

Il Cimitero Acattolico di Roma I: Parte Antica//English Contributions

Sebastian Rahtz¹

Julie Dunk²

John Giorgi³

April 1987

¹Department of Electronics and Computer Science, University of Southampton

²University of York

³British School at Rome

Contents

1	English biographies	4
1.1	Sources for English biography	4
1.2	Biographies	5
2	Cemetery Archaeology	12
2.1	An introduction to cemetery archaeology	12
2.1.1	Background	12
2.1.2	Horizontal Stratigraphy	13
2.1.3	Theoretical computer recording methodology	13
3	The monuments of the Parte Antica	16
3.1	Introduction and Acknowledgements	16
3.2	The recording of the cemetery	16
3.2.1	Fieldwork	16
3.2.2	Recording practice and computerisation	20
3.3	The Inscriptions	20
3.3.1	Names referred to in inscriptions	24
3.4	Persons commemorated	27
3.5	Catalogue of Monuments	28
3.6	Iconography	50
3.7	Lettering Styles in the Parte Antica	50
3.7.1	Conclusion	55
3.8	The Flora of the Parte Antica	55
3.8.1	Introduction	55
3.8.2	The evolution of the flora in the Parte Antica	56
3.8.3	The present flora	57
3.8.4	Catalogue of plants	60

List of Tables

3.1	Monument types	17
3.2	Methods of inscription	19
3.3	Inscription types	19
3.4	Languages used in inscriptions	20
3.5	Cross-tabulation of Manner and Type	21
3.6	Cross-tabulation of Language and Type	22
3.7	Cross-tabulation of Language and Manner	23
3.8	Summary list of burials or commemorations by date	27
3.9	50
3.10	50
3.11	51
3.12	Lettering style catalogue	54
3.13	Chronological distribution of lettering styles	54
3.14	Total number of inscriptions in each style	55

List of Figures

2.1	A simple view of a cemetery	14
2.2	The elements of a cemetery	14
2.3	A conceptual scheme for cemetery records	15
3.1	Database structure for gravestone records	17
3.2	Plan of the Parte Antica	18
3.3	Lettering types I	52
3.4	Lettering types II	53
3.5	Lettering styles against time	55

Chapter 1

English biographies

1.1 Sources for English biography

As the English and Irish represent a large proportion of the people commemorated and/or buried in the *Parte Antica*, it seems sensible to give some indication of the sources of biographical information available (other than that given on the stones themselves), and to indicate which have yielded the details given below.

The sources used fall into four groups:

- Contemporary official documentation. In most cases, there is an entry in the burial register of the cemetery, now in the 'Archivio Storico Capitolino' [1]; from 1826, the English Church (now All Saints Anglican Church) maintained registers of baptism, marriage and death [2], which supplement the ASC burial entries. Services for English people were normally conducted by the English chaplain, either in via del Babuino, or at the cemetery (when its chapel was built). The English Church is documented by Muriel Talbot Wilson [3] and David Palmer [4]; the former (p. 19) quotes sizeable figures for the English congregation in the 1820s—600 in 1820, 800 in January 1821 and 1200 over 1821 as a whole.

For people dying in England we may examine entries in newspapers (eg *The Times* [5]) and, much more difficult to use, the English Parish Registers. Until they were taken over by the Public Record Office in the mid 19th century, the official registers of birth, death and baptism were kept in the parish church, and these can provide confirmation of birth and marriage (although seldom, of course, of death in the case of those who lived abroad).

The Genealogical Library of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City contains many relevant records (including the English Church records), but this source has not been fully searched.

- contemporary accounts of the English in Rome; many travellers in published diaries of their adventures, and descriptions of Rome [6]. One of the most interesting is Selina Martin's [7], which describes the death and burial of Anne Synnot, and her father Sir Walter, in 1821, and the accompanying controversy over burials by day, and the planting of cypresses by the grave.

An examination of Palmer's Index to the *Times* (which begins in the 1790) for the years 1805 to 1822 reveals remarkably little under the headings of 'Rome', 'Italy' or 'Deaths' about the people buried in the Protestant Cemetery. An odd paragraph in *The Times* for April 18th 1816 is typical in the tantalizing glimpse into contemporary happenings:

It is said that the British Government have placed 5,000 l. at the disposal of the Marquis of Ischia (Canova) for the purpose of opening a school of painting at Rome. The young English artists require it.

The death of Keats, and the fuss over the cemetery's *Parte Antica* described elsewhere in this volume, cannot be traced at all in the *Index*.

A search of the computerised Bodleian Library post-1820 catalogue (for which I am grateful to Lou Burnard of the Oxford University Computing Service), for the names of the English people being discussed here, produced no information.

- the standard biographical dictionaries; an entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography* was considered to be authoritative, and in most cases no further information was sought. In one case, the *Encyclopedia Britannica* provided a biography. Chamber's *General Biographical Dictionary* was used, but provided nothing; the compendium of 58 biographical dictionaries *British and Irish Biographies 1840–1940* (Chadwyck-Healey Ltd, 1986) on microfiche unfortunately did not cover the necessary period.
- modern histories of the period [8], including histories of the cemetery [9].

Of these sources, the Roman documents in group a) have all been examined; group b) is potentially rich but has not been fully searched; group c) is useful for only a small proportion of the people, while group d) tends to cover the same (ie famous) people as c).

NOTES

[1] Discussed extensively by Antonio Ippolito Menniti in this volume.

[2] There are three volumes, apart from that still in use; the oldest contains both baptisms and deaths. The volume of deaths has affixed a copy of Trucchi's 1829 price list for burials and services; prices are given in scudi and baiocchi, and we may note the following extracts:

Scudi Baiocchi

‘Licenza del Vicariato alla Decima per i poveri’	4	40
‘Licenza del Campidoglio’	4	-
Grave	2	-
Coach and horses	1	-
Labour	3	10
Custodian's fee	2	-
Gift to charity (‘se tutto va in regola, e il morto non e povero’)	2	-

Extra was charged for a lead coffin. Maintenance depended on the style of the monument (20 scudi for a sarcophagus, 10 scudi for a medium sized stone, and 2 scudi for a small one). A tree could be planted for 1 scudo. Coffins were expensive, from 12 scudi for a fancy one ‘allo stilo inglese’ (from a little sketch, it seems that this is the modern polygonal shape, as opposed to a simple rectangle), to 3 scudi 50 baiocchi for a simple one.

[3] Muriel Talbot Wilson, *The History of the English Church in Rome from 1816 to 1916*, Rome: English Church, 1916.

[4] David Palmer, *A Short History of All Saints Anglican Church Rome*, Rome: Anglican Church, 1981

[5] Palmer's *Index to the Times* (now the *Official Index to the Times* covers 3 monthly periods from 1790 until the mid-19th century, since when yearly volumes have been issued to date.

[6] A typical travelogue is E Burton, *A Description of the antiquities and other curiosities of Rome*, Oxford, 1821. An entertaining example of a diary is Phryse Lockhart Gordon, *Personal memoirs; or reminiscences of home and abroad, during the last half century*, London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830. From a later period, a nice example is *Lady Morgan's Memoirs: autobiography, diaries and correspondence*, 2 vols, London: W H Allen, 1863. *The Life and Letters of Baroness Bunsen*, ed A J C Hare (London 1868), documents the close relationship between the German and English communities.

[7] Selina Martin, *Narrative of a three years residence in Italy 1819–1822*, London: John Murray, 1828.

[8] eg Livio Iannatoni, *Roma e gli Inglesi*, Roma: Atlantica, 1945. Arturo Graf, *L'Anglomania e l'influsso inglese in Italia el Secolo XVIII*, Torino: Ermanno Loescher, 1911. The occupant of a famous tomb in the Zona Prima is described in Elizabeth Nitchie, *The Reverend Colonel Finch*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1940.

[9] Accounts of the cemetery abound; it is mentioned in many 19th century guidebooks (eg Murray). A fine photograph (1870s) of the newer part of the cemetery is reprinted in *Rome in the Early Photographs The Age of Pius IX*, translated by A. Thornton, Copenhagen: Thorvaldsen Museum, 1977 (plate 181). The earliest proper accounts include Talbot Wilson (note [3] above), Art. Jahn Rusconi, ‘Il Cimitero dei poeti’ *Emporium* XXVIII, n. 167, Nov. 1908, and H. Nelson Gay ‘The Protestant Burial-Ground in Rome’, *Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial* 2 (1913) (also printed separately, and with a piece by Rennel Rodd on the grave of Shelley); cf also H. N. Gay ‘John Keats e gli Inglesi a Roma’, *Nuova Antologia*, anno 47, fasc. 973 (1912). The other substantial accounts are A. Francis Steuart, ‘The Old Protestant Burial-ground in Rome’, *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. XXII n. 88 (1925), pp. 278–286, the guide book (translated into various languages) by Johan Beck-Friis (first published in 1957), and Gabriella Villetti, ‘Il Cimitero Acattolico al Testaccio’, *Bolletino della Biblioteca, Facoltà di Architettura dell' Università degli Studi di Rome <<La Sapienza>>*, 34–35 (1985), pp. 157–178.

Most of the cemetery histories seem to derive from H Nelson Gay's 1912 article.

1.2 Biographies

Abbreviations used:

ASC: Archivio Storico Capitolino

ECR: English Church in Rome, Registers of Death, Baptism and Marriage

DNB: Dictionary of National Biography

Martin: Selina Martin, *Narrative of a three years residence in Italy 1819–1822*, London: John Murray, 1828.

Iannatoni: Livio Iannatoni, *Roma e gli Inglesi*, Roma: Atlantica, 1945.

English. Born on Madeira, January 4th 1800, died in Rome August 24th 1817, aged 18.

Daughter of William and Sarah Barnard. Father was a lawyer, and clearly the family had travelled before, as she was born on Madeira, but the reason for their sojourn in Rome is unknown.

Sources: Stone 66; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

BEAR, John

Irish. Died 1799, age unknown.

Sources: ASC cred. XX, t. 104

BELL, John

Scottish surgeon. Born 12th May 1763 in Edinburgh, died April 15th 1820 in Rome aged 58.

Educated in Edinburgh, where he studied medicine, and started to lecture in his own right in 1790. For 20 years he was one of Edinburgh's leading surgeons, publishing 'The Anatomy of the Human Body' and 'Principles of Surgery' (1801–8). He was very active in medical controversies and was at one time banned from practising. In 1816 he went to Italy 'induced to visit Italy, in the hope of recovering some portion of his lost health' (from the introduction to 'Observations on Italy'), but died of dropsy. After his death, his 'Observations on Italy', a travel book, was published in Edinburgh in 1825.

Sources: Stone 29; DNB; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104.

BOURLER

English, died (?) 1807

Only record is the request for a monument in 1807.

Sources: ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104

BOWLES, William Sidney

English, born 1776, died 13th November 1806 aged 30

Lived in Shropshire and, given the use of 'Esquire' and 'Armiger' on the monument, was probably a gentleman of leisure. His wife, Elizabeth, is named as being the daughter of Lord Northwick. Note the reference to 'painful illness' in inscription. There may be a relationship with the William Lisle Bowles who was in Rome at the same time.

Sources: Stone 16; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 54; ASC cred. XX, t. 17

CAREY, James (and wife)

Nationality unrecorded. Died 15th October 1821, with his wife (name unknown).

Sources: ASC cred. XX, t. 104

CHRISMAN

English, died 23rd May 1822

No monument.

Sources: ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

DEACLE, Revd. Francis

English clergyman, born in Northamptonshire in 1776, died in Rome 10th January 1815 aged 39.

Born at Astrop, and educated at Eton. Graduated in 1798 from Magdalen College, Oxford; received M.A. in 1801, and B.D. in 1809. He was Fellow of the college from 1801–1815, and Bursar in 1806 and 1813. Curate of Stanton St John in 1805. He travelled to Italy with two fellow clergy, Revd. Grantham and Revd. Hudson.

Sources: Stone 77; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; *Alumni Oxonienses 1715–1886*, by J. Foster (Kraus reprint, 1968); *Catalogue of all graduates 1659–1850*, Oxford University Press, 1851.

DINWIDDIE, Robert

English, born September 1800, died 27th May 1819 aged 18.

The name is unclear; 'Dinwiddie' is given in the archives, but the stone has a clear 'ANWIDDIE'.

Sources: Stone 43; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

DUNCOMBE, Charles

English, born 1797, died 2nd April 1819 in Rome aged 22.

Son of Charles and Lady Charlotte Duncombe of Duncombe Park in Yorkshire; it is likely that this family were related to Sir Charles Duncombe (died 1711), a banker and politician, who established his estate at Helmsley in Yorkshire in 1695.

Sources: Stone 23; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 76; ASC cred. XX, t. 104. DNB (for Sir Charles D.)

EASTER, Robert

English, born 1739, died in Rome 10th May 1818, aged 77

The stone has the spelling 'Rouard' for the first name, but presumably the archives are correct to call him Robert. There is a similar confusion about his age—it may be 37, not 77. His status appears to have been that of a companion or servant to a French nobleman (if this is how we interpret 'Conde de Funghal' on the stone)

Sources: Stone 69; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

EDWARDES, Honourable Dorothy

Irish, born 1817, died 1st March 1819 at Rome aged 2

Third child of William, Baron of Kensington, and his wife Dorothy

Sources: Stone 48; ASC cred. XX, t. 104.

EDWARDES, Honourable Lucy

Irish, born 1817, died 15th December 1819 at Rome aged 2

Fifth child of William, Baron of Kensington, and his wife Dorothy

Sources: Stone 47; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104

ELLIS, Sir William

English courtier, born 1642–1647, died in Rome autumn 1732 aged 85–90.

Son of John Ellis (author of *Vindiciae Catholiciae*); educated at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge. He worked for the Prince of Orange, acquired land in Ireland and was knighted in 1686. Served under the Stuarts at the time of the Revolution, and was on James' Privy Council. Losing his Irish property to his elder brother John, he became secretary to James in exile at St Germain, and acted as treasurer to his son. He died a Protestant in Rome.

Sources: DNB; F. Valesio, 'Diario di Roma', V, Milano 1979, p. 504; A. F. Steuart 'The Old Protestant Burial-ground in Rome', *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. XXII, n. 88 (1925), 278–286.

EYRE, John

English doctor, born 1781, died 1th November 1819 aged 38.

Sources: Stone 42; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 76.

FARRIE, Susette

English, died 18th November 1821

Buried without a monument

Sources: ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 54; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

FORRESTER, Gioconda

English, died 26th August 1796

Lived in Rome near St. Nicolè in Arcione; permission for her burial was asked by Thomas Jenkins.

Sources: A.S.R. 'Tribunale civile e criminale del Vicariato di Roma', reg. 364

GARDEN, Mary Robertson

English, born 25th November 1816 in Glasgow, died in Rome 21st November 1834 aged 18.

Second daughter of Alexander Garden.

Sources: Stone 71; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; ECR deaths register.

GRAHAM, Henry

English student, born 1795, died in Naples, May 5th 1819 aged 24.

Son of Revd. Henry Graham of York; student of architecture. The archives give 24th January 1819 as the date of his death, but the stone inscription is clear. It is possible that the stone is in fact only a memorial, or was the body transported from Naples?

Sources: Stone 53; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104

HARDING, William

English, born 1790, died 22nd October 1821 in Rome aged 31

Lived in Scarborough, Yorkshire, and was on a tour of Italy.

Sources: Stone 80; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 54; Archivio Segreto Vaticano, 'Segreteria di Stato', anno 1821, rubrica 48, c. 87.

HARE, Augustus William

English divine, born 17th November 1792 in Rome, died 18th February 1834 in Rome aged 41.

Son of Francis Hare-Naylor of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, named after his godfathers Prince Augustus Frederick and Sir William Jones. Adopted by Sir William's widow at the age of 5 and returned to England, to live in Woking House near Basingstoke. He was at school at Winchester, and went up to Oxford in 1810, where he established 'The Attic Society', one of the first debating societies. After a period in Italy, returned to Oxford in 1818 as a tutor at New College. Ordained in Winchester College Chapel in 1825. Married a rector's daughter in 1828 and settled in Wiltshire at Alton Barnes. Published a number of sermons and other theological works. In the winter of 1833, ill-health obliged him to return to Italy where he died.

The Baptisms Register of the English Church record the birth of Augustus John Cuthbert Hare on 1st April 1834, to Francis George Hare—is this a nephew or grandson? A. J. C. Hare later edited the memoirs of Baron Bunsen.

Sources: Stone 41; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; ECR deaths register; DNB

HARRIS, Jules

English (?), died 14th June 1888.

Sources: correspondence of J. B. Kennedy to Marquis of Salisbury 14.6.1888. Not mentioned in ECR.

KEATS, John

English poet, born 31st October 1795 in London, died February 24th 1821 in Rome aged 25.

Son of Thomas Keats, an ostler; went to school in Enfield at the age of 8, and apprenticed to a surgeon at Edmonton 1811. A medical student from 1815–17. Started publishing poetry in 1816, and in 1820 published his last book before leaving for Rome, accompanied by Joseph Severn, where he died of consumption at 21, Piazza di Spagna. An extensive archive of material relating to Keats and his friend Shelley is kept by the Keats-Shelley Memorial in the house where he died.

Sources: Stone 4; stone 31; DNB

LANGTON, George Ludovic

English student, born 1715, died August 1738 in Rome aged 25

Student at Oxford

Sources: Stone 27

MacDONALD, Sir Jacob

Scottish nobleman, born 1743, died 1st August 1766 in Rome aged 23

MacDonald's tomb was designed by Piranesi.

Sources: Stone 61; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; Iannatoni p. 58

MORE, Jacob

English painter, born in Edinburgh 1740, died 1st October 1793 in Rome aged 53 of bilious fever

More received his artistic training at Runciman's School of Design; his first exhibition was in 1771 with the Incorporated Society of Artists. In 1773 he settled in Rome and gained a considerable reputation, being known as 'More of Rome'; he was employed by Prince Borghese in the decoration of his villa near the Porta Pinciana. Exhibitions in 1775, 1777, 1783 (Royal Academy), 1784, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1789.

Sources: Stone 17; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; DNB

OSBORNE, Francis d'Arcy Godolphin

English nobleman and diplomat, born 16th September 1884 in London, died 20th March 1964 in Rome aged 79
The Barony of Leeds was established for Thomas Osborne, who assisted Charles II, in August 1673. Francis was the son of Sidney F. Godolphin Osborne and Margaret Dulcibella, and became the 12th (and last) Duke. He was educated at Haileybury. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington from 1931–1935, and Minister to the Holy See from 1936–1947. He retired to Rome, where he lived at 66 Via Giulia.

Sources: Stone 1; DNB; *Who's Who* (various volumes, eg 1961–1970)

POORE, Edward

English gentleman, born 1743 in Tidworth, Wilts., died 17th August 1803 in Palazzuglio aged 60

Sources: Stone 75; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

PRITCHARD, Martha

English, born 1814, died 7th June 1818 aged 4

Sources: Stone 49; ASC cred. XX, t. 104, cred. XVIII, t. 54

RANDALL-MCIVER, David

English archaeologist, born October 31st 1873 in London, died April 30th 1945 in New York

Randall-McIver undertook the first systematic excavations of the Zimbabwe remains (published in *Medieval Rhodesia*, 1906), and worked under Flinders Petrie at Abydos. Curator of Egyptology at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania (1907-1911). He settled in Rome after the First World War, and devoted himself to Etruscan archaeology, publishing *The Etruscans* (1927), *Greek Cities in Italy and Sicily* (1931) and *Italy before the Romans* (1928). During the Second World War he assisted the US Department of War in preserving Italian monuments from destruction.

The death of Randall-McIver's wife, Joanna Stewart Davidse (from New York), is recorded in the English Church deaths register on 15th May 1931.

Sources: Stone 13; *Encyclopedia Britannica*

READ, Gule

English, died 1821

No surviving stone; the permission for the monument was sought by the British Consul

Sources: ASC cred. XVIII, t. 54, t. 104

SAPTE, Henry

English soldier, born 1774 in Southampton, died in Rome 22nd October 1816 aged 42

Captain in the 17th Regiment of Foot

Sources: Stone 78; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

SETON, Lord George (5th Earl of Winton)

English courtier, died in Rome in 1749

Second son of George, 4th Earl of Winton and his second wife, Christian, and succeeded to the title in 1710. He took part in the rebellion of 1715 and was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston on 14th November. He was found guilty and sentenced to death but escaped from the Tower of London by cutting his prison bars and escaped to France. In Rome he formed part of the court of James III Stuart and died unmarried. The evidence of him being buried in the Protestant Cemetery is fairly slim.

Sources: DNB; H. Tayler *The Jacobite Court at Rome in 1719*, Edinburgh 1938, p. 45.

SEVERN, Arthur

English child, born 22nd November 1836, died 16th July 1837 in an accident

Son of Joseph Severn and Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Montgomerie; he was the fifth Severn child baptised in Rome (Claudia 1829, Walter 1830, Anne Mary 1833, Henry Augustus 1833, Arthur 1837, on which latter occasion the memorial relates that the poet Wordsworth was present).

