



Canon Lucido's notes
on the Temple of Deanna
at Ariceia

DDSR

226/20/8_{A-F}

Conclusion!



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226/20/8a

Professor Lanciani in his interesting letter to the Athenaeum already referred to states that the identification of the site of the Artemision results not only from the precise description of Mabo but from actual discoveries made there at the beginning of the 17th cent and again in 1866. The finds he says of the 17th century were described by Tournefort in "De Donais Veterum in the great work of Graevius. III p. 752. They consisted mostly of terra cotta votive offerings, a characteristic of Braccio's temple as described by Ovid. While in 1866 several inscriptions both Greek & Latin were brought to light in what the Greeks & then Sanctorius were expressly mentioned.

Being anxious to know precisely what these discoveries were I requested our learned Secretary Mr. Strutt to ~~examine~~ the report to consult the Latin work of Tournefort and

He also very kindly undertook to examine
the inscriptions found, ^{del. daff.} by the gardeners ^{del. daff.}
are now in the castle of Brice or Brice at Nevi.

~~The following~~ ~~in his reports~~

Researches W. Mull says were made on
this site which was called by the peasants
"Le Grotte del Dravolo" - in the 17th century when
the property of Nevi & Lussano belonged to
the Trappani family. The results of these
~~researches~~ are mentioned by Giovanni Argenti
in a narrative of the discoveries addressed
by him in 1699 by order of cardinal Piosini to
the learned Trappani & published by the latter
in his erudite work on votive gifts & tablets.

The engravings illustrating Argenti's description
represent ~~precisely similar~~ terracotta votive
offerings precisely similar to those lately found
in such great abundance in the facade or
breaches adjoining the temple now first discovered.

and confirm the therapeutic reputation of the
bromine at which they were offered.

Mention is also made of a headless statue of
brass near which was found ^{and} a pedestal
bearing an inscription sacred to the Vestal
Dea and Neurocrates. The statue was presented
by the Marquis Faccipponi to Louis the 13th
and is now in the Louvre, the inscription is in
the museum of the Capitolo. It does not
appear that the temple itself was discovered
but many fragments of columns were seen at
the time & the writer consulted competent
authorities such as Andrea Sacco & Francesco
De Cesari as to whether these fragments would
be applicable to Vitruvius's description of the
edifice as being of the Tuscan order or whether
the Corinthian & Ionic characteristics were
not also observable in the remains thus
discovered. . . . Sir W. Bell when he wrote
his "Topography of Rome" was not aware
of the marble temple revealed last year
though he mentions the kind of closter of
lofty niches of Imperial masonry which
served

Served a ~~purpose~~ ^{the same purpose} to re-enclose an ancient
consecrated area & to support the declivity
of the sloping above.

The following remarks from Jells describe
~~them that he had been on the spot concerned~~
with the character of the masonry & show that
he had been on the spot.


"Near the margin of the Lake a little bay
indents the shore on the north of the village
of Veni. at the head of this bay at the
only cultivable spot is found a species of
quadrilateral periboles or there which two
of the walls of a cell yet remain of ten
or twelve feet in height. Had this been
constructed with such materials as might
be supposed equal with the ancient temple
of Diana, the question of that edifice would
no longer have admitted of doubt. It consists
however of opus reticulatum and is without
any traces of the massive blocks of more
ancient edifice." The walls here mentioned
by



fell are evidently those to which I refer
as having been converted into a ~~chapel~~
chapel at the N. W. angle of the enclosure
within which the temple of Diana has
been discovered built of unassured masonry
of the finest style & considered by competent
authorities to be Greek work.

Someopini refers also to the processions
of young women crowned with wreaths & bearing
torches from Aricia to the temple of Diana
on the shores of Lake Nemi and these are
evidently commemorated in the Statuettes
now restored to light.

Mr Sturt's visit to the castle of Nemi
was productive of a most interesting result
especially when taken in connection with
the remarkable inscriptions discovered at
Ephesus by Mr Wood. - Referring to the
riches



riches amassed in the principal Temples
he quotes the Statement made by Appian
in his 5th Book of the Civil Wars, that in
the war between Octavianus ~~Caesar~~ & Lucius Brutus
the young Caesar borrowed money ^{promised to return it with interest} from
the temples of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome
Fortuna in Aesacum, Juno Sospita in Janiculum
Diana Nemorensis & of Hercules in Tiber or
Tivoli.

Soon after Prince Orsini bought the estates
& castle of Nemi from Duke Braschi in 1070
he caused some excavations to be made in
the S.W. angle of the Pradus del Lago.

