



The magnificent statue by Ugolini Ugli.

and most of the rest has been locked in the vaults for safety during the war.

The next item of interest is the Piazza di Parocco. The magnificent statue in the centre by Ugolini Ugli, now entirely covered with bomb-blast protection, would be well worth inspection in happier times. Turning to your left you will see what was once one of the finest baroque palaces south of the Po. It was somewhat de-baroqued



The Monument Umberto IV. and its famous donkey.

by a bomb. Further down the Via del Vino Rosso is the Church of Santa Mensincorporesanto. On the walls are several interesting frescoes. Little detail can now be seen but the left ear of San Giorgio, executed with extraordinary mastery, shows what beauty these paintings must once have possessed. The Baptistery should be carefully inspected. It has no possible points of interest either inside or outside.

A climb of some 340 steps to the top of the Monument Umberto IV is rewarded by a fine piece of early Risorgimento Sculpture of a donkey suckling the infant Benito. This is attributed to Fra Frantico Frappo, who



An art treasure believed to be the Statue of Count Cocquigrue.

originated the famous saying:—

*Give me Art for Art's sake
And Money for Gawd's Sake.*

This set the tone of the Renaissance Period.

The visit should be rounded off by a visit to the tomb of the Emperor Convolvulus. The tomb has been destroyed and the body removed by insurgent soldiers, but any guide will show you where it once stood, and there you can meditate on the folly of human vanity and the benefits of cremation.