

# ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.

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## STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1872.

WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THEM, AND A CONCISE HISTORY OF  
THE FUND AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH ITS AID.

# ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.

## *Subscriptions received in 1872.*

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous . . . . .	100	0	0
The Marquis of Westminster . . . . .	50	0	0
A. Kaufmann, Esq. . . . .	50	0	0
Rev. J. F. Stovin . . . . .	30	0	0
The Marquis of Salisbury . . . . .	8	0	0
John Murray, Esq. . . . .	5	5	0
Reid Baker, Esq. . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. J. Abbiss . . . . .	5	5	0
Charles Wilshire, Esq. . . . .	4	0	0
E. Herries, Esq. . . . .	4	0	0
Sir Augustus Paget . . . . .	4	0	0
Miss Monk . . . . .	4	0	0
J. T. White, Esq. . . . .	2	0	0
T. B. Walley, Esq. . . . .	2	0	0
Rev. H. Hoskyns . . . . .	2	2	0
Jones Hiff, Esq. . . . .	2	2	0
R. Tighe, Esq. . . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Hayward . . . . .	1	1	0
Rev. C. Wilson . . . . .	1	1	0

280 16 0  
 Balance due to the Treasurer, 1872 . 136 16 6

£417 12 6

## *Payments in 1872.*

	£	s.	d.
Balance due in 1871 . . . . .	105	16	6
To Cav. Guidi for excavations . . . . .	183	0	0
To Dr. Fabio Gori for assistance and expenses . . . . .	73	0	0
To Signor Di Mauro, engineer, for plans and drawings . . . . .	43	16	0
To the monks of S. Agnes, donation towards excavations in their Catacomb . . . . .	12	0	0

£417 12 6

Audited, CHARLES BECK,

Rome, *January 22, 1873.*

## ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.

To those who have not seen these accounts for previous years, and who do not know Rome, some explanation of them seems necessary.

The fund is open to all the world, and the antiquities of Rome are of equal interest to the inhabitants of all the provinces of the old Roman empire. Among the contributors to this fund have been a well-known and distinguished lady who wishes to remain anonymous, and who continues to give a hundred pounds a year to it, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the University of Oxford, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Société Archéologique de France (of which the venerable M. de Caumont, the father of French archæology, was the founder and the acting head for forty years), and several individual members of both the English and French societies. Among them are other persons of distinction, such as the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor of the University of Oxford), Gore Langton, Esq., M.P., and other members of both Houses of Parliament. ARCHÆOLOGY is necessarily neutral and international; the Pope and the King of Italy, M. Thiers and the Emperors of Germany and Russia, might each subscribe to it with propriety, if they liked to do so.

The payments require explanation to strangers. The Cavaliere Guidi is a dealer in antiquities, who has for many years kept a gang of navvies in his employment; and they are excellent excavators, and very careful to preserve all objects found; but the object of our excavations has not been to look for statues or other works of art, but to investigate the historical topography of Rome by means of these excavations (and we have always found what we have looked for). Guidi and his men were frequently employed by the Pope; and when we found the short agger of Servius Tullius from the cliffs of the Cælian, to those of the Aventine, with the aqueducts upon it, and the remains of the Porta Capena in it, Guidi induced his HOLINESS to go and see it, and his Holiness said there was no denying that this was part of the wall of Servius Tullius (which had previously been denied by the local antiquaries).

Dr. Fabio Gori is a friend of Guidi, and has been long accustomed to direct his men in their researches, and he is a learned antiquary. Being a native of Subiaco, not of Rome, he is more free from the prejudices of the local school, or what are called the "Roman traditions" (which are only the conjectures of former generations of local antiquaries during the last three centuries). Dr. Gori was of great service to us in tracing out the line of the aqueducts from Subiaco to Rome, and accompanied his friend Signor Ernesto di Mauro, the surveyor, in making the excellent map of their course from Subiaco to Rome on which also the other antiquities are marked, and being on a very large scale it is by far the best map of the antiquities of the Campagna that has ever been made. Signor

di Mauro continues to make plans and drawings of all the antiquities that are discovered from time to time. Dr. Gori (who has just been appointed Professor of Archæology in the University of Rome) had also obtained permission for us to do many things by asking for them in his own name that would not have been granted if asked in the name of an Englishman, owing to the local jealousy of strangers, which is notorious in Italy, and is one of the most striking proofs of the ignorance of the people. The payments to Dr. Gori include many small items, such as the rent of the cellars, which we have ascertained to be the underground chambers of the great Prison of the Kings of Rome, agreeing exactly with the legendary history preserved by Livy.

