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PANORAMA



ROYAL,

LEICESTER SQUARE.

NOW EXHIBITING,

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF

R O M E,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

ALSO,

V E N I C E,

DURING THE

CARNIVAL;

AND

THE RIGHI KÜLM.

Open from Ten till Dusk.



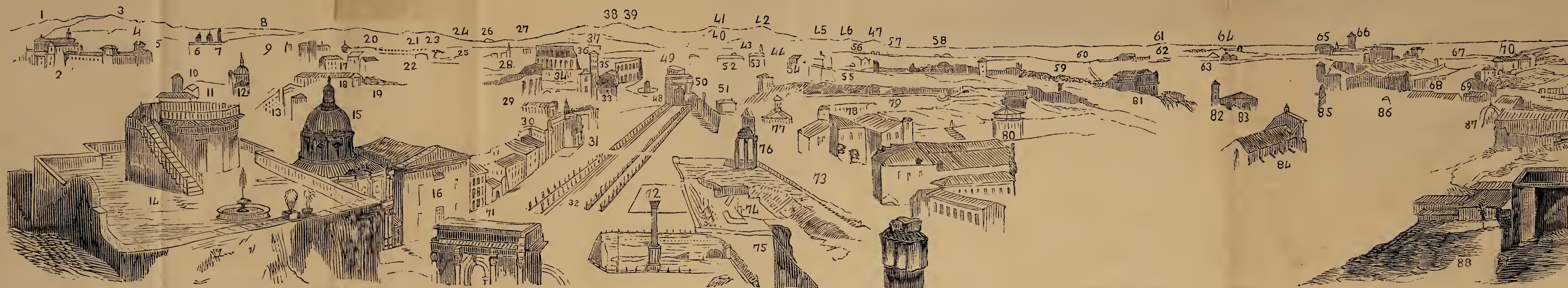
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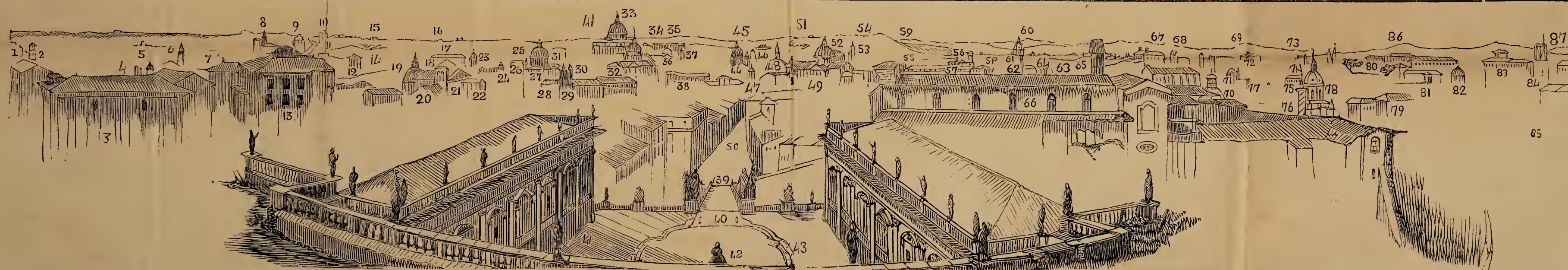
ROYAL PANORAMA,
A DESCRIPTION OF A VIEW OF



LEICESTER SQUARE.
ROME, ANCIENT AND MODERN.



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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Palombara. | 12. Santa Maria del Monte. | 23. Gabii. | 34. Coliseæ. | 45. Lago di Albano. | 56. Porta St. Sebastiano. | 67. Scala Gemonia. | 78. Curia Julia. |
| 2. St. Catherina di Sienna. | 13. Via Suburra. | 24. Palestrina. | 35. Tempio di Veneris e Roma. | 46. Castel Gandolfo. | 57. Sepolchro di Cæcilia Metella. | 68. Tiber. | 79. Palace de Cesari. |
| 3. Mount Lucretilis. | 14. St. Pietro in Carcere. | 25. Aqueduct dell' Aqua Claudia. | 36. St. Giovanni in Laterano. | 47. Monte Savelli. | 58. Terme di Caracalla. | 69. Pons Publicius. | 80. Tempio di Romulus. |
| 4. St. Lorenzo in Panis-Perna. | 15. Santa Martina e St. Luce. | 26. Mount Hernicium. | 37. Frescati. | 48. Meta Sudans. | 59. Circus Maximus. | 70. San Michele. | 81. Santa Anastasie. |
| 5. Mount Viminalis. | 16. St. Adriano. | 27. Colonna. | 38. Mount Fianaro. | 49. Arch of Constantine. | 60. Via Triumphalis. | 71. Arco di Settimo Severus. | 82. Arco di Settimo Severo. |
| 6. Santa Maria Maggiore. | 17. San Francesco di Paolo. | 28. Santa Croce in Giuraselemmi. | 39. Tusculum. | 50. Arch of Titus. | 61. Lavinium. | 72. Col di Foca. | 83. Arco di Giano Quadrifonte. |
| 7. St. Martino di Monte. | 18. Torre di Conti. | 29. Tempio della Pace. | 40. Hannibal's Camp. | 51. Orti Farnesiani. | 62. Terme di Heliogabalus. | 73. Fora Romanum. | 84. Santa Maria della Consolation. |
| 8. Æquii. | 19. Campus Sceleratus. | 30. Tempio d' Antonino e Faustina. | 41. Mount Pila. | 52. Tempio di Faune. | 63. Sepolchro di Caio Cestio. | 74. Remains of the Temple of Julia. | 85. Santa Maria in Cosmedin. |
| 9. Tivoli. | 20. Tempio di Minerva Medica. | 31. Tempio di Remus. | 42. Monte Cavo. | 53. St. Giovanni e St. Paolos. | 64. St. Paolo. | 75. Tempio di Saturna. | 86. Tempio di Vesta. |
| 10. L'Angelo Tutela. | 21. Porta Maggiore. | 32. Via Sacra. | 43. Grotta Ferrata. | 54. Villa Mattei. | 65. Santa Sabina. | 76. Tempio di Minerva Chalcidica. | 87. St. Nicolo Cesarini. |
| 11. Tempio di Mars Ultor. | 22. Terme di Tito. | 33. St. Francesca Romano. | 44. Marino. | 55. St. Sebastiano. | 66. St. Alessio. | 77. St. Maria Liberatrice. | 88. Rupe Tarpea. |



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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Santa Cecilia. | 12. St. Apollinario. | 23. Trinità de' Pelligrini. | 34. Vatican. | 45. Bracciano. | 56. Pal Citorio. | 67. Villa Medicis. | 78. Gesu e Maria. |
| 2. St. Francesco a Ripa. | 13. Pal Cofferelli. | 24. Palace Santa Croce. | 35. Sutrium. | 46. Castel di St. Angelo. | 57. Collegium Romanorum. | 68. Trinità di Monte. | 79. St. Spirito. |
| 3. Museo Capitolino. | 14. Mount Janiculum. | 25. Villa Lanti. | 36. Santa Giovanni Decollato. | 47. St. Giacomo de Spagnuoli. | 58. Pal di Venezia. | 69. Mount Soraete. | 80. Mount Cavello. |
| 4. Santa Maria della Consolation. | 15. Villa Giraud. | 26. Palace Farnese. | 37. Palace Cesarini. | 48. College della Sapienza. | 59. Veii. | 70. St. Maria di Loretto. | 81. Palace Rospiglioso. |
| 5. St. Petronio Bononais. | 16. Villa Corsini. | 27. St. Carlo e Catarina. | 38. St. Pantaleo. | 49. St. Ignazio. | 60. St. Ambrogio & St. Carlo. | 71. St. Andrea alle Fratti. | 82. St. Silvestro. |
| 6. Monasterio di Santa Claire. | 17. Palace Corsini. | 28. Palace Mattei. | 39. Mount Capitolinus. | 50. Via di Arc Ciele. | 61. Col. d'Antonine. | 72. Palace Barbarini. | 83. Palace della Consulta. |
| 7. Santa Maria del' Orta. | 18. St. Ambrogio. | 29. St. Catherina. | 40. Castor and Pollux. | 51. St. Andrea in Mantuccia. | 62. Palace Chigi. | 73. Villa Borghese. | 84. Torre delle Milizie. |
| 8. St. Pietro in Montorio. | 19. Santa Maria. | 30. Tor de' Specchi. | 41. Palace Conservatorio. | 52. Pantheon. | 63. Corso. | 74. Villa Ludovisi. | 85. Terme di Paulus Æmilius. |
| 9. Acqua Paolo. | 20. St. Angelo in Pescheria. | 31. St. Onofrio. | 42. Marcus Aurelius. | 53. St. Agostino. | 64. Piazza del Popolo. | 75. Palace Altieri. | 86. Monte Vaccuni. |
| 10. Villa Pamphili. | 21. Portico d'Octave. | 32. St. Andrea a Monte Cavello. | 43. Museo Capitolino. | 54. Monte Mario. | 65. Mount Pincæna. | 76. Col. di Trajano. | 87. Mont Severus of Virgil. |
| 11. St. Agata. | 22. Tempio di Bellone. | 33. St. Pietro. | 44. St. Agnese. | 55. Villa Madama. | 66. St. Maria d'Ara Cœli. | 77. Palace Colonna. | |

DESCRIPTION

OF

A VIEW

OF

ROME,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

WITH

THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY,

FROM DRAWINGS TAKEN BY THE PROPRIETOR,

ROBERT BURFORD,

FROM

THE TOWER OF THE CAPITOL.



