

POMPEII, *INSULA* IX.3
A case study of urban infrastructure

Volume II:

Catalogue

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PART I

*CATALOGUE OF STRUCTURES AND FINDS*¹

Abbreviations:

Rm – room

UF – upper floor

h. – height

l. – length

w. – width

Inv. no. – inventory number

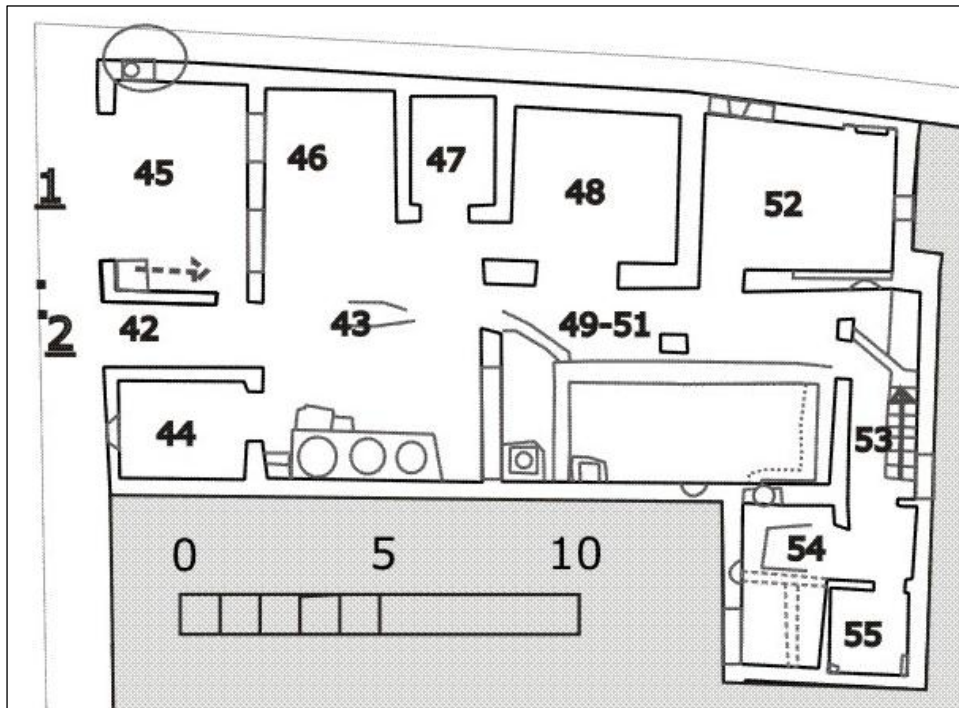
MANN – Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli

SAP – Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompei

SANP – Soprintendenza speciale per i beni archeologici di Napoli e Pompei

¹ The present catalogue is not an exhaustive presentation of *insula* IX.3. A comprehensive account will be published by the *EPUH* team.

UNIT IX.3.1-2



Description: Large private dwelling with a commercial part occupying the NW corner of the city block.

Size: Usable ground floor space 183 m² split between 12 rooms, upper floor space 52 m², maximum plot size 239 m².

Upper floors: Above Rms 45, 48 and 52, possibly also above the N part of Rms 49-51. UF Rms 48, 52 (49-51, 53) were entered through Rm 53 staircase, UF Rm 45 had its own separate access from below.²

Terrain: Ground level ca. 30.5 m ASL, some 1 m higher in Rms 54 and 55.

Facade: (W) Two front doorways. The entrance no. 1 has its N jamb in 3-4:1 brick to block construction in the upper part and brick in the lower part. The S jamb is in brick. The jambs of the entrance no. 2 are in travertine ashlar (horizontal and vertical ashlar, thus quasi-framework). The jambs were stuccoed and thus slightly pronounced as well as probably

² Andrews 2011: 5-6.

painted. The interface of the brick and ashlar parts of the facade is stepped or irregular. The S end of the W facade is in travertine ashlar. It is abutted by Unit IX.3.3 facade, and the borderline between Units IX.3.1-2 and 3 is distinctive. Between the S end of the facade and the S jamb of the doorway no. 2 the facade is in trachyte rubble-work. It contains a blocked window at the height of 2.7 m above the *cocciopesto* pavement. The window of a tapering type is blocked with brick rubble. The N end of the facade had a red socle and a white upper part.³ On the N side of the entrance no. 1 there were two *dipinti*: *CN(AEUM) HELVIUM SABIN(UM) / AED(ILEM) O(RO) V(OS) F(ACIATIS) (CIL IV 857)* and *C(AIUM) CALVENTIUM SITTIVM / IIV(I)R(UM) I(URE) D(ICUNDO) VBONI VIGULA (CIL IV 858)*. Between entrances 1-2 it read *M(ARCUM) HOLOCONIVM / PRISCUM AEDIL(EM) O(RO) V(OS) F(ACIATIS) (CIL IV 860)*.⁴ Moreover, according to Della Corte, a further *dipinto*, *POSTVMIVM PROCVLVM AED OFFECTORES ROG(ANT) (CIL IV 864)*, was painted on the facade.⁵ In addition, in the *Giornale* it is described how in 1879 some facade plaster had fallen down and revealed painted texts beneath: *CASELLIVM AED* and *L.N.U.M.I SIUM RARUM AED*.⁶ The threshold at the (shop) entrance no. 1 is some 3.7 m wide. It is made of three trachyte slabs with a groove for shutters, and a place for a separate doorway some 0.7 m wide. There is a hole at both ends of the threshold and a pivot hole at the S end still contains metal remains from the pivot *in situ*.⁷ The doorway no. 2 is some 1.6 m wide. A single trachyte slab threshold contains a hole at both ends. Smaller holes for a closing mechanism are found in the middle of the threshold on Rm 42 side suggesting that the door opened inwards. The kerbstones in front of the entrance are pierced by two holes. They probably served as outlets of drainage channels leading from the unit interior.

(N) The N facade is probably made abutting Unit IX.3.25 facade. In AD 79 the facade contained no door or window openings, but a blocked doorway some 1.35 m wide and 2.5 m high had once led to Rm 52. Above it there is a blocked, tapering window some 0.45 m high and up to 0.10 m wide. The blockings are clearly visible after the fall of covering plaster at a turning point of the orientation of the facade, situated at the junction of Rms 48

³ The MANN model.

⁴ *PAH* II: 426, III: 192 on the 25th of September 1843; Avellino 1844: 7; Della Corte 1954: 129, no. 279b; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 159.

⁵ Della Corte 1954: 129, no. 278a.

⁶ In the original hand-written *Giornale* on the 26th of February 1879: ‘all’angolo nord-ovest del l’isola 3 Reg 9 lato occidentale. Su di esso era scritto un programma pompeiano, e quello stato di calce caduto, ha scoperto altro programma che trovansi già dipinto al d’sotto...in nero *CASELLIVM AED*; in rosso *L.N.U.M.I SIUM RARUM AED*’.

⁷ According to Avellino (1844: 7), the front doorway contained some of its locking bolts, or remains of them, *in situ*.

and 52. At this point the facade construction alters from extensively rebuilt travertine ashlar framework (E side) to trachyte rubble-work (W side). The very W end of the N facade is a composite construction. The upper part is in 4:1 brick to block, continuous from the W facade, while the lowermost part is in brick, block and rubble. Its interface with the rubble-work part of the wall on its E side is stepped. At the W end of the facade there is a possible, blocked window, and a vertical ceramic pipe runs most likely to a cess pit below a cover of travertine ashlar in the alley. Two election notices, *CN(AEUM) HELVIUM / SABINVM AED(ILEM) / VICINI* [or alternatively *U(BO)NI*] *FAC(IUNT)* (CIL IV 852) and *L(UCIUM) C(EIUM) S(ECUNDUM) II VIR(UM)* (CIL IV 853), decorated the facade.⁸

ROOM 42⁹

Size: 5.7 m²

Walls: The W and E ends of the N wall are in travertine ashlar. They form the N jamb of the front doorway and a jamb shared by doorways to Rms 43 and 45. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work. It is unclear whether the E end of the N wall did originally contain a doorway to Rm 45 or whether it was a later cut in the wall. On the E side the room is fully open to Rm 43. The E and W ends of the S wall forming door jambs are in travertine ashlar and the rest of the wall is in trachyte and travertine rubble-work. On the W side the room is open at its full width to the street.

Max wall heights: N 3.6 m, S 3.6 m.

Wall decoration: The plaster covering the jambs is slightly accentuated to highlight them.¹⁰

Floor: A Second Style black and white mosaic with a geometric pattern imitating scales (*tappeto ornato*).¹¹ The threshold to Rm 43 is highlighted, separated as its own functional space by a change in the pattern. There are no indications of a door. The floor, the level of which rises towards Rm 43, is bordered by thin marble strips at the doorways to the N and the E. It probably abuts the walls and the wall plaster abuts the floor.

Fixtures: The plan by Niccolini and Niccolini (1890) displays a niche at the E end of the N wall instead of a doorway. However, the studies by the *EPUH* team have confirmed, and the *MANN* model shows, the existence of a doorway.

Modern condition: Rather good.

⁸ *PAH* II: 426, III: 192; Avellino 1844: 7, Della Corte 1954: 129, no. 279c; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 159.

⁹ *Protiro*, see Breton 1855: 308, Fiorelli 1875: 390; *andron*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73.

¹⁰ Visible today only on the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 43.

¹¹ *PPP* III: 248, *PPM* IX, II: 129.

ROOM 43¹²

Size: 35.6 m²

Walls: On the N side Rm 43 is fully open to Rm 46. Only short stretches of walls separate Rm 47 from Rm 43. The W jamb of the doorway between Rms 43 and 47 is in travertine ashlar and the E jamb is in a travertine ashlar and rubble-work. In the N part of the E wall a shared jamb between the doorways to Rms 48 and 49-51 is in travertine ashlar and rubble-work, the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 49-51 is in a travertine ashlar and the rest of the wall to the S is in rubble-work of trachyte. The S part of the E wall probably contained a large window, as suggested by the Bechi plan and the *MANN* model.¹³ The S wall is in trachyte rubble-work and it is abutted by the W and E walls. Two doorways in the W wall lead to Rms 42 and 44 and there is a blocked doorway to Rm 45. Both the current and former door jambs are in travertine ashlar, while the rest of the wall, including the blockage, is in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 1.2 m, E 2.5 m, S 2.9 m, W 2.7 m.

