

1 Pancrazio to the "Villa Doria Pamfili" [Pamphili]. The grounds around this villa are very
2 extensive and of great natural beauty, enhanced by the utmost efforts of the landscape
3 gardeners art. Marble terraces, lakes, & fountains abound. On Fridays the public are admitted
4 if in 2 horse carriages. That being our condition, we drove up to the door of the mansion (a
5 very creditable building) and went up a winding stairs and out upon the terraced roof. The field
6 glass paid well on this occasion. After driving through the winding ways of the park, we
7 returned to our hotel pretty well satisfied with our days work. Ordered carriage & guide for to
8 morrow. Wrote letter to Clara & received one from her before my letter was mailed.

9 Decr. 12th. Carriage & guide at 9 A.M. Visited the ruins of the Diocletian Baths and Circus. The
10 Thermae, or entrance to the baths was converted by Michael Angelo into a church. The original
11 buildings constructed by Maximian and Diocletian in the 4th century, the church called "S. Maria
12 degli Angeli." There are many excellent paintings and monuments. The finish of the interior is
13 in the Corinthian order, cols. & pilasters not fluted, entablature full and rich, cols. of granite,
14 pilasters & cornice marble. 4 large frescoes, very beautiful, were taken from the walls of St.
15 Peter church and set up here at a great cost. The fountain near this place, called the Termini,
16 set up in 1586, is very imposing. The flow of water is copious. The façade represents the front
17 of a temple. In the center is a colossal statue of Moses, and on the right/left fine sculptures in
18 relief. Then drove by the "four Fountains," being at the crossing of two streets, one on each
19 corner. Visited S. Maria della Vittoria, the interior richly decorated with sculptures and gilding.
20 The pilasters are of jasper. There are many good frescoes by Domenichino & others. Next
21 visited "Palace Rospigliosi," built 1603 on the ruins of the Thermae of Constantine. On the
22 ceiling of the principal room is a beautiful fresco of "Aurora strewn flowers before the chariot
23 of the God of the sun." Also a few pictures by Rubens & others. Gardens with groves of orange
24 trees all loaded with fruit, roses in bloom, and grass looking as fresh as in midsummer. Then
25 drove to the Quirinal Palace, the Residence of the King. Were admitted to all the public
26 apartments. We drove into the court between lines of soldiers who were on guard at the
27 entrance to keep out improper persons, but our guide knew all about it, and we were allowed
28 to pass without question. Leaving our carriage in the court, we ascended broad flights of
29 marble stairs and were ushered into the grand reception hall, a very spacious room called the
30 "Hall of the Swiss Guard." Here a very polite gentleman requested the honour of my name in
31 his register. After gratifying him in this respect, we looked around, the ceiling very high,
32 arranged in panels and medallions with profuse ornamentation of gilt-stucco and frescoes in
33 brilliant colours. The lower part of the walls were hung with many fine paintings, mostly
34 landscapes, the upper parts frescoed. In the centre of this room on a pedestal of porphyry was
35 a large and beautifully sculptured Spread Eagle of the finest white marble. The bird is
36 represented in angry mood, his crest erect; and his back humped. In his right talon he grasps a
37 twisting serpent. His grip is firm just back of the snakes head and forces the reptile to gape as if
38 in its last agony. I asked the guide what this symbolized. He said the eagle represented the
39 present government of Italy, and the snake in its grasp, the Ecclesiastical power. Verily, I was
40 pleased and astonished. This looks like "bearding the Lion in his den." The work is most