

it then passed through another large subterranean quarry nearly under S. Prisca, to the cave reservoir at its mouth¹.

Before arriving at the two large reservoirs just outside of the garden of the Sessorium, now Sante Croce, the *specus* of the Appia must have passed by another smaller reservoir at the same low level, near the ruins of the apse of a hall, miscalled the temple of Venus and Cupid. This seems likely to have been the point at which the branch *specus*, coming from the north, entered Rome, and it was then carried on to the two large reservoirs outside this garden, supposed to have been the *Gemelli*².

Below the "Salinæ" or salt warehouses on the bank of the Tiber, and near the "Porta Trigemina," the water was "distributed." This was also close under the Clivus Publicii, or the slanting zig-zag road leading up from the wharf to the top of the hill.

So far the general course can be traced; but the exact point of entrance into Rome could not be fixed without excavations, which have not as yet been made. There are, however, some *data* given by Frontinus which should not be overlooked, as they bear incidentally upon the course of some other of the aqueducts.

¹ In the spring of the year 1870, another excavation was made close to this point, and a way was found into another old subterranean stone-quarry long out of use. Through this cave, or quarry, the *specus* of five different aqueducts pass on their way to the Tiber. Some of these come down at a steep decline, and the water of the whole seems to have been carried into the lowest one, the Appia, at this point. This *specus* must have been carried over the deep foss-way upon or under the arch of the gate of the old wall of the city, where four roads meet. It is also visible again in another old subterranean stone-quarry on the other side of the road, nearly under S. Prisca, and from thence it must have gone to the old cave, used as a reservoir near the Marmorata, and the Porta Trigemina, immediately under the monastery of S. Maria del Trinita di Malta, where the *specus* is again visible, and where the wells of other aqueducts run into the same cave reservoir at the mouth of the aqueducts in this part of Rome. One of these runs down a vertical pipe from the reservoir nearly over this cave, but under S. Sabina on the hill above, excavated in 1865, and described by M. Descemet (Sect. xi.) There is an-

other large reservoir in the interior of the hill, still full of water, supplied by a spring rising there; the water from this still passes through the same passage to the Tiber. This is also said to have been called the cave of Faunus by the poets. It is probably also the same as that of Cacus, being a large natural cave, with a spring of water, and a natural reservoir of considerable size in it about knee-deep, the entrance to which is by a narrow passage made into the *specus* of the aqueduct. Such a cave might very well have been used to drive cattle into for concealment, and a resolute, well-armed man standing at the entrance might defend it against any number. Solinus (i. 7) says that the cave of Cacus was at the Porta Trigemina, and that he dwelt in the Salinæ, which are close by this spot. "Qui Cacus habitavit locum cui Salinæ nomen est, ubi Trigemina porta."

² On the wall of the smaller reservoir, the fragment of an inscription, relating to the Thermæ of S. Helena, now in the Vatican Museum, is said to have been found:—

D. N. HELENA . VEN. . . . AVG. MAT.
AVIA . BEATIS
THERMA . . . SI ESTRV