

while the abutment on the upper bank was reinforced by an encasing wall enclosing the whole structure.

Passing around the head of a small stream forming the smaller division of the western branch of the Mola, the underground channel of the aqueduct has been broken into by the water from the springs above it. The channel,<sup>726</sup> belonging clearly to the original structure, is, where accessible, 1.06 meters wide, and has a round roof. Both walls and roof are cut in the rock and lined with coarse, unfaced concrete. The concrete is of an inferior grade, being composed of large aggregate the stones of which not infrequently measure twenty to thirty centimeters in their largest dimension, and are mixed with dirty, friable mortar. A hundred meters to the south beside the path leading to the highroad, a shaft, 1.30 m. square on the inside, was visible, a few years since, which was made of concrete of the coarse Claudian type, faced with reticulate the blocks of which measure seven and a half to nine centimeters on a side.

Below Gallicano, the aqueduct crossed the stream of the Caipoli on a common bridge<sup>727</sup> with the Claudia. Of the remains, which are now largely incorporated in the modern road-bridge of Ponte Scalino, but little is now accessible. A short distance above the picturesque bridge on the ancient Via Praenestina, the Ponte Amato, is, however, a round shaft of a late period with concrete walls faced with aqueduct deposit. Just north of the Ponte Amato is a second great aqueduct-bridge across the Fosso Collafri over which the modern road passes, which, like the Ponte Scalino, carried on a common structure the channels of both the Claudian aqueducts,<sup>728</sup> the remains of which have already been described. Of the remains of the channel itself, which are largely incorporated in the modern bridge, but little is now traceable. A little farther on, to the southeast of the road in the cutting of Cavamonte, the line of the conduit is marked by a rectangular shaft of a late period cut in the rock, which is lined with coarse concrete faced with poor block and brick work.<sup>729</sup>

Beyond the highroad from Zagerola to Ponte Lucano, on the south side of the ancient Via Praenestina just before the farmhouse called the Fienile, is a long line of substructions beneath which flows, as of old, a small stream. These substructions,<sup>730</sup> roughly indicated by Fabretti in his map<sup>731</sup> of the *Dorsum Praenestinum et Tusculanum* though assigned by him to the Aqua Claudia, are about 230 m. long and not less than nine to ten meters wide. The tiny bridge over the stream, originally but 2.60 m. wide, is in its present form more than nine and a half meters. The channel above, the bottom of which is marked by a carefully cut cornice, has a pointed roof, and is 1.32 m. wide and about

<sup>726</sup> *Livellazione*, I, 21.

<sup>727</sup> *Livellazione*, I, 20.

<sup>728</sup> *Livellazione*, I, 19 and Fig. 24.

<sup>729</sup> Ashby, *Builder*, 143.

<sup>730</sup> *Livellazione*, I, 18.

<sup>731</sup> For this map, see *P. B. S. in Rome*, V, 417, n. 1.