e con i mezzi che loro più si convengono.

A tal fine, per quanto si attiene alla fase preparatoria del nostro lavoro, converrà in primo luogo richiedere

agli ispettori onorari che l'apporto che essi sono in grado di prestare più agevolmente, quali vigili sentinelle sul posto, sia ora il più attivo possibile. Subito dopo, occorre trarre l'utile maggiore dalla duplice collaborazione, di cui questa Amministrazione, per l'assolvimento dei compiti che le sono demandati ai fini della tutela monumentale, normalmente si vale: e cioè, da un lato, quella degli organi del Genio Civile, i quali dispongono di più larghi mezzi di ogni genere e possono anche intervenire direttamente a fianco dei nostri nelle varie fasi dei lavori: dall'altro, quella delle Autorità ecclesiastiche sempre addimostrate così sollecite nel tutelare i pregi artistici, che nella maggior parte dei casi si associano al carattere sacro degli edifici posti sotto la loro giurisdizione.

E a questo proposito, comunico alle SS.VV. che ho già avviato opportune intese con il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici per la collaborazione, che potrà riuscire feconda di bene, sia nelle linee generali di ricostruzioni, sia nei singoli particolari; mentre, d'altra parte, con premurosa condiscendenza S.E. il Presidente della Pontificia Commissione Centrale per l'Arte Sacra in Italia ha accolto il mio invito a diramare ai Vescovi un particolareggiato questionario, che fornirà notizie senza dubbio di grandissima utilità anche agli uffici di Soprintendenza.

È superfluo aggiungere che le SS.VV. vorranno, inoltre, interessare nel modo più efficace anche i Capi delle Province comprese nelle proprie circoscrizioni, affinché impartiscano disposizioni sia alle Autorità di P.S. e alle altre forze da essi dipendenti sia alle Autorità degli enti locali allo scopo di agevolare in tutte le possibili maniere l'arduo compito, che le nostre Soprintendenze vanno eseguendo.

E di un'altra iniziativa sarà bene che le SS.VV. prendano cura fin d'ora, mentre è già in atto la ripresa di tutte le energie volte al pronto risorgere della Nazione: e cioè, la formazione, dovunque la cosa più si appalesi utile e meglio attuabile, di *nuclei locali*, a costituire i quali potranno essere invitati non solo coloro che particolarmente nutrono la passione per le cose dell'arte – e tanto meglio, se cultori specifici di materie affini –, ma anche quanti per istintivo attaccamento sentono il dovere di proteggere e conservare qualsiasi espressione di bellezza o qualsiasi testimonianza di storia gloriosa si trovino nella piccola loro patria. Nulla potrà poi impedire che, nel rinnovato spirito che va animando la nostra Nazione, muova da siffatti nuclei il risorgere di veri e propri organi a carattere consultivo, cui non mancherebbe la tradizione di una benemerita, provata operosità. Bisogna, insomma, sviluppare nel nostro popolo, anche nel campo dell'arte, quel senso di civico dovere, per cui esso stesso dev'essere il primo e più immediato ed efficace tutore delle proprie aspirazioni e dei propri interessi; e in questa nobile opera educativa le SS.VV. possono concorrere in maniera concreta, e forse decisiva. {3}

II. – Accertamenti e restauri concernenti gli edifici monumentali.

Per quel che riguarda gli edifici monumentali danneggiati dalla guerra, sarà innanzi tutto necessario che ciascuna Soprintendenza proceda, con urgenza, ad una preliminare ricognizione dei danni mediante appositi sopralluoghi.

Tale diretta ricognizione – che le SS.VV. avranno già certamente iniziata e che, malgrado la scarsità dei mezzi di locomozione, avranno forse condotta a buon punto – fornirà gli elementi indispensabili per costituire un inventario dei danni arrecati al patrimonio monumentale, sul quale potranno venir impostare le previsioni di spesa e suddivise le fasi dei programmi di restauro, per precisarne, in seguito le particolari modalità.

Di conseguenza, appena sarà Loro possibile completare l'elenco di tutti i monumenti danneggiati nella giurisdizione delle rispettive Soprintendenze, Le invito a volerne inviare copia a questo Ministero. In tale elenco, dopo di aver indicato per ciascun monumento l'appartenenza e l'esatta ubicazione e fatto un breve cenno descrittivo (epoca, autore), saranno illustrati i danni subiti, specificandone il carattere e l'entità e dando infine le opportune informazioni sulle provvidenze già adottate (ente finanziatore e spesa sostenuta) o finora soltanto proposte (previsione di spesa ed eventuali enti finanziatori).

Nell'esecuzione dei provvedimenti tecnici da adottare per i monumenti danneggiati, invito le SS.VV. a volersi attenere, come norma direttiva, a quella che può definirsi «*graduatoria d'urgenza*», la quale discenderà dalla visione globale dei danni e dei problemi emersi nel corso della ricognizione. Nella graduatoria suddetta si dovrà, naturalmente, tener conto non solo della gravità del danno, ma anche dell'importanza del monumento e, soprattutto, della possibilità che una eventuale dilazione dei provvedimenti d'urgenza produca un ulteriore aggravarsi del danno.

È chiaro che le provvidenze da adottarsi innanzi tutto rispetto ai monumenti danneggiati, oltre il recupero di suppellettili di pregio e di soggetti d'arte in essi ancora contenuti, riguardano le opere di puntellamento, lo sgombero delle macerie ed il recupero degli elementi e frammenti scultorei o architettonici, intagliati, modanati o comunque decorati, che dovranno venir attentamente rintracciati e conservati in luogo sicuro. In tal guisa, potranno emergere per tempo gli elementi assolutamente necessari per ben impostare e risolvere quesiti di restauro che si presenteranno come dubbi o difficili, allo studio dei quali bisognerà procedere con ogni cautela e valendosi del consiglio di quelle persone particolarmente competenti, che, localmente, potranno essere chiamate a collaborare con la nostra Amministrazione.

In conclusione: in questo primo periodo, si dovranno, più che altro, eseguire opere di puro consolidamento

statico, di risarcimento di coperture e di raccolta di frammenti interessanti. Nei casi e nei tratti, invece, in cui l'opera di restauro debba risultare definitiva e le parti ricostruite non devano venire coperte da intonaci, come pure nel ricollocamento di elementi lapidei della decorazione originaria, raccomando – anche a costo di maggiori spese – la {4} più diligente esecuzione, il reimpiego di tutti i possibili materiali o frammenti originari, la massima cura nella costruzione delle murature e, in genere, dei paramenti in vista.

Comunque, è chiaro che in ogni caso gli elementi aggiunti dovranno sempre in qualche modo distinguersi dalle parti e dai frammenti originali mediante gli accorgimenti che, per ogni caso specifico, saranno ritenuti più opportuni.

Come ho detto poc'anzi, ho già sollecitato il Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici ad interessare i propri uffici dipendenti affinché, in stretto accordo con le Soprintendenze, considerino la necessità di provvedere a quei più urgenti lavori di protezione e di consolidamento, che servano a preservare gli edifici monumentali da un ulteriore aggravarsi delle loro attuali condizioni di conservazione.

E, facendo un passo più avanti, ho pure richiamato l'attenzione del predetto Ministero sull'opportunità che tutte le rettifiche dei tracciati urbani, che si riterranno necessarie per la ricostruzione di quartieri cittadini, vengano preventivamente studiate di accordo con gli uffici dipendenti da questo Ministero, allo scopo di rivedere, in rapporto alla nuova situazione creatasi, la validità dei vincoli d'interesse artistico che gravano sulle aeree. Tale revisione, oltre che doverosamente contribuire alla rapida attuazione dei lavori, deve anche portare, dove sia possibile, al miglioramento delle condizioni ambientali e di visuale dei monumenti superstiti o restaurabili; e pertanto mirare, oltre all'immediato riattamento, a creare i presupposti per la soluzione di problemi pur non strettamente connessi alla situazione odierna.

Di tutti i provvedimenti, poi, che gli uffici provinciali o municipali intenderanno adottare per la ricostruzione, e che possano comunque incidere sulla conservazione o sulle condizioni ambientali e di visuale di monumenti le Soprintendenze avranno cura di avvisare tempestivamente il Ministero.

Particolare cura dovrà essere posta nello studio delle questioni relative a quelle zone d'interesse monumentale che, quantunque non comprendano edifici artisticamente e storicamente importanti, tramandino tuttavia l'aspetto dell'antica vita urbana. Al qual proposito, si dovrà tenere presente che tali zone, se conservate, non debbono essere sacrificate alla praticità di nuovi tracciati; ma qualora, invece, esse fossero o distrutte o gravemente sfigurate, non dovranno essere ricostruite per semplice amore della tradizione o per facile ricerca di effetti pittoreschi, a

scapito delle concrete esigenze dell'abitazione e del traffico urbano.

Per le pitture murali che in seguito ai danni bellici sono venute a trovarsi all'aperto, quando non sarà necessario procedere al loro distacco, le SS.VV. vorranno sollecitamente disporre adeguati interventi con opere di protezione *in situ*, atte ad evitare ulteriori danni.

Per la realizzazione delle indicate iniziative, che nell'insieme assurgeranno spesso ad importanza e mole eccezionali, le SS.VV. invieranno al più presto le relative proposte a questo Ministero, con l'indicazione delle immediate necessità finanziarie e delle eventuali deficienze di personale tecnico. Ad ogni modo, autorizzo Loro sin d'ora a proporre – specie nei centri maggiormente {5} distanti dalle sedi delle Soprintendenze – l'assunzione di professionisti, in particolar modo di architetti, i quali collaboreranno, sempre sotto la responsabilità delle SS.VV., allo studio dei progetti di restauri ed alla loro attuazione.