Sources: Stone 30; DNB (under Joseph S.); ASC cred. XVIII, t. 104.; ECR baptism 15th May 1837, death July 15th 1837 (signed by Abeken).

SEVERN, Joseph

English painter and diplomat, born at Hoxton 7th December 1793, died 3rd August 1879 in Rome aged 85

Son of James Severn, a musician; his mother was born Littel, of Huguenot extraction. The family were poor and although Severn showed early passion for drawing his father apprenticed him to an engraver. He met John Keats in 1816, and was an intimate friend of George Keats. In December 1818 he won a Royal Academy award and went to Italy with the sick Keats in September 1820. After the poet's death, Severn stayed in Rome and won patronage commissions. In 1828, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Montgomerie. He returned to England with his 6 children (3 of whom also became artists) in 1841, but was not very successful and returned to Rome in 1860 as Consul. He retired in 1872 but stayed in Rome until he died. He was at first buried in the new part of the cemetery, but was later re-interred next to Keats.

Sources: Stone 32; DNB; ECR death register August 5th 1879 wrongly gives his age as 90; see also extensive archives in Keats-Shelley House in Rome.

SHELLEY, William

English child, born 14th January 1816, died 7th June 1819 in Rome aged 3

Son of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley; the Shelley's were resident in Italy, and William died on a visit to Rome. When Shelley himself died, it was proposed to inter him with his son, but it proved impossible to locate the grave (that under the memorial being of a large man; the confusion may have arisen because William appears to have been buried under the name Ernesto). The poet was subsequently interred in the new part of the cemetery.

Sources: Stone 24; ASC cred. XVIII, t. 103; DNB (under father); see archives of Keats-Shelley House, and the cemetery histories, for the story of the burial of Shelley *père*.

SHUTE, John

English, born in Plymouth, died in Rome 4th January 1817

No source of information other than memorial.

Sources: Stone 72; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

SIX, Jacob

English, died in Rome 15th December 1786

The memorial is erected by 'I.T.S.', presumably a relative, and probably the father or wife.

Sources: Stone 70; ASC cred. XX, t. 104, Fasc. 10

SLANE, Louisa

English, born 18th December 1812 at Rome, died 17th May 1819 at Rome aged 1

Daughter of Lowell and Elisa Slane

Sources: Stone 58; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

STEVENS, Edward

English architect, born 1744, died in Rome 27th June 1775 aged 31

A letter survives from Stevens to Sir William Hamilton dated 22nd October 1774 with a discussion about the archaeological work at Pompeii (photocopy of MS in library of the British School at Rome).

Sources: Stone 57; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

SYNNOT, Anne Elizabeth

Irish, born 1808 in Ballymoier, Co. Armagh, died 5th January 1821 in Rome aged 13

Daughter of Sir Walter (q.v.) and Lady Synnot; her visit to Rome, illnesses (she recovered from inflammatory fever in 1820) and death are described in detail by her aunt, Selina Martin (Martin, *passim*); her tomb was 'moulded after the ancient form of that of Scipio' (Martin p. 241). Because of the poor health of her father, the burial was during the day.

Sources: Stone 64; AEGR. Pfrb. I, p. 181

SYNNOT, Sir Walter

Irish nobleman, born 1808 in Ballymoier, Co. Armagh, died 22nd July 1821 in Rome aged 79

Sir Walter was in Rome with his wife, sister-in-law and daughter Anne Elizabeth; after her death, he became ill and died the same summer (described in Martin). His burial took place at night (Martin, pp. 274–5), and it was the cypresses planted around his grave that Cardinal Consalvi took exception to (H. Nelson Gay ‘The Protestant Burial-Ground in Rome’, *Bulletin and Review of the Keats-Shelley Memorial* 2 (1913), p. 15).

Sources: Stone 65; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

WADDINGTON, William Pendrell

English, born 1790 in London, died 10th March 1821 in Rome aged 30

Son of William and Grace Valentine W. of London; the date of death may mean that this is the ‘robust young man lately arrived from London’ whose death Selina Martin describes (Martin, pp. 242–3).

Sources: Stone 39; ASC cred. XX, t. 104; cred. XVIII, t. 76

WHITTRED, William

English barrister, died 3rd March 1819

No information other than memorial, whose inscription is badly worn.

Sources: Stone 62; ASC cred. XX, t. 104

Chapter 2

Cemetery Archaeology

2.1 An introduction to cemetery archaeology

2.1.1 Background

The study of the Protestant Cemetery, of which the present analysis of the Parte Antica forms a part, was originally conceived as a purely archaeological exercise; a sample study of the gravestones was made in 1981, as part of an M.A. at the London Institute of Archaeology ([Rahtz, 1981]), and this coincided with a growing concern in the Aesthetic Committee of the Cemetery about the apparent lack of proper documentation for the cemetery and the problems of vandalism, over-crowding and environmental pollution. After the full project started in 1984, it was put on a broader historical basis with the integration of the archival, art-historical and prosopographical studies in this volume; this wider readership for the work makes it to appropriate to preface the formal recording of the gravestones with a discussion of the archaeological, rather than historical, aims of the project.¹

In traditional, prehistoric, archaeology as the study of human societies through their material remains, the investigation of death plays a crucial part, for two reasons:

- The mortuary practices of a society provide a convenient ‘fingerprint’ by which to compare it to other societies. In part, this is due to the *obvious* and *inevitable* nature of mortuary evidence which, even if we cannot explain it, we can almost always understand on a technical level (which is not true of the remains of conventional religious practices). For the start of much fuller discussions see, eg, [Brown, 1971, Chapman et al., 1981].
- The physical remains of mortuary ritual have often survived better than other aspects of prehistoric, or poorly documented, cultures, and therefore give the archaeologist the richest source of information about other parts of that culture—thus the whole vessels placed in graves for ‘ritual’ purposes have a considerably better chance of survival than those in daily use. Many artefact *corpora* are based on items from cemeteries—a clear example would be Anglo-Saxon pottery in England.

Clearly, neither of these reasons justifies the studying of Christian cemeteries from the post-medieval period, since conventional historical sources appear to provide us with the information. There are, however, three considerations that have made the subject widely popular over the last 20–30 years, particularly in English and American archaeology.

Firstly, it has become apparent that the same sources about prehistoric cultures are available, and of great value, to the chronicler of more recent times, which betray as great variations in mortuary behaviour as any prehistoric period; studies have been made of the obsession with death in Victorian Britain ([Morley, 1971, Curl, 1972]) and America in the 19th century ([Levy, 1973]) as well as, in lighter vein, the 20th ([Mitford, 1963]). But despite the valuable work done on Puritan America ([Stannard, 1977]) and modern Florida ([Dethlefsen, 1981]), many studies of gravestones have been little more than photographic essays; ([Benrimo et al., nd, Willsher and Hunter, 1975, unknown, 1978]). One classic discussion of the English parish churchyard has appeared ([Burgess, 1979]) and a few case studies ([Rahtz and Watts, 1983]) but the more substantial cemeteries have seldom been systematically studied (although their potential as one of the great resources of archaeology, which does *not* have to be destroyed by excavation is well realised in some countries, and much work is in progress). There has been, sadly, the temptation to see the 19th century stones only as a source of artistic photographs and whimsical inscriptions. A useful series of essays about death in *modern* culture in various countries is [Humphreys and King, 1981]. On the broader archaeological canvas, the work on modern cemeteries forms part of the study of modern material culture (‘the archaeology of us’), which includes work on contemporary rubbish disposal, modern housing, and small industry as well as mortuary behaviour.

In his study of modern Florida burial habits, Edwin Dethlefsen ([Dethlefsen, 1981]) argues that the study of mortuary behaviour should result in “a ‘filtered’ and modified reflection of the living community”. The 4000 people who have been buried since 1738 in the Protestant Cemetery were a community, albeit a very odd (and

¹I am grateful to Peter Ucko, Philip Rahtz, Stephen Shennan and J. D. Hill for commenting on this section of the book.

perhaps unviable in isolation) one, and study of the their monuments should help to understand the makeup of that community better, although we should beware of basing any general conclusions on such an exotic group. On a wider scale, the study of the language used in a particular ritual situation by 30 different nationalities should lead to new insights into the way their cultures converge or diverge at the point where all physical differences are subsumed in the grave.

Secondly, it is clear that the language and decoration of gravestones in a ‘modern’ culture sometimes provides the key to an otherwise unknown religious and artistic expression, typically of the lower classes—while the upper class tombs of, say, Bernini are fine examples of their type, their loss would not materially affect appreciation of Bernini’s art. In Puritan New England, however, the locally made gravestones provide an outlet for the same feelings being expressed in popular religious pamphlets, as Alan Ludwig brilliantly demonstrates ([Ludwig, 1966]; cf also [Trask, 1978]).

Thirdly, and perhaps most interestingly, is the view of modern gravestones as sources of theoretical archaeological data. This approach is associated with the work of James Deetz and Edwin Dethlefsen in the 1960s ([Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1965, Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1967, Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1971, Dethlefsen and Deetz, 1966]); they used the data from large numbers of New England gravestones to demonstrate that theories about archaeological classification could be worked out in a controlled historical environment, where almost every artefact had an exact date, was in its original position, and was used for its original purpose.

2.1.2 Horizontal Stratigraphy

In order to exploit the archaeological resources of a modern cemetery, the monuments, and other ‘remains’, have to be fully recorded. The detailed recording of a cemetery stone by stone (discussed in the next section) is accompanied by information on the details of the relative position of the monuments to one another, normally expressed as an x-y co-ordinate. Although this has a purely practical use in enabling future scholars to re-unite actual monuments with their records, it is more important for the study of the development of a cemetery over time. In traditional archaeological excavation, there is a complex three-dimensional pattern of relationships between ‘contexts’ (soil layers, walls, pits, floors etc); theoretically, the modern cemetery is also composed of such a pattern which could be exposed by full excavation, but in practice, if we limit ourselves to the study of standing monuments, the pattern is only two-dimensional. It does, however, have a temporal element (conveniently, the vast majority of monuments have an absolute date carved on them!), which enables us to build up pictures of how cemeteries change over time. In the case of the Protestant Cemetery since the Second World War, there is a complex process of re-use of areas as grave plots become available for re-use after the ‘lease’ is finished, as well as the expected concentrations in different geographical areas of families, religions, races and periods. It is even not uncommon to see the design of monuments affected by earlier monuments in the chosen area.

2.1.3 Theoretical computer recording methodology

The growing interest in the recording of graveyards and cemeteries for archaeological and historical purposes ([Jones, 1979] has been very popular in England, for instance) has generated a number of computer programs, and database packages, to record and analyse the information. However, such programs and packages have tended to be solely concerned with producing immediate answers to relatively simple prosopographical questions (for example, graphs showing number of deaths per decade, average age of death etc—see [Mytum, 1986]), and have not explicitly addressed the limitations imposed by the recorded data, or taken into account the needs of long-term research. One of the aims of the Protestant Cemetery recording was to try and produce a research archive designed to be *as independent as possible of its current uses*; it is appropriate, therefore, to discuss how the modern information-handling techniques made available by the computer can yield a more flexible system. Most traditional archives are based on one preferred access route (the best example being, of course, a language dictionary, which is very highly optimised for access by words in alphabetical order, but is more or less unuseable by the scholar who wants a list of all colloquial adjectives).

Modern principles of long-term database design (see a recent exposition in [Burnard, 1987] and an amplification, based on the present study, in [Dunk and Rahtz, 1988], from which the figures below are reproduced), show that the first step in producing a system for the storage and manipulation of cemetery data is to define the limits of our recording and the enquiry.

What does a cemetery consist of? At first sight this seems relatively simple: memorials which commemorate people. The memorials, however, consist of a set of individual inscriptions, and decorations which consist of separate motifs; there may be plant life on the grave, and the cemetery may have an archive of the burials—the structure of a cemetery record involves more than just stones and people (Fig. 2.1).

With some consideration, we can now make up a list of all the ‘entities’ or types of object which go to make up a cemetery (Fig. 2.2). However, we must also consider the *relationships* of the types to one another (for instance, is the existence of a burial *dependent* on a particular stone? can the same person be related to more than one stone?). We can express these relationships in a conceptual schema diagram (Fig. 2.3), where the types of relationships between elements are represented by different symbols; a solid line between two objects means that one cannot exist without the other, a dashed line means that the two have a relationship, but can exist one without the other, while if the line is solid at one end and dashed at the other, this signifies that while the entity at the ‘solid’ end

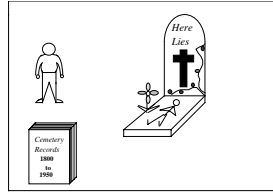


Figure 2.1: A simple view of a cemetery

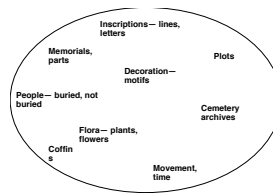


Figure 2.2: The elements of a cemetery

can exist by itself, the entity at the ‘dashed’ end can only exist if there is a ‘solid end’ object for it to relate to (thus, while a stone can exist on its own without any record of decoration, decoration records *must* be related to a particular stone—we cannot talk of decoration existing by itself). The ‘crows-foot’ symbol is used to show ‘cardinality’, ie the number of entity occurrences that can occur at either end of a relationship; a crows-foot link indicates possible multiple occurrences of the object it joins (thus a particular stone can only have one basic form, perhaps a cross or statue, but the class of cross can have many instantiations).

A particular memorial can be divided into *parts*, for example headstone, footstone, kerb etc. It is necessary for the recording to define which part of the memorial had, for example, an inscription on it, and therefore all memorials have to consist of at least one part. This relationship is expressed in Fig. 2.3 section a. Experience in the Protestant Cemetery shows that memorials may actually move position, so it is necessary to discuss ‘plots’ (essentially a grid reference on a plan, which may or may not actually have a current memorial) as the basic recording element rather than the memorials themselves.

Expressing the relationship between plots and memorials is not as simple as for memorials and parts because memorials may be moved and can therefore be related to more than one plot. Also, plots may contain more than one memorial, as, for example, in a family plot. In order to take this into account we can use the concept of a memorial diary, which represents every action memorials go through, including its initial erection. We can now show the relationship between memorials and plots (Fig. 2.3 section b). At any given point in time a plot may have none, one, or many memorials on it, and one memorial may be moved from one plot to another through time.

Some memorials are highly decorated, whilst others are plain. Decoration can be of many sorts, for example traditional Christian symbols, classical scenes, or portraits of the deceased, and one memorial may have a combination of these, and they may appear on different parts of the memorial. It is also possible that decoration of memorials may take place gradually through time, so we introduce the entity of a decorative act to, which has associated with it a time and a place on the stone (Fig. 2.3 section c). These decorations can be categorised into a motifs, and it is useful to have a separate record of each of these motifs, so that we can attach discussion to the *idea* of a cross (eg that it is a Christian symbol) separately from its actual occurrences. Each decorative act has to be related to a part of a memorial, and any one part of a memorial may contain several decorative acts, although it does not have to contain any.

Parts of memorials may also have inscriptions on them. As with decorations, in order to allow for the addition of inscriptions through time, we call each separate inscription an inscriptional act (Fig. 2.3 section d). These have to be related to parts of memorials, and each part may have no, one or many inscriptional acts on it. Each inscriptional act is composed of lines of text, which in turn are composed of letters (we need to break it down this far, to allow for the possibility of study of the letter B, for instance). The relationship between people and inscriptions (Fig. 2.3 section e), indicates that each inscriptional act may or may not mention one or more people

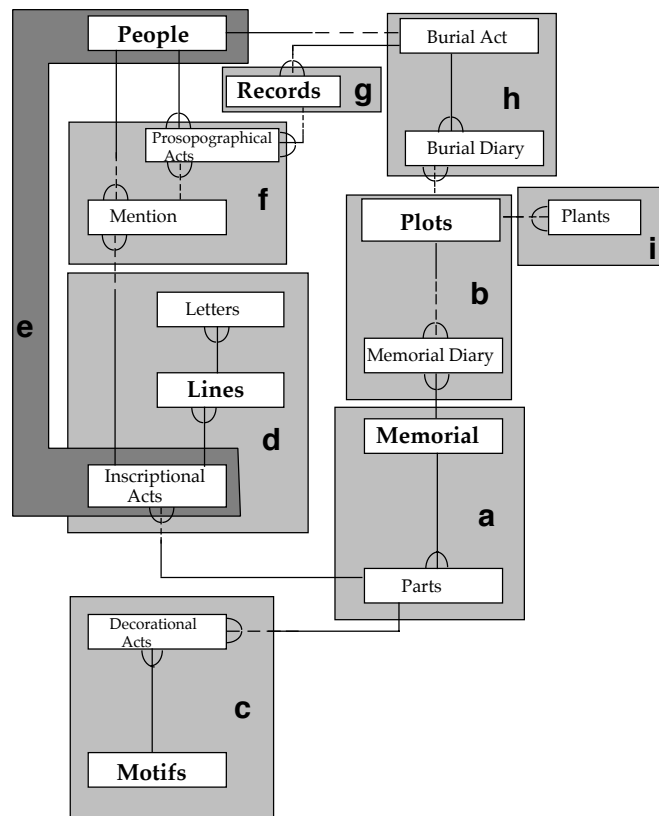


Figure 2.3: A conceptual scheme for cemetery records

(note that people can in fact exist independently of inscriptions, of the stone is destroyed and there is an entry in the archives).

Relationships and other facts about people, i.e. prosopography, may be either directly stated in inscriptions, or may be implicit—for example, a memorial may state the date of birth and death of a person, in which case the age is implicit. Each mention in an inscription may state or imply none or one or many prosopographical facts (Fig. 2.3 section f), and each prosopographical fact relates to a person. Prosopographical facts must relate to people, and people must have a prosopographical fact related to them, even if it is only their name. However, prosopographical facts do not have to appear in inscriptions, as they may appear in the cemetery records (Fig. 2.3 section g).

Like memorials, burials (Fig. 2.3 section h). may be subjected to movement through time, hence we must have the entity of a ‘burial diary’ to cater for this; burials acts are necessarily related to individual people but a person does not have to be related to a burial act.

The final category is the flora of the cemetery (Fig. 2.3 section i), the deliberate planting of flora on graves rather than trees or plants which enhance the general landscape. Recorded plants have to relate to plots, but a plot may have none, one or many plants on it. There are several documented cases of conscious planting, such as the flowers around the grave of Keats, which were planted to mimic lines from one of his poems, and a small tree in a newer area of the cemetery which has an associated plaque recording its dedication in memory of a Danish artist.

This conceptual schema can be implemented in a computer database package (for a fuller discussion of the types of database system see [Burnard, 1987]). In a full implementation, it would be possible to traverse the database collecting information from the starting point of any entity; thus we could begin with the decoration motif of, say, a bird, and trace the memorials with birds on, thence the persons on those memorials, who will have associated dates of death (presumably the date of erection of the memorial)—this gives us effectively the dates of the occurrences of birds on memorials. Similarly, starting from the prosopography, we could select the Germans, trace the monuments of those persons and so find the lines of inscriptions relating to Germans.

Chapter 3

The monuments of the Parte Antica

3.1 Introduction and Acknowledgements

This report on the recording of the Parte Antica of the *Cimitero Acattolico*, and the description of the data that is now available for study, was prepared by Sebastian Rahtz, with the assistance of Julie Dunk (responsible for the section on lettering, and for the editing of the iconographical records) and John Giorgi (who prepared the report on the flora of the old part of the cemetery while working at the British School at Rome). The field work was undertaken by an international team under the direction of Sebastian Rahtz, and we would like to thank the following for their valuable work: Espen Andersson, Olle Brandt, Julie Dunk, John Giorgi, Sarah Green, Helle Levinsen, Sarah Jones, Lena Landgren, Paul Molloy, Kitty Mrosovsky, Chris Neville, Nike Nylander and Pia Sibilina.

3.2 The recording of the cemetery

The field procedure for recording the Protestant Cemetery was based on that developed in the 1970s in England, formalised by the Council for British Archaeology ([Jones, 1979]) and implemented by the writer for his 1981 study ([Rahtz, 1981]). Essentially, this involved an objective archaeological description, using preprinted *pro formas*, of each stone and each inscription on it; linked to these are a scale plan with each grave uniquely numbered, and a photographic archive. The detailed location plan was based on the plan prepared for the cemetery administration in the early 1980s, and shows the outline of each tomb and an arbitrarily-assigned record number which is used for all subsequent reference. Most of the recording was designed to be either by measuring or by the use of a limited vocabulary of keywords (eg for the form of the stone); this system is described in greater detail and justified elsewhere ([Rahtz, 1987]). The records made were of four types (also discussed in section 3.1 below):

1. The facts about each stone or monument (the position, the size, the basic form, the number of inscribed faces, existence of kerb, masons name) were recorded for each stone. It should be noted the ‘form’ name assigned to each stone was designed to describe the overall impression of the stone rather than the detailed type; thus a stone is essentially in the form of a ‘cross’, rather than a ‘headstone’, without considering (at the highest level of classification, what *sort* of cross it is.
2. A summary record was made of the persons commemorated (name, year of death, sex, country of origin and the language of the inscription). This formed an immediately useable record, and the basis of the full interpretative prosopography.
3. The actual text of the inscription was transcribed accurately and, where necessary, transliterated into the Latin alphabet.
4. A classification of the decorative features of the stone. This was based for the greater part on simple *presence* of motifs (though a simple quantification/degree of importance was attached to records), with the aim of being able to identify all stones with *some* representation of a dove on, rather than to describe each dove in detail.

