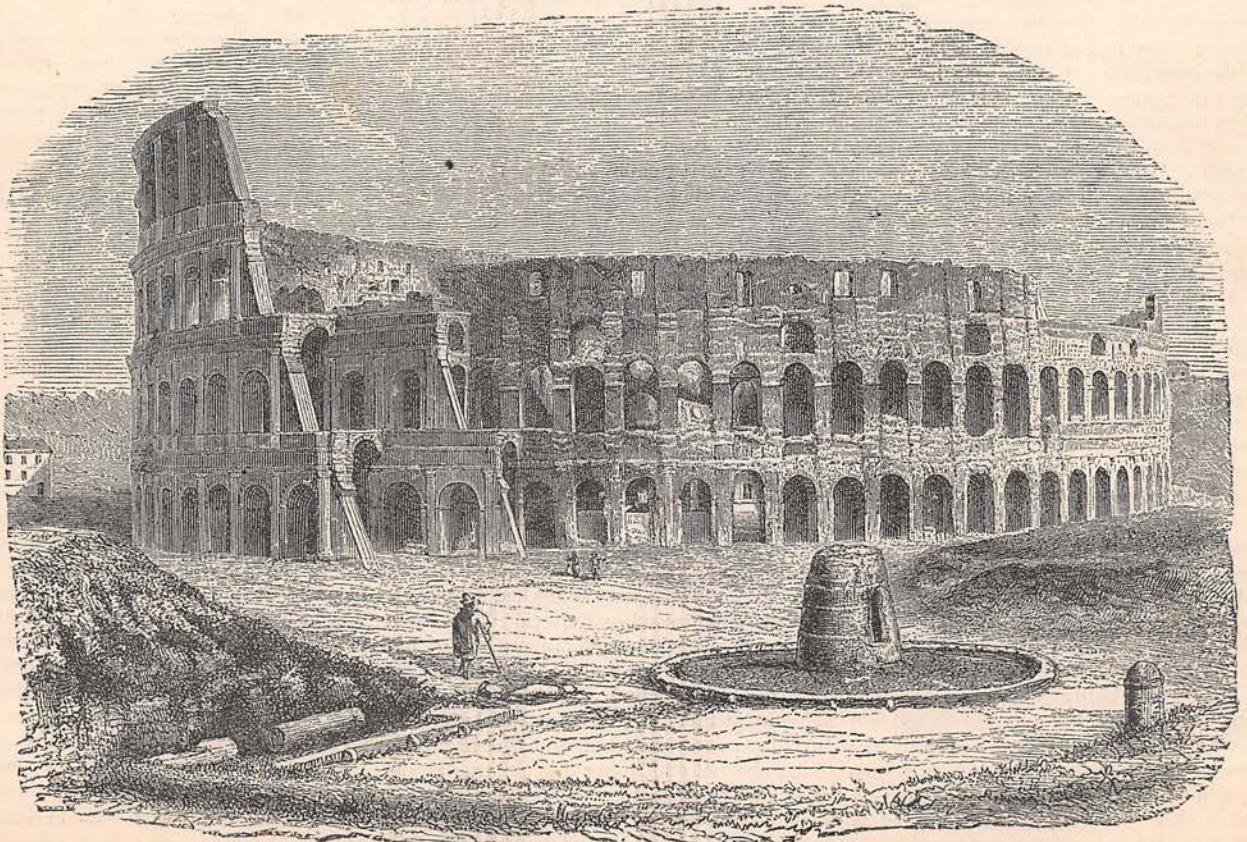
