



# THE CITY OF THE SEVEN HILLS; A BOOK OF STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT ROME

HARDING, CAROLINE HIRST (BROWN), MRS. [FROM OLD CATALOG]. HARDING, SAMUEL BANNISTER, 1866-[FROM OLD CATALOG] JOINT AUTHOR

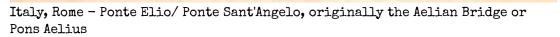
Research dedicated to exploring the hidden history of humani	ty
Showcase 4	
Enjoy!	
"Luminous beings are we".  Yoda	
You can download a pdf file of this document online.	
challengeforacivilizedsociety.com	

If I used photo's in this document, which I'm not allowed to use, please let me know. I will remove this photo's) immediately. Sorry in advance...

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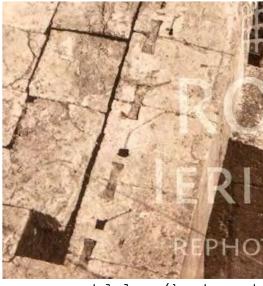








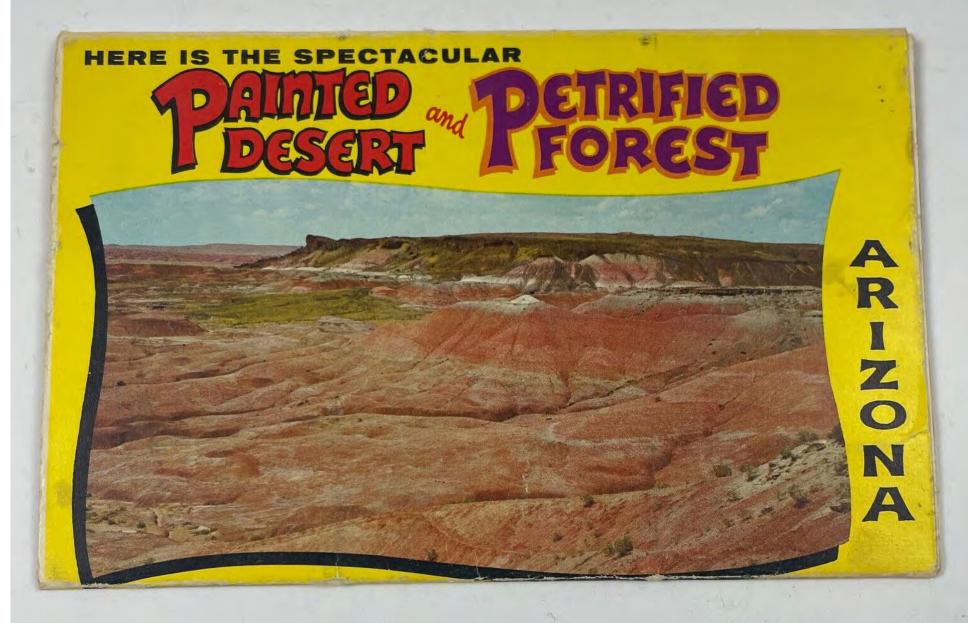
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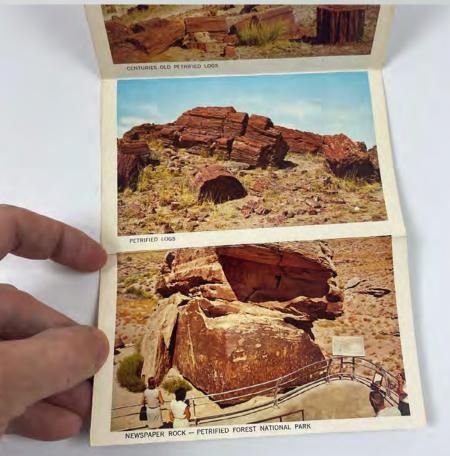


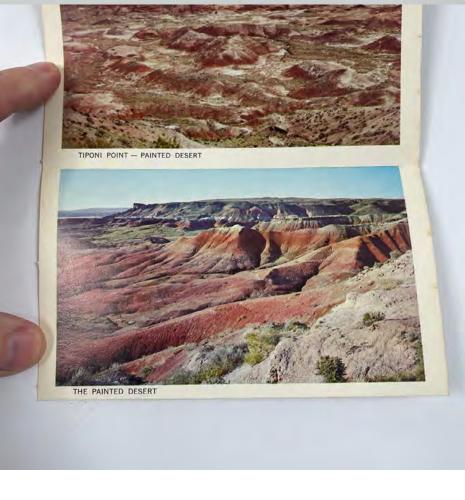
metal clamps/ keystone cuts



South Dakota

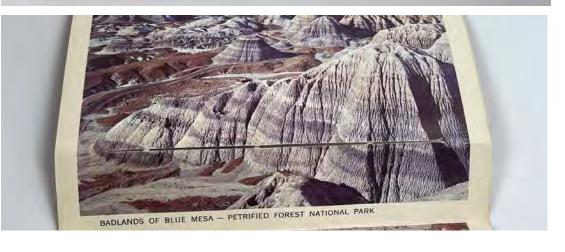












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# Life below the surface



I AKE MICHIGAN

Uploaded: Feb 1, 2023

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This massive 175-kilometre tunnel is quietly saving the windy city., For more by The B1M subscribe now - https://bit.ly/the-b1m, Full story here - https://theb1m.com/video/the-secret-4bn-tunnel-netwo...

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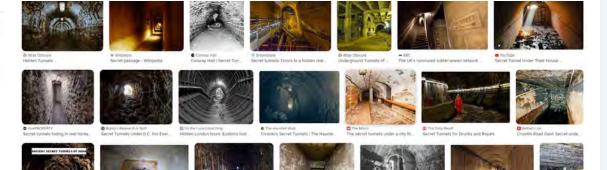


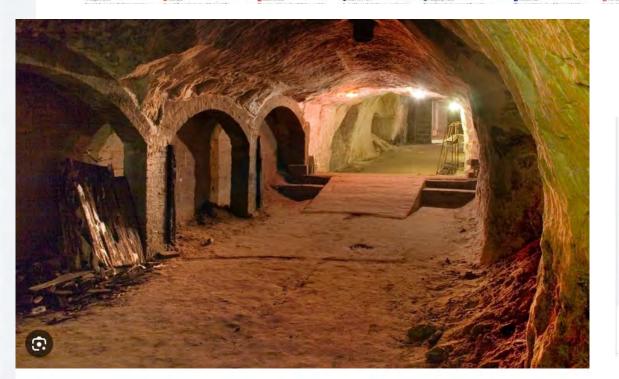




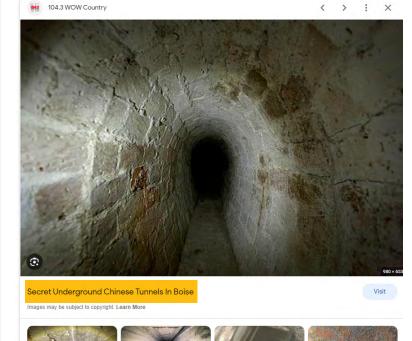


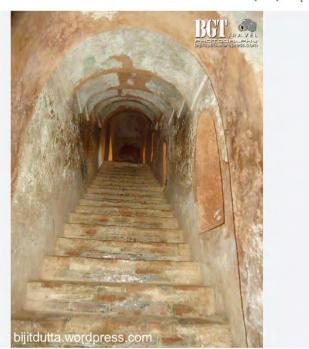
Catacombs beneath Columbia, SC: r/ColumbiYEAH







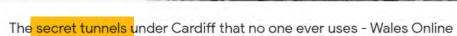


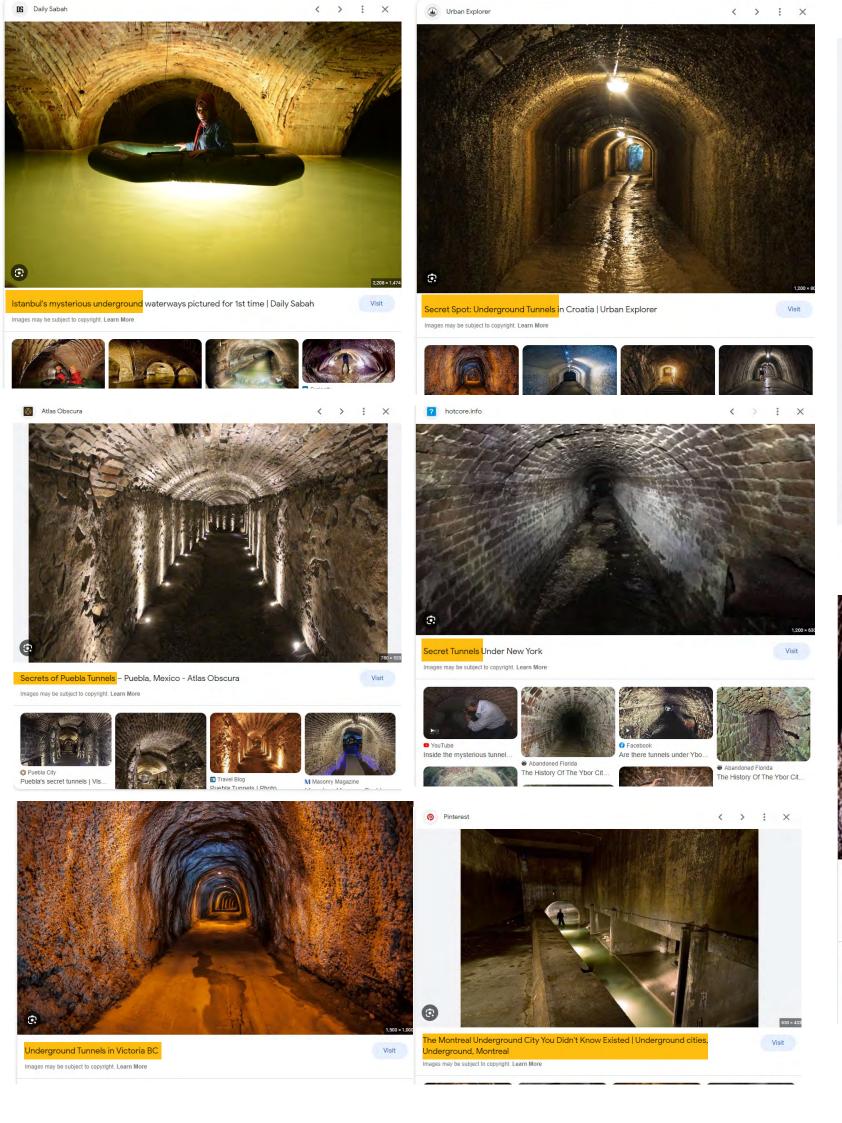


10 hidden underground tunnels in India - India Chalk



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First pictures of Wrexham's mysterious underground tunnels reveal what lies beneath town's streets - North Wales Live



Under this Canadian city, a network of secret underground tunnels awaits - Curiocity

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# The Netherlands





▲ Onderzoeker Daan Schaars in de spookkelder © Gemeen

ransl. researchers find 'ghost cellar'

# Onderzoekers treffen in Utrecht verstopte spookkelder aan tijdens restaureren van de werven

Een bijzondere ontdekking tijdens het restaureren van de werven en werfkelders in Utrecht. Op de Haverstraat werd in april dit jaar een spookkelder aangetroffen die onderdeel blijkt te zijn van een ondergronds gangenstelsel.







Utrecht, The Netherlands

FRIDAY, 23 AUGUST 2019 - 14:10

# Utrecht home with hidden tunnel system sold

A home in the Utrecht neighborhood of Lombok under which the police found a <u>mysterious hidden tunnel system</u> of some 18 meters long, was recently sold, the broker who handled the transaction said to the Telegraaf.

According to the broker, the seller did not know about the secret passages and it is unclear whether the buyer

The police discovered the hidden tunnel system under the home on J.P. Coenstraat in April, after local residents reported a strange smell. The tunnels went underneath at least five homes and could be accessed through a crawlspace in the home. The fire department pumped water out of the tunnels, after which the Ministry of Defense's explosive disposal department searched them with a robot. The tunnels turned out to be empty and all end in dead-ends.



onige van het Oude Casteel van VTRECHT genaemt. VREDENBURGH gebout door last van Reyfer Casel de Va 1834, het welsken naar dat haer dier dase van de Spaensche reed leet was geschiedt hebten beleeger vagen, ende ten gronde gestecht Anno 1577, en is des selfs grondt gemaekt tot eene der voornaem de en Beeste Marchten van t gantsche Landt.



kasteel (castle) Vredenburg, Utrecht

History revisited • 8







Utrecht, The Netherlands









Graave, The Netherlands



Utrecht, The Netherlands/ondergronds riool Mariaplaats (sewer)

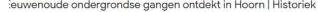
Utrecht, The Netherlands



e ondergrondse gangen van Grave | Archeologiedagen

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# 14 American Cities With Crazy Underground Tunnel Systems

By Erik Christensen

Published on 9/8/2815 at 3\*41 P

#### Los Angeles, CA

#### **Prohibition tunnels**

There are 11 miles of old tunnels under LA, and they should be honored for supporting the City of Angels for so long. They were first employed as service tunnels, then Prohibition happened and they were used to transfer liquor to speakeasies like King Eddy Saloon. (True story: the mayor's office ran the supply chain.) Apparently, if you go behind the Hall of Records on Temple Street, there's an elevator that will take you down there... and you didn't hear that from us. LA also has abandoned subway and equestrian tunnels, but most of these subterranean passageways have been sealed due to being, umm, unsafe.





