

20 WHAT ROME WAS BUILT WITH

Rome and the neighbourhood; including those of the Appian Way on which, about three miles from the city, one of the ancient quarries was situated. The Sacra Via was likewise paved with this stone, which was also employed in the Cloacae.

The best of the modern quarries is that of Capo di Bove, which furnishes Rome with paving material to-day. This is cut into diamond-shaped blocks, and forms the pavement of the Piazza di San Pietro.¹

The stone is also quarried to some extent at Marino, the ancient Castrinaenium. It is of a dark bluish hue, and on account of its great durability is extensively used for paving purposes in Rome.¹

CARRARA

Marmor Lunense, Carrara Marble

' . . . Of these Luna is a city and harbour; it is named by the Greeks the harbour and city of Selene.² The city is not large, but the harbour³ is very fine and spacious, containing in itself numerous harbours, all of them deep near the shore; it is, in fact, an arsenal worthy of a nation holding dominion for a long time over so vast a sea. The harbour is surrounded by lofty mountains⁴ from whence you may view the sea⁵ and Sardinia and a great part of the coast on either side. Here are quarries of marble, both white and marked with green, so numerous and large as to furnish tablets and columns of one block; and most of the material for the fine works, both in Rome and other cities, is furnished from hence. The transport of the marble

¹ Jervis, *op cit.*

² The Moon.

³ Bay of Spezia.

⁴ The Carrara Mountains.

⁵ Mediterranean Sea.