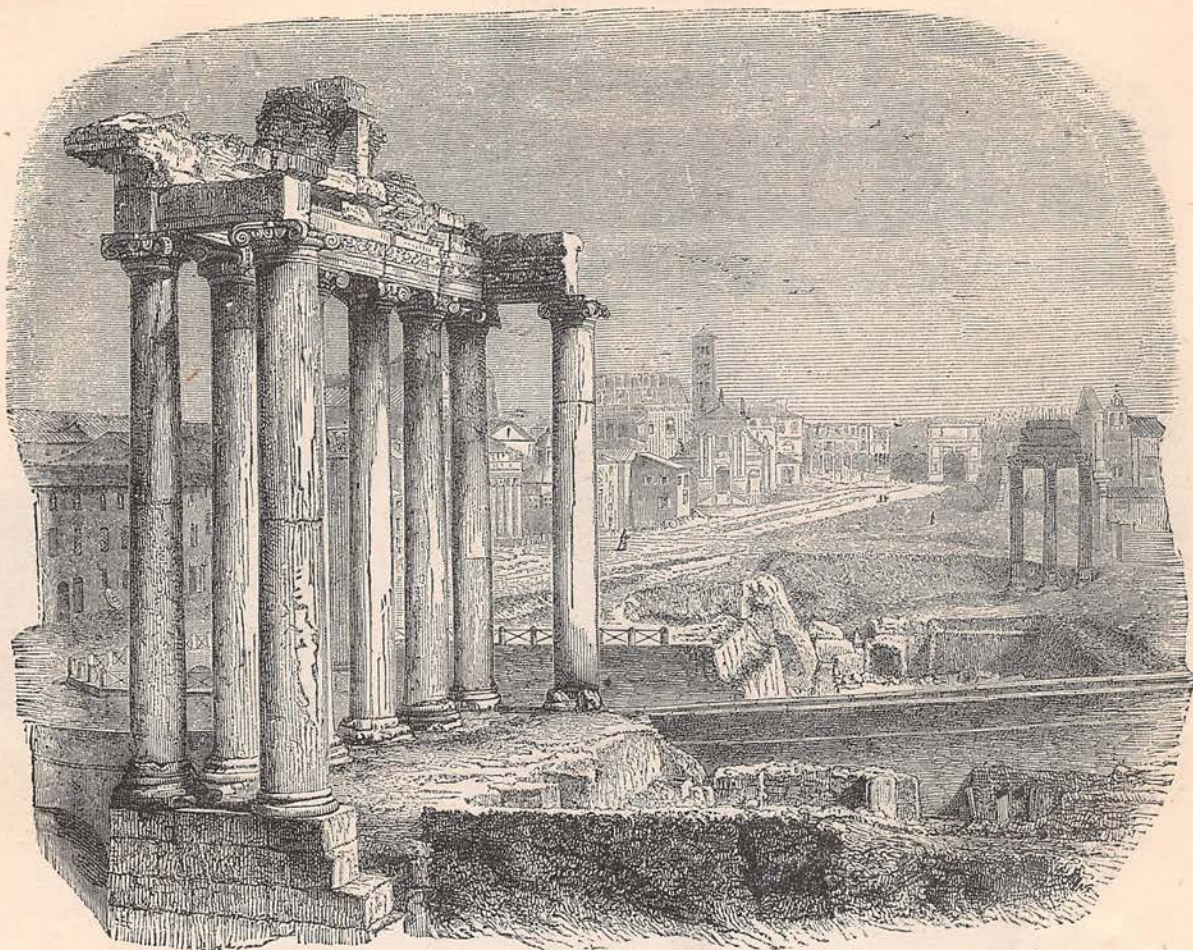