The donation to the excellent monks of S. Agnes was to enable them to make excavations in that portion of their Catacomb which is between the Church and the Mausoleum and Baptistery of Constantia, by which we are enabled to show that an original entrance to it was through a pagan tomb, and that four other pagan tombs have a communication from the lower chambers into the Catacomb. This is a demonstration that the Catacombs were general cemeteries for three or four centuries, and were not *exclusively* Christian as the Roman Catholic authorities have always taught. One of the entrances to the Catacomb of S. Prætextatus and to that of Calixtus is also through a pagan tomb, and there is reason to believe that this was also the case in that of S. Priscilla. We have not only taken plans, sections, drawings, and photographs of all the antiquities that have been found, but have also had photographs taken, not only of the fresco paintings, but of the plans and drawings, so that for a trifling expense the historical student in any part of Europe can now obtain accurate information on all the long-disputed questions respecting the historical topography of Rome. Our historical photographs are distinguished from all others (as we have said) by the use of a six-foot rule painted alternately black and white, placed against the wall to measure the size of the stones or the thickness of the bricks, which are the safest guides to the dates of the building. The first principle of the modern science of archæology is that the construction of the walls and the architectural details are the same at the same period everywhere. Thus by selecting some one well-known historical building as a type of each period, we have a certain guide to the date of all other buildings of the same architectural character. We are assured by the photographers that our photographs are highly appreciated by the well-educated Germans, who buy many more of them than either the English or the Americans.

As it is quite possible and probable that this will be the last account of the expenditure of the Fund that I shall have to render, it will be useful to recapitulate what has been done with the help of this Fund, not only directly by excavations, but indirectly also, by inciting others to emulation, and by exploring what has been done by others at the same time. It will be more interesting to take the objects made out in their chronological order, not only in the topographical one,—the latter is more useful on the spot, the former to persons at a distance.

1. We have ascertained that a very ancient wall of tufa, of the character in use at the time of the foundation of Rome, exists on three sides of *Roma Quadrata*, an oblong space at the north end of the Palatine Hill, with a wide and large fosse on the southern side of it, the earth

supported by tufa walls on each side of this fosse. That at the northern corner of the Arx, Citadel, Keep, or Capitol, of the original city of Rome, on the Palatine Hill, there are the foundations of towers to support a higher wall, just at the point where the huts of the Romans might have been knocked down by stones thrown by a catapult from the Hill of Saturn opposite. These towers were evidently begun only, and left unfinished, having been used as foundations for buildings of the time of the Republic and early Empire. Within the space mentioned as *Roma Quadrata* are the foundations of a temple, and a great flight of steps leading up to this from the western side of the hill has also been found. These are of the same construction as the walls; and that construction is of as rude and early character as the other walls of the time of Romulus. These fortifications would have been perfectly useless when the Hill of Saturn and the Palatine were united in one city and enclosed by one wall.

We have also found the LUPERCAL, a cave under the north-west corner of the Palatine Hill, just in the situation where we ought to find it, according to the legendary history; it is just above the level of the ordinary floods of the Tiber, on the edge of the *Vallis Murcia*, then a swamp full of canes ten feet high. In this cave are the springs of the *Aqua Argentina*, a natural stream of water that speedily falls into the larger stream that runs through the *Cloaca Maxima*. Against this cave are remains of chambers of the time of Augustus, who says that "he made the Lupercal." This cave is also just at one corner of the *Circus Maximus*, which also agrees with history. The present entrance to the Lupercal is down a well fifteen feet deep, at the corner of the *Via de Fienili* and the *Via de Cerchi*, and it is partly under the latter modern road. The present employment of it is as a mill-dam for a modern mill made on the bank of the *Cloaca Maxima*, to make use of the *Aqua Argentina* before it falls into that stream. In the cave are remains of an ancient open aqueduct to carry the water.