NOW EXHIBITING

AT

THE PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.

~~~~~  
PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,

ROBERT BURFORD,

AND

HENRY C. SELOUS.  
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R O M E.

ROME, in whatever aspect she is viewed, stands unrivalled, and is in the mass, ancient and modern, incomparably the finest and most interesting city in the world; few have such vast and magnificent monuments, such gigantic fragments, to tell of former grandeur, none so many proud temples and gorgeous palaces, as adorn her modern state. Poets, painters, antiquaries, and scholars, flock from the most distant countries to admire her magnificent buildings, to meditate over her majestic ruins, or to study in her matchless galleries of works of art. So peculiar and powerful are her many associations and attractions, that to the learned and scientific, Rome will, even in the latest period of her decay, present greater claims to attention, than any other city in the proudest season of prosperity.

In ancient history, Rome occupies an important and splendid position, her name is in every page, and is familiar to all from childhood; our earliest days being past amongst her poets, orators, historians, and warriors. In more modern days her name is prominently conspicuous, and in the present time, passing political events invest her with a peculiar interest. Even the most unlettered know more of Rome than of any other nation.

The ruins and topography of ancient Rome, ever since the revival of letters, have been considered by all learned men, a subject of much attention, and tending greatly to illustrate the Latin classics; and degraded as is her present state, her greatness passed, her temples deserted and plundered, and her matchless monuments of art mouldering into dust, she still presents the most powerful attractions, the remembrance of her power, wealth, and love for the arts, and the virtue and heroism of her citizens, recur to the least classical imagination, and a thousand enthusiastic feelings and associations crowd upon the mind. Every stone tells a tale of the past, each broken column or decaying arch is some well-known relic of human greatness that speaks a lesson of wisdom.

The present Panorama, taken from the Campidoglio or tower of the Capitol, which divides as it were the ancient from the modern portions, the city of the Cæsars from that of the Popes, embraces every object of interest in both, and will convey to the mind of those who have not seen the "Eternal City," a comprehensive picture of all its wonders, vividly recall its remembrance to those who have, and prove to the classical scholar a source of infinite pleasure, by elucidating in a clear and forcible manner, many passages in his favorite authors. The seven hills which form the well-known features of the topography of ancient Rome, being all distinctly visible, three covered by modern buildings, and the remainder left in that solitude which is so well adapted to the imposing ruins they present.

Towards the south-east stands the time-stricken mistress of the world, some few of her honoured ruins still defying the united attacks of age and barbarism.

“ All that yet is fair,
“ Seems only spared to tell how much has perished there.”

The immediate foreground presents the grass-grown Forum Romanum, now the Campo Vaccino, once covered and surrounded by all that Rome possessed most venerable and important, of many scarcely a trace existing, and others presenting shapeless masses of ruins, doubts even being entertained of the names of the buildings to which they belonged. Amongst the most conspicuous and well known, are towards the left, the arches of Septimus Severus, of Titus, and of Janus, the pillar of Phocas, the three beautiful columns of the temple of the Dioscuri, with the recent excavations, the remains of the temples of Remus, and Antoninus and Faustina, and the red brick arches of the so-called temple of Peace, over which towers in noble majesty the ruins of the celebrated Coliseum. On the opposite are the vast shapeless masses of the Curia Julia, and the ruins of the Basilica Julia recently uncovered by Canina, the eight grand columns of the temple of Saturn, and the three fine columns of the temple of Vespasian, long called that of Jupiter Tonans; many other relics and ruins are scattered in all directions, beyond which the eye ranges over the storied plain of Latium, the land once so populous and the theatre of so many striking events, now the desolate Campagna, where silence and solitude have succeeded to the din and tumult of the conquerors of the earth who once trod the soil. At a greater distance may be seen the modern town of Albano, and the wooded heights that surround the volcanic basin of its lake, the conspicuous Castel Gandolfi, the green plain called the Camp of Hannibal, and the modern villages, Rocca de Papa, supposed to occupy the citadel of Albano, Tivoli, Marino, Grotta Ferrati, and Frascati, the whole enclosed by the volcanic group of the Latian and Sabine hills, many of which are dear to the classical scholar; the most prominent peaks of which are Polombaro, the ancient Cameria, Lucretelis, Æqua, Præneste, Hernicium, Finaro, Tusculum, Pila, and Latralis, or Cavi, forming a noble and extensive background.

Towards the north-west the modern city expands in all its magnificence, and strikes the beholder with astonishment. The number and diversity of the cupolas and towers, the vast extent and architectural beauty of the palaces, and other stupendous structures that meet the eye in every direction, and which the nature of the ground throws into the boldest relief, is unequalled. The immediate foreground is the Piazza Campidoglia, on the summit of the Capitoline hill, three sides of which are formed by the senator's palace, the palace and picture gallery of the conservators, and the museum of statues and sculpture, whilst on the fourth a noble flight of steps descends between the colossal statues of Castor and Pollux to the Piazza D'Ara Coeli. Amongst the vast mass of buildings that succeed on all sides, the most prominent and interesting are, the modern splendour of Monte Cavallo, the vast pile of the Vatican, the noble church of St. Peter, the villa Medicis, the enormous dome of the Pantheon,

the church and convent of Santa Maria D'Ara Cœli, the twin cupolas of Santa Maria Maggiore, Trajan's column, the heavy Torre del Milizia, and many others that command attention from their beauty or their history; the distance, where not obstructed by the superior height of the buildings, being bounded by hills and mountains that mark the limits of Etruria and the Sabine territory, no less famous in history than beautiful in form and colouring, of which Vacuni, Soracte, and Severus are the most prominent.

The glowing tints which gild the stately palaces and picturesque ruins, the magic light which seems to play over the undulating plains of the Campagna, and mingle with the deep blue shades of the Alban hills, the many associations and the peculiar interest which is accumulated from the history of full two thousand years, and spread like the genius of the place over every hill, valley, and vineyard, will not easily be effaced from the recollection of those who have viewed Rome from this spot.

The remains of ancient Rome may be classed in three distinct periods, the works of the kings, of the republic, and of the emperors. Of the first, from the time of Romulus to the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, very little has escaped the ravages of time; and of the second, embracing a period of 480 years, the Pantheon, military ways, and a few small temples only remain; but it was during the dominion of the emperors that Rome attained the meridian of her glory, and the taste and magnificence of the Romans were displayed in the erection of temples to the gods, pillars and triumphal arches to conquerors, forums, amphitheatres, palaces, and other works of ostentation and luxury, for which architecture was made to exhaust her treasures, and no expense was spared to decorate, as the many noble remains still extant will fully prove.

The removal of the imperial throne to Constantinople, with the consequent emigration of many of the most noble families, with their immense treasures, was a fatal blow to Rome; she then became an easy prey to her barbarian enemies, by whom she was sacked, pillaged, and partially burned several times. When time and circumstances declared in favour of the temporal power of the popes, the modern city may be said to have been commenced, and the inhabitants of the seven hills gradually retired and clustered within the windings of the Tiber. Like her ancient neighbour, she has been subject to the horrors of war, and the ravages of fire, but nothing stayed her advance; the ancient city became a vast quarry, many of the finest of the noble edifices were totally destroyed to erect, embellish, or repair modern buildings, and others so mutilated for the same purpose, or to burn for lime, that even their names and purposes have become a matter of conjecture, and the low grounds have been so filled up with ruin piled on ruin, that many parts may with truth be said to stand on a triple foundation of precious marbles.

The circumference of the present walls, which in some parts are very ancient, is about thirteen miles, enclosing a space equal to five square miles; but very little more of this space than one-fourth is covered with dwellings. The modern city principally occupies the plain lying on each side the Tiber, which river divides it into two unequal portions, traversing it from north to south in an irregular winding course of not less than three

miles. On the left bank the Pincian, Quirinal, Viriminal, and Capitoline hills, form a kind of amphitheatre, enclosing the irregular plain of the Campus Martius, which area includes the principal part of the city, is the seat of trade and commerce, and contains the bulk of the population. The Borgo, or Jews' quarter is beyond the Tiber.

There are several fine squares, but the streets, with the exception of the Corso, are generally narrow. The houses are mostly high, affording protection against the fierce heat of the sun, the suffocating sirocco, and the fierce tramontane. The churches externally and internally are of beautiful architecture, and boast an endless succession of precious marbles, and there is not one that does not contain some collection of prodigious wealth, of frescoes, paintings, and ancient sculpture. The palaces are of great extent, and imposing appearance, and are usually filled with the finest efforts of human skill in painting and sculpture, but many are wanting in good taste, and most are neglected, dirty, and deserted, the proprietor frequently occupying some obscure corner or entresol, without the slightest idea of the elegant enjoyments of social life.

The population of Rome is very small in proportion to its size, the city which in the time of Claudian is said to have numbered seven millions of inhabitants, now only numbers (excepting during the carnival) 180,000, of which number between six and seven thousand are ecclesiastics, and about four thousand Jews.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE—No. 1.

No. 1.—Palombara.

The ancient *Cameria*, a considerable town lying between the peaks of *Monticelli* and *Monte Gennaro*. During the contentions of the middle ages it was the stronghold of the *Savelli* family. The neighbourhood is famous for the growth of cherries, which are sent in vast quantities to Rome.

No. 3.—Mount Lucretilis,

A Mountain in the Sabine country, now called *Libretti*, near which was the house and farm of *Horace*.

No. 4.—St. Lorenzo in Panis-Perna,

On the summit of the *Viminal* hill, a handsome church, said to have derived its singular name from *Perpania* a Roman lady, an inscription in whose honor was found on the spot. Tradition says it stands where *St. Lawrence* suffered martyrdom by being broiled on a gridiron.

