

28 WHAT ROME WAS BUILT WITH

snowy white, more opaque even than that of Crestola, and of greater density than any other Carrara marble, but also an ordinary white marble of good quality.

The other famous quarry of antiquity is that of Fantiscritti, where a clear white marble of a delicate pearly tint is found—the best quality for architecture, especially for works exposed to the air.

That this quarry was worked by the Romans is proved by the many roughed out blocks found on the spot, which have remained there for hundreds of years.

High up on the face of the rock itself was a little shrine ornamented with a bas-relief representing Jupiter with extended arms, supported by Hercules and Bacchus. The shrine was seen in its original position by Jervis in 1859 but has since been sawn away, and is now preserved in the Accademia di Belle Arti at Carrara. From this bas-relief the quarry took its name Fantiscritti.¹

According to Ciriaco Anconitano the Romans quarried the white marble employed for the great monolithic door-posts of the Pantheon from Fantiscritti, and the monolithic columns of the Church of San Francesco da Paolo at Naples also came from here.

Other examples of Marmor Lunense are the Apollo Belvedere, the Arch of Constantine, many of the columns of the Roman Forum, and of the Temple of Vespasian; and, according to Repetti, this marble was employed to some extent in the Baths of Caracalla.

The marble quarried by the Romans was sent from the city of Luni to Avenza, shipped to Leghorn, and from thence to Rome.

¹ From *fante*, soldier, *scritto*, written or inscribed.