

caverns. A marble lion in one of these caves has his head down to the level of the pool as if he were taking a drink. In the other cavern a horse is represented with his head down same as the lion. The church of "St Agnes" fronts this fountain. The exterior of the church is elegant, the interior in the form of the Greek cross, the centre surmounted by a large dome—the entire arrangement very beautiful and elaborately decorated with marble. Several good monuments and some fine paintings. St Agnes suffered martyrdom on this spot. Next visited the church S. Maria della Pace. The church consists of a nave only, terminated by a dome. The ceiling is horizontal with deep panels enriched with gilt moldings and ornaments. There are several fine paintings by Raphael and other celebrated masters. Next visited the "Palazzo della Cancelleria," an immense structure and a fair specimen of Roman architecture. It has a fine court surrounded by arcades. In 1848 Count Rossi was assassinated on the first landing of the principal stairs. This is the only palace in Rome which the present government allow Ecclesiastics to occupy. Next visited the Palace Farnese, a very elegant building occupied by the French Minister, the court surrounded by a two story arcade, the first story Doric, 2nd Ionic, the 3rd story Corinthian pilasters over the columns of 1st and 2nd stories. In this court is an ancient sarcophagi said to have contained the remains of Metellas- wife found in the mausoleum of Metella on the Appian Way. The bas reliefs on the tomb were perfect & very beautiful. The materials for the construction of this palace were taken from the colloseum [colosseum] and Theatre of Marcellus. Then drove to the "Palazzo Spada alla Regola" built in 1540. 1st story contains fine specimens of antique statuary and relics dug up in Rome and its vicinity. In the second story a gallery of first class paintings, not very numerous. As I am getting tired of saints & madonnas, the fewer I find, the better I like it. Next visited the church of "S. Maria in Maggiore." This building both exterior and interior is one of the best in Rome. There is a curious legend in regard to the founding of this church. It was erected by Pope Liberious in 360 in consequence of a dream that it snowed in August. The next day, Aug 5th, he found this spot covered with snow and immediately made a drawing of the plan of the building on the bed of snow and directed his architect to carry out his plan. This old church was altered by Sixtus 3rd in 432, enlarged by Nicholas 4th in 1292, and restored by Gregory 13th in 1576. The interior dimensions are 360 feet in length and 150 feet in width. There are several beautiful chapels lighted from domes. In one of these Pius 9th has arranged an elegant receptacle for himself when his turn comes to take a place among his predecessors. There are many monuments, paintings, and other matters of interest in this magnificent building. Next visited the "Palace Barberini." Statuary in the front garden by Thorwalsden [Thorwaldsen]. The building is large and moderately interesting architecturally. The galleries have many statues, paintings and other works of art. In the afternoon visited the Vatican museum. The galleries are very beautiful and almost endless: statues & busts of every man, woman & child of any account since the days of the deluge, to say nothing of the lions, dogs & wild boars. Spent two hours here and returned to our hotel pretty much worn out.

Decr 17th. Julia not feeling very well. Thought it prudent to stay at home to day. Mrs. Van has slept but little the last two nights. Did not feel very much like visiting to day. Nevertheless, -at