

JOURNEY
INTO
VARIOUS PARTS OF EUROPE;
AND A
RESIDENCE IN THEM, DURING THE YEARS
1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821;
WITH
NOTES, HISTORICAL AND CLASSICAL;
AND MEMOIRS OF
THE GRAND DUKES OF THE HOUSE OF MEDICI; OF
THE DYNASTIES OF THE KINGS OF NAPLES;
AND OF THE DUKES OF MILAN.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

Quid verum atque decens caro.—HOR.
Da facilem Cursum, atque audacibus annua coeptha.—VIR.

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FORMER SCENES

RENEWED.

CHAPTER I.

Return to Rome—Stroll in Rome—Papal Chapel—Santa Maria di Loreto—S. S. Apostoli—Capitol—Temple of Jupiter Tonans—Temple of Concord—Arch of Septimius Severus—Via Sacra—Temple of Jupiter Stator.

Feb. 23.—SET off at twelve, on our return to Rome ; the weather was very favourable, Spring was setting in with all its beauties, the hedges were budding, the banks full of flowers, and our journey began with prosperous auspices. As was mentioned before, although the road from Naples to Capua * does not abound with romantic scenery, being chiefly flat, yet the richness of the land, cultivation of the gardens, and industry of the peasants, afford ample entertainment to the passing stranger ; some were pruning the vines and manuring the vineyards, preparing for their autumnal vintage, others were sowing the spring corn, and the whole presented a face of activity and industry, which was very interesting to our party.

* Nec Capuam pelago, cultuque penuque potentem
Deliciis, opibus, famaue priore silebo.—*Ausonius.*

As we entered Capua* we saw on our right the palace of *Old Caserta* on a mountain, and should have been glad to have paid a visit to the modern magnificent palace of Caserta †, but alas ! having majesty within its walls, it was inaccessible to us humble plebeians, the king, with his court and a large party, were on a hunting ‡ party, and this was their head quarters, so we retired quietly to the Post, and took possession of our former quarters, heartily welcomed by our hospitable landlord, “mine Host of the Garter.”

The next morning, at seven, we resumed our journey to Mola ; nothing particular occurred this second journey : near Garigliano, on the left, however, we had a beautiful view of the romantic town of Tressi, on an eminence, and having half an hour's leisure whilst they were preparing dinner, we walked into the town, which we entered by a handsome gate ; but the town is dirty, and the streets are narrow. Slept at Mola, at the post, as before, and set off the next morning for Terracina ; from Mola § to Fondi is a continuation of

* Old Capua was of such consequence as to be the rival of Rome.

Æmula nec virtus Capuæ.—HOR. *Ep.* od. 16. v. 5.

† This palace was built in 1752, by Charles III., the same prince who built Portici and Capo del Monte ; it is reckoned one of the most magnificent palaces in Europe, 918 palms in length, and 712 in breadth.

‡ The execution done in these royal hunts may be imagined. from 221 wild boars, and 82 stags being killed in one day, as our landlord told us, and while he was speaking to us there came in four large caravans full of wild boars, &c.

§ The Emperor Frederic, who was received in form by the Marquis Pescara in Gaieta, in his progress to Naples, by order of Alfonso I., was much struck at the sight and smell of the variety of odoriferous plants which line these charming shores ; as cedar, lemon, orange, &c., the more so as spring was only just appearing.—BIANCARDI.

beautiful and odoriferous shrubs; myrtle, laurel, and Portugal laurel, are as common here as our wild brier and bramble; the road is varied with beautiful views of the sea, Gaieta, and a lovely and romantic country; the mountains bold and wild, the valleys full of the finest orange and lemon-trees, borne down with the richest fruit. The shrubs grew out of the rocks, and flourished as in the midst of the richest earth.

Itri, through which we walked, to save our bones from being shaken by its wretched pavement, Itri, once the seat of elegance and splendour, and the resort of the polished court of Augustus, is now a most miserable and dirty hole, with not a decent habitation, and situated in a country disgraced by the numerous depredations of the brigands which infest it*; at Fondi we found all in confusion, on account of a French courier † being robbed of 2000 francs, and all his despatches taken from him by five brigands.