A puzzle for scientists was found in Shelbyville, Illinois, USA. The town was founded in 1827, which is very recent by historical standards. How the city ended up 4-5 meters in the ground is a mystery.



#### Boston, MA

#### Abandoned subway tunnels

No surprise here, but Boston has abandoned subway tunnels, and they're the oldest in the country. Many of the passageways are sealed, and they often lead to forgotten relics such as the Scollay Under station and the former underground rapid transit yard at Harvard. Other interesting treasures found in the depths include mosaic-tiled station signs, rusty tracks, and an old connection that linked Boylston Street to the South End. (Totally useful.) A crazy guy from Abandoned Subway Tunnels went "spelunking" below the Hub, and you can view his photos here.



Flickr/David Berkowitz

#### Salt Lake City, UT

#### Tunnels under Temple Square... and beyond...

Salt Lake City's tunnel system lacks the dirt and seediness of other subterranean webs, but they're still full of mystery and intrigue. Sort of. On a basic ho-hum level, the confirmed tunnels originate in Temple Square and unite downtown LDS church buildings so that members can avoid the weather (and the public) when traversing. Here's where the plot thickens: conspiracy theorists are very sure that tunnels now head over to the Salt Palace Convention Center and the city-county building. When asked, church officials remain silent on the subject. (Cue ominous music.)



Evan Thompson/Thrillis

### Indianapolis Catacombs

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Coordinates: 39.7687°N 86.1540°W

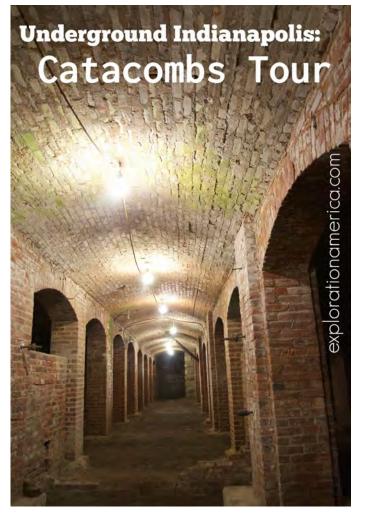
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Indianapolis Catacombs are approximately 20,000 square feet (1,900 m²) of underground passageways on the northeast corner of Market and Delaware streets in downtown Indianapolis,

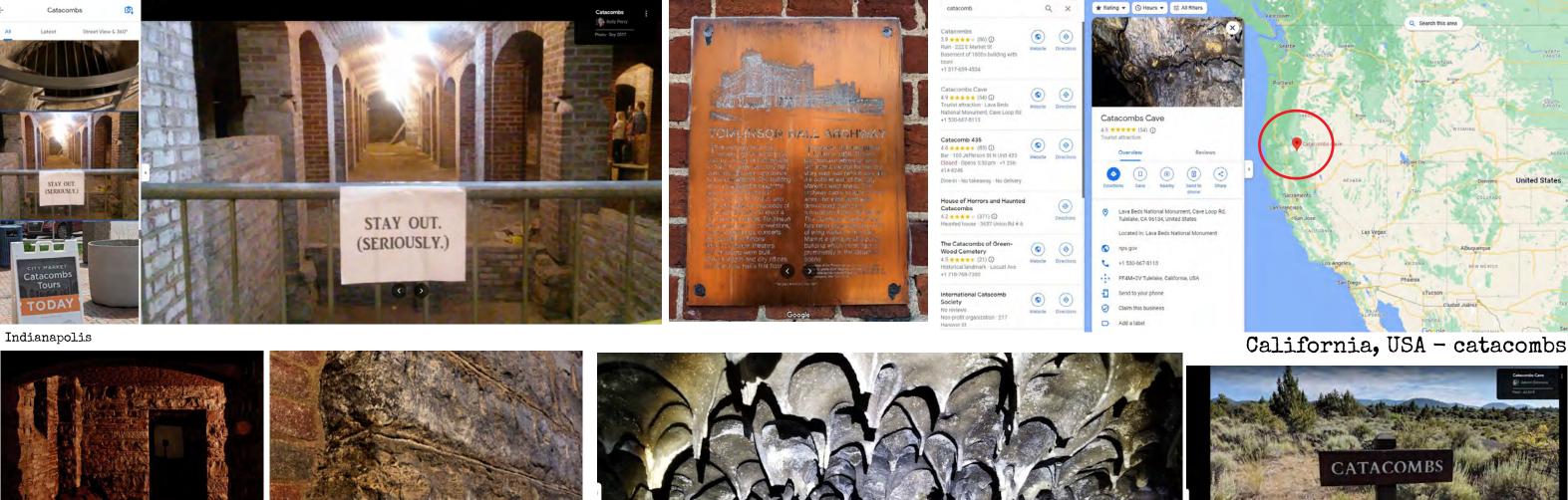
The passages and walkways include brick archways and limestone columns that were part of Tomlinson Hall, a building that opened in 1886 and was destroyed by fire in 1958. [1][2] Tomlinson Hall was a public auditorium located immediately west of the Indianapolis City Market. The catacombs served as a more convenient way to transport and store goods from the above-ground marketplace and contains pits used to store ice. [2] Indiana Landmarks offers 30-minute tours on various Saturdays during the year. [3]



Catacombs



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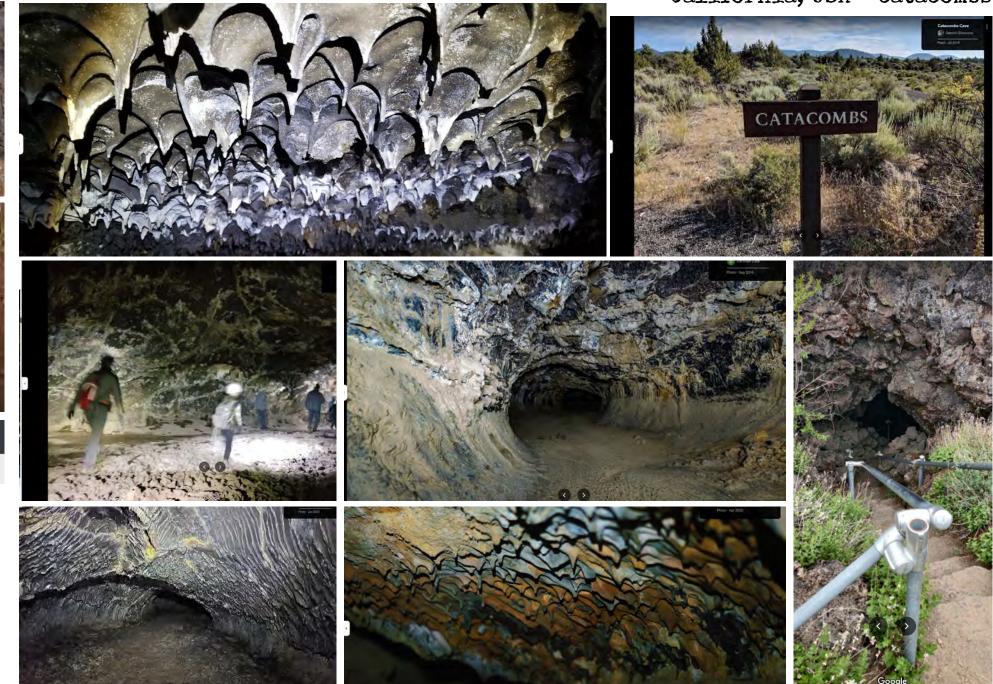




home / bridges history / history of tunnels

# History of Tunnels

Some 3000 years ago, when our ancestors started discovering techniques of building stable and strong bridges, they also discovered new way of connecting two points of land - tunnels! This discovery was initially used not for transport of goods and people across harsh terrains, but for defensive purposes in the vicinities of important military or royal posts (tunnels below castles). Babylonian and Persian architects were the first who saw the potential of large underground networks of tunnels called quant or kareez. These irrigation tunnels were used to transport water underground trough



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# Italy (Rome) Underground



End of Summer Flash Sale

# "Secret" Labyrinth of Tunnels under Rome Mapped

To predict and prevent the collapse of streets in Rome, geoscientists mapped high-risk areas of

# By Stephanie Pappas, Liv Labyrinth of ancient Roman tunnels is mapped to stop Italy's capital Deep under the streets and buildings of Ror collapsing into an underground void

- quarries that dates back to the very beginning passageways, hoping to prevent modern str
- Geologists are venturing beneath Rome to n Geologists from George Mason University, Washington and the Centre for Speleoarchaeological Research in Rome are exploring the Roman network
  - . Starting in the south east of the city, they are producing a detailed map of the quarries that will be used to assess areas of Rome that are most at risk
  - The narrow tunnel-like quarries were dug by the Romans so they could use volcanic rock to build the city but the channels have since been widened

**UPDATED 4 DECEMBER, 2013 - 04:14 APRILHOLLOWAY** 

# Scientists to Map 'Secret' Labyrinth of Roman Subterranean Tunnels

READ LATER

PRINT

As tourists wonder the streets of Rome and flock to the incredible sites of the Colosseum and Roman Forum, few of them realise that beneath their feet lies something even more ancient - a maze of subterranean tunnels and quarries that date back to the very beginning of this ancient city.









this-ground-plan-of-roman-catacombs-dates-to-1897-these-catacombs-were-originally-quarries-some-of-which-predate-the-founding-of-rome-said-to-be-753-bc-they-were-said-to-be-extended-so-that-eventually-

Ground Plan of Roman Catacombs

















Kauki K Tunnels Under Rome

# Exploring Rome's Hidden **Underground City**





archeological site. The modern city sits on top of the detritus of its predecessor cities, arching back into time almost three millennia. As each city took form, existing structures were collapsed or filled in with earth to form the foundation of the buildings of the next stage of the city's evolution. Buildings rested on other buildings, roofs became foundations as each layer of the city was successively covered up, gradually morphing into the complex archeological layer cake that is modern Rome

Ancient Rome was built around seven hills. The crests of which were typically reserved for important public buildings, a function they still serve today. Many such buildings are built on the ruins of their Roman cessors. It is in the valleys between these storied hills that life in ancient Rome occurred. Unlike the hill tops, however, which still tower over the city as they did in antiquity, the valleys have accumulated a steady layer of debris—the product of erosion from the same hills, the sediment left by periodic flooding of the Tiber and the garbage that was the inevitable byproduct of civilization, then and now.

The result is that the streets of ancient Rome, which once crisscrossed those valley floors, the streets that connected markets and forums with residential areas, the streets that saw victory parades by conquering generals and solemn funeral processions, are today buried under an average of 20 to 30 feet of debris. Beneath that debris lies ancient Rome, many of its streets still intact, its historic buildings filled with earth oviding the support of the newer buildings that now straddle them.

Over the last two centuries, and especially since the 1950s, archeologists have dug down to the level of the ancient city, clearing the debris that covered roads and emptying the buildings that had been filled in to provide support for the newer buildings on top of them. The result is that it is now possible to descend below the surface and to walk the very same streets and peer into the same buildings that once made up the city in antiquity. This is the "underground Rome" that is advertised in tourist brochures and guide books.

Today there are dozens of places where it's possible to descend underground and see firsthand the remnants of ancient Rome. Most are closed to the public or are only open by special permission. There are a handful of locations, however, that are open to visitors. It is these locations that various tour companies have strung together to offer a glimpse of underground Rome. Many of these locations are accessed via

Passport: Explore the finest destinations and experiences around the world in the Forbes Passport newsletter.