THE COLOSSEUM.



THE COLOSSEUM, SOUTH VIEW.



THE FORUM.

Some Favorite Haunts in Rome.



AS a continuation of our series of interesting scenes abroad, we give, in the present number, photographic views of several of the most interesting haunts and scenes in modern and ancient Rome.

The Colosseum is a circular structure of enormous size, begun by the Emperor Vespasian, who restored to the Roman people the lands Nero took from them, and laid the foundation of this wonderful superstructure on the site of Nero's "*Domus Aurea*," or Golden House. It was finished by Titus, the son of Vespasian, and dedicated in A. D. 80, with a series of gladiatorial shows and exhibitions of unprecedented splendor. On this occasion hundreds of gladiators, and several thousand wild beasts were killed in the frightful conquests of the arena. It was first called "*The Flavian Amphitheatre*," and several hundred years afterward re-named the Colosseum, on account of its enormous size. The greatest diameter of the building is 620 feet—the lesser diameter 513½ feet. Beyond the exterior face of the wall the columns project one foot ten inches. It is considered very remarkable that the seats for spectators only extended as high as the third story; and it has been always a question as to what use the two

upper stories, erected at such vast expense, could have been put.

The architecture of the Colosseum shows three different and distinct orders: the first, Doric, the second, Ionic, and the third and fourth, Corinthian. Its use was for games, gladiatorial contests, which formed the chief amusement of the people, and sacrifices to offended deities. It stands near the center of the ancient city, a few hundred yards southeast of the Forum, and a still shorter distance south-west from the Baths of Titus. It is a wonderful ruin, and still exists in a remarkable state of preservation.

The Forum was an open place in ancient Roman cities, used for the administration of justice, or the sale of goods, and for the transaction of all kinds of public business.

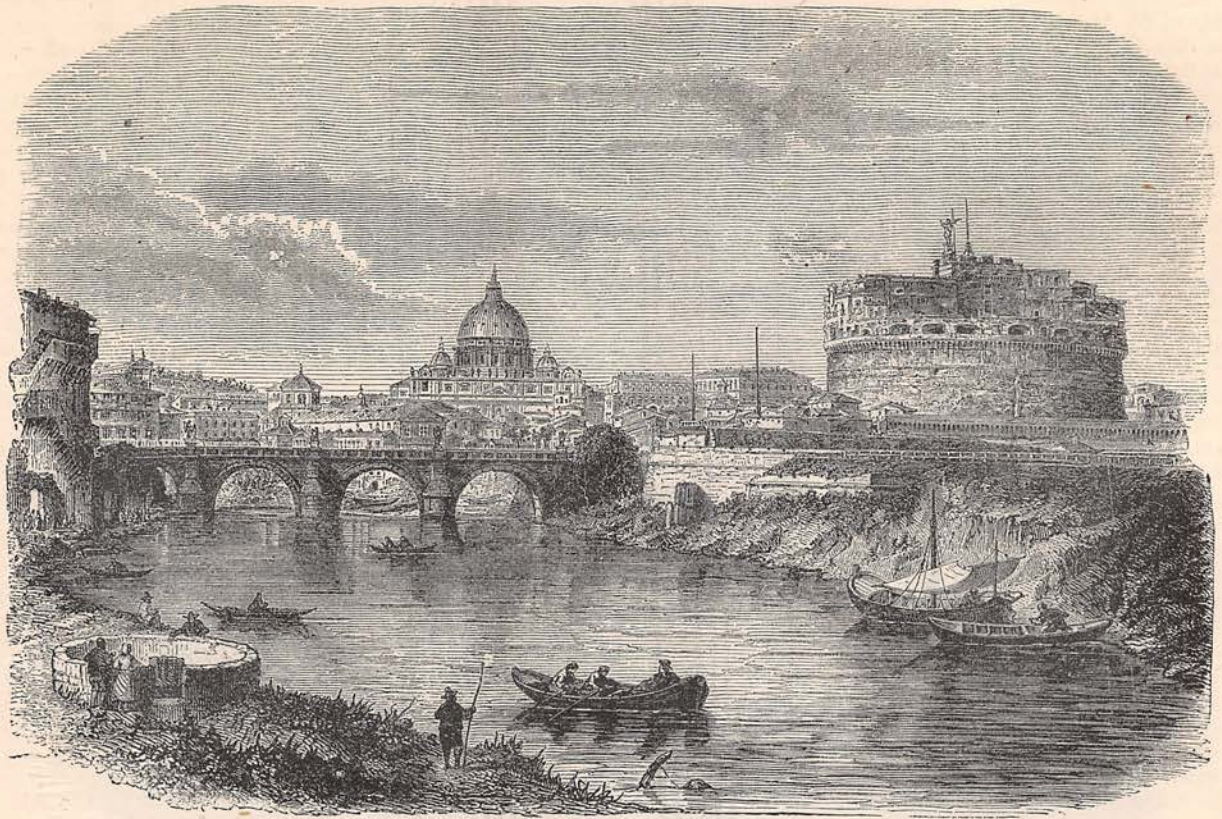
The Romans had two kinds of *fora*; the *Civilia*, sometimes called *Judicialia*, in which popular assemblies and courts of justice were held; and the *Venalia*, which were used for exclusively mercantile purposes. The City of Rome contained nineteen of both kinds, but the *Forum Romanum*, which is known by the general name of Forum, was the most important. It occupied a hollow space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, extending from the Arch of Septimus Severus to the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. Around its four sides stood temples, basilicas, triumphal arches, and other public edifices, while within it were the *rostra*, or platforms, from which

