

TOPOGRAPHY OF ROME,

&c.

ABBATONE.

A HILL situated between Cære or Cervetere, and Castel Giuliano. It is a conical and woody mount, separated by the Amnis Cæretanus from the range of hills, called in the Map, Lucus Silvani. At its foot, the road from Cære to Careja, and that from Alsium to Sutri, (of which the pavement and many tombs may be traced,) intersected each other. The site is so remarkable, that it is highly probable ruins, or at least tombs, might be discovered upon it. La Ferriera is a spot on the opposite side of the torrent, where there is a glen with sepulchres and tombs, and where vases are not unfrequently found.

VOL. I.

B

Probably the wood, with which the place abounds, was the motive for the erection of an iron forge in this situation, whence the name was apparently derived. The road from Cervetere to Castel Giuliano, by La Ferriera, is very pleasant; and indeed nothing can be more delightful than this woody region of Faunus and Silvanus, which extends from Mount Abbatone to Tolfa, and thence, almost without interruption, to the forest of the Mons Ciminus, between Ronciglione and Viterbo. Virgil alludes to it, *Æneid* VIII. 597: “Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem.” Agylla is the name given by the Greek writers to Cære. Lycophron speaks of its grove abounding in sheep. “Ἄγυλλης θ’ αἱ πολυρῶρηνοι νάπαι.”—*Cassand.* 1241.

ACQUA ACETOSA.

A mineral spring, situated near the left bank of the Tyber, about one mile and a half from the Flaminian Gate, or Porta del Popolo. It is frequented, on account of its purgative qualities, particularly during the summer heats, by the lower classes of the Romans. The nearest way

ACQ

3

to it, is through the tunnel, called Arco Scuro, near the villa of Papa Giulio. It is also accessible by a road running to the right, along the meadows from the Ponte Molle.

ACQUA ACETOSA.

Another mineral spring upon the Via Ardeatina, near Valerano. Near it, there is a bed of lava which contains curious crystals.

ACQUA SANTA.

A spring with an appropriate building, situated to the right of the post-road to Albano, beyond the second mile. It is near the road which turns out of the Via Appia, at the fifth mile, and which falls into it again at San Sebastiano. There was a fountain of Mercury in the neighbourhood, but it was perhaps nearer to the Appian Way, and to the Porta Capena.

ACQUA SENA.

One of the many streams, that seem by their course to serve as subterraneous emissaries to the Lake of Bracciano. This brook falls into the Tyber on its right bank, after passing under the road to Porto, at Ponte Galera.

B 2

ACQUA TRAVERSA.

A stream rising in a woody hollow, at a short distance from Rome, about five miles to the left of the Via Cassia. It crosses this road near the third milestone, and the Flaminian Way near the Torre Quinto; and falls into the Tyber with the Marrana.

AD BACCANAS, *or* BACCANO.

The Itinerary of Antoninus gives twenty-one miles as the distance of Ad Baccanas from Rome. It is there described as on the Clodian Way: the places are, however, all on the Cassian.

Romá.

Baccanas	.	.	.	XXI
Sutrio	.	.	.	XII
Forum Cassi	.	.	.	XI

As this place was at one time a Mutatio, it could not have been upon the high hill between Campagnano and Baccano, but was on the road, and not far from the modern post at Baccano. It is not easy to say how much of the lake had then been drained, for the road even yet de-

scribes a semicircle in the crater ; but sepulchral excavations are seen in the rock at the twentieth mile, answering to the ancient twenty-one miles ; the habitations might have been on the hill above. Some have imagined a temple of Bacchus, upon the hill of Baccano, as some ruins exist there, which Zanchi thought those of Veii. The numerous emissaries which have been cut from the lake in ancient and modern times, and which at length have almost drained it into the Fosso, near La Madonna del Sorbo, are worth examining. They are cut in the mountain at about the eighteenth mile, and the last great deep cutting is near the inn, half a mile before the post-house. Other roads have issued from it in ancient times, through deep incisions, made in the lip of the crater ; and that toward the Lacus Alsietinus, near Monte St. Angelo, which has the appearance of a camp, is particularly observable.

AD CAREJAS.

A Mutatio on the Via Flaminia, in the vicinity of the town of Galeria, or Careiæ. The Itinerary of Antoninus, and the Peutingerian

tables, give fifteen miles as its distance from Rome. It may therefore be supposed to have been near the site of the Osteria Nuova on the Arrone, which is at the fifteenth modern mile; or rather of the house standing between Casal Nuovo and the Osteria Nuova, on the left of the road to Bracciano.

AD GALLINAS.