In considerazione, però, della vastità dei compiti e degli oneri, sarà necessario creare, sollecitare, indirizzare iniziative locali – in conformità di quanto ho innanzi vivamente raccomandato –, anche al fine di ricercare fondi, di provvedere opere e materiali, di promuovere sottoscrizioni. Ho fiducia che, pur nelle difficili condizioni economiche presenti, il popolo nostro, persino nelle sue classi più umili, non sarà sordo all'appello, che sappia parlare al suo cuore, affinché tutti, in qualche modo e secondo le loro possibilità, contribuiscano a salvare, a proteggere, a restaurare i valori inestimabili del patrimonio artistico.

III. – Accertamenti e tutela nei riguardi delle opere d'arte mobili.

Per quanto si riferisce alle opere d'arte mobili, conservate presso enti ecclesiastici o civili o presso privati cittadini, sarà necessario far subito una distinzione tra quelle che si trovano nei centri che sono rimasti fuori dalla guerra guerreggiata e le altre che sono in luoghi ove si siano verificati bombardamenti o cannoneggiamenti o che siano stati evacuati dalle popolazioni civili od abbiamo subito saccheggi.

Nel primo caso, i direttori o i responsabili delle raccolte pubbliche o private, che eventualmente si trovino in quei luoghi, comunicheranno alle Soprintendenze competenti l'esito di una revisione del materiale costituente le raccolte stesse, mentre per ciò che si riferisce alle opere d'arte e agli arredi delle chiese sarà necessario un immediato controllo delle schede del catalogo generale delle opere d'arte, che dovrebbe essere stato compilato quasi ovunque. Tale controllo potrà essere eseguito direttamente, e, se possibile, con la collaborazione degli ispettori onorari, dalle stesse Autorità ecclesiastiche secondo le norme già ad esse impartite – come si è detto – dalla Pontificia Commissione Centrale per l'Arte Sacra.

Nel secondo caso, invece, quando si tratti di oggetti d'arte che si trovino nei centri che maggiormente abbiano sofferto per gli eventi bellici, sarà necessario l'immediato intervento di un funzionario o di un delegato della Soprintendenza, il quale, raccomandate o disposte immediatamente tutte quelle provvidenze che caso per caso possano essere dettate dalla opportunità, proceda d'accordo e con la collaborazione delle locali Autorità ecclesiastiche e civili ad una revisione delle schede del catalogo generale degli oggetti d'arte al fine di stabilire, fin da questo primo momento, la consistenza dei danni subiti; oppure, qualora manchino le schede del catalogo, avvalendosi di qualsiasi indicazione utile allo scopo.

Tutti gli oggetti recuperati saranno presi in custodia dalle Autorità civili ed ecclesiastiche; e si disponga perché queste esercitino su di essi la più scrupolosa sorveglianza, servendosi altresì dell'aiuto delle forze di Polizia e dei RR. Carabinieri e di tutte le persone di notoria onestà e patriottismo, per impedire che si verifichino nuovi deterioramenti od eventuali sottrazioni, che, pur troppo, le attuali circostanze rendono oltre modo agevoli. Anche a questo particolare fine potrebbe riuscire di non scarsa utilità l'intervento di quei nuclei locali, dei quali vivamente raccomando la istituzione e la partecipazione al nostro lavoro.

Nel caso in cui gli oggetti indicati abbiano subito danni, sarà necessario che le Soprintendenze raccolgano e comunichino al più presto al Ministero precise notizie intorno ad essi, descrivendoli brevemente e dando qualsiasi altra indicazione che possa interessare, con particolare accenno alla natura e alla causa del danno subito, al loro attuale luogo di conservazione, alle provvidenze eventualmente adottate, a quelle che si propongono, e ad una previsione di spesa per il loro restauro, indicando anche gli enti che dovrebbero finanziarlo.

Inoltre, ove si abbia certezza o ragione di supporre che oggetti siano stati trafugati, le Soprintendenze dovranno raccogliere e comunicare al Ministero ogni dato possibile per la identificazione di essi, fornendo tutte le notizie sul trafugamento (data, circostanze, probabili esecutori) e sulle provvidenze adottate, come anche qualsiasi proposta per ulteriori ricerche e, ove ne esistano, delle fotografie o riproduzioni di altro genere. Nel tracciare gli itinerari delle ispezioni, che i funzionari o i delegati delle Soprintendenze compiranno appena possibile, sui luoghi che abbiano più direttamente sofferto per gli eventi bellici, si cerchi di fare in modo che i primi ad essere visitati siano i centri ove si sappia esistere opere di particolare interesse o di valore e che per varie ragioni non sia stato possibile mettere in precedenza al sicuro.

Si stabilisca, in altri termini, anche per quel che concerne le opere di arte mobili una *graduatoria*, la quale tenga conto sia della importanza degli oggetti sia della eventualità o possibilità del danno. Insomma,

le Soprintendenze non tralascino alcun mezzo per procacciarsi qualsiasi notizia che possa interessare le opere d'arte della propria circoscrizione, sia a mezzo delle nostre Autorità ecclesiastiche e civili, sia rivolgendosi ai comandi dell'esercito degli Alleati, sia richiedendone a quei privati cittadini che comunque siano in grado di darne. Dal canto suo, questo Ministero non mancherà di comunicare alle Soprintendenze competenti tutte quelle informazioni, delle quali possa venire direttamente a conoscenza.

Un accenno apposito si vuol fare agli oggetti di arte antica, sebbene anche per essi le raccomandazioni da fare e le provvidenze da adottare non siano sostanzialmente diverse dalle une e dalle altre in precedenza accennate.

Di quelli che avessero una particolare importanza, pochi esistevano che non fossero già contenuti in collezioni pubbliche o private, e quei pochi certamente furono, a suo tempo, posti in salvo in ricoveri; ma numerosi erano senza dubbio quei pezzi che, pur non rivestendo un eccezionale interesse, avevano sempre tuttavia un valore per lo studio dell'antichità (epigrafi, frammenti architettonici etc.), e che erano murati in chiese, palazzi, case di campagna etc. Or, sarà opportuno che anche su di essi i Soprintendenti alle Antichità richi amino l'attenzione di coloro che, rimuovendo le macerie degli edifici distrutti, possano provvedere al loro recupero. E, durante il medesimo lavoro di rimozione, soprattutto se avvenga in zone archeologicamente importanti, bisognerà fare attenzione ai pezzi e tanto più ai resti di monumenti antichi, che eventualmente la distruzione degli edifici abbia potuto riportare alla luce.

Degli oggetti contenuti nelle piccole collezioni pubbliche o private (collezioni comunali, o presso chiese, case private etc.) le SS.VV. con l'ausilio delle schede del catalogo (ove esistano) o del ricordo di persone che le avessero avuto in custodia o ne avessero avuto sufficiente conoscenza, cercheranno di ricostruire l'originaria consistenza, al fine di accertare quanto sia andato perduto; e nel contempo, anzi prima di tutto, si preoccuperanno di mettere in salvo quanto sia ancora possibile recuperare, provvedendo subito, ove ne appaia l'urgenza, al restauro di irrimediabile deperimento o rovina. Per gli oggetti, poi, delle maggiori collezioni pubbliche (musei statali, provinciali o civici), oltre al lavoro accennato, sarà bene che i Soprintendenti avviino fin d'ora le operazioni preliminari preludenti alla riapertura al pubblico di quelle collezioni.

E poiché, in genere, gli oggetti stessi hanno potuto subire danni, derivanti non solo da fatti bellici, ma altresì dall'umidità dei ricoveri o dai difetti di imballaggio o da altre cause, occorre che si inizi, o per lo meno si predisponga, la necessaria e talvolta lunga opera di restauro, cominciando dai pezzi che si hanno già sotto mano e passando via via agli altri che, ove particolari circostanze consiglino diversamente, potranno gradualmente, secondo le possibilità di

trasporto e le disponibilità di mezzi, essere riportati alla loro sede originaria.

Delle spese di trasporto e di restauro le SS.VV. cureranno fin d'ora di redigere e di inviare al Ministero un preventivo sommario.

Nell'opera di restauro e in quella di sistemazione in bacheche, pannelli, etc. dei piccoli oggetti, i Soprintendenti tengano conto dei criteri di esposizione cui si dovranno d'ora innanzi informare le pubbliche collezioni; criteri, su cui questo Ministero fornirà prossimamente più particolareggiate norme, ma che fin d'adesso si possono concretare in questo principio fondamentale: sfollare le sale di esposizione al pubblico di tutti quei pezzi che non rivestano un particolare interesse artistico o storico, tale da imporsi alla maggioranza dei visitatori, anche non studiosi specializzati; e riservare tutti i pezzi che non rientrino in questa categoria per i magazzini di deposito, dove, tuttavia, essi possano, per quanto lo consenta la disponibilità dello spazio, essere comodamente veduti o studiati da quanti ne abbiano necessità per le loro ricerche scientifiche.

La stessa gravissima sventura abbattutasi sul patrimonio artistico dovrà consigliarci adeguate provvidenze per un più razionale riordinamento ed una maggiore valorizzazione di esso.

{8} Fin dai primi giorni della entrata in guerra degli Stati Uniti, il Presidente Roosevelt mostrò, fra l'altro,

una sollecita cura per la protezione del patrimonio artistico e culturale nei territori di guerra, istituendo a tale scopo un'apposita organizzazione; e analogo provvedimento, da parte dell'Inghilterra, fu adottato dal Primo Ministro Churchill.

Il loro nobilissimo intento viene tradotto efficacemente in atto da egregi ufficiali, che, nella loro vita civile, sono distinti specialisti di archeologia e di storia dell'arte, professori di università o direttori di musei e di gallerie: a tutti loro mi è ben grato riaffermare una volta ancora i riconoscenti sensi della nostra ammirazione per quanto hanno fatto e fanno.