These records are stored in a computer database in a manner analogous to that described theoretically above, and have been used to prepare the catalogue of the Parte Antica below.

3.2.1 Fieldwork

The recording of the monuments of the Parte Antica was carried out during the three working sessions of November 1984, August 1985 and September 1986. Some of the stones had been recorded in the previous study of 1981 ([Rahtz, 1981]), but these records were not re-used. It should be borne in mind that the recording system was designed for use over the whole cemetery, not specifically the Parte Antica, and many of the complications allowed for only arise in the later areas of burial.



Figure 3.1: Database structure for gravestone records

Type	Monuments
Chest	19, 23, 27, 42, 65, 67, 78
Column	10, 16, 49, 61, 74, 76, 84
Cross	29
Headstone	12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 53, 54, 55, 62, 63, 85
Ledger	6, 7, 20, 25, 37, 38, 39, 43, 52, 64, 66, 72, 73, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83
Pedestal	8, 9, 17, 40, 41, 44, 46, 50, 59, 60, 69, 70, 71, 75
Plaque on base	1, 57
Plaque in ground	5, 18, 24, 33, 35, 47, 48, 51, 56, 58
Plaque on wall	2, 3, 4, 11

Table 3.1: Monument types

The basic unit of recording is the monument, which may consist of several physical items. Each monument was given a number in a single sequence throughout the cemetery, and this is used on the plan (Fig. 3.2¹). Each stone was measured (measurements in Section 3.5 are in centimetres) and classified into a major type; the types are listed in Table 3.1, with the numbers of monuments of each type. Further sub-classifications were made (e.g. dividing the pedestals into a number of different groups), but this information is not presented here, since the classification was done across the whole cemetery and is not very useful in terms of the small sample of the Parte Antica. A brief definition of the different types found in the Parte Antica is as follows:

Chest The classic Etruscan and Roman sarcophagus shape, and later imitations.

Column A column with capital (Classical imitation).

Cross A free-standing cross.

Headstone The classic western European grave marker, an upright rectangular slab inscribed on one face.

Ledger A full-sized slab covering the whole grave.

Pedestal The traditional Roman form of square altar-like monument, often inscribed on all faces, with pediment.

Plaque on base A modern form of a small plaque set at an angle on a square base.

Plaque in ground A plaque set in the ground as a marker (rather than a grave-covering ledger).

Plaque on wall A plaque attached to the cemetery wall.

The second part of the record is concerned with the persons commemorated on the stone. For each person, the record includes the title, surname, forenames, and (where appropriate) maiden name; place and date of birth; place, date and cause of death; age, profession and nationality; comments. Clearly, this information falls into four categories:

1. Explicitly stated in the inscription.

¹Note that numbers 15, 26, 28, 46, 68 and 81 were allocated to plain slabs which were later discovered not to be monuments; these numbers will not, therefore, appear in any catalogues.

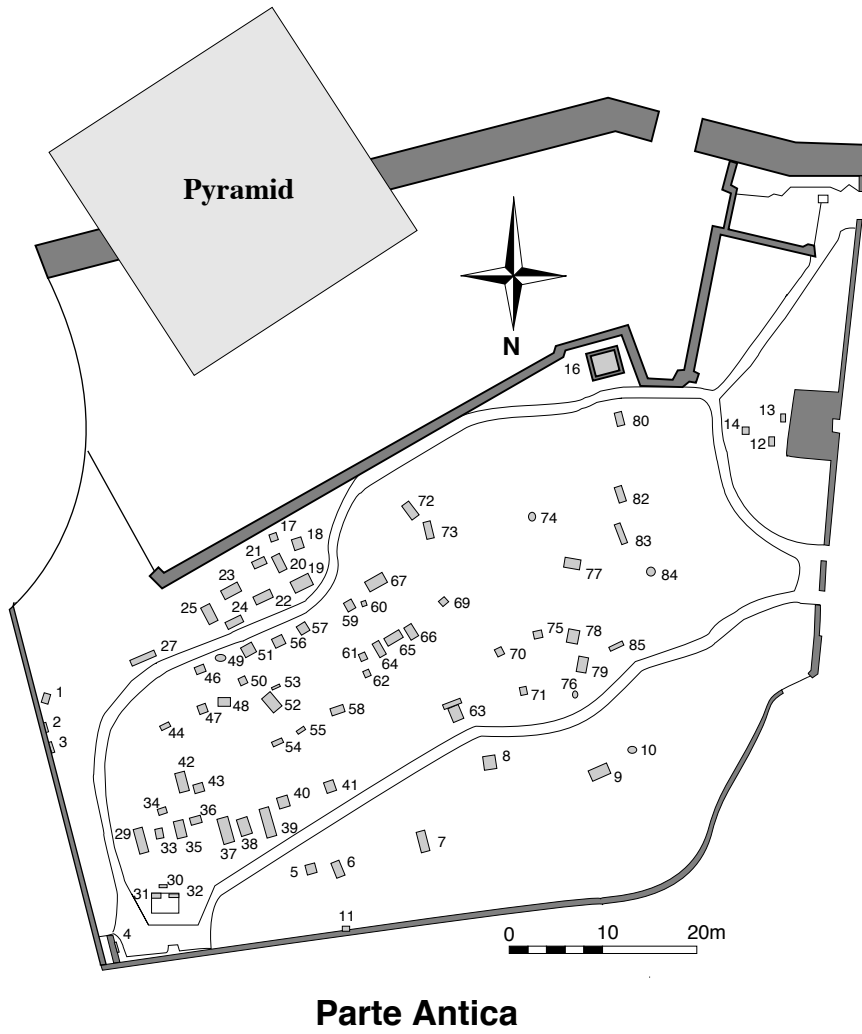


Figure 3.2: Plan of the Parte Antica

Method	Monuments
Incised	5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 10.2, 16.1, 16.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 21.1, 21.2, 22.1, 24.1, 25.1, 27.1, 29.2, 33.1, 34.1, 36.1, 40.3, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 46.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 53.1, 54.1, 54.2, 55.1, 57.1, 58.1, 61.1, 62.1, 63.2, 64.1, 65.1, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.6, 66.1, 67.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.2, 74.1, 74.2, 75.1, 78.1, 80.1, 82.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.1, 85.2, 85.3
Incised and coloured	4.1, 7.1, 12.1, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 27.3, 35.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 40.2, 47.1, 48.1, 52.1, 56.1, 72.1, 73.1, 77.1, 79.1, 83.1
Incised and filled	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, 16.2, 20.1, 23.1, 27.2, 29.1, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 32.2, 41.1, 59.1, 59.2, 60.1, 60.2, 63.3, 76.1, 76.2
Raised metal	63.1

Table 3.2: Methods of inscription

Type	Monuments
Mason's mark	9.2, 17.4, 72.2
Primary	1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 13.2, 14.1, 14.2, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 17.1, 17.3, 18.1, 19.1, 20.1, 21.1, 21.2, 22.1, 23.1, 24.1, 25.1, 27.2, 29.2, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 33.1, 34.1, 35.1, 36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 41.1, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 52.1, 53.1, 54.1, 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 59.2, 60.1, 60.2, 61.1, 62.1, 63.1, 63.2, 64.1, 65.1, 66.1, 67.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.1, 73.1, 74.1, 74.2, 75.1, 76.1, 76.2, 77.1, 78.1, 79.1, 80.1, 82.1, 83.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.1
Primary comment	11.2, 12.2, 14.5, 17.2, 19.2, 27.1, 27.3, 40.2, 40.3, 54.2, 63.3, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.6, 85.3
Secondary	2.2, 2.3, 6.2, 8.2, 14.3, 14.4, 29.1, 32.2, 85.2

Table 3.3: Inscription types

2. Implicitly stated (e.g. the age can be derived from a date of birth and a date of death).
3. Known from other sources (cemetery archives, biographical dictionaries etc)
4. Unknown

The complete prosopographical information for each person in the Parte Antica is given elsewhere in this report; in the catalogue in Section 3.5, a summary is given of the available information, with the different categories indicated by typeface. Explicit information is given in normal roman type, implicit information is given in *italic*, and information derived from other sources is in **bold**.

The third type of information concerns the inscriptions. Each inscription on a stone was numbered and recorded under the following headings:

1. The face of the stone (not precisely, but assuming that the cemetery runs approximately west-east). Which face of the stone is inscribed appears to be related to paths, rather than any particular orientation.
2. The condition (readability) of the inscription (on a scale of 1 (excellent) to 5 (barely legible)).
3. The type of lettering; a table of the different types is given in Table 3.2.
4. The purpose of the inscription; the following categories were distinguished (and the inscriptions in each category are listed in Table 3.3):

Mason's mark Occasionally, stones have a 'signature' of the mason or artist (e.g. see monument 9).

Graffito A number of stones have modern graffiti—there are none in the Parte Antica.

Primary The main commemorative inscription on a stone, presumed to be of the same date as the stone.

Secondary A secondary commemorative inscription, added at a later date.

Primary comment A non-commemorative inscription ('God is Love') on a separate face but part of the original design.

Secondary comment A non-commemorative inscription added at a later date.

Language	Monuments
?	3.1, 12.1, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 63.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.3
English	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 11.1, 13.2, 16.2, 17.1, 23.1, 24.1, 27.1, 27.3, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 32.2, 39.1, 41.1, 43.1, 49.1, 50.1, 53.1, 55.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 60.1, 65.1, 65.3, 66.1, 69.1, 71.1, 72.1, 77.1, 78.1, 80.1, 82.1, 83.1, 85.1, 85.2
French	35.1, 56.1
German	8.1, 8.2, 20.1, 22.1, 25.1, 33.1, 36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 52.1, 63.2, 63.3, 73.1, 74.1, 74.2, 79.1
Italian	5.1, 44.1, 65.2, 65.4, 65.6, 75.1
Latin	9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 10.2, 11.2, 12.2, 13.1, 14.5, 16.1, 16.3, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 21.1, 21.2, 27.2, 29.1, 29.2, 34.1, 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 42.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 54.1, 54.2, 59.2, 60.2, 61.1, 62.1, 64.1, 67.1, 70.1, 72.2, 76.1, 76.2
Russian	51.1

Table 3.4: Languages used in inscriptions

- The language of the inscription. The range of languages (and the relevant inscriptions) is shown in Table 3.4, and can be seen to be quite limited, compared to that in the main part of the cemetery.
- The complete transcribed text of the inscription itself (reproduced in Section 3.5). The exact lettering and style was not recorded for each stone, but the reproduced text does show upper and lower case correctly, 'italic' style and the approximate 'ranging' of each line of text (centred, ranged left or ranged right). Stone 51, in Russian, is transliterated. The style of lettering in general is discussed in Section 3.7.

The fourth part of the recording was concerned with the iconographical decoration on the stones. It was decided not to attempt a formal written description of each stone, but to record the presence or absence of a pre-determined set of motifs, together with the face on which they occurred, the number of examples and the apparent importance of the motif. These motifs are catalogued in Section 3.6. This enables one to quickly identify all examples of, say, a butterfly on the monuments and examine them further in photographs. Where appropriate, a written description of complicated scenes was made, and is presented below.

All the monuments in the Parte Antica were photographed, and at least one plate of each is presented in this volume. The majority of the stones were photographed by the staff of the *Biblioteca Hertziana* for their archives; the remaining photographs (mostly modern stones, and details) are the work of Sebastian Rahtz.

3.2.2 Recording practice and computerisation

All the recording was done in the cemetery using pre-printed recording forms; the completed forms have been deposited in the archives of the British School at Rome. The photographic negatives will be deposited in the *Biblioteca Hertziana*.

All the written material was transferred to computer as soon as possible after being recorded in the field, the continuously-updated database being of considerable help in the day-to-day 'administration' of the project. A database structure was created using dBaseII and dBaseIII for the work in Rome, using microcomputers kindly loaned by Microage International, ICL and Apricot. The material was then transferred to various mini and main-frame computers in England for archival storage and analysis. It has been loaded into a number of different database management packages, and is available for interactive consultation over the British University computer network JANET, or can be transferred for study to academic computer sites worldwide via the BITNET network or by floppy disc.

3.3 The Inscriptions

There are 918 lines of inscription on the 79 monuments of the Parte Antica. The predominant languages are English, Latin and German, as might be expected in the oldest part of the cemetery, where the main period of use was before 1820. Cross-tabulations of type vs. manner (Table 3.5), language vs. type (Table 3.6) and language vs. manner (Table 3.7) show that the major groupings are:

- primary comments with incised letters.
- incised letters in Latin inscriptions; in general, incised letters are the commonest, with incised & filled and incised & coloured being equal second. The latter two categories are commoner in the late 19th century and the 20th century.
- English inscriptions.

	Mason's mark	Primary comment	Primary inscription	in-	Secondary inscription	
Incised	3 4.47% 100.00%	10 14.92% 62.50%	51 76.11% 55.43%		3 4.47% 33.33%	67 55.83%
Incised and coloured	0 0.00% 0.00%	4 14.81% 25.00%	21 77.77% 22.82%		2 7.40% 22.22%	27 22.50%
Incised and filled	0 0.00% 0.00%	2 8.00% 12.50%	19 76.00% 20.65%		4 16.00% 44.44%	25 20.83%
Raised metal	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	1 100.00% 1.08%		0 0.00% 0.00%	1 0.83%
	3 2.50%	16 13.33%	92 76.66%		9 7.50%	120

Table 3.5: Cross-tabulation of Manner and Type

In the following sections, three indices to the inscriptions are presented; the first is of placenames mentioned in the texts, the second is of all proper names (Latin cases are all changed to the nominative or changed to English common parlance), and the third is of all the remaining words (except for one letter words)².

²This index was prepared using the *Oxford Concordance Program* ([Hockey and Marriott, 1981]).

	Mason's mark	Primary comment	Primary inscription	in-	Secondary inscription	
?	0 0.00% 0.00%	1 10.00% 6.25%	7 70.00% 7.60%		2 20.00% 22.22%	10 8.33%
English	0 0.00% 0.00%	3 6.81% 18.75%	36 81.81% 39.13%		5 11.36% 55.55%	44 36.66%
French	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	2 100.00% 2.17%		0 0.00% 0.00%	2 1.66%
German	0 0.00% 0.00%	1 6.25% 6.25%	14 87.50% 15.21%		1 6.25% 11.11%	16 13.33%
Italian	0 0.00% 0.00%	3 50.00% 18.75%	3 50.00% 3.26%		0 0.00% 0.00%	6 5.00%
Latin	3 7.31% 100.00%	8 19.51% 50.00%	29 70.73% 31.52%		1 2.43% 11.11%	41 34.16%
Russian	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	1 100.00% 1.08%		0 0.00% 0.00%	1 0.83%
	3 2.50%	16 13.33%	92 76.66%		9 7.50%	120

Table 3.6: Cross-tabulation of Language and Type

	Incised	Incised and coloured	and Incised filled	and Raised metal	
?	3 30.00% 4.47%	5 50.00% 18.51%	1 10.00% 4.00%	1 10.00% 100.00%	10 8.33%
English	22 50.00% 32.83%	8 18.18% 29.62%	14 31.81% 56.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	44 36.66%
French	0 0.00% 0.00%	2 100.00% 7.40%	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	2 1.66%
German	9 56.25% 13.43%	5 31.25% 18.51%	2 12.50% 8.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	16 13.33%
Italian	6 100.00% 8.95%	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	6 5.00%
Latin	26 63.41% 38.80%	7 17.07% 25.92%	8 19.51% 32.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	41 34.16%
Russian	1 100.00% 1.49%	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	0 0.00% 0.00%	1 0.83%
	67 55.83%	27 22.50%	25 20.83%	1 0.83%	120

Table 3.7: Cross-tabulation of Language and Manner

3.3.1 Names referred to in inscriptions

- Abeken**] 54-1.4
Ackerblad 34-1.2
Aitken 32-2.27
Albert 6-2.1, 11-1.7
Aleksandrovna 51-1.1
Alexander 71-1.2
Alfred 32-2.24
Allgood 27-2.9
Amelia 8-2.2
Anna 51-1.1
Anne 65-2.1
Antonio 21-1.2
Arthur 30-1.3, 32-2.14
Asmus 63-2.141-1.1
Augustus 41-1.1
Aurelia 7-1.5
Avovier 56-1.3, 56-1.8
Axel 2-1.2, 2-3.1
Baptista 61-1.8
Barnard 66-1.3, 66-1.5, 66-1.10
Beck-Friis 12-1.3
Bell 29-1.1, 29-2.2
Benedict 14-1.1, 14-3.1
Benjamin 40-1.12
Bowles 16-1.1, 16-2.2, 16-3.1
Brooke 32-2.29
Bunsen 32-2.8, 40-1.8, 40-1.11
Buren 6-1.1, 6-2.2, 11-1.7
Burton 32-2.27
Busch 36-1.1
Buxton 32-2.22
Car 27-2.9
Carl 22-1.2, 74-2.3
Carlo 75-1.18
Carolina 10-1.7
Carstens 63-1.1, 63-2.2
Catharinae 67-1.3
Charles 23-1.2, 23-1.2, 40-1.8
Charlotte 23-1.3, 82-1.7
Christian 38-1.1
Christianvs 40-1.8
Churchill 27-2.9
Clara 14-1.1, 14-3.1
Clarke 32-2.22, 32-2.23
Coleridge 32-2.4
Constantino 10-1.2
Černyševa 51-1.2
D'Arcy 1-1.1, 32-2.30
D'Orville 37-1.2, 55-1.4
Dacheroeden 10-1.7
Daniel 83-1.3
David 13-1.1, 34-1.2
Deacle 77-1.2
Disney 66-1.12
Dorothy 47-1.7, 48-1.2, 48-1.4
Douglas 6-1.2, 11-1.2
Duncombe 23-1.2, 23-1.3
Duttenhofer 74-2.3
Easter 69-1.3
Eastlake 32-2.26
Edward 54-1.2, 57-1.2, 75-1.2
Edwardes 47-1.3, 48-1.2
Edwin 27-2.9
Eleonor 40-1.1
Elisa 9-1.2, 58-1.2
Elisabetha 16-1.7
Elizabeth 6-1.1, 11-1.1, 16-2.8, 65-2.1
Emma 27-3.3
Ernst 38-1.1
Eyre 32-2.7, 42-1.1
Field 32-2.15
Fohr 73-1.2
Forman 32-2.22
Francis 1-1.1, 18-1.2, 18-1.4, 40-1.1, 77-1.2
Francisca 40-1.11
Franz 32-2.17, 32-2.28, 37-1.1
Fred 32-2.27
Frederick 7-1.1, 7-1.4, 10-1.1, 21-1.2, 40-1.5
Friederich 22-1.2
Friedrich 8-1.3, 20-1.2, 37-1.1, 52-1.2
Fuller 32-2.33
Funghal 69-1.15
Furneaux 32-2.15
Garden 71-1.1, 71-1.2
George 7-1.1, 7-1.4, 9-1.2, 21-1.2, 21-2.3, 27-2.2, 82-1.2
Georgiana 55-1.4
Godolphin 1-1.1
Gothe 9-2.1
Gottlieb 21-1.24
Grace 39-1.9
Graham 53-1.4, 53-1.5
Grantham 77-1.10
Grenville 9-1.10
Grossart 32-2.30
Grote 67-1.2
Gulsturoch 27-2.9
Gundlach 52-1.2
Gustav 10-1.2
Hamilton 32-2.32
Hans 3-1.1
Harding 80-1.2
Hare 41-1.1
Heinrich 25-1.1
Helena 59-1.2, 59-2.2, 60-1.3
Henry 7-1.5, 53-1.4, 54-1.4, 66-1.5
Heyland 32-2.13
Hilda 2-2.1
Hingstedt 38-1.2
Houghton 32-2.6
Hudson 77-1.11
Humboldt 10-1.6, 76-1.4, 76-1.6
Hurlbut 32-2.34
Huthings-Thompson 54-1.2
Hutton 32-2.30
Hülsen 3-1.3

