

**EXPLANATORY  
INDEX TO THE MAP  
OF ANCIENT ROME**

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Explanatory Index to the Map of Ancient Rome by W. G. Cookesley

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**W. G. COOKESLEY**

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# EXPLANATORY INDEX

TO THE

MAP OF ANCIENT ROME;

BY THE

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*Second Edition.*

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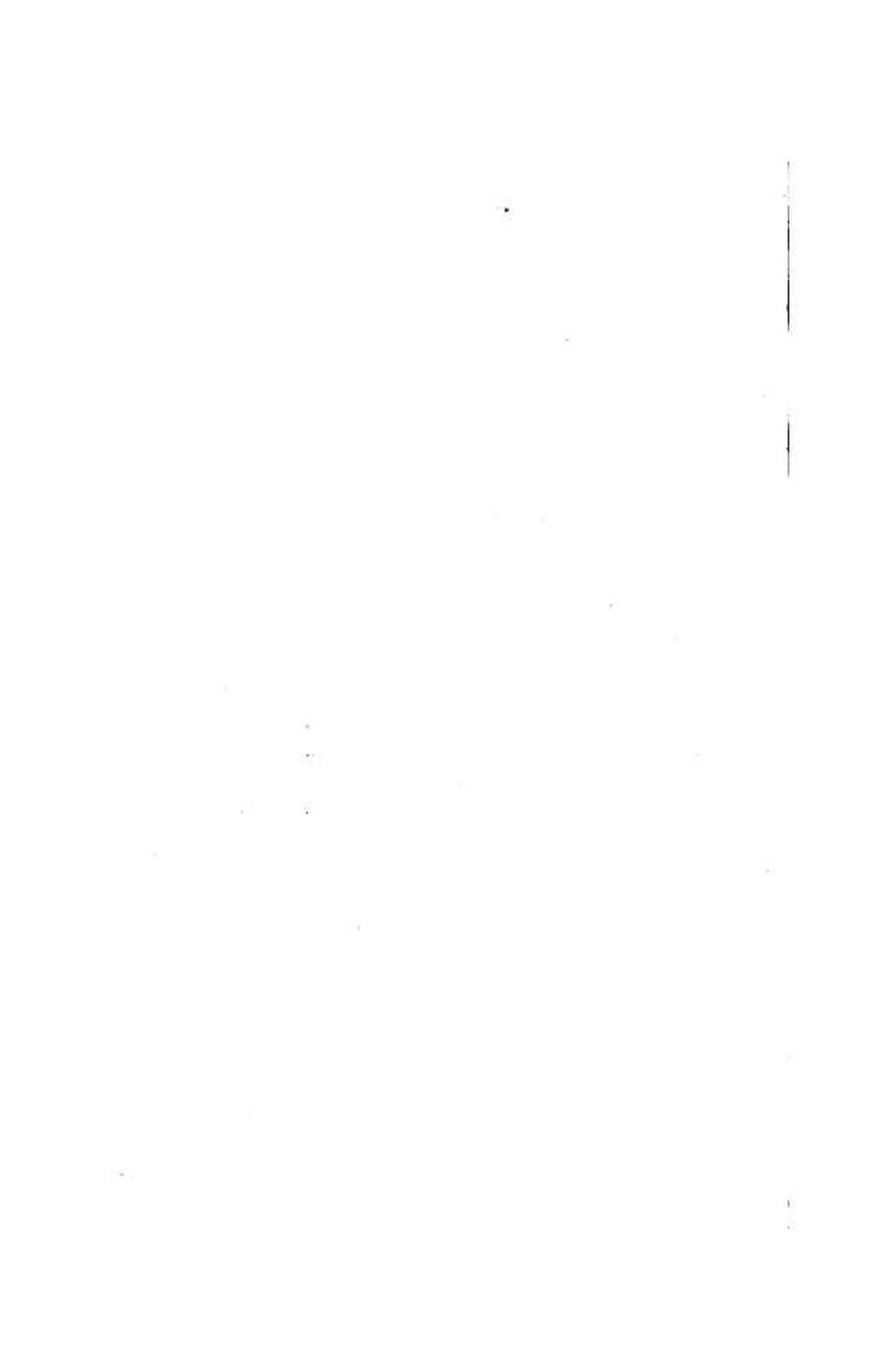
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## P R E F A C E.

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My object in publishing the "Map of Ancient Rome" is, to enable students to construct a Map for themselves; and my object in compiling this "Explanatory Index" is, not so much to write an account of the city, as to assist others in doing so. I shall not quote the passages to which I refer, out of Livy, or any poet whose works are printed in the "Corpus Poetarum Latinorum," because it is important that the student should verify these passages himself. Nor shall I translate any Greek or Latin passages which I quote, because the translation of them should form part of the student's work.

It is only within a few years that the topography of Ancient Rome can be said to have been settled with any degree of accuracy. Perhaps it would be more correct to say, that it is only within the last few years that those principles have been recognized, and practically applied, on which alone the study can be success-

fully prosecuted. The Italian antiquaries composed voluminous and massy works on this subject; but they were deficient in a critical and enlarged knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages; and were therefore unable to turn to the best advantage those aids which are absolutely necessary, if we hope to dig Ancient Rome out of her venerable ruins, and to form a true idea of what she must have been in the beauty and majesty of her youth. But the learning and genius of Germany have latterly been most successfully employed in the attempt to recover the plan of Ancient Rome; and the critical labours of Niebuhr, Bunsen, and Becker, have settled much that was previously doubtful, and have explained much that had been previously confused by ignorance or error.

In the description of the Gates and Walls, I have taken for my principal guide Becker's book "*De Romæ Veteris Muris atque Portis*," (*Leipsic*, 1842).

In the account of the Forum Romanum, I have followed Bunsen, who has determined the true position of the buildings with such learning and sagacity, as renders it highly improbable that his conclusions will ever be disturbed.

I have availed myself largely of the aid of Mr. Bunbury's masterly papers on the "Topography of Rome," published in the "*Classical Museum*."

The "Beschreibung der Stadt Rom," published in 1829, by MM. Bunsen, Platner, and Gerhard, effected a complete revolution in Roman topography. This must now be regarded as the standard book on the subject; but the student must be careful *to take nothing on authority.*

Topography deals with *facts*; and the truth of doubtful facts must be established by patient and laborious sifting of evidence; by the critical examination and comparison of passages of ancient authors; not by a blind adherence to any writer, however deservedly great his general authority may be. The system of excavations, which has now been carried on for some years at Rome, especially in the neighbourhood of the Forum, has furnished invaluable additional aid to the topographers. "It is impossible (says Mr. Bunbury) to look at the present state of our knowledge, in regard to the Roman Forum, and the surrounding localities, as compared with that possessed by the antiquaries of the last century, without feeling that the shovel of the excavator has done more than all the labours of the learned."

Rome was divided by Augustus into 14 Regions or Districts, which were afterwards commonly known under the following names:—1. Porta Capena. 2. Cœli-