The result was the discovery of some
fragments of Statuary now walled into one
side of the entrance hall of the castle.

a square pilaster with an inscription in
22 lines. on a circular base containing
an inscription to a member of the family
of Natio. and a marble column with
^{Caius Gallus}

capital & base richly moulded bearing a
grateful to the same Roman General
~~inscriptions~~ inscriptions partly in Latin &
partly in Greek ~~three lines of the former~~ ^{character} for preservation during the
war against Mithridates.
~~of the latter~~; Another large ^{marble} fragment
commemorates some restoration executed by Hadrian
Trajan in his 3rd consulato.

The long inscription on the square
pilaster above mentioned ^{belongs to the 1st century A.D. and}
^{catalogue.} is an extremely
interesting catalogue of objects of value, in precious metals,
jewels, & drops, apparently belonging exclusively
to female apparel, which were probably
formally consigned on some occasion to duly
authorized officials ^{and} constituted the bulk
of some pious offering at the shrine of ~~Diana~~
~~Minerva~~, or may have been the inventory
of the ornaments and apparel of the high
priestess of that Temple. * These may have stood
in the peribolus of the temple
of Diana, there being ample
space for them

The injured state of the inscription
only admits of its being partially described
but the following will give some idea
of the nature of this interesting catalogue

Things enclosed to two shrines.

- 17. ~~Standards~~ statuettes, 1 head of the sun -
- 4 Silver ~~Statues~~ images, 1 shield, 2 brazen altars
- 1 Brazen altars tripod, 1 silver sacrificial cup
- 1 gilt sacrificial patera, 1 gemmed diadem
- 1 silver gilt sistrum, an instrument used in the worship of Isis.
- 1 necklace with beads (aquamarine) or amulets. } 1 gilt cup
stones } patera with wheat ears
- 2 Nubatawa with 2 pearls.
- + ~~Iron collar~~ ^{another necklace} with 7 pearls
- 2 jewelled earrings
- 2 Nauplia pure (not to be interpreted)
- 1 ~~gold~~ ^{amalepsiaca} ~~corona~~ ^{perhaps spherical} with 21 topazes
- and 8 p. rubies (carbuncles).
- 8 brazen gates (cancelli) with hermules (small statues of mercury placed at each side of the supporting posts in the circus)
- 1 Dress of ~~linen~~ ^{linen} tunic, cloak, girdle with silver segments, ~~and~~ ^{and} sole ~~and~~ ^{and} girdle -
- another ^{purple} ~~linen~~ ^{dress} tunic, pallium, sole, & girdle -

1 x Pontic scarlet & green silk vest + The locality is here mentioned for the Divinity.

1 marble vase & small column for bath (distinguished as Hypsiana)

1 water ^{linen} ~~linen~~ dress with gold embroidery & golden girdle

1 purple ^{close fitting} ~~dress~~ + 1 loose -

2 tunics, 1 close fitting ^{dress with} + 1 loose -

another ~~white~~ white tunic, sole, girdle, & hood (pallium)

The objects hitherto registered appear to have belonged to a shrine dedicated to Isis, whose adepts wore white linen vestments. Those which follow belonged to Bubastis, or the Egyptian Diana.

History of Anicia & its colonies of Persians &
Nepesin by (Anton) Luciani, 1796 -

The priests of the temple of Proanus of
Aniciensis held the ^{propaganda} province in the
time of Caligula - Agrippa the
mother of Emperor Augustus bore
at Anicia -

Anicia the birth place of Agrippa the
mother of Emperor Augustus & the
successful night fall reign of Caligula
~~Coll of Loton mentioned in an~~

inscription dedicated to Augustus
by the Coll. Loton attached to
temple of Proanus - the word Loton
derived from Lotis - who fleeing from
Proanus was turned into Lotis.
or Kiscido - odd, met. W. 9 -

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Anic Serv.
in. Calians

226/20/86

annexed to Senate in time of Augustus
says Lucius - inscription at Nemi
found at Nemi - S. p. 2. A -

Lucius p. 239 says ~~his~~ nothing is known
with regard to the post of praetor
after death of Fulvius.

Inscriptions found at Nemi show that
it had a Senate in reign of Verus.

Inscriptions found by Pinto, dedicated by
Coll. Lotario to Augustus for second time
Curator of Republic of Anicia.
Other Lotari, washes attached to temple
of Priapus name Lotari derived from
Lotus nymph found by Priapus, changed
into a Lotus-tree. See Met. 10. 9.

Wesley's Dictionary

+ Lib. 2 docum vas cap. Anic fol. 185



Diana Anic

Coll. Lotari

Romyana Republic

aug. cur. 11 cur. m.

Filius curatore 1 Dod.

12. 5. 86