

hearth, with the home of the Vestal Virgins near by, is the most noteworthy in this group. The best preserved of the ruins is the Pantheon, which has been a model for modern classic architecture the world over. It is now used as a church.

Everyone has seen pictures of the Colosseum, the great ruin which still stands in the midst of modern Rome. When it was dedicated as an amphitheatre by the Emperor Titus, in the year A.D. 80, it was probably the richest and most imposing building in the world.

Bathing Palaces of the Romans

It is said that when the Romans began the habit of taking hot baths, the downfall of their empire set in. Their love for this form of luxury is shown by the many remains of *thermae* or bathing palaces scattered through-

out the empire. The most noted of these in Rome are the baths erected by Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, and Trajan.

Because of its many objects of historical and artistic interest, Rome to-day remains one of the great culture centres of the world. Of its many scientific and literary institutions, the University of Rome is the most important. The Catholic Church maintains several large colleges for training priests and missionaries, and there are various schools of classical studies, besides innumerable schools of art, architecture, and music. Rome has one of the largest military hospitals in Europe.

The industries of present-day Rome are unimportant, being confined chiefly to the manufacture of silk fabrics, jewellery, glass, pottery, and kindred trades. Population, about 691,000.

THE ANCIENT AND THE MODERN CITY IN PANORAMA



Above is a model of the ancient city as it would appear if restored. In the foreground is the Colosseum, the playground of the Romans. In the view below you see another great circular space, but this is no playground. It is the vast Piazza San Pietro, fronting which is St. Peter's, the greatest church in Christendom.

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