Wall decoration: According to Bechi, the room had walls painted with red and white sections.¹⁴ None of these remain today.¹⁵ Patches of plaster with high terracotta contents is found on the S wall. Below it there are two more plaster layers, the upper one of which is hatched.

Floor: A *lavapesta* floor with large and rather coarsely cut marble *tesserae* set in groups of four. It was made on top of a plaster bedding which is now partly visible after the floor itself has disintegrated.

Fixtures: Three masonry vats set in a podium made in rubble-work of brick, travertine, trachyte, cruma and tuff, abutting the S wall. The vats are of different depth and height. Today they are heavily restored and look different from those depicted in early sketches and pictures.¹⁶ For instance, the openings below the vats were originally rectangular or arched, today they are all rectangular with a trachyte slab framing. The westernmost vat is the largest (mouth int. Ø 0.90 m, 0.85 m d.) while the two other are slightly smaller (the easternmost: Ø 0.80 m and 0.95 m d., the middle one: Ø 0.80 m and 0.75 m d.). The vats lack bottoms. Their interiors are coated with plaster which contains volcanic sand. It is most

¹² *Atrium testudinatum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 412.

¹³ Bechi 1852: 17.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ There is no decoration in the *MANN* model.

¹⁶ Overbeck and Mau 1884: 382, fig. 187; Duncan-Jones 1973: 366, planche V, fig. 4; Moeller 1976: 38, fig. 4.

probable that the vats had contained metal vessels below which fire was kept, directly on top of the floor.¹⁷ At the SW corner of the room, next to the vats, there is a plaster-covered, stepped rubble-work structure in brick, travertine and trachyte. It abuts the S and W walls. Moreover, clearance carried out by the *EPUH* team revealed a structure on top of the floor, in front of the W vat. This structure, composed of two fragmentary tiles set in mortar and plastered, had possibly been constructed to safeguard the fire below the biggest vat.¹⁸ Interestingly, the Bechi plan contains ‘squares’ in front of all vats. This might indicate that previously more, as well as whole, tiles were set in front of the fireplaces. No further tile structures were found in the *EPUH* clearance however. Instead, next to the remaining tile structure, on its E side, there is a low structure filled with soil. Its sides are made of tile fragments and it is plaster-coated. This structure is evidently marked in the plans by Falkener and Eschebach. Perhaps it held/supported something in front the vats. In addition, there might have been a curved structure, perhaps a channel or a ‘collar’, made to separate the front of the vats from the rest of the room. Although this structure is depicted in all plans excluding the one by Eschebach, studies by the *EPUH* team found no evidence for it. It must therefore have been built on top of the floor and perished, had it existed. Moreover, while the room did not contain an *impluvium*, the *lavapesta* floor had been cut, probably to mend an existing water channel that derived from Rm 49-51 (see below) and led to the street.¹⁹

Modern condition: Good in terms of the room as such, poor in terms of the vats as modern reconstructions have altered the original remains. These reconstructions took place between 1960 and 1973.²⁰

ROOM 44²¹

Size: 7.6 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work; at the E and W ends in large ashlar bonding with the E and W walls. There is a doorway to Rm 43 in the E wall. The jambs are in travertine ashlar. The remaining S part of the E wall is in rubble-work of trachyte, travertine, and cruma, abutting the S wall. The S wall is in rubble-work of trachyte.

¹⁷ Fire had caused severe damage to the floor which was crumbling and *tesserae* had been pulverized into lime. *EPUH* 2006-9: 33.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 34.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 33-4.

²⁰ Moeller 1973: 368, footnote 6.

²¹ Boutique selling the produce of the workshop according to Breton 1855: 308; *cella per la lavoratura* according to Fiorelli 1875: 390; *cubiculum* according to PPP III: 248.

Both ends of the W wall are in travertine ashlar (horizontal and verticals, quasi-framework) and the wall in between them is in trachyte rubble-work. In the W wall some 2.2 m above the ground level there is a blocked window. The window, of a tapering type, was plastered after being blocked by tile rubble. The former lintel is in travertine ashlar and the jambs are in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, E 2.7 m, S 3.0 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: Plain plaster.²² There are two distinctive plaster layers: thick (First Style?) hatched plaster below, another thinner layer above. It seems that at the final phase the room had a socle rising some 1.8 m high above the ground level, as plaster remains at the NE corner indicate. The plaster bonds with Rm 43 plaster at the doorway.

Floor: A plaster floor. There is a trachyte slab threshold with pivot holes at both ends, and two smaller holes in the middle of the slab (on Rm 44 side) indicate that the door opened inwards. The slab might be reused as there is one more trapezoidal hole (on Rm 43 side) without a corresponding hole at the other end of the slab. Furthermore, lead remains are found *in situ* in the pivot hole in use in AD 79.

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 45²³

Size: 17.6 m²

Walls: The very lowermost part of the N wall, together with some upper wall parts, is in trachyte rubble-work. The rest of the N wall is in travertine, trachyte, (brick and cruma) rubble-work. The very N upper end of the E wall is in travertine ashlar which bonds with the N wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a possible rubble-work jamb remaining from a window to Rm 46.²⁴ At the S end of the wall there is a blocked doorway some 1.2 m wide to Rm 43. The former door jambs are in travertine ashlar.²⁵ The remaining part of the wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work, both ancient and new (reconstructed). The S wall is in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte (brick and cruma) made in several phases. The E end of the S wall may have been cut at a later stage for a doorway to Rm 42. The W wall contains a wide doorway leading to the street. The S jamb is in brick and the N jamb is in 3-

²² *Affresco illeggibile* according to PPP III: 428, PPM IX, II: 130.

²³ *Bottega*, see Fiorelli 1875: 390, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73; boutique selling the produce of the workshop, see Breton 1855: 308.

²⁴ In the *MANN* model a wide window(?) to Rm 46 occupies the central part of the wall. In the Bechi plan a doorway instead of a window is found in the N part of the E wall.

²⁵ The former jambs are covered by plaster which is abutted by the current wall. In the Falkener plan a niche instead of a doorway is depicted.

5:1 brick to block (travertine and tuff) construction in its upper part, brick in the lower part. The S end of the W wall is in rubble-work, the interface of which with the jamb is irregular. The N end of the W wall is in brick, brick-block and rubble-work. This mixture of construction styles continues at the W end of the N wall, and hence the walls bond.

Max wall heights: N 3.6 m, E 1.0 m, S 3.2 m, W 3.4 m.

Wall decoration: At the SW corner there are traces of First Style decoration with a yellow socle ca. 0.8 m high. Above it ran a register with red painted decoration.²⁶ Probably in the last phase there was plain decoration with a terracotta-containing red socle some 1.4 m high, well visible on the N side of the room.²⁷

Floor: The work carried out by the *EPUH* revealed remains of a plain plaster floor at the NW corner, together with some preparatory layers.²⁸ The plaster may have been decorated with some *tesserae*.²⁹

Fixtures: At the SW corner there is a podium made of three travertine blocks, measuring some 0.83 m (E-W) and 0.75 m (N-S) in size and ca. 0.20 m high above the current ground level. A loose fill between the blocks and the S wall included some modern rubbish. The structure is depicted as stairs in the plan by Falkener. Moreover, Eschebach *et al.* mention *gastrum urinarium*(?) and a latrine as part of the room furnishing.³⁰ Presently however the room contains no traces of such fixtures, only a ceramic pipe runs vertically inside the W end of the N wall. Whereas the diameter of the pipe is small (12 cm) at the top of the remaining wall, it is wider at the bottom (18 cm). It contains no notable incrustation. Excavations in the alley to the N of the room revealed an underground vaulted chamber (2.5 x 1.3 m) which was located partly below the alley and partly below the room. It might have served as a cess pit which could have been emptied/accessed via the alley.³¹

Finds: Probable finds in this room, as it is the best-suited room to be called *bottega* mentioned on the 3rd of March 1847³²: personal adornment: a three-colour cameo-stone with

²⁶ Laidlaw 1985: 286.

²⁷ See the *MANN* model. In the weekly report of recent works on the 29th of August 1846 (no. 5747), Cirillo mentions that ‘... una bottega a sinistra della così detta strada del quadrivio... e rivestita di alcuni frammenti d’intonaco’.

²⁸ *EPUH* 2006-9: 38.

²⁹ In the weekly report by Cirillo (no. 6581), written on the 6th of March 1847, it is mentioned that ‘sgombrate de materiali vulcanici quattro botteghe...due di esse veggonsi coperte di mal sano pavimento a signino con mosaico’. Mosaic floor is suggested in *PPM* (IX, II: 130-1), with related pictures depicting Rm 46 floor however.

³⁰ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 412.

³¹ *EPUH* 2006-9: 38, Aho *et al.* 2006: 18-9.

³² *PAH* II: 457-8.

an engraved female head³³; household utensils: a small glass carafe, a small terracotta cup, a bronze oil-jug (*oleario*); money: two bronze coins; locking: a bronze key; furniture: three knob-fittings of a bed (*lettisterno*), two halves of bronze fittings (*scibbe*), two decorative bronze strips (of furniture), a bronze strap-hinge with its wings (*billico con sua piastra*) and another loose wing of a strap-hinge.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 45

Walls: In the N wall, at the height of 2.3 m above the floor level there are two possible socket holes (10/13 x 18/25 cm). A further hole (14 x 15 cm) is found at the N end of the W wall, some 2.3 m above the floor level. Thus there was, or had been, a possible mezzanine level above the ground floor, if not a full upper floor.³⁴ Most importantly, however, the presence of a downpipe, if pertaining to latrine, suggests an upper floor. Directly above the height of the mezzanine floor level there might be a blocked window to the N alley. The remains are however very ambiguous. The S and E walls do not survive to the same height.³⁵

Finds: On the 12th of March 1847, some 2.1 m above the ground level and thus possibly deriving from an upper floor, a silver and a bronze coin were found.³⁶

ROOM 46³⁷

Size: 10.5 m²

Walls: The N wall is in trachyte rubble-work. The S end of the E wall forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 43. The jamb is in travertine ashlar quasi-framework while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte and travertine, abutting the N wall. The S side of the room is fully open to Rm 43. The very N upper end of the W wall is in travertine ashlar which bonds with the N wall. Likewise, the S end of the wall is in ashlar, while the remaining part of the wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work, both ancient and new (reconstructed). At the N end of the W wall a rubble-work jamb remains from a window to Rm 45.