“ Villa Cæsarum sic dicta, fluvio Tiberi imposita, juxta nonum lapidem ab urbe Viâ Flaminîâ.”—*Ortelius*. The terrace which supported this villa remains. The imperial residence was so called, because a domestic fowl, with a branch of laurel in its mouth, fell from the claws of an eagle into the lap of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus. The omen was considered favourable, and the laurel was planted, and grew to a considerable size. The terrace, with its buttresses, may yet be seen about one hundred yards beyond the houses called Prima Porta, on the Via Flaminia, and is marked in the map. It may be best observed by going along the valley of the Tyber, by what was probably called the Via Tiberina, and which is passable for carriages

as far as Scorano, near Fiano. It is probable that the imperial villa, Ad Gallinas, might repay the cost of excavation, for there seems to be much remaining below the soil. The situation is agreeable, and Rome may be seen from it, as well as a long tract of the vale of the Tyber and Castel' Giubileo.

AD HELEPHANTAS.

A place in the Silva Laurentina, where the Roman emperors kept elephants for the games. (*Vide Ardea.*) It was probably on the site of what is now called Campo Bufalaro, near Porcigliano.

AD LAMINAS, *or* LAMINÆ, *or* AD LAMNAS.

A small place on the Via Valeria, near the river Anio, between that river and Bardella. There are yet vestiges of the walls of the town, constructed with irregular blocks. It was in the region of the Æqui. The villages of Cantalupo and Bardella, the ancient Mandela, occupy a height above the site of Laminæ; near the Osteria of Frattocchie, is a road, deviating from the carriage road, a little to the left, running between

two small knolls. It was here that the town stood. The walls may still be seen. The place is, however, scarcely known in history, and offers in itself but little that is interesting.

AD PICTAS, *or* AD PICTAS TABERNAS.

A place at the point where the Via Labicana fell into the Via Latina, not far from the present Lugnano. Ad Pictas was ten miles beyond Ad Quintanas, and if Quintanas were at the Osteria, under Colonna, as written in the Map, in compliance with the received opinion, Ad Pictas would have been where the road from Velletri to Lugnano crosses the Via Latina, at Fontane delle Macere. The Osteria, near Colonna, however, is not less than seventeen miles from the ancient gate of Rome. It is more probable, therefore, that Ad Quintanas occupied the spot, marked in the Map, XV., where a small population was established, Lavicani Quintanenses. Ten miles beyond this would bring us to that marked in the Map, Labica Romana, a name which, in sound, differs but little from Via Romana Labicana. This name of Labica Romana is by the peasantry attached to

certain ruins, not far from the Via Latina, nearly a mile above the junction of the two ancient roads; that falling in from the left, may, or may not, be the Labican. No great reliance, however, can be placed on the correctness of the Roman peasants.

The distances, as given in the Itinerary of the Labican Road, are “ Ad Quintanas, XV; Ad Pictas, X;” and in the Peutingerian tables, “ Ad Quintanas, XV; Ad Statuas, III; Ad Pictas, VII.” These agreeing in making the distance twenty-five miles, it is strange that the more direct way to the same Ad Pictas, by the Via Latina, should be set down as thirty-three in one account, and as thirty in another. This is making a right line between two points, longer than a curve.

In the Antonine Tables, the Latin Way is thus noted: “ Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, VI; Ad Pictas, XVII. Thirty-three M. P. ;” or, according to some MSS., “ Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, III; Ad Pictas, XVII.” Thirty M. P. Strabo gives 210 stadia, or twenty-six miles, as the distance; this, if he speaks of the Via Latina, would place Ad Pictas at the junction of

the four roads, under the word Monte Fortino on the Map. Still Strabo would make the right line of the Latin, one mile longer than the curve of the Labican Way, and he would be consequently wrong. But it is evident he is speaking of the distance by the Labican Way, and it is probable that the tedious ascent from the plain of Rome to the valley behind Tusculum, caused the Latin Way to be neglected in ancient, as it has been in modern times. The Roman accounts of the Latin Way, just quoted, would carry Ad Pictas to a point scarcely seven miles from Anagnia, which was fifteen miles beyond. Now to Labica Romana by the Via Latina, where some great road has evidently fallen into it from the Labican, is just twenty-three miles; which would be exactly accomplished by reading VII for XVII, as the distance from Roboraria to Ad Pictas. It would then stand thus: Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, VI; Ad Pictas, VII; making, in all, twenty-three miles; and at such a point as the spot marked Labica Romana, and at no other, could two roads, one skirting the mountains, and the other cutting through them, meet, if the account of the Labicana be correct. About