Ma, intanto, è nostro dovere – primo e categorico dover nostro –, in stretta e fiduciosa collaborazione con essi, intensificare la nostra attività, moltiplicare i nostri sforzi, affrontare, occorrendo, dei sacrifici per restaurare e conservare quanto costituisce pur sempre la gloria più fulgida della Patria nostra. Io seguirò con personale interessamento l'opera delle singole Soprintendenze, desiderando, anzi esigendo di esserne frequentemente ed esattamente informato; e, da parte mia, non mancherò di sostenerla, per quanto lo consentano le nostre difficili condizioni, che ci impongono grandissimi sforzi ed economie rigorosissime.

Roma, 7 agosto 1944.

IL MINISTRO GUIDO DE RUGGIERO

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List of Abbreviations

A.	Anno, Antichità	c. d'a.	corpo d'armata
a.a.	antiaerea	c.	corrente
a.c.	anno corrente, artiglieria campale	c.a.	corrente anno
A.C.C.	Allied Control Commission	C.A.O.	Chief Administrative Officer
A.G.	Affari Generali	c.d.	cosiddetta/o
A.M.G.	Allied Military Government	C.D.	cosiddetto
AA.	Arti	C.I.M.	Consorzio Italiano Manufatti
AA.BB.AA.	Antichità e Belle Arti	C.I.S.I.	Commissione Interministeriale per la Sicurezza delle Installazioni
Accad.	Accademie	c.m.	corrente mese
acquist.	acquistato	C.P.P.A.	Comitato Provinciale per la Protezione Antiaerea
AFF.	Affari	C.P.P.A.A.	Comitato Provinciale per la Protezione Antiaerea
AGG.	Aggiunto	c.s.	come sopra
AGO.	Agosto	C.S.D.	Commissione Suprema per la Difesa dello Stato
All.	Allegati, Allegato	c/	codesta
Alleg.	Allegato	ca.	circa
AMARAS	Archivio Museo Archeologico Regionale "Antonino Salinas"	cad.	cadauno
AMG	Allied Military Government	Cap.	Capitano, Caporale
AMGOT	Allied Military Government of the Occupied Territories	Cap.lo	Capitolo
Amm.ne	Amministrazione	Cap. ^{lo}	Capitolo
Amm/ne	Amministrazione	Cap.no	Capitano
Ant.	Antiaerea, Antichità	Capit.	Capitolo
anticip.	anticipazione/i	capov.	capoverso
APO	Army Post Office	Capt.	Captain
APR.	Aprile	cat.	categoria
arc	archeologica	Catal.	Catalogo
arch.	archeologica, architetto	Categ.	Categoria
art.	articolo, artiglieria, artistico	Cav.	Cavaliere
artist.	artistico	CC.I.P.A.A.	Comitato Interministeriale per la Protezione Antiaerea
ASCPA	Archivio Comunale di Palermo	CC.RR.	Carabinieri Reali
ass.	assegnato, assegnazione	CEF	Cefalù
ASSPABA	Archivio Storico della Soprintendenza Beni Culturali Palermo (sezione Beni Archivistici)	Cent.	Centrale
ASSPAMON	Archivio Storico della Soprintendenza di Palermo (Monumenti)	Centr.	Centrale
Aug.	August	CFO	Chief Financial Officer
B	Bianchi	Ch.	Chimico
B. Arti	Belle Arti	cif.	cifrato
B.	Belle	CIM	Consorzio Italiano Manufatti
B.A.	Belle Arti, Buon Albergo (S. Martino)	circ.	circolare
BA	Belle Arti	Civ.	Civile
BA.	Belle Arti	cmi	centimetri
BB.	Belle	cod.	codesto
BB.AA.	Belle Arti	COL.	Colonnello
Bibl.	Biblioteca	col.	colonnello, colonel
bid.	bidone	coll.	collezione
bldgs	buildings	Com	Comunicare
bomb.	bombardamenti	Com.	Comitato/comunicare
BTG	Battaglione	Comm.	Commendatore, Commissario
C. C.	Conto Corrente		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Comp.	Compagnia	F.sco	Francesco
conf.	conferire	f.to	firmato
Conf.are	Confrontare	f. ^{to}	firmato
Cons.	Consiglio, Consigliere	F/	Firmato
cont.	contenente	F/lli	Fratelli
contemp.	contemporaneamente	F/to	firmato
Corp.	Corporazioni	Fasc.	Fascicolo
corr.	corrente	fatt.	fattura
Corrisp. ^{to}	Corrisposto	FEB.	Febbraio
Cost.	Costiera	febbr.	febbraio
CTA	Comitato Tecnico Amministrativo	FF.AA.	Forze Armate
D.G.	Delibera Giunta	fg.	foglio
D.I.C.A.T.	Milizia per la Difesa Antiaerea Territoriale	Fin.	Finanze, finanziario
D.L.	Decreto Legislativo	Fir.	Firmato
D.ssa	Dottoressa	Fir.to	Firmato
Def.	Defascistizzazione	F°	foglio, Francesco
dic.	dicembre	Fr.	Francesco
Dif.	Difesa	Fran.°	Francesco
Dir.	Direzione	Ft.o	Firmato
Dirett.	Direttore	fto	firmato
DIREZ	Direzione	G.	Generali
DIREZ.	Direzione	G.A.F.	Guardia alla Frontiera
disp.	disposizione	G.I.L.	Gioventù Italiana del Littorio
Dist.	Distintivo	G.M.A.	Governo Militare Alleato
DIV	Divisione	g.n.	guardia notturna
Div.	Divisione	G.V.	gestione viaggiatori
Divis.	Divisione	GAB	Gabinetto
Dotaz.	Dotazione	Gab.	Gabinetto
Dott.	Dottore, Dottoressa	GALL.	Gallerie
Dr.	Dottore	GEN	Gennaio
E.F.	Era Fascista	Gen.	Generale/i, Gennaio
E. ^{le}	Edile	Gen.le	Generale
E.N.	Educazione Nazionale	Gen/le	Generale
Ecc.	Eccellenza	Gener.	Generale
Ed.	Educazione	Genn.	Gennaio
EDCZ	Educazione	Ginn.	Ginnasio
EDCZN	Educazione	GIU.	Giugno
Educ	Educazione	GLE	Generale
Educ.	Educazione	GUF	Gruppi Universitari Fascisti
EDUCAZ	Educazione	Hq.	Headquarters
EDUCAZ.	Educazione	I.	Imerese
EDUCZN	Educazione	Ill. ^{mo}	Illustrissimo
elem.	elementare	ILL.mo	Illustrissimo
Em.	Emanuele	ILL/MO	Illustrissimo
ES.	Esercizio	Illma	Illustrissima
Eser.	Esercizio	Ill ^{mo}	Illustrissimo
est.	esterno, estintore	Im. ^{se}	Imerese
Ext.	External	imball.	imballaggio
f	firmato	incurs.	incursioni
F	Francesco	Indir.	Indirizzo
f.	foglio	inf.	inferiore
F. ^{co}	Francesco	infiltraz.	infiltrazione
f.f.	facente funzione	ing.	ingegnere
F.L.A.K.	FlugabwehrKanone	Intermin.	Interministeriale
F.lli	Fratelli	Ispett.	Ispettore
f.o	firmato	Istruzio.	Istruzione
f.°	foglio	J	Jole

CODENAME SICILYWAR

JBM	Jole Bovio Marconi	NR	numero
JMB	Jole Marconi Bovio	nr.	numero
L.	Lire	ns.	nostra/e
l.	litri	ns/	nostra
lav.	lavoratore	num.	numero
lett.	lettera	NZLE	Nazionale
Lieut.	Lieutenant	NZNE	Nazionale
Lit.	Litri	NZNL	Nazionale
LL.PP.	Lavori Pubblici	O.	Olivella
Lt.	Lieutenant	Oct.	October
LUG.	Luglio	On.	Onorevole
m.	mese	On.le	Onorevole
M.	Ministro	On. ^{le}	Onorevole
m. ^a	metratura	On. ^{le}	Onorevole
M.V.S.N.	Milizia Volontaria per la Sicurezza Nazionale	Onor.	Onorevole
MAG.	Maggio	OO.PP.	Opere Pubbliche
Magg.	Maggiore	op.	opere
MAR.	Marzo	op. ^a	opera
mc.	metro/i cubo/i	or.e	orientale
MED.	Medievale	ord.	ordine
Mil.	Militare	orizz.	orizzontale
Min.	Ministeriale, Ministero	OTT.	Ottobre
Min. ^{ro}	Ministero	p. es.	per esempio
Miproguerra	Ministero della Produzione di Guerra ¹	p.	per, piano, piazza, protocollo
Mitr.	Mitraglieri	P.A.	Protezione Antiaerea
Mo	Ministro	P.A.A.	Protezione Antiaerea
Mob.	Mobilità, Mobilitazione	p.c.	per conoscenza
Mod.	Modello, Moderna	P.C.C.	per copia conforme
Mon	Monumenti	p.i.	primo intervento
mon.	monumenti	P. ^{lo}	Procollo
Mon. ⁱ	Monumenti	P.M.	Posta Militare
mon.le	monumentale	P.N.F.	Partito Nazionale Fascista
Mon. ^{ti}	Monumenti	P. ^{ne}	Posizione
Moni	Monumenti	P.P.	Provinciali, Pubblici
Mon ⁱ	Monumenti	P.S.	post scriptum, Pubblica Sicurezza
Monu.	Monumenti	p.v.	prossimo venturo
monum.	Monumenti	P.zza	Piazza
mq.	metro quadro	Pag.	Pagina
MR.O	Ministero, Ministro	para.	paragraph
MRO	Ministero, Ministro	Part.	Partita
MSTR.	Ministro	patr.	patrimonio
mt.	metri	patrim.	patrimonio
murat.	muratura	paviment.	pavimentazione
n)	numero	pers.	personale
n.	numero	pic.	piccoli
n.°	numero	pittur.	pitturazione
N.B.	nota bene	Pos.	Posizione
n/	nostra	Posiz.	Posizione
N°	numero	PP.TT.	Poste e Telegrafi
NAZ	Nazionale	Ppe	Principe
Naz.	Nazionale	Prec.	Precedente
Naz. ^{le}	Nazionale	pred.	predetto
Nazion.	Nazionale	preg.	pregevole
n°	numero	Prof.	Professore
not.	nota	ProFF.	Professori
NOV.	Novembre	Prot.	Protezione, Protocollo
		protez.	protezione

¹ It was properly reported as 'Ministero della Produzione Bellica.'

