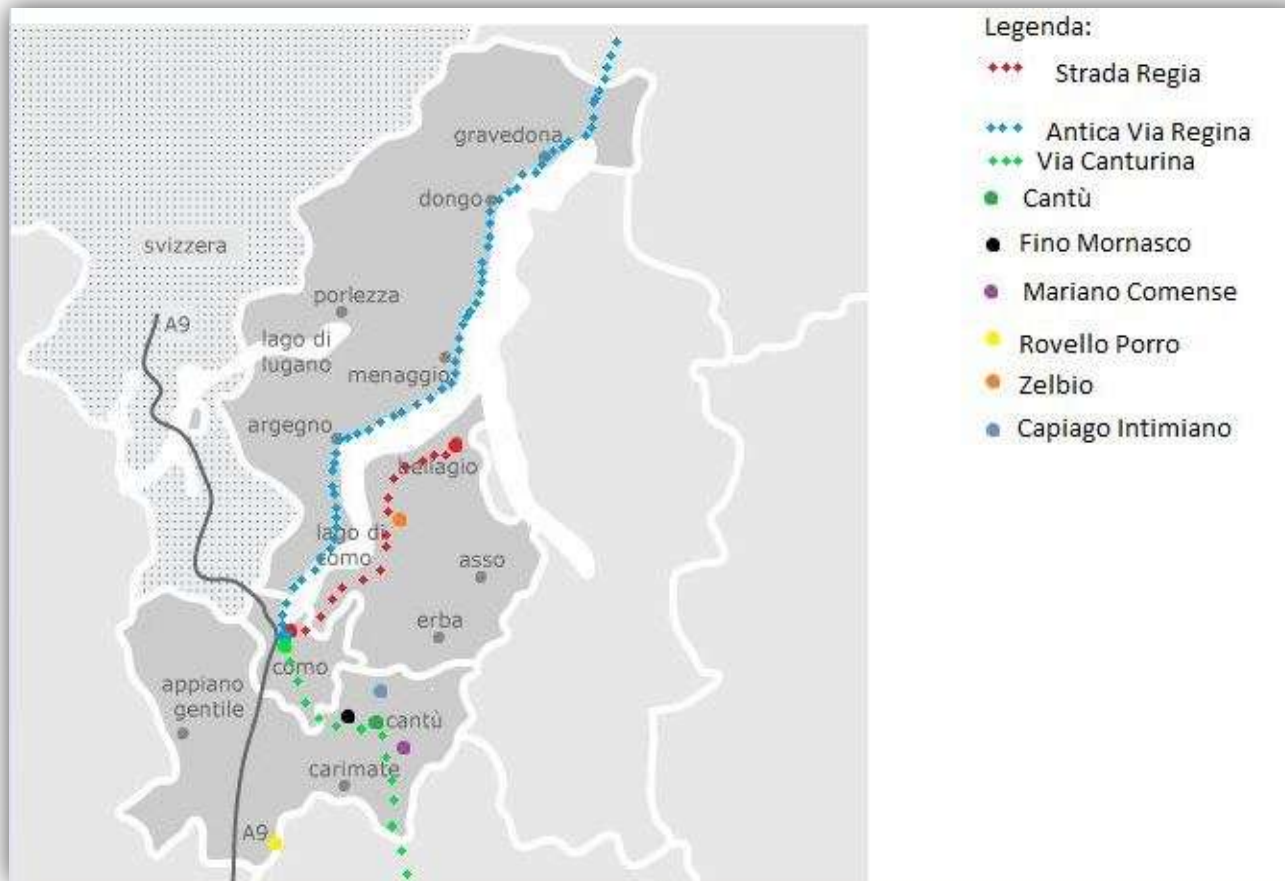


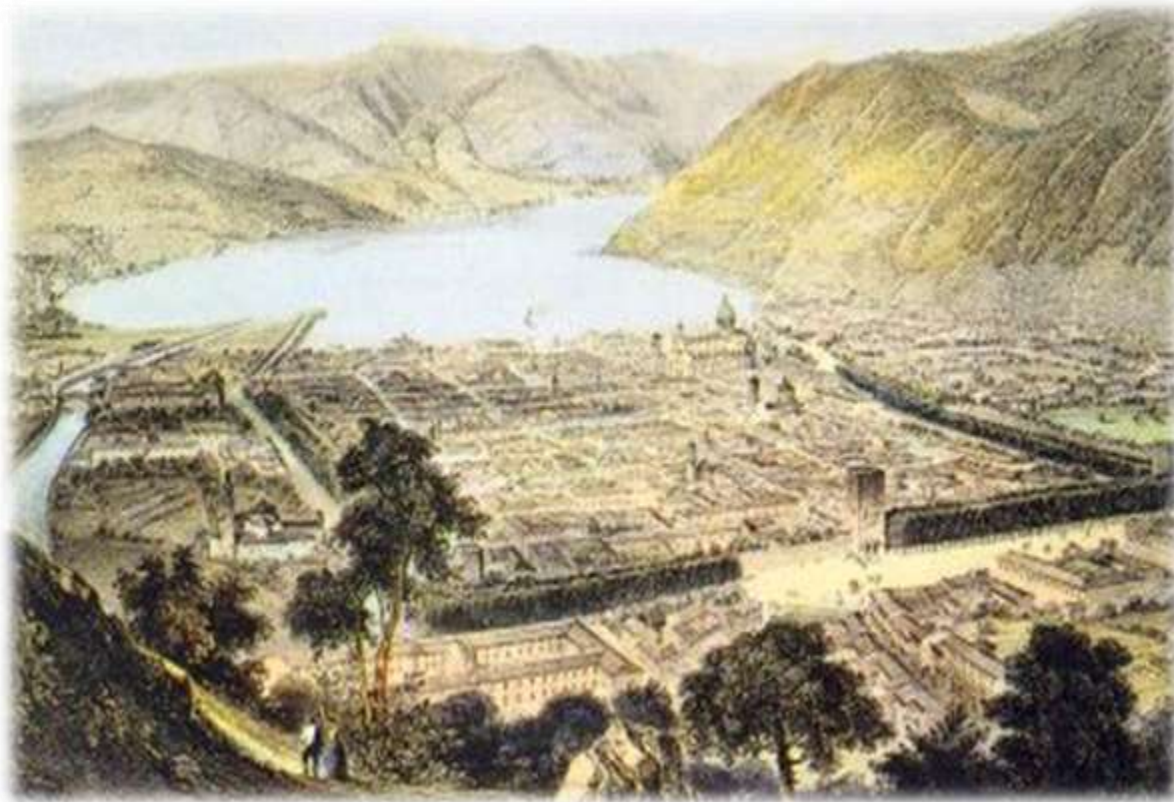
COMO'S PROVINCE COMI PROVINCIA



Tabula geographica **loca graviore**s in Comi provincia explicat, in praecipuo modo **viarum situs** et **potissimae urbes**.