Iacob 63-2.1
Isabella 60-1.2
Isabellae 60-2.3
Islen'eva 51-1.3
Iulius 33-1.1
Jacob 17-1.3, 17-3.3, 61-1.2, 70-1.1
James 32-2.4, 50-1.8, 82-1.8
Jaques 56-1.3
Jean 35-1.4
Jessup 32-2.16
Johan 12-1.2
John 2-3.1, 18-1.2, 19-1.1, 25-1.1, 29-1.1, 29-2.2, 32-1.5, 34-1.2, 36-1.1, 42-1.1, 53-1.5, 61-1.8, 72-1.3
Joseph 30-1.5, 32-1.2
Karl 73-1.2
Keats 32-1.5
Kensington 47-1.5, 48-1.3
Kilenyi 85-2.1
Lainson 32-2.19
Lanc 27-2.9
Langton 27-2.2
Lascelles 27-2.9
Leighton 32-2.9
Linder 32-2.29
Locker 32-2.24
Longfellow 32-2.28
Louis 35-1.4
Louisa 58-1.1
Lowell 32-2.4, 58-1.2
Lucy 47-1.3
Ludovicus 21-1.24, 27-2.2
Lynch 32-2.32
Macdonald 61-1.2
Maciver 13-1.3
Marcello 27-3.1
Marie 79-1.1
Martha 49-1.1
Mary 24-1.4, 32-2.22, 54-1.1, 71-1.1
McEvers 50-1.3, 50-1.8
Mead 85-1.3, 85-2.2
Merrifield 32-2.20
Millais 32-2.16
Milles 5-1.2
Moore 59-1.2, 59-1.4, 59-2.2, 60-1.2, 60-2.3, 66-1.12
More 17-1.3, 17-3.3
Munthe 2-1.2, 2-2.1, 2-3.1
Murphy 32-2.21
Northwick 16-2.9
Novello 32-2.24, 32-2.25
Olga 85-2.1
Ompreda 20-1.2
Osborne 1-1.2
Parry 32-2.26
Pearson 32-2.14
Pendrell 39-1.4
Pennington-Mellor 2-2.2
Percy 24-1.4, 32-2.10
Philipp 73-1.2
Philippina 46-1.1
Phillips 32-2.19
Piermattei 27-3.1
Piranesivs 61-1.8
Plowden 32-2.20
Po 84-1.1
Poore 75-1.2
Pritchard 49-1.1
Ram 82-1.2, 82-1.3, 82-1.7
Randall 13-1.2
Rayner 32-2.25
Reinhardt 7-1.2, 7-1.5
Reinhold 79-1.2
Reiserman 18-1.4
Reitzenstein 22-1.3
Remsen 83-1.3
Robert 59-1.4
Robertson 71-1.1
Rodulphus 19-1.1
Rosebery 32-2.8
Rossetti 32-2.17, 32-2.21
Rouard 69-1.3
Roždennaja 51-1.3
Rushout 16-1.7
Rushovt 16-2.8
Ruth 5-1.1, 50-1.3
Rutherford 85-1.2
Sabilla 32-2.25
Sapte 78-1.2
Sarah 66-1.3, 66-1.10
Saumarez 32-2.10
Schultz 46-1.2
Scott 32-2.23
Severn 30-1.3, 30-1.5, 32-1.2, 32-2.10, 32-2.12, 32-2.13, 32-2.14
Shelley 24-1.1, 24-1.5
Shute 72-1.3
Sidney 16-1.1, 16-2.2, 16-3.1
Silberschlag 25-1.2
Simon 56-1.8
Sinner 19-1.1
Six 70-1.1
Slane 58-1.2
Snell 35-1.4
Stahl 8-1.3
Stahl- 8-2.2
Stephen 82-1.2, 82-1.3
Stevens 57-1.2
Stopford 32-2.29, 82-1.8
Storr 32-2.25
Susette 79-1.1
Synnot 64-1.1, 65-2.1
Tambroni 46-1.6
Temple 9-1.10
Theresia 46-1.6
Trebb 75-1.18
Valentine 39-1.9
Viking 2-3.1
Wabe 32-2.31
Waddington 39-1.5, 39-1.10, 40-1.12

Walter 32-2.12, 64-1.1, 65-2.1
Wasse 32-2.12
Watson 9-1.2
Weiland 20-1.2
Werpup 21-1.2, 21-1.24, 21-2.3
Whitman 8-2.3
Whittred 62-1.1, 62-1.3
William 6-2.1, 10-1.6, 11-1.7, 16-1.1, 16-2.2, 24-1.1, 39-1.4, 39-1.8,
40-1.5, 41-1.1, 47-1.4, 48-1.3, 62-1.1, 66-1.5, 67-1.2, 76-1.4,
76-1.6, 80-1.2, 85-1.1
Wimmer 33-1.1
Wolf 22-1.2
Wolstonecraft 24-1.5
Worb 19-1.1
Wordsworth 30-1.9

3.4 Persons commemorated

The 79 monuments of the Parte Antica commemorate 86 individuals, but there are at least an additional 29 known burials, giving a total of 115 people associated with the area (note that some, like Axel Munthe (stone 2) are not buried here, but merely commemorated on a plaque). The chronological distribution is shown in Tables ?? and ?. Those listed as being on monument 0 are known only from the archives.

Table 3.8: Summary list of burials or commemorations by date

Monument	Type	Surname	Year
0	-	<i>Ellis</i>	1732
27	Chest	Langton	1738
0	-	<i>Seton</i>	1749
21	Headstone	Werpup	1765
61	Column	Macdonald	1766
22	Headstone	von Reitzenstein	1775
57	Plaque on base	Stevens	1775
0	-	<i>Bach</i>	1778
70	Pedestal	Six	1786
0	-	<i>Kirsch</i>	1787
67	Chest	Grote	1791
0	-	<i>Reiffenstein</i>	1793
0	-	<i>Trippel</i>	1793
17	Pedestal	More	1793
51	Plaque in ground	Černyševa	1794
0	-	<i>Hecker</i>	1795
0	-	<i>Forrester</i>	1796
63	Headstone	Carstens	1798
0	-	<i>Bear</i>	1799
44	Pedestal	G.C.R.	1802
0	-	<i>Humboldt?</i>	1803
76	Column	Humboldt	1803
50	Pedestal	McEvers	1803
75	Pedestal	Poore	1803
0	-	?	1805
74	Column	Duttenhofer	1805
59	Pedestal	Moore	1805
60	Pedestal	Moore	1805
16	Column	Bowles	1806
0	-	<i>Bourler</i>	1807
10	Column	Humboldt	1807
9	Pedestal	Temple	1809
19	Chest	de Worb	1811
18	Plaque in ground	Knebet	1812
46	Pedestal	Schultz	1812
77	Ledger	Deacle	1815
78	Chest	Sapte	1816
66	Ledger	Barnard	1817
72	Ledger	Shute	1817
0	-	<i>Tohe</i>	1818
69	Pedestal	Easter	1818
73	Ledger	Fohr	1818
49	Column	Pritchard	1818
0	-	?	1819
0	-	<i>Treadwell</i>	1819
34	Headstone	Ackerblad	1819
56	Plaque in ground	Avovier	1819
55	Headstone	D'Orville	1819
23	Chest	Duncombe	1819
47	Plaque in ground	Edwardes	1819
48	Plaque in ground	Edwardes	1819
42	Chest	Eyre	1819
53	Headstone	Graham	1819
20	Ledger	von Ompteda	1819
24	Plaque in ground	Shelley	1819
58	Plaque in ground	Slane	1819
62	Headstone	Whittred	1819
43	Ledger	[...?]anwiddie	1819
0	-	<i>Winkler</i>	1820
29	Cross	Bell	1820
36	Headstone	Busch	1820
25	Ledger	Silberschlag	1820
35	Plaque in ground	Snell	1820
33	Plaque in ground	Wimmer	1820
0	-	-	1821
0	-	<i>Carey</i>	1821
0	-	<i>Carey</i>	1821
0	-	<i>Farrie</i>	1821
31	Headstone	<i>Keats</i>	1821
0	-	<i>Read</i>	1821

0	-	<i>Regina</i>	1821
0	-	<i>Winkler</i>	1821
40	Pedestal	Bunsen	1821
37	Ledger	D'Orville	1821
52	Ledger	Gundlach	1821
80	Ledger	Harding	1821
38	Ledger	Hingstedt	1821
4	Plaque on wall	Keats	1821
79	Ledger	Reinhold	1821
64	Ledger	Synnot	1821
65	Chest	Synnot	1821
39	Ledger	Waddington	1821
0	-	?	1822
0	-	?	1822
0	-	<i>Chrisman</i>	1822
0	-	<i>Mayer</i>	1822
0	-	<i>Trantnoin</i>	1822
82	Ledger	Ram	1822
83	Ledger	Remsen	1822
40	Pedestal	Bunsen	1823
71	Pedestal	Garden	1834
41	Pedestal	Hare	1834
54	Headstone	[Abeken]	1836
30	Headstone	Severn	1837
84	Column	Po	1875
32	Headstone	Severn	1879
0	-	<i>Harris</i>	1888
14	Headstone	Benedict	1923
85	Headstone	Mead	1928
85	Headstone	Mead	1936
8	Pedestal	Stahl	1940
5	Plaque in ground	Milles	1941
8	Pedestal	Stahl-Whitman	1944
13	Headstone	Randall-McIver	1945
2	Plaque on wall	Munthe	1949
14	Headstone	Benedict	1961
6	Ledger	van Buren	1961
11	Plaque on wall	van Buren	1961
1	Plaque on base	Osborne	1964
6	Ledger	van Buren	1968
3	Plaque on wall	von Hulsen	1968
7	Ledger	Reinhardt	1971
2	Plaque on wall	Munthe	1976
12	Headstone	Beck-Friis	??

3.5 Catalogue of Monuments

In the main catalogue of monuments and inscriptions that follows, the information is presented in four parts: firstly, the number, dimensions (in centimetres—height, width, breadth) and type of the stone, together with an indication of whether the stone is decorated and a description where appropriate. Secondly, the persons commemorated on the stones are listed with a summary of their prosopographical details, in which implicit information is in italic, and information known only from other sources is in bold. Thirdly, the inscriptions on the stone are listed, with the complete transcribed text,³ and each entry ends with a list of the iconographical motifs present on the stone (more detailed information is given in Section 3.6).

³We are grateful to Olle Brandt in particular for his painstaking checking of the transcriptions.

1	Parte Antica; Plaque on base 79 × 71 × Francis d'Arcy Godolphin OSBORNE 54; decorated; Fig. ??.	born 16-09-1884 in London @ <i>England</i> ; died 20-03-1964 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 79. 12th and last Duke of Leeds; K.C.M.G., K.ST.J, K.C.S.G.
1	West face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in En- glish	FRANCIS D'ARCY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE K.C.M.G. K.ST.J. K.C.S.G. 12TH. AND LAST DUKE OF LEEDS. MINISTER TO THE HOLY SEE 1936-1947 LONDON 16.9.1884 ROME 20.3.1964

Iconography: *cross, St Georges*

2	Parte Antica; Plaque on wall 64 × 90 × Axel MUNTHE 0; Fig. ??.	born 31-10-1857 in Oskarshamn, Kalmar @ <i>Sweden</i> ; died 11-02-1949 in Stockholm @ <i>Sweden</i> aged 91 born 02-10-1882 in Biarritz @ <i>France</i> ; died 28-09-1967 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 84 born 03-04-1908 in London @ <i>England</i> ; died 08-12-1976 in London @ <i>England</i> aged 68
	Hilda MUNTHE	
	John Axel Viking MUNTHE	
1	West face, excellent condition, in- cised and filled, primary inscription in English	IN MEMORIAM AXEL MUNTHE OSKARSHAMN OCTOBER 31, 1857 STOCKHOLM FEBRUARY 11, 1949
2	West face, excellent condition, in- cised and filled, secondary inscrip- tion in English	HILDA MUNTHE NÉE PENNINGTON-MELLOR BIARRITZ OCTOBER 2, 1882 ROME SEPTEMBER 28, 1967
3	West face, excellent condition, in- cised and filled, secondary inscrip- tion in English	JOHN AXEL VIKING MUNTHE LONDON APRIL 3, 1908 LONDON DECEMBER 8, 1976

3	Parte Antica; Plaque on wall 42 × 50 × Hans VON HULSEN 0; Fig. ??.	born 05-04-1890; died 14-04-1968 aged 78
1	West face, excellent condition, in- cised and filled, primary inscription in undefined language	HANS VON HÜLSEN V APRIL MDCCCXC XIV APRIL MCMLXVIII

4	Parte Antica; Plaque on wall 148 × 96 John KEATS × 0; decorated; Fig. ??.	died 1821
1	West face, excellent condition, in- cised and coloured, primary inscrip- tion in English	<i>K-eats! if thy cherished name be "writ in water" E-ach drop has fallen from some mourner's cheek; A-sacred tribute; such as heroes seek, T-hough oft in vain - for dazzling deeds of slaughter S-leep on! Not honoured less for Epitaph so meek!</i>

Iconography: *wreath; lotus*

5	Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 102 × Ruth MILLES 102 × 0; Fig. ??.	born 19-04-1873; died 11-02-1941 aged 67
---	---	--

1	Top, good condition, incised, primary inscription in Italian	RUTH MILLES SCULTRICE SVEDESE 19.IV.1873 - 11.II.1941
6	Parte Antica; Ledger 108 × 58 × 0; Fig. ??. Elizabeth VAN BUREN Albert William VAN BUREN	born 18-10-1881 in London @ England; died 05-09-1961 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 79 born 17-02-1878 in Milford Conn. @ USA; died 04-02-1968 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 89
1	Top, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English	ELIZABETH VAN BUREN NÉE DOUGLAS ARCHAEOLOGIST LONDON-ENGLAND-OCTOBER 18, 1881 ROME-SEPTEMBER 5, 1961
2	Top, good condition, incised, secondary inscription in English	ALBERT WILLIAM VAN BUREN ARCHAEOLOGIST MILFORD-CONN.-U.S.A.-FEB 17, 1878 ROME-FEB. 4, 1968
7	Parte Antica; Ledger 126 × 80 × 0; Fig. ??. George Frederick REINHARDT	born 21-10-1911 in Berkeley California @ <i>USA</i> ; died 22-02-1971 in Birmensdorf Zurich @ Switzerland aged 59. cemetery Administrator 1961–68
1	Top, good condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English	GEORGE FREDERICK REINHARDT SON OF GEORGE FREDERICK AND AURELIA HENRY REINHARDT BERKELEY-CALIFORNIA OCTOBER 21, 1911 BIRMENSDORF-ZURICH-SWITZERLAND FEBRUARY 22, 1971 ADMINISTRATOR OF THIS CEMETERY 1961 - 1968 UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO ITALY 1961 - 1968
8	Parte Antica; Pedestal 114 × 80 × 80; Friedrich STAHL decorated; Figs. ??, ??. Imitation of Roman altar—normal with volutes (i.e. no Amelia STAHL-WHITMAN roof).	born 27-12-1863 in Munich @ <i>Germany</i> ; died 12-07-1940 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 76 born 00-04-1866 in Fitchburg Mass. @ USA; died 16-04-1944 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 78
1	South face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in German	HIER RUHT DER DEUTSCHE MALER FRIEDRICH STAHL GEBOREN IN MÜNCHEN AM 27. DEZEMBER 1863 GESTORBEN IN ROM AM 12. JULI 1940
2	North face, good condition, incised, secondary inscription in German	UNDE SEINE FRAU AMELIA STAHL- WHITMAN GEBOREN IN FITCHBURG MASS. U.S.A.. IM APRIL 1866 GESTORBEN IN ROM AM 16 APRIL 1944

Iconography: *wreath, victors; meander*

9	Parte Antica; Pedestal 230 × 145 × 110; decorated; Figs. ??, ??. Classical mourning scene consisting of two draped adult figures, one male, one female, one male angel holding a torch downwards, and four young boys. The angel is leading the female by the hand, the male and boys are mourning her departing. An imitation of a Roman altar with roof in segment shape.	born 1771 in Mass. @ <i>USA</i> ; died 01-11-1809 aged 38. 'Elisa Giorgi Watson' in archives—a misunderstanding of the inscription.
---	---	---

1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	<p style="text-align: center;">QVIETI AETERNAE ELISAE GEORGII WATSONI F.MASSACHVSETTENSIS FOEMINAE SANCTISSIMAE FORMA VIRTUTEQVE INSIGNIS AMORE IN MARITVM PIETATE IN LIBEROS OFFICIO IN AMICOS IN OMNES BENEVOLENTIA EXIMIAE VIXIT AN.XXXVIII.M.VIII.D.XIII OBIIT PR.NON.NOV.AN.M.DCCC.VIII. GRENVILLIUS TEMPLE EQVES BARONETTUS VXORI DVLCISSIMAE ET INCOMPARABILI QVAM VIVAM VNICE AMAVIT MORTUAM ACERBE LVGET H.M.CVM LACRVMIS P.</p>	
2 South face, good condition, incised, mason's mark in Latin Iconography: <i>wreath; extra—see notes</i>	G.GOTHE. FEC.ROMAE.MDCCCX	
<hr/>		
10 Parte Antica; Column 106 × 0 × 0; Fig. Fridericus Constantinus Gustavus HUMBOLDT born 07-01-1806 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> ; died 12-11-1807 aged 1		
1 South face, excellent condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin	<p style="text-align: center;">FRIDERICO. CONSTANTINO.GVSTAVO. QVI.VIXIT.A.I.M.X.D.V. INFANTI.SVAVISSIMO. PARENTES. GVILIELMVS.DE.HVMBOLDT.ET. CAROLINA.DE.DACHEROEDEN.</p>	
2 North face, excellent condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	<p style="text-align: center;">NAT.ROMAE VII.ID.JAN. AN.CHR.MDCCCVI. VIVERE IBIDEM DESIIT PR.ID.NOV. MDCCCVII.</p>	
<hr/>		
11 Parte Antica; Plaque on wall 35 × 38 × 0; decorated; Fig. ?? Elizabeth Douglas VAN BUREN born 18-10-1881 in London @ <i>England</i> ; died 05-09-1961 in Rome @ <i>Italy</i> aged 79. wife of Albert William van Buren		
1 South face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English	<p style="text-align: center;">ELIZABETH DOUGLAS VAN BUREN <i>Archaeologist</i> BORN IN LONDON 18 OCTOBER A.D. 1881 DIED IN ROME 5 SEPTEMBER A.D. 1961 <i>Beloved wife of Albert William Van Buren</i></p>	
2 South face, good condition, incised and filled, primary comment in Latin	REQVIESCAT.IN.PACE	
<hr/>		
12 Parte Antica; Headstone 80 × 50 × 23; Baron Johan BECK-FRIIS died ??		
1 East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in undefined language	H.EXC.BARON	JOHAN BECK-FRIIS
2 East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary comment in Latin	BENEMERENTE	
<hr/>		
13 Parte Antica; Headstone 78 × 35 × 23; David RANDALL-MCIVER born 31-10-1873 in London @ <i>England</i> ; died 30-04-1945 in New York @ <i>USA</i> aged 72		
1 East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in Latin	BENEMERENTE	DAVID RANDALL MACIVER
2 South face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English	LONDON 1873 NEW YORK 1945	
<hr/>		
14 Parte Antica; Headstone 79 × 35 × 28; Clara W. BENEDICT died 1923 in Venice @ <i>Italy</i> decorated; Fig. ?? Clara BENEDICT died 1961 in Luzern @ <i>Switzerland</i>		

1	East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in undefined language	CLARA W BENEDICT
2	North face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in undefined language	VENICE 1923
3	East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, secondary inscription in undefined language	CLARA BENEDICT
4	North face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, secondary inscription in undefined language	LUZERN 1961
5	East face, excellent condition, incised and coloured, primary comment in Latin	BENEMERENTE
Iconography: <i>putto; sun</i>		
<hr/>		
16	Parte Antica; Column 600 × 200 × 0; William Sidney BOWLES Figs. ??, ??.	born 1776 in Shropshire @ England; died 13-11-1806 aged 30
1	North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	GVILIELMO.SIDNEY.BOWLES ARMIGERO.NATIONE.BRITANNO.NOMI.SALOPIENSIS QVI.VIXIT.ANN.XXX.MORUM.INTEGRITATE.ET.SVAVITATE LITERARVMQVE.ET.BONARUM.ARTIVM.STVDIO.OMNIBVS.PROBATVS SVIS.DESIDERABILIS.OBIIT.ROMAE.AN.MDCCCVI.DIE.XIII.NOV CONIVGL.DVLCISSIMO ELISABETHA.RVSHOVT.VXOR.INFELICISSIMA
2	South face, reasonable condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English	TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM SIDNEY BOWLES ESQUIRE OF BVRFORD HOVSE IN THE COVNTY OF SHROPSHIRE IN THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN WHO AFTER A PAINFVLL ILLNESS WHICH HE ENDVRED WITH FIRMNESS AND RESIGNATION EXPIRED ON THE 13 NOVEMBER 1806 IN THE 30 YEAR OF HIS AGE AS A MEMORIAL OF THAT FELICITY SHE ONCE ENJOYED AND AS A TRIBVTE TO THOSE VIRTVES WHICH CONSTITVTED ITS SOURCE THIS MONVMENT IS ERECTED BY HIS AFFLICTED WIFE ELIZABETH RUSHOVT YOYNGEST DAUGHTER OF LORD NORTHWICK
3	North face, excellent condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	G SIDNEY BOWLES ANGLVS OBIIT MDCCCVI
<hr/>		
17	Parte Antica; Pedestal 83 × 48 × 38; Jacob MORE decorated; Figs. ??, ??.	born 1740; died 01-10-1793 aged 53
1	North face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English	SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MR JACOB MORE LADSCAPE PAINTER DIED OCTOB 1ST.1793 AGED 53
2	North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary comment in Latin	SACRVM SIT ROMAN [...]
3	South face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	D.O.M. MEMORIA SACRVM JACOBI MORE PICTORIS ANGLICANI OBIIT 1.OCTR. MDCCXCIII AETATIS AN. LIII
4	South face, reasonable condition, incised, mason's mark in Latin	SCOTO RESTAVRATVM 1816
Iconography: <i>jug</i>		
<hr/>		
18	Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 82 × 82 × 0; Francis KNEBET × 0; Fig. ??.	born 1783; died 16-01-1822 aged 29