No. 5.—Mount Viminalis,

One of the seven hills of Rome, between the *Quirinal* and *Esquiline*, added by *Servius Tullus* to the city. It is remarkable for its flat surface, on which once stood an altar dedicated to *Jovis Viminio*. On one of its sides, are the extensive ruins of the *Baths of Diocletian*, the remainder is covered by market gardens.

No. 6.—Santa Maria Maggiore,

One of the four basilica that have a *porta santa*. It stands on the summit of the *Esquiline Hill*, on the foundations of the temple of *Juno Lucina*. It was erected in the year 352 by *Pope Liberius*, and *John*, a Roman patrician, to commemorate a miraculous fall of snow in August, which covered the precise site of the church; it was enlarged by *Sextus III.* and has been repaired and renovated at several subsequent periods. It has two façades, the principal of which has five doors including the walled up *porta santa*, from a balcony above which the *Pope* pronounces his benediction on the feast of the assumption. The nave is 280 feet in length by 60 in breadth, and the roof, which is richly gilt with the first gold that came from *Peru*, presented by *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* for that purpose, is supported by 36 antique columns of white marble and four of granite. The whole of the church, chapels, and altars, are covered with fine paintings, rich carvings, and much gilding, especially the *Sextine* and *Borghese* chapels. In the *Piazza* in front of the church, stands one of the most beautiful of the columns in Rome, the shaft of *Parian marble* is 47 feet in height, and it is the only one preserved to attest the magnificence of the basilica of *Constantine*, to which it belonged; but it was most probably plundered from some much older edifice, some think the *Temple of Peace*. Near it stands a small pillar surmounted by a cross, erected to commemorate the absolution given by *Clement VIII.* in 1595 to *Henry IV.* of France on his conversion.

No. 7.—St. Martino di Monte,

A handsome church on the Esquiline Hill, erected on the ruins of the baths of Trajan. The first church was built by St. Silvester in the time of Constantine, and Hadrian held the councils of the years 324 and 330 in it; the present was rebuilt on the old foundations by St. Symmachus in the year 500. It is adorned with twenty-four fine marble columns from the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli.

No. 8.—Æquii.

The Æquii were a people of Latium, whose territory bordered the Tiber; they were great enemies to Rome in its infant state, but were finally, after much difficulty, subdued.

No. 9.—Tivoli,

The ancient Tiber, a city of the Sicani, founded five centuries before Rome, and one of her earliest enemies. The classical associations of Tivoli have made it a memorable spot with the scholar. Its beautiful scenery inspired some of the finest lyrics of Horace, and it was in his time the residence of many of the poets, philosophers, and statesmen of Rome, the whole road to it from the city, which is a distance of eighteen miles, being hordered by a continuous line of villas. It is situated on the slope of Mount Ripoli, 830 feet above the level of the sea. It is celebrated for the falls of the Anio, and for many classical remains, and is one of the most attractive excursions from Rome.

No. 11.—Tempio di Mars Uitor.

These beautiful remains were formerly supposed to mark the Forum of Nerva or Transitorium, but antiquarians now adopt the opinion of Palladio, and regard them as a portion of the temple of Mars Uitor, one of the finest edifices of ancient Rome, erected by Augustus in the centre of his Forum. They consist of a portion of the cella, with three Corinthian columns and a pilaster of white marble 54 feet in height. Behind the columns, and partly resting on them, are some buildings of the convent of Annunziata, which are believed to contain the inner peristyle of the temple. The remains of the Forum can be traced to a very considerable distance, and are very massive.

No. 14.—St. Pietro in Carcere,

The church of St. Giuseppe de' Falegnami, belonging to the fraternity of carpenters, stands over the Marmertine or Tullian prison, one of the few remains of the kingly period; the large or upper dungeon was built by Ancus Martius, the one beneath, the most horrible and loathsome place that can well be imagined, was added by Servius Tullius. These prisons have been the scene of many horrible events; here the accomplices of Catiline were strangled, Jugurtha starved to death, and Perseus, the captive King of Macedon, lingered years in hopeless misery. Subsequently they were consecrated as the prison of St. Peter, who was confined here for eight years—the fragment of a pillar to which he was bound remains; the spot is also marked whence miraculously issued a spring of water to enable him to baptise his jailors and forty-seven of his fellow-prisoners. The Scalæ Gemoniæ, down which the bodies of criminals after execution were ignominiously thrown, descended from the front of the prison to the Forum.

No. 15.—Santa Martina e St. Luca,

One of the most ancient of the churches of Rome, supposed to stand on the Secretarium Senatus. In 1588 Sextus V. gave it to the academy of painters, who rebuilt it in its present state, from the designs of Pietro da Cortona, who was so pleased with the work that he always called it his daughter, and bequeathed to it the whole of his property, amounting to 100,000 scudi. It has a curious subterranean chapel. Attached to it is

the academy of St. Luke, founded by Sextus V., composed of painters, sculptors, and architects, who direct the schools of the fine arts, and have a very fine collection of paintings of great value, well arranged in several halls, which have been recently repaired and enlarged. The temple of Janus occupied a portion of this site, and the forum of Julius Cæsar was at the back of the building.

No. 16.—*St. Adriano,*

Erected in 1665, on the site of the basilica Cœmelia, founded by Paulus Cœmelius, in the reign of Augustus. The space between this church and the temple of Antoninus and Faustina is supposed to have formed the entrance to the Forum Transitorium.

No. 18.—*Torre di Conti,*

A huge brick tower at the foot of the Quirinal hill, erected in the year 858, and rebuilt 1216, on both occasions by popes of the Conti family, and formed a place of refuge during the troubled times of the middle ages. It was injured by an earthquake in 1348, and a portion has since been pulled down. It is supposed to stand on the site of the temple of the Earth, near which was the house of Pompey.

No. 19.—*Campus Sceleratus,*

The place where the unchaste Vestal Virgins were interred alive. A subterranean vault just within the ancient Porta Collina.

No. 20.—*Tempio di Minerva Medica,*

A picturesque ruin on the Esquiline hill. The building is circular on the outside, but forms a decagon within, 80 feet in diameter, and appears to have had ten windows, and nine niches for statues, several of which have been excavated on the spot; viz., the celebrated statue of Minerva with the serpent, Æsculapius, Venus, Hercules, and the Fawn. The walls are now bare, but have evidently been covered with marble. The large brick dome forms a conspicuous object. Modern antiquaries consider this building to have formed part of the baths erected by Gallienus in the Licinian gardens.

No. 21.—*Porta Maggiore.*

The ancient porta Neira, or Prænestine of Honorius, the finest gate of Rome, formed by two arches of the castellum of the Claudian Aqueduct. It is built with immense blocks of travertine, put together without cement, and the attic contains the two water-courses of the Aqua Claudio, and the Anio Novus. By the removal in 1838 of some modern constructions near the gate, several very interesting antiquities have been brought to light, especially the tomb of the baker Eurysaces, a singular but very ornamental building, of considerable size, erected about the end of the republic. Outside the gate is the station of the Frascati and Albano railway, the only one yet finished, which will shortly be continued to Naples.

No. 22.—*Terme di Tito,*

The ruins of the baths of Titus, on the Esquiline hill, are of very great extent, covering an area of 1150 by 850 feet. Here stood also the palace of Nero, founded on that of Mæcenæ, from a window in which the tyrant is said to have viewed the burning of Rome; here the group of the Laocœon and the Belvedere Meleagar were found; the walls in some parts still retain their stucco, and exhibit specimens of fine fresco painting. Some recently discovered are the most perfect and beautiful found in Rome. Virgil and Horace had houses in this neighbourhood.

No. 23.—Gabii,

A celebrated city of the Prici Latini, built by the kings of Alba. It is spoken of by Roman historians as a well fortified place, half-way between the city and Præneste, or about twelve miles from Rome. Here Romulus and Remus are said to have been educated, and there are considerable remains of a temple of Juno, celebrated by Virgil. The modern Castiglioni occupies the site of the ancient citadel.

No. 24.—Palestrina,

A large town of 5000 inhabitants, 25 miles from Rome. It was the ancient Præneste, one of the most ancient Greek cities of Italy, and the residence of a king long before the foundation of Rome; and maintained its independence for many centuries after, although it suffered most severely during the wars of Marius and Sylla. The citadel, or Castello di St. Pietro, stands on the rocks 1200 feet above the town. Præneste was the favourite retreat of Augustus, and several of the Roman emperors had palaces there, and the partiality of Horace for its many beauties is well known.

No. 25.—Aqueduct dell' Aqua Claudia.

This magnificent aqueduct was commenced by Caligula, in the year 36, and completed by Claudius fourteen years afterwards. From its source it is 46 miles in length, 36 of which it is underground, and the other ten on arches of very considerable elevation, about six miles of which crossing the Campagna still remain. It conveyed about 800,000 tons of water daily to the city. It forms the grandest ruin beyond the walls, and is kept in good repair, for Sextus V. availed himself of the perfect state of the arches to convey his aqueduct of Aqua Felice, which still supplies many of the fountains in the city.

No. 26.—Mount Hernicium.

The Hernici were, according to Livy, amongst the earliest and most inveterate of the enemies of Rome.

No. 27.—Colonna,

The ancient Labicum, a city of the Latins, and a colony of Alba; now a small village on a lofty insulated mount, having a very pretty church, consecrated by Cardinal York, in 1766.

No. 28.—Santa Croce in Giuraselemmi,

The fourth of the Roman Basilicæ, founded in the year 331, by Constantine, on the ruins of the Sessorian palace of Varianus. It derived its present name from having a portion of the true cross, and from some earth from Jerusalem being mixed in the foundation. It possesses many very rare and costly relics. Adjoining are the ruins of the Amphitheatrum Castrense, a building supposed to have been used for the games and exercises of the soldiers.

No. 29.—Tempio della Pace.

The Temple of Peace, erected by Vespasian after the final subjugation of Judea, was magnificent beyond description, not only architecturally, but on account of the vast amount of riches it contained in paintings, statues, and all the sacred golden ornaments taken from the temple at Jerusalem. It remained in its glory until the great fire under Commodus, in the year 191, when it was with all its contents completely destroyed by fire. Three enormous arches and buttresses are all that now remain of this splendid building, excepting three small chambers, that perhaps may have formed part of it. One column that escaped the fire was removed by Paul V. to the Piazza Maggiore. From the ruins of the temple Maxentius commenced a basilica, which was afterwards presented by the senate to Constantine, by whom it was completed.