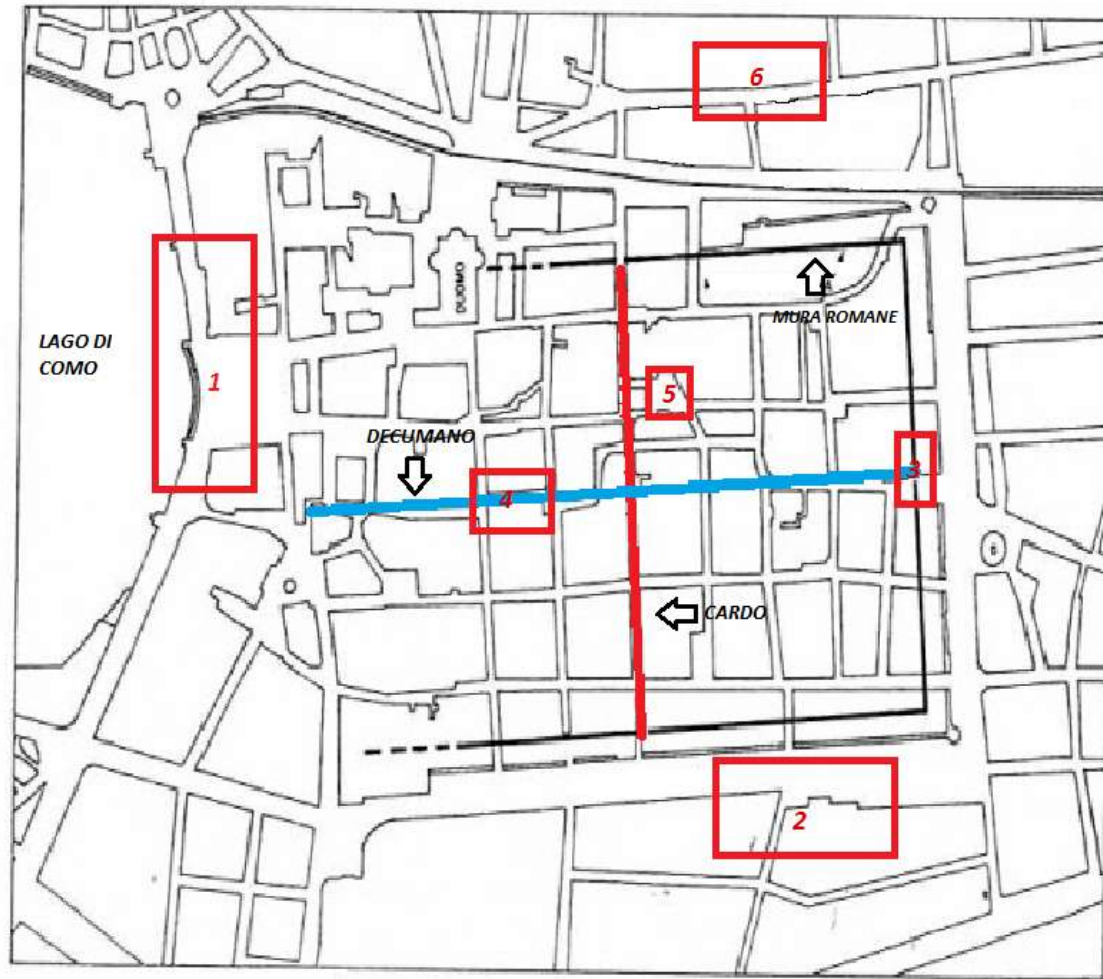
The map explains well the **places that had more significance** in Como's province, particularly the position of the **streets** and of **the main villages**.