³³ Inv. no. MANN 26041, Sangiorgio 207; Pannuti 1983: 127, no. 212.

³⁴ The mezzanine would have been located below the level of the front doorway lintel, which is rare. In the MANN model plaster continues uninterruptedly on the N wall above the holes. This might suggest that there was no mezzanine in AD 79.

³⁵ Andrews 2011: 6.

³⁶ PAH II: 458.

³⁷ *Tablinum*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73; *ala*, see Breton 1855: 308, PPP III: 428, PPM IX, II: 130.

Max wall heights: N 3.7 m, E 3.6 m, S 1.3 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style paintings on the N and E walls.³⁸ The central register contained a white panel in the middle and red side panels above a discoloured (black) socle some 0.6 m high, a frieze ran on the top. Architectural elements decorated the red uppermost register which began some 2.3 m above the ground level.³⁹ Only scant traces of the paintings and bands running along the junctions of the walls and different registers are seen today. The outermost plaster layer contains fine quartz.

Floor: A Second Style, black and white geometric mosaic. It had a central emblem of which nothing is known, but it is known to have been bordered by coloured *tesserae* (ca. 1 x 1 cm) in a meander pattern.⁴⁰ The foundation layer is in *cocciopesto* and the wall plaster abuts the floor. The border of the floor towards Rm 43 is in tile fragments.⁴¹

Finds: In the *tablinum* some 1.3-1.6 m above the floor⁴²: money: a small silver coin, two bronze coins; domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera* Ø 15.8 cm with its handle remaining; toilet: a small bronze unguent-bottle 13.2 cm high; fixture: a socket and valve pivot (*scibba per lo stante*), three cramps (*grappe*), three nails; furniture/fixture: a bronze masking plate (*scibba a meccione*); tools: a bronze needle; lighting: a single-nozzle terracotta lamp, a fragmentary bronze lamp; household utensils: two fragments of a terra sigillata cup which contained a relief decoration of chariots pulled by a cupid and text *BARCAE*.⁴³ The list resembles that by Falkener who based his information on the superintendent's report.⁴⁴

Modern condition: Good.

³⁸ Mau 1882: 387, *PPM* IX, II: 132.

³⁹ *PPP* III: 428, *PPM* IX, II: 132.

⁴⁰ *PPP* III: 428, *PPM* IX, II: 130-1.

⁴¹ *EPUH* 2006-9: 40.

⁴² On the 6th, 9th and 10th of July, *PAH* II: 467.

⁴³ *CIL* X 8055,11; inv. no. *MANN* 22836, Sangiorgio 5219; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 163.

⁴⁴ Falkener (1860: 88) lists the following items: at the height of 1.67 m above the floor: a hinge; at the height of 1.20 m above the floor: three silver coins, a hinge, a needle, three nails, three terracotta lamps, two decorated terra sigillata cup fragments. Moreover, at the height of 1.00 m above the floor, according to him, a terracotta lamp, a hinge, a boss, an iron *candelabrum* with bronze parts, three chain fragments, a key, a terra sigillata cup and another cup with a bas-relief decoration were found. These finds resemble those listed in *PAH* under the 20th and 27th of July and 5th of August 1847 (see below). Falkener also mentions five saucepans, four vases, a hinge, a pair of scales, three small cups, five terracotta plates – three of which were glazed(?), a bucket with a decorated handle, two plate-covers (lids?), two vases – one of which was decorated with a bas-relief, three pieces of coral (beads), a piece of pumice-stone, a silver coin and a bronze *candelabrum*. This later part of the list resembles a list of finds mentioned in the *Giornale* on the 30th of August 1847. The finds may also derive from Unit IX.3.25 or 24 (see below, under Unit IX.3.24).

ROOM 47⁴⁵

Size: 5.7 m²

Walls: The visible parts of the N wall are in trachyte rubble-work, abutted by the W wall. The E wall is mainly in rubble-work, largely in trachyte. A doorway to Rm 43 occupies most of the S wall. The jambs are in travertine ashlar. The very E end of the S wall is in mixed material rubble-work abutting the E wall. The W wall is in mixed material rubble-work probably bonding with the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.8 m, E 3.9 m, S 1.2 m, W 3.7 m.

Wall decoration: Above a socle 0.5 m high, a white mid-register was divided into panels by *candelabra*. The central panels contained grotesques and landscape paintings. The upper register of the walls began at the height of some 1.7 m. It was red(?) and contained architectonic elements. The uppermost parts of the walls had (white?) lunettes and stucco cornices running below them.⁴⁶ Today all these Third Style paintings, except for the stucco cornice, are discernible with difficulty. The outermost plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: A Second Style black and white mosaic with a white middle-part, a meander-pattern adorned the threshold to Rm 43, and a meander-motif with checker-pattern borders might have marked the place for a bed.⁴⁷ The mosaic, largely destroyed, abuts the N wall. A *cocciopesto* foundation below the mosaic floor has been exposed.⁴⁸

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, seemingly on a lower level than in Rm 48 next to it. The axis of the vault is N-S.

Finds possibly deriving from the room: On the 5th of August 1847 ca. 1.6 m ‘al di sopra del suolo di un cubicolo’ the room yielded⁴⁹: locking: a bronze key; fixture: a bronze cramp (*grappa*); household utensils: a terra sigillata plate and fragments of another plate with a relief-decoration of two heads of hippos(?); other: three bronze chain fragments.

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 48⁵⁰

Size: 16.9 m²

⁴⁵ *Cubiculum*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73, *PPM* IX, II: 132.

⁴⁶ Bechi 1852: 17, *PPP* III: 428-9, *PPM* IX, II: 132-3; in the *MANV* model the wall above the socle is white, and it contains green and yellow dividing elements.

⁴⁷ *PPP* III: 428.

⁴⁸ *EPUH* 2006-9: 42.

⁴⁹ *PAH* II: 468, contra Dwyer (1982: 20) who associates the record with Units IX.3.24 and 25. However, at the given time the excavations were carried out close to the NW corner of the *insula* and thus the description refers more likely to Unit IX.3.1-2 in which Rm 47 is the most probable *cubiculum*.

⁵⁰ *Oecus*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73.

Walls: The N wall is in trachyte, travertine and cruma rubble-work. The upper parts of the N wall curve to form a half-vaulted ceiling. The E wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work mainly in travertine, abutted by the S wall. A doorway in the S wall to Rm 49-51 contains jambs in travertine ashlar (W) and rubble-work (E). The E end of the S wall is in trachyte rubble-work abutting the E wall, and the W end is in travertine ashlar (rebuilt framework structure) and rubble-work forming the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 43. The S end of the W wall is in travertine ashlar (verticals and horizontals, quasi-framework) forming the N jamb of the doorway to Rm 43, while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly of trachyte, abutting the N wall.

Max wall heights: To the top of the vault 4.5 m; N 5.3 m, E 5.3 m, S 2.7 m, W 3.6 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style paintings including a black socle some 0.6 m high; a middle register with red side panels and white⁵¹ central panels which were embellished with mythological landscapes⁵²; a red upper register which began some 2.1 m above the floor. Green stripes ran along the walls' junctions and at the junction of the walls and the ceiling. The uppermost parts of the walls contained lunettes and stucco mouldings at the junction of the walls and the ceiling.⁵³ Today only traces of the cornice moulding around the lunette, as well as the division of the walls into zones, are seen. The plaster of the painting layer contains quartz. Remains of earlier plaster layers are visible at the junction of the walls and the floor.

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, vault in rubble-work abutting the E wall, the axis of the vault is E-W.

Floor: A plaster floor and trachyte slab thresholds. The threshold between Rms 48 and 43 is without pivot holes, while the one between Rms 48 and 49-51 contains pivot holes at both ends as well as additional cuts for a locking mechanism. The door opened onto Rm 49-51.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 48

Probably at the height of some 5 m above the floor level. No walls remain at the height of the first floor.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Blue in the MANN model

⁵² According to Schefold (1957: 246), there was a *Landschaft mit Befreiung der Hesione (Andromeda?)*; see also Bechi 1852: 18, Mau 1882: 387.

⁵³ PPP III: 429, PPM IX, II: 134-5, the MANN model.

⁵⁴ Andrews 2011: 5.

ROOM 49-51⁵⁵

Size: 40.7 m²

Walls: The N wall is cut by doorways to Rms 48 and 52. The E end of the N wall is in travertine rubble-work. The jambs of the doorway to Rm 52 are in travertine ashlar and block, rebuilt at least in parts. The wall between the doorways is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. The E jamb of the doorway to Rm 48 contains fragments of brick and other rubble, as well as stone blocks. The W end of the N wall forming the E jamb of the doorway is in rubble-work and travertine ashlar. They do not however constitute a framework structure, which again indicates rebuilding. The N end of the E wall is occupied by a doorway that led into a space partly below Rm 53 staircase. The S jamb of the doorway is formed by a pillar made of a large travertine ashlar. To the S of the pillar there is another doorway to Room 53, and the pillar serves as its N jamb. The S part of the E wall, including the S jamb of the doorway, is in heterogeneous rubble-work of travertine (and cruma) in the lower part and travertine, cruma, brick, trachyte and *cocciopesto* fragments in the middle and upper parts, abutting the S wall. The S wall, probably in rubble-work, is largely covered by plaster. There is a doorway to Rm 43 at the N end of the W wall, and a wide window to Rm 43 seems to have extended through most of the S part of the wall (see Rm 43 description above). The door jamb in the W wall is in a travertine ashlar. The rest of the wall is in trachyte rubble-work abutting the S wall. In addition to walls, a freestanding pier in 3:1 brick to block construction in its lower part and brick in the uppermost part is found to the N of the middle of the room. The pier, which is nearly 5 m high, supported a roof, and possibly an upper floor.

Max wall heights: N 4.4 m, E 5.0 m, S 5.0 m, W 2.7 m.

Wall decoration: The S wall contains paintings in the First Style. In the lowermost part of the wall there was a black plinth and an alabaster-stone imitation socle some 0.8 m high. The socle was divided into compartments by three full and two half pilasters extending through the wall. Above the socle the middle register was composed of black and yellow panels and a cornice moulding ran at the height of some 2.4 m. The uppermost register was divided into sections of purple, yellow and green, and the register contained further stucco mouldings.⁵⁶ In addition, two *Lares* and serpents were painted on the wall around a

⁵⁵ *Viridarium*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73; *xyste*, see Breton 1855: 308. Jashemski (1979: 197, 1993: 231) suggests that the space was used for drying dyed clothes.