Early Christians practiced their faith in secret, typically in the homes of  $% \left\{ 1,2,...,n\right\}$ like-minded brethren. When the emperor Constantine authorized the building of Rome's first 25 churches, many were built over these early

#### the frescoes that once adorned them.

The Basilica of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere sits atop a grand house that archeologists believe might have belonged to a branch of the Caecilii Metelli, one of Rome's most famous senatorial families. Saint Cecelia, for whom the church is named and who probably lived in the house over which it was built, was supposedly destined for martyrdom. She was spared when an axe man thrice attempted to chop off her head but



There is also the extensive underground works of the Colosseum. In it's heyday, the Colosseum boasted an extensive subterranean level where



There is also the extensive underground works of the Colosseum. In it's the complex machinery to operate the stadium's special effects resided. not to mention pens for wild animals, as well as facilities for the gladiators who fought there. The Colosseum was connected by subterranean passageways with many of the surrounding buildings including the ludi, the gladiatorial training schools that surrounded it. catacomb complexes along the outskirts of the ancient city, some of which are sometimes included in underground

These facilities are open to the public and can be visited without signing up for any tours. In the hands of a knowledgeable guide however, these underground ruins can come alive with the rhythms of ancient Roman life. Among the more than a dozen tour companies offering tours of underground Rome is Through Eternity Tours. For other tour companie offering underground Rome tours see the reviews posted on websites like tripadvisor.com or Viator.

Through Eternity Tours, whose underground Rome tour I experienced firsthand, uses either trained archeologists, art historians or classical history specialists as professional guides. My guide, Luca di Angelis, for example is a working archeologist who has worked on digs from the

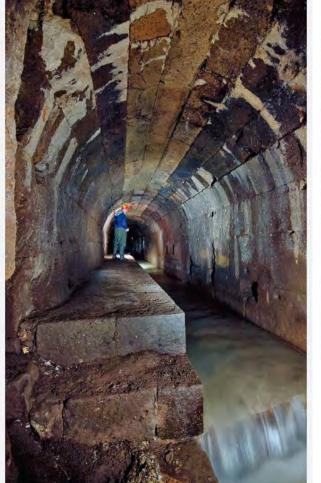
If you think that Rome's archeological sites are limited to the Colosseum, the Pantheon or the Forum, think again. There is a whole other Rome buried beneath the streets of the modern city, just waiting to be

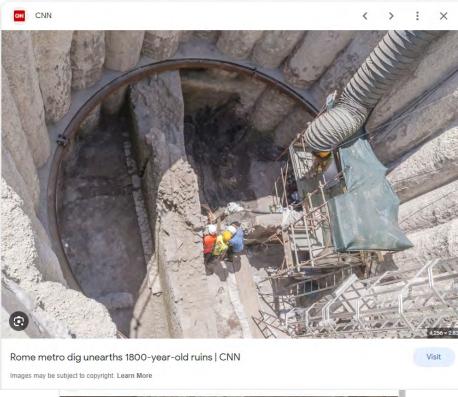






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Experts find source of Rome's aqueduct

s find source of Rome's aqueduct

Experts have located the source of an ancient aqueduct built by Emperor Trajan nearly years ago to supply Rome.



—— This view show water running through an ancient aqueduct nearly 10 feet underground. The chambers were found under a pig town northwest of Rome. Michael and Edward O'Neill / MEON HDTV Productions



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How much of Rome was actually built by the Ancient Romans? - Quora



Rome-Metro-Line-B-mid-30s-Left-Excavations-right-at-the-foot-of-the-Colosseum

#### CTS, SEWERS AND WATER SUPPLY

#### WATER SUPPLY IN ROME

- Harold Whetstone Johnston wrote in "The Private Life of the Romans": "The site of Rome itself was well supplied with water. Springs were abundant, and wells could be sunk to find water at no great depth. Rain water was collected in cisterns, and the water from the Tiber was used. But these sources came to be inadequate, and in 312 B.C. the first of the great aqueducts (aquae) was built by the famous censor, Appius Claudius, and named for him the Aqua Appia. It was eleven miles long, of which all but three hundred feet was underground. See Aqueducts Below. [Source: "The Private Life of the Romans" by Harold Whetstone Johnston, Revised by Mary Johnston, Scott, Foresman and Company (1903, 1932) forumromanum.org |+|]
- According to Listverse: The Romans "had two main supplies of water high quality water for drinking and lower quality water for bathing. In 600 BC, the King of Rome, Tarquinius Priscus, decided to have a sewer system built under the city. It was created mainly by semi-forced laborers. The system, which outflowed into the Tiber river, was so effective that it remains in use today (though it is now connected to the modern sewerage system). It continues to be the main sewer for the famous amphitheater. It was so successful in fact, that it was imitated throughout the Roman Empire." [Source: Listverse, October 16, 2009 ]

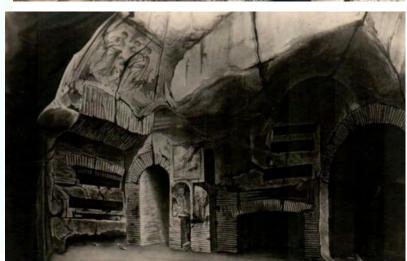


Solomon to Jerusalem

- "The channels of the aqueducts were generally built of masonry, for lack of sufficiently strong pipes. Cast-iron pipes the Romans did not have, lead was rarely used for large pipes, and bronze would have been too expensive. Because of this lack, and not because they did not understand the principle of the siphon, high pressure aqueducts were less commonly constructed. To avoid high pressure, the aqueducts that supplied Rome with water, and many others, were built at a very easy slope and frequently carried around hills and valleys, though tunnels and bridges were sometimes used to save distance. The great arches, so impressive in their ruins, were used for comparatively short distances, as most of the channels were underground. |+|
- "In the cities the water was carried into distributing reservoirs (castella), from which ran the street mains. Lead pipes (fistulae) carried the water into the houses. These pipes were made of strips of sheet lead with the edges folded together and welded at the joining, thus being pear-shaped rather than round. As these pipes were stamped with the name of the owner and user, the finding of

many at Rome in our own time has ma these pipes can be seen easily now, fo





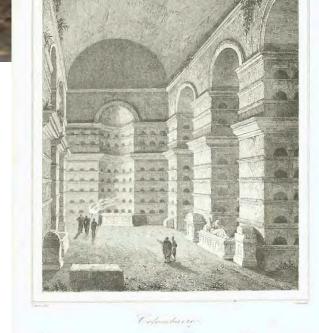
frequent Rome, starcity

Pompeii



CATACOMBE DE ST CALLIXTE

The-Cloaca-Maxima-canal-of-Ancient-Rome





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© Centre for Speleoarchaeological Research - Sotterranei di Roma

The tunnels were originally created to provide building material for the rapidly growing city.

Rome is built on volcanic rock which is strong but easy to carve and was therefore of interest to Roman builders and architects, who also made use of less compacted volcanic material to produce mortar for their buildings.

The first Romans dug into the rock outside the city but as Rome grew to fill the areas previously used as quarries, they knew they could still use the tunnels for rock, providing they kept

them narrow so buildings above ground could still be supported, explained.

However, over time, weathering and humans have widened the tu by taking more rock from the tunnels for new buildings.

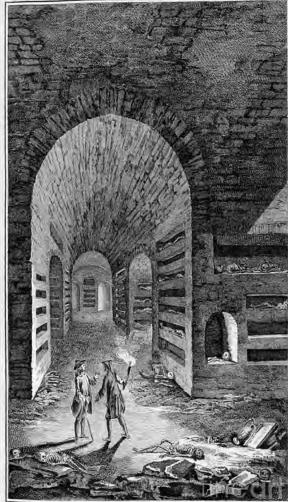
## THE MAPPING F

The geoscientists are scanning to look for v known tunnels.

Any cracks show up a openings on the scar

If a tunnel is found to geologists enter it th

They can then explor extend their map of t network.



Antiquites, Catacomber Je Naples

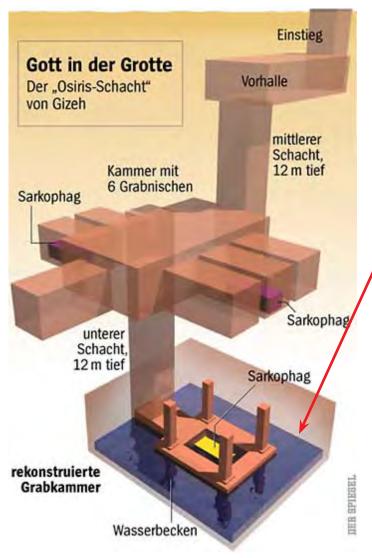


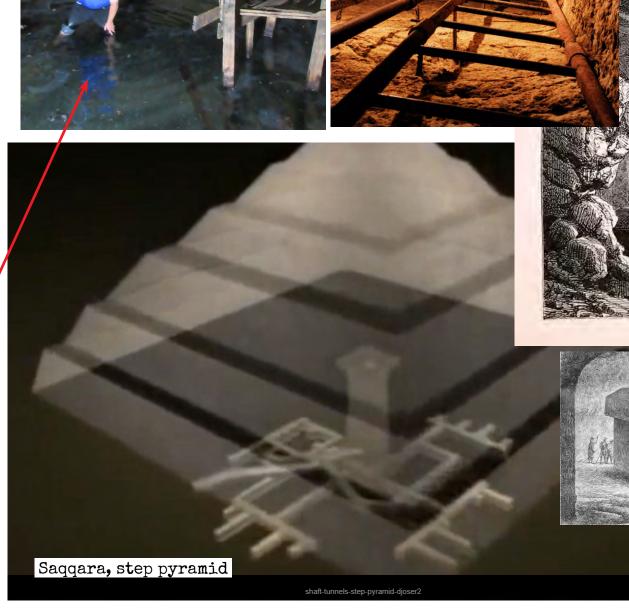


Syracuse Italy, Sicily

# Explore underground Egypt









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Osiris shaft

# Castles, archelogy vs. geology + trees





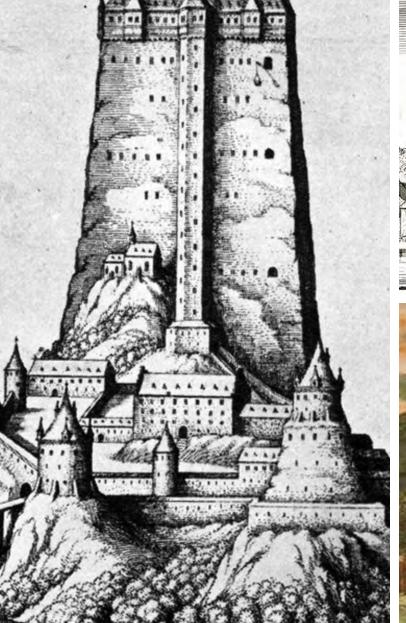




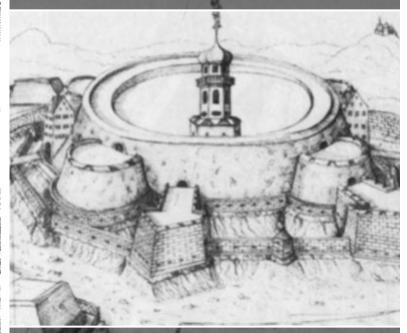


THE CITY OF THE SEVEN HILLS; A BOOK OF STORIES FROM THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT ROME











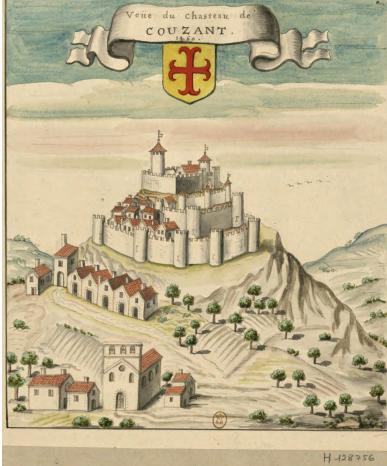


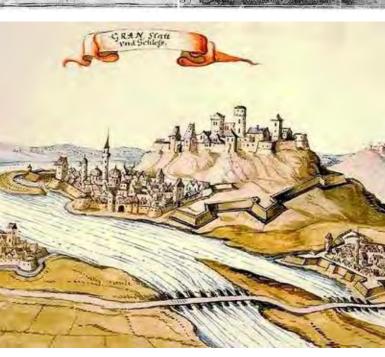
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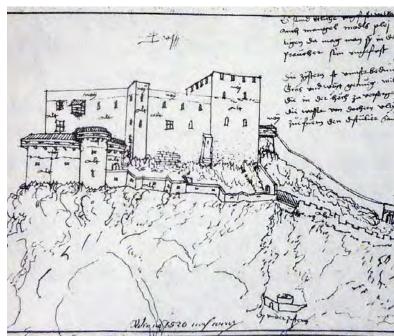