- 1 Top, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

MEMORIAE.ET.CINERIBVS
FRANCISCI.IOANNIS.F.[RNBLE?].HELVETO
PICTORE
FRANCISCVS.REISERMAN.ADOPTIONE.PATER
IVVENT.SVMMAE.SPEI
POSVIT.CVM.LACRIMIS
OBIIT.ANNO.D.MDCCCXXII.DIE.XVI.IANVARII
ANNVM AGENS XXX AETATIS SVAE

- 19 Parte Antica; Chest 200 × 76 × 100; decorated; Figs. ??, ??. An imitation of a Roman sarcophagus in the Vatican, that of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus from the 2nd century B.C. See Heinz Kaehler, *Rom und seine Welt—Bilder zur Geschichte und Kultur*, Munich, 1958 (p. 213, item 266). See also stones 42, 65, 174, 223, 574.
- Ioannus Rodulphus Sinner DE WORB born 1788 in Berne @ Switzerland; died 8-4-1811 aged 23

- 1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

IOANNI.RODVLPHO.SINNER.DE.WORB.PATRITIO.BERNENSI.
VIX.ANN.XXIII.[.].VII.D.VIII.OBIT.VIII.IDVS.APRIL.MDCCCXI.
PARENTES.INFELICISSIMI.FILIO.DULCISSIMO.PONI.CVRARVNT

- 2 South face, good condition, incised, primary comment in Latin

D. O. M.

- 20 Parte Antica; Ledger 158 × 89 × 0; Fig. ??.
- Friedrich VON OMPTEDA born 26-05-1770 in Hannover @ Germany; died 16-03-1819 in Rome @ Italy aged 48

- 1 Top, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in German

HIER.RUHET
WEILAND.HERR.FRIEDRICH.VON.OMPTEDA.
KONIGLICH.HANNOVERISCHER.CAMMERHERR.
U.AUSSERORDENTLICHER.ABGESANDTER.AM.
HEILIGEN.STUHLE.
GEBOREN.ZU.HANNOVER.DEN.26.MAI.1770.
GESTORBEN.ZU.ROM.DEN.16.MARZ.1819.
DIESER.STEIN.DECKT.
EIN.EDLES.HERZ.EINEN.KOPF.VOLL.GEIST.
UND.HEITERKEIT.
ZU.FRUH.SEINEM.WICHTIGEN.GESCHAFT.
ENTRISSEN.
EHRTE.DEN.VEREWIGTEN.IM.TODE.
DIE.KLAGE.SEINER.MITBURGER.
UND.DER.ERSTEN.DES.ROMISCHEN.STAATS.
NUR.MIT.DEM.LEBEN.ENDET.
SEINER.SCHWESTER.SEINER.FREUNDE.TRAUER
FUNF.UND.ZWANZIG.JAHRIGE.ZUNEIGUNG.
SETZTE.IHM.DIESES.DENKMAL.

- 21 Parte Antica; Headstone 167 × 66 × 104; decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??, ??.
- Georgius Antonius Fredericus L.B. WERPUP born 1745 in Hannover @ Germany; died 24-05-1765 aged 25. 'Baronis de Verpup' in one inscription

- 1 North face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in Latin

VIRO JUVENI MORIBVS PARITER ET NATU GENEROSO
GEORGIO ANTONIO FRIEDERICO L.B.WERPUP
MAGN BRIT REGIS ET ELECT BRUNSV LUNEBUR
A CONSILIIIS AULAE
EXTERAS REGIONES IN SUA PATRIAEQUE COMMODA LUSTRANTI
QUUM
DIE XXIV MAII A.C.MDCCLXV
VENETIAS REPETENS
TERTIA AB URBE STATIONE VEL XIX.LAPIDE PROPE CASTR.NOVUM
DIRA VEHICULI EUERSIONE
IN IPSO FLORE AETATIS VIX V.LUSTRA PRAECLARE EMENSUS
INELUCTABILE FATO
DICTO CITIVS EXTINGUERETUR
PERPETUUM SUI DESIDERIUM
PARENTIBUS AMICIS BONIS OMNIBUS PATRIAEQUE
HOC AUTEM QUOD MORTALE HABEBAT
TUMULO HUIC ILLATUM
RELINQUERET
HOC QUAEQUUMQUE IUSTISSIMI LUCTUS MONIMENTUM
OPTIME MERENTI PONI CURAVIT
QUEM NUNQUAM ILLE NISI MORTE SVA TURBAVERAT
MOESTISSIMUS DUM VIVET TALI QUIPPE ET UNICO FILIO ORBUS
PARENS
GOTTLIEB LUDOVICUS L.B.WERPUP
EIUSDEM SACRAE REGIAE MAIEST
IN AVLA HANNOVERANA
MARESCHALLUS

- 2 South face, reasonable condition, in-
cised, primary inscription in Latin

D.O.M.
MEMORIAE
GEORGII.BARONIS.DE.VERPUP
INTER.HANNOVERANOS.NOBLISSIMO.LOCO.NATI
INGENII.CVLTURA.MORVM.SVAVITATE.INSIGNIS
VARIIS.MVNERIBVS.DOMI.FORISQ.EGREGIE.FVNCTI
PROBATAE.VIRTVTIS.OPTIMAE.SPEI.IVVENIS
QVI.VENETIAS.VIA.FLAMINIA.TENDENS
MISERRIMO.CASV.XVIII.AB.VRBE.LAPIDE
DE.CVRRV.PRAECEPT
GRAVI.OMNIVM.DOLORE
ANNO.DOMINI.MDCCLXV.DIE.MAII.XXIV.
INTEMPESTIVA.MORTE.ERIPITVR
IOH.VICECOMES.DE.MOVNTSTVART.AMICVS
MOERENS.POSVIT.

Iconography: *griffin; extra—see notes*

-
- 22 Parte Antica; Headstone 210 × 117 × Wolf Carl Friedrich VON REITZENSTEIN born 08-04-1750 in Anspach @ *Germany*;
65; decorated; Fig. ?? died 20-11-1775 aged 25

- 1 North face, reasonable condition, in-
cised, primary inscription in German

HIER LIEGT
WOLF CARL FRIEDERICH
FREYHERR VON REITZENSTEIN
MARGGRAEFLICH BRANDENBURG ANSPACH BAREVTHISCHER
CAMMERHEER VND REISESTALLMEISTER
GEBOHREN IN ANSPACH DEN VIII APRIL MDCCL
DER EINZIGE SOHN EINES VERLEBENDEN VATERS
ZAERTLICHER GEMAHLEINER ERSTGEWAELHTEN GATTIN
DER VNTER DES ALTEN ROMS RVINEN
DIE ER ZUM ANDERNMALE BESVCHTE
IM GELEITE SEINES HERRN
SEINER EHES GRABEAND DEN XX NOVEMBER MDCCLXXV
BEKLAGT VON ALLEN DIE IHN KANNTEN
EIN SCHOENES HERZ IN SCHOENER HVELLE
BIEDER EDEL VND TREV
EIN WARMER MENSCHENFREVND NVR NICHT DES FALSCHEN
LESER
DICH TAEVSCHT HIER KEIN SCHMEICHLER
SEIN FVERST GEBOTH IHM DIESS DENKMAL

Iconography: *garlands*

-
- 23 Parte Antica; Chest 157 × 75 × 113; Charles DUNCOMBE born 1797 in Duncombe Park, Yorks. @
decorated; Fig. ?? England; died 02-04-1819 in Rome @ *Italy*
aged 22

1 North face, excellent condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English	<p>IN MEMORY OF CHARLES DUNCOMBE ESQUIRE ELDEST SON OF CHARLES AND LADY CHARLOTTE DUNCOMBE OF DUNCOMBE PARK COUNTY OF YORK WHO DIED AT ROME APRIL IIND MDCCCXIX AGED XXII YEARS. HE WAS A MOST DUTIFUL AND AFFECTIONATE SON AND A RARE EXAMPLE OF EARLY PIETY PURITY OF MORALS AND GOODNESS OF HEART.</p>
24 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 111 × 60 × 0; Fig. ??.	William SHELLEY born 24-01-1816; died 07-06-1819 aged 3. son of Percy and Mary Wolstonecraft Shelley
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in English	<p>WILLIAM SHELLEY BORN JANUARY XXIV MDCCCXVI DIED JUNE VII MDCCCXIX SON OF PERCY AND MARY WOLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY</p>
25 Parte Antica; Ledger 142 × 69 × 0; Fig. ??.	Johann Heinrich Chr. SILBERSCHLAG born 2-12-1790 in Magdeburg @ <i>Germany</i> ; died 20-04-1820 aged 29
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German	<p>IOHANN HEINRICH CHR. SILBERSCHLAG GEBOREN ZU MAGDEBURG DEN 12 DECEMBER 1790 GESTORBEN ZU ROM DEN 20 APRIL 1820 RUHE IM HERRN</p>
27 Parte Antica; Chest 145 × 40 × 45; Georgius Ludovicus LANGTON Figs. ??, ??.	born 1715; died ??-08-1738 aged 25
1 Top, excellent condition, incised, primary comment in English	<p>DURING THE LEVELLING WORKS AT THE BASE OF THE PYRAMID THE REMAINS OF THREE BODIES WERE FOUND ONE OF WHICH UNDER A LEADEN SHIELD BEARING THE FOLLOWING LATIN INSCRIPTION</p>
2 North face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin	<p>D. O. M. GEORGIUS.LUDOVICUS.LANGTON.NOBLIS.ANGLUS VIR.PIETATE.AC.OMNIGENA.ERUDITIONE.ET.CALLIS.ITALISQUE.APPRIME.NOTUS ELOQUENTIA.VERO.SUMMA.CUM.INGENII.LAUDE.REPETITO.OXONIENSIIUM.TESTIMONIO ROME CUIUS.MONUMENTA.ACCURATE.LUSTRABAT SUPREMUM.IN.DOMINO.DIEM.OBIIT.KAL.AUG.AN.MDCCXXXVIII.ETATIS.SUE.XXV QUO.OPTIMI.IUVENIS.MEMORIA.PERENNET CAR.CHURCHILL.GULSTUROCH.LANC.ALLGOOD.EDUINUS.LASCELLES CONCIVI.DULCISSIMO.ITINERISQ.SOCIO.EX.CORDE.MOERENTES M. P.</p>
3 South face, good condition, incised and coloured, primary comment in English	<p>MARCELLO PIERMATTEI, DIRECTOR OF THE CEMETERY IN EVERLASTING MEMORY OF THE NOBLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AND OF HIS OWN BELOVED WIFE "EMMA" A DILIGENT COLLECTOR OF HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE CEMETERY PLACED THIS MEMORIAL - MCMXXX - VIII^oE.F.</p>
29 Parte Antica; Cross 276 × 84 × 61; decorated; Fig. ??.	Johan BELL born 1762; died 15-04-1820 aged 58. inscription has age 53
1 North face, good condition, incised and filled, secondary inscription in Latin	<p>JOHANNI BELL CHIRURGO EDINENSI CELEBERRIMO OPTIME DE ARTE SUA MERITO HOC MONUMENTUM POSUIT COLLEGIUM REGIUM CHIRURGORUM EDINENSE, A.D. 1891 NATUS, 1762. OBIIT, 1820.</p>
2 Top, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin	<p>M S IOANNIS BELL CHIRURGI, EDINBURGENSIS; HAUD MELIUS SCRIPTIS QUAM EXIMIA ARTIS SUAE PERITIÂ INSIGNIS VIXIT ANNOS.LIII. OB: ROMAE DIE XV: APRILIS MDCCCXX.</p>

30 Parte Antica; Headstone 63 × 28 × 10; Arthur SEVERN
Fig. ??.

born 22-11-1836; died 15-07-1837 aged 7m

- 1 North face, excellent condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English

HERE ALSO ARE INTERRED
THE REMAINS OF
ARTHUR SEVERN
THE INFANT SON OF
JOSEPH SEVERN
WHO WAS BORN 22 NOV 1836.
AND ACCIDENTALLY KILLED
15 JULY 1837.
THE POET WORDSWORTH
WAS PRESENT AT HIS BAPTISM
IN ROME

31 Parte Antica; Headstone 135 × 43 × 12; John Keats
decorated; Figs. ??, ??.

died 24-02-1821

- 1 North face, excellent condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English

*This Grave
contains all that was Mortal,
of a
YOUNG ENGLISH POET,
Who,
on his Death Bed,
in the Bitterness of his Heart,
at the Malicious Power of his Enemies,
Desired
these Words to be engraven on his Tomb Stone
"Here lies One
Whose Name was writ in Water.
Feb 24th 1821*

32 Parte Antica; Headstone 137 × 45 × 13; Joseph SEVERN
decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??.

born 1794; died 02-08-1879 aged 85.
British Consul in Rome, 1861–1872

- 1 North face, excellent condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English

To the Memory of
JOSEPH SEVERN
Devoted friend and death-bed companion
of
JOHN KEATS
whom he lived to see numbered among
The Immortal Poets of England
An Artist eminent for his representations
of Italian Life and Nature
British Consul at Rome from 1861 to 1872
and Officer of the Crown of Italy
in recognition of his services to
Freedom and Humanity
Died 3.Aug.1879. aged 85.

- 2 South face, excellent condition, incised and filled, secondary inscription in English

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
 BY

THE R ^t HON. LORD COLERIDGE THE R ^t HON. LORD HOUGHTON THE R ^t HON. LORD ROSEBERRY HON. J. SAUMAREZ <i>Brit. Embassy</i> REV. H.W.WASSE MAJOR HEYLAND R.A. L ^t COL. PEARSON M ^r J.W.FIELD U.S.A. M ^r A.D.JESSUP D ^o M ^r A.R.FRANZ M ^r H. LAINSON MISS PLOWDEN MISS E.MURPHY M ^{rs} MARY C. CLARKE <i>in memoriam C.C.CLARKE</i> M ^r ALFRED NOVELLO MISS SABILLA NOVELLO M ^r R.S.PARRY DR L.AITKEN M ^r E.R.FRANZ MAD ^e LINDER M ^{rs} D' ARCY HUTTON A FRIEND through M ^{rs} HAMILTON A FRIEND M ^r W.H.HURLBUT U.S.A.	HIS EX ^y THE HON. JAMES LOWELL HIS GRACE THE ARCH ^b OF DUBLIN MAJOR GEN. SIR V. EYRE BARON BUNSEN SIR E. LEIGHTON M ^r J PERCY SEVERN M ^r WALTER SEVERN M ^r HENRY A. SEVERN M ^r ARTHUR J.P. SEVERN M ^{rs} FURNEAUX M ^r J.E.MILLAIS R.A. M ^r W.M.ROSSETTI <i>Brit Vice Consul</i> M ^r J.A.PHILLIPS F.R.S. M ^r C.W.MERRIFIELD F.R.S. M ^r D.G.ROSSETTI M ^r H.BUXTON FORMAN M ^r W.B.SCOTT M ^r F.LOCKER M ^r RAYNER STORR M ^r C.L.EASTLAKE M ^r FRED BURTON M ^r H.W.LONGFELLOW REV. STOPFORD BROOKE REV. DR GROSSART M ^r R.WABE M ^r J.LYNCH M ^r J.F.FULLER
---	---

Iconography: *cross, St Georges*

-
- 33 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 79 × 65 Julius WIMMER died **13-08-1820**
 × 0; Fig. ??.

- 1 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German

IULIUS WIMMER

AUS
 [.....]SEN
 +
 1820

-
- 34 Parte Antica; Headstone 68 × 41 × 11; Johan David ACKERBLAD died 06-02-1819 in Rome @ *Italy*
 Fig. ??.

- 1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

MEMORIAE
 IOANN DAVID.ACKERBLAD
 SVECI.
 QVI
 OBIIT ROMAE A.D. VI. KAL FEBR
 CII)CCCXIX.
 NE VIRI INTER EXTEROS
 VARIA DOCTRINA ILLVSTRIS
 SEPVLCRVM SVORVM INCVRIA
 TITVLO CARERET
 POSITVM A. MDCCCXXIV

35 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 106 × 72 × 0; Fig. ??.	Jean-Louis SNELL born 20-01-1788 in Zoilingue, d'Argovie @ Switzerland; died 14-09-1820 aged 32
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in French	<p style="text-align: center;">CONSACRE PAR L'AMOUR FRATERNEL A LA MEMOIRE DE JEAN LOUIS SNELL NE LE 20 JANVIER DE L'AN 1788 A ZOILINGUE CANTON D'ARGOVIE EN SUISSE INLEVE A SA FAMILLE INCONSOLABLE LE 14 SEPTEMBER DE L'AN 1820</p>
36 Parte Antica; Headstone 69 × 40 × 10; Fig. ??.	Johann BUSCH born 1758 in Schwerin @ ?; died 02-12-1820 aged 62
1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German	<p style="text-align: center;">IOHANN BVSCH BILDHAVER AVS SCHWERIN GESTORBEN ZV ROM DEN 2 DECEMBER 1820 IM 62^{STEN} LEBENSIAHR</p>
37 Parte Antica; Ledger 132 × 86 × 0; Fig. ??.	Friedrich Franz D'ORVILLE born 16-11-1789 in Offenbach @ Germany; died 08-01-1821 aged 31
1 Top, bad condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in German	<p style="text-align: center;">FRIEDRICH FRANZ D'ORVILLE GEB. ZU OFFENBACH DEN 16 NOV 1789 GEST ZU ROM DEN 8 JANUAR 1821</p>
38 Parte Antica; Ledger 133 × 64 × 0; Fig. ??.	Ernst Cristian HINGSTEDT born in Hamburg @ Germany; died 01-02-1821 in Rome @ Italy. 'Ernesto Cristian' must be the same person
1 Top, bad condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in German	<p style="text-align: center;">ERNST CHRISTIAN HINGSTEDT GEBORN HAMBURG]A[ZU ROM]R 1821</p>
39 Parte Antica; Ledger 164 × 87 × 0; Fig. ??.	William Pendrell WADDINGTON born 1790 in London @ England; died 10-03-1821 in Rome @ Italy aged 30
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English	<p style="text-align: center;">SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM PENDRELL WADDINGTON ELDEST SON OF WILLIAM AND GRACE VALENTINE WADDINGTON OF LONDON. WHO DIED AT ROME THE X.TH DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCCXXI IN THE XXX.th YEAR OF HIS AGE.</p>
40 Parte Antica; Pedestal 109 × 63 × 60; decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??. Imitation of Roman altar—but with a house roof. Fridericus Gulielmus Iohannis BUNSEN	Maria Francisca Eleonora BUNSEN born 22-07-1820 in Rome @ Italy; died 22-07-1821 in Albano @ Italy aged 1 born 29-04-1823 in Rome @ Italy; died 20-06-1823 in Rome @ Italy aged 2 m

- 1 North face, good condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in Latin
- MAR.FRANCISCAE.ELEONORAE
NAT.ROM.A.D.XXII.IV.L.CI)I)CCCXX
MORT.IN.ALBANO.A.D.XXII.IV.L.CI)I)CCCXXI
ET
FRIDERICO.GVLIELMO.IOH.
NAT.ROM.A.D.XXIX.APRIL.CI)I)CCCXXIII
MORT.IBID.A.D.XX.IVN.EI.A
CHRISTIANVS.CAROLVS.BVNSEN
WALDECCO.GERMANVS
ET
FRANCISCA.BVNSEN
BENI.WADDINGTON.FILIA
ANGLO.BRITANNA
LIBERIS.DVLCISSIMIS
DESIDERATISSIMIS
PARENTES.MOESTISSIMI
POSVERVNT
- 2 East face, good condition, incised and coloured, primary comment in Latin
- HI.SUNT.IN.QVORVM.ORE
NON.EST.INVENTVM.MENDACIVM
SINE.MACVLA.ENIM.SVNT
ANTE.THROVVM.DEI
- 3 West face, good condition, incised, primary comment in Latin
- HI
PARENTIBVS.NON.DATI
AT.MONSTRATIFVERVNT
VT.ANGELORVM.IMAGINEM
INNOCENTIAE.ORE.EXPRESSAM
GRATO.ANIMO.RECORDANTES
BEATAE.AETERNAEQVE.VISIONIS
VENTVRVM.DIEM
LAETIORE.FIDE
EXPECTARENT

Iconography: *wreath; lotus; cross, Greek*

- 41 Parte Antica; Pedestal 92 × 66 × 63; Augustus HARE born 17-11-1792 in Rome @ *Italy*; died 18-02-1834 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 41
Fig. ?? . Stone in the shape of a Postament—not altar.