No. 30.—Tempio d'Antonino e Faustina,

At the N.E. extremity of the Forum Romanum, erected in the year 165, and dedicated by the senate to the Emperor Antonius Pius and his wife Faustina the elder. The original portico of eight pillars of Cippolino marble, six in front and two in the flanks, 46 feet in height, each of a single block, forms the portico to the church of St. Lorenzo, in Miranda; and a recent excavation made in front proves that they were formerly approached by a flight of twenty-one marble steps.

No. 31.—Tempio di Remus,

A circular building, 30 feet in diameter, of the time of the Empire, at present more than half buried from the vast accumulation of rubbish. This building has occasioned many disputes amongst antiquaries: the Chevalier Bunsen considers it to have been the *Ædes Penatium*. In the year 527 it was adapted by Felix IV. as the vestibule to the church of Saint Cosmo and Saint Damiano, and the floor was raised twenty feet to be even with that of the church, so that the lower part now forms a crypt. Urban VIII. presented the church with some very fine bronze doors.

No. 32.—Via Sacra.

The Via Sacra extended in a straight line from the site of the Arch of Fabius to that of Titus. This street was pre-eminently distinguished, and it contained many objects of interest and magnificence; amongst others, the temples of Lares and Strenia, the Altar of Orbona, and the house of Ancus Martius, and was also decorated with several bronze elephants. It was the favourite resort of Horace, who records it in one of his satires as the fashionable resort of idlers.

No. 33.—St. Francesca Romano,

Partly built on the site of the temples of Venus and Rome, by Nicolas I. in the ninth century. It contains the tomb of St. Francesca, a noble lady remarkable for her piety, also a fine monument to Gregory XI. The Campanile, a very prominent object, is a fine specimen of this class of mediæval edifices.

No. 34.—Colisææ.

Perhaps there is no monument of Ancient Rome so familiar as the Coliseum, or Amphitheatre. It was commenced by Vespasian in the year 72, on the site of the *Stagnum Neronis*, and was completed by Domitian, and many thousand Jews were employed in its construction. It is of an elliptical shape, about 1788 feet in external circumference, the total height being 160 feet; the whole is a mixed mass of enormous blocks of stone and bricks, metal and cement. It presents a series of three ranges of open arcades, each tier consisting of eighty arches, above which was an attic or covered gallery; altogether it would accommodate 87,000 seated spectators and about 20,000 more standing. It is supposed to have been the first of the class of buildings erected for the purpose, and the Gladiatorial spectacles, of which it was the scene for more than 400 years, were on the grandest possible scales; at the dedication, the games lasted nearly one hundred days, and 5000 beasts were slain in honour of the occasion. Naval fights were also sometimes represented, the arena being flooded for the purpose. During the persecution of the Christians it was the scene of fearful barbarities, the traditions of the church being filled with the names of martyrs who perished here. Nearly two-thirds of the original building have totally disappeared, for, after having been converted into a fortress in the middle ages, it supplied the Roman princes for nearly 200 years with materials for their palaces. Several portions of the building have been converted into manufactories at different periods, but of late much money has been expended towards the preservation of what remains of this noble structure.

No. 35.—Tempio de Veneris e Roma,

An enormous temple, whose substructions extend from the Meta Sudans to the Arch of Titus. It was surrounded by a portico of 200 columns of grey granite, and was one of the grandest edifices in Rome. It was built by Hadrian, who drew the plans himself, which, having shown to the great architect Appolodorus, and asked his opinion of them, he received for answer, that they were very good as the production of an Emperor, for which honest answer he paid the penalty of his life. The two cellæ back to back, with vaulted niches, which formed the centre of the building, are all that now remain.

No. 36.—St. Giovanni in Laterano,

Erected by Constantine on the site of the house of the Senator Plautius Lateranos, who, being implicated in the conspiracy of Piso, was put to death by Nero, and from whom it derives its name. It is one of the basilicæ which have a Porta Santa, and was long considered the first of the Christian churches. In an historical point of view it is of much interest, and from a balcony in the centre of the fine façade the Pope gives his benediction to the public on Ascension-day. Nothing can exceed the beauty and richness of the many chapels, altars, &c., and the excellence of the numerous works of art, and fine sepulchral monuments, with which they are adorned. It has recently been repaired and re-decorated, and is attached to the Pope's late palace of the Lateran, converted into a museum in 1843, to which Pius IX. has recently added a fine collection of Christian antiquities. Close adjoining is the hospital of Santissimo Salvatore, for sick and aged females, affording accommodation for 600 persons.

No. 37.—Frescati,

A town of 5000 inhabitants, prettily situated on one of the lower eminences of the Tusculan hills, twelve miles from Rome. It forms one of the favorite resorts of the Roman families and strangers during the great heat of summer, and has many fine villas in its neighbourhood. It was built in the thirteenth century, with the ruins of ancient Tusculum, but very few Roman remains exist in its vicinity.

No. 39.—Tusculum,

An ancient fortified town, so strong that it resisted the attacks of Hannibal. It was the birth-place of Cato, and the scene of Cicero's Tusculan disputations. The city was entire at the end of the twelfth century, when it joined the Imperial cause, and maintained many gallant struggles with Rome; but in 1191 was conquered and reduced to such a state of desolation, that it never recovered, and no attempts have since been made to rebuild it. The ruins are very interesting, and are much visited.

No. 40.—Hannibal's Camp.

The plain at the bottom of a circular crater-like depression on Monte Cava is popularly supposed to have been the site of Hannibal's camp, when he invaded Tusculum and Rome. Here are deep-roofed pits in which snow, collected on the surrounding heights, is preserved for the supply of the city.

No. 42.—Monte Cavo,

The highest point of the Alban group of hills which bound the Campagna on the east and south, being 3130 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit stood the temple of Jupiter Latialis, erected by Tarquinius, as the common place of meeting of the Romans, Latins, Volsci, and Hernici; it is memorable also in Roman history as the scene of the *Feræ Latinæ*. The structure was of great size and magnificence, as many fine statues and other remains discovered on the spot, fully prove, but very small portions of the ruins now remain, the rest having been carried away in 1783 by Cardinal York, to rebuild the church of the Passionist convent.

No. 43.—Grotta Ferrata,

A village of about 800 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the immense castellated monastery of St. Basilio. It takes its name from an ancient Grotto in which was preserved a miraculous image of the Virgin. The monastery, founded in the tenth century, is of great size and strength, and the church contains fine paintings and works of art, as also does the palace of the Abbot. Between Grotta Ferrata and Marino is the Vallis Firentina, a place of much renown in the early years of Rome.

No. 44.—Marino.

A strongly walled town of about 6,500 inhabitants. It is prettily situated on one of the spurs of Monte Cavo, 1,330 feet above the sea, and fourteen miles from Rome. It occupies the site of the ancient Castrimanium, and is interesting in the history of the middle ages as the strong hold of the Orsini family, who held the castle; it then became the property of the Colonna family, who still retain it as one of their principal fiefs in the Roman states.

No. 45.—Lago di Albano,

One of the most beautiful pieces of water in the world. In respect to scenery beyond comparison the finest of those of purely volcanic origin. The fine old trees by which it is surrounded, render it a cool and delightful summer retreat, and the remains of many ancient terraces on its banks, prove that it was much frequented by the ancient Romans. The pretended ruins of the city of Alba, seen beneath its waters, are extensive remains of the imperial times.

No. 46.—Castel Gandolfo,

A small town on an eminence 460 feet above the Alban lake, and 1,450 above the sea, it is chiefly interesting for the summer palace of the Popes, a large plain building, erected by Urban VII., which from its situation and size forms a conspicuous object from all parts of the country.

No. 47.—Monte Savelli,

A portion of the Alban mount; the castle was during the middle ages the stronghold of the Savelli, an ancient, powerful, and turbulent family, now represented by the Cesarini.

No. 48.—Meta Sudans,

The remains of an ancient fountain called the Sweating Gaol, an important appendage to the Coliseum. It was a simple jet issuing from a cone in the centre of a bricked basin, 75 feet in diameter, and was surmounted by a statue of Jupiter. It was erected by Titus for the use of the gladiators after the labours of the arena. Adjacent to it are the remains of a pedestal, on which stood the celebrated colossus of Nero.

No. 49.—Arch of Constantine,

Erected on the Via Triumphalis, to commemorate the emperor's victory over Maxentius, and is one of the most imposing monuments of Rome. It is principally composed of fragments taken from the arch of Trajan, and the bas reliefs and medallions with which it is profusely ornamented, chiefly relate to his history, and are confusedly intermixed with others of the time of Constantine. It presents three archways, and was decorated with four fluted Corinthian columns of giallo antico on each side, seven of these remain, the eighth was taken away by Clement VIII. to decorate his chapel in the Lateran.

No. 50.—Arch of Titus,

Erected by the senate and people to commemorate the Emperor's conquest of Jerusalem. It stands on the highest point of the Via Sacra, and is a most elegant structure; as a record of scripture history beyond doubt the most interesting ruin in Rome. It is a single arch of white marble, with fluted columns of the composite order on each side. The central part alone is antique, the lateral portions being recent restorations, judiciously executed in stone in order to distinguish them from the original. The sculptures of the frieze, &c., represent the triumphal return of the Emperor, with the spoils brought from Jerusalem.

No. 51.—Orti Farnesiani.

The Farnesian gardens occupy the whole of the north-west side of the Palatine hill. They have been identified with the gardens of Adonis, and are ornamented with many interesting remains. The Palatine was the first hill occupied by the Romans; it was previously the city of Evander.

No. 53.—St. Giovanni e St. Paolo,

A handsome church built by Pammachus, the friend of St. Jerome, in the fourth century attached to the great Passionist convent of monks on the Cælian hill. It stands on the site of the Curia Hostilia, and has in the garden a ruin called the Rostrum of Cicero.

No. 54.—Villa Mattei,

A pleasant house, supposed to stand on the Castrum Perigrinorum within the walls. The house contains some fine sculpture and paintings. It was inhabited for a considerable time by Godoy, the Prince of Peace, and now belongs to a fraternity of foreign nuns. In the garden is an ancient Egyptian obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics.