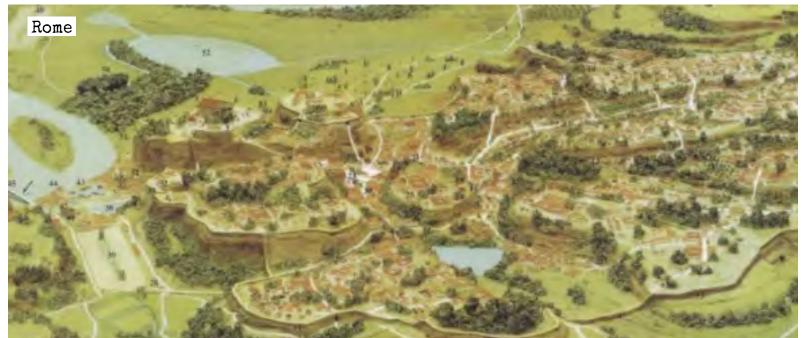






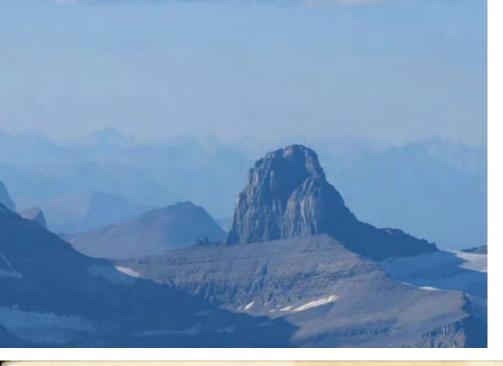




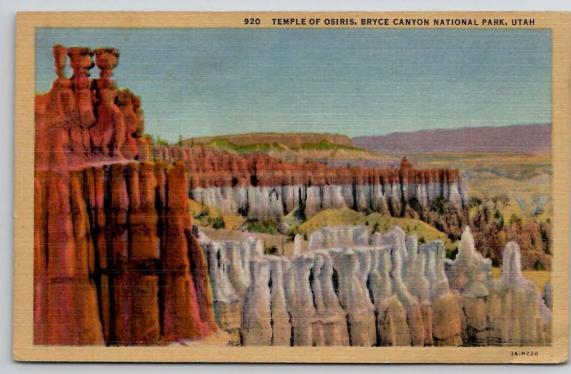




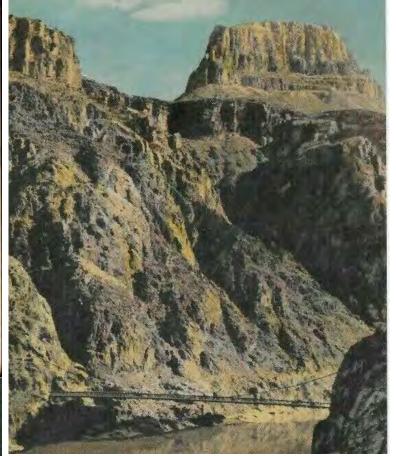
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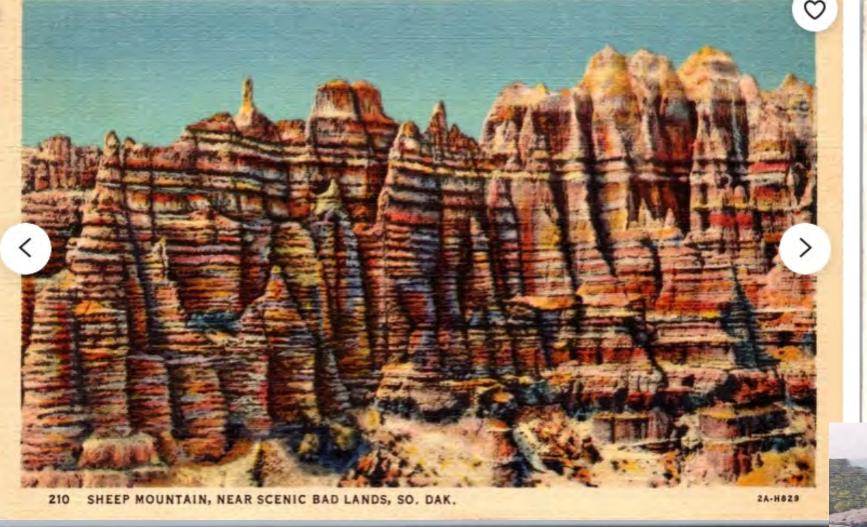




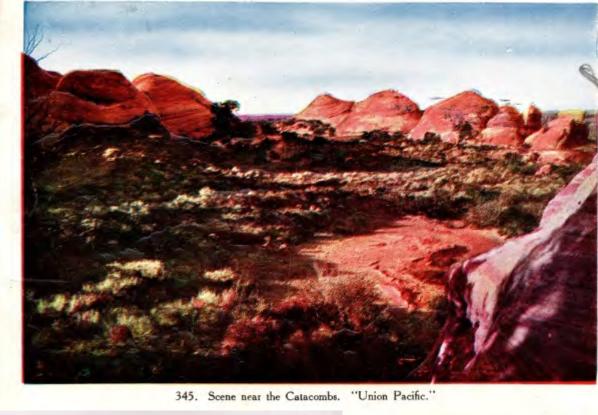


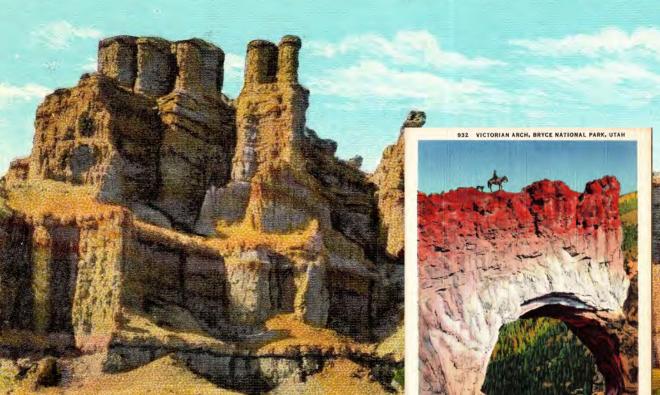
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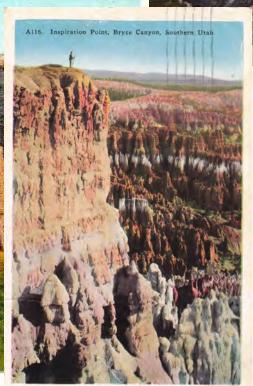


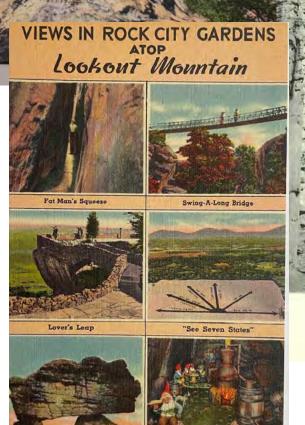


84—Amphitheatre of the Wilds, Bad Lands, So. Dak.





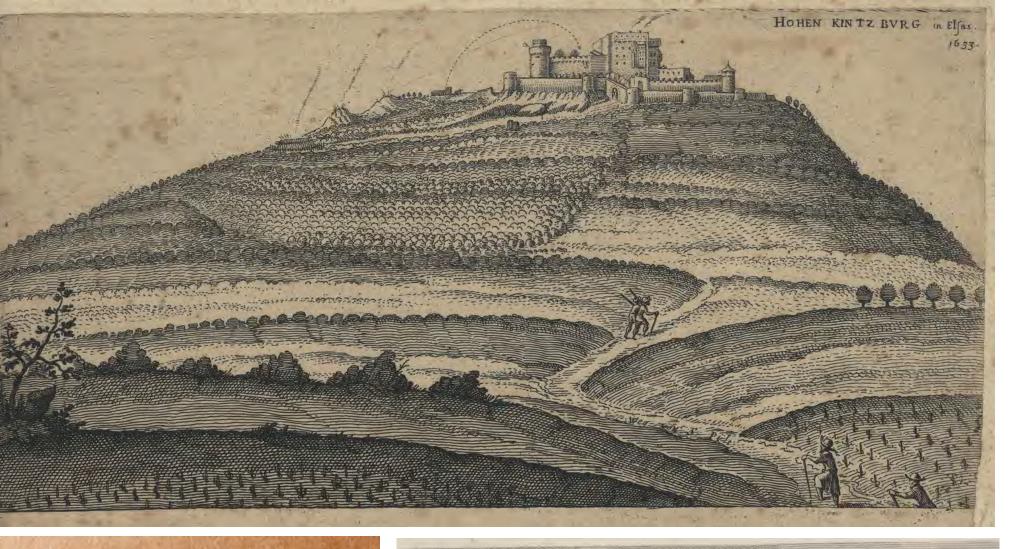


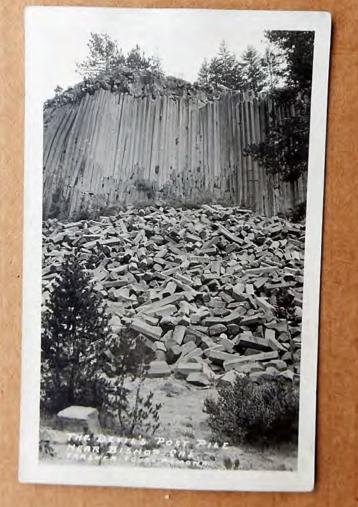




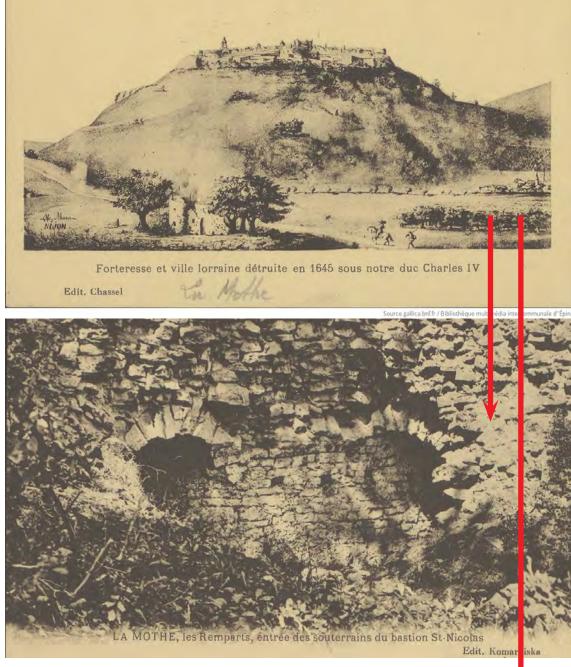
Colorado River Moab Utah

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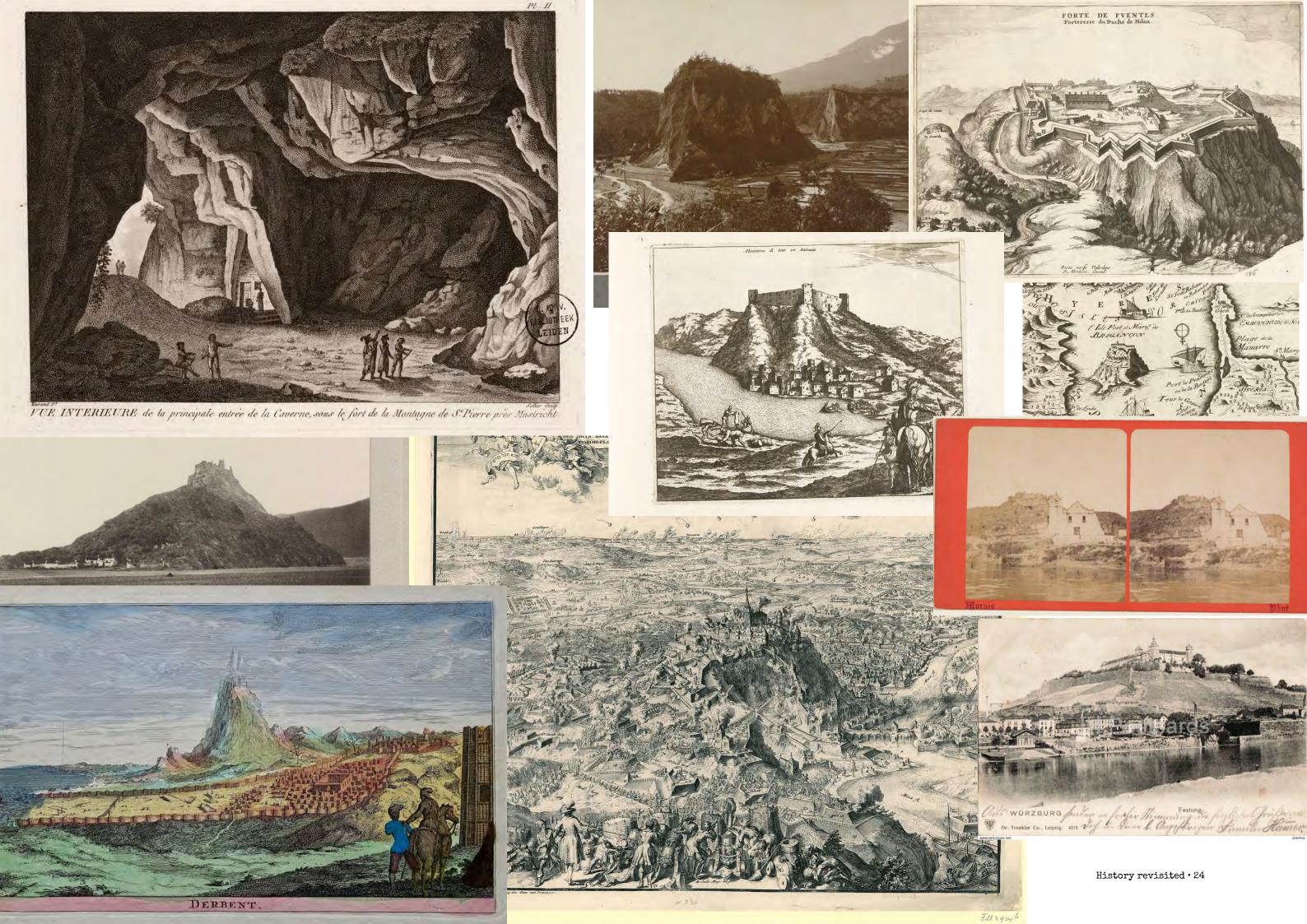