orators and politicians addressed public assemblies, gathered from any exciting cause. It is now known in Rome as the *Campo Vaccino*, from having been used for several centuries as a cattle market, and preserves no trace of its ancient splendor beyond a few scattered columns.

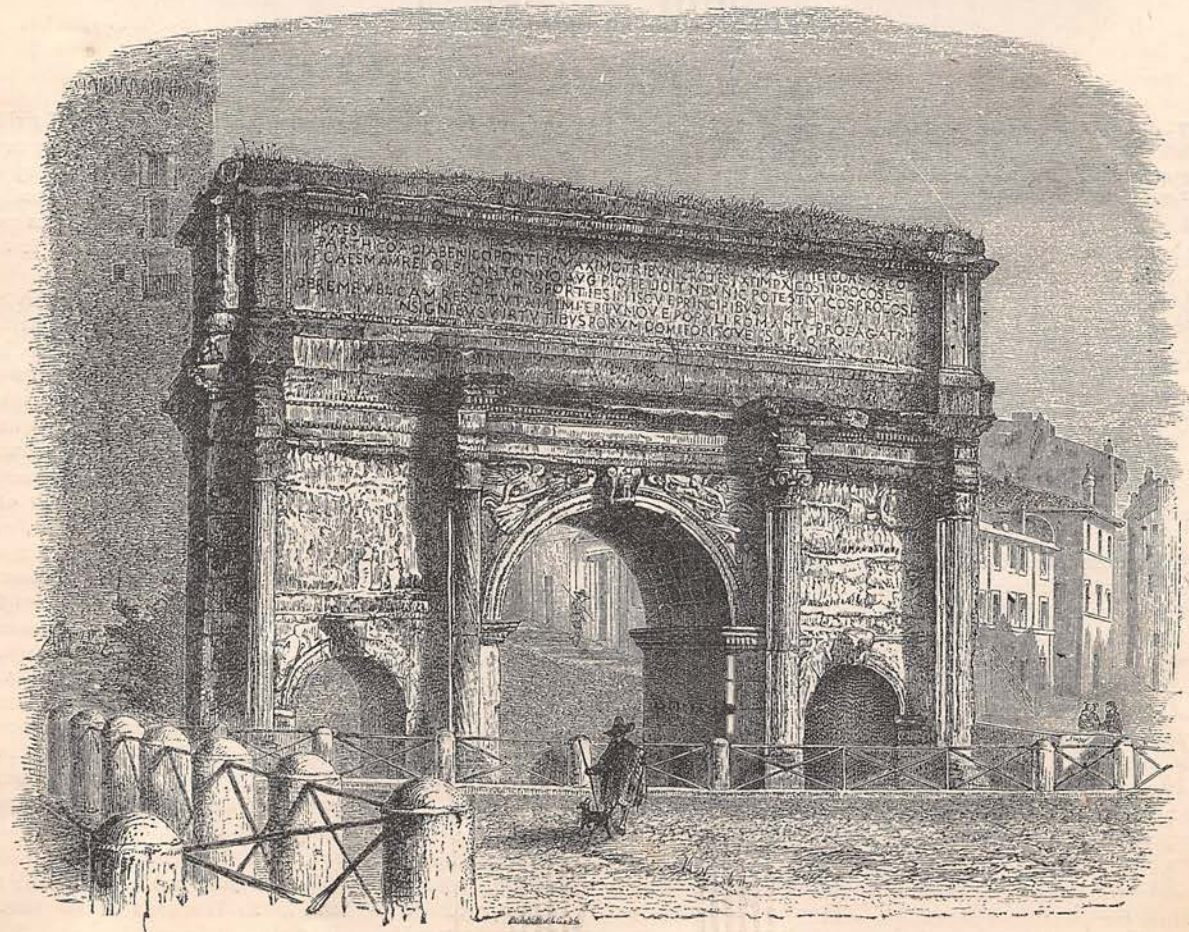
The fragments of a temple in the foreground are asserted by some archæologists to be the remains of the Temple of Fortune, but others, among whom is the celebrated Bunsen, declare it to have been the Temple of Vespasian.