2. Of the second period, we have parts of the second wall of Rome, built to enclose the two hills, which is of rather later character than the earliest wall, but still of very early character. Of this second period (which extends over more than a century) we have remains of several buildings of importance. Firstly, the great public building originally called the *CAPITOLIUM*, which included the *Ærarium*, or Treasury, the *Tabularium*, or Record Office, the *Senaculum*, or Senate-house, and the *Municipium*, in which were the offices and law courts of the Municipality. The Corporation has always retained its hold on the two upper stories of this ancient building, now called the *Municipio*. We have also found the principal subterranean chambers of the great prison of the kings of Rome, built by King Ancus Martius, added to by Servius Tullius. This is allowed by all to be the *Inferior Carcer in Lautumiis*, mentioned by Livy, although the Roman antiquaries dispute whether the small prison, called "the Prison of S. Peter," was part of the same great building, or another prison a hundred yards from it. This is of no great importance. The walls of both are chiefly of the time of King Ancus Martius; the upper part and the vaults of both have been rebuilt in the time of Tiberius. We have found a subterranean passage of early Etruscan character leading from one to the other, but this may have been used for other purposes. One of these purposes appears to have been to drag along the bodies of persons strangled in

the prison, and then thrown into the Tiber, as mentioned by Sallust. We have traced the lower end of it to the Cloaca Maxima, at a short distance from the river.

3. Of the third period, the time of Servius Tullius, we have remains of his great Agger on the eastern side of Rome, where it was a mile long, but has been almost entirely destroyed; and we have traced his short *aggeres* across the valleys, from the cliff of one hill to that of the other. We have also found remains of the ancient tufa wall to support the cliff and earth of the hill, when each was a separate fortified village, before the time of Servius Tullius, as we are told by Livy. The great Agger goes from the cliff of the Quirinal, at the north-east corner of Rome, to that of the Esquiline, halfway down on the eastern side of the city; the cliffs of that hill then formed the wall, and it turned the corner as far as the church of S. Clement; then a short agger across the valley to the fortress, now the monastery of the Santi Quattro Coronati; then the cliffs of the Cælian. On the other side of that valley are the great fosse between the east end of the Cælian hill and the Lateran (across which a bank was made for the aqueducts, with a road by the side of them), then, again, the cliffs of the Cælian along the south side, with the river Almo for a wet ditch as far as the angle on which stood another ancient fortress, now the Villa Mattei (or Celimontana), which protected the approach to the Porta Capena, and the second short agger from the cliff of the Cælian to that of the Aventine, then the cliffs of the Aventine to the Tiber (on which cliffs there are very considerable remains of the wall of the Latins, who were settled there in the time of the early kings). Then from the Aventine to the Capitol, the ancient tufa wall, called the Pulchrum Littus (which had formed part of the second wall, also forms part of this third wall, and so across to the Capitol, then another short agger which has been traced), to the cliff of the Quirinal, and following this to the north-east corner, the point from which we started.

The Arx or Citadel of each of the seven hills, as a separate fortress, has also been traced. The separate character of the walls of each of the three periods in the time of the kings is very distinct when once pointed out.

1. In the walls on the Palatine *only* the vertical joints are wide enough to admit a walking-stick.

2. In the second period the stones are closely fitted together, as in the second wall, the Capitolium, the Prison, &c.

3. In the third period the stones are held together by iron clamps, which are not found until the time of Servius Tullius; but some of the iron clamps themselves were found in the interior of part of that wall, which was pulled down in 1871 to enlarge the railway station. These iron clamps on the surface of the wall have usually rusted and split the stones, and fallen out, and thus have left only large holes in the edges of the stones. This fashion of construction continued in Rome for five centuries or more; we find similar holes again in the Coliseum. The stones of Servius Tullius have often been used again, and can then be readily distinguished by the holes in the edges of the stones *not fitting* one another, as in part of the great prison rebuilt in the time of Tiberius, where the springing stones, the most essential part of the construction, are of travertine; the stones of the arches are of tufa taken from the walls of the Robur Tullianum.



Of the time of the Republic we have few buildings remaining, and these are of no great importance; the best is the Emporium, of which the construction is very rude. In the time of the Emperors the application of the usual tests of archaeological evidence has been found equally useful. Knowing that the "construction of the same period is always the same," we had only to choose some one good, well-ascertained historical type of each period, and then compare the construction of other buildings not dated with them. By means of these historical types we ascertained that, as a general rule, the brickwork of each century is the easiest guide to the date of a building.

In the first century, nine or ten to the foot.

In the second, only eight.

In the third century, six.

In the fourth century, four.

