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QUADRIGAE PISONIS : a four-horse chariot erected by order of the senate in honour of a certain Piso Frugi, who is said to have been one of the thirty Roman tyrants. It stood within the area afterwards occupied by the thermae of Diocletian, and was removed when they were built (vit. trig. tyr. 21; RE iii. 1390). v. Domaszewski thinks that the whole story rests on an invention (SHA 1916, 7. A, 9; 1918, 13. A, 41-46).

QUATTUOR SCARI : probably a monumental fountain, representing four fish (*scarus*=wrasse?), or decorated by such a representation, which is said to have stood in the Velabrum (CIL vi. 9671), and in Region VIII (Not.). It must, therefore, have been on the boundary between Regions VIII and XI, perhaps a little south of the Via dei Fienili (HF iv. ; Jord. i. 2. 472).

QUERQUETULANUS MONS : according to Tacitus (Ann. iv. 65) the earliest name of the MONS CAELIUS (q.v.), derived from the oak trees with which the hill was covered. Whether this represents a true tradition (cf. Querquetulani, Plin. NH iii. 69), or was simply an invention of the antiquarians to explain PORTA QUERQUETULANA, LARES QUERQUETULANI, etc., is still a matter of dispute (HJ 221; Pinza, Mon. L. xv. 1905, 789-791). For a coin representing the Querquetulanae virae, see PORTA QUERQUETULANA.

QUINQUE TABERNAE : see SEPTEM TABERNAE.

QUIRINALIS COLLIS : the most northerly of the traditional seven hills of Rome, which stretched from the northern extension of the Esquiline plateau in a south-westerly direction. It is a narrow irregular tongue, separated from the Viminal on the south by the depression now traversed by the Via Nazionale, and sloping off more gradually on the north and north-west to the campus Martius and the valley occupied during the late republic by the HORTI SALLUSTIANI (q.v.). The length of this tongue from the porta Collina in the Servian wall to the collis Latiaris (see below) is a little more than two kilometres. While there was a fairly deep depression between the Capitol and the Quirinal, as is shown by the pavement of the street found beneath the column of Trajan, yet the complete division between the two was made by the great excavations