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PROTOD.	Protocollo	Sig. ^{ra}	Signora
prov.	provincia, provinciale	sigg.	signori
Prov. ^{le}	Provinciale	SMA	San Martino delle Scale
Provinc.	Provincia, Provinciale	Soc. An	Società Annonaria
Prov. ^{le}	Provinciale	Soc.	Società
Pssa	Principessa	Sop	Soprintendenza
pubbl.	pubblici	Sopr	Soprintendenza
q.	quadro, quintali	Sopr.	Soprintendente, Soprintendenza
Q.li	Quintali	Sopra.	Soprintendenza
Qli	Quintali	Soprin.	Soprintendente, Soprintendenza
R. M.	Real Marina	Soprint.	Soprintendente, Soprintendenza
R.	Regio/a, registro, riservato	Soprinten.	Soprintendenza
R. [^]	Regio/a	Sottos.	Sottosegretario
R. ^a	Regia	spec.	specializzato
R.D.	Regio Decreto	spediz.	spedizione
R.D.L.	Regio Decreto Legge	Spett.	Spettabile
R.I.A.	Regio Istituto d'Arte	SPETT/	Spettabile
R. [^]	Regio/a	SPETT/LE	Spettabile
R. ^a	Regia	SS.	Sottosegretario
Raccomm. ^{ta}	Raccomandata	SS.LL.	Signorie Loro
Rag.	Ragioniere	straord.	straordinarie
Ref.	Reference	succ.	succursale
Reg.	Regina	succurs.	succursale
Regg.	Reggimento	Sup.	Superiore
Regg.to	Reggimento	T. I.	Termini Imerese
Rep.	Reparto	T.	Tempio
Revmo	Reverendissimo	T.M.	Territoriale Mobile
ric.	ricevuta	tel.	telefono, telegramma
Ricev.	Ricevuto	teleg.	telegramma
rif.	riferimento	temp.	temporaneo
riform.	riformato	TEN.	Tenente
rimoz.	rimozione	tonn.	tonnellate
Rip.	Ripartimento	Top.	Topografica
riparaz.	riparazione, riparazioni	Tras.	Trasferire
ris.	risposta	U.N.P.	Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea
riserv.	riservato/a	U.N.P.A.	Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea
Risp.	Risposta	u.s.	ultimo scorso
R ^o	Regio	UFF	Ufficio
Rom.	Romanelli	Uff.	Ufficio
RR.	Regi/e	Universi.	Universitaria
RR.CC.	Reali Carabinieri	Universit.	Universitaria
S.A.	Società Annonaria	UNPA	Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea
s.d.	senza data	urg.	urgente
S.M.	Stato Maggiore, Sua Maestà	USNR	United States Navy Reserve
S.p.A.	Società per Azioni	V.	Vedi, Vittorio, Vostro
S.V.	Signoria Vostra	V.E.	Vittorio Emanuele
S.V.I.	Signoria Vostra Illustrissima	V.S.	Vostra Signoria
Sac.	Sacerdote	V/	Vostra
seg.	segunte	V/a	Vostra
segg.	seguenti	verniciat.	verniciatura
segr.	segretario	vert.	verticale
SET.	Settembre	Vitt.	Vittorio
SETT.	Settembre	VOL.	Volume
Sez.	Sezione	vs	vostre
SIG.	Signore	Vs/	Vostra/i/o
Sig. ^r	Signor	Z.O.	Zona Operativa
Sig.ra	Signora		

List of Offices and Authorities

English	Italian
Central Accounts Department	Ragioneria Centrale
Central Office for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection	Ufficio Centrale di Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea
Chemical Military Centre	Centro Chimico Militare
Command for Territorial Defence	Comando per la Difesa Territoriale
Command of Armed Forces of Sicily	Comando delle Forze Armate della Sicilia
Command of Military Corps of Engineers for the Territorial Defence of Palermo	Comando del Genio Difesa Territoriale di Palermo
Anti-aircraft Territorial Defence	Difesa Contraerea Territoriale (DICAT)
Committee of Anti-Aircraft Protection	Comitato Protezione Antiaerea
Federal Clerk (fascist)	Segretario Federale (fascista)
Financial Court	Corte dei Conti
General Commissariat for the Coordination of Supplies in Sicily	Commissariato Generale per il Coordinamento dei Rifornimenti della Sicilia
General Direction of Antiquities and Fine Arts	Direzione Generale delle Antichità e Belle Arti
General Direction of Arts	Direzione Generale delle Arti
Head Engineer of Public Works	Ingegnere Capo dell'Ufficio dei Lavori Pubblici
Heritage Office	Ufficio Patrimonio
Industrial Consortium of Products	Consorzio Industriale Manufatti
Inspectorate of Iron and Steel Industry	Ispettorato Siderurgia
Military Engineers	Genio Militare
Ministry of War	Ministero della Guerra
National Central Interministerial Committee for the Anti-aircraft Protection	Comitato Centrale Interministeriale di Protezione Antiaerea
National Fascist Federation of Artisans	Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Artigiani
National Photographic Cabinet	Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale
Offices for Civilian Mobilisation and Anti-aircraft Protection	Uffici Mobilitazione Civile e Protezione Antiaerea
Police Headquarters	Questura
Presidency of the Council of Ministers	Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
President of the Provincial Administration	Presidente dell'Amministrazione Provinciale
Provincial Anti-Aircraft Inspector	Ispettore Provinciale Antiaereo
Provincial Committee for Antiaircraft Protection	Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea
Provincial Council of Corporations	Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni
Public Works Office	Genio Civile
Royal Education Offices	Regio Provveditorato agli Studi
Royal Institute of Art	Regio Istituto d'Arte
Royal National Photographic Cabinet	Regio Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale
Royal Office for Fine Art Objects Exportation in Sicily	Regio Ufficio di Esportazione degli Oggetti d'Arte in Sicilia
Royal Superintendence for Galleries and Art Works	Regia Soprintendenza alle Gallerie e Opere d'Arte

LIST OF OFFICES AND AUTHORITIES

English	Italian
Superintendence of Public Works	Provveditorato alle Opere Pubbliche
Temporary Commissioner of the Mandralisca Foundation	Commissario Straordinario dell'Ente Mandralisca
Undersecretary of State	Sottosegretario di Stato
Special Office of War Services	Ufficio Speciale dei Servizi di Guerra
Superintendence of Western Sicily	Soprintendenza della Sicilia Occidentale
Superintendence of Antiquities of Eastern Sicily	Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia Orientale
National Union for Anti-aircraft Protection	Unione Nazionale di Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA)

List of personnel and main directors acting in Sicily**Messina**

1914-23	Enrico Mauceri	Museo di Messina
1923-39	Ettore Miraglia	Museo di Messina
1939-49	Nicolò Catanuto	Museo di Messina

Palermo

1933-37	Paolo Mingazzini	Direttore Museo Nazionale di Palermo
1939-43	Francesco Sofia	Podestà di Palermo
1942-48	Filippo Di Pietro	Soprintendente ai Monumenti per la Sicilia
1942-49	Mario Guiotto	Soprintendenza ai Monumenti
1943-44	Mason Hammond (Capt.)	AMGOT. Monuments Officer
1943-44	Maxse Fred H. J. (Capt.)	AMGOT. Monuments Officer
1943-44	Perry Blythe Cott (Lt.)	AMGOT. Monuments Officer

Syracuse

1931-41	Giuseppe Cultrera	Soprintendenza alle Antichità della Sicilia
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Index

