

these remains, better than from all the classics, we learn what sort of people this stout-hearted, world-conquering race was, and at what stage of civilization they had arrived.

The city stood on a rising ground, at the base of Vesuvius, its general figure being oval, its area nearly a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, and its entire circuit about two miles. A lofty wall surrounded the city in which eight gates have been discovered. Formerly the sea washed its western side, but now it is two miles from the sea, the shore having been extended by repeated volcanic deposits. Of the gates, the most important was that of Herculaneum, which was on a branch of the celebrated Appian way, that led to the city of Herculaneum and thence to Rome. This gate, in its arrangements resembles Temple Bar, in London, there being a large central and two small side entrances. This was the principal entrance to the city; and the other gates, leading to Vesuvius, Capua, Stabiae, the river and the harbour, all resemble it in design and construction.

The traveller, on entering now the Herculaneum gate, finds himself traversing a street of the ancient city, called Domitiana, which leads to the Forum, the distance being about four hundred yards. Five of the streets which have been excavated, may be regarded as the main arteries of the city—namely the street of the Forum, of the Baths, of Abundance, of Stabiae and of Mercury. The first thing that strikes the eye of the traveller is the extreme narrowness of most of the streets—some of them being but a single stride across. Only in the principal thoroughfares could two chariots pass, the widest not exceeding thirty-three or thirty-six feet. In a hot climate this arrangement is found beneficial in excluding the fierce rays of the sun. Every street, however, had a footway raised eight inches or a foot above the roadway, and protected by curb-stones. The streets were admirably paved with flat slabs of lava, joined together with great care—the ruts worn by the wheels, sometimes to the depth of an inch and a half, being still visible. At short intervals, there were raised crossing-stones on which people could step from one side of the street to the other, without wading through mud. The roofs of the houses were all flat and of wood, and have either been burned or crushed in. If we may judge from the admirable water-works and sewerage of Pompeii, the size and magnificence of their public baths, the number of public fountains, and of hot and cold baths in