No. 55.—St. Sebastiano,

The seventh basilica stands on the Appian way, about two miles from Rome. It was founded by Constantine, and was, with the exception of the portico, rebuilt by Cardinal Scipio Borghese in 1611. Under the church are openings to extensive catacombs, originally formed by the ancient Romans to procure pozzolana for their buildings, and enlarged by the early Christians, who used them as places of refuge during their persecutions, and as cemeteries.

No. 56.—Porta St. Sebastiano,

The Porta Appia of the Aurelian wall. Two fine semicircular towers of brickwork on substructures of immense blocks of white marble. From this gate commenced the Via Appia, and the Via Latina. The former, the most celebrated of the ancient Roman roads, crossed the Pontine marshes, extending in a straight line 350 miles.

No. 57.—Sepulchro di Cæcilia Metella,

One of the most beautiful sepulchral monuments in the world; it stands about two miles on the Appian way, it is circular, about 70 feet in diameter, resting on a square basement, the whole of immense blocks of white marble. It had battlements of brickwork added by Boniface VIII. in the 13th century, when he converted it into one of the strongholds of his family. Cæcilia Metella was the wife of Crassus, and daughter of Quintus Metellus, the conqueror of Crete.

No. 58.—Terme di Caracalla.

The baths of Caracalla on the Aventine mount, are the most perfect of the similar edifices of Rome. They are nearly a mile in circuit; they were commenced by Caracalla, and completed by Alexander Severus. The principal hall, called the Cella Solearis, was 150 feet in length, and was covered by a flat roof of stone. There were numerous baths of granite, and 1,600 marble seats for the bathers. The celebrated Belvidere Torso, the Hercules of Glycon, the Farnese Flora, and Toro, the Callypygian Venus, and other statues, bronzes, &c., which once adorned this building, were discovered in the ruins. It was the favorite resort of the poet Shelley during his residence in Rome.

No. 59.—Circus Maximus,

An oval building between the Palatine and Aventine hills, now a shapeless mass of ruins. It was founded by Romulus for equestrian and athletic games, in honour of Neptunus Equestris, at which time it was celebrated as the scene of the Sabine rape. Tarquinius Priscus surrounded it with covered seats; and it was subsequently enlarged by Julius Cæsar and Constantine, so that it would hold 385,000 persons. It was here the interesting scene between Androcles and the lion occurred. The new gas works for lighting Rome erected on the spot, have destroyed the oval shape of the circus, and the heavy buildings and tall chimneys are a great eye sore in the beautiful view.

No. 60.—Via Triumphalis,

The triumphal way passed under the arch of Constantine, taking its course near the Coliseum, turning under the Arch of Titus, and then traversing the Forum under the arch of Septimus Severus, reaching the capitol by the Clivus Capitlanus. At the temple of Jupiter Capitolanus, the conquerors deposited their spoils and offered sacrifices.

No. 61.—Lavinium,

An ancient city built according to Livy by Æneas, who named it after his wife Lavinia. The modern name Pratica was taken after a pestilence, when the inhabitants were again allowed communication (pratica) with their neighbours. It contains a large mansion of the Borghese family, with a high tower seen from all parts. The population at present does not number more than sixty, two-thirds of whom are peasants seeking employment in Rome.

No. 63.—Sepolchro di Caio Cestio,

One of the most ancient remains, and the only pyramid at Rome. It is of brick, cased with marble, and stands on a basement of travertine. The whole is 124 feet in height by 97 feet at the base. It was erected during the Republic to the memory of Caius Cestus, one of the eupulones or priests who provided the banquets for the gods, and was finished in 330 days. The ground around forms the protestant burial place, and records many well known names, such as Keats, Richard Wyatt the sculptor, John Bell the surgeon, the heart of Shelley, &c.

No. 64.—S. Paolo,

The venerable and beautiful church of St. Paul, erected by Constantine over the grave of the saint, and the catacombs of Lucina, was considered the richest edifice of the kind in Rome. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1824, but by the liberal donations of the Popes, Catholic Sovereigns, Princes, &c., it has been rebuilt in a style of richness that nothing can exceed. The roof is a magnificent specimen of carved wood work, and is supported by four ranges of granite columns, 80 in number, all monolites. All the decorations, including portraits of the Popes in mosaic, are of the highest order, and in the best taste, and it deservedly ranks as one of the finest buildings in the city.

No. 65.—Santa Sabina,

On the Aventine hill, supposed to stand on the ruins of the temple of Juno Regina. It was originally in the form of a basilica, but was reduced to its present state by Sextus V. in 1587. Extensive excavations have been recently opened in this spot, and many interesting discoveries made. This church was the scene of St. Dominic's frenzies and floggings.

No. 66.—St. Alessio,

A handsome edifice attached to a convent of the Somaschi fathers, erected on the site of the Armilustrum, where Tattius was buried. It suffered considerable damage during the bombardment of Rome by the French in 1849.

No. 68.—Tiber.

This renowned river, which divided Latium from Etruria, takes its rise in the Appenines in Tuscany, and after a course of nearly 160 miles, during which it receives the waters of 40 tributary streams, and passes through the city of Rome, it discharges itself into the sea at Ostia. It was once called Albula from its whiteness, until Tiberinus, king of Alba, was drowned therein. It is now most truly "the yellow Tiber." In the city it is crossed by 6 bridges, 5 ancient and a modern suspension.

No. 69.—Pons Publicius.

The oldest and most celebrated of the bridges of ancient Rome. It was erected by Ancus Martius, in the year 114, and acquired its name from the wooden piles of which it was formed. It was destroyed by an inundation in the 15th century, and the piers are the only portions that remain. On this bridge Horatius Cocles singly opposed the army of Porsenna, and from it the bodies of Commodus and Elagabalus were thrown into the Tiber.

No. 70.—San Michele,

A house of correction for women and children, and an establishment for industrial purposes, for children of both sexes, in which they are taught painting, sculpture, and other arts; there are usually about 800 in this department. There is also annexed a prison for political offenders, and for persons accused of serious crimes.

No. 71.—Arco di Settimo Severus,

Erected in the year 205, to commemorate the conquests of the emperor over the Parthians and Persians. It is of the composite order, entirely of white marble, and was at one time surmounted by a car drawn by six horses, in which were the emperor's two sons. The arch bears the appearance of having suffered by fire, and is much injured by time.

No. 72.—Col di Foca.

This handsome column was long a subject of dispute, until 1813, when the Duchess of Devonshire at her own expense had the rubbish, in which it was half buried, removed; when by an inscription it was found to have been dedicated in 608 to the emperor, but the column itself was evidently taken from some ancient building. It is of the Corinthian order in very correct style, and is 46 feet in height. At its base are three pedestals, which probably sustained statues.

No. 73.—Fora Romanum,

The Roman Forum, in which were the courts of judicature, and in which public assemblies of the people were held, was of considerable size, and its limits have been the subject of much discussion to antiquaries. The recent excavations made, and the

removal of a portion of the soil by which it was choked, have however determined its length to have been from the arch of Septimus Severus to the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and its width from the church of St. Adriano to the steps of the basilica Julia. It was originally formed by Romulus, and was surrounded by porticos and shops by Tarquinius Priscus. In the best days of Rome it was of unparalleled magnificence, surrounded by temples, adorned by statues, and crossed by the *via sacra*, the line of all the triumphal processions to the Capitol. The many fine structures, of which portions still remain, bear ample testimony to this fact, but there were many others of equal extent and beauty that are known to have stood there, which have altogether disappeared; the original pavement being buried at least fifteen feet by the rubbish of these noble buildings. The sites of some that have been clearly ascertained are marked upon the plan. The forum was the focus of the factions, intrigues, and crimes of Rome, the haunt of her philosophers, orators, and statesmen, the lounge of her idlers, and the scene of her triumphs. Here Cicero astonished by his eloquence, and Manlius pleaded; here Caius Gracchus melted the hearts of his hearers, and Scipio Africanus made his affecting appeal; and here Curtius sacrificed himself for his country. The Forum is now used as a cattle market, and is called the *Campo Vaccino*. It has recently been levelled and improved, and the road, which closely follows the line of the *Via Sacra*, repaired, and planted on both sides with double lines of trees.

No. 74.—Remains of the Temple of Julia.

For many years the name of this temple has been a subject of dispute, and during the last three centuries it has changed its title half a dozen times; there seems now to be little doubt that the remains belonged to the temple of Vespasian, erected to him by Domitian. Only three of the thirty beautiful columns that formed the portico now remain, together with a portion of the frieze; they are of Luna marble, 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, deeply fluted, and have Corinthian capitals, and appear originally to have been tinged with Tyrian purple.

No. 75.—Tempio di Saturna.

These remains have been named at different times the Temple of Concord, and the Temple of Fortune, names, like those of a hundred other sites of important buildings, that are objects of veneration to the scholar, quite conjectural, as they are frequently changed according to the theories of antiquaries, not a title of those named having sufficient proof of identity to be positively known as the buildings they are called. The name of the present temple appears, however, to be settled by the recent discovery of the *Milliarium Aureum*, the pillar from which all the great roads were measured, and which is known to have stood at one of its angles. The remains consist of a portico, nearly entire, of six granite columns in front, and two at the ends, supporting an entablature and pediment. The columns, which are 43 feet in height, all vary in diameter, which gives rise to the supposition that they were the spoils from more ancient temples, and it is altogether a tasteless work.

No. 76.—Tempio di Minerva Chalcidica.

These remains have occasioned more controversy than any other ruin in the Forum; they have been named as having belonged to the temples of Jupiter Stator, and Castor and Pollux, the *Græcostasis*, the *Comitium*, and other buildings. Canina supposes them to have formed part of the *Curia Julia*; and the Chovalier Bunsen has proved them to have belonged to the temple of Minerva Chalcidica, built by Augustus. The excavations recently made which have determined the extent of the basilica Julia, have again altered the name to the Temple of the Dioscuri, mentioned by Augustus himself as adjoining the basilica. The three fluted columns of Greek marble, the largest in Rome, with their rich entablature, have furnished architects ever since the revival of the arts, with a perfect model of the Corinthian order. It appears from recent excavations now in progress, that this fine portico was raised upon a basement 26 feet in height, ascended by steps.