A

- abete 306, 308, 311, 366, 397, 532–533, 547
Abitato Arenella 265
ACC 7, 41, 102, 163
Acqua dei Corsari 300
Acropolis 88
Adamesteanu 47
Addaura 394
Addis Abeba 16
Adrano 19, 167
Adriatic 21–22
adviser 8
Aesculapius 90–91
Afghanistan 2
Africa xvii, 14, 16–17, 20, 24–25, 34, 86, 92, 574, 582
Agnel 103, 105, 109–110, 112, 157, 307, 309–315, 318, 326, 334–335, 337–338, 342, 348, 355, 392
Akragas 46, 48–50, 54–55, 57–58, 63, 95, 154
Albanese 102, 294, 297–298
Albania xvii, 16, 29, 37
Albergo 56, 59–62, 156, 204, 207–208, 233
alghe 431
Alicarnassos 37
Allevi 101, 290–291, 395
Alliata 269
Allocca 318
Almeyda 72, 74
Alpini 16
America 24, 35, 573
AMG 1, 6, 21, 34–35, 41, 102–103, 150, 152, 167–168, 284, 296–298
AMGOT 1, 3, 5–8, 10, 19–20, 23, 34–35, 41, 43, 99–103, 134, 142, 144, 150–152, 157, 162–163, 167–169, 171, 281–283, 288–290, 583–588, 613
Amoroso 106, 282, 328, 378
Amsterdam xvii
Anatolia 25
Ancona 189
Angeli 64–66, 68–70, 72, 76, 164, 244, 264–265, 319–320, 514–518
Angelini 279–280, 337–338, 342–343, 349, 357, 460, 541, 543, 562
Annunciata 301, 387
Antonello 96, 98–99, 109, 260, 262, 301, 318–319, 321, 346, 375, 385, 387, 399–400, 536
Aosta 410, 412–414, 416
Apollo 44, 87–88, 91, 101, 236, 546, 570
Apollonion 546
Arabic 68, 70, 97, 158
Aragona 301, 440–441
Arancio 49, 55, 58–60, 63, 158, 161, 181, 203, 205, 213, 225, 229, 231, 233
Arangio Ruiz 499–500, 547
Archirafi 66, 264–265
Arditi 15
Argan 543
Ariete 319
ARMIR 16
Arnene 440
artiglieria 322, 372–373, 383–384, 386–387, 528, 561
asbestos 91
Ascenso 435
Asdrubale 268
Asia 14, 24, 37
Astuto 44, 389, 399
Athena 86, 91, 234–236, 545
Avola 17
Axis 4, 13–14, 16–17, 25, 27–28, 35, 97, 156, 162, 584

B

- Bâb-as-Sûdân 68, 268
Baccelli 32
badile 469
Badoglio 5–6, 8, 19–20, 31, 37, 589
Baillie-Reynolds 149
Balbo 15, 572
Balilla 15, 142, 491–492
Balzana 324
Bandinelli 29, 37–38, 143, 403, 500
Bara all'Olivella 44–45, 107, 114, 146–147, 150, 164, 504
Barbadoro 143, 500–502
Barbarossa 14
Bartoccini 29
Basile 71–73
Basteri 225
Battaglione 198, 203, 205–206, 213, 225, 562, 564
Battipaglia 17
Bavusotto 137–138, 141, 448, 451, 454, 458–459, 462, 468–469, 490, 493
Bazzan 440
Beazeley 24
Beccaria 503
Becker 282
Belgium xvi, xvii, 4, 14, 26–27
Bellerophon 73, 106
Bellomo 111, 313, 339–340, 343, 346, 351–352, 356, 361–362, 419
Bellotta 468–469
Bellotti 493

- Belmonte 427, 440
 Berlin 13–14, 16, 170
 Bernabò 39, 44, 394
 Bertucci xvi
 Biblioteca 66, 69, 167–168, 287–288, 293, 323–324, 326, 379, 408, 417, 482, 498, 507–510, 527
 Biggini 31, 83, 139, 194–195, 197, 219, 221, 244–245, 279, 281, 331–332, 383, 441, 480–481, 529–530
 biglietteria 375, 399–400
 Bivona 40, 58, 63, 93–94, 158, 161, 165, 168, 225, 242–245
 Blaenau 27
 Boccadifalco 38, 46, 81–82, 131, 151
 Bodrero 419
 Bologna 22, 29, 66, 189
 Bonacasa 45, 160
 Bonanno 71–77, 79, 85–86, 138, 140, 159, 270–278, 301, 456–457
 Bonci 44, 108
 Bonfornello 289, 301, 383, 387
 Bonghi 32
 Bordonaro 168, 386
 Borremans 320
 Bottai 1, 30–33, 49–50, 52, 54, 56–57, 60, 63, 65, 68, 73, 91, 110–111, 131, 138–139, 154–157, 164, 207, 309, 334, 369, 438, 468, 476, 479, 531, 574, 582
 Bovo 101, 281, 287, 292–294, 466
 Brolo 19
 Bruges 36
 Bruno xvi, 102, 294, 297, 300
 Bruschi 298–300
 Buccheri 375
 Buffa 86
 Buffarini 465
 Buonfornello 102, 112
 Burgo 434
 bussola 322, 393–394, 402–403
 Buttiglione 59–60, 229
- C**
- C-14 25
 Cabinet 6, 9, 51, 612
 Cagliari 189
 Calabria 19, 64, 189, 476
 Calatafimi 264–265, 569
 calce 177, 179, 219, 234–235, 241, 294, 370, 396, 400
 Caltanissetta 7, 39, 47, 110, 190, 195–196, 228, 244, 250, 264, 291, 346
 Campbell-Thompson 25
 Campini 392
 Campisi 106, 109, 159, 330, 341, 392, 394, 417–418, 458, 474, 567
 Camulio 319
 Capo Boeo 386
 Capo Calavà 19
 Cappella 320
 Cappuccini 313, 321, 339–340, 385–386
 Carabinieri 7, 94, 110, 131, 133, 150, 159, 166, 346, 535, 541, 550, 594
 Caracci 458, 468
 Cardini 394
 Carella 379
 Cariate 434
 Carini 139
 Carrani 220
 carta 189, 191, 197, 202, 242, 244, 306, 308, 359, 393, 411, 430–431, 433–434, 486
 Caruso 101, 290–291
 Casa Giudice 239
 Casale Monferrato 434
 Casati 31
 Caserma 304, 446, 455, 572
 Caserta 36
 Castagno 366
 Castellaccio 83, 389, 527–528
 Castello 40, 238, 280–281, 291, 346
 Castello Eurialo 40, 238, 291
 Castelvetro 85–86, 143, 385, 498, 559–560, 562–564
 Castor 48–49
 Castore 175
 Castronovo 38
 Casuccini 44, 105, 108–109, 132, 307, 322, 379, 389, 392–393, 399, 402–403, 546
 Catania 4, 17, 29, 39, 41, 64, 101, 110, 167–168, 291, 313, 388, 541
 Catanuto 346, 613
 Cathedral 41, 49, 65, 71, 91, 93, 95
 Cattedrale 181, 217, 235, 240, 291, 346, 363–364
 Cavalieri 137, 304, 405, 448–449, 458, 460
 Cavallaro 99, 261
 Cecilia Aprile 307
 Cefalù 2, 5–6, 11, 38, 40, 46, 90, 95–99, 110, 118, 143, 165–166, 170, 260–262, 296, 385, 390, 394, 437, 498
 cementite 91, 235, 368–370, 391, 398
 cemento 99, 208–209, 213–214, 219–220, 233, 260–261, 266, 305, 307, 321, 346, 396–397, 400, 422–427, 470, 532, 569
 Centuripe 4, 220
 Cephalonia 19
 Cercopi 546
 cesso 285, 287
 Cheli 439–440
 Chiaramonte Gulfi 43–44
 Chiaramonti 319
 Chicago 25
 Childe 24
 China 13, 25
 Chiusi 29, 321, 436
 Christie xvi
 Churchill 595
 Ciaccio 73–74, 79, 86, 106, 109, 131, 137, 139, 141, 159, 272, 391–392, 447–448, 450–451, 454, 458–459, 462–463, 468, 473–474, 476, 479–480, 489–490, 493, 540, 547, 562–563

Ciano 31, 439
 Cicì 473–474, 476, 480
 Cifrario 201, 491–492
 Cili 143
 C.I.M. 137, 406, 409–410, 414, 448–450, 452
 Cinerario 375
 C.I.S.I. 505
 City Council 10, 64–65, 67–69, 73, 75, 77–78, 110, 400
 CLN 22
 Clooney 36
 Cloos 60, 153, 233
 Coccoli xvi, 1, 4, 8, 20, 27–28, 33–34, 36, 41, 43, 168
 Colbertaldo 441
 Coles 43
 Conca d'Oro 38, 46
 Condemi 414, 417
 Consacchi 434
 Conservatorio 408, 413, 417, 482, 495
 Consortium 612
 Consorzio 137, 406, 409, 414, 422, 424–427, 449–451, 612
 Constantine 34
 Correggio 319–320
 Cortese 193, 249, 464
 Cosentino xvi
 Costa 50, 55, 68, 75, 113, 138, 154, 164, 231, 274, 277, 336, 407, 411, 415, 420, 436, 439, 456, 459, 533
 Cott 41, 102, 149, 168, 296–297, 546, 613
 Cottone 87–88, 141, 159, 287, 381, 384, 387, 391, 404, 458, 469, 489, 569
 Coventry 28, 170
 COVID-19 xvi, xvii
 C.P.P.A.A. 136, 438, 444–445, 534
 Crawford 23–24
 Crestadoro 320
 Crete 26, 169
 Crisanti xvi
 Croce dei Vespri 66, 264–265
 Croce Rossa 219, 346
 C.R.Q. 298
 CSIR 16
 Cultrera 39, 43–45, 137, 186, 404, 432, 447, 613
 Cuomo 31, 143, 492, 494
 Curatolo 67, 137, 266, 447–448, 451, 453–454, 456, 458, 476, 481, 570
 Curia Vescovile 346
 Curtius 24
 Cusumano 99, 261
 Cyrenaica 15, 35

D

Daita 66, 71, 264, 266
 Damiani 72, 264, 442
 Daneu 141, 491
 Davies 27
 D-Day 14