This is a general guide, and a remarkably useful and safe one. When the wall is intended to be cased with marble or plaster for painting this rule does not always apply; but in general the bricklayer did not know or care whether his brick wall was to be cased or not; he laid his bricks according to the manner in which he had been taught to lay them as a good workman, and would not lay them in any other manner: it was the same then as now, and the quality of the bricks themselves is always a safe guide. These rules for brickwork, therefore, can generally be depended on; and so can the thickness of the mortar and the size of the small diamond-shaped wedges of tufa in the *Opus reticulatum*. Applying these archaeological tests on the Palatine to the Palaces of the Cæsars, we see how little reliance can be placed in what are called the Roman traditions, which were only the conjectures of learned men living in the last three centuries, who had often much less opportunity than we have of forming an opinion. Their traditions place the House of Augustus on the site of the Villa Mills, on the southern side of the great fosse of Romulus. There is no authority whatever for this conjecture; the construction is entirely of the time of Domitian; it is part of the great palace of his time, built partly over the great fosse of Romulus, in which was the State Palace—"the St. James's Palace of the time of the Empire." The real palace or House of Augustus, we are distinctly told by Suetonius, was that of an ordinary citizen, named Hortensius, which he chose because it was in the *Atræ* of Romulus, and near the place where the House of Romulus then stood. "This house had no ornament, and the Senate were not satisfied with it; but Augustus refused to give it up, and lived in the same rooms for forty years." The Senate, therefore, a few years afterwards added state apartments to it. We have exactly such a house excavated in 1870-71, misnamed the House of the Father of Tiberius, because there is an underground passage from it to what is called the Palace of Tiberius, on the top of the north-east corner of the Palatine. But the construction of that house is of the time of Trajan and Hadrian. The real House of Tiberius is on the western cliff, near the Velabrum, the construction of it is the same as that of the northern wall of the Prætorian Camp, which is an historical type of his time. The Palace of Caligula is down below, "near the Forum Romanum," as we are told by Suetonius, that he used the temple of Castor and Pollux as a vestibule to it, and we find there the brick walls of the first century, but not in the palace above,

which is of a different character of construction, of the time of Trajan and Hadrian. Many other doubtful points might be settled in this manner, not by conjectures or assumptions, but by demonstrations. In our historical photographs these distinctions can be seen as well as in the walls themselves. We make our photographer use an English six-foot rule, painted alternately black and white, so that the number of bricks in a foot may be counted on the photograph as well as on the spot, or the size of the stones of the kings measured. These photographs are really valuable historical documents; many of the objects they represent have since been destroyed.

The exact sites of the Porta Trigemina, the Septizonium, and several other disputed points could be settled in a week, with sufficient funds and permission to dig. Upon the great Agger of Servius Tullius were rows of houses of the time of the early Empire on each side, with a paved road under it at the bottom of the great fosse at the foot of the agger. Each house was three or four stories high, but had no back windows, and had a reservoir of water in the cellar, supplied by an aqueduct which ran along the foot of the inside of the agger at the level of the ground; the fosse was from fifteen to twenty feet deep below that level. Several of the remains of those houses have been destroyed within the last two years, and some in this month of February, 1873. There is reason to believe that the small portion of the great Agger that is left has similar remains upon it, and that a perfect section might be obtained, showing the bank 50 ft. high, the two fosses, each from 15 to 20 ft. deep, paved at the bottom, and the houses upon the sloping sides of the bank. Unless some great effort is made, we shall soon lose all traces of this great Agger, and obliterate a very important chapter of the history of the capital of the civilized world for many centuries. The Antiquities of Rome are of as much importance for the history of the fine arts to all the provinces of the old Roman empire as to the Italians, or even more. They have more of ancient art remaining in their provincial cities than the western nations have. If all will unite to save the more important objects of interest, much may be done; if not, they must go. Poverty has hitherto preserved them; the total stagnation of the Pontifical government was favourable to the preservation of antiquities; but this is at an end; stagnation has been succeeded by the most wonderful activity and energy: such a change was surely never witnessed before. The Italians seem to feel that they have to remedy the effects of three or four centuries of stagnation, and are doing their best to make up for lost time. They know the real value of their antiquities, and are anxious to have them preserved; but they cannot afford to do so without help, *and this help must be immediate, and not be deferred, or it will be too late.*