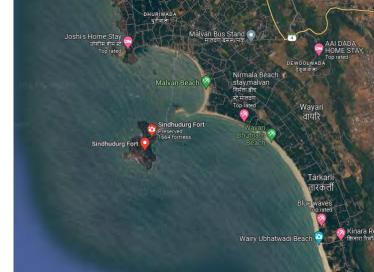


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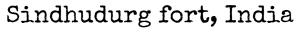




# PUNAS UTANADANO HABBANA New (PRI) FIGURE PARCISH PAR









# Myths & Legends of the Sindhudurg Fort

There are myths and legends associated with the fort. It is a living fort, even today and few families still live inside it and take care of the temple and other things. Rough roads lead you in various directions. It is said there is an underground tunnel through the ocean that leads to one of the villages on the coast that were closed during the British period. Now we know that most forts have an escape route built in. But building a secret tunnel to the fort is tricky because it can be discovered very easily by the enemy and blocked.

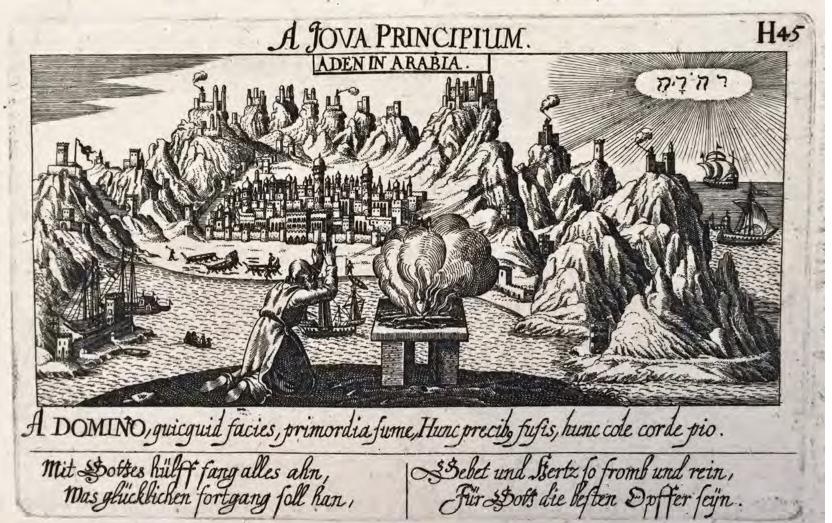
Today no one is able to point out where that tunnel is. There is a coconut tree with a branch that also produces coconut; this is an exception, as the coconut tree does not grow branches. My logical mind says this must be a hybrid tree.