De Angelis 50, 52, 154, 186, 190, 199, 214, 294, 326, 388, 390, 398
 decauville 101, 289, 384, 387–388, 560, 562–564
 De Cosmi 66, 263–266, 268–270, 511–512
 defascistisation 2, 20, 134, 142–144
 De Franchis 75, 145, 159, 274, 381, 391, 480, 493, 503
 Del Giudice 134, 415, 431, 455
 Della Seta 29
 Delogu 491
 Demanio 279–280, 487
 Demeter 10, 54, 56–58, 60–62, 86, 90–91, 222, 254
 Demetra 179, 191, 226–232, 234–235
 Denmark 14
 De Palmes 441
 De Pavia 319–320
 De Peppo 373
 De Ruggiero 394, 402, 486–487, 496–499, 591
 De Santis 64
 De Spuches 386
 destruction 1, 14, 28, 36, 41, 64–65, 71, 77, 80, 82–83, 100, 108, 151, 170, 585
 De Tommaso 280, 334, 349, 355
 De Vecchi 15, 31
 De Vigilia 319, 321, 324–325
 Dicat 447, 561, 563–564
 DICAT 34, 86, 612
 Dicomano 36
 Di Giovanni 132, 141, 161, 233, 264, 286, 392, 399, 420, 447, 451, 453, 458, 468, 476, 488–489, 493, 544, 546
 Dillon 39, 41, 167–168, 171, 291
 Dioscuri 49, 90–91, 93, 176, 179, 234, 236, 241
 Di Pasquale xvi
 Di Pietro 83, 111, 149, 333, 335, 365, 528, 613
 Di Revel 582
 ditta 278, 297, 309–316, 318, 325, 334–335, 337–338, 348, 365–366, 378, 395, 427, 436, 440–442, 449
 Dodecanese 4, 29
 Don 14, 16
 Dovingo 87–88, 569
 Dresden 28, 170
 Ducati 29
 Duce 20, 454, 456, 574, 581
 Du Mesnil du Buisson 24, 29
 Duomo 34, 80, 97, 167, 279–280, 346
 Dux 15, 29, 31, 66, 264–265

E

Economo 195, 287, 297, 299, 311, 333–334, 336–338, 341–344, 347–348, 350, 353–354, 373, 410, 413, 420–421, 463, 466, 468, 487, 542–543, 562, 584–585, 587
 Efebo 93–94, 239, 241, 321
 Egidi 205
 Eisenhower 35–36
 El Alamein 14, 16, 60
 Eleonora d'Aragona 301
 Engineers 43, 56, 59, 61, 75–78, 158, 164, 612

- epigrafi 305, 384, 387–389, 399, 594
 Eraclea Minoa 47
 ERC xvi, xvii
 Ercole 31, 175–176, 185, 187, 191, 198–201, 203–204, 208–209, 211, 213–214, 219–220, 222–223, 225–226, 236, 319, 434, 545–546
 Erice 46, 138, 152, 317, 386, 396, 459, 498
 Eritrea 15
 Ermocrate 383, 387, 559–561
 Esculapio 191, 234, 236
 estintore 449, 471, 487
 Estonia 13–14
 eternit 91, 177, 235, 372–373
 Ethiopia 13, 15
 Eurialo 40, 238, 291
 Europa 546
 Europe 1–2, 13–14, 16, 24–28, 98, 113, 165, 169
 Euryalus 40, 93–94, 101, 165, 168, 173
 explosive 10, 27, 140, 171, 487
- F**
- Falaride 191, 209, 211, 217, 234–235
 Falcone 138, 141, 145, 263, 391, 427, 459, 466, 468–469, 490, 493, 503
 Faldella 3, 13, 16–17, 19, 80, 97, 157, 280
 Falese 246, 418
 Falzone 137–138, 141, 448, 451, 454, 458–459, 462, 466, 490
 Fannuzzi 436
 Fascism 3, 5, 13–16, 19–20, 29–31, 34–35, 37, 44, 96, 99, 142, 147, 150
 Fascismo 143, 367, 454, 456, 461, 581
 Favorita 307, 346
 Fedra 181, 189–190, 217, 239–240
 Ferrante 440
 Ferrigno 386
 Ferro-Luzzi 453
 Ferruzza 427
 Ferruzzo 440
 Filippini 301
 Finland 13
 Fiocca 442
 Fiorelli 37
 Flagellazione 319
 F.L.A.K. 80, 280
 Florence 36, 38
 Florio 265, 570
 FlugabwehrKanone 80
 Fortese 223, 249, 423, 567
 Forzisi 141, 160, 391–392, 468, 489
 fosforo 456–457, 470–472, 488
 Fraccia 44
 France xvii, 1, 13–14, 16, 27–29, 31, 71, 73, 78, 86, 141, 147, 155, 159, 164, 264, 301, 319–320, 330, 364, 391–392, 447–448, 450–451, 454, 458–459, 462, 468, 489, 494, 505, 547, 562–563, 613
 Franchetti 264
 Fuchs 26
 Führer 13, 16
- G**
- Gabinetto 177, 183, 187, 189, 191–192, 194–195, 198, 200, 202, 204–207, 209, 211, 215–216, 219, 221, 223, 279, 287, 293, 304, 375, 400, 440, 442, 491–495, 499, 505, 528–529, 564, 566–568, 612
 Gabrici 38–39, 44, 72–73, 275
 G.A.F. 58, 62, 156, 225–226
 Gaggera 38, 86, 393
 Gagini 66, 264, 266, 307–308, 321, 379, 403
 Galeata 26
 Galera Bagliazzo 86
 Gambelli 453
 Gandolfo 44
 Garaci 459
 Garda 19
 Garfi 4
 Gela 3, 17, 43, 47, 49, 91, 176, 236
 Genoa 44, 106, 108, 158
 Genova 22, 189, 326, 431, 435
 Germany 7, 13–14, 17, 35–36, 61, 103, 584
 Geronesi 57, 60, 62, 219–220
 Ghent xvi, xvii, 36
 Ghirlandaio 319
 Giacatello 60, 63, 153, 158, 233
 Giambertoni 214
 Giangreco 157, 374, 377, 379
 Giardina 160, 392, 500–501
 G.I.F. 144
 Gigante 546
 Giglioli 29–30
 G.I.L. 323, 572
 Giordano 320
 Giove 187, 191, 204, 211–212, 214, 217, 220–221, 234, 236, 307, 545
 Giucastro 57, 220
 Giudice 49, 93–94, 134, 176, 221, 239–240, 272, 415, 431, 455
 Giuffrida 410, 414
 Giuliano 19, 31
 Giunone 56, 175, 177, 179, 181, 187, 189, 191, 199–200, 204–206, 214, 236
 Giustina 300
 Gorgone 546
 Göring 13, 17, 36
 Gorizia 33
 Grafftey-Smith 100, 282
 Grandi 20, 31, 137, 445, 582
 grave 177, 187, 194, 199–200, 204, 206, 214–215, 217, 229, 272, 470, 483, 507–509, 528–529, 565, 576, 581
 Great Britain 1, 13–14, 16–17, 24, 27, 35
 Greco xvi
 Greece 4, 25–26, 28–29, 36–37, 169

grotta 261, 329–331, 389
 Guadagnin 131, 138, 372, 432, 459–460, 536–537
 Guiotto 3, 24, 39–40, 43, 52, 76, 79–81, 83–84, 149, 155,
 157, 168, 193, 275, 279, 282, 291, 327, 364, 396–
 397, 484, 528, 613
 Guli 453
 Gurrieri 178
 Gustav 21, 28
 Guttone 493
 Guzzoni 17, 19, 97

H

Halbherr 29
 Hammond 1, 7, 27, 36, 41–43, 90, 100–101, 103, 149–152,
 162, 168, 281, 283–284, 288, 291–292, 300, 583,
 585, 613
 Hardcastle 46, 54–55, 62
 Hauge 27, 165, 170
 Helios 546
 Hera 53, 86, 90, 92, 183, 234, 258–259, 545
 Heraclea 85, 176, 213
 Himera 38, 101–102, 104, 106–107, 109, 112, 132, 151,
 165, 170, 289, 296, 301, 307–309, 311–312, 314,
 316–317, 321, 327–328, 365–366, 375, 380, 384,
 389, 391–393, 399, 433, 436, 440, 442, 450, 527–
 528, 533, 545–546
 Himmler 26
 Hiroshima 14
 Hitler 13–14, 16–17, 19, 22, 38, 110, 165
 Holbein 319
 Hube 17, 19
 Husky 4–5, 7, 9, 13, 16–17, 19–20, 35, 41, 43, 57, 64, 79,
 82, 84, 86, 89, 93–94, 97, 99–103, 107, 111, 142,
 145, 155–157, 163, 166, 168, 171

I

Iacolino 94, 161, 244–245
 Iacona 176
 illuminazione 247, 356, 427–429, 540–541, 544
 Imburgia 450
 Ingroglià 493
 Innocenti 34, 53, 194–197
 Inzerillo 145, 159, 381, 391, 481, 493, 503
 Ippolito 189–190
 Iraq 2

J

Japan 13–14, 35–36
 Juno 48–51, 53, 55–56, 61, 91, 93, 252
 Jupiter 56, 61, 90–91
 juta 306

K

Kalymnos 37
 Kephalos 546
 Keramikos 28
 Kunstschutz 26–28, 36, 169

L

La Calca 545
 La Cara 173
 La Corte 147, 504
 La Mattina 131, 159, 410, 414, 447, 450, 458, 534, 538–
 540, 547
 Lampedusa 17
 Lanciani 45
 Langsdorff 36
 Lanzalco 102, 294
 Lanza Policarpo 480–481
 Latium 47
 Latomie 339–340
 Latvia 13–14
 Laurana 109, 301, 307, 318–319, 399
 Lazio 173
 Lazzari 55, 58, 304, 450, 490
 Leicester xvi, xvii
 Lenzi 423, 426
 Leonardo 31
 Libya 2, 29, 35
 Licata 17, 97
 Liga 111, 131, 138, 161, 361–362, 428, 466–467, 537–539,
 547
 Lincei 222
 Linosa 17
 Lipara 95
 Lipari 81–82, 95
 Li Santi 106, 328
 Lithuania 13–14
 Littorio 44, 144
 Li-Vigni 397
 Lo Cascio 52, 137–138, 191, 391, 447–448, 451, 454, 458–
 459, 462–463, 468, 493
 Lo Cicero 160
 Locri 37
 Lombards 26
 Lonate 434
 Louvain 27
 Louvre 27
 Lubatti 59–60, 229–230
 Luftwaffe 13–14, 21, 64
 Luxembourg 14