In the summer of 1871 an attempt was made to form a "Roman Exploration Company," in which those interested in the matter, and able to *invest money*, might do so in this company, instead of only giving *donations*. If they had done so at the time it was proposed, all the money then invested would have been at least *quadrupled* by this time. The population of Rome is increasing so rapidly by its being made the capital of Italy, that the value of land and houses has increased in quite a marvellous manner, in some cases ten-fold or more, and quite four-fold on the average. Several important properties, which I could *then*



have bought at very reasonable prices, have now been sold at more than four times the amount. Among these was part of the house or palace of Pudens the senator, the friend of S. Paul; where Caractacus and the British royal family resided when they were in Rome as hostages, at the time when S. Paul was also there. They had been admitted by the Emperor Claudius into the Gens Claudia when he pardoned Caractacus. This site ought to have been bought for the site of an Anglican church, as I tried in vain to persuade the committee of the S.P.G. That portion is now being built upon; but another part of the same large palace (the cellars of which, of the time of S. Paul, or earlier, extend all along one side of the street) might perhaps still be obtained, though at a much higher price. The construction of the brick walls of these cellars is nearly the same as that of the brick walls of the Pantheon of Agrippa, with alterations of the second century. The church of S. Pudentiana is made over some of these cellars; but they are very numerous, and indicate a palace of considerable extent.

An idea seems to prevail among my friends in England (among whom, I am thankful to say, I may reckon most of the principal archæologists of our day) that the "Roman Exploration Fund" has done its work; that the pride of the Italian nation has been roused, and they have taken the matter into their own hands, and will not allow foreigners to interfere with it. This is only *partially* true. The Italian parliament does vote £1200 a year (30,000 francs) for the purpose of carrying out Signor Rosa's plan to excavate the whole Palatine hill with the slopes round it, including the Forum Romanum, the Via Sacra, the Clivus Sacer, and the Summa Via Sacra, on one side, and the Circus Maximus on the other. This is a great and glorious work to do; it will take about forty years to do it at the present rate. Our grandchildren may see it done; but for the present generation it is hopeless. In the meanwhile there are several important historical sites that have been in dispute for centuries, each of which might be settled in a week, if the necessary funds were forthcoming and permission obtained, which there is reason to believe can be done.

The only portion of the great eastern Agger of Servius Tullius that now remains perfect, is a small piece of it between the railway station and S. Maria Maggiore; and this is sold to a building company, and will soon be destroyed, unless it is preserved by purchasing it from the company. It seems very desirable that a great effort should be made to rescue some of the most interesting antiquities within the walls of Rome before it is too late. The Italian government limits its works to the Palatine Hill and the slopes round it; this will take them forty years, as we have said, judging by what has been already done, first by the Duchess of Devonshire, then by Napoleon I., then by the Emperor of Russia, then by Napoleon III. and the Pope, and since by the Italian government.

There is good reason to believe that if the British House of Commons would make a grant of £20,000 to the Roman Exploration Fund, which is open to all the world, that the example would be followed by the Germans and others, and will be thankfully received by the Italian government and the Italian people. They are constantly regretting that they cannot afford to preserve such interesting historical monuments. The Emperor of Germany excavated the Catacomb of S. Generosa, on the bank of the Tiber, two or three years since, and is known to take

an interest in archæology : he preserved a curious old church at Soest, at my suggestion, some years since. The French and the Russians have already done their part ; the English have done a little, but very little, and the Americans less ; but our American cousins are beginning to take great interest in the matter, and may also be stirred up to act seriously for preserving those important evidences of the truth of history. The name of *Exploration* was properly given to this Fund, instead of *Excavations* ; because, although explorations in Rome must chiefly be made by means of excavations, we can sometimes explore subterranean passages and cellars without excavation, and we can take advantage of the excavations made by others for our purpose. There is reason to believe that a great part of Rome is undermined by subterranean passages, and that many cellars contain remains of ancient buildings of importance. This is the real *Roma Sotterranea*, not the Catacombs, which are two or three miles from the city, under vineyards.

The monks and nuns are now permitted to sell their gardens and vineyards, which occupy more than half the space within the walls of Rome ; and although there is a great demand for them, the price would still be moderate compared to what it must be ten years hence. Upwards of 2000 houses are now building in Rome ; but many more will be wanted, with manufactories and warehouses, to avoid the heavy duties at the gates. It is known that upwards of 7000 government clerks for the Finance department are still waiting in Florence until the new offices are ready, and houses will be wanted for them and their families.