Arriving at Terracina in good time, we once more walked up the hill into the town, and saw an inscription on a pillar, shewing that it was erected on the spot in which the Christians were tortured and put to death by the Pagans. We afterwards strolled on the

* On ascending the hill near Itri, our vetturino quitted his horses, and went into a small chapel of the Madonna, to give his offering of a balocco to the Virgin, to protect him and his party from robbers; he was a powerful man, of above six feet high, and as far as strength can prevail, would have been a match for any two robbers, and more likely to rob than be robbed.

† He was bringing the sad news of the assassination of the Duc de Berri to the court of Naples, and the carabinieri lined the road in search of the robbers; it was probably owing to this circumstance we escaped robbing, as we had in our former journey, owing to similar circumstances.

sand, which is remarkably firm and solid*. The next day, leaving Terracina, we had a fine view of the papal palace on our right, and immediately plunged into the Pontine Marshes, but the Via Linea was so excellent, as not to be affected by the late heavy rains, and our four good horses carried us very quickly through them. At Mesa, a Post, under the gateway, are many ancient inscriptions on stones in the wall; on this spot was Pometia, which gave name to this wretched country; this city existed long before the foundation of Rome, and a temple was here built to the goddess Feronia. About a mile from Bocca di Fiume, a Post and single house, is a handsome *bridge of marble* over a canal †. We did not change our opinion of Torre Tre Ponti on our second visit; a more wretched inn, or a worse country, cannot be well imagined, and we hastened to quit it, not having experienced better fare than before.

At Velletri ‡ we exchanged our splendid palace for the humble Post, in which we experienced excellent accommodations and civil treatment.

Feb. 27.—Leaving Velletri we had soon a pretty view of Civita Lavinia §, the Lavinia Littora, now

* O nemus, O fontes, solidumque madentis arenæ

Litus, et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.—MAR. lib. 10. Ep. 47.

† The canals on each side were full of small flat-bottomed boats, punted along, and drawn by men on the shore; they seemed to be carrying goods to the different houses in the neighbourhood, for in this wretched country there were many large farm-houses.

‡ The Octavian family was settled at Velletri, and not only was one of the principal streets named after them, but an altar was consecrated to Octavius.—SUTTON, *Vit. Oct.*

§ Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia Conjux

Educet silvis regem, regumque parentem,

Unde genus longa nostrum dominabitur Alba.—ÆN. 6. v. 764.

some miles distant from the sea ; near Gensano on the right is the lake of Nemi, formerly frequented by Diana, and from the clearness of its waters called the looking-glass of Diana ; nothing can be more lovely than the road from Velletri to Albano, steep winding hills, beautifully wooded, afford an infinity of beautiful scenery.

Leaving * Albano † we descended a steep hill into the Campagna, and had a noble view of Rome ‡, with its numerous churches, at twelve miles' distance ; on the right was Castel Gandolfo, a favourite residence of the popes, from its fine air. The road now went through a sound good country, though flat, full of fine flocks of sheep, nor did the fields appear inferior to any of our good English sheep-walks, giving you the idea of health, plenty, and comfort ; and we remarked that we had never seen a country better adapted for coursing ; the taste of an antiquarian and sportsman

* Metius Suffetius, the dictator of the Albani, having deserted the Romans in battle, was, by the order of Tullus Hostilius, fastened to two chariots, and dragged about till he was torn to pieces ; the city was destroyed, and the inhabitants transferred to Rome.

Haud procul inde citæ Metium in diversa quadrigæ
Distulerant, (at tu dictis Albae maneres)
Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
Per silvam (a), et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.

Æn. 8. v. 642.

† Alba was looked upon as a very cold situation.

Quod sibruma nives Albanis illinet agris
Ad mare descendet vates tuus.

Hor. Epis. lib. 1. ep. 7. v. 10.

‡ Prima urbes inter, Divum domus aurea Roma.—AUSONIUS.

Scilicet et rerum factæst pulcherrima Roma.—VIR.

(a) The punishment was barbarous, and greatly exceeded the offence, but Tullus was enraged at his treachery, which he condemns in these words, "Metius hujus Machinator belli, Metius federis Romani, Albanique raptor," —*Liv. lib. 1. cap. 11.*

might be here united, as sport may be pursued amidst the ruins, as it were, of ancient Rome. We had a fine view of the noble aqueduct of Claudius, and arrived at Rome at four, after a pleasant journey of four days and a half, and took up our quarters in La Villa di Londra, which we found an excellent inn.