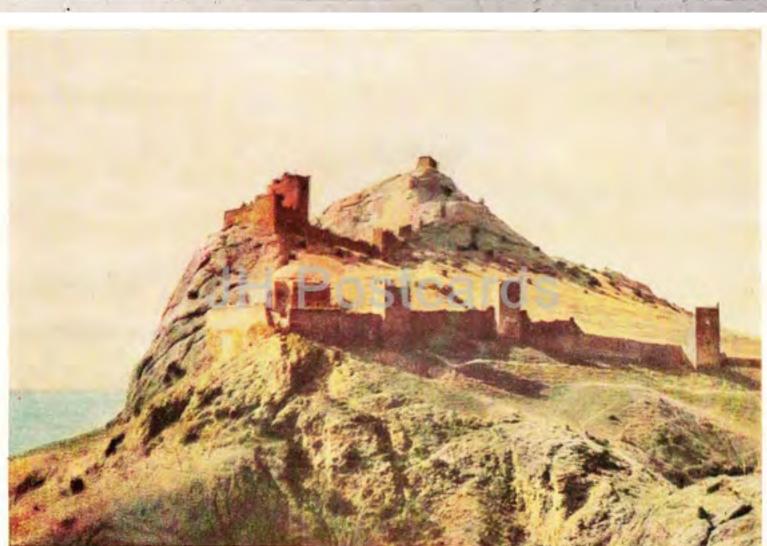


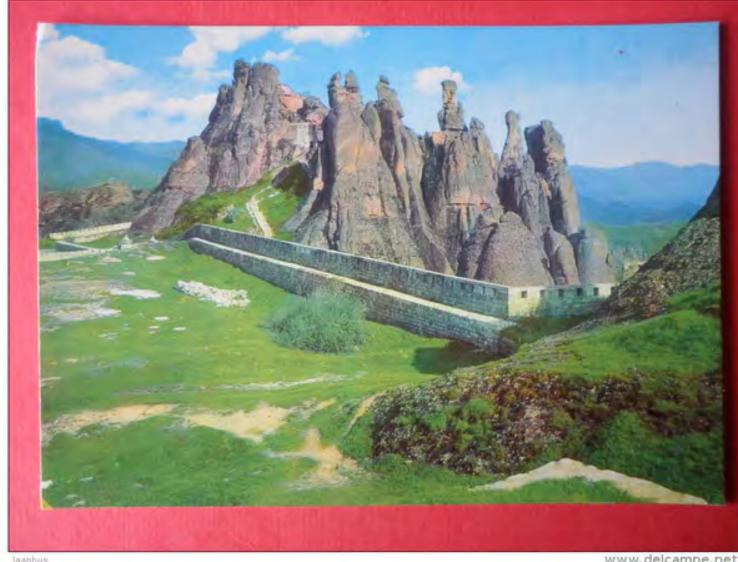


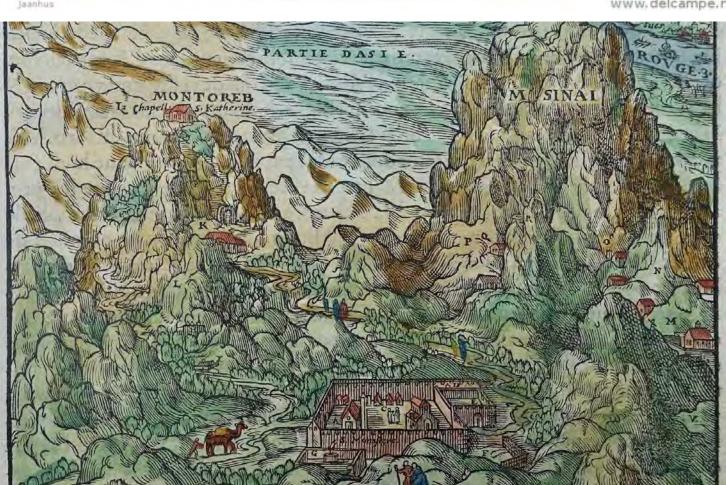


Challenge for a civilized society • 25  $\,$ 

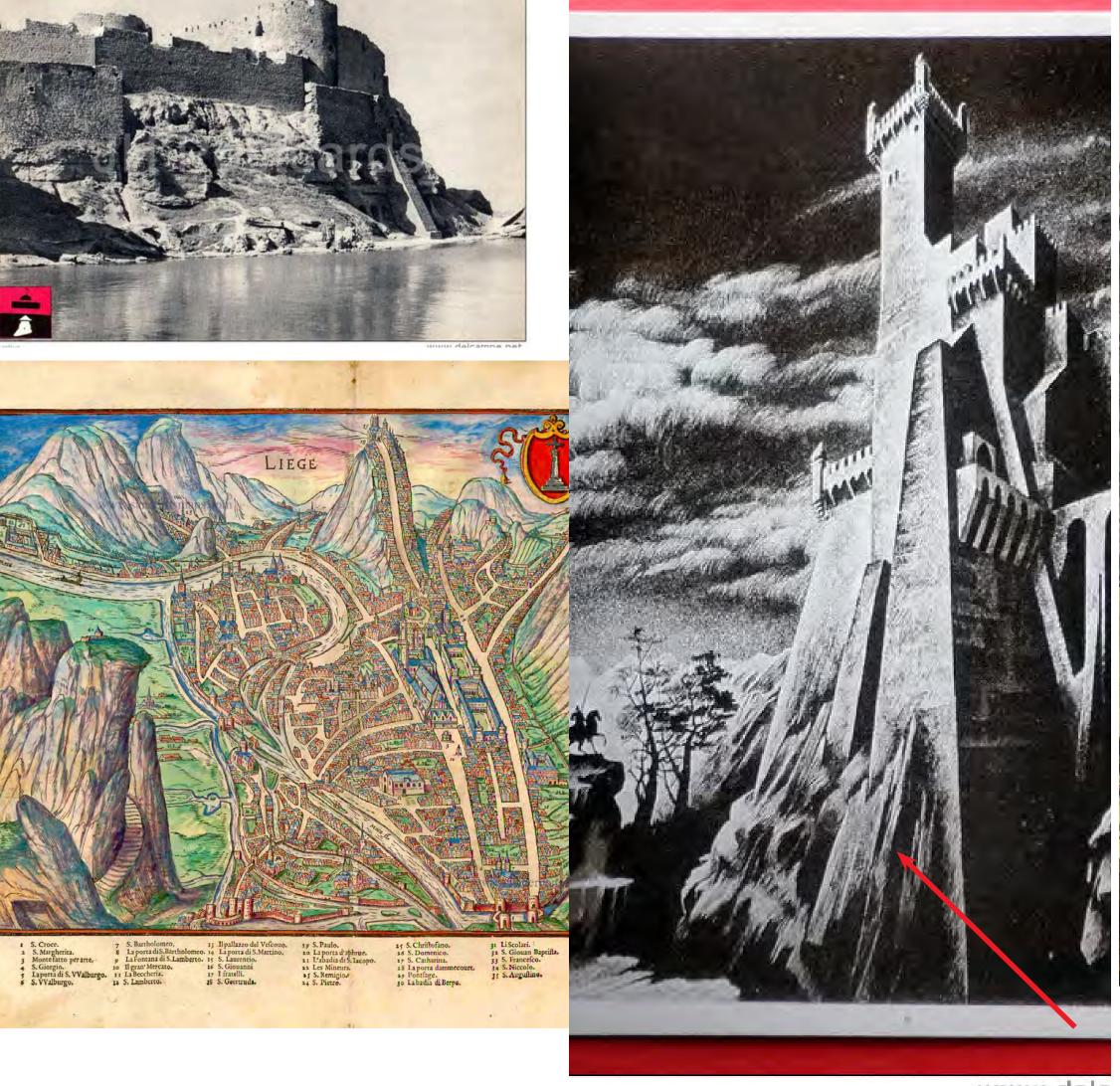


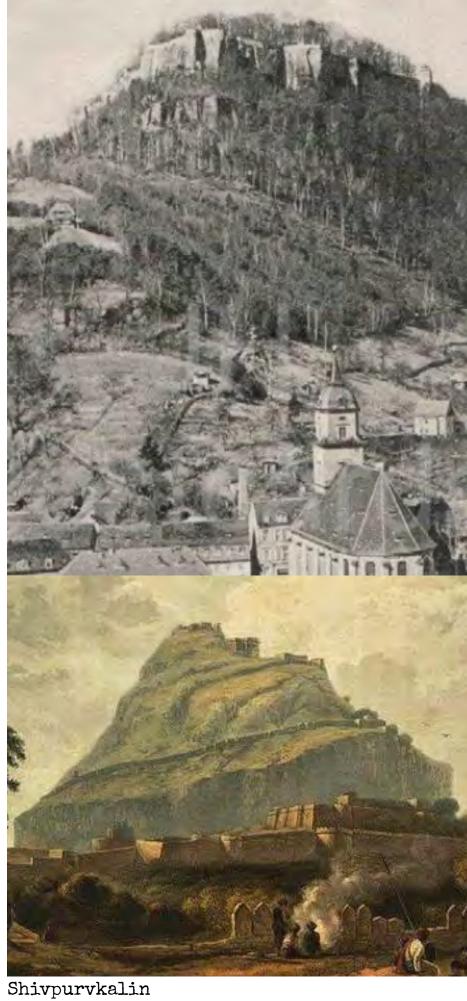






History revisited • 26

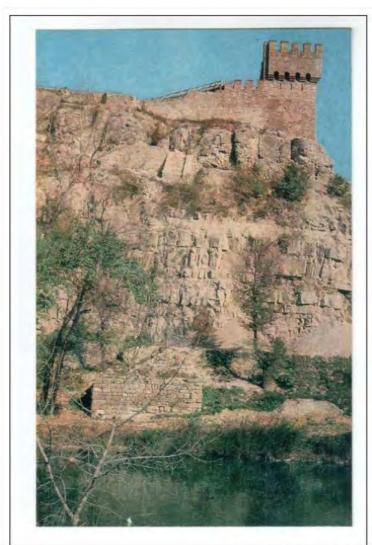


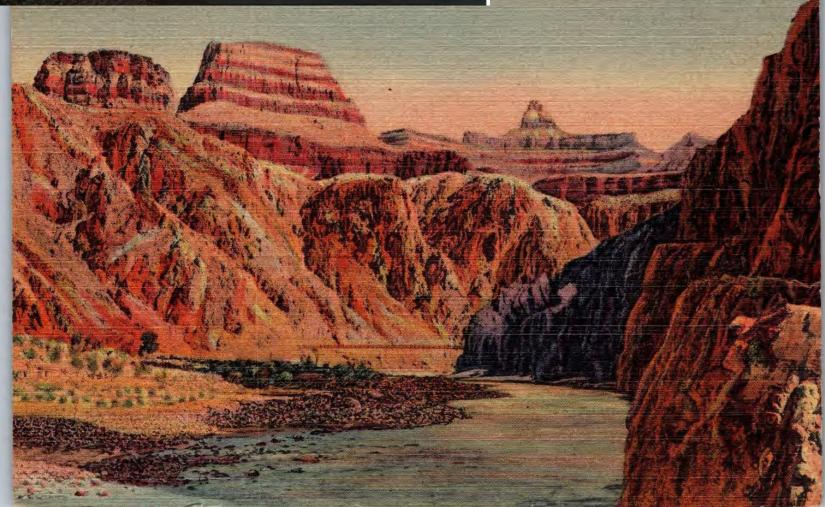


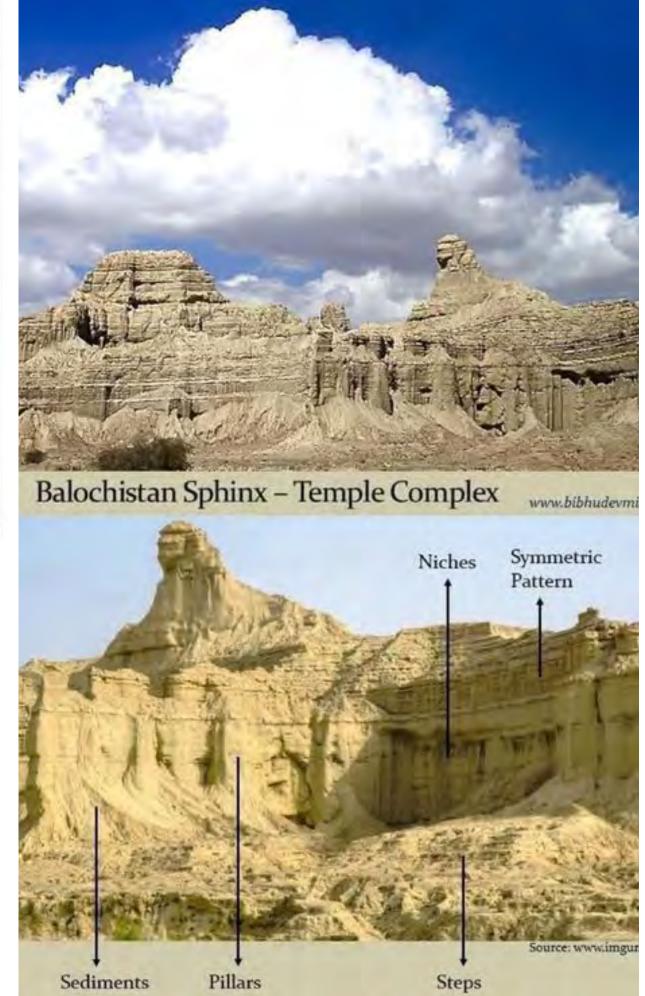
Challenge for a civilized society • 27











History revisited • 28



Rajgad Fort Maharashtra, India



Daulatabad fort

Challenge for a civilized society  $\cdot$  29

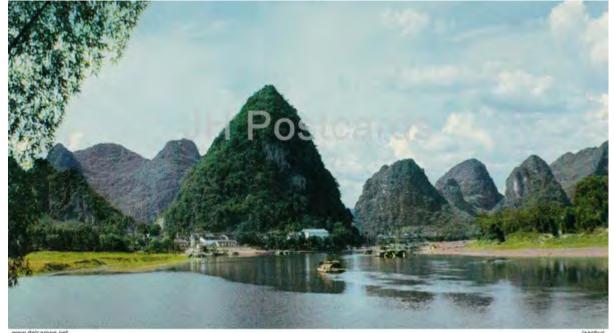
Lohagad Fort - situated along the Sahyadri hills in Lonavala region of Maharashtra/India



China



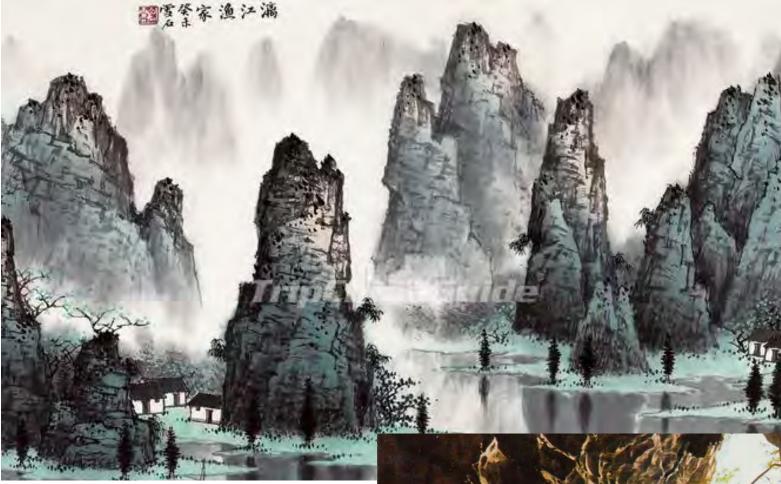




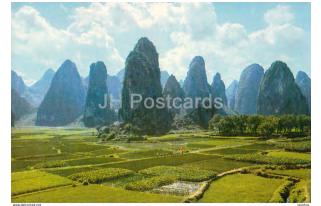
Kweilin-Guilin

History revisited • 30



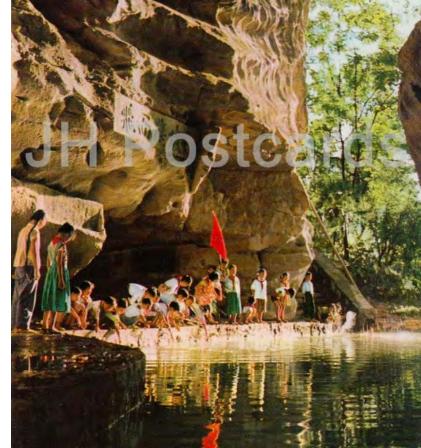








Kweilin-Guilin



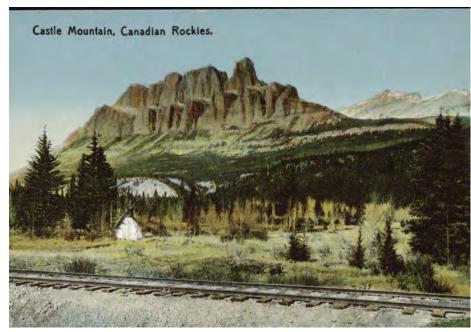
Challenge for a civilized society • 31

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Catacombs mountain Alberta, Canada







MOUNT EISENHOWER, BANFF NATIONAL PARK





Castle Mountain, Bow River Stock image, Banff National Park, alberta - Sean Bagshaw Outdoor Exposure Photography