⁵⁶ Mau 1882: 104, Laidlaw 1985: 286-8, *PPP* III: 429, *PPM* IX, II: 136-7, the *MANN* model.

lararium niche (see below)⁵⁷ which seemingly was a later addition.⁵⁸ These *lararia* paintings are not visible today, but in the niche itself red bordering stripes are still seen. The niche was internally decorated with roses and foliage. Moreover, the W end of the N wall between the doorways to Rms 48 and 43 was painted red.⁵⁹ Other walls contain plaster remains that seem to have been laid at different stages and do not currently contain any indication of decoration.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor is found in the N part of the room and around a gutter (see below) along the W and E walls.⁶⁰ The middle part of the S side of the room was unpaved and along the S wall only some fragmentary roof tiles were found to have been set side by side.⁶¹ The *cocciopesto* floor around a cistern (see below) was separately laid and raised. Indications of thresholds are found in all doorways. Carvings in the remaining thresholds indicate that doors opened from Rms 43 and 48 into Rm 49-51. In contrast, a door opened into Rm 52 from Rm 49-51. The threshold to Rm 53 seems to be a recycled piece.

Ceiling: The N part of the room was probably covered up to the freestanding pier in the room.

Fixtures: A water gutter some 0.30 m wide, round bottomed and some 0.10 m deep, is located in the S part of the Room: it runs along the E part of the S wall and the S part of the E wall, across the room to the S of the freestanding pier in the room. The gutter in *cocciopesto* is depicted in the plans by Falkener, Bechi and Eschebach. It probably served to collect rainwater from the adjacent roofs and to prevent it from entering other rooms by conducting the water to a cistern under Rm 54 through a hole in the S wall. Curiously however the gutter hindered passage to Rm 53 as it runs in front of the threshold. At a closer look the gutter might have been made in two parts: the S part seems to be earlier.⁶² A cistern capstone (some 0.68 x 0.68 m, with a hole ca. 0.37 m Ø) is found at the SW corner of the room. The cistern is currently filled and thus its depth is unknown, but its plastered interior walls seem to continue straight down below the capstone. It is not known, however, how exactly water was collected into the cistern. There is no visible connection between the cistern and the gutter. In addition, next to the capstone there is a low structure (h. 0.07 m, w. 0.15 m, l. 0.80 m W-E and 0.65 m N-S), with its borders and interior lined with hydraulic plaster. It is partly built on top of the gutter and partly laid directly on the ground, abutting

⁵⁷ PPP III: 429, PPM IX, II: 136.

⁵⁸ EPUH 2006-9: 47.

⁵⁹ The MANN model.

⁶⁰ EPUH 2006-9: 45-8.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 48.

⁶² *Ibid.* 47-8.

the S wall plaster. It appears to be a basis, perhaps for a statue.⁶³ Furthermore, a cut (running SE-NW) in the *cocciopesto* floor departs from the NW corner of the gutter and runs towards Rm 43.⁶⁴ Another similar cut is seen in front of the doorway to Rm 53. It appears to be a cut made for a channel running through Rm 43 to the street. The S wall contains a *lararium* niche (ca. 0.60 m w., 0.27 m h. and 0.35 m d.). It is located ca. 1.5 m above the ground level.⁶⁵

Finds: 'In una nicchietta a destra della menzionata casa' (i.e. in the *lararium* niche), some 1.6 m above the ground⁶⁶: cultic: five bronze statuettes of divinities⁶⁷ and a terracotta bust of a boy 7.9 cm high⁶⁸ were found.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 49-51

The fact that the landing of the stairs in Rm 53 (see below) was to the W, together with the presence of the freestanding, robust pillar in Rm 49-51, suggest that the N part of the room had an upper floor. There might have been a gallery through which UF Rms 48 and 52 were entered.⁶⁹

ROOM 52⁷⁰

Size: 17.9 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work in travertine. The W end of the wall contains a blocked doorway some 1.2 m wide, beginning some 0.7 m above the ground level and extending to the height of 3.5 m. It once led to the N alley. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar and the blockage is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. Directly above the blocked doorway, or partly made cutting its upper part, there is a small blocked window, rising to the height of some 4.0 m. It tapered strongly towards the alley and its jambs were in rubble-work. Distinctive when examining the plans is that

⁶³ *Ibid.* 48. The structure is seen e.g. in the plans by Falkener, Bechi and Eschebach.

⁶⁴ *EPUH* 2006-9: 45-6, also depicted in the plan by Falkener.

⁶⁵ Boyce 1937: 82, no. 406.

⁶⁶ *PAH* II: 468 on the 12th of July 1847.

⁶⁷ A veiled woman (h. incl. base 18.5 cm; inv. no. MANN 5383, Sangiorgio 8446); a Hercules with his club and lion skin (h. incl. base 13.2 cm); a bearded Jupiter (Sangiorgio 8448); a bearded male, possibly Jupiter (h. incl. base 7.9 cm; MANN 5048, Sangiorgio 8449); an Isis or Fortuna (h. incl. base 7.9 cm; MANN 5347, Sangiorgio 8450); Falkener 1860: 88, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 163-4.

⁶⁸ Inv. no. MANN 24110, Sangiorgio 5281.

⁶⁹ Andrews 2011: 5-6.

⁷⁰ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73, *PPM* IX, II: 139; *cubiculum*, see Bechi 1852: 18.

there is a turn and thickening of the N wall. The turn, together with the thickest part of the wall, is located at the junction of Rms 48 and 52. The E wall is abutted by the S wall; it is in travertine rubble-work in its lower part (up to 0.4 m above the ground), above which there is a stretch in block. The upper part of the E wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work in travertine. In the middle of the wall there is a possible window, located some 2.0 m above the floor level, to Rm 135 on Unit IX.3.25 side.⁷¹ The N jamb of the window is in travertine ashlar and the S jamb has not been preserved.⁷² The S wall is mainly in rubble-work of travertine; only the W end forming the jamb of a doorway to Rm 49-51 is in travertine ashlar, block and rubble. The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework and the related rubble-work is mainly in travertine. However, at the S end of the wall there are more reused materials including *cocciopesto* and First Style stucco fragments. These rubble-work parts abut the framework parts and form the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 49-51.

Max wall heights: N 5.2 m, E 4.1 m, S 4.1 m, W 5.2 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style with a black socle 0.5 m high, above which there was a white zone with light dividing elements, a frieze of animals and grotesques. The uppermost parts of the walls contained a moulded stucco cornice at the height of some 3.5 m.⁷³ Only some very scant traces of the cornice survive, together with green stripes along walls' edges, between the zones and below the cornice. The outermost plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor with white *tesserae* forming a cross pattern.⁷⁴ Before the floor was laid it seems that the floor level of the room was lowered some 0.7 m to meet the other floor levels in the unit. The floor is clearly abutted by the layer of painted wall plaster. At the SW corner of the room traces of an earlier, decorated *cocciopesto* floor was found nearly at an equal height.⁷⁵ A trachyte threshold (1.20 m x 0.35 m) contains four pivot holes (9 x 10; 6 x 6; 6 x 5; 5 x 5 cm).

Fixtures: A recess (1.40 m l., 0.85 m h., and 0.20 m d.), black painted as the socle, in the middle of which there is a travertine block protrusion, is found at the E end of the N wall.⁷⁶

⁷¹ The visibility to Unit IX.3.25 from the room was limited because the floor level in Rm 52 is some 1.4 m lower than in Rm 135.

⁷² The existence of the window remains uncertain as the current remains showing an opening may result from a collapse. However, there is a window e.g. in the Bechi plan and in the MANN model.

⁷³ Bechi 1852: 18, PPP III: 429. In the MANN model the W wall is white and divided into various compartments, and the N wall lacks painted plaster.

⁷⁴ PPP III: 429, PPM IX, II: 139.

⁷⁵ EPUH 2006-9: 50.

⁷⁶ Shown in the plans by Falkener and Bechi.

In the E part of the S wall a long recess (2.60 m l., 0.85 m h. and 0.05-10 m d.) is also seen.⁷⁷

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 52

Walls: There is a socket hole (20 x 14 cm) lined with tiles at the W end of the N wall, some 4.7 m above the floor level. The upper floor level would hence have been some 5 m above the ground floor level, which is some 0.8 m higher than the height of the landing of the adjacent (UF) Rm 53 staircase (see below). This difference could have been negotiated with a couple of steps.⁷⁸

ROOM 53⁷⁹

Size: 5.6 m²

Walls: The room is composed of three parts: a space extending under a staircase (see below), a corridor leading to the staircase, and an extension at the very S end from which Rms 54 and 55 were entered. The N wall, continuous from Rm 49-51 side, is in travertine (cruma, trachyte) rubble-work. The middle section of the E wall is in travertine ashlar and rubble-work. There might have been an opening to the space currently occupied by Rm 136 in Unit IX.3.25, as suggested by an ashlar pier reminiscent of a door jamb.⁸⁰ The N and S parts of the wall are in trachyte rubble-work. The S wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work in its W part, bordered by short stretches of wall in block, and the E part consists of a narrow brick jamb of a doorway to Rm 55. The W wall is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, brick and cruma. It also forms the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 54. In the N part of the W wall a jamb shared by two doorways to Rm 49-51 is a travertine ashlar. Between the pillar and the staircase stretches a light rubble-work wall in travertine, cruma and *cocciopesto* fragments. It abuts older plaster on the staircase but bonds with the last phase plaster which also extends to cover the jamb.

Max wall heights: N 4.0 m, E 4.6 m, S 1.2 m, W 4.8 m.

Wall decoration: The possible former jamb of a doorway to Rm 136 was yellow painted (compare with Rm 45 socle).

⁷⁷ Shown in the Falkener plan.

⁷⁸ Andrews 2011: 5.

⁷⁹ *Fauces con sottoscala*, see PPM IX, II: 139.

⁸⁰ The ashlar is plastered on a side now inside the wall.