- 1 North face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HARE
LATE FELLOW OF NEW COLLEGE OXFORD
AND
RECTOR OF ALTON BARNES WILTS.
Born at Rome Nov: 17th 1792.
Died at Rome Febr: 18th 1834.
The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace,
long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith
meekness, temperance.

Galatians. v. 22.

- 42 Parte Antica; Chest 154 × 74 × 57; decorated; Fig. ?? . Sarcophagus in the shape of a Roman altar. Partly a direct copy of a sarcophagus in the Vatican? John EYRE born 1781; died 15-11-1819 aged 38

- 1 East face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

SUBTUS JACET QUOD MORTALE EST JOHANNIS EYRE MED: D: NATIONE BRITANNI
VIRIS ELEGANTIORIS JNGENII, DOCTIBUS EGREGIE INSTRUCTI;
OB ANIMI CANDOREM, MITIORES VIRTUTES, MORUM UMANITATEM,
MANSUETUDINEM, SIMPLICITATEM, UNIVERSIS SPECTATI, SUIS MERITO CARISSIME
QUOD SI MORTE ABSUMPTOS NIMIIS LAMENTES PROSEQUI SIT VETITUM,
HOC SALTEM SUPERSTITIBUS PERMITTITUR, UT FILII UT FRATRIS, EXIMII
MEMORIAM EO QUO PAR EST DESIDERIO FOVEANT AC VENERENTUR
MORTUUS EST DIE XV NOVEMBRIS MDCCCXIX AETATIS SUAE XXXVIII
OMNES EODEM COGIMUR.

- 43 Parte Antica; Ledger 111 × 54 × 17; Robert [...?]ANWIDDIE born -09-1800; died 27-05-1819 aged 18.
Fig. ?? . 'Robert Dinwiddie' in archives; the 'anw' is very clear on the stone

- 1 Top, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in English

[...D?]ANWIDDIE
BORN SEPT. 1800
DIED MAY, 1819

- 44 Parte Antica; Pedestal 76 × 44 × 25; G.C.R. died 18-06-1802
decorated; Figs. ??, ??.

- 1 South face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Italian

G
C. R.
XVIII GIVN^o
A.MDCCCII.

Iconography: *disc; extra—see notes*

- 46 Parte Antica; Pedestal 112 × 56 × 52; Phillipina SCHULTZ decorated; Fig. ??.

born 1796; died 1812 aged 16

- 1 South face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

PHILIPPINAE
SCHVLTZ
POLONAE
QVAE.VIX.ANN.XVI
ANIMAE.INNOCENTISS.
THERESIA.TAMBRONI
AMICA
AVE.DVLCISSIMA
ANNO.CI)CICCCXII

Iconography: *floral, unknown; jug*

- 47 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 74 × 57 Honorable Lucia EDWARDES × 0; Fig. ??.

born 1817; died 15-12-1819 aged 2

- 1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in Latin

MORTALES RELIQUIAE
HONORABILIS
LVCIAE.EDWARDES
GVLIELMI
BARONIS.DE.KENSINGTON
HIBERNIAE.PATRICII
ET DOROTHEAE.VXORIS.SVAE
FILLIAE.NATV.TERTIAE

- 48 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 104 × 51 Honorable Dorothy EDWARDES × 0; Fig. ??.

born 1817; died 01-04-1819 aged 2

- 1 ??, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in Latin

MORTALES.RELIQUIAE
HONORABILIS.DOROTHEAE.EDWARDES
GVLIELMI.BARONIS.DE.KENSINGTON.HIBERNIAE.PATRICII
ET.DOROTHEAE.UXORIS.SVAE
FILLIAE.NATV.QUINTAE
HIC.SITAE.SUNT
VIX.ANN.II.M.XLD.XXIII.OB.PRID.NON.APRILIS
[.]D

- 49 Parte Antica; Column 98 × 0 × 0; Fig. Martha PRITCHARD ??.

born 1814; died 07-06-1818 aged 4

- 1 South face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English

MARTHA PRITCHARD AGED 4
DIED JVNE THE 7.th A.D. 18.18.

- 50 Parte Antica; Pedestal 110 × 65 × 47; Ruth MCEVERS decorated; Fig. ??.

born 1785 in New York @ USA; died 27-03-1803 in Velletri @ Italy aged 18

- 1 South face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English

D O M
TO THE MEMORY
OF M RUTH McEVERS
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THIS STONE IS ERECTED
BY HER AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND
JAMES McEVERS
WHILE TRAVELING WITH HIM
FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER HEALTH
SHE WAS ARRESTED BY DEATH
AT VELLETRI THE 27th OF MARCH 1803
FROM THENCE REMOVED AND HERE
INTERRED ON THE 29th
AGED 18 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS
SHE WAS THE DELIGHT
OF A FOND MOTHER AND FAMILY
AND OF AN ADORING HUSBAND

Iconography: *jug; wreath; laurel*

51 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 93 × 81 × 0; decorated; Fig. ??.

1 Top, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in Russian

GRAFINA ANNA ALEKSANDROVNA
ČERNYŠEVA
ROZ DENNAJA ISLEN'EVA
RODILAS' V" MOSKVĚ 1740 GODA MAJA 28
SKONČALAS' V" RIMĚ 1794 GODA AVGUSTA 7
TĚLO DĚT'MI [...]RIVĚŽĚNO [...] OTEČESTVO 1795 GODA

born 28-05-1740 in Moscow @ *Russia*;
died 07-08-1794 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 54

Iconography: *floral, unknown*

52 Parte Antica; Ledger 148 × 78 × 0; Fig. ??.

1 Top, bad condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in German

BARON
FRIEDRICH GUNDLACH
AUS
MECKLENBURG STRELITZ
GESTORBEN ZU ROM
DEN 2[5?] AUGUST 1821
IM 41 LEBENSIHRE

born 1880 in Mecklenburg Strelitz @ ?;
died 25-08-1821 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 41

53 Parte Antica; Headstone 159 × 74 × 17; Henry GRAHAM decorated; Fig. ??.

1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in English

TO RECORD
THE VIRTUES TALENTS
AND PREMATURE DEATH OF
HENRY GRAHAM
SON OF THE REV^D IOHN GRAHAM
OF THE CITY OF YORK IN G^T BRITAIN
STUDENT IN ARCHITECTURE
TWO OF HIS FELLOW STUDENTS
WATCHD OVER HIS LAST MOMENTS
AND TESTIFY THEIR FREINDSHIP
BY ERECTING THIS CENOTAPH
HE DIED AT NAPLES MAY [...] 1819
AGED 24 YEARS

born 1795 in York @ *England*; died -05-1819 in Naples @ *Italy* aged 24. archives give date of death of 24th January

54 Parte Antica; Headstone 167 × 49 × 28; Maria [ABEKEN] decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??. Copy of a Greek stele, acanthus crown, but with the Holy Spirit as a bird (dove with olive in its beak) and a chi rho and alpha and omega (back).

1 North face, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

MARIAE
EDVARDI HVTHINGS-THOMPSON
FILIAE
HENRICVS [ABEKEN?]
CONIVGI DVLCISSIMAE
NAT IN DOVER OPPIDO D VIII [M IIER?]
A S MDCCCVI
DECESS IN [AGRO IVSIM?]
A S MDCCCXXXVI
[CUM,QVAE VIXIT AN ...MIIDXII?]
POS MOESTISSIMVS

born 08-08-1806 in Dover @ *England*; died 1836 aged 30.

2 South face, reasonable condition, incised, primary comment in Latin

QVID QVAERITIS
VIVENTEM CVM MORTVIS
NON EST HIC
SED RESVRREXIT

Iconography: *dove; star; alpha and omega; olive; lotus*

55 Parte Antica; Headstone 112 × 39 × 16; Georgiana D'ORVILLE Fig. ??.

born 1803; died 09-09-1819 aged 16

- 1 North face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in English

HERE
LIES THE BODY
OF
GEORGIANA D'ORVILLE
WHOM IT PLEASED
THE ALMIGHTY
TO TAKE FROM
THE FOND AFFECTION
OF HER
AFFLICTED RELATIVES
ON THE 9 OF SEPT^r 1819
AGED 16 YEARS

-
- 56 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 89 × 67 Jaques AVOVIER
× 0; Fig. ??.

born 29-02-1779; died 01-01-1819 aged 39.
'Giacomo Auguier' in archives, but surely
the same person

- 1 Top, bad condition, incised and
coloured, primary inscription in
French

D O M
ICY GIT
JAQUES AVOVIER
NE LE 29 FEVRIER AN 1779
A [..]VZES DE[P]A[R]TE[...] DV GARD
DECEDE LE 1 JANVIER 1819
SON FRERE
SIMON AVOVIER
LUI A FAIT POSER UN MONUMENT
DERNIER GAGE
DE SA TENDRESSE ETERNELLE

-
- 57 Parte Antica; Plaque on base 79 × 71 × Edward STEVENS
54; decorated; Fig. ??.

born 1744; died 27-06-1775 aged 31

- 1 South face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in English

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF Mr. EDWARD STEVENS
ARCHITECT
A WORTHY MAN
AND AN INGENIOUS ARTIST
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
HE DIED JUNE 27.th 1775
AGED 31 YEARS
AND LIES HERE INTERRD

Iconography: *jug*

-
- 58 Parte Antica; Plaque in ground 113 × 59 Louisa SLANE
× 0; Fig. ??.

born 18-12-1817 in Rome @ *Italy*; died 17-
05-1819 aged 1

- 1 Top, bad condition, incised, primary
inscription in English

HERE LIES THE BODY OF LOUISA
[.] DAUGHTER OF LOWELL AND ELISA SLANE
@ Elisa Slane is a dubious reading
BORN AT ROME DEC 18th 1817
DIED MAY 17th 1819

-
- 59 Parte Antica; Pedestal 163 × 78 × 66; Helena MOORE
decorated; Fig. ??.

born 1787 in Moorehill, Co. Waterford @
Ireland; died 18-04-1805 aged 18. sister of
Isabella Moore

<p>1 North face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English</p>	<p>SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF HELENA MOORE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF THE HON^{ble} & REV^d ROB^t MOORE OF MOOREHILL IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD, IRELAND; WHO DIED AT ROME THE XVIIIth OF APRIL MDCCC^v; TENDERLY BELOVED & DEEPLY LAMENTED BY AN AFFECTIONATE FAMILY, AGED XVIII YEARS & III MONTHS.</p>
<p>2 South face, reasonable condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin</p>	<p>D.O.M. MEMORIAE HELENAE MOORE ROB. ^{ti} NOBILIS HIBERNICI FIL. PUELLAE LECTISSIMAE FORMA AC SINGULARI MORUM SUAVITATE OMNIBUS CARISSIMAE IN IPSO AETATIS FLORE IMMATURA MORTE PRAEREPTAE ROMAE XIV KAL. MAI. CI)I)CCCC VIXIT ANN. XVIII MENS. III D. VIII INFELIX PATER CUM LACHR. M. POS.</p>
<hr/> <p>60 Parte Antica; Pedestal 110 × 57 × 38; Isabella MOORE decorated; Figs. ??, ??.</p>	
<p>1 North face, reasonable condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in English</p>	<p>SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ISABELLA MOORE HELENA'S ELDEST SISTER WHO DIED THE 29 OF IVLY 1805 AGED 29 YEARS & 6 MONTHS</p>
<p>2 South face, reasonable condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin</p>	<p>D.O.M. MEMORIAE ET CINERIBVS ISABELLAE MOORE HELENAE MAIORIS SORORIS XXIX ANNOS NATAE OMNIBVS CARISSIMAE OBIIT XXIX IVLJ MDCCC^v</p>
<p>Iconography: <i>wreath</i></p>	
<hr/> <p>61 Parte Antica; Column 157 × 0 × 0; Fig. Baronet Jacobus MACDONALD ??.</p>	
<p>1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin</p>	<p>HEIC.QVISQVIS.VIRORVM.OSSA.PROFANVS.AVDES.EXARARE REVERERE.IACOBI.MACDONALD.SCOTI.EQVITIS.ET.BARONETI.MANES DVM.VIXIT.SCIENTIARVM.OMNIVM.MORVMQ.PERITISSIMI HVMANISSIMI.PIENTISSIMIQVE QVEM.DE.SE.OPTIME.MERITVM ET.EXIMIVM.BONAR.ARTIVM.CVLTOREM MORTE.NIMIS.PROPERA.PEREMPTVM.LVGET IOHANNES.BAPTISTA.PIRANESIVS OBIIT.MDCCLXVI.VTI.KAL.AVGVST.ANNVM.AGENS.XXIV HIC RESTAT QUOD MORTALE FUT</p>
<hr/> <p>62 Parte Antica; Headstone 152 × 84 × 58; Giulielmus WHITTRED decorated; Fig. ??. Combination of altar and building (with roof) and tomb doors in front.</p>	

- 1 North face, bad condition, incised,
primary inscription in Latin

GULIELMI WHITTRED ARMIGER A.M.
APUD LINCOLNIENSE HOSPITO BARRASTER
[.....]WHITTRED ARMIGERO
EUND[.....]APUD[.....]N[.]
SOLES[.....]
[.....]REDE[.....]
[.....]
[.....]
[.....]
[.....]D.MART.
[.....]MDCCXIX.
[.....]
[.....]AMICISQUE MAXIME DESIDERANDUS
[OB ANIMI]SPLENDOREM, LITERAE INGENIUM, URBANOS MORES.
OMNIBUS, QUORUMCUNQUE USUS ERAT AMICITIA.
MERITO DILECTUS.
[.....]HONESTA IAM PRIDEM[...P]ERO[..
[....]DECOR[.....]ADOLESCENTE STUDIO.
[.....]TATE.
FAMILIA[.....]PURUS
[.....]LECTAE
[.....]IN PATRIAM[.....]
[.....]TITA[..
VOTA AMICORUM[.....]RUM;
[.....]IMMATURA DE[
[.....]REPTUS EST.

Iconography: *wreath; lotus*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>63 Parte Antica; Headstone 190 × 0 × 0; Asmus Iacob CARSTENS decorated; Fig. ?? . S face. Portrait in a circle, presumably of the deceased. Below this is a square containing a figure of a woman, seated on a rock, with two children leaning against her. She has her arms outspread and appears to be protecting the children in her cloak. One child is holding a downward pointing torch, the other a poppy. In a hole in the rock are four male masks. Relief with woman protecting the two brothers Sleep and Death. Death (left) is represented with a downpointing torch. Sleep, to the right, has a poppy. It refers to morphine, derived from this plant, a fact known to the Greeks and many others. In the bottom of the relief there are faces in a cave.</p> | <p>born 10-05-1754 in St Iurgen bei Schleswig @ Germany; died 25-05-1798 in Rome @ Italy aged 44</p> |
| <p>1 North face, good condition, raised metal, primary inscription in undefined language</p> | <p>CARSTENS</p> |
| <p>2 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German</p> | <p>ASMUS IACOB
CARSTENS
GEBOREN ZU ST IURGEN
BEI SCHLESWIG
DEN 10 MAI 1754
GESTORBEN ZU ROM
DEN 25 MAI 1798</p> |
| <p>3 South face, reasonable condition, incised and filled, primary comment in German</p> | <p>DEM ERNEUERER DER DEUTSCHEN KUNST
IN DEN JAHREN DER
WIEDERGEBOURT DEUTSCHLANDS VON
SEINERN VEREHRERN ERRICHTET</p> |

Iconography: *portrait; extra—see notes*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>64 Parte Antica; Ledger 128 × 62 × 19; Sir Walter SYNNOT Fig. ??.</p> | <p>born 1742 in Ballymoira, Co. Armagh @ Ireland; died 09-08-1821 in Rome @ Italy aged 79</p> |
|---|---|

- 1 Top, good condition, incised, primary inscription in Latin

GUALTERO SYNNOT, EQUITI,
DE BALLYMOIRA,
IN COMITATU ARMACHAE-
ET REGNO HIBERNIAE:
OB: ROMAE DIE IX MENSIS AUGUSTI;
A:D: MDCCCXXI;
AETAT. SUAE LXXIX.
[?] CUI PUDOR ET IUSTITIAE SOROR
IN CORRUPTA FIDES, NUDAQUE VERITAS;
QUANDO ULLUM INVENIET PAREM ?

Iconography: *pine; laurel*

- 65 Parte Antica; Chest 184 × 106 × 81; Anne Elizabeth SYNNOT decorated; Figs. ??, ??. See description of stone 19, concerning imitation of Scipio sarcophagus. born 1808 in Ballymoier, Co. Armagh, Ireland; died 05-01-1821 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 13

- 1 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in English

ANNE ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF SIR WALTER & LADY SYNNOT
OF BALLYMOIER COUNTY OF ARMAGH IRELAND WHO DIED AT ROME
5 JANUARY MDCCCXXI. AGED XIII YEARS & 8 MONTHS
BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD.

- 2 West face, reasonable condition, incised, primary comment in Italian

NON COME FIAMMA CHE PER FORZA E' SPEN[.]A
MA CHE PER SÈ MEDESMA SI CONSUME
SE N'ANDÒ IN PACE L'ANIMA CONTENTA

- 3 East face, reasonable condition, incised, primary comment in English

HER DAWN OF PERFECTION WAS RARE
SHE WAS GENTLE AND TENDER AND WISE
SHE WAS MODEST AND PATIENT AND FAIR
ALAS SHE WAS RIPE FOR THE [...]IES

- 4 South face, bad condition, incised, primary comment in Italian

STA LACRIMANDO IL PADRE A[.] SACRO È IL PIANTO
FEDE DAL CIEL CONFORTATRICE SCENDE
PIANGE AL FERETRO AFFLITTO IL PADRE ACCANTO
AL SUO DIO IL CRISTIAN L'ANGELA RENDE

- 5 South face, bad condition, incised, primary comment in Italian

O UMANE SPERANZE CIECHE E FALSE

- 66 Parte Antica; Ledger 130 × 60 × 30; Sarah BARNARD decorated; Fig. ??. born 04-01-1800 in Madeira @ *Portugal*; died 24-08-1817 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 17

- 1 Top, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English

THIS STONE
IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
SARAH BARNARD
THE BELOVED DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM HENRY BARNARD
CLERK, LL B OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
AND
KINGDOM OF ENGLAND
AND
SARAH BARNARD
HIS WIFE
DAUGHTER OF MOORE DISNEY ESQ^{RE}
SHE WAS BORN AT THE
ISLAND OF MADEIRA
JANUARY 4TH 1800.
AND DIED AT ROME
AUGUST 24 1817.
IN THE 18. YEAR OF HER AGE.

Iconography: *floral, unknown; pine*

- 67 Parte Antica; Chest 177 × 133 × 95; Gulielmus GROTE decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??, ??. S face. Classical scene of two putti, one with a downward pointing torch, the other an upward one. Behind them is a hill with a mausoleum on top. born 1768; died 06-04-1791 in Rome @ *Italy* aged 23

- 1 South face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in Latin

D.O.M
GUILLEMO GROTE.NOBILI LIVONO. DOMO ROGA.
CATHARINAE II.RVSSORVM IMPERATRICIS
PRAETORIANAE COHORTIS EQVITI.STABVLI QVE STVDIO
ITALIAM PERAGRANS
CRVDELI. ATQVE IMMATVRA MORTE PRAEREPTVS EST.
ROMAE VI EIDAS APRILES MDCCXCI.
SVORVM SPES MAXIMA. SODALIVM GLORIA. ET EXEMPLVM.
SAPIENS.PBVVS. COMIS. DECORVS. FORTIS. MVNIFICVS.
VIXIT ANNOS XXIII. M. XI. D. VI.
QUID.MIRVM.SI.MVLTISS.BONIS.FLEBILIS.OCCIDII

Iconography: *angel; floral, unknown; military accoutrements; rosette; garlands; vase; extra—see notes*

- 69 Parte Antica; Pedestal 108 × 60 × 47; Rouard EASTER
decorated; Fig. ??.
- born 1739; died -05-1818 in Rome @ *Italy*
aged 77?

- 1 North face, bad condition, incised,
primary inscription in English

TO THE MEMORY
OF
ROUARD EASTER
DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT ROME
ON THE [...] OF MAY 1818
AGED 77 YEARS

@ - maybe 37?

HIS [...] AND FAITHFUL
ATTENDANCE FOR 13 YEARS
GENTEEL MANNERS AND
IRREPARABLE LOSS AGGRAVATE
THE GRIEF OF HIS UNTIMELY
DEATH AND LAST SUFFERINGS
TO
CONDE DE FUNGHAL

- 70 Parte Antica; Pedestal 110 × 50 × 37; Jacob SIX
decorated; Fig. ??.
- died 15-12-1786
- A very exact copy of
a Roman tomb altar.