The Arch of Septimus Severus was erected in 205, by the order of the Roman senate, to commemorate the victories of Severus, whose reign began in 193. It is built of Pentelic marble, and has three archways, each decorated with fluted Corinthian columns. It is enriched with sculptured ornaments, and is one of the finest of the Arches for which Rome is celebrated, and which were thrown across the principal streets to commemorate those important and victorious events which made Rome the mistress of the world. The Arch of Titus, for example, built on the *Via Sacra*, was to celebrate the capture of Jerusalem, and was composed of the same kind of marble as this one of Septimus Severus, which is at the entrance of *Via Sacra* into the Forum.

The picture of modern Rome from the left bank of the Tiber, gives us a charming view of the river at the point where it is crossed by



MODERN ROME FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE TIBER.



ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

the Bridge of St. Angelo, which was built by Hadrian, 130 A.D. It was constructed to connect the Gardens of Domitia, which were a favorite resort of the emperor, and the Mausoleum, now the castle of St. Angelo. This magnificent monument forms one of the richest and most famous discoveries of modern Rome. The edifice with the dome, in the distance, and a little to the left, will be recognized at once as St. Peter's, and the clustered halls of the Vatican occupy the middle distance beyond and between St. Peter's and the Castle of St. Angelo. The castle is now used as a State prison, and communicates with the palace of the Vatican by a long covered gallery.

The Vatican is an immense edifice, retained as a residence for the Pope, and unrivaled for interior state and splendor. It is especially rich in rare tapestry, copied from the cartoons of Raphael, and ancient literature in the form of manuscripts. It is also rich in frescoes by the greatest artists, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and their pupils.

St. Peter's Church fronts on a very large, oval area or space, surrounded by a grand colonnade. In the center of this space is an Egyptian obelisk, about eighty feet in height.

Rome has sprung into new life and activity since the sovereignty of the Pope was abolished in 1870, and the city declared the capital of the kingdom of Italy, the seat of the new government, and the place for the royal residence. Many English and Americans live constantly in Rome, and its antiquity dates back more than two thousand years; its eternal memories, its never-ending discoveries, its wealth of opportunity for archæological study, and its fame as the center and seat of ancient art and learning, make it the source and subject of always new and always absorbing research. The mixture of the old and the quaint with the modern and the new, has a fascination of its own, but gradually the special Roman characteristics are dying out of the modern life, at least, to that part of it to which foreigners have access, unless they have by long residence become identified with the interests, the work, and the ways of the people.

From Kent to Devon.

OR, SUMMER RAMBLES ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

BY H. F. REDFERN.

CHAPTER III.



BRIGHTON has been, not inaptly, called the metropolis of the south coast, or London-by-the-sea. Of all the summer resorts bordering on the English Channel it is the most noted, and this for a variety of reasons. It was first brought into notice by George IV., when Prince of Wales; and its prosperity has steadily increased since the erection of the magnificent Pavilion by him.

The early history of Brighton is somewhat obscure; it is believed to have been a Roman station or encampment in the time of Julius Cæsar, when it bore the name of Brichtelm, derived from the son of Cissa, the first king of Sussex. Later it was known as Brighthelmstone, which last has become modernized into Brighton. The place is certainly of great antiquity, for in the church of St. Peter is a baptismal font which, it is claimed, was brought from Normandy at the time of the Conquest.

The present town consists of Brighton proper and the suburb of Kempton, which together extend for three miles along the shore. On all sides, except that of the sea, the town is shut in by the South Downs, so that to get to the "back country" one has to climb some very steep hills, which might bear any name but that of straight. The east and west ends of the town are built on the declivities of the cliffs, and the center forms a valley or depression, in which is situated the Pavilion, St. Peter's church, and a magnificent plaza, or square, called the Steyne.