COMUM COMO



Romanae Comum

Roman Comum



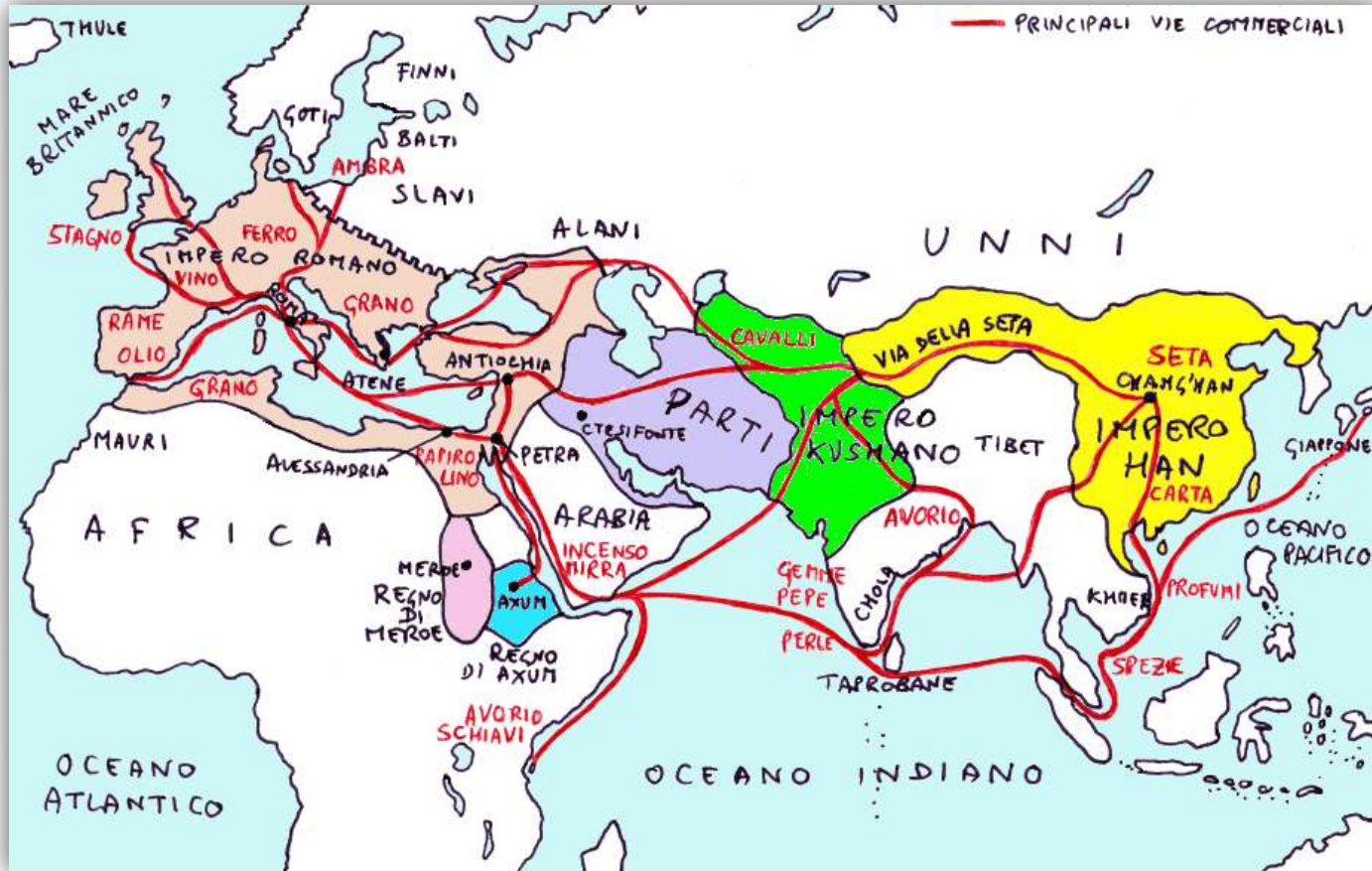
Coeptum rapraesentat romanas facturas si **reliqui reperti** erat vel substantia cognoscitur:

Romanus portus(1) apud foro Cavour collocatus erat ubi romanarum naves reliqui reperti erant;

extrinsecus moenis **bibliotheca** collocata erat(2), contra in moenis latere adverso, semper extrinsecum moenis, **thermae** erat(6) hodie sub Valduce mosocomio collocatae sunt; **Porta Praetoria**(3), collocata in occidenti latere, urbis principalis ianua erat et eius reliqui reperti erant; postea **theatrum**(4) vel, fortasse, **amphitheatrum** erat, collocatus apud Via Vittani; postremo forum(5) ab historicis apud foro San Fedele collocaum erat.

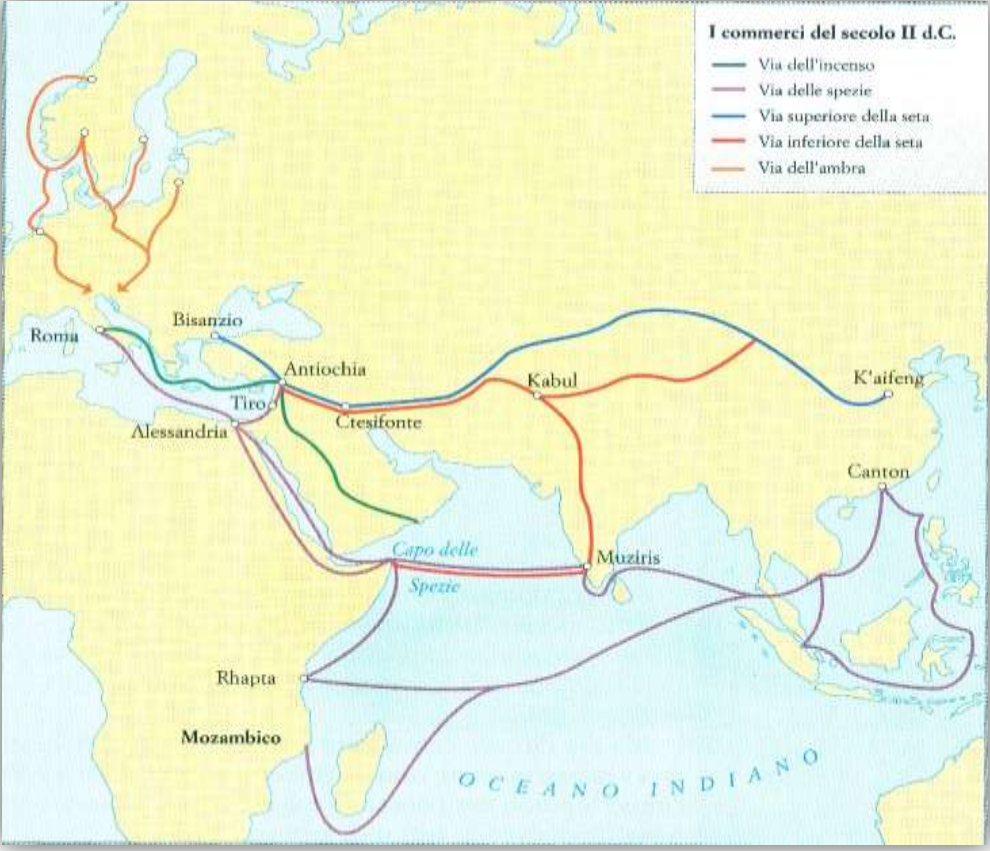
The map represents the Roman structures which **were found in ruin** or of which we know the existence:

the Roman harbour(1) was near the present Cavour square, where were found remains of a merchant ship; outside the wall there was the **library**(2), and on the opposite side there were the **thermae**(6), which now are under the car park of Valduce hospital; **Porta Praetoria**, on the west side, was the main gate of the town and there are remains of it; there was also a **theatre** or an **amphitheatre**(4) near Vittani street; in the end the forum was placed by historians near San Fedele square.

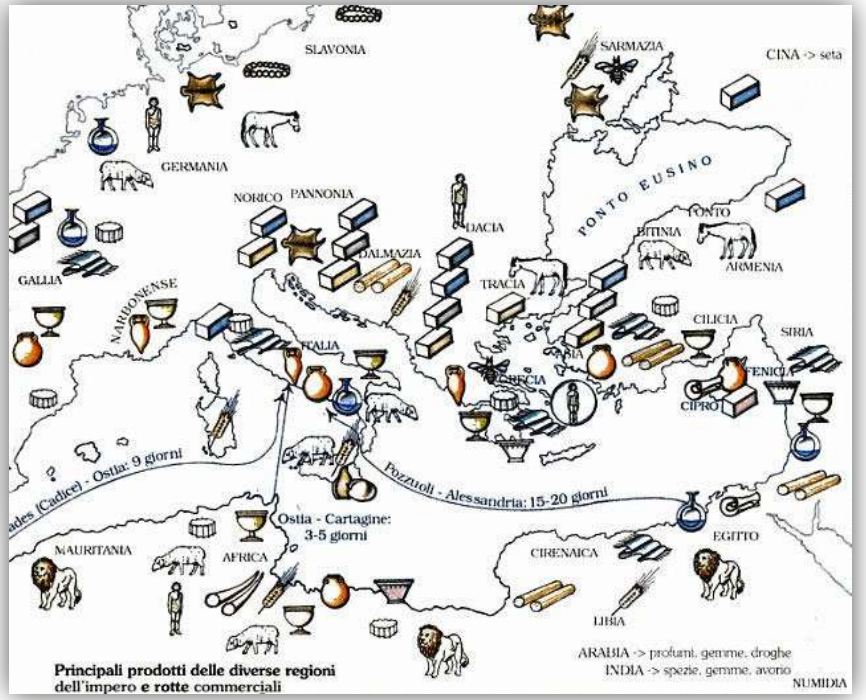


Tota plagae commercii tramitum

The whole net of trading routes



Triangulum commercium
The **triangular** trade



Maximi fructus imperii commercii
The **main products** of the Empire's trade

The glass paste



Vitrea “mixtura” XVIII
saeculo ab tarda rei
publicae temporum vera
gemma effecta e ea in
collectio Garovaglio est.

Glass paste realised in the XVIII century,
based on an original gem from the end of
Republican Age, which is property of the
Garovaglio Collection . It portrays Marcus
Antonius's head and the word“MANT”



Augustus argenteus denarius(12 a.c.), Lugduni moneta: capricornus cum globo intra priores pedes cum scribente "IMP XI"

Augustus's silver coin (12 B.C.)
Lugdunum (Lyon)'s mint.
Capricorn holding a globe between its front paws. In the exergue, the words "IMP XI"

The Gemma Augustea

Augusti gemma



Augusta gemma , duobus tabulato onyches cum Augusta apotheose, inceptus I saeculo, Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum(XVIII saeculi imago ab Erika Zweirleindiehi, *Magie der Steine*, Wien 2008)

“Gemma Augustea”, an onyx gemstone on two layers, with the apotheosis of Augustus. Beginning of the 1st century B.C., Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum (drawing of the XVIII century by Erika Zwierlein-Diehl, *Magie der Steine*, Wien 2008)

Gemma Augustea”, onice a due strati con apoteosi di Augusto, in I saeculo, Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum (disegno del XVIII secolo da Erika ZWIERLEIN-DIEHL, *Magie der Steine*, Wien 2008).