- 1 North face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in Latin

IACOBO SIX
INDOLE INGENIO
DOCTRINA
VIRTUTE INSIGNI
INTEMPESTIVA
MORTE EREPTO
HOC DESIDERII SUI
MONUMENTUM
POSUIT
I.T.S
DECEM. 1786

Iconography: *floral, unknown; jug; wreath*

- 71 Parte Antica; Pedestal 136 × 68 × 68; Mary Robertson GARDEN
decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??.
- born 1816 in Glasgow @ *Scotland*; died 18-
11-1834 aged 18

- 1 South face, good condition, incised,
primary inscription in English

MARY ROBERTSON GARDEN
Second Daughter of Alexander Garden
of Glasgow
DIED AT ROME
XVIII NOVEMBER MDCCCXXXIV
AGED EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Iconography: *palm; thistle; urn; flower, falling*

- 72 Parte Antica; Ledger 167 × 79 × 0; Fig. John SHUTE
??.
- born in Plymouth Devon @ *England*; died
04-01-1817

1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English	HERE.LYETH.THE.BODY OF IOHN.SHUTE. WHO.WAS.BORN.IN.PLYMOUTH.DEVON DIED.IN.ROME.ON.THE.IV.DAY.OF.IANUARY MDCCCXVII.	born 26-11-1795 in Heidelberg @ Germany; died 24-06-1818 aged 23
2 Top, reasonable condition, incised, mason's mark in Latin	LAPIS IN CONTRACTI LOCVM TVMVLO IMPOSITVS OSSIBVS RITE INTRA COEMETERIVM RECEPTIS TITVLVS MVTILVS RELICTVS ANNO MDCCCXXIV.	
73 Parte Antica; Ledger 120 × 60 × 0 Karl Philipp FOHR		born 26-11-1795 in Heidelberg @ Germany; died 24-06-1818 aged 23
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in German	HIER RUHT KARL PHILIPP FOHR DER FRUHVOLLENDETE MALER DER DEUTSCHEN ROMANTIK AUS HEIDELBERG GEB. DEN XXVI. NOV. MDCCLXXXV GEST. DEN XXIX. JUNI MDCCCXVIII	
74 Parte Antica; Column 99 × 0 × 0; Fig. Carl DUTTENHOFER ??.		born 1784 in Heilbron @ Germany; died 1805? aged 21. date of death may be incorrect, as it is date of erection of memorial.
1 South face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German	[NE[.....]N] SEIN EINZIGER BRUDER SETZEN DIESE SÄULE ZUM ANDENKEN DES VIEL - GELIEBTEN IM HERBST MDCCCV	
2 North face, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in German	EIN KURZES LEBEN GUT GELEBT SO DACHTE CARL DUTTENHOFER AUS HEILBRON ES WARD IHM DENN ER LEBTE NUR XXI IAHRE WAR ARCHITECKT SANFT RUHE ER	
75 Parte Antica; Pedestal 102 × 47 × 43; Edward POORE decorated; Figs. ??, ??. A very exact copy of a Roman tomb altar.		born 1743 in Tidworth, Wilts @ England; died 17-08-1803 in Palazzuglio @ Italy aged 60
1 North face, bad condition, incised, primary inscription in Italian	ALLA MEMORIA DEL. CAV. EDWARD POORE DI TIDWORTH NELLA CONT[.] DI WILTS IN INGHILTERRA VOMO IN CIASCVN' ARTE E SCIEZA PROFONDO ED ERVDITO PRESSO LI [.....] DELL'ETA SVA MOLTO STIMATO MORI NEL CONVENTO DI [PALAZZVGLIO?] IL XVII AGOSTO 1803 DI ANNI LX QUEST'VMILE TRIBVTO E STATO ERETTO DAL AFFEZIONE ED EDVCAZIONE DATA NELLA TENERA ETA AL SVO SEMPRE AMATO E FEDELE AMICO CARLO TREBB. ROMANO	
Iconography: <i>jug; rosette</i>		
76 Parte Antica; Column 130 × 0 × 0; Fig. Gulielmus HUMBOLDT ??.		born ?-05-1794 in Jena @ ?Germany; died ?-09-1803 in Aricia @ Italy aged 9

1 North face, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin	CIRCULARIS.AREA TERMINIS.CINCTA.P.CIXXX IN.CVIVS.MEDITVLLIO.TVMVLVS.EST GVLIELMI.IVNIORIS.AB.HVMBOLDT LOCVS.SEPVLTVRAE.PVBLICE.DATVS GVLIELMO AB.HVMBOLDT REGIS.BORVSSORVM AD.SVMMVM.PONTIFICEM ORATORI POSTERISQVE.EIVS	born 1776 in Northamptonshire @ England; died 10-01-1815 aged 39
2 around stone, good condition, incised and filled, primary inscription in Latin	NAT.JENAE III.NON MAI AN. CHR. MDCCVIC OBIIT ARICIAE XVIII KAL. SEPT. MDCCCIII	
77 Parte Antica; Ledger 172 × 86 × 0; Fig. Francis DEACLE ??.		born 1776 in Northamptonshire @ England; died 10-01-1815 aged 39
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English	HERE LIETH THE BODY OF THE REV ^d FRANCIS DEACLE B.D. FELLOW OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, HE WAS BORN IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IN ENGLAND, AND DIED, LAMENTED IN THE THIRTY NINTH YEAR [O]F HIS AGE, ON THE TENTH [D]AY OF IAN MDCCCXV HIS TWO FRIENDS THE REV ^d G. GRANTHAM AND THE REV ^d . I.I. HUDSON, WHO TRAVELLED WITH HIM TO ROME, PLACED THIS MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY. HIS SALTEM ACCUMULEM DONIS ET FUNGAR INANI MUNERE	
78 Parte Antica; Chest 178 × 105 × 73; Henry SAPTE Fig. ??.		born 1774 in Southampton @ England; died 22-10-1816 in Rome @ Italy aged 42
1 West face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in English	HERE LIETH THE BODY OF HENRY SAPTE. ESQUIRE. OF SOUTHAMPTON. LATE A CAPTAIN IN THE SEVENTEENTH BRITISH REGIMENT OF FOOT. WHO DIED IN THIS CITY ON THE TWENTY SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER MDCCCXVI. IN THE FORTY SECOND YEAR OF HIS AGE. HIS AFFLICTED WIDOW. WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO ROME CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY	
79 Parte Antica; Ledger 126 × 77 × 0 Susette Marie REINHOLD		born 24-12-1808; died 16-09-1821 aged 13
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in German	SUSETTE MARIE REINHOLD GEB. DEN 24 DECEMBER 1808 GEST. DEN 16 SEPTEMBER 1821	
80 Parte Antica; Ledger 132 × 62 × 0; decorated; Figs. ??, ??.	William HARDING	born 1790 in Scarborough @ England; died 22-10-1821 in Rome @ Italy aged 31
1 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in English	HERE LIES THE BODY OF WILLIAM HARDING OF SCARBRO GENTLEMAN WHO DIED IN THIS CITY ON THE 22 DAY OF OCTOBER 1821 AGED 31 YEARS WHEN MAKING A TOUR THROUGH ITALY TO SEE ITS CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART ANCIENT AVD MODERN THE NIPPING FROSTS AND BLIGHTING THE TENDER FLOWERS DESTROY SO PALE EYED SICKNESS ONCE DECAYS AND BLASTS OUR PROMISED IOY	

Iconography: floral, unknown; olive

82 Parte Antica; Ledger 176 × 72 × 0; decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??, ??, ??. Stephen George RAM born 1784 in Ramsfoot Goory, Ireland; died 25-03-1822 in Rome @ Italy aged 38

- 1 Top, reasonable condition, incised, primary inscription in English

*In memory of
The Rev. Stephen George Ram
Son of Stephen Ram Esq.
of
Ramsfoot Goory Ireland
and of
The Lady Charlotte Ram
Daughter of James Stopford
Earl of Coudoun
he died at Rome
March XXV MDCCCXXII
aged XXXVIII years*

Iconography: *floral, unknown; urn; olive; pine*

83 Parte Antica; Ledger 134 × 67 × 0; decorated; Figs. ??, ??, ??, ??. Daniel REMSEN born 1785 in New York @ USA; died 14-02-1822 in Rome @ Italy aged 37

- 1 Top, reasonable condition, incised and coloured, primary inscription in English

Sacred
To the memory of
Daniel Remsen Esquire
of
New York, United States of America
who died at Rome on the
14 Day of February A.D. 1822.
in
The 37 Year of his
Age

Iconography: *urn; olive; pine; laurel*

84 Parte Antica; Column 90 × 0 × 0; Fig. PO ?? died 1875

- 1 East face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in undefined language
2 West face, good condition, incised, primary inscription in undefined language

PO
1875
PO
1875

85 Parte Antica; Headstone 162 × 67 × 9; decorated; Fig. ??. William Rutherford MEAD died 20-06-1928
Olga Kilenyi MEAD died 18-04-1936

- 1 North face, excellent condition, incised, primary inscription in English
2 North face, excellent condition, incised, secondary inscription in English
3 South face, excellent condition, incised, primary comment in undefined language

WILLIAM
RUTHERFORD
MEAD
DIED JUNE 20, 1928
OLGA KILENYI
MEAD
DIED APRIL 18, 1936
W. R. MEAD

Iconography: *wreath, victors; cross, St Georges*

Mason's mark	9.2, 17.4, 72.2
Primary	1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 13.2, 14.1, 14.2, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 17.1, 17.3, 18.1, 19.1, 20.1, 21.1, 21.2, 22.1, 23.1, 24.1, 25.1, 27.2, 29.2, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 33.1, 34.1, 35.1, 36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 41.1, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 52.1, 53.1, 54.1, 55.1, 56.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 59.2, 60.1, 60.2, 61.1, 62.1, 63.1, 63.2, 64.1, 65.1, 66.1, 67.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.1, 73.1, 74.1, 74.2, 75.1, 76.1, 76.2, 77.1, 78.1, 79.1, 80.1, 82.1, 83.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.1
Primary comment	11.2, 12.2, 14.5, 17.2, 19.2, 27.1, 27.3, 40.2, 40.3, 54.2, 63.3, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.6, 85.3
Secondary	2.2, 2.3, 6.2, 8.2, 14.3, 14.4, 29.1, 32.2, 85.2

Table 3.9:

Incised	5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 10.2, 16.1, 16.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 21.1, 21.2, 22.1, 24.1, 25.1, 27.1, 29.2, 33.1, 34.1, 36.1, 40.3, 42.1, 43.1, 44.1, 46.1, 49.1, 50.1, 51.1, 53.1, 54.1, 54.2, 55.1, 57.1, 58.1, 61.1, 62.1, 63.2, 64.1, 65.1, 65.2, 65.3, 65.4, 65.6, 66.1, 67.1, 69.1, 70.1, 71.1, 72.2, 74.1, 74.2, 75.1, 78.1, 80.1, 82.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.1, 85.2, 85.3
Incised and coloured	4.1, 7.1, 12.1, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 27.3, 35.1, 37.1, 38.1, 39.1, 40.1, 40.2, 47.1, 48.1, 52.1, 56.1, 72.1, 73.1, 77.1, 79.1, 83.1
Incised and filled	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 10.1, 11.1, 11.2, 16.2, 20.1, 23.1, 27.2, 29.1, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 32.2, 41.1, 59.1, 59.2, 60.1, 60.2, 63.3, 76.1, 76.2
Raised metal	63.1

Table 3.10:

3.6 Iconography

The decorative motifs found on the monuments are listed below in alphabetical order. This list includes *all* the motifs identified in the whole cemetery, not just the Parte Antica, to show the range of possibilities that were used in the 19th and 20th centuries. The occurrences for each motif in the Parte Antica are listed, with an indication of the face of the stone, the number of examples (or simple *passim*) and the degree of importance in the context of that monument (dominant, major or minor). The grouping and analysis of these iconographical records will form part of the analysis of the whole cemetery, but it may be helpful here to present a grouping of the motifs in eleven interpretative parts (Table ??).

3.7 Lettering Styles in the Parte Antica

Of the 79 gravestones in the Parte Antica, 70 were in an adequate condition and position to allow a study of the styles of lettering of their inscriptions. Stones 12, 13, and 14 were inaccessible, 18, 56, 58, 75, and 84 were too weathered, and stone 51 had a Russian inscription and therefore uncharacteristic letters.

The styles of lettering on each stone were numbered according to the stone number; where there was more than one style on a stone each style was given the stone number and a letter, eg. 32a, 32b etc. A preliminary classification of the lettering was made according to the type of serif, if present, the comparative width of the components of the letters, and the shape of the O. This produced 38 different styles of lettering. However, it was noted that several styles shared similar characteristics, so the classification was refined by comparing tracings of examples of the 38 different styles. Where the inscriptions were in upper case the letters H, O, S and E were traced as these were the most characteristic letters of all the inscriptions and also illustrated the basis of the classification. Where the inscriptions were in lower case whole words containing at least four different letters were traced. The refined classification has six main styles, nineteen substyles and the original 38 groups within the substyles. The style of lettering of each inscription could now be placed into this classification. The characteristics

?	3.1, 12.1, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 63.1, 84.1, 84.2, 85.3
English	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, 11.1, 13.2, 16.2, 17.1, 23.1, 24.1, 27.1, 27.3, 30.1, 31.1, 32.1, 32.2, 39.1, 41.1, 43.1, 49.1, 50.1, 53.1, 55.1, 57.1, 58.1, 59.1, 60.1, 65.1, 65.3, 66.1, 69.1, 71.1, 72.1, 77.1, 78.1, 80.1, 82.1, 83.1, 85.1, 85.2
French	35.1, 56.1
German	8.1, 8.2, 20.1, 22.1, 25.1, 33.1, 36.1, 37.1, 38.1, 52.1, 63.2, 63.3, 73.1, 74.1, 74.2, 79.1
Italian	5.1, 44.1, 65.2, 65.4, 65.6, 75.1
Latin	9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 10.2, 11.2, 12.2, 13.1, 14.5, 16.1, 16.3, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 21.1, 21.2, 27.2, 29.1, 29.2, 34.1, 40.1, 40.2, 40.3, 42.1, 46.1, 47.1, 48.1, 54.1, 54.2, 59.2, 60.2, 61.1, 62.1, 64.1, 67.1, 70.1, 72.2, 76.1, 76.2
Russian	51.1

Table 3.11:

of the styles and substyles are as follows:-

Style I triangular serifs

- substyle 1** triangular serifs, main stem wider, round O
- substyle 2** triangular serifs, main stem wider, oval O
- substyle 3** triangular serifs, main stem wider, oblong O
- substyle 4** thin triangular serifs, main stem wider, oval O
- substyle 5** very small triangular serifs, main stem wider, oval O

Style II sans-serif

- substyle 1** sans-serif, components same size, round O
- substyle 2** sans-serif, components same size, oval O

Style III squared serifs

- substyle 1** squared serifs, main stem wider, round O
- substyle 2** squared serifs, main stem wider, oval O

Style IV triangular serifs with rounded corners (TSRC)

- substyle 1** TSRC, main stem wider, round O
- substyle 2** TSRC, main stem wider, oval O

Style V curved serifs

- substyle 1** curved serifs top and bottom, main stem wider, round O
- substyle 2** curved serifs top and bottom, main stem wider, oval O
- substyle 3** flat serif top, curved serif bottom, components same size, oval O
- substyle 4** flat serif top, curved serif bottom, main stem wider, oval O
- substyle 5** flat serif top, curved serif bottom, main stem wider, round O
- substyle 6** curved serif top, flat serif bottom, main stem wider, round O

style VI lower case

- substyle 1** lower case, leaning to right
- substyle 2** lower case, upright

The groups within the substyles are numbered i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi and the differences between them are clear from the illustrations (Figs. 3.3, 3.4). A list of all the inscriptions within the styles, substyles and groups is given in Table 3.12.

Because there are so few graves in the Parte Antica it is difficult to make any conclusions about the development of lettering styles through time. Also, the date of death as given on the gravestones is not necessarily the same date as its erection, so a stone could be any number of years more recent than is thought. However, despite these

Figure 3.3: Lettering types I

Figure 3.4: Lettering types II

Style I

1. i) 64, 65
ii) 46, 9, 49
iii) 80
2. i) 1, 11a (Fig. ??), 20, 73
ii) 33, 35, 39, 43
iii) 21, 34, 36
iv) 22, 24, 40, 42
3. i) 6 (Fig. ??), 7
4. i) 85, 55
ii) 27
iii) 79
5. i) 54

Style II

1. i) 23
2. i) 29a, 30, 31b (Fig. ??), 32b, 63a

Style III

1. i) 63b, 52, 5 (Fig. ??)
ii) 37, 38
2. i) 16, 17, 19, 66, 71a, 74, 50

Style IV

1. i) 76, 41a, 10, 72, 3 (Fig. ??)
ii) 48
iii) 57
iv) 2
2. i) 53, 25
ii) 29b

Style V

1. i) 59 (Fig. ??), 60, 67, 77
2. i) 47
3. i) 61, 44, 8
4. i) 69
5. i) 70, 62
6. i) 78

Style VI

1. i) 31a, 32a
ii) 31c, 32c
iii) 82
iv) 83
v) 11b (Fig. ??)
2. i) 31d
ii) 4 (Fig. ??)
iii) 41b
iv) 71b

Table 3.12: Lettering style catalogue

Style I 1738 - 1976 (ie. right through)

Style II 1790 - 1870

Style III 1790 - 1976

Style IV 1760 - 1976

Style V 1780 - 1976

Style VI 1820 - 1976

Table 3.13: Chronological distribution of lettering styles

Figure 3.5: Lettering styles against time

Style I	28
Style II	6
Style III	12
Style IV	12
Style V	11
Style VI	8

Table 3.14: Total number of inscriptions in each style

difficulties, some overall trends are evident when the styles are graphed against time (see Fig. 3.5), and these are summarized in Table 3.13.

Apart from 1738 and 1976, the dates of the earliest and latest inscriptions to be classified, the dates refer to decades. Table 3.14 shows the total occurrences of each major style.

3.7.1 Conclusion

There is a vast range of styles of lettering in the Parte Antica, some of them occurring only once. With the exception of graves 31 and 32 (Keats and Severn) and taking into account size, no two inscriptions have exactly the same style. With the possible exception of style II (1790–1870), there does not appear to be any particular period of preference for a style, but style I remains the most popular throughout.

3.8 The Flora of the Parte Antica

3.8.1 Introduction

The beauty and tranquillity of the Protestant Cemetery owes a great deal to the plant community and its particular integration with the monuments to the deceased. This

section⁴ examines the flora of the oldest part of the cemetery, but may also serve as a basic guide to the rest of the cemetery, as similar plants are found throughout.

3.8.2 The evolution of the flora in the Parte Antica

The first graves in the Parte Antica developed on an area of land known as the Roman Peoples Meadows during the second half of the 19th century and, as part of the Roman *campagna*, supported in the main a wild and natural flora. There were no restrictions on public access or to grazing herds of sheep or goats and these no doubt had an effect on the development of particular species. Much of our evidence for the development of the flora of the cemetery through the 19th century comes from engravings, a valuable source of pictorial information, although due to an often simplistic representation it is not always possible to deduce with certainty the precise species of trees, shrubs and small plants being represented. Nevertheless, a number of engravings dating to between 1800 and 1820 show the general state of the vegetation as consisting predominantly of a wild flora with relatively few trees. In fact it has been suggested that the only trees growing at this time on the actual burial ground were a few ilexes ([Page, 1982]). However, an engraving dated to circa 1800 depicts a flora including what appear to be several cypress trees (*Cupressus sempervirens* var *pyramidalis*) in what would now be the eastern periphery of the Parte Antica. They are again represented in a similar location in an engraving of 1819. Further evidence of the planting of this species in the early 19th Century is to be found in an Order of the Papal Permanent Secretary, Cardinal Consalvi, who in 1821, demanded that six cypress trees planted around a grave be removed. Although this demand was eventually withdrawn, it was coupled with a prohibition on the future planting of trees within the Parte Antica while a request for an enclosure wall or fence, which would have protected the natural vegetation from human or animal interference, was rejected. At the same time, an area adjacent to the Parte Antica, known today as the Zona Vecchia, was fenced in at the Holy See's expense and no prohibitions placed on the planting of trees, shrubs or small plants. This discrimination was probably owing to the fact that trees planted in the new area would not obstruct any view of the Cestius pyramid.

The situation was partly redeemed by the digging of a moat around the Parte Antica in 1824 after permission was granted by Pope Leo XII. This afforded some protection to the plant community. An engraving from the middle of the 19th Century shows at least eight cypress trees, growing in groups of two to three, plus what appears to be the century plant (*Agave americana*), native to Mexico although naturalised in the Mediterranean for over two centuries and illustrating the early use of foreign exotic plants in the cemetery. The overall improved appearance of the Parte Antica at this time, with levelled and partially cleared ground, in contrast to the picture presented by engravings made during the first quarter of the century, would seem to suggest that improvements were made on the general landscaping following the enclosure of the Parte Antica by the moat and the enlargement of the cemetery as a whole. The present wall however was probably not erected until the 1870's.