Even during the reign of George II., Brighton was but a fishing village, which industry is still in a flourishing condition—a fleet of upwards of 300 fishing boats supplying the London market, besides furnishing sufficient for home consumption, which, in the season—and the Brighton season is nearly all the year round—is of no small account.

Some of the greatest of modern feats of engineering have been accomplished at Brighton. Perhaps the most remarkable is the Marine Parade. This is a sea-wall running along the entire water-front of the town, a distance of three miles, at a uniform height of sixty feet above tide-water. The "Parade" thus formed is, perhaps, the most beautiful promenade in Europe, flanked on the one hand by the gardens and magnificent residences of the English aristocracy, and on the other by the ever-changing sea and sky. On a fine afternoon the whole three miles of road presents a moving panorama of matchless brilliancy. Here may be seen men and women who are famous in art, literature, the drama, and not a few of the nobility and gentry. Indeed, seeing that Brighton is but an hour's ride from London, many spend all their leisure hours here—make it their home in fact. The result is a social atmosphere as brilliant as that of the metropolis, and far more enjoyable, because there is here less restraint.

Another work of great interest is the Suspension Chain Pier. This is a structure of surpassingly beautiful lightness and grace, running into the sea for over one thousand feet, and forming another fine promenade. The prospect from the seaward end, looking shoreward, when the whole of the town can be seen at a glance, must be seen to be appreciated; and on a moonlight night, the sea being dotted with numberless pleasure-boats, and not a few larger craft, simply beggars description. It has been jestingly said that match-making mammas, with a large stock of daughters undispensed of, invariably succeed in disposing of their wares at Brighton: and that the Chain Pier and the moonlight are great aids to that end.

Brighton is built in the most substantial manner: its streets, squares, and crescents would do credit to the architecture of the metropolis, and its public buildings are on a corresponding scale. Among the latter may be mentioned as worthy of note, the town-hall, ball-room, theater, county offices, and many churches, chief among which is the church of St. Peter, whose painted windows are alone worth a journey to see. Not the least of the many advantages of Brighton as a place of residence, are the unequalled educational establishments. In its vicinity are over one hundred and fifty schools and academies, many of which have been endowed by the state or private individuals. Foremost among these last is Brighton College, opened in 1849, for the education of the sons of noblemen.

Many of the principal edifices surround the Steyne, a noble open space, formerly used for reviews, etc., and here also is a statue of King George IV.

The reputation of the "Pavilion" is world-wide. It was built by George IV. when Prince of Wales, and was hardly what might be called finished during his life, for almost to the hour of his death he lavished immense sums upon its decoration.

It is built in an oriental style of magnificence, and is really a sumptuous palace. Here the monarch spent much of his time surrounded by his boon companions, and an account of the revels held within its walls would fill a goodly volume.

From Brighton to Portsmouth is but an easy journey.

Perhaps Captain Marryatt has done more than any other writer to make this town famous. Hardly one of his tales but contains some reference to this place. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, considering that it is the rendezvous for the channel fleet, and the greatest naval emporium of England, and probably of the world. Its history is certainly a naval and military one. At first glance, the visitor is impressed by the idea of strength in the place; nor is this idea unwarranted by the facts. Its massive forts, batteries and ramparts combine to make it in reality the most perfect fortress in Great Britain.

The first mention of Portsmouth is found in the *Domesday Book*, under the date of 501. During the reign of Alfred, a fleet fitted out here defeated an invading expedition of the Danes, and another fleet was prepared to intercept the Norman invasion. Henry III. assembled an army here for the invasion of France, and in 1372 the French made a counter attempt, which, though ultimately beaten off, succeeded in burning a part of the town. Out of this disaster grew the necessity of fortifying the place, and the works commenced by Edward IV. have been continued and improved upon in successive reigns till they have become all but impregnable.

The town proper is surrounded by ramparts, faced with masonry, and planted with elms, and is entered by four gateways. The modern portion is extremely well built, but there is an old quarter called the Point, which is a most unsavory neighborhood, although in it a large part of the commerce of the place is carried on.