THE EXCAVATIONS ARE NOW SUSPENDED FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

## HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN ROME PROPOSED TO BE PURCHASED WITH THE ROMAN EXPLORATION FUND.<sup>1</sup>

### 1. THE LUPERCAL or Wolf's Cave.

Now a mill-dam. This mill should be bought and pulled down, and the whole line of the Aqua Argentina should be excavated and left open for future generations of archæologists to study. It rises in the cave, and falls into the Cloaca Maxima, after a very short course along an open channel or aqueduct of stone or marble.

### 2. The Tarpeian Rock, the place of public execution.

The lower part of this is concealed by cellars and warehouses of small value, to one-third of its height. These should also be purchased and destroyed, and the whole original height left open.

### 3. The great Prison of the Kings of Rome.

Four large subterranean chambers of the prison have been found in the district called the Lautomiæ. They are now cellars under houses, and might be purchased for a moderate price.

### 4. The great Agger of Servius Tullius, on the eastern side of Rome.

Of this about a hundred yards still remain intact, and that is all that now remains.

5. One of the short Aggers of Servius Tullius, which connected the scarped cliff of one hill ; the original fortifications of the separate fortified villages, with those of another hill on the opposite side of the narrow valley which had served as a fosse. The one that is most desirable is that between the Cælian and the Aventine, which was excavated three or four years since, in which were found the remains of three aqueducts, and the site of the Porta Capena. At the west end of this agger is a portion of the Piscina Publica, that is, the great filtering-place of an enormous public bath, now a vineyard. A strip of ground of sufficient width might be purchased there ; part of this is also sold to a building company.

6. The site of the grove of the Camœnæ, and the Fountain of Egeria, in the same valley, just outside of the old wall and southern gate of the city, under the cliff of the Cælian. Part of it is in the garden of the monks of St. Gregory, who will be obliged to sell it shortly : another part is in the grounds of the Villa Celi-montana, formerly called the Villa Mattei ; but the villa and garden are on the hill ; this is only part of a vineyard in the valley. The excellent Baron Hoffman, who is the present proprietor, is willing to make arrangements for this part to be left open.

7. The lower story of the Septizonium, called "the finest tomb that ever was built." This lower story is said to exist underground, in a garden between the Palatine and the Porta Capena.

8. Part of the Golden House of Nero and Thermæ of Titus, with the Sette-Sale, the great reservoir for the Thermæ. This part has never been excavated, and much may be found there. This part is private property, and might be purchased. Only the part that has been excavated belongs to the Government.

<sup>1</sup> Provided the money can be raised for the purpose, Mr. Parker's idea is that a great effort should be made to preserve these interesting historical records before it is too late ; the rapid manner in which the new City of Rome is rising shows that many of them must soon disappear if not

purchased. The Italian people are doing as much as can be expected of them in preserving the Palatine and the Forum. The educated classes in all the provinces of the old Roman Empire should bestir themselves to assist them.

9. The site of the Temple of Pallas or Minerva, in the Forum Transitorium of Nerva, now a bakehouse, hiding the lower part of the fine columns on which is the rich entablature with the figure of Pallas.

10. The house at the south end of the great wall of the kings, which formed part of the second wall of Rome to enclose the two hills (the Palatine and the Hill of Saturn) in one city. These houses conceal the junction of the wall of travertine, of the time of the early Empire, that divided the Forum of Augustus from the Forum Transitorium of Nerva, where it is built into the lower part of the great wall of the kings at an angle.

11. To purchase and pull down the nunnery which occupies the site of the greater part of the Forum of Augustus. This must be sold shortly. The archaeologists have been rigidly excluded from that ground for the last fifty years.

12. To purchase the remains of the Torre de' Conti, a mediæval tower built upon an old tower of tufa, of the time of the kings, which formed an angle in the wall of the second city of Rome. It is now a warehouse for timber and a timber-yard.

13. The cave-reservoir, at the mouth of the Aqua Appia, within which is a large inner cave with a natural spring of water in it. This part is always knee-deep in water; it may probably have been the Cave in which the cattle were concealed in the time of Romulus. The only entrance to it is by a narrow doorway through which the aqueducts passed. It is near the Marmorata, and the Porta Trigemina, under the Monastery of S. Alessio and the Priorato, or priory of the knights of Malta, this will also have to be sold.