Floor: At the entrance to Rm 49-51 there are three rubble-work steps that were plastered over and placed inside Rm 53.⁸¹ On the corridor leading to the steps to the upper floor a *cocciopesto* floor was found. It was made apparently in two stages: the W and E parts were laid separately. At the foot of the stairs there is a reused threshold that served as a landing. In front of the closet below the stairs (see below), no clear evidence for a floor was found, but perhaps foundations and remains of a pile of slaked lime.⁸²

Fixtures: The room is mostly occupied by masonry stairs running S-N with 13 steps rising ca. 3.0 m high at an angle of 30 degrees. The steps are covered with fragmentary tiles set in mortar. A spacious closet (*repositorium*, up to 2.0 m h. and w., 0.60 m d, raised some 0.40 m above the floor) was fitted to a vaulted space below the stairs. The vault is made of travertine, cruma, and tuff blocks and the rubble-work stairs are built on top of it. It was plaster-coated with two layers, the outer one of which contains quartz. The closet contains no indications of doors. In the N wall, at the height of some 2.5 m above floor there is a niche (0.30 m h, 0.40 m w, and 0.30 m d.). Its sides are made of tiles and there is no visible decoration. To the E of it, between the niche and the closet, there are three small holes (5 cm Ø) on a row in the wall. The function of the holes is not clear.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 53

At the N end of the stairs there is a landing for the first floor level. It took to the W.⁸³

ROOM 54⁸⁴

Size: 8.7 m²

Walls: The E end of the N wall is in travertine ashlar framework while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine and abutted by the W wall. The E wall is low. The S part, including the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 53, is in travertine rubble-work. The N part consists of the N jamb of the doorway to Rm 53 in block. The S wall is in rubble-work with travertine (in the lower parts), trachyte (in the upper parts), cruma, brick, *cocciopesto* fragments, and tuff. In the W wall there is a closed doorway to Rm 12 in Unit IX.3.5/24. The former S jamb is in travertine ashlar. The rest of the W wall contains some horizontal

⁸¹ The steps are marked e.g. in the plans by Bechi, Falkener, Niccolini and Niccolini (1890).

⁸² EPUH 2006-9: 53.

⁸³ Fiorelli's and Eschebach's plans show a landing and a niche.

⁸⁴ Toilet, see Bechi 1852: 18; kitchen and *cella penaria*, see Fiorelli 1875: 391.

tuff and travertine ashlar, reminiscent of a framework structure, but the main part of the wall is in rubble-work (travertine).

Max wall heights: N 3.8 m, E 2.2 m, S 3.7 m, W 3.7 m.

Floor: Remains of a plaster floor at the NE corner, above which *cocciopesto* floor in the N part of the room. No floor in the S part.⁸⁵

Fixtures: There is a vaulted niche at the W end of the N wall. The vault is in travertine block, the springers are in travertine and tuff block and rubble. At the height of some 1.4 m below the top of the vault there is a cistern head, some 0.50 m Ø. The cistern was connected to the gutter in Rm 49-51 (see above). In front of the cistern, on the floor, there are low *cocciopesto* edges forming a rectangular structure. The edges are too low to form a basin as such but the structure might have formed a basis for a basin placed on top of it.⁸⁶ In addition, a semicircular and brick-bottomed niche in the W wall (0.40 m h. and w. and some 0.15 m d.) is found at the height of some 1.6 m above the ground.⁸⁷

Former structures: Running E-W in the middle of the room, the remains of a former rubble-work wall were found. Furthermore, running N-S in the S part of the room and bonding with the E-W running former wall, remains of another wall were found.⁸⁸

Modern condition: Poor.

ROOM 55⁸⁹

Size: 4.2 m²

Walls: The rubble-work N and W walls separating the room from Rms 53 and 54 are low, no more than 0.20 m wide and made of a mixture of materials. The walls bond, and today they are heavily reconstructed. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte but increasingly in cruma and travertine in the upper parts. The S wall is in travertine rubble-work.

Max wall height: N 1.2 m, E 3.0 m, S 3.6 m, W 2.2 m.

Wall decoration: Remains of red-painted plaster are visible on the E wall. The E jamb of the doorway to Rm 53 seems to cut and abut it. The plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: Plaster except at the SW corner (0.80 x 0.60 m) where in brick. This brick part probably constitutes an exposed part of the cess pool underneath the plaster floor. The floor

⁸⁵ EPUH 2006-9: 56.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Boyce 1937: 82, no. 407.

⁸⁸ EPUH 2006-9: 55.

⁸⁹ Kitchen, see Bechi 1852: 18; latrine, see Fiorelli 1875: 391.

is now partly collapsed and clearance revealed *lapilli* below it. The floor level seems to have been raised to a higher level at a later stage to accommodate the cess pool.⁹⁰

Fixtures: Five small holes (ca. 0.08 x 0.14 x 0.15 m) at the S end of the E wall, at the height of ca. 0.75 m, now blocked, possibly served as fastening holes for a shelf or a seat. There is a recess-type of feature at the SW corner where both the S (0.62 m h., 1.00 m w., 0.08 m d.) and the W (0.23 m h., 0.90 m w., 0.10 m d.) walls have been cut. Furthermore, badly crumbling stone structures are located at the SW (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.30 m) and the SE (0.17 x 0.54 x 0.20 m) corners of the room, probably forming rests for a wooden seat.

Modern condition: Poor.

Finds from an unknown location within the unit: On the 20th and 27th of July 1847, ‘al di sopra del suolo di una stanza’,⁹¹ the excavators found at the height of 1.85 m: fixture/furniture: a bronze stud; lighting: two single-nozzle terracotta lamps, a *candelabrum* made of bronze and iron parts. The date connects the record with the unit. In addition, according to Breton, a large quantity of carbonised drugs, probably referring to some charred substances, were found in the unit.⁹² This suggests that the workshop was in use.

Structural development: The property bordering walls are in travertine framework and travertine, trachyte and cruma rubble-work. This suggests several building phases. According to Eschebach *et al.* the unit was originally a Samnite row house that was rebuilt twice during the Roman era: once before the earthquake of AD 62 and once after it.⁹³ The evidence gathered together by the *EPUH* team however points towards a different interpretation.⁹⁴

The earliest evidence consists of ashlar framework structures at the NE corner of the unit (Rm 52), as well as in the SE part where Rms 54 and 12 were connected by a doorway. It is probable however that these structures in Rms 52 and 54 belonged to different units. The rubble-work walls forming the main part of the N facade and the S wall of Rm 49-51 may date to the second phase. The N facade had a doorway to the N alley. The trachyte rubble-work walls in the central part of the unit suggest a further phase. Perhaps only at this stage

⁹⁰ *EPUH* 2006-9: 57-8, Aho *et al.* 2006: 23.

⁹¹ *PAH* II: 468.

⁹² Breton 1855: 308.

⁹³ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 412.

⁹⁴ *EPUH* 2006-9: 59-60, Viitanen 2010: 19-21.

the division wall between Units IX.3.1-2 and 25 was built. From this point onwards the unit was of a row house type with its *atrium* flanked by two rooms. The First Style paintings on the S wall of Rm 49-51 and the floors of the Second Style suggest that the unit was a residential property during the late 2nd-1st century BC. Later alterations include the blocking of the doorway to the N alley, perhaps in relation to the construction of the upper floor. This involved the lowering of the floor level and decorations in the Third Style.⁹⁵ Some remodelling with a mixture of construction materials seemingly took place around the garden. Last modifications took place in the W part of the unit where one of the front rooms and the *atrium* were commercialized,⁹⁶ and Rm 45 may have acquired an upper floor. Maiuri dated the conversion to the post-AD 62 earthquake.⁹⁷ No specific evidence however indicates that it could have taken place only after AD 62.

Rms 54 and 55 were added to Unit IX.3.1-2. It is unclear however whether this took place at the time when a proposed long and narrow unit to the S of the unit was split (see below), or whether e.g. Unit IX.3.1-2 acquired the rooms from Unit IX.3.5(24) after it had annexed them at the initial splitting up. Probably rather late the floor levels of Rms 54 and 55 were raised to accommodate a latrine and a kitchen.

Excavation: The *programmata* were reported and some discoveries were made at the entrance no. 1 as early as in 1843.⁹⁸ Both entrances were known in 1846.⁹⁹ Some works seemingly took place at the front of the unit in March 1847.¹⁰⁰ In *PAH* the unit is mentioned as ‘undecima bottega a sinistra la strada del quadrivio’¹⁰¹ and ‘la casa che precede quella così detta delle Suonatrici’¹⁰². It was further excavated in 1847 from the 5th to the 12th of July, also probably between the 20th of July and the 5th of August. Within the given dates there are nine separate day-work records concerning the unit. Furthermore, the unit was

⁹⁵ Also Aho *et al.* 2006: 23.

⁹⁶ According to Flohr (2007a: 140) the *atrium* was ‘a better location for a small dryery than the garden behind’.

⁹⁷ Maiuri 1942: 163.

⁹⁸ E.g. in the weekly report written on the 29th of August 1846 (no. 5747) Cirillo mentions that ‘e stato preparate il bisognevole per lo scavamento in una bottega a sinistra della così detta strada del quadrivio’.

⁹⁹ In contrast, the northern alley flanking the unit remained unexcavated: ‘L’undecima aperture si è riconosciuto esser di un vicolo traverso, che rimane tuttavia a scavare’ (Avellino 1847: 33).

¹⁰⁰ The weekly report (no. 6581) by Cirillo written on the 6th of March 1847, *PAH* II: 457-8.

¹⁰¹ *PAH* II: 457; the shop doorway is the 11th door on the left when calculated from the intersection of the streets Stabiana-Vesuvio and Fortuna-Nola.

¹⁰² *PAH* II: 467.

under restoration on the 31st of May 1897¹⁰³ and in 1957¹⁰⁴. In 1946 some materials which had been fallen down from walls were moved out and the walls restored, indicating that the unit was in disrepair.¹⁰⁵

Proposed identification: Workshop and house of Ubonius, *Officina (offectoria) di Ubonius*, thus possibly engaged in re-dyeing old clothes.¹⁰⁶ This is highly likely because a couple of cauldrons of different dimensions are well-suited for separate commissions to re-dye different kinds of garments. However, the unit reportedly contained no mortars, pestles or mills for colour grinding. Della Corte connects the unit ownership to VII.2.11 – according to him an *officina tinctoria* – on the other side of the Via Stabiana. He bases his arguments on proximity, similarities in *programmata* found on the unit facades, as well as similarities in their fixtures.¹⁰⁷ Moeller dismisses the interpretation as based on haphazard evidence.¹⁰⁸

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 852-3, 857-8, 860, 864; X 8055, 11; *PAH* II: 426, 457-8, 467-8, III: 192; Avellino 1844: 7, 1847: 33; Bechi 1852: 17-8, Breton 1855: 308, Falkener 1860: 88, Fiorelli 1875: 390-1, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73, Mau 1882: 104, 387, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 382, Boyce 1937: 82, nos. 406-7; Maiuri 1942: 163, Della Corte 1954: 129, nos. 278 a, 279 b-c; Schefold 1957: 246, Eschebach 1970: 148, Van Houte 1971: 106, Duncan-Jones 1973: planche V, figs. 3-4; Moeller 1973: 368-9, Moeller 1976: 37, fig. 4; Jashemski 1979: 198, 1993: 231; Pannuti 1983: 127, no. 212; Laidlaw 1985: 286-8, *PPP* III: 248-9, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 412-3, *PPM* IX, II: 128-140, Dickmann 1999: 134, 157; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 159, 162-4; Flohr 2007a: 140, Aho *et al.* 2006: 23, Viitanen 2010.

