1 The Roman region with towns and main roads. The research area divided into survey areas in black. The limit of the Roman Campagna in red.

2 Symbols used for indicating sites in three survey publications: left Tibur (Mari 1991), center Ficulea (Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1993) and right Ager Tusculanus (Valenti 2003).
1 Geological formations in the research area. Descriptions in Table 3.1.

1 Distribution of soil types in the research area. Descriptions in Table 4.1.

2 Land use in the Roman region according to written sources. See Plate I.1 for other map symbols and colors.
Distribution of remains related to agricultural production in the Roman region.
See Appendix III for a catalogue of sites.
Plate V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best soils 25%</th>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>On best</th>
<th>Class %</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected 25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Distribution of best soils (dark grey), settlement sites and roads in the northwestern part of the research area. Table features numbers of sites. Class 1 = black, Class 2 = red, Class 3 = green, Class 4 = yellow. Square = remains related to agricultural production. Sabatine paleosol in brown.

2 Distribution of best soils (dark grey), settlement sites and roads in the central part of the research area. See Plate V.1 for explanation of symbols.

3 Distribution of best soils (dark grey), settlement sites and roads in the southwestern part of the research area. See Plate V.1 for explanation of symbols.
1 Wells in the research area: *pozzi romani* in blue, settlement sites with wells in red, other wells in yellow. Groundwater depth on the black contours in meters below ground level.

2 Springs in the research area. Seep areas in dark grey, spring lines in grey. Settlement sites with springs in green, other spring sites in red.
Plate VII

1 Aqueducts and water channels in the research area. Public aqueducts in red, other channels in purple. Class 1 sites with water channels in red, other settlement sites in yellow, other channel sites in blue.

2 Cisterns found in the research area.
Plate VIII

1 Distribution of basins, *nymphaea* and baths in the research area.

2 Landscape units based on geological divisions in the research area.
Plate IX

1 Elevations in the research area. a) Digital elevation model. b) Ortho map of the DEM. c) Elevations divided into zones. d) Analytical hillshade.

2 Aspects in the research area. Southerly aspects in red, northerly ones in blue.
1 Terrain types and sites divided by class and date. Valley bottoms in orange, ridge shoulder in green, ridge crests in black, steep slopes in yellow and flat areas in blue-grey.

2 Cumulative viewsheds from a) ridge crests and b) river valleys. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor. Ridge crests and rivers in black lines.
Plate XI

1 Villa of the Quintilii on the Via Appia. Ground plan with windows and view directions. (Based on Ricci 2000.)

2 Villa of the Quintilii on the Via Appia. View from the caldarium (complex E–L) towards northeast–east. (Photo: EMV.)
1 Views from the Villa Sette Bassi. a) Ground plan with windows and view directions. (Based on Coarelli 1993, fig. on p. 149). b) The surroundings of the Villa of the Quintilii and Sette Bassi.

2 Views from the Villa Adriana. a) Ground plan with contours. (Based on Ricotti 2001.) b) The surroundings of the Villa Adriana.
1 Even the largest villas blend in with the landscape today. The artificial platform of the Villa of the Quinctii Vari near Tibur – ca. 5 ha in area – can be seen under the olive trees in the middle of the picture starting from the white church on the right. (Photo: EMV.)

2 Cumulative viewshed from a) the Via Salaria, b) the Via Nomentana, c) the Via Tiburtina and d) the Via Prenestina. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.
1 Cumulative viewsheds from a) the Via Labicana, b) the Via Latina, c) the Via Appia and d) the Via Ardeatina. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.

2 Cumulative viewsheds from a) all the main roads and b) the secondary road network. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.
Plate XV

1 Cumulative viewsheds from the burials in the research area. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.

2 Cumulative viewsheds from a) Class 1 and b) Class 3 settlement sites. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.
Plate XVI

1 Views from a settlement site a) in the plateau (Ficulea site 9a, Class 1, view towards north) and b) on the slopes (Tibur IV site 224, Class 1, view towards northwest–north). (Photos: EMV.)

2 Cumulative viewsheds from Class 1 sites located around a) Tusculum and b) Tibur. Red = best visibility, green second best and blue mediocre or poor.
Plate XVII

1 View from the Gianicolo hill in Rome towards modern Frascati. Note that the early modern villas can be easily discerned. (Photo: EMV.)

2 Towns, villages and road stations in the Roman region. Ancient names used if known. Circles indicate 10 and 15 km radii around Rome.
**Plate XVIII**

1. Single burials and groups of burials or cemeteries in the research area. ER = Early Republican, LR = Late Republican, Imp. = Imperial.

2. Distribution of Class 1 (red), 2 (black) and 3 (purple) sites compared to a 500 m wide buffer zone (dark grey) around crossroads.
Plate XIX

1 Centuriations suggested for the research area. a) Collatia–Gabii. b) Bovillae–Tusculum (red) and Campi Tiberiani (blue). Base lines in black.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Qualities</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Area %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>0–1</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>12067</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediocre</td>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>27166</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>6–7</td>
<td>11596</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>8–9</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>52199</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Composite map of the distributions of all qualities divided into five classes. Table features the amounts of area for the five classes.
Plate XX

1 Distribution of settlement sites compared to the qualities of location. a) Class 1, b) Class 2, c) Class 3 and d) Class 4. See Plate XIX.2 for explanation of colors.

2 Distribution of new 2nd century BC sites in yellow. Class 1 sites in red and Class 2 in black. 100 m contour in black line.
Plate XXI

1 Distribution of dated sites against qualities of location. a) Archaic, b) Early Republican, c) Middle Republican, d) 2nd century BC, e) 1st century AD and f) 4th and 5th centuries AD. In a–c black = sites settled only in early periods. In d–e yellow = new sites.