No. 77.—St. Maria Liberatrice.

Between this church and St. Anastasie was situated the Lupurcal, a grotto consecrated to Pan, the protecting deity of Arcadia, near which was the Ruminal fig-tree, under which Romulus and Remus were exposed.

No. 78.—Curia Julia.

These immense brick ruins are the remains of a magnificent structure erected by Augustus to replace the Curia Hostilius, which was destroyed by fire, when the populace burnt in it the corpse of P. Clotius.

No. 79.—Palace de Cesari.

Erected by Augustus, and dedicated to his daughter. The discovery in 1834 of a fine flight of steps left little doubt as to the name of these ruins, but within the last ten years the matter has been finally settled, by the ground having been completely excavated under the direction of the learned archæologist, the late commendatori Canina, when three pilasters and the floor of precious marbles were uncovered. The building was 350 feet in length. The five brick piers at the west-end are supposed to have been the work of Domitian, by whom the basilica is known to have been repaired.

No. 80.—Tempio di Romulus.

The ancient church of St. Theodore from its circular form is supposed to stand on the foundation of the temple of Romulus, also from the bronze wolf of the capitol having been found therein. Roman mothers carry their children to be cured or blessed to this church, as they used to do to the temple of Romulus. Others suppose it to have been the celebrated temple of Vesta.

No. 81.—Santa Anastasie.

This church is supposed to stand on the remains of the great altar of Hercules. It is remarkable for nine fluted columns of Pavonazetto marble, brought from the temple of Neptune. In digging the foundation for a handsome monument just erected to Cardinal Mai, titular of this church, some interesting remains of the walls of Romulus, and a tower supposed to have belonged to the Porta Mugnonia, were discovered.

No. 82.—Arco di Settimo Severo,

In the Velabrum erected by the silversmiths and merchants of the Forum Boarium, to Septimus, his wife Julia Pia, and their sons Caracalla and Geta. It is of marble, and consists of a square opening formed by a straight lintel and entablature, supported by broad pilasters of the composite order, the whole loaded with ornament, military trophies, &c.

No. 83.—Arco di Giano Quadrifonte.

The arch of Janus is the most ancient arch in Rome, and is supposed to occupy the centre of the Forum Boarium. It is a square building, composed of immense blocks of Greek marble, pierced on each front with an arch; it was formerly much ornamented with sculpture, &c., but from the inverted position of some of the carvings, it is evidently composed of stones from some earlier building. It is probable that it was erected for a market house or exchange. The brickwork on the top was added by the Frangipani family, who converted it into a fortress in the middle ages.

No. 85.—Santa Maria in Cosmedin.

Erected by St. Dionysius in the third century, on the site of a temple of Ceres and Proserpine, and restored by Adrian I. for the use of the Greek exiles from the east. In later days the name of "Bocca della Verita" has been given it, from a very ugly ancient mask over the portico. The celebrated Crescimbinì used to recite verses in the crypt beneath this church.

No. 86.—Tempio di Vesta,

Or Mater Matuta, erected by Numa, where the Vestal virgins watched the sacred fire and guarded the Palladium, a statue of Pallas, said to have been brought by Æneas from Troy. It is now the church of Santa Maria del Sole. This elegant little temple has been for all ages the admiration of travellers, and is better known perhaps than any other ruin in Rome.

No. 88.—Rupe Tarpea,

The celebrated Tarpean rock from whence criminals were thrown. Antiquaries now place the celebrated rock on the south-eastern summit of the Capitoline hill, called Monte Caprino, which is covered by the garden of the Istituto Archæologico, and the German hospital.

P L A T E I I .

No. 1.—Santa Cecilia,

A neat church erected on the site of the house of the patron saint, the bath-room where she suffered martyrdom still remaining in the crypt. It was erected in the year 230, and the remains of the saint repose beneath the altar. The adjoining convent of nuns of the order of St. Benedict is one of the largest in Rome.

No. 2.—St. Francesco a Ripa,

A modern church near the Ripa grande, the ancient port of the Tiber. It contains the apartments once occupied by St. Francis, and the Palavicini chapel, one of the richest in Rome.

No. 4.—Santa Maria della Consolation,

A large hospital for both sexes, making up 160 beds. Being situated on the eastern declivity of the Capitoline hill, in the low and populous quarters of Monti and Trastevere, many cases of stabbing are taken to it.

No. 7.—Santa Maria del' Orta.

An extremely beautiful little church, built by Giulio del Orta, whence it takes its name. It contains some splendid paintings by the Zuccheri.

No. 8.—St. Pietro in Montorio,

Founded by Constantine on the Janiculum hill, near the spot where St. Peter suffered martyrdom, and rebuilt by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. It occupies the site of the Arx Janiculensis, founded by Ancus Martius. This beautiful church narrowly

escaped destruction during the siege of 1849. It was fortified and occupied as the headquarters of the Roman cavalry, and from its vicinity to the Porta di San Pancrazio, the centre of the operations of the French besieging force, it was much exposed to the enemy's fire, by which the tribune and the steeple were destroyed, but have since been restored; many fine works of art, &c., also received much damage from the Roman soldiers. In the cloister of the adjoining convent is a most beautiful little temple, built by Palladio, on the precise spot where St. Peter was crucified; it had also a very narrow escape, a French shell having burst close to it.

No. 10.—Villa Pamphili,

A large villa belonging to the Doria family, about half a mile beyond the walls. The grounds, supposed to occupy the site of the gardens of the emperor Galba, are very extensive, and contain a church built by the family, and a Swiss cottage. In 1849 the house and grounds were occupied by the republican troops under Garibaldi, who maintained his position here for many weeks against the whole power of the French army. The position was several times taken and retaken, and was at last occupied by Gen. Oudinot's troops, and the house and grounds suffered much during these assaults. A handsome monument to the French who fell in these encounters has been erected by Prince Doria in the park, it consists of an octagonal temple with a statue of the Virgin in front, crowned by a canopy supported by four Doric columns of white marble, the names of the dead who are buried beneath being inscribed on the pedestal. Many villas and other buildings in this neighbourhood were totally destroyed during the siege.

No. 11.—St. Agata,

A small church founded in the year 470, and rebuilt in 1633. It is remarkable for a monument to the memory of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell, which contains his heart, bequeathed by him to this church. The monument was raised at the expense of C. Bianconi, Esq., and was executed by Benzoni in 1856. Attached to the church is a college for educating young Irish priests.

No. 13.—Pal Cafferelli,

An extensive and fine building, supposed to occupy the site of the house of Ovid and the School of Philosophers, on the Capitoline hill.

No. 14.—Mount Janiculum,

On the opposite side of the Tiber. It was added to the city by Ancus Martius, and the communication was formed by the Pons Sublicia, the oldest bridge of Rome. Porsenna, King of Etruria, encamped here; it was also the retreat of the senators during the civil wars, to avoid the resentment of Octavius, and Numa and the poet Italicus were buried here. At the foot of the Mount is the modern quarter of Trastevere.

No. 17.—Palace Corsini,

Erected by the Riario family, and enlarged to its present magnificent size by Clement XII. It contains a most splendid gallery of pictures of great value. This palace was for many years the residence of the celebrated Christina, Queen of Sweden, and here she died. Behind the Palace, on the declivity of Janiculum, is the charming villa Corsini.

No. 18.—St. Ambrogio,

Celebrated for containing the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, the finest work of Pietro di Cortona.

No. 20.—St. Angelo in Pescheria.

This church stands in the great fish market, and is supposed to occupy part of the site of the Temple of Juno. It is chiefly remarkable for its connexion with the history of Cola di Rienzi.

No. 21.—Portico d'Octave.

This magnificent edifice was erected by Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia. It was in the form of a parallelogram, composed of a double row of 270 Corinthian columns of white marble, enclosing two temples dedicated to Jupiter and Juno, also a library and a gallery of sculptures. It was destroyed by fire in the reign of Titus, a small portion of the portico being now all that remains. This is the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, who, whatever their number may be, are compelled to reside in this low, dirty, and confined situation; many of them are descendants of the Jews brought captives by Titus to Rome.

No. 23.—Trinità de' Pelligrini,

Erected in 1614 near the Ponte Sisto. In this church during the Holy Week it is the custom for the Cardinals and Roman nobility to wash the feet of poor pilgrims. Adjacent is an hospital for convalescent patients, and pilgrims arriving at Rome, who are lodged and boarded free for a certain number of days.

No. 25.—Villa Lanti,

On the Janiculum, erected from the designs of Giulio Romani, many of whose paintings it contains. It is now converted into a convent of nuns of the Sacra Cœur.

No. 26.—Palace Farnese,

Beyond comparison the finest palace in Rome. It has four fronts exactly alike, and in the purest style of architecture. It was partly the work of Sangallo, and was completed by Michael Angelo, by order of Paul III. and his nephew Alessandro Farnese; the materials being taken from the Coliseum and the Theatre of Marcellus; it is now the property of the King of Naples. Many of the apartments are finely painted in fresco by An. Caracci; they formerly contained a rich and extensive collection of paintings and works of art, but all the best have been removed to the Borbonico museum at Naples. During the siege the front of the palace towards the Tiber was struck by several cannon balls, and the cornice and roof much injured. In front of the palace stand two immense basins of granite, each 17 feet in length, brought from the baths of Caracalla: and the sarcophagus of Cæcilia Metella.

No. 27.—St. Carlo e Catarina,

So called from several manufactories of catini or dishes, and earthenware in general being in the neighbourhood. It was erected in 1612, and is dedicated to that excellent man and modern saint, Charles Borromeo. The cupola, which is internally finely painted by Domenichino, is one of the highest in proportion to its diameter in Rome.

No. 28.—Palace Mattei,

A very handsome building erected on the site of the Circus Flaminius, at one time very extensive, but two other palaces have been formed from parts of it. The once celebrated gallery of pictures it contained has been dispersed since the extinction of the family in the main line, but a few fine works still remain.

No. 30.—Tor de' Specchi,

A species of nunnery where a company of respectable females, chiefly widows, reside, under the direction of a superior, but without being bound by vows, who receive children to educate.