¹⁰³ According to *Giornale* records (31st of May 1897), *pareti assicurati*.

¹⁰⁴ May records: 'Durante il mese sono stati eseguiti lavori di restauro ai pavimenti musivi, restaurati molti pezzi di marmo ai piedistalli, agli impluvi e vaschette nelle seguenti case'... including Unit IX.3.2

¹⁰⁵ March 1946 'lavoro di scombros' included in Unit IX.3.2 the following: 'con una squadra ai n° 8 garzoni e due manovali e proseguito il lavoro di sgombero dei materiali truttivi danneggiati nell'area della casa indicata e precisamente nel settore del peristilio eseguendo l'accantonamento dei materiali utili per il restauro ed il ripristino delle membrature struttive, e il trasporto a spalla sulla scarpata moderna attigua alla parte di scavo, dei materiali di rifiuto'.

¹⁰⁶ *Officina offectoria di Ubonius* by Della Corte 1954: 129, *Drogheria* by Eschebach 1970: 148, *Fullonica di Ubonius* by the SANP database. Van Houte (1971: 106) mentions Ubonius in his discussion of the freedmen of Pompeii and notes that such a name can refer both to freedman or freeborn. Moeller (1973: 369) emphasises that in an *officina offectoria* only few fixtures were needed: '... the three cauldrons of differing depths were built to receive individual pieces of cloth of various sizes, and, as there was no need to prepare the wool with mordents, no vats were installed'.

¹⁰⁷ Della Corte 1945: 129; in the SANP database Unit VII.2.11 is labelled as *Officina tinctoria di Ubonius, offector*.

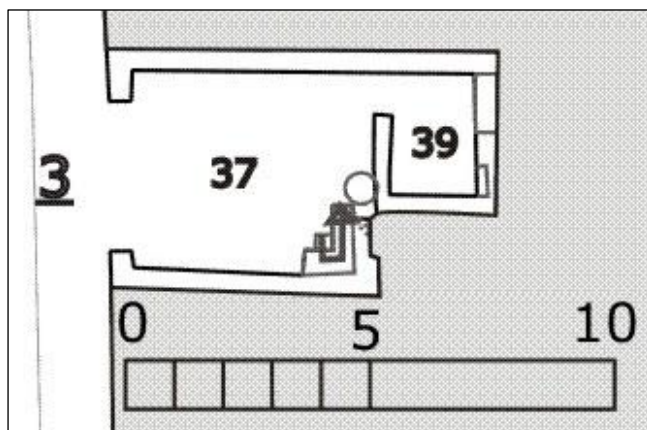
¹⁰⁸ Moeller 1973: 369.

Unpublished sources: Weekly reports by Cirillo written on the 29th of August 1846 (no. 5747) and on the 6th of March 1847 (no. 6581); *Giornale* manuscripts of the 26th of February 1879, 31st of May 1897, May 1957, and March 1946; *EPUH* 2006-9, Andrews 2011: 5-6.

Plans: Bechi, Falkener, Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), and Eschebach.

Other sources: The *SANP* database, the *MANN* model.

UNIT IX.3.3



Description: Small (work)shop, also possibly a housing unit, fronting onto the Via Stabiana, in the NW part of the city block.

Size: Usable ground floor space in two rooms ca. 23 m², maximum plot size 36 m². On the upper floor level the amount of usable floor space was greater (28 m²), which suggests a larger plot.

Upper floors: Above Rms 37, 38 and 39. Stairs ran upstairs from Rm 37.¹⁰⁹

Facade: A shop doorway some 3.2 m wide occupies most of the facade. The door jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework with related rubble infill (including some brick which suggests rebuilding). Between the entrances no. 2 and 3 there were three *programmata*: *Q(UINTUM) POSTUMIUM / AED(ILEM)* (CIL IV 861); *CASELLIUM* (CIL IV 862) and *M(ARCUM) HOLOCONIUM / PRISCUM AED(ILEM) O(RO) V(OS) F(ACIATIS)* (CIL IV 863).¹¹⁰ A trachyte threshold contains holes at both ends, as well as a groove for a door some 0.85 m wide and a pivot hole with remains of a metal pivot; the rest of the threshold is grooved for shutters.

ROOM 37

Size: 18.7 m²

¹⁰⁹ Andrews 2011: 7.

¹¹⁰ PAH II: 426 and III: 192 on the 25th of September 1843, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 159.

Walls: The N wall is largely in uniform trachyte rubble-work. It continues on Rm 39 side without any breaks. Only the W end of the N wall is in travertine ashlar. The N wall is abutted by the W wall when it extends to the facade and forms an angled interface between Units IX.3.1-2 and 3. Today the remains of a two-part (angled) E wall are very low. Its N end is in a travertine block forming the jamb of a doorway to Rm 39 while the rest of the N section of the E wall is in trachyte rubble-work. According to several plans, this part contained a window/opening to Rm 39.¹¹¹ Furthermore, Falkener's plan shows a narrow window to Rm 38 in Unit IX.3.4 at the S end of the E wall. The existence of these windows cannot be confirmed as the wall is largely destroyed; in fact the angled middle part of the E wall is completely lacking today. The S section of the E wall is also in rubble-work. The S wall is in trachyte rubble-work. There is a wide front doorway extending almost the entire width of the W wall. The jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 0.6 m, S 2.3 m, W 2.5 m.

Wall decoration: A reddish socle containing crushed terracotta, some 1.6 m high. Above it, the walls were probably whitewashed.¹¹²

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor which bonds with the wall plaster. Bechi, referring most probably at least to this room, states that the unit had a plaster floor with small and irregular marble inserts.¹¹³ There is a trachyte threshold at the main entrance, but no threshold between Rms 37 and 39.

Fixtures: At the E end of the N wall, at the junction of Rms 37 and 39, there is a semicircular cut (0.35 m h., 0.40 m w. and 0.15 m d.) some 1.9 m above the ground level. It might have been a niche, if not a hole for the lintel of the doorway between the rooms. Only a layer of coarse plaster remains on it today. A stepped, L-shaped structure is located at the SE corner, below the proposed window to Rm 38, made abutting former wall plaster. The ends of the structure are in travertine ashlar while the middle part is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte and brick. The structure was plastered and the arms of the 'L' seem to have been of different height and length: the E-W arm is some 0.35 m high; the N-S arm some 0.70 m high and longer. After the structure was made and plastered, it seems that the junction point of the arms was abutted by another small rubble-work podium which is only

¹¹¹ D'Aloe, Raoul-Rochette, Bechi, Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?), Niccolini and Niccolini (1890) plans.

¹¹² Gassner 1986: 208. Raoul-Rochette (1852: 69) states that Units IX.3.3, 4 and 6 had extremely simple decoration and in the weekly report of the excavations by Cirillo on the 14th of August 1846 (no. 5649) it is mentioned that 'pareti di essi [Units IX.3.3-4] sono rivestite di frammenti di stucco'.

¹¹³ Bechi 1852: 16. Likewise, in the weekly report (no. 6581) by Cirillo to Avellino, written on the 6th of March 1847, it is mentioned that 'sgomberate de materiali vulcanici quattro botteghe...due di esse veggonsi coperte di mal sano pavimento a signino con musaico'.

some 0.2 m high. As a result, a 4-step staircase was formed: the flight of stairs ran first from N to S, then from W to E, and eventually from S to N.¹¹⁴ The staircase is marked in all early plans, although in a slightly different form: as L-shaped, square or oblong, but stepped in all cases.¹¹⁵ In addition, in the plans by D'Aloe and Raoul-Rochette, a separate staircase along the E wall is marked. At the angled point of the E wall, a recess, indicated in the plans by Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?), Overbeck and Mau, Bechi, D'Aloe, and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), was found to have contained a cistern mouth. The remaining upper part of the cistern mouth is some 0.5 m in internal diameter. It is covered inside with plaster containing some crushed terracotta.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 39¹¹⁶

Size: 4.3 m²

Walls: For the N wall, see Rm 37 N wall description. The E wall contains a blocked window to Rm 14 in Unit IX.3.5/24, rising from the height of 1.4 m above the ground level. The window was blocked in 1948.¹¹⁷ It was possibly some 0.80 m high and up to 1.6 m wide.¹¹⁸ The former S jamb is a tuff ashlar which may remain from a framework wall subsequently rebuilt in rubble-work. The S wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte but also in some travertine, cruma, tuff and brick; abutting the E wall. The SW corner has been collapsed. A doorway to Rm 37 is located at the N end of the nearly destroyed rubble-work W wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.2 m, E 4.9 m, S 4.9 m, W 0.6 m.

Wall decoration: A red socle, continuous from Rm 37 side.

Floor: *Cocciopesto*, continuous from Rm 37 side.

Fixtures: There is a recess at the S end of the E wall.¹¹⁹ The recess is some 1.0 m wide and 0.10 m deep, but only 0.40 m high.

¹¹⁴ Andrews 2011: 7.

¹¹⁵ Mentioned by Gassner 1986: 208 and Eschebach *at al.* 1993: 413, and displayed e.g. in the Falkener, Fiorelli (1873), Bechi, and Eschebach plans.

¹¹⁶ Probably *magazzino* mentioned in *L'informatica*: 172.

¹¹⁷ April 1948 records: 'con l'occasione della rimessa in sito di tutte le servetture in marmo nell'area del bellissimo giardinetto della casa [IX.3.5/24], si è ravvisata la necessità di sopraelevare parte delle murature di confine sull'attacco del muro perimetrale nord con quelle della casa attigua, allo scopo di evitare qualche facile accesso de quel nell'interno del la casa. A tal fine sono state elevate in quell tratto di muro che incrocia con quello sud della cucina...'