M

Magione 66, 264–265, 364
 Maglia 216
 Magliocco 66, 264, 266

- Magno 493
 Maiolino 377
 Maiuri 37, 163
 Mallo 294
 Malo 102
 Malophoros 86, 380
 Malta 136, 249
 Manacorda 3, 29
 Mandanici 41
 Mandralisca 10, 95–96, 98–99, 110, 118, 143, 165–166, 260–262, 321, 346, 385, 394, 498, 613
 Manicalunga 86
 MAPRW 24
 Maqueda 66, 146, 264–266
 Marabitti 307–308, 320
 Maredolce 105–106, 109, 329
 Mariano 465, 472
 Marina 62–63, 187, 203–205, 218–221, 264, 320, 443, 445, 450
 Marinatos 26
 Marinella 86, 562, 571
 Marrajèni 137, 408–409, 454
 Marrone 439
 Marsala 46, 141, 166, 168, 317, 386, 389, 392, 399, 432, 489, 498
 Martini 351, 359, 432
 Massa Carrara 22
 Massara 421
 mastice 283–286, 373–374, 376, 378
 Matarazzo 93, 198, 238, 488–489, 504
 Matteotti 15, 44
 Maurigi 73–75, 273
 Mauro 160, 488, 493
 Mavis 144, 571
 Maxse 7, 41–43, 149–150, 152, 168, 294, 299–300, 583, 585, 613
 Mayer 434
 Mazzara del Vallo 390, 498
 Mazzetti 279–280
 medagliere 286–287, 346, 385
 Medici 421
 Mediterranean 1, 14–15, 24, 29, 79, 169
 Megara Hyblea 85
 Megiddo 25
 Melchiorre 380, 391, 468, 493
 Meli 66–68, 76, 78, 137, 141–143, 158–160, 166, 263–267, 275, 286–288, 391–392, 432, 447–448, 451, 453–454, 458–459, 462, 468–469, 489, 493, 571
 Mengarini 142, 491–492
 Mesopotamia 24–25
 Messina 1–4, 17, 19, 34, 39, 41, 44, 64, 78, 84, 95–96, 98–99, 102, 109–111, 132, 156, 161, 167–168, 264, 298–301, 313, 319, 332–333, 340, 345–346, 351–352, 354, 356–357, 361–362, 364, 368, 370, 385, 387, 412, 415, 419, 440–441, 461, 531, 541, 613
 Metello 268
 Michelangelo 36
 Milan xvii, 14, 22, 27–28, 34, 38, 106, 108
 Milazzo xvi, 100, 294–295
 mina 227, 562–563, 567–568
 Mingazzini 39, 44, 46, 137, 446–447, 613
 Miniffee 290
 Minturno 21
 Mirabile 441
 Miraglia 333, 613
 Modione 85, 87–88, 559, 563–566, 569
 Moleti 264
 Molotov 13
 Monastero 235, 313, 370, 437–438, 528, 540, 543
 Moncada 49, 158, 161, 181
 Monreale 79–81, 279–280, 319, 393, 442, 531, 534–535, 539, 541, 548, 550, 553–555, 558
 Montecassino 21, 28, 36–37
 Monte Castellaccio 528
 Montegrappa 265
 Monte Kassar 38
 Monteleone 264, 374
 Montevideo 573
 Montgomery 17, 19, 60
 Morello 219–220, 468–469
 Morgano 87–88, 569
 mosaic 65–66, 68, 106, 159, 514–515, 518
 Muletto 93
 Mulino Percoriano 482
 Mussolini 1–2, 7, 13–16, 19–22, 29–31, 33, 37–38, 64, 81, 86, 95, 100, 113–114, 128, 136, 138, 147, 152, 161, 170, 505, 573–574, 581–582
- N**
- NACP 25
 Nagasaki 14
 Naples 21, 30, 34–37, 64, 163
 Napoli 163, 331, 420–421, 432, 459
 NARA 18, 25, 168
 Narbone 66, 264–265
 Nardoppa 357–359
 Nasi 30
 Nassa 57, 222
 Natro 434
 Navarra 49, 176, 364
 Nazism 13
 necropoli 211, 214, 224, 286, 293, 399
 Nemi 44
 Nereids 106
 Netherlands 14
 Nicoletti 50, 154, 181, 185–186, 416
 Nicolosi 355
 NIOD xvii
 Niso 346
 Nocera 26, 176
 Normanni 71, 73
 Norway 4, 14, 26
 Novelli 319–320, 372, 391, 398–400

Numismatica 320, 375
 Nuzzacci 355–357
 Nuzzi 355

O

Oliva 447, 450, 500
 Omero 111, 161, 361
 Omodeo 31, 495
 Opisso 158, 435
 Oratorium 90–91
 oreficerie 301, 315, 318, 380, 383, 386, 389, 399, 432, 489,
 541, 546
 Oreto 100
 Orfeo 71, 307–308, 322, 389, 392–393, 399, 402–403
 Orlandini 47
 Orpheus 73
 Ortona 21
 Ospizio 323, 540, 544
 Ostia 29
 Ostrogoths 26
 Otzen 56, 156, 207

P

Pace 38, 50, 154, 166, 185–186, 206, 432
 Pachino 17
 Pack 3, 13
 Pacta 30
 Padova 189
 Palazzolo Acreide 101, 291
 Palazzo Mazzarino 101, 265, 290
 Paleopolis 65, 263
 Palestine 25
 Palmeri 96–97, 99, 166, 468, 493
 Palmieri 469
 Palmucci 243
 Palombi 58, 152–153, 225
 Panarello 361
 Panormo 106, 109, 112, 165, 268, 307–308, 317, 330, 365,
 371, 379, 389, 392–393, 395, 399–400
 Pantelleria 17
 Parelo 111
 Paribeni 37, 44
 Parisella 50, 154, 184, 186–187, 204
 Partinico 319
 Passalacqua 364, 409–411, 453–454
 Passalogna 368
 Patti 20, 22, 77, 278
 Patton 17, 19
 Pegasus 73, 106
 Penta 187
 Pepoli 339, 346, 350, 352, 356, 364–365, 368, 370, 413,
 419, 531
 Perez 66, 264–265
 Perseo 546

Persephone 546
 Perugia 52, 155, 190
 Petralia Sottana 17, 39, 46
 petrolio 289, 356, 427–429
 Petrozziello 502
 Phaedra 49, 52, 93, 95
 Phalaris 49, 56, 61, 90–91
 Philip IV 79
 phosphorus 140
 Piano dei Geli 80–81
 Piazza Armerina 44, 87, 101, 216–217, 291, 569
 Piazza Bellini 66, 69, 267, 513–514
 Piazza Florio 265
 Piazza Gassometro 265
 Piazza Guglielmo II 79, 81
 Piazza Municipio 93
 Piazza Sant'Anna al Capo 265
 Piazza Verdi 147
 Piazzetta Empedocle 265
 pice-pine 288, 293, 305, 307–308, 366
 Pilo 76–77, 102, 155, 157, 270, 276–278, 295, 297
 Pipio Bresciana 86
 Pirajno 95–96, 165
 Pisa 180
 Pispisa 87–88, 569
 Pisso 435
 Pitrè 265
 Placido Calonerò 109, 111, 313, 332, 339–340, 345, 356–
 357, 364, 370, 531
 Platani 85
 Podestà 6–7, 20, 41, 64, 68, 70, 73, 75–77, 143, 147, 149–
 150, 155, 164, 263, 268–271, 273–274, 304, 505, 613
 Poland 13–14, 98, 110, 165
 Polastri 60, 153, 232
 Poletti 41
 Poliochni 29
 Polizzi Generosa 105, 323–324
 Pollard xvi, 27, 34, 36–37, 43, 163–164
 Polluce 175, 387, 390, 562–564, 567
 Pollux 48–49, 86, 88
 Pontelambro 434
 populit 91, 235
 Porta Aurea 61, 63, 152, 154, 187, 204, 208–209, 212, 214,
 217, 220, 223–226, 233
 Porta Felice 3, 78–79
 Porto Empedocle 17, 54, 177, 187, 198, 202–204, 214,
 218–219
 pozzo 263, 267, 271–272, 296, 532
 Prado 49, 161, 181
 Presepio 375
 Presidenza 270, 367–370, 414, 421, 436, 481–483, 485,
 496, 499, 502, 612
 Prizzi 440
 Proietti 213, 245
 propaganda 15, 20, 26, 30–31, 163, 169, 173, 591
 Punta Piccola 176
 Pyrrhus 85

Q

quadrivium 56, 61
 Quartararo 319
 Quatrosi 138, 141, 145, 160, 391, 447, 450, 458–459, 462,
 468–469, 476, 489–490, 503
 Questura 77, 277–278, 442, 535, 612