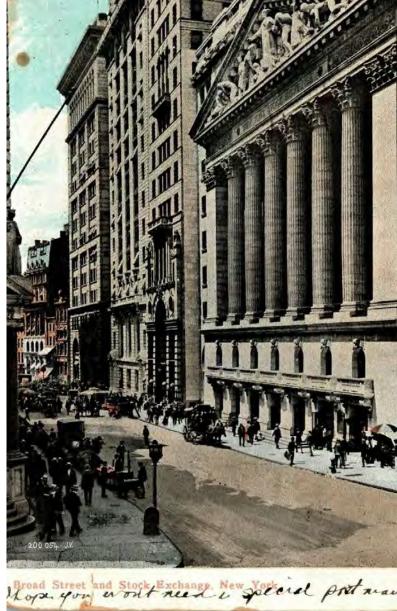


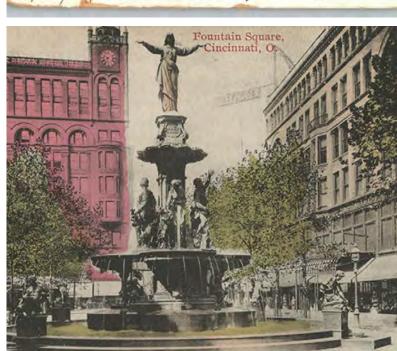














Rare photo's & images @ random

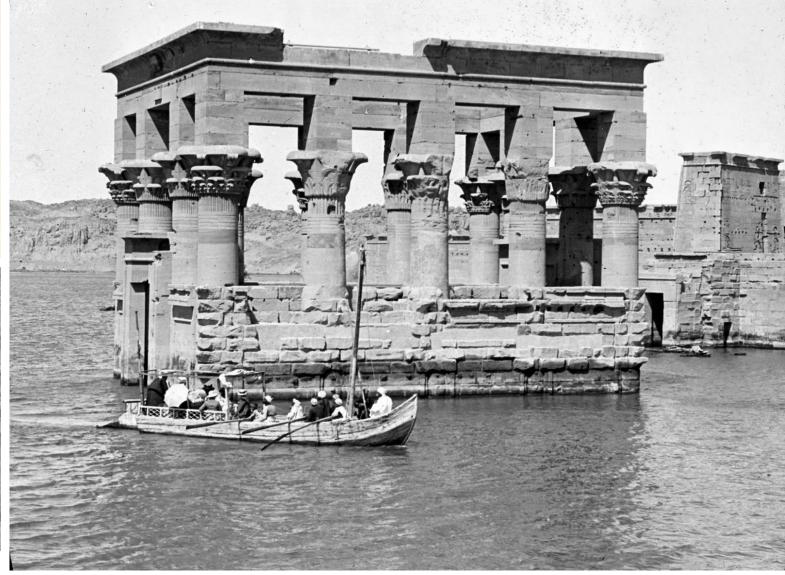


Montreal, Canada

Bank of Montreal Head Office

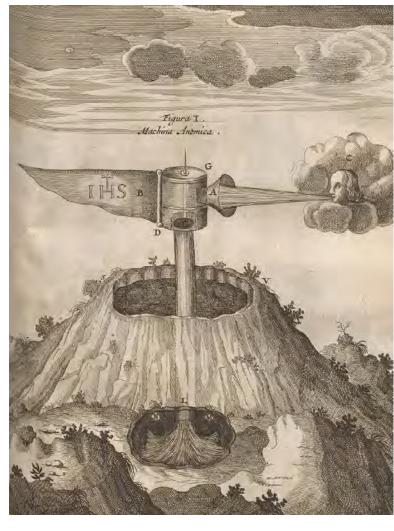








Philae, Egypt







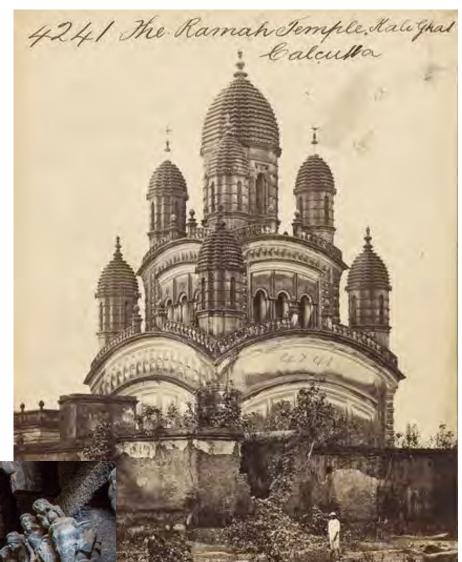






History revisited • 36





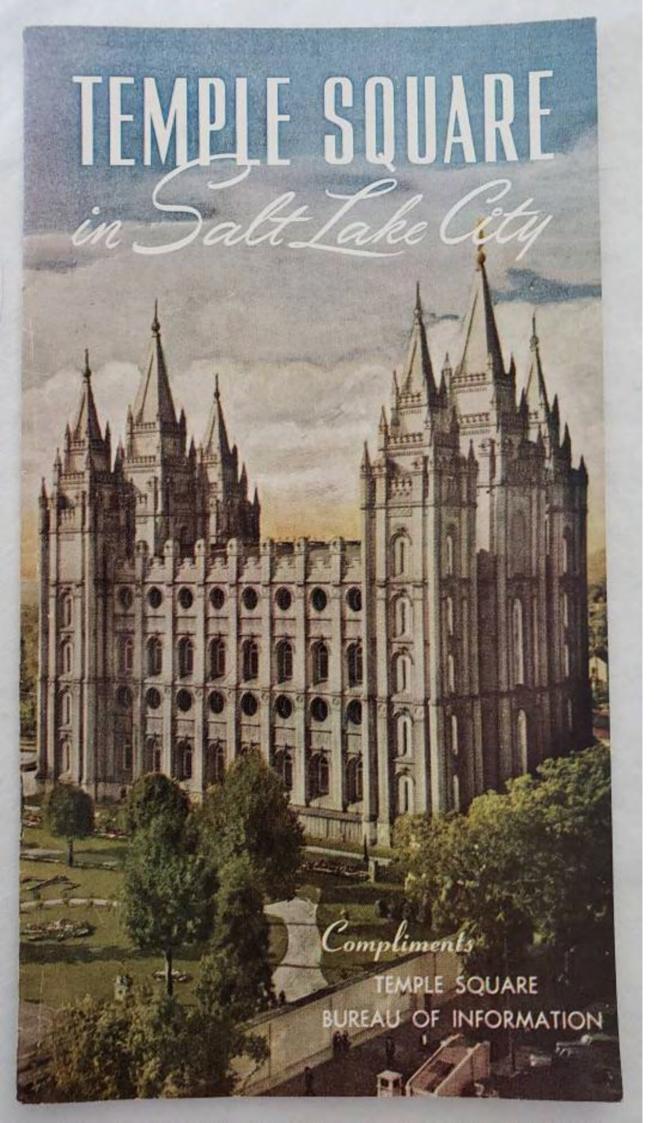






1000 Pillars Temple Warangal

Karla Caves



# TEMPLE SQUARE

The Tabernacle is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide and 80 feet high. The massive roof, supported only by the great wooden arches which span the width of the building, is of special interest, particularly in view of the fact that it was constructed at a time and under conditions that precluded the use of steel girders and tie rods. It is in reality a great bridgework of timbers, latticed and pinned together with large wooden pins. This truss-work occupies a space of ten feet from the inside plastered ceiling to the outside roofing.

The roof rests like a great inverted bowl on 44 pillars or buttresses of cut sandstone masonry, each nine feet from the outside to the inside of the building, three feet in thickness, and from fourteen to twenty

three feet in thickness, and from fourteen to twenty feet high. The spaces between the buttresses are occupied for the most part by large doors, opening out. permitting rapid egress from the building,



Tabernacle Under Construction

# IN SALT LAKE CITY

The spacious gallery, forming a giant three sides of the auditorium, was built in served to give the effect of diminishing the the ceiling and to increase the seating caps building. The acoustic qualities of the Taber become world famed. A pin dropped near can be heard distinctly in the opposite auditorium, some 200 feet away.

Since its completion the Tabernacle modated most of the General Conferen Church, as well as numerous other religious It seats about 8,000, although many more It seats about 8,000, although many more accommodated on occasion. But it has been a religious center; it has served as a rematural influence. The great artists of the sung and played here and leading figures spoken, including outstanding clergyme faiths and every President of the United the turn of the century except President

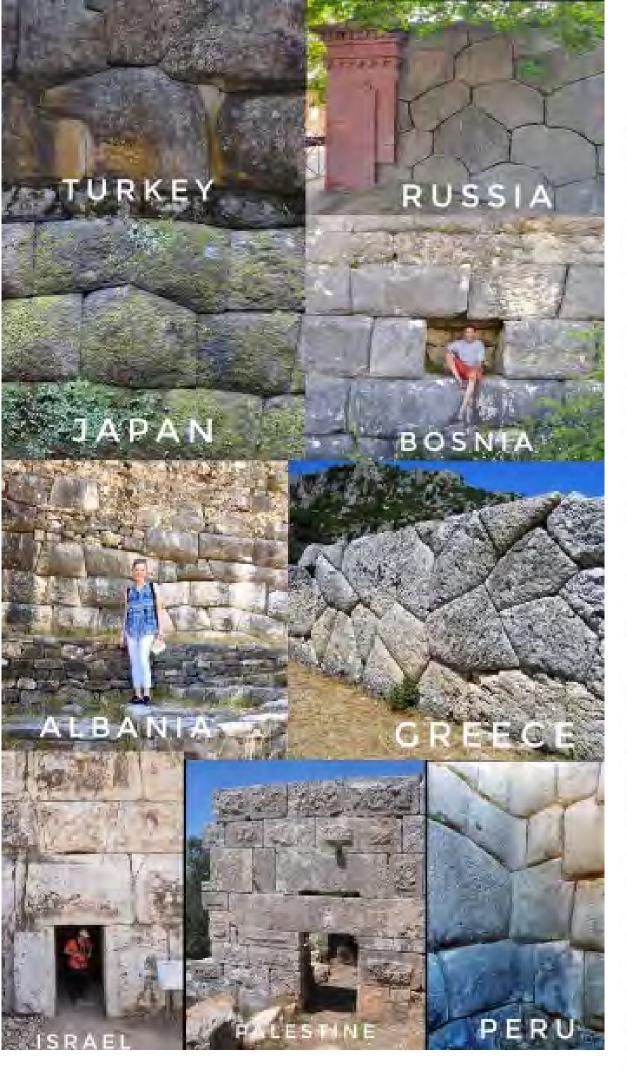
# The Choir and Organ

O LESS famous than the building a and the Tabernacle Choir, heard for over nationwide networks. Like the itself, the original organ was a product of Behind its construction is a story of artist ship and perseverance in the face of gre Brigham Young asked Joseph Ridges, an organ builder who had joined the Church to construct an instrument that would be plement to the building then under cons

Considerable difficulty was experience suitable timber. At length a tall, straight was found some 300 miles to the south









11. Raichur, curtain walls made of rectilinear segments flanked by quadrangular towers

Pl. IV. Warangal (12th century) (A)