¹¹⁸ Depicted e.g. in the plans by Bechi, Fiorelli (1859?), Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890). In contrast, in the plans of Falkener, Raoul-Rochette and D'Aloe, there is no window.

¹¹⁹ Falkener's, Raoul-Rochette's and D'Aloe's plans.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 39

Walls: In the S wall there are four to five socket holes some 15-20 cm in diameter and at the height of some 3.0 m above the floor, probably for beams holding the first floor level. Currently the N wall does not contain any holes at a corresponding height.¹²⁰

Structural development: Except for the travertine entrance, and some possible remains of a framework structure in the E wall of Rm 39, the walls are in rubble-work and the uniformity of the N wall in trachyte rubble-work is particularly notable. There are no clearly late additions such as brick and brick-block piers, but the SE corner of the unit seems to be a relatively late construction and the division walls between Units IX.3.3 and 4 seem to have been rebuilt to some extent. The unit might have originally formed an entity (a row house) together with Rm 38 now belonging to Unit IX.3.4, Rms 11-14 now a part of Unit IX.3.5/24, and Rms 54-55 now belonging to Unit IX.3.1-2.¹²¹ The early connection of these rooms is suggested by a blocked doorway and a cut water channel between Rms 12 and 54 (see Rm 54 and 12 descriptions). In addition, an early cistern, now taken out of use, was discovered at Rm 14 entrance. It might have been connected to an *impluvium*, non-existent today, of the first house arrangement (see Rm 14 description). These features would support a suggestion of a small domestic unit.¹²² The original unit was subsequently divided, the back part taken over by private units and the front part commercialized. However, thanks to the upper floor arrangements, the ownership of Rms 36-39 and 11-14 (and thus Units IX.3.3, 4 and 5/24) probably remained shared.

Excavation and finds: In the weekly report of the excavations on the 8th of August 1846 the works are summarized as follows: '[i]n fine si e dato principio a scomberare de materiali vulcanici due botteghe a sinistra della sopramenzionata strada, le quail precedone il descritto vestibolo [Rm 1]'.¹²³ The information is repeated in the report of the following week, suggesting that over a week was taken to empty Units IX.3.3 and 4.¹²⁴ A single find, a bronze *patera* at the height of some 1.3 m above the ground level, was reported during these

¹²⁰ Andrews 2011: 7.

¹²¹ This unit would have been roughly as wide and deep as Unit IX.3.25 for instance.

¹²² EPUH 2004: 28, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 334, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 58.

¹²³ The weekly summary of excavations by Cirillo (no. 5624); compare Avellino 1847: 33.

¹²⁴ Dated on the 14th of August 1846 (no. 5649).

excavations.¹²⁵ It is also possible that some parts of the premises were excavated in 1847 when the adjacent units were emptied.¹²⁶ As the records contain no specific mentions of finds in Unit IX.3.3, they may have been listed e.g. together with the kitchen area of Unit IX.3.5/24.

Proposed identification: The unit has been erroneously identified by Eschebach *et al.* as a painter's workshop which, among other finds, contained a seal with name *Attii* inscribed.¹²⁷ However, the *Giornale* records from the 13th to the 19th of August and on the 17th of September 1851, forming the basis of this identification, refer to Unit IX.2.11 in the next door city block instead of Unit IX.3.3.¹²⁸ The confusion probably derives from a description by Minervini.¹²⁹ In his article, published in 1853 and describing the recent works in Pompeii, two units are mentioned to be located along the Via Stabiana: the House of Marcus Lucretius (IX.3.5/24) and a shop (*bottega*) probably run by (brothers) Attii. However, it is not said that the two units would have been located next to each other. In general terms, Fiorelli suggests that Units IX.3.3, 4 and IX.3.6 around the entrance to the House of Marcus Lucretius might have been owned in common.¹³⁰ This view is implicitly favoured by other scholars. For instance, Overbeck and Mau, and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854), include these small units in the plans of Unit IX.3.5/24. Raoul-Rochette too argues that Units IX.3.3 and 4 'communicated' with the interior of Unit IX.3.5/24.¹³¹ He asserts, seemingly without factual evidence, that Units IX.3.3, 4 and 6 surrounding Unit IX.3.5/24 entrance were selling foodstuffs and other produce deriving from the estate of this grand *domus*.¹³²

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 861-3, *PAH* II: 426, 453, III: 192; Avellino 1847: 33, Bechi 1852: 16, Raoul-Rochette 1852: 68-9, Fiorelli 1875: 391, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73, Gassner 1986: 208, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 159.

¹²⁵ *PAH* II: 453, the find location is mentioned in the hand-written *Giornale* alone.

¹²⁶ The weekly report of Cirillo (no. 6581) written on the 6th of March 1847.

¹²⁷ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413.

¹²⁸ *PAH* II: 507-9, 511.

¹²⁹ Minervini 1853: 142.

¹³⁰ Fiorelli 1875: 391: 'Le tre botteghe [IX.3.3-4 and 6] che seguono, poste ai lato dello ingresso di un'altra casa, facevano parte di un secondo fabbricato, e dovettero appartenere al medesimo padrone'. The view is repeated in Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73.

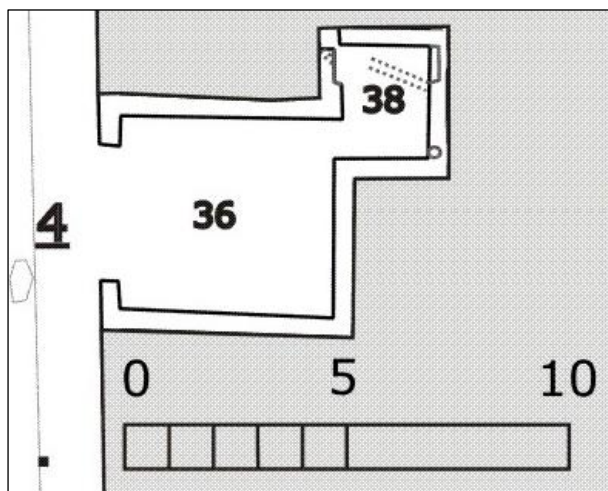
¹³¹ Raoul-Rochette 1852: 68.

¹³² *Ibid.* 69.

Unpublished sources: Weekly reports of the excavations by Cirillo on the 8th of August 1846 (no. 5624), on the 14th of August 1846 (no. 5649), and on the 6th of March 1847 (no. 6581); hand-written *Giornale* records of August 1846 and April 1948, *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 7.

Plans: Bechi, Raoul-Rochette, Falkener, Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), Fiorelli (1859?, 1875), D'Aloe, and Eschebach.

UNIT IX.3.4



Description: Small (work)shop, also possibly a housing unit, fronting onto the Via Stabiana, in the NW part of the city block.

Size: Usable ground floor space 26 m² divided between two rooms, maximum plot size 40 m².

Upper floors: Above Rms 36 and 38, probably entered through stairs in Rms 37 and 3. This means that the UF was separated from the use of the ground floor.¹³³

Facade: A shop doorway some 3.1 m wide occupies most of the facade. Both jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework. The related rubble-work is mainly in brick in the S jamb and in small irregular stones in the N jamb. The facade is quite clearly different from that of Unit IX.3.5/24 to the S of it. No threshold survives.

ROOM 36¹³⁴

Size: 21.0 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work: trachyte in the lower part; travertine, trachyte and cruma in the middle and upper parts, possibly abutted by the W wall. A doorway in the E wall leads to Rm 38. The N part of the E wall forming the S jamb is in travertine and yellow tuff block and ashlar. The rest of the E wall is in travertine, trachyte, cruma and brick

¹³³ Andrews 2011: 7-8.

¹³⁴ Probably *magazzino* mentioned in *L'informatica*: 172.

rubble-work although trachyte is most common in the lower parts. The very S end of the E wall and the E end of the S wall are made of brick and block in their middle and upper parts, possibly as a consequence of (modern?) reconstruction. The rubble-work S wall, largely in trachyte, bonds at least partly with the E wall. The W wall is open to the street through a wide doorway. The jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework. The related rubble-work is travertine on the N side and trachyte on the S side. The uppermost S jamb parts in brick have been reconstructed.

Max wall heights: N 2.8 m, E 6.1 m, S 4.0 m, W 2.6 m.

Wall decoration: Some scant traces of unpainted plaster.¹³⁵

Fixtures: No fixtures are seen today. Fiorelli's (1873) plan contains a broken line running along the most of the N wall.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 38¹³⁶

Size: 5.0 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work with trachyte in its lowermost parts; trachyte, travertine, cruma and brick in the upper parts. The NW corner seems to have been built separately. The E wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work, the S lowermost end of it is in brick [possibly modern as it fills a groove for a pipe (see below)], and it is abutted by the N wall (which also abuts the oldest E wall plaster). The S wall is largely in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte. Only at its W end it is in travertine and yellow tuff block and ashlar, together with rubble-work, which form the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 36. The W wall is currently low and its entire N end is missing; it is in travertine rubble-work with some rather regular blocks. The foundations might have been exposed at the very lower part of the visible wall, which suggests a change in the floor level. A doorway in the W wall takes to Rm 36.

Max wall heights: N 4.9 m, E 4.9 m, S 4.9 m, W 1.0 m.

Wall decoration: A yellow vertical stripe runs on the S wall and on a recess in the E wall (see below). The lowermost N and E wall parts contain traces of a socle with terracotta-containing plaster and the lowermost S wall contains a patch of older wall plaster with splashes of paint.

¹³⁵ Raoul-Rochette (1852: 69) states that Units IX.3.3, 4 and 6 had extremely simple decoration, and in the weekly report of the excavations by Cirillo on the 14th of August 1846 (no. 5649) it is mentioned that 'pareti di essi [Units IX.3.3 and 4] sono rivestite di frammenti di stucco'.

¹³⁶ *Nebenraum*, see Gassner 1986: 208.

Floor: Not known, no threshold.