Feb. 29.—Availing ourselves of an interval of fair weather between the heavy rains, we strolled through some of the streets of Rome; no city in Europe, perhaps, presents such an interesting variety, or such novel scenes as this; the attention of the stranger, employed in admiring the splendid architecture of a modern building, is soon arrested by the venerable remains of an antique temple or arch, not less interesting from its antiquity, than beautiful from its symmetry; in short, the ancient and the modern buildings, alike beautiful, are so blended together in Rome, that we know not which most to admire.

March 5.—Went to the papal chapel in Monte Cavallo, the Mons Quirinalis of ancient Rome; the pope assisted in person, and on each side were ranged cardinals to the number of nearly forty, the greatest silence prevailed, and the service was performed with solemnity and decorum; there are seats for the females, who are admitted in *veils*, the chapel is handsome, and the ceiling finely carved and gilt, and on each side, figures of the apostles; on our return we took the churches of Santa Maria di Loreto, and that of S. S. Apostoli, the former is octagonal, consisting of a double cupola, the latter is one of the many churches built by Constantine the Great, and rebuilt

by Martin V., as appears by an inscription in the church ; but as it began to be in a dilapidated state, it was in the last century rebuilt with greater taste, under the direction of Cavaliere Francesco Fontano. The cieling is painted in fresco, and circular ; there is much sculpture and basso-rilievo, by the famous Canova. There are some good pictures in this church, and several good monuments *.

The first part of this interesting city to which the classic stranger directs his steps, is usually the Capitol, the proud fortress of the ancient city, and as it were the origin of its greatness. You ascend to the Capitol, now the Campidoglio, by easy steps, but the Capitol, frowning with terrific looks, now no longer presents that face of majesty and terror, which awed the citizens and neighbouring states ; but modern elegancetakes the place of ancient grandeur, and the ancient seat of war and military prowess is occupied by that of learning and science. This spot, it will be recollected, has had various names ; as first, Mons

* Among them is that of Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), by Canova, and two figures of Temperance and Meekness.

Under the portico of this church, on the right, is an eagle in basso-rilievo, very old, and under it the following inscription :

Tot ruina servatam
Jul. Car. sexti 4 Pont. nepos
Hic statuit.

Under this the following :

Sixto 5, Pont. Max.
Ord Min. Con.
Justitiæ vindici
Propagatori religionis
A. 1586.

Saturni, the Tarpeian Mount *, Capitoliū †, and now, Campidoglio.

Hinc ad Tarpejam sedem ‡ et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc olim silvestribus horrida dumis §,

The Capitol was justly looked on as the bulwark of Rome, and celebrated by the poets in a variety of places.

Stet *Capitolium*
Fulgens, triumphatique possit,
Roma ferox dare jura Medis ||
Usque ego posterâ
Crescam laude recens dum *Capitolium* ¶,
Scandet cum tacitâ virgine Pontifex **.

The Capitol was much more elevated than the present Campidoglio, as modern Rome is computed by a modern writer to be fifteen or sixteen feet above ancient Rome, owing to a variety of causes, among which may be reckoned the ruins which fell in, and served for a foundation to the present city, and the earth washed from the neighbouring mountains.

* From Tarpeia, who, corrupted by Tatius, chief of the Sabines, admitted them into the citadel, and was a victim to her treachery.—Vid. Liv. Dec. 1. lib. 1. c. 5.

† It was called Capitoliū, from the appearance of a human head, when Tarquinius Superbus was building a temple to Jupiter, called after this the temple of Jupiter Capitoliū.—Liv. Dec. 1. lib. 1. cap 21.

‡ Ipse refulgebat Tarpejæ culmine rupis
Elatâ torquens fragrantia fulmina Dextrâ
Jupiter.—SIL. ITAL. lib. 10. v. 361.

§ VIR. ÆN. 8. v. 347 et seq. || HOR. Car. lib. 3. od. 3. v. 42.

¶ Ib. Car. lib. 3. od. 30. v. 7. &c.

** The history of the sacred Geese which saved Rome is well known, and alluded to in the following lines :

Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat.
Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacæ.—ÆN. 8. v. 655.