14. Another cave-reservoir, under Santa Sabba, on the Aventine, in which several aqueducts cast their remaining water into the specus or conduit of the Aqua Appia, the earliest and lowest of the aqueducts.

15. The Amphitheatrum Castrense and the Vivarium, mentioned by Procopius, now in the garden of the monastery of Santa Croze, in Gerusalemme, which also must be sold shortly.

16. The porticus of the Thermæ of Caracalla, or arcade begun by that emperor, and finished by his successor, Heliogabalus, with a bath-chamber under each of the arches; two of which have been excavated. It is now a vineyard, which is for sale.

17. The vineyard of the Cavaliere Guidi, in which are considerable remains of the private house of the Emperor Hadrian, with mosaic pavements and painted chambers, miscalled the "House of Asinius Pollio." The Cavaliere is willing to sell it.

18. Another vineyard, adjoining to the last, at the south end and west side of the great Thermæ, containing the Piscina or Reservoir of the Thermæ and a considerable part of the outer wall and outer buildings on the north and west sides of the main building in the centre.

19. Another vineyard, on the eastern side of the Via Appia, containing the remains of the Thermæ of Commodus and Severus, under a small hill, called Monte d'Oro.

20. Another vineyard, on the western side of the Porta Appia, or di S. Sebastiano, within the wall, in which are the most perfect part of the Corridor of Aurelian for the sentinel's path, with a painting of the Madonna, said to be of the sixth century, and the interior of the Porta Ardeatina, a gate-house of the first century, and several tombs.

P.S.—Since the above was written I have seen a statement in a Roman newspaper of March 22nd that Signor Rosa has given permission for the demolition or the burying again of the most perfect part of the Forum of Trajan, in order to please a certain Marquis who is a friend of his, and who wishes to enlarge his gardens in that manner. Signor Rosa has already given his permission for the demolition of the remains of the “Lavacrum of Agrippina,” which were dated by an inscription found upon them.

The two objects which interested Mr. Gladstone the most, when I had the honour and the pleasure of showing him the antiquities of Rome some years since, were first, the western cliff of the Viminal Hill (opposite S. Vitale), where could then be seen at one point of view walls of the time of the kings of Rome, part of the Citadel of the Viminal, when that was a separate fortified village, before the union of the Seven Hills into one city by Servius Tullius; walls of the Republic, consisting of one site of a house of the time of Sylla, built up against the cliff of the Viminal, and walls of the time of the Early Empire, consisting of the LAVACRUM OF AGRIPPINA, now destroyed.

And secondly, the remains of the FORUM OF TRAJAN, consisting of a double row of shops, one on the level ground, and the other on a ledge of the Quirinal Hill, cut for the purpose. This arrangement Mr. Gladstone considered as the origin of the double row of shops in the Roman City of Chester.

This part of the Forum of Trajan was always open to foreigners in Rome on the payment of a trifling fee, but has been studiously kept locked up by Signor Rosa since the possession of Rome by the liberal Italian Government, and as the English and American people did not know that they were to go half a mile to the Palatine to ask leave to have the key, and call again the next day for an answer, they did not see at all this interesting part of Rome.

It now *appears* that all this was arranged to make the Ministers believe that foreigners did not care about it, and that it might be destroyed without any notice being taken of it. If this very interesting part of ancient Rome is to be preserved, the money must be forthcoming to compensate the Marquis.

This statement of the Roman newspaper of a collusion between Signor Rosa and the Marquis is now officially contradicted; the Marquis wished to enlarge his garden in this manner, but the permission has not been granted, probably because public attention was called to it. The Editor of the *Don Perloncino*, who is generally remarkably well-informed, had good reason for what he stated.

The lower line of shops for a considerable distance is now buried under part of the garden of the Marquis, the upper line is used as a series of greenhouses, and a doorway has just been made into the end one of this

upper line, which, if open to the archaeologists, would be only benefit to them, but they are rigorously excluded, and it is said that the new door is to be closed again. But this is only one example of what is going on in Rome at this moment.

Of the list of objects that I have enumerated as worth preserving, some might be saved for a hundred pounds or perhaps less, such as the cellars and caves. Others would require thousands. The site of the Lavacrum of Agrippina was sold at seventy francs the square yard, but that was quite an exceptional case, being on the line of a new street.