Fixtures: At the N end of the E wall there is a recess (rising 1.0 m h. above the ground level, some 1.2 m w. and 0.15 m d.).¹³⁷ It contains a layer of hatched plaster, on top of which there is another plaster layer which is painted (see above). At the N end of the W wall there is another recess which is lower and narrower (ca. 0.60 m h., 0.80 m w., 0.20 m d.). No plaster is seen on it. In the plan by Falkener a composite structure including steps and podia flanks the entire N wall and extends southwards along the W and E walls. Today the existence of such structures cannot be confirmed. Likewise, Gassner suggests holes for shelves in one of the walls but no such holes are seen today.¹³⁸ A channel had run from the SE into the room and continued to the NW towards Rm 37. The existence of this channel in Rm 37 was not confirmed by the *EPUH* studies and there is no continuation of it on Rm 13 side. It seems therefore probable that it was left out of use when Rm 13 latrine (see below) had been built. Another channel, made of an upturned pan-tile, out of use in AD 79, had run from Rm 37 into Rm 38 through the W wall.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 38

Walls: There are three circular socket holes (Ø 18 cm, 23 cm d.), some 0.40 m apart, in the N part of the E wall, ca. 1.9 m above the ground level. The holes penetrate through the wall plaster. The height of these holes indicates a mezzanine. Above these socket holes there are four to five rectangular holes (ca. 20 cm d. and w.) in the N wall some 3.1 m above the ground level. However, it seems probable that they are holes for the beams of an upper floor above Rm 39, and hence the holes served no purpose in the room in question. In the E wall there is a single socket hole at the height of some 3.2 m, and in the S wall there are two possible socket-holes, left out of use (filled in, plastered over), at a slightly different altitude (ca. 0.1 m higher). If the hole in the E wall served a beam supporting an upper floor, the upper floor level would have been located ca. 0.1 m lower than the base of the niche toilet (see below). However, the situation is ambiguous.¹³⁹

Fixtures: In the SE corner, at the height of ca. 3.5 m, there is an oblong, plaster-coated niche (ca. 1.5 m h., 0.7 m w., 0.3 m d.), at the bottom of which a downpipe (Ø 15 cm) runs through the wall. The pipe probably led to Rm 13 in Unit IX.3.5/24. Above and on both

¹³⁷ Raoul-Rochette's, Falkener's, D'Aloe's plan.

¹³⁸ Gassner 1986: 208.

¹³⁹ Andrews 2011: 8-9.

sides of the head of the pipe there is a brick rubble-work structure which forms the supports for a seating. The structures clearly constituted an upper floor niche toilet.¹⁴⁰

Finds: While Eschebach *et al.* mention a list of finds from the unit, the artefacts included in the list are commonly seen as deriving from Rms 11-14 of Unit IX.3.5/24 and are thus not listed here.¹⁴¹

Structural development: The ashlar facade and the E wall of Rm 38 probably constitute the earliest remaining structures in the unit. Several other walls are in trachyte rubble-work in their lower parts, which suggests that they too belong to a relatively early phase of the unit. Upper walls parts with more mixed materials may at least partly represent later constructions events. The N-S running division walls between Rms 37 and 38, and Rms 36 and 6, seem relatively late, thanks to their construction techniques. This suggests that there might have been some changes in the layout of rooms.

Originally the front part of the unit (Rm 36) might have belonged to the first phase of unit IX.3.5 (see below). It was separated when Unit IX.3.5/24 arrangement was altered, possibly but less likely only during post-AD 62 alterations, and Rm 38 that originally belonged to another unit on the N side (see Unit IX.3.3 above) was connected to it. This newly created unit was commercialized if it was not engaged in commerce before. The upper floors were allocated to the use of adjacent Units IX.3.3 and 5/24 which suggests their common ownership.

Excavation: The entrances to Units IX.3.3 and 4 are mentioned in passing as ‘la decimaterza e la decimaquarta’ in 1846.¹⁴² It is probable that the premises were excavated in full in 1846-7 when the units around it were emptied. As records contain no specific mentions of finds, they may have been listed together with the kitchen area of Unit IX.3.5/24, for example.

¹⁴⁰ Jansen 1997: 128, Andrews 2006: 53, 2011: 7-8. Falkener (1860: 71) describes the structure as ‘the pan of a water-closet - - on level of first floor’.

¹⁴¹ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413, contra e.g. Falkener 1860 and Dwyer 1982.

¹⁴² Avellino 1847: 33.

Proposed identification: It is suggested by Eschebach *et al.* that the unit was involved in arts and crafts,¹⁴³ but there is no straightforward evidence for it. In general terms it is proposed that the unit belonged to the ownership of Unit IX.3.5/24 (see the discussion of the ownership of IX.3.3 above).

Bibliography: Avellino 1847: 33, Falkener 1860: 71, Gassner 1986: 208, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413, Jansen 1997: 128, Andrews 2006: 53.

Unpublished sources: The weekly report of the excavations by Cirillo on the 14th of August 1846 (no. 5649), *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 7-9.

Plans: Raoul-Rochette, Falkener, Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), Fiorelli (1859?, 1875), D'Aloe, and Eschebach.

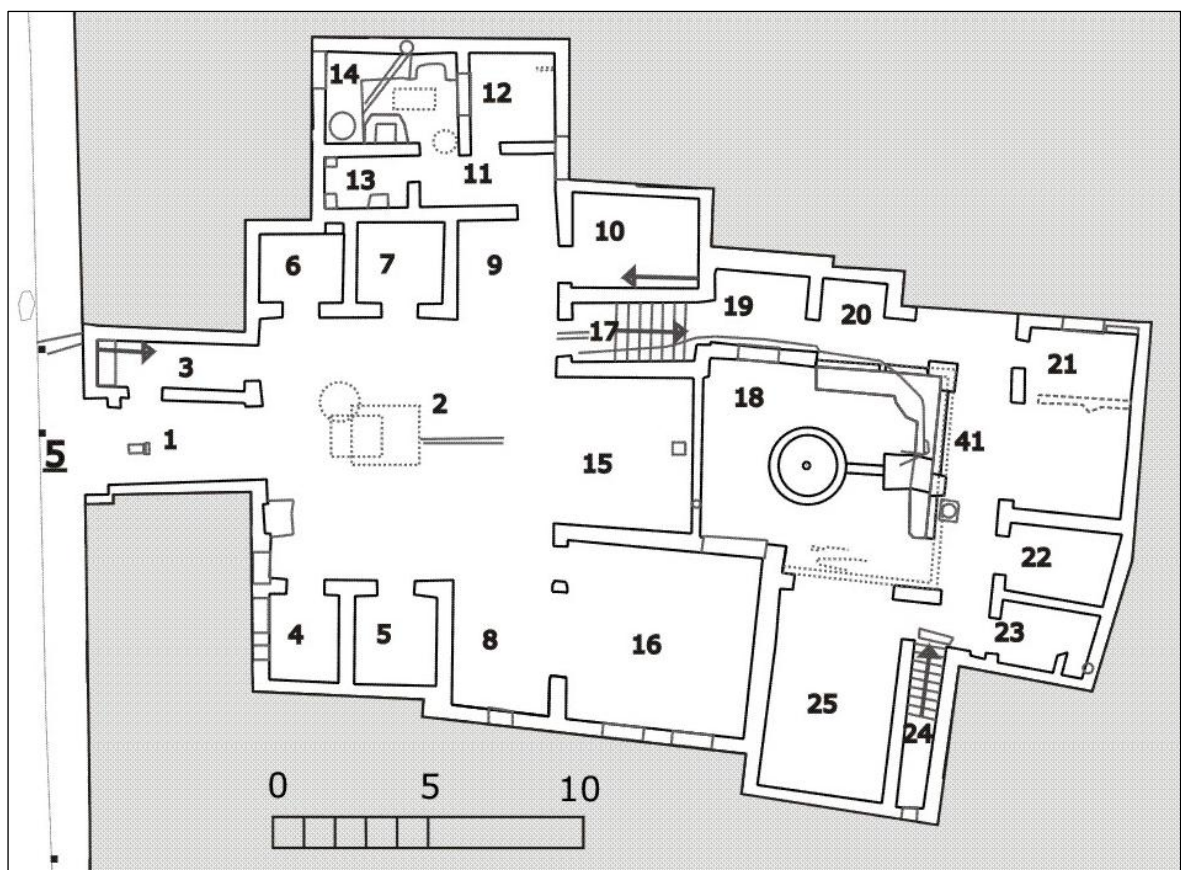
¹⁴³ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413.

UNIT IX.3.5/24

Description: Large, L-shaped private dwelling in the mid-NW part of the city block. It combines formerly separate Units IX.3.5 and 24, as a result of which it occupies around a fifth (662 m²) of the entire city block.

Because the building histories of the two units are distinctively different, they are separately described below. The suggested phasing of Unit IX.3.5 involves a discussion of the dating of the connection made between the two.

UNIT IX.3.5



Description: Large private dwelling in the W part of the city block, flanking the Via Stabiana.

Size: Usable ground floor space 396 m² is divided between 26 rooms. On the upper floor level however usable space (304 m²) extended beyond the limits of the ground floor (see Unit IX.3.4 above and Unit IX.3.6 below), which suggests a larger plot.

Upper floors: Above the W part (Rms 1, 3-11, 13-15, 17, 19-20; 190 m²) and the E part (21-25, 41; 85 m²) of the unit. The UF was entered through stairs in Rms 3 and 26 (see Unit IX.3.24 below), and possibly in Rm 19.¹⁴⁴

Terrain: Ca. 30 m ASL in Rm 1; ca. 30.50 m ASL in Rm 2; 30.80 m ASL in Rm 15; 31.70 m ASL in Rm 18 and 32.3 m ASL in Rm 22. Thus the W side of the unit is on a more than 2 m lower level than the E side. An abrupt change in altitude takes place between Rms 15 and 18.

Facade: Composed of two wide brick piers flanking a 2.5 m wide front doorway. The N pier contains a relieving arch on the ground level. It served a drain (0.35 m w.) running below the arch, through the pavement, to an outlet in the kerb. The N pier moreover contained three electoral notices: *C IULIUM POLYBIUM II VIR STUDIOSUS ET PISTOR* (CIL IV 875); *M HOLOCONIUM / AED OV F ROGAT / SABINUS* (CIL IV 880); *M HOLOCONIUM D... / O V F / (VIRRIUS) SECUNDUS ROG(AT)* (CIL IV 878).¹⁴⁵ The actual door jambs are in 2:1 brick to block construction. A marble threshold (30.17 m ASL) is slightly drawn in. A step, composed of a large marble slab, leads to it.¹⁴⁶ Pivot holes in the threshold indicate that the front door was four-partite, opening inside. Falkener specifies that the pivots were bronze cylinders in bronze-plated sockets.¹⁴⁷ Thus they were probably found *in situ*.

Rooms around the courtyard:

ROOM 1¹