12. Granite blocks fitted closely together without mortar.



9. Warangal, 2nd enclosure, east entrance through the enormous earth embankment.



10. Halebid, remains of a quadrangular tower.



13. Tiers of steps within the rampart.



14. Parapet made of large horizontal blocks with rectangular notches.





15. Muslim pointed merions erected on the old wall/16. Square tower topped by pointed merions.



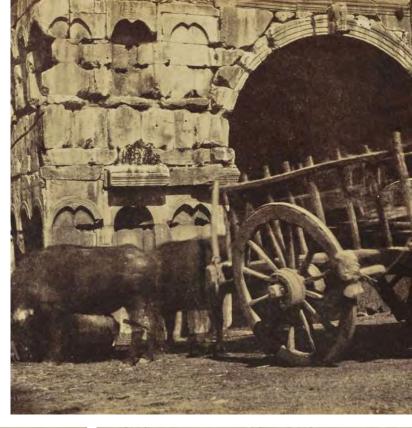


17. Square tower flanking the south gate. /18. South gate, detail.

Challenge for a civilized society  $\cdot$  39

















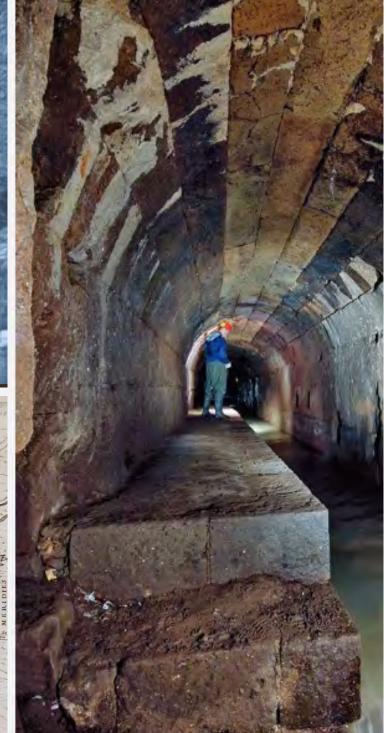


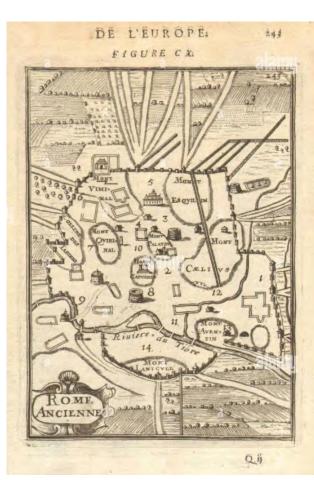
Rome

History revisited • 40



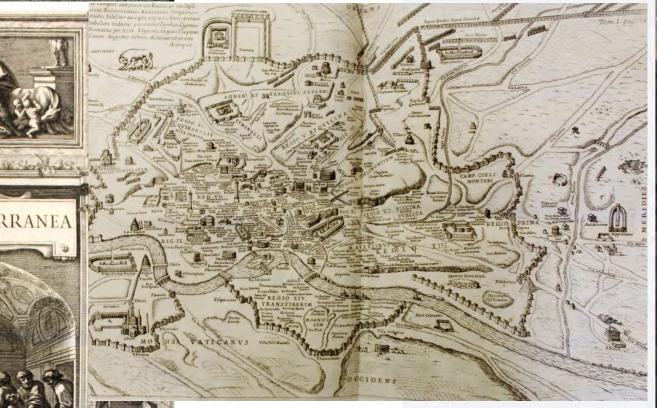






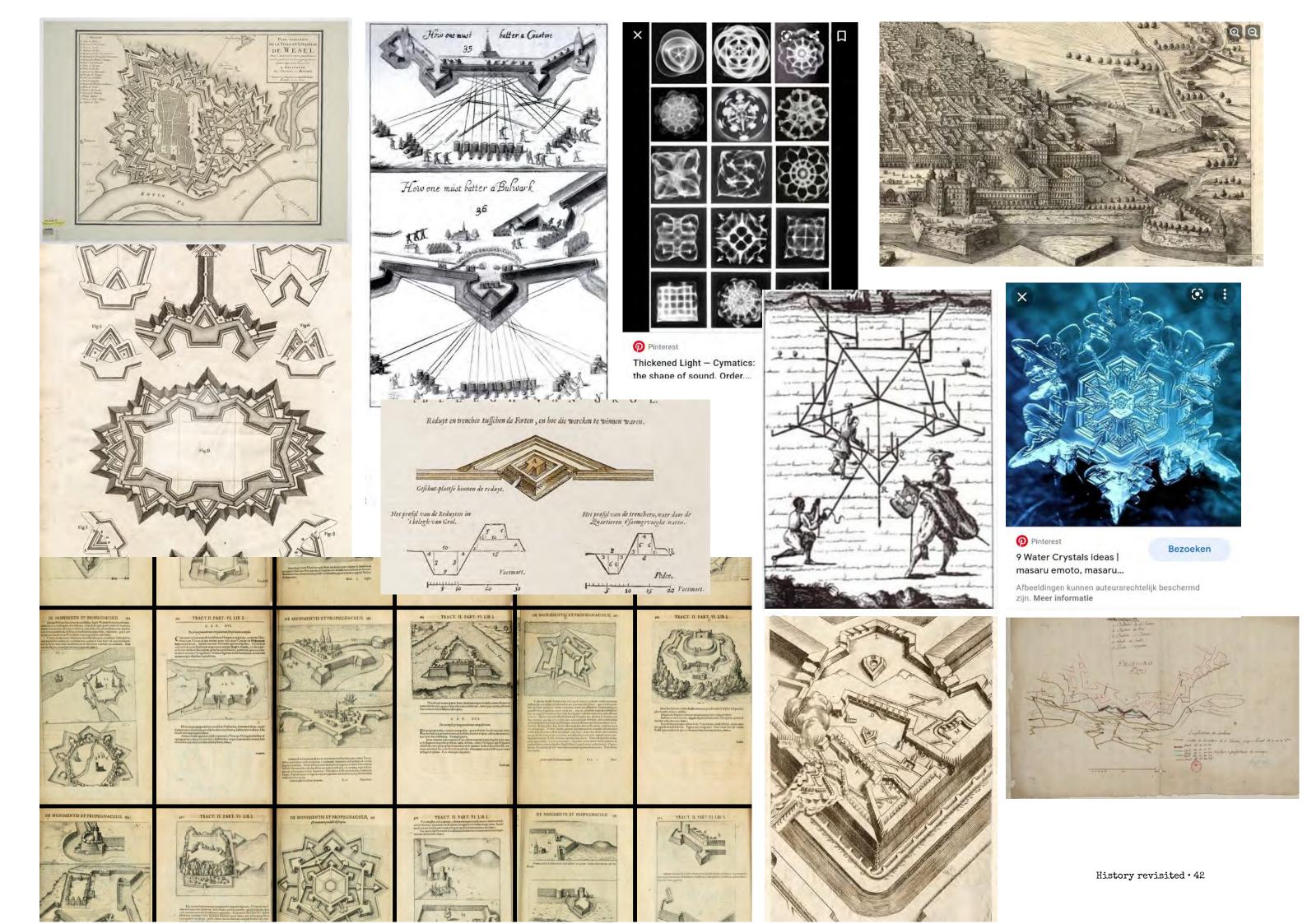




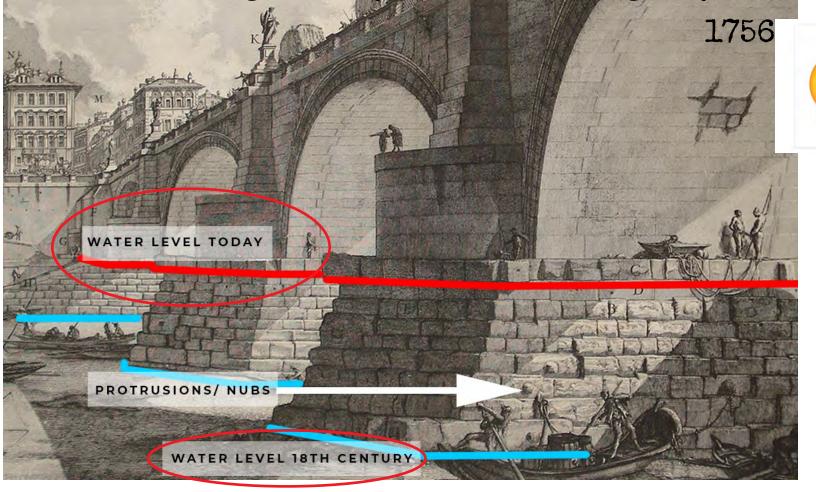


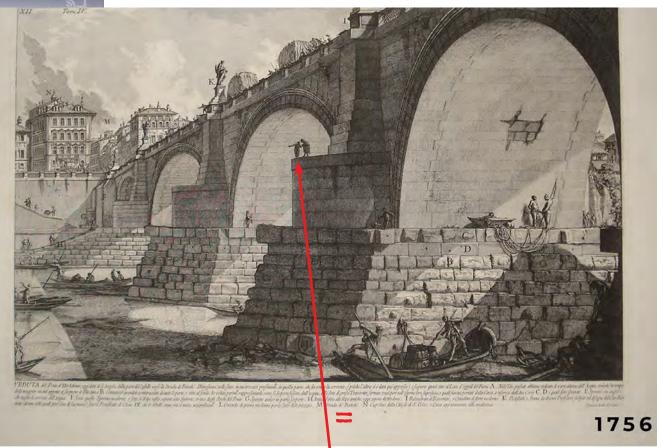


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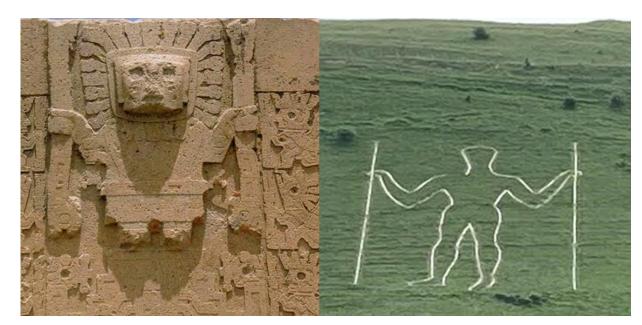








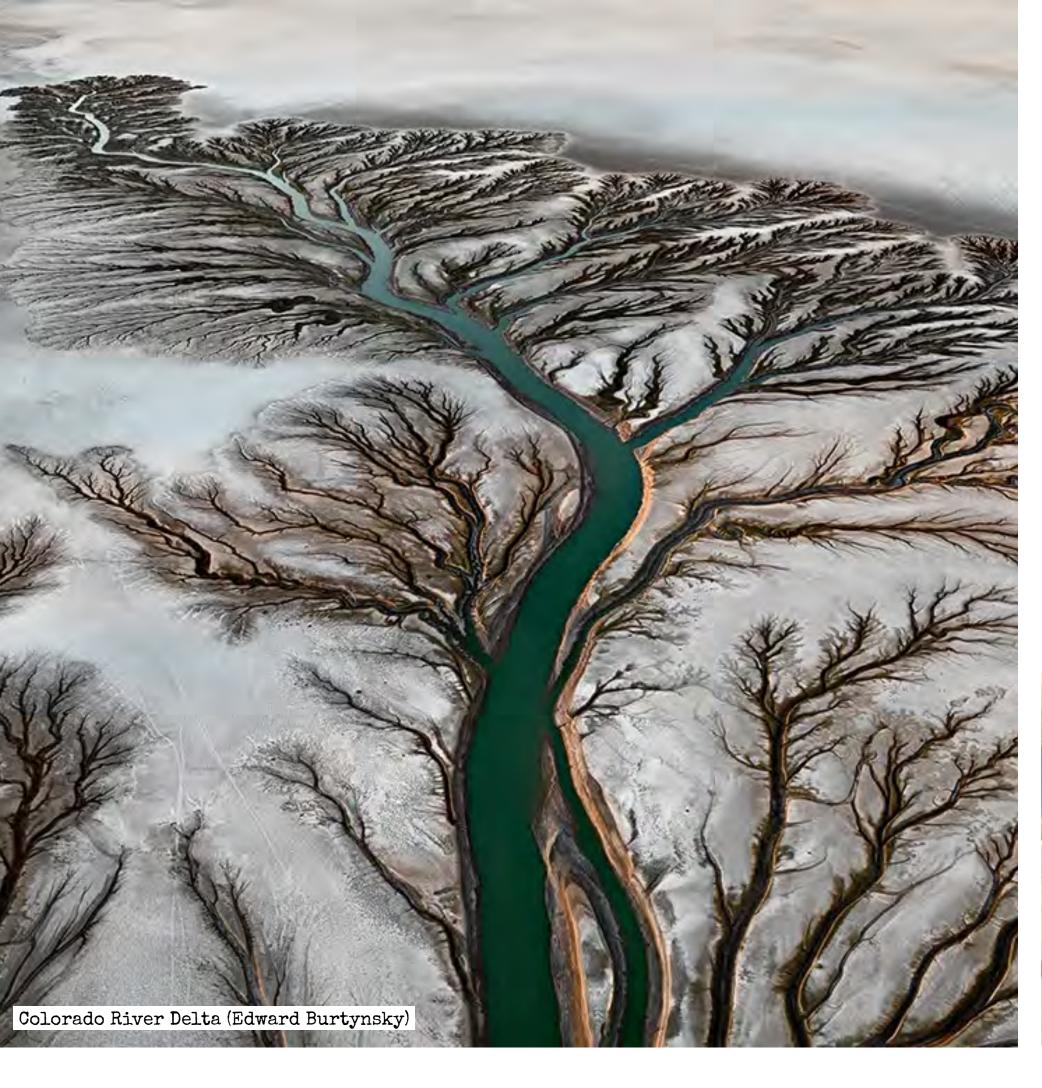
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Stanislav Grand Canyon, Ukraine 🔫 #nature #discovery #Ukraina



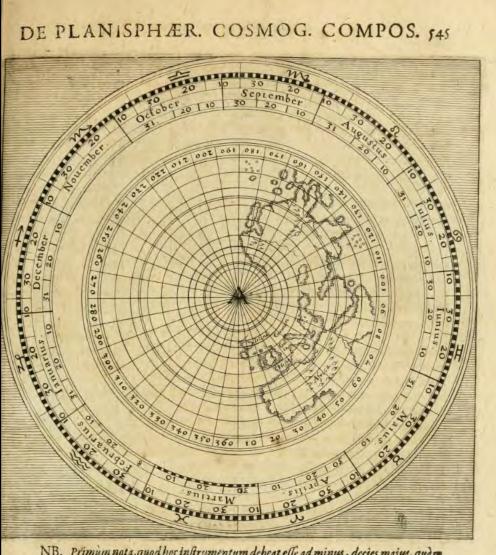
Challenge for a civilized society • 45



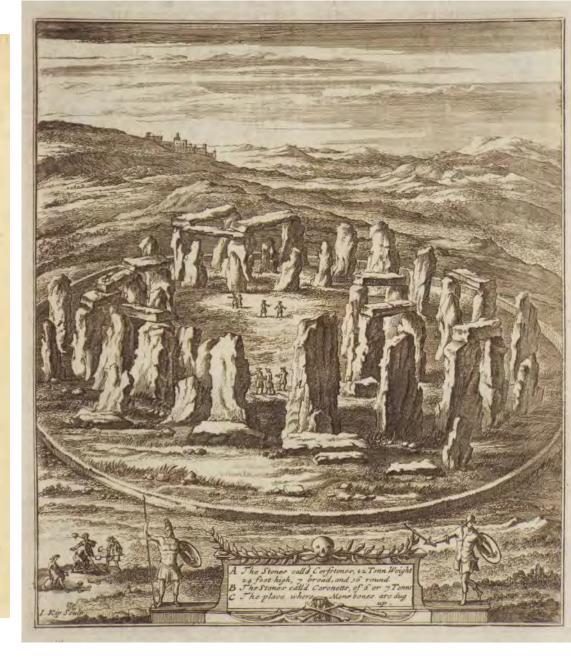


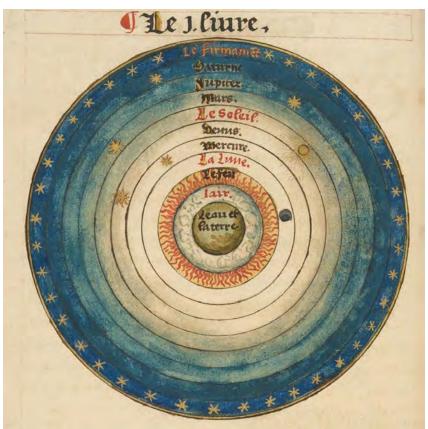


DESSIN D'UNE FORME SINGULIFRE DE BANCS DE ROCHERS DE SCHITE CALCAIRE, aupres du Bourg d'Oisans, vis-a-vis le fond-des-Roches.













History revisited • 46



A worker stands inside the Cuncas II tunnel that will link canals being built to divert water from the Sao Francisco river for use in four drought-plagued states in Brazil, near the city of Mauriti, Ceara state, on January 28, 2014.



Columbarium caves located at the Beit Guvrin-Maresha National Park in central Israel, on June 24 2014. The caves of Beit Guvrin-Maresha are a network of hundreds of man-made caves, excavated near the ancient towns of Maresha and Beit-Guvrin.



Salt mine at the state republican clinic of speleotherapy near the town of Soligorsk, south of Minsk.





VIEWS IN MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.

In the towns and villages around the volcano the destruction of property was very great, but the people generally escaped by timely flight.

In all the towns the terror was wide-spread. Nine distinct craters were opened, and lava streams, some of them sixteen feet deep, ran down the sides of the, mountains, destroying everything in their paths. Several of the villages were almost entirely buried in ashes, as ancient Pompeiu was in the emption perviously described. For in Naples, people were almost smothered with the shower of dust, cinders, and sand that poured down for days. Every window was kept closed, and every traveller through the streets was compelled to protect himself by carrying an umbrella; and there were serious fears, on the part of the timid, that the beautiful Italian city of to-day was to play the trageic part of Pompeii in a repetition of the terrible scenes of eighteen hundred years as



# THE UNDERGROUND WORLD:

A MIRROR OF

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WITH VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

#### HIDDEN WORKS OF NATURE AND ART.

COMPRISING

INCIDENTS AND ADVENTURES BEYOND THE LIGHT OF DAY.

#### INTERESTING SKETCHES

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#### PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

THOS. W. KNOX,

Author of "Overland through Asia," "Life and Adventures in the Orient," "Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field," "The Boy Exiles," etc.

HARTFORD: THE J. B. BURR PUBLISHING CO. 1877.

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The Hill Cumorah, in Western New York