



ITINERARY 3

The via Appia Antica from Casal Rotondo to Frattocchie (VI-XI mile)

In this section the road is lined with farming enclosures; the landscape is open towards the large estates of the Roman countryside, extending as far as the Castelli Romani; the last section crosses the Rome Town Council boundary and enters Ciampino and Marino as far as the Frattocchie junction, where the via Appia Antica joins the via Appia Nuova.

- 1) Tower tomb
- 2) "Opus Mixtum" tomb
- 3) Small temple tomb
- 4) Columbarium
- 5) Selce Tower
- 6) Epigraph of *C. Atilius Euhodus*
- 7) Quintili Aqueduct
- 8) Tomb of the alabaster vase (VII mile)
- 9) Exedra tomb
- 10) Aedicule tomb
- 11) Mausoleum
- 12) Tumulus tomb
- 13) Temple of Hercules (VIII mile)
- 14) Aedicule tomb
- 15) Priest's Cap
- 16) Remains of a tomb covering
- 17) Gallieno Tomb (IX mile)
- 18) "Monte di Terra" Tumulus tomb
- 19) Tumulus tomb
- 20) "La Mole" circular mausoleum
- 21) Tomb with small tower at Frattocchie (XI mile)



1) Tower tomb

Immediately following the via di Casal Rotondo/via di Torricola crossroads, to the right lies a tower tomb, conserved with its concrete flint-stone nucleus and made of multiple, superimposed and decreasing blocks, and the burial chamber and its barrel vault in “Opera quadrata” Peperino stone, where the funeral statue was probably placed.



2) “Opus Mixtum” tomb

Again on the right stands a square-based, two-storey monument in “Opus Mixtum” web-work and brick, with a rear entrance, in a poor state of preservation.



3) Small temple tomb

Continuing on the right passers-by can note a small temple tomb in brickwork two storeys high. The access stairway is preserved, together with the left wall of the upper chamber, which was used for funeral ceremonies. As is customary the entrance to the

underground burial chamber is at the rear. The building forms part of the interior of a courtyard, bounded by a brick wall which has fragments of marble reliefs embedded in it, representing griffons.



4) Columbarium

Again on the right there next follows a square-based, brickwork columbarium with arcades and niches in the side walls.



5) Selce Tower

On the left of the road, on top of the concrete nucleus of a circular tomb from the Roman era, which must have been of a similar type and shape to the Cecilia Metella Mausoleum, stands the medieval “Selce Tower”, an impressive structure dating from the XII century. Erected on radial, ribbed walls it follows the typical design of the so-called “striped towers”, where a strip of Peperino stone chips is followed, almost half way up, by another band of regular-shaped white marble and travertine blocks.



6) Epigraph of *C. Atilius Euhodus*

Still on the left and a little further down, resting on a nineteenth century brickwork support, stands a marble slab with a moulded frame bearing an inscription, belonging to a tumulus grave which is no longer visible. This is a late Republican funeral inscription written in verse, whose words invite the traveller to tarry and turn his pitiful gaze towards the tomb, which holds the bones of *C. Atilius Euhodus*, a freedman of Serrano and a man of good quality. The person in question had been “*margaritarius de Sacra via*” during his life, that is a dealer in pearls and precious stones in via Sacra, at the Forum.



7) Quintili Aqueduct

A little before the roads takes a clear turn right, due to a change in its course made during the Imperial era, passers-by can see on the left, beyond the ruins, the long series of brickwork arches forming the aqueduct which then continues underground to reach the nymphaeum in the Quintili villa, which it supplied with water. Probably this minor aqueduct was connected to the more important *Anio Novus*.



8) Tomb of the alabaster vase (VII mile)

About 300 metres before the point where the Raccordo Anulare ring road passed, on the left can be seen the remains of the front steps to a brickwork monument with two floors, together with its flint-stone concrete nucleus, underground chamber and vaulted ceiling. A valuable, ancient Egyptian style quince alabaster vase was discovered in this tomb, dating from the second half of the I century B.C., which is now kept in the Vatican Museums.



9) Exedra tomb

Leaving the Raccordo Anulare ring road underpass behind, on the left lies a large exedra in flint-stone concrete, originally covered by a half dome, with three rectangular niches to house statues, devoid of its original marble cladding. This is a particular type of tomb, dating from the late Republican era.