R

Racalmuto 440–441
 RAF 24, 27, 40, 64, 82
 Raffadali 265, 319
 Ragusa 43, 264
 Ramaccioni 144–145, 571–572
 Randazzo 18–19, 41, 167
 rationalisation 19
 Ravalli 166, 427, 458–459, 462, 468–469, 493, 534, 538–
 539
 Razza 66, 264–265
 Reggio Calabria 64, 189
 Reichmann 206
 requisizione 198–200, 221, 305, 331, 440–441, 559–560,
 563–564
 Riccardi 218, 221
 Ricci 47–51, 54–55, 90–95, 135, 158, 160–161, 175–176,
 178, 180–182, 188, 192, 198–201, 234–236, 238–
 240, 245, 247–249, 440
 Riccobono 45, 101, 132, 157–158, 289, 291, 392, 395, 546
 Rinaldi 34, 163, 168, 180
 Risica 503
 Rispoli 139, 484, 531
 rivoltelle 547
 Roatta 54, 58, 60, 152–153, 228, 230, 232
 Rodolico 111, 361
 Roerich 27, 573
 Romanelli 50, 52, 57, 60, 63, 87, 106, 109, 154, 176, 178,
 186, 190, 192, 199, 214, 216–219, 224, 326, 329–
 330, 559, 569
 Roosevelt 27, 36, 595
 Rosalia 319–320
 Rosi 60, 76–78, 155, 229, 276–277, 559
 Rossi 86, 464, 484, 559
 Rothier xvi, 40–41, 64–65
 Rovereto 33
 Rubens 320
 Rupe Atenea 210
 Russo 38, 267, 422, 425

S

SAAF 24
 Saint Nicholas 52
 Sala Laurana 400
 Salerno 17, 21–22, 36, 143–145, 383, 385, 387, 493–495

Salinas xvi, 7, 9, 24, 32, 38–39, 44–46, 69, 72, 74–75, 78,
 82, 98, 100, 108, 114, 134, 140, 142, 144, 147, 158,
 160, 162, 172–174, 507–517, 521–522, 524
 Salò 6, 19, 31
 Salvini 51, 83, 92, 99, 110–112, 130–131, 138, 154, 161,
 165, 309, 313, 321, 323, 335–337, 339–341, 343–
 344, 346, 349–350, 352–354, 356, 358, 361–364,
 369–370, 387, 413, 415–416, 419, 428, 438, 461,
 467, 527–528, 531, 535, 538–541, 544
 Sami xvi
 San Ciro 106, 109
 Sannasardo 130, 396–397, 531, 533
 San Placido Calonerò 109–111, 332, 364
 San Rossore 582
 San Sebastiano 46, 364
 Santa Cita 364
 Santo Stefano di Camastra 19, 97
 SAPIV 374, 377
 Saporito 570
 sarcofago 181, 189–190, 217, 240
 Sardo 67, 266
 S. Biagio 56, 58, 61, 179, 210, 227, 229, 265, 320
 SCAO 41
 Scardamaglia 412
 Scarlatti 136–138, 140, 160, 446, 452
 Schiavoni 406
 Schirò 264
 Schofield 4
 Schörgendorfer 25–26, 169
 Schreiber 54, 152, 227
 Scinà 425
 S. Ciro 329–331
 Sclafani 72–74, 76–79, 270, 274–276
 Scoglitti 17
 Segesta 46, 138, 152, 317, 459, 561, 569
 Selino 563
 Selinus 85, 87
 senovite 468–469, 479
 Serena 582
 Serio 31, 99, 262
 Serpotta 90, 104, 305, 307–308, 321–322, 324–325, 389,
 393, 400, 402–403, 476
 Serradifalco 399–400
 Serra Ferlicchio 222
 Severi 31
 S. Giorgio 284, 307–308, 321, 375, 389, 393, 399–400,
 402–403, 536
 Sharpe 24
 Sicari 335
 silos 62, 68, 77, 278
 Simone di Bologna 66
 Sinatra 46
 Siracusa 189, 238, 291, 298–300, 304, 313, 319–320, 333,
 340, 343, 346, 348, 351–352, 356, 361–362, 404–
 405, 419, 447–448, 461, 541, 613
 Sisto IV 320
 S. Leone 214

S. Maria dei Greci 91, 234
 Snyder 3, 13
 Sofia 7, 68, 70, 73, 147, 150, 155, 164, 268, 505, 613
 Sole 101, 292, 294
 Solunto 4, 44, 101–102, 118, 138, 152, 168, 289, 301, 307,
 317, 320, 390, 459, 561
 Soluntum 4
 Somaliland 15
 Sorice 566
 Sorici 53, 195
 Sounion 28
 Spadafora 102, 298, 300
 S. Pantaleo 386
 Sparacino xvi, 112, 157, 365–366, 394
 Spartisano 52, 191, 194
 Spatafora xvi, 38, 65, 72–73, 79
 Spigo 86, 559
 Spoleto 37
 S. Spirito 91, 235
 SS-Reichsfürer 26
 Stagioni 307, 330, 389, 393, 399
 Stalingrad 14, 16
 statue 93, 301, 305, 307–308, 321, 324–325, 330, 337, 363,
 385–386, 392–393, 402–403, 476
 Stoddart xvi, 57
 Stomer 320
 Stonehenge 24
 S. Vito 264, 319
 Switzerland 33
 Syracuse 7, 17, 19, 23, 38–41, 43–45, 47, 101–103, 110–
 111, 137, 165, 173, 613
 Syria 2

T

Tantillo 503
 Taormina 41, 101, 171, 291
 Tempio 39, 178–179, 181, 187, 189, 191, 194, 199, 203–
 209, 211–212, 214–216, 218–220, 222–223, 226,
 229, 231–232, 234–236, 241, 255–259, 291, 384,
 450, 493
 tende 205–206, 214, 379, 393
 Terone 211–214, 217, 219, 224, 234
 Terravecchia 141, 468–469, 477, 490
 thesauros 328, 546
 Thomas xvi
 Timpanaro 372
 Tindari 44, 78, 132, 161, 307, 546
 tomba 211, 213–214, 219, 271
 Torino 189, 326
 Torrione 561
 Trabia 386
 Trapani 2, 7, 38–39, 46, 64, 85, 110–111, 145, 168, 278,
 281, 289, 297, 313, 321, 333, 339–340, 343, 346,
 350–353, 356, 361–362, 364–365, 368, 370, 385–
 386, 390, 413, 415, 419, 422, 427, 441, 461, 466,
 472–473, 500–503, 531, 540, 559, 561–562, 568–570

Tritone 307
 Trittico 109, 318–320, 545
 Troina 3–4, 17
 Trojisi 493
 Tuna 95–96, 98
 Turin 22, 29, 106, 108
 Tutankhamun 25

U

Ucciardone 436
 Uditore 39
 Ugolini 29
 Ulich 97
 Umberto I 66, 264–265
 U.N.P.A. 136–137, 139–140, 147, 160, 249, 352, 406, 439,
 449, 452, 461, 468–469, 472, 474, 477, 479, 482,
 504, 541
 Urbani 31
 Ursino 313, 340, 346
 USA xvi, xvii, 5, 14, 17, 19, 21, 27, 170
 USAAF 24
 USNR 41, 294, 297, 546

V

Valland 4
 Valletta 295
 Vallotto 124, 141, 286–288, 380, 384, 387, 421, 450, 458,
 468, 476, 489, 493
 Valverde 264–265, 379, 384, 388
 Van der Weidn 320
 Van Dyk 319–320
 Vanni 319
 Vatican 33–34, 168
 Vecchiuzzo 39, 389
 Velasquez 320
 Vella 143, 209, 500–502
 Venezia 189
 Venice 27, 33–34
 Ventennio 14, 20, 35, 144, 159
 Venturi 326
 Verderame 269
 Verri 59–60, 229
 Verrone 303, 446, 453–457, 460, 462, 478
 Versailles 13, 27
 Vescovo 217, 239, 390
 Via Cantieri 265
 Via Crispi 267
 Via Crucis 320
 Victor Emmanuel 15–16, 19–20, 37, 573–574, 582, 589
 Villa Ardea 218
 Villa Aurea 10, 50, 53–58, 60–62, 93–95, 158, 179, 187,
 198–200, 203–205, 208–209, 211, 213–214, 217–
 221, 235, 238–239, 253
 Villa del Casale 44
 Villa Giulia 30, 43

INDEX

Villagrazia 139, 480
Villa San Giovanni 17
Villena 320
Vittorio Emanuele 66–68, 71, 76, 79, 167, 267, 275, 323
Volpes 144–145, 159, 391, 468–469, 493, 571–572
Volturno 22
von Ribbentrop 13
Vulcan 49–50, 90–91, 254
Vulcano 179, 187, 191, 204, 217, 234, 236

W

Ward-Perkins 8, 25, 85, 172
Warner 290
Weinberg 43
Wellington xvi
Wessex 24
Wheeler 24
Whitaker 386
Winckelmann 29

X

XIII Vittime 264–265

Y

Ypres 26–27

Z

Zanetti 243, 484
Zanotti Bianco 29, 36–37
Ziretta 46, 52–53, 93, 155, 196
Zisa 80–81, 156, 280–281
Zoina 56, 153

Codename SICILYWAR is a multidisciplinary, innovative investigation into the impact of World War II on archaeological sites and museums in Sicily (1940–45). The island's cultural and archaeological heritage was under major threat from Allied bombing, landing and military occupation. The book has three main aims. Firstly, it investigates how national, local civilian and military authorities dealt with discoveries of archaeological finds in the area from construction of military structures by the Italian and Allied forces to the protection of antiquities. Secondly, it looks to reconstruct contexts and social networks involving the national and military authorities, archaeologists and local communities, acting and 'clashing' in a state of war and emergency. Finally, it contextualises Sicilian archaeology on the wider European stage, comparing Sicily with other European contexts.

The book benefits from a thorough analysis of hundreds of newly-discovered documents (dispatches, letters, reports, pictures, etc.) which are included in a substantial appendix. Social contexts are assessed by a four-level system to identify networks on a national, regional, local and supranational scale. Through the lens of archaeology, history, archival records, museum, social and military studies, the book will benefit a variety of scholars and experts who are jointly interested in the study of Sicilian antiquities, local communities and war contexts in the 1930s and 1940s.

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