On the 10th to the 19th mile the route of the ancient road line can be reconstructed quite accurately with the help of several satellite images available in Google Earth. The first one of the “ghosts” of the ancient Via Salaria was perceived already by L. Quilici & S. Quilici Gigli in the 1970s. Consisting of two parts, it covers a distance of over 2.5 km on the tenth and eleventh mile of the ancient road. Again in the 1980s Quilici noticed a section of the road near the finding place of the 18th milestone. The sections discovered in my study are located between these two.

The sections of the ancient road line on the 10th - 19th mile observable in Google Earth’s satellite images. The three long sections detected from the aerial photographs already in the 1970s-1980s are marked with yellow; the 12 new acquisitions visible in the satellite images are marked with red, the approximate finding place of the probable 10th milestone with a blue pin “km 17.7” and the finding place of the 18th milestone with a blue pin “XVIII”. The sections presented below in more detail are marked with A, B, C, D & E.

The help of the satellite images makes the defining of the route of the ancient Via Salaria more accurate than it was earlier possible. On many single miles the images are currently the only proof of the ancient road. In my PhD thesis the work continues on Via Salaria as well as on two other roads (Via Tiburtina and Via Laurentina). One approach is to use multispectral satellite images as well as SAR data in detecting the road lines under study.