10) Aedicule tomb

Further down on the left of the road lies an aedicule type sepulchral monument in brickwork, preserved on a high parallelepiped base with a funeral chamber inside, which is accessible from the rear. In the centre of the aedicule, which finished in a tympanum, there is a niche, for the statue of the deceased, which was originally framed by two half-columns in brickwork with Corinthian capitals. The tomb dates from the mid II century A.D.



11) Mausoleum

Past the present-day via degli Armentieri, on the right of the Appia, opposite a section with large paving slabs, stands a magnificent mausoleum on a square-sided base, preserved with its flint-stone concrete nucleus, including several blocks of the original Peperino stone cladding embedded in it. Access to the underground funeral chamber is as usual from the side facing away from the road. The cell is clad in brickwork, with three arched niches for the sarcophagi.



12) Tumulus tomb

Continuing on the right, opposite number 400, visitors come across a tumulus tomb on a circular base in flint-stone concrete, with blocks of Peperino stone scarf-jointed into the nucleus.



13) Temple of Hercules (VIII mile)

Straight after the circular tumulus, on a wide expanse to the left of the road, 50 metres before the VIII milestone, can be noted an area with trunks of columns in Peperino stone, in the past attributed to a Temple of Hercules, which the Emperor Domitian had built at the VIII mile of the Appia. In fact this should be a courtyard with four colonnades from the late Republican era, belonging to a place of rest and refreshment for travellers.



14) Aedicule tomb

Further on to the left stands a brickwork tomb of the aedicule type, very similar to the one already seen at the VII mile. The small brickwork column on the left and the

Corinthian capital on the right are preserved from the original aedicule, which stood on a high podium. The tomb, dating as the one at the VII mile from the mid II century A.D., has traditionally been attributed, without foundation, to Quinto Veranio, consul in the year 49 A.D., whose funeral monument has in fact been discovered on the via Tiburtina.



15) Priest's Cap

A short distance after the aedicule tomb attributed to Q. Veranio lies a circular-based building on the left, with a hemispherical dome, called the "Priest's Cap" because of its characteristic shape. This is a sepulchral monument, on the basis of the building techniques used - strips of brickwork and small blocks of tuff - and the architectural design, dating between the end of the III and the beginning of the IV centuries A.D., which in the late Middle Ages was transformed into a church devoted to St. Mary Mother of God.



16) Remains of a tomb covering

Once past the present-day via di Fioranello, on the left and embedded sideways in the ruins, stands a large block of hollowed-out concrete, in the shape of a truncated pyramid, which served as a calotte for the small square-shaped cell of a tomb, commonly called "Ruzzica d'Orlando".



17) Gallieno Tomb (IX mile)

On the right of the road, half a kilometre past the junction with via di Fioranello, stands the circular design brickwork mausoleum, two storeys high, originally covered by a dome, where the Emperor Gallieno, who died in 268, was buried. This monument is currently undergoing restoration work, organised by the Rome Archaeology Office.



18) “Monte di Terra” Tumulus Tomb

Leaving the paved section of the road behind, visitors can see on the right at the IX mile the impressive mass of the concrete flint-stone nucleus of a circular tumulus mausoleum, known as the “Monte di Terra” (hill of earth). This monument was built on top of a large, square base of Peperino stone, several blocks of which, some decorated, are still preserved, along the stone paving in the road.



19) Tumulus tomb

To the left of the Appia, a short distance before the Fiorano ditch, lies a tumulus tomb, featuring a square base in blocks of Peperino stone and a cone-shaped cement nucleus above.



20) "La Mole" circular mausoleum

Further along the road, on the left, opposite the X mile and near the railway line to Velletri, rests a remarkable, circular design tomb. Originally it may have been surmounted by cone-shaped crowning and it had a plinth with a brickwork prospect punctuated by alternate straight and semi-circular niches, separated by half-columns. Inside the mausoleum lies the cell in "Opera quadrata" Peperino stone, with niches to serve their functions.



21) Tomb with small tower (XI mile)

On the left of the Appia Antica, in a place called "Frattocchie", by way of the "fratte", the brambles which covered the ruins of the ancient town of *Bovillae*, stands the concrete nucleus of a tomb, preserved but devoid of its original cladding in "Opera quadrata", with a cylindrical tambour on top of a parallelepiped plinth: There were three square-shaped niches in the cell inside the tomb for the cinerary urns. In

the mid XIX century a small tower was built above the tomb, which dates from the early Imperial era, as a datum point for trigonometry measurements experimented on by father A. Secchi along the via Appia.

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