Literary sources also shed light on the evolution of the flora during the 19th century when poets and novelists, some of whom were later to be buried there, make references to it in their writings and memoirs. In 1821, Joseph Severn, the companion of the English poet, John Keats, was sent on a mission to find a resting place for Keats, who was suffering from a serious illness. On discovering the cemetery, he talks of white and blue violets (*Viola*), daisies and anemones (*Anemone*). Keats replied that he 'already felt the flowers growing over him'. After Keat's death on February 24th 1821, Severn visited the poet's resting place during the summer and wrote of the daisies growing over his grave.

Another English poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, buried the following year in the adjacent Zona Vecchia, refers to 'a light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread' in a poem describing the cemetery and its setting.

Other writers are more specific in their descriptions. The American novelist, Henry James (1843–1916), who made a number of trips to Rome in the second half of the 19th century, makes reference to the cypress trees in his writings to Claire Benedict, as does Mrs. Jesse B. Carter, whose husband (1872–1917), a one time director of the American Academy, is buried in the cemetery.

⁴One cannot comment upon the flora without acknowledging the work of Dr. Morbidelli and his staff in the upkeep of the Parte Antica and her trees, shrubs and small plants. The professional approach and understanding of all problems associated with such a task has meant that the general public are able to continue to appreciate and enjoy to the full, the beauty of the diverse and interesting flora to be found in the Parte Antica.

The Swedish doctor and author, Axel Munthe (1857–1949) who lived in Rome after 1890 until the turn of the century, wrote a poetical and descriptive piece on the cemetery in his work ‘Memories and Vagaries’, in which numerous references are made to the flora and its integration with the tombs. He mentions the roses twining as garlands around the stems of cypress trees; the narcissi and lilies rising ‘from the high grass’; how the broken columns are partially covered by ivy (*Hedera*); the white crosses hidden among the leaves and flowers and the lilies and violets flowering upon the graves. He also refers to the myrtle (*Myrtus communis*), laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera*). A wild flora was thus still in existence although alongside new species being specifically cultivated for the cemetery.

This gradual introduction of foreign and exotic species under successive directorships continued into the present century, so that today the Parte Antica boasts a flora of great diversity. The wild flora has now been brought under control. The once long grass is now regularly mowed, devoid of wild flowers or weeds. Garlands of climbing plants no longer adorn the trunks of cypress trees and the monuments have been cleared of obstructing flora. The plants are regularly watered in the hot season using a sprinkler system, the flower beds are weeded, the leaves immediately swept in the Autumn months and the trees pruned every twenty years, the last occasion being in November 1984.

The present flora is not static. New plants may still be introduced. For example, in recent years a number of saplings have been planted along the southern central periphery of the Parte Antica. Also, less hardy species may last only a few years. Approval for the introduction of new plants must be sought from the Director of the Cemetery, who in turn, is responsible to the General Council. This is a far cry from the early days of the cemetery’s development in the 18th and early 19th Centuries, when goats and sheep roamed freely over the graves and people picnicked amongst the wild flora.

3.8.3 The present flora

The following description of the flora of the Parte Antica is a general appraisal of the nature and diversity of the plant community as witnessed in the summer of 1985 concentrating primarily on those species from a view of their frequency, longevity or perhaps peculiarity or popularity. This is necessary as the plant community as a living organism is subject to change and thus this avoids the record becoming outdated over a very short period of time.

Approximately sixty different trees, shrubs and small plants from a large number of families (numbering over thirty) were recognised. These have been tabulated in section 3.8.4, following the order of family, genus and species in *Flora Europaea* ([Tutin et al., 80]) In a number of cases it was only possible to reduce a plant to the level of a family or genus. The equivalent common or familiar English name, which admittedly may not always be consistently used, is written alongside the latin name.

Native and foreign species

The vast majority of the plants in the Parte Antica are those that have been cultivated, usually for their ornamental value. Thus, in addition to the native species, there are a large number of foreign, exotic plants. In fact the majority of foreign plants in the Parte Antica have been naturalised in parts of the Mediterranean and in a number of cases to such an extent and for such a long period of time that it is often difficult to trace their native origins. For example, the fig (*Ficus carica*) and the pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) probably had their origins in the Orient, although the fig may be native to the southern parts of the Iberian peninsula and Italy, the uncertainty arising as both species were already extensively cultivated through the Mediterranean region by the end of the pre-Christian period. Some plants now in the Parte Antica may have come only a short way to Italy. For instance, the Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*) is a native of the East Mediterranean.

Other ornamentals in the Parte Antica include the false acacia tree (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), a native of North America; the century plant from Mexico; the washingtonia palm (*Washingtonia filifera*) originating in Southern California; the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), introduced into the Mediterranean from Japan at the beginning of the 19th Century; the buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*), a species from China and wisteria (*Wisteria*) from East Asia and Japan.

The climate and flowering times

The Mediterranean climate of Rome encourages growth and affords protection to the diverse range of plant life in the cemetery. The winters are mild although often very wet, with the average maximum daily temperatures in the coldest months in December and January falling to 8° C (47° F) and 9° C (49° F) respectively, while the summers may be extremely hot, particularly during the months of July and August when the average maximum daily temperatures are 28° C (82° F) and 26° C (78° F) respectively. Temperatures may even rise to as high as 35° C (95° F). Thus, the best time of year to appreciate the flora of the cemetery is in the Spring, particularly between late March and early June, when the majority of the plant community is in flower. Although the greater part are dying down by the end of June and shedding their seeds, others continue or begin to blossom well into Summer and beyond. For example, buddleia flowers in July and August while oleander (*Nerum oleander*) and pomegranate are in bloom between May and September. Variegated ivy flowers between September and November, loquat in Winter and laurestinus (*Viburnum tinus*) begins in February and continues well into spring. Thus, for the greater part of the year, there is at least some colour to be seen radiating from the plant community in the Parte Antica.

The spatial distribution and description of trees, shrubs and small plants in the Parte Antica

In contrast to the main cemetery, the Parte Antica is unique in the respect that there are no kerbs enclosing the graves. Instead, the monuments lie in grassy isolation (the one exception being the grave of Keats and Severn). The trees are generally well dispersed although with a greater density in the northern half and towards the western half of the cemetery, leaving the south central and south eastern corner of the Parte Antica relatively open. The shrubs and small plants are primarily concentrated within two borders; one abutting the western wall of the Parte Antica between the two entrances to the Zona Vecchia and bordered by a footpath, giving it a semi-circular shape; the other, lying in the north east corner of the Parte Antica, with parallel sides and facing the headstones of Keats and Severn. A number of plants straddle the boundary walls to the north and east while bushes of oleander grow in isolation or in small clumps towards the south west.

The trees

There are at least fourteen various species of trees in the Parte Antica. The most impressive in terms of both height and frequency are the pine and cypress. The stone or umbrella pine (*Pinus pinea*) may grow to a height of thirty metres and is evenly distributed throughout. It has been widely planted in Italy since Roman times. The funeral cypress, of the pyramidal variety, may reach similar heights and its plantation is mainly restricted to the central eastern area. Both are characteristic sights in the Italian landscape, in the countryside and in the parks and cemeteries of the cities.

The next most frequent species is the laurel or sweet bay which may reach a height of twenty metres on maturity. It is well distributed, with however a denser concentration in the central northern half of the Antica. Here one can observe an interesting arrangement where a group of four laurels have been planted in a circle and the branches are splayed so as to produce a circle of laurel leaves in the form of a wreath in a horizontal plane. Two further groups, comprising two laurel trees apiece have been grown in a similar fashion to produce the same effect. The reason for this may be because the circle is an ancient symbol of eternity. In Spring, the laurel produces clusters of yellowish flowers with a type of blackberry fruit.

The other species are less prolific in number and at present less impressive in terms of height although this in no way should distract from their importance, particularly from an ornamental point of view. The native holm or evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) may be seen mainly in the eastern central part of the Antica. It may grow to a height of twenty five metres. The false acacia tree may reach a similar height and has clusters of white flowers from Spring into early Summer.

A pair of washingtonia palms lie in the south east corner of the Antica near the perimeter wall. This species may grow to a height of twenty metres and is a familiar sight in many seaside boulevards as a decorative and ornamental plant. In the close vicinity to the west the fig may be observed. This produces fruit two times a year, once between June and July and again between August and November. Other fruit bearing trees include the loquat which in Spring produces an edible golden yellow plum sized

fruit while bearing white flowers in Winter. The pomegranate has pink fruit, the size of an apple and large scarlet flowers, while the myrtle tree produces white flowers from May to July and a blackberry fruit. The holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) has bright red berries and the judas tree, colourful purple rose flowers.

The shrubs and small plants

The flower bed abutting the western wall has a mixture of trees, shrubs and small plants. The trees include judas, laurel and a solitary palm, while the dominant shrub is buddleia, which may grow to as tall as five metres. It has a pale lilac to deep violet corolla with an orange ring at the mouth and it flowers in the months of July and August. The century plant is another distinctive shrub with sharp pointed leave up to two metres high; a number had been potted. An assortment of smaller shrubs and plants include St. John's wort (*Hypericum*), which flowers yellow, at times tinged with red, and azalea, a number of which are in pots. A number of species in this area are available at the request of the relatives of the deceased, to adorn the graves in the main cemetery.

The flower bed opposite the grave of Keats and Severn is interesting in that it has been deliberately planted with those species that may be found in the poet's writings. There are at least twenty five species in this area, the majority of which one could find growing wild in some part of the English countryside. All the flowers mentioned below, taken from the poets work, may now be found in this flower bed. Keats had a great love and knowledge of the natural flora. In his first published collection of poems in 1817, hardly a single work escapes without at least a passing reference to a particular flower. In a number of instances he writes about a specific species. For example, in a sonnet entitled 'To a friend who sent me some roses', written on June 29th 1816, he writes specifically on the musk rose (*Rosa moschata*), while in 'Daisies Song', taken from *Shorter Poems From Literary Remains*, published in 1848, he views nature from the eye of a daisy. In *Endymion, A Poetical Romance Book 1* (1818) he mentions no less than twenty species of plants, including the myrtle, peonies (*Paeonia*), which flowers red-purple in Spring, poppies, primroses (*Primula vulgaris*), lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), violets and waterlily. Elegantines (ELAEGNACEAE) and hawthorn (*Crataegus*) are just two of the plants Keats refers to in his popular work 'Ode to a Nightingale', published in his writings of 1820. Other species growing in the vicinity of his grave include chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum*), cowslip (*Primula veris*), daffodils (AMARYLLIDACEAE), harebells (*Campanula*), lavender (*Lavandula*) with blue flowers, and mistletoe. In addition, there is the kerb enclosing the graves of Keat and Severn, which at the time of survey contained a bed of violets.

The plants growing along the perimeter walls include the following, Plumbago (PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS) which may be found along the eastern boundary. This shrub flowers blue. Wisteria, the common vine (*Vitis vinifera*) and broom (*Cytisus*) straddle the north wall. The box hedge (*Buxus sempervirens*), common as a border for graves and paths in the rest of the cemetery and indeed in gardens and cemeteries throughout the Mediterranean, forms a short boundary in the north-west corner of the Antica. Oleander is fairly well dispersed with two distinct groups in the south-west. This is a tall robust shrub, usually with pink flowers, but also with white, which may grow to a height of four metres.

The funerary and religious significance of plants growing in the Parte Antica

The fact that the grave markers in the Parte Antica have been erected not in kerbed plots, which could contain plants, but in grassy isolation (with the exception of Keat's grave), means that it is not possible to search for any correlation between particular plants and those commemorated, to thereby examine whether there are tendencies, just for an example, for the deceased of certain nationalities to favour some plants above others or perhaps if there exists a correlation between time and the preferential planting of particular species. Such a study would be plausible in the rest of the cemetery. However, it is still possible to look at the plants in the Parte Antica in their own right to ascertain whether or not certain species have been, or at present associated with particular funerary and burial practices or what, if any, religious significance may be attached to them.

Direct associations between plants in the Parte Antica and burial or funerary practices are few in number. The 'funeral' cypress, as it's name implies has probably long been planted in the vicinity of graves and in cemeteries. The only other species with

direct funerary significance is the oleander, which in Christian and Hindu regions of India, is used as a funerary plant.

However, when one turns to the biblical or religious significance or ancient symbolism of particular plants, a different story emerges. Numerous plants in the Parte Antica were important in one or more of these senses. The fig and in particular its fruit, is mentioned more than any other tree in the Bible, while the laurel was held in high esteem in the Biblical and Classical period, held sacred to Apollo and used as a symbol of victory in crowns and garlands of honour. The judas tree is believed to be that on which the said hanged himself, the pale flowers blushing rose for shame, while the 'fruitful' vine, is symbolic of the Jewish people and the first cultivar to be recorded in the bible. The pomegranate is a symbol of fertility and is believed to be the fruit that Paris gave to Venus. The myrtle has been a symbol of love and peace since Classical times and is held sacred to Venus. Wreaths of this plant were worn by magistrates and victors in the Olympic games and in Roman times, poets and playwrights were garlanded with it. The palm branch signifies triumph and the lily is an emblem of purity and innocence. Both may be seen as inscribed decorative features on a number of monuments in the cemetery.

3.8.4 Catalogue of plants

PINACEAE	
<i>Pinus pinea</i> L.	stone pine, umbrella pine
CUPRESSACEAE	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L. var. <i>pyramidalis</i> (Targ. & Tazz.) Nym.	funeral cypress
FAGACEAE	
<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.	holm oak, evergreen oak
ULMACEAE	
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	elm
MORACEAE	
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	fig
LORANTHACEAE	
<i>Viscum album</i> L.	mistletoe
NYMPHAEACEAE	
<i>Nymphaea</i> sp. indet.	waterlily
RANUNCULACEAE	
<i>Anemone</i> sp.	anemone
PAEONIACEAE	
<i>Paeonia</i> sp.	peony
LAURACEAE	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	laurel, sweet bay
PAPAVERACEAE	
<i>Papaver</i> sp. indet.	poppy
PITTOSPORACEAE	
<i>Pittosporum</i> sp.	pittosporum
ROSACEAE	
<i>Rosa moschata</i> J. Herrman	musk rose
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose
<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> (Sweet) Nakai	Japanese quince
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thumb.) Lindl.	loquat
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	hawthorn
gen. et sp. indet.	rose
LEGUMINOSAE	
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> L.	judas tree
<i>Cytisus</i> sp.	broom
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> L.	false acacia tree, 'acacia' tree
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	wisteria
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	(sweet) pea
<i>Caesalpinia</i> sp.	caesalpinia
AQUIFOLIACEAE	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	holly
BUXACEAE	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	box
VITACEAE	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	common vine
MALVACEAE	
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	hibiscus
ELEAGNACEAE	
gen. et sp. indet.	elegantines

GUTTIFERAE (CLUSIACEAE)	
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St. John's wort
VIOLACEAE	
<i>Viola</i> sp.	violets
MYRTACEAE	
<i>Myrtus communis</i> L.	myrtle
PUNICACEAE	
<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	pomegranate
ARALIACEAE	
<i>Hedera</i> sp.	variegated ivy
ERICACEAE	
<i>Rhododendrum</i> sp.	azalea
PRIMULACEAE	
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> Hudson.	primrose
<i>P. veris</i> L.	cowslip
PLUMBAGINACEAE	
<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	plumbago
OLEACEAE	
<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.	ligustrum
APOCYNACEAE	
<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	oleander
<i>Vinca</i> sp.	periwinkle
LABIATAE	
<i>Lavandula</i> sp.	lavender
BUDDLEIACEAE	
<i>Buddleia davidii</i> Franchet.	buddleia
ACANTHACEAE	
<i>Acanthus</i> L. sp.	acanthus
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i> L.	laurestinus
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	honeysuckle
CAMPANULACEAE	
<i>Campanula</i> sp.	harebells
COMPOSITAE	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp.	chrysanthemum
gen. et sp. indet.	daisy
LILIACEAE	
<i>Asphodelus</i> sp. or <i>Asphodeline</i> sp.	asphodel
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> L.	hyacinth
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> L.	lily of the valley
<i>Ruscus</i> sp.	butcher's broom
gen. et sp. indet.	lily
AGAVACEAE	
<i>Agave americana</i> L.	century plant
AMARYLLIDACEAE	
<i>Narcissus</i> sp.	daffodil
PALMAE	
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (J.A. Linden) H.A. Wendl.	washingtonia palm

Bibliography

- [Benrimo et al., nd] Benrimo, D., James, R., and Boyd, E. (n.d.). *Camposantos*. Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Forth Worth, USA.
- [Brown, 1971] Brown, J., editor (1971). *Approaches to the Social Dimensions of Mortuary Practice*.
- [Burgess, 1979] Burgess, F. (1979). *English Churchyard Memorials*. SPCK, London. first published 1963 by Lutterworth Press.
- [Burnard, 1987] Burnard, L. (1987). Principles of database design. In Rahtz, S., editor, *Information Technology for the Humanities*. Ellis Horwood, Chichester.
- [Chapman et al., 1981] Chapman, R., Kinnes, I., and Randsborg, K., editors (1981). *The Archaeology of Death*. New Directions in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- [Curl, 1972] Curl, J. S. (1972). *The Victorian Celebration of Death*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot.
- [Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1965] Deetz, J. and Dethlefsen, E. (1965). The doppler effect and archaeology: a consideration of the spatial effects of seriation. *Southwestern J. of Anthropol.*, 21.3:196–206.
- [Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1967] Deetz, J. and Dethlefsen, E. (1967). Deaths head, cherub, urn and willow. *Natural History*, 76 no. 3:29–37.
- [Deetz and Dethlefsen, 1971] Deetz, J. and Dethlefsen, E. (1971). Some social aspects of new england colonial art. In Brown, J. A., editor, *Approaches to the Social Dimensions of Mortuary Practice*, pages 30–38.
- [Dethlefsen, 1981] Dethlefsen, E. (1981). The cemetery and culture change: Archaeological focus and ethnographic perspective. In Gould, R. and Schiffer, M., editors, *Modern Material Culture: The Archaeology of Us*, pages 137–159. Academic Press.
- [Dethlefsen and Deetz, 1966] Dethlefsen, E. and Deetz, J. (1966). Deaths heads, cherubs and willow trees. *American Antiquity*, 31.4:502–10.
- [Dunk and Rahtz, 1988] Dunk, J. and Rahtz, S. (1988). Strategies for gravestone recording. In Denley, P., editor, *History and Computing 1987*. Manchester University Press.
- [Hockey and Marriott, 1981] Hockey, S. and Marriott, I. (1981). *Oxford Concordance Program Version 1.0 Users' Manual*. Oxford.
- [Humphreys and King, 1981] Humphreys, S. C. and King, H., editors (1981). *The Anthropology and Archaeology of Death*. Academic Press, London.
- [Jones, 1979] Jones, J. (1979). *How to Record Gravestones*. Council for British Archaeology. 2nd edition.
- [Levy, 1973] Levy, M. (1973). *Wisconsin Death Trip*. Pantheon Books, Random House, New York.
- [Ludwig, 1966] Ludwig, A. (1966). *Graven Images: New England Stonecarving and its Symbols, 1650–1815*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut.
- [Mitford, 1963] Mitford, J. (1963). *The American Way of Death*. London.
- [Morley, 1971] Morley, J. (1971). *Death, Heaven and the Victorians*. London.
- [Mytum, 1986] Mytum, H. (1986). Recording and analysing gravestone data using the bbc micro: a first report. *Archaeological Computing Newsletter*, 8:3–4.
- [Page, 1982] Page, G. N. (1982). Il cimiterio accatolico. revised edition of Beck-Friis guidebook.
- [Rahtz and Watts, 1983] Rahtz, P. and Watts, L. (1983). *Wharram Percy The Memorial Stones of the Churchyard*, volume 1 of *York University Archaeological Publications*. University of York, York.

- [Rahtz, 1981] Rahtz, S. (1981). *Funerary epitaphs and iconography: An analysis of the protestant cemetery, rome*. Master's thesis, Institute of Archaeology, University of London. Report submitted in partial fulfilment for the degree of M.A. of the University of London.
- [Rahtz, 1987] Rahtz, S. (1987). *The Protestant Cemetery, Rome: a study undertaken under the auspices of the Unione Internazionale degli Istituti di Archeologia Storia e Storia dell'Arte in Roma*. *Opuscula Romana*, 16.
- [Stannard, 1977] Stannard, D. E. (1977). *The Puritan Way of Death*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- [Trask, 1978] Trask, D. (1978). *Life how short Eternity how long: Gravestone Carving and Carvers in Nova Scotia*. Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, N.S.
- [Tutin et al., 80] Tutin et al. (1964–80). *Flora Europaea*. Volumes 1 to 5.
- [unknown, 1978] unknown (1978). *Highgate cemetery*. London.
- [Willsher and Hunter, 1975] Willsher, B. and Hunter, D. (1975). *Stones A Guide to Some Remarkable Eighteenth Century Gravestones*. Canongate, Edinburgh & Vancouver.