No. 31.—St. Onofrio,

A small but very interesting church on Mount Janiculum. It is ornamented with fine frescoes by Domenicbino, and it contains the remains of Tasso, which were removed from the spot where originally buried in 1857, and are now placed in an elegant tomb, which was erected by public subscription, in the chapel of St. Jerome, built by Pius IX. for the purpose. Here are also the tombs of Alessandro Guidi, John Barclay, the author of "Argenis," Cardinal Mezzofanti, and others. The tree consecrated as Tasso's oak, under whose shade he used to pass much of his time, stands in the garden of the adjoining convent. It was partially blown down during a storm in 1842, but has since thrown out many vigorous branches.

No. 32.—St. Andrea a Monte Cavello,

A beautiful little church in the form of an ancient temple, built by Prince Camillo Pamphili, and attached to the convent of the Noviciate of the Jesuits. In the chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, who lived and died in the adjoining convent, is a splendid sarcophagus of lapis lazuli, containing his remains. Here also is the tomb of Emanuel IV., King of Sardinia, who abdicated in 1804, and died a Jesuit in the convent. Near this spot stood the celebrated temple of Quirinus, erected by Numa to mark the place where Romulus miraculously disappeared during a thunderstorm.

No. 33.—St. Pietro.

The first basilica, and the largest and most magnificent of Christian temples, not only in Rome but in the whole world; the labor of ages, the wealth of kingdoms, the spoils of ancient times, and the proudest efforts of modern art, have been employed to produce this noble structure, which may truly be called one of the most wonderful of the works of man. As early as the year 90 St. Anacletus, who had received ordination from St. Peter himself, erected an oratory in the circus of Caligula to mark the spot where the body of the saint was deposited after his crucifixion, and in 306 Constantine founded a basilica on the spot, which was demolished at the beginning of the sixteenth century to make way for the present church. The works were commenced by Paul II. on the plans of Bramanti Lazari; continued by Leo X. on those of Sangallo, and continued by Paul III. on those of Michael Angelo, to whose genius all the magnificent portions are due; and it was at last finished by Julius V. in 1614, having occupied precisely one century. The colonnade was added by Alexander VII., and much internal decoration by Pius VII. as late as 1800, so that it has really taken three centuries to bring it to its present state of perfection, and the cost is estimated at ten millions and a-half sterling; a singular fact connected with which is, that the enormous sums collected by the sale of indulgences &c. for the purpose, first led to the Reformation.

The exterior of the church is of Travertine stone of a pure white and bright color, much of which was taken from the septizonium of Sep Severus. The whole stands on five acres of ground, and the cupola, the object that commands the admiration of all strangers, is 448 feet in height to the top of the cross. The front is 180 feet in height by 400 in width, approached by three successive flights of marble steps, from either side of which extends a grand colonnade of four rows of pillars, surmounted by 192 statues of saints, which, sweeping round, encloses an immense area, having in its centre an Egyptian obelisk and two beautiful fountains. The obelisk is the largest wrought stone in Europe, being 84 feet in height and weighing 300 tons. It was brought to Rome by Caligula, who erected it in his circus. Sextus V. placed it in its present position at the cost of £9000. The interior of the church it is impossible to describe; it is encrusted with the richest and rarest marbles, and is adorned with every art that painting, sculpture, and taste could devise; the chapels, altars, and tombs are of surpassing splendour, and the whole, in magnitude and magnificence, stands unparalleled.

No. 34.—Vatican.

No palace in the world can compare with the Vatican in interest, either as regards its prominent position in the history of the church, or in the influence exercised by its

wonderful collections and treasures, on the learning and taste of Christendom for more than 300 years. It is asserted that this immense pile was originally erected by Nero, and was bestowed on the Roman Pontiffs by Constantine, but they did not make it their residence until 1377, when Gregory II. adopted it as the Pontifical palace. It is an immense pile, every succeeding Pope having added to it until it has reached the enormous extent of 70,000 feet in circumference, and the additions having been constructed without any due regard to the harmony of the whole, the exterior is not very prepossessing. It contains twenty courts, eight grand staircases, twenty smaller, and 4422 rooms. The museums of works of art, painting, and sculpture, ancient and modern, are inimitable; the courts, galleries, and saloons containing them are said to measure over two miles in length. The library, since the addition by Pius IX. in 1855 of the collections of Count Cicognara and Cardinal Mai, is most extensive and valuable, the ancient MSS. alone number 2358. Indeed, all is of the first class; in the picture gallery the Transfiguration, by Raffaele, and the Communion of St. Jerome, are universally acknowledged to be the two finest works in the world; and in the sculpture gallery, amongst the spoils of ancient Rome, are the celebrated Laocoon, Apollo Belvidere, Crouching Venus, Ganymede, and the famous Torso Hercules, so much admired by Michael Angelo. In the Sistine Chapel is deposited all the valuable Pontifical plate and jewels. The gardens are extensive, and contain various ancient remains.

No. 35.—Sutrium,

A town of ancient Etruria, now called Sutri. It stands on an insulated rock in a very strong position, but fell at a very early period into the hands of the Romans. Sutrium is said to have been the birthplace of Pontius Pilate.

No. 39.—Mount Capitolinus,

The smallest of the seven hills, being not more than a mile in circumference at its base, but the greatest in fame and importance. It was occupied by Tattius, King of the Sabines, at the time of the first success of the Romans, and the origin of its name from the head of Tulus, and the prediction of universal empire to those who held it, are well known; it was anciently called Saturnius, also Tarpeius, from the treachery of Tarpeia. The two summits had in the early days of Rome temples, one dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus, the other the Arx Capitolinus; the intermontium or space between being the Zelum, or asylum for outlaws, erected by Romulus. The square of palaces that now cover the summit, bearing the name of the Piazza del Campidoglio, was erected by Paul III. from the designs of Michael Angelo. The central building is the palace of the Senator, which stands on the ancient Tabularium. It is a very handsome building. No part, however, of it is seen in the view. It contains the Senator's court, the various offices of the municipality, and a recently-constructed observatory; on the summit is the tower from which the view was taken, and in which is hung the celebrated Patarina, or great bell of the Capitol, a work of the middle ages, which is only sounded to announce the death of the Pope, or the commencement of the Carnival.

No. 40.—Castor and Pollux.

Two colossal statues, with horses so-called, supposed to be the work of Hegecius, from the temple of Jupiter Tonans; they were found in the Ghetto in the sixteenth century. The balustrade is also ornamented with statues of Constantine and his son, and two Millariums or mile-stones, that marked the first and seventh miles on the Appian way; also two trophies, called the trophies of Marius, found in the Castello del aqua Julia. At the bottom of the broad flight of steps are two Egyptian lionesses of basalt from the temple of Isis.

No. 41.—Palace Conservatorio,

Containing the Protomoteca, or gallery of busts of modern illustrious Italians, and an extensive collection of good pictures; also the celebrated bronze Wolf of the Capitol, and the Fasti Consulares.

No. 42.—Marcus Aurelius,

The only perfect bronze equestrian statuo remaining of ancient Rome. It originally stood in the Forum, near the Arch of Sep. Severus, whence it was removed to the Lateran, and was finally placed in its present position by Paul III. in 1538. It is considered a master-piece of art.

No. 43.—Museo Capitolino,

The gallery of statues, sculptures, bronzes, busts, mosaics, &c., a most interesting collection, including the Dying Gladiator, the Faun, and the Doves of Pliny.

No. 44.—St. Agnese,

A fine church, erected by Boromini on the spot where the saint was publicly exposed after being tortured, and recently restored in a most splendid manner by Prince Dori Pamphili, whose burialplace is beneath.

No. 45.—Bracciono,

A small town, twenty-six miles from Rome, having a fine baronial castle built by the Orsini family in the fifteenth century.

No. 46.—Castel di St. Angelo,

The mausoleum of Hadrian, was erected about the year 130 within the gardens of Domitia, the aunt of Nero. The mausoleum of Augustus, on the opposite banks of the river, being full, a new imperial mausoleum was necessary, and it became such from the time of Hadrian to that of Sep. Severus. It is a massive circular tower, 987 feet in circumference, on a square basement of 247 feet each way. It was converted into a fortress about 423. Urban VIII. constructed the outworks in 1644, and furnished them with cannon made from bronze stripped from the roof of the Pantheon; but, as a military position, its strength is by no means remarkable. The Pons Ælius crossing the Tiber is the approach to it. It is now used as a state prison, and it was in an attempt to escape from it that Benvenuto Cellini broke his leg.

No. 48.—College della Sapienza,

The principal University of Rome, founded by Innocent IV., and enlarged by Boniface VII. There are five faculties, forty-two professors, and above 500 students. It has a fine library, called after its founder the Alexandrian, and an excellent museum.

No. 49.—St. Ignazio.

This church belongs to the College of the Jesuits adjoining, who have lavished on it large sums. On the unfinished massive piers of the cupolo has been recently erected the observatory of the college, a most efficient and well-conducted establishment, with a good astronomical library.

No. 50.—Via di Arc Cæli.

The collegio Romano, built in 1582, and entirely under the management of the Jesuits. It possesses a rich and comprehensive library, and a fine museum of antiquities, medals, natural history, &c.

No. 51.—St. Andrea in Mantuccia,

A small church, erected on the site of the temple of Juno Moneta.

No. 52.—Pantheon,

The most perfect of the remains of ancient Rome, and the only one of the Pagan temples that retains anything of its original appearance. The proportions of its portico have been for ages the admiration of travellers, and its name has been identified with architectural beauty. It was erected by Agrippa, 26 B.C., in memory of Augustus's

victory over Antony, and was dedicated to Jupiter Ultor and all the gods whose statues in it, according to their degrees, were of gold, silver, bronze, or marble. The building is circular, with a noble dome, and a fine portico of sixteen pillars; there are no windows, the light being admitted by a circular aperture in the roof. Pope Boniface IV. dedicated it to the Virgin, and removed into it the bones of saints and martyrs from various cemeteries, enough to fill twenty-eight waggons. It also contains the busts of celebrated men of all countries. The fine marble with which the walls were encrusted has disappeared, so has also all the bronze from the roof. Urban VIII. took 450,250 lbs. for the columns of the big altar in the chapel of the Vatican, and the cannon of St. Angelo; but it had already been plundered by Constans II. as early as 657. The Pantheon has been much improved of late, by the removal of many shops and houses by which it was surrounded, and some interesting discoveries have been made.