When arrived at the summit of the modern Capitol, we cast our eyes around, anxiously looking for the Tarpeian rock*, at once the glory and ruin of the Capitolian hero †, but in vain did we look for this celebrated spot so much dreaded by state criminals; we could see nothing but the Campidoglian hill, from which a criminal might roll down with little fear, either for his life or safety, but yet so much were we reminded of the history of this popular chief ‡, that being near this interesting spot, we saw him as it were before us, making that eloquent harangue in which he enumerates his services §, and pleads in vain for his life.

In summo custos Tarpejæ Manlius arcis
Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat ¶.

* What is called the Tarpeian rock is shewn you, to which you ascend by forty-one steps, easy and gradual, and a landing-place in the middle; but the original ascent towards the Forum is now blocked up with buildings, and this was the *execution rock*; at present, the ascent to the chiesa d' Araceli is much more tremendous than that to the Tarpeian rock. There is, however, now a street called Via della Rupe Tarpej, leading to the quondam rock.

† Locusque idem in uno homine et eximie gloriæ monumentum et pœnæ ultimæ fuit.—LIV. *Dec.* 1. lib. 6. cap. 12.

‡ So inveterate were the Romans against the memory of this man, who if he had not been born in a free state, would have been a distinguished character, according to the same historian, that the senate decreed that no Patrician should hereafter live in the Citadel or the Capitol, nor any one bear the name of Marcus Manlius.—LIV. *Dec.* 1. lib. 6. cap. 12.

§ He produced the spoils of thirty enemies slain in battle, and forty prizes, given him by his commanders for his valour, among which were two mural crowns, and eight civic ones; added to this, he produced many Roman citizens, whose lives he had preserved in battle; but all this would not avail to save his life, though so afraid were the senate of the people, that his trial took place where the Capitol could not be seen.—LIV. *Dec.* 1. lib. 6. cap. 12.

¶ VIR. *Æn.* 8. v. 652.

Leaving the place of punishment of the ill-fated hero, we quitted the Piazza del Campidoglio, the opposite way; and found ourselves at once amidst an assemblage of rich and valuable relics of antiquity; modern Rome vanished, as it were, from us, and ancient Rome, with all its Majesty and grandeur, rose up, awfully, amidst its ruins; we now saw the fine remains of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans*, or Temple of Fortune, the Temple of Concord†, and the arch of Septimius Severus, and found ourselves in the Roman Forum‡; at a little distance was the Temple of Jupiter Stator§, and not far from that, Mount Palatine, to which Rome owes its origin, and in which, in ancient times, Romulus had his palace, and in modern ones Augustus; and therefore must be particularly interesting to the spectator; frequent allusions are made to it in the classic writers||. The Temple

* It seems as if this Temple was formerly upon the Tarpeian Rock; what is now shewn for it is some little distance from it.

Dejectum Tarpeja rupe Tonantem.—SIL. ITAL. lib. 6. v. 7. 13.

† This Temple is said to have been originally built by Camillus, on account of harmony being established between the Patricians and Plebeians, to have been rebuilt by Tiberius, when burnt by Vitellius, to have been restored by Vespasian, and finally built by Constantine (a). In this Temple Cicero assembled the senate, on account of Catiline's conspiracy.

‡ The Forum, as well as the Capitol, are thought to have been added to the city, not by Romulus but Tatius.—TAC. *Annalium*, lib. 12.‡

§ This was founded by Augustus Cæsar, on account of a fire-ball which deprived his attendant of speech when he was in Spain.

|| Jam tum in Palatino Monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, et a Pallanteo, urbe Arcadica, Pallantium, deinde *Palatinum Montem* appellatum.—LIV. *Dec.* 1. lib. 1. cap. 8.

Delegere locum, et posuere in montibus urbem

Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum,—ÆN. lib. 8. v. 53

(a) Suetonius says that Augustus built *Ædem Jovis Tonantis*.—Cap. 29.

of Jupiter Stator was originally founded by Romulus, A. U. C. 36, on Mount Palatine, the spot on which the Romans rallied and overcame the Sabines*, but when that decayed, a second was founded, in consequence of a vow made by M. Attilius Regulus on his conquering the Samnites, A. U. C. 460†.

