

1 besiegers. Every vestige of the marble facing has disappeared, and it now appears a rough
2 mass of brick work. We passed into the interior by the old gateway and ascended a long,
3 inclined plane to the central tomb-chamber, the last resting place of Hadrian & his family. The
4 empty niches in which the urns were placed are still visible. A sarcophagus of porphyry was
5 found here, the cover of which is used as a font in St. Peters. "Gregory-the-Great," while
6 leading a procession to the castle to pray for a cessation of the plague then raging, here beheld
7 the Archangel Michael sheathing his sword, in commemoration of which Pope Boniface 4th
8 erected a chapel on the summit of the mausoleum. On this chapel is a bronze statue of colossal
9 dimensions representing the Archangel sheathing his sword. We were conducted through two
10 large saloons containing old frescoes. These were used as council chambers and criminal court
11 rooms. In one of them we were shown the instruments of torture used to extort evidence or
12 confession from unwilling subjects. We now passed down into the dungeons where Beatrice
13 Cenci and others were incarcerated. They are more gloomy and forbidding, if possible, than
14 those in the Marmetime [Mamertine] prison. We then passed out and across the bridge of St.
15 Angelo which spans the river directly in front of the castle, this bridge originally built by Hadrian
16 to reach his mausoleum direct from the city. After dinner, visited the studios of Rogers and
17 Miss Hosmer. Saw many fine pieces of sculpture and models for monuments and statues. Then
18 drove to the Vatican for the purpose of examining the "Library" and "Etruscan Museum." In
19 the antae chamber are a number of papyrus scrolls framed with glass to protect them. They are
20 covered with all sorts of pot-hooks and hangers, all Greek to me. Next entered the reading
21 room. Here are many portraits of cardinals, most of them representing gentlemen that appear
22 from their rotund faces to have been well provided with good things, etc. We now passed into
23 the Great Hall 240 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 31 feet high, the ceiling vaulted with groined
24 arches, supported on 6 central piers. The room is gaudily painted in very bad taste. The books
25 and manuscripts are shut up in cases along the walls. Between the central piers are placed a
26 number of valuable articles that have been presented to the pope. Among them is the font of
27 Sevres porcelain in which Napoleon 3rd had his son baptized. Also a number of beautiful vases
28 presented by dukes and kings. Also a large cross of malachite presented by Prince Demidoff.
29 Also two candelabra presented by Napoleon 1st to Pius 7th. We passed from this hall into
30 extensive corridors containing cases of books and manuscripts and a number of glass cases in
31 which were coins, relics, and other Gimcrackery too numerous to mention. Finally, a fine
32 stained glass window representing the present pope seated and gorgeously appareled. We
33 then retraced our steps through the hall and passed to the Etruscan Museum. Here were
34 exhibited innumerable vases, statues, paintings, golden ornaments, and domestic utensils in
35 bronze. These antiquities have recently been dug up in old Etruscan cities and are supposed to
36 be 2500 to 3000 years old. It requires 12 large rooms to contain them. They must be very
37 interesting to archeologists and antiquarians, but I did not appreciate my privileges to any very
38 great extent.

39 Decr 24th. Drove to the Palace Corsini, a very large and good looking structure about 300 years
40 old. It contains a picture gallery. Many of the pictures are excellent, but the majority are only