No. 53.—St. Agostino,

A neat church, erected in 1483. The elegant front is of travertine, taken from the Coliseum. The cupola, the first constructed in Rome, is very handsome. It contains some fine frescoes and sepulchral monuments. In the adjoining convent is the Biblioteca Angelica, the third in point of numbers in Rome, containing about 90,000 volumes, and 3,000 MSS.

No. 54.—Monte Mario.

The finely-placed Villa Melina, on the summit, is much frequented on account of the fine view it commands.

No. 55.—Villa Madama,

Erected in 1642 by Catherine de Medicis, on the site of Nero's Baths. It is now occupied by the minister of finance, and by the post and diligence offices.

No. 56.—Pal Citorio,

On Monte Citorio, an artificial elevation, said to have been produced by the ruins of the amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus. The palace was commenced by the Ludovisi family, and finished by Innocent X., who appropriated it to the administration of justice. A fine obelisk, brought from Egypt by Augustus, stands in front.

No. 58.—Pal di Venexia.

A fine castellated building at the extremity of the Corso, the ancient palace of the republic of Venice, erected in 1648, by Paul II., with materials taken from the Coliseum. At the fall of the republic it passed to the Emperor of Austria, and forms the residence of the minister from that court.

No. 59.—Veii,

An Etruscan city, an early rival of Rome, called the Latin Troy, from having withstood a ten years' siege. It was one of the most important conquests of the infant republic. It is about twelve miles from the city, on the road to Florence, and contains many remarkable remains of antiquity.

No. 61.—Col. d'Antonine,

In the Piazza Colonna, erected by the senate and people to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and is known to have stood in the same forum with the palace of Antoninus. It is of white marble, and is 122 feet 8 inches in height, and beautiful bassi relievi run spirally from bottom to top, representing the Marcomannic war. The statue of the emperor, which once stood on the summit, has been replaced by that of St. Paul.

No. 62.—Palace Chigi,

A noble building, erected in 1526. It forms one side of the Piazza Colonna.

No. 63.—Corso,

The widest and best street in Rome. In its northern portion it follows the ancient Via Flaminia, and nearer the capitol the Via Lata, and divides the principal district of

modern Rome into two parts. Foreign visitors generally inhabit this street, as it contains some of the best houses in the city. It is about a mile in length, and is generally much frequented by fashionable company, especially during the Carnival, when the horse races from which it derives its name take place in it.

No. 64.—Piazza del Popolo,

The principal entrance into Rome, originally the Flaminian gate on the road to Florence. The gate was erected from the designs of Michael Angelo, and is very handsome; it opens into a fine square called the Piazza del Popoli, in the centre of which stands an Egyptian obelisk, 80 feet in height, brought to Rome by Augustus. From this square run three principal streets, one on either side of the Corso, divided from each other by the churches of St. Maria di Monte Santo, and St. Maria del Miracoli, two handsome buildings, erected in 1669, when the square was cleared for the entrance of Christina, Queen of Sweden.

No. 65.—Mount Pinciana,

The Collis Hortulorum, and favourite promenade of the modern Romans, and may rank as one of the finest in Europe. It was commenced by the French when masters of Rome, and completed by Pius VII.

No. 66.—St. Maria d'Ara Cœli,

A picturesque-looking church, erected on the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The present building dates from the fourth century. It is approached by a flight of 124 marble steps, brought from the temple of Jupiter Quirinus, and in the interior has twenty-two ancient columns of granite; and the whole appears to be an assemblage of the fragments of other buildings. It contains many fine tombs, and numerous works of art. It was whilst musing in this church, "whilst the friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter," that Gibbon (as he tells us) conceived the idea of writing "The Decline and Fall of Rome." The adjoining convent is very large, and contains a fine library; the head of the order of the Reformed Franciscans, the grey friars of England, resides there.

No. 67.—Villa Medicis,

Built by Cardinal Ricci, now the property of the French government and the seat of the French Academy, established by Louis XIV. for students in the arts sent from Paris. The grounds, which are nearly a mile in circuit, are much frequented by fashionable people.

No. 68.—Trinità di Monte,

Conspicuously situated on the Pincian hill. It was erected by Charles VIII. of France, and is still considered to belong to that nation. It is now attached to a convent of nuns of the Sacre Cœur, who devote themselves to the education of young females. It is approached by a fine flight of 135 steps, and has an ancient Egyptian obelisk in its piazza.

No. 69.—Mount Soracte,

Now called St. Oreste, a fine and singularly formed mountain, 27 miles from Rome. On its summit stands the convent of St. Silvestro, about 2300 feet above the level of the sea.

No. 70.—St. Maria di Loreto,

A small but beautiful church of an octagonal shape, erected by Sangallo. It stands in the forum of Trajan, and belongs to the corporation of bakers, whose hospital and cemetery are behind it.

No. 71.—St. Andrea alle Fratti,

A square brick church, with a cupola, erected by Julius III., in 1527, as a memorial of his deliverance from the enemy during the sacking of Rome. It formerly belonged to the Scottish Catholics. It contains many fine tombs, amongst others those of the Prussian sculptor, Rudolph Schadow, Angelica Kauffmann, George Zoega, and Miss Falconet, a young English lady.

No. 72.—Palace Barbarini,

On the Quirinal hill, one of the largest buildings in Rome, formerly the residence of Charles IV. of Spain. It is ornamented with fine fresco paintings of the acts of the Barbarini family, but the noble gallery of paintings for which it was once famous has much diminished. The fine library, containing about 60,000 books and MSS., is open to the public.

No. 73.—Villa Borghese,

A fine villa outside the Porta del Popoli, erected by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, in 1610. The park, which is about three miles in circuit, is laid out in the English style, and is open to the public; it forms one of the favourite resorts of the Roman people in summer, and is much frequented by the higher classes and strangers. It has been newly laid out in consequence of the devastations committed during the siege of 1849, when a great many of the fine trees were cut down, and the casino has been converted into a museum of sculpture by the present prince, and contains many very fine statues collected by the family.

No. 74.—Villa Ludovisi.

Three casinos filled with sculpture and other works of art, in the midst of very extensive grounds most tastefully laid out.

No. 75.—Palace Altieri.

This fine palace, which presents the most extensive façade of any in Rome, was erected by the Cardinal Altieri, in 1670. It was once celebrated for its fine library, but this has disappeared, together with all the other collections of this once princely family.

No. 76.—Col. di Trajano,

The most beautiful of all the columns in Rome. It was erected by the senate and the people to Trajan, in the year 114, and was the work of Appolodorus. The base and capital are of the Doric order, the shaft Tuscan, and the whole is 127 feet in height. A series of bas-reliefs of the military achievements of the emperor form a spiral round the shaft, and are in a high state of preservation, and in the best style of art, and contain 2500 human figures, besides horses, towers, &c. A statue of St. Peter, in bronze gilt, has replaced that of the emperor on the summit. The ashes of Trajan, in a golden urn, formerly reposed beneath the column.

No. 77.—Palace Colonna.

This immense structure stands partly on the site of the Domus Cornelli, the house of the Scipio's, and partly on the baths of Constantine. The family still reside in it, but a portion is let to the French ambassador. The Colonna gallery, in respect to size, is the finest in Rome, and it contains many noble works of art. In the gardens, which are extensive, are some colossal ruins, supposed to be the remains of the temple of the Sun, erected by Aurelian.

No. 78.—Gesù e Maria,

The principal church of the Jesuits, rich in marbles of the rarest kinds, and decorated in a most gorgeous style. The adjoining convent is the head-quarters of the Jesuits, and the residence of their principal.

No. 79.—St. Spirito,

The great hospital, a fine establishment, for the male sex only; possessing also a clinical ward, and a military hospital. Under the same roof is also a lunatic asylum, and a foundling hospital for both sexes. It generally contains about 600 medical and surgical cases, 400 lunatics, and 430 foundlings, but the accommodation can be doubled in each department in case of emergency.

No. 80.—Mount Cavello,

The Quirinal hill, now known as Monte Cavello, from the celebrated horses found in the baths of Constantine being placed on its summit; they are said to have been brought originally by Constantine from Athens, and are supposed to have been the works of Phidias and Praxiteles. With each horse is the colossal figure of a man, 18 feet in height. By some they are supposed to represent Alexander taming Bucephalus. The Quirinal, or Pontifical palace, erected on the baths of Constantine, is a truly princely structure, by far the most habitable and noble of all the papal residences; and has of late been much embellished by Pius IX., who generally occupies it for a part of the summer. It has been the seat of the conclaves for the election of the popes for many years.

No. 81.—Palace Rospiglioso,

Erected in 1603 by the Cardinal Scipio Borghese, on part of the site of the baths of Constantine. It was for some time the residence of the French ambassador, but is now again inhabited by the family. It contains many fine works of art. In a pavilion in the garden is Guido's celebrated fresco of Aurora. In 1849 a shot from one of the French batteries, after passing close to the statues on Monte Cavello, struck the roof of one of the pavilions of the casino, doing considerable damage, but not injuring any work of art.

No. 82.—St. Silvestro,

A handsome church, containing some fine fresco paintings. Here the cardinals assemble before going in procession to the conclave.

No. 83.—Palace della Consulta,

Built by Clement XII., in 1730, and considered one of the finest of the works of Faga. Large cavalry barracks are attached to it.

No. 84.—Torre delle Milizie,

Frequently called the tower of Nero, and pointed out as the spot where he viewed the burning of Rome; but this could not have been the case, as it is certainly not older than the thirteenth century. It is a high heavy brick tower, supposed to stand on the spot occupied by the barracks in which the troops of Trajan were quartered, in the forum of Trajan.

No. 85.—Terme di Paulus Æmilius.

Some extensive brick ruins, forming a semicircle, with a covered arcade round the interior. They are so much mutilated that but very little can be positively known about them, and are by some considered to be the ruins of a theatre.

No. 86.—Mount Vacuni,

A prominent mountain in Sabina, anciently called Vacuna, from the temple of the goddess of that name.