Being amongst these ruins and now deserted places, forcibly reminded us of the beautiful and animated description of the poet :

———— Juvat ire, et Dorica Castra
Desertosque videre locos, litusque relictum,
 Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles :
 Classibus hic locus: hic acies certare solebant‡.

Of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans only three pillars remain, of the Corinthian Order. This temple was repaired by the Emperors Septimius Severus, and Antonius Caracalla, and originally consisted of six pillars ; the remains are extremely beautiful.

The Arch of Septimius Severus was erected about 205 A. C., and the occasion of it was, as appears by a noble legible inscription in front, on account of victories gained over the Parthians and other barbarous nations ; it was erected in honour of the Emperor by the Senate and Roman people, and of his sons Caracalla and Geta.§

* Liv. Dec. 1. lib. 1. cap. 5. † Liv. Dec. 1. lib. 10. cap. 25. ‡ Æn. lib. 2. v. 27.

§ It is equally impossible to give a full description of all the ruins and buildings, as to take down the inscriptions which are to be found in modern and ancient Rome ; they are always long, and sometimes tiresome ; but those which relate to the latter must be looked on as particularly interesting, as they serve at once to elucidate the ancient history of that country, and to prove the veracity and authenticity of it, as in these there can be no deception.

This fine building is decorated with eight Corinthian pillars, and is in excellent preservation, and has much basso-rilievo ; but looking at the bottom of this building, we saw what must be ever interesting to the classic reader, the remains of the Via Sacra ; this road took its name from the peace established between Romulus and Tatius ; it began on the spot in which is the Coliseum, crossed the gardens of Francesca Romana, went in front of the Temple of Peace, entered into the Forum, passed under Mons Palatinus, then in front of the Temple of Romulus*, and afterwards formed a junction with the Via Nova. We are here reminded of the beautiful and playful description of the usual walk of the poet on the Via Sacra :

Ibam forte Viâ Sacrâ, sicut meus est mos,
Nescio quid meditans nugarum ; totus in illis † :

Who among us does not imagine to himself some of his friends taking their morning walk in the Green Park, Regent's, Pall Mall, &c., lounging and conversing with the easy and unreserved familiarity of intimate friends, such as existed between Mæcenas, Virgil, Horace, Plotius, &c.

* He was one of the protecting Deities of Rome.

Dii patrii Indigetes, et Romule Vestaque mater
Quæ Fuscum Tiberim et Romana palatia servas,
Ne prohibete.—*VIR. Georg.* lib. 1. v. 498.

† Hor. Sat. 9. v. 1.

CHAPTER II.

Vatican—St. Prassede—St. Martin—St. Peter ad Vincula—Sette Sale—St. Pudenziana—Piazza Navona—Ponte Quattro Capi—Jesuit's Church—St. Luigi—St. Ignatius—Campidoglio—Interesting Ramble among the Ruins—Coliseum—Mons Palatinus.

March 3.—WE paid our visit to the Vatican*, passing over the beautiful bridge of St. Angelo, formerly the bridge of Adrian. It was repaired by Clement IX., and from having five angels on each side, bearing the instruments of our Saviour's passion, was called by its present name. The river† here is about as broad as the Medway at Maidstone. We still found the epithet of *flavus* correct, as we never saw it of any other colour.

The noble and princely palace of the Vatican existed in the time of Charlemagne. It was repaired and enlarged by Celestine III., and was continually embellished by a succession of Popes, but it owes most of its present splendour to Julius II., Leo X., Paul III., Pius IV., and Sixtus V.; the late and present Pontiffs also have materially improved this palace, which, though it is no longer the residence of the sovereign, must be looked on as one of the most splendid masses in Europe, containing an unequalled collection of books, statues, &c. &c. It is very elevated, and ascending by a handsome flight of stairs, we came to what are called the Loggie‡ di

* So called from *Vates*, the ancient prophets or soothsayers.

† There were formerly eight bridges over the Tiber, but now only five; one of which is not passable, (Ponte Rotto). The others are Ponte Quattro Capi, Ponte S. Bartolomeo, Ponte Sisto, and Ponte S. Angelo. Ponte Molle is about a mile off, in the Perugia Road.

‡ Raphael was sent for by Pope Julius II. to paint for him, who was so pleased with his first work, (the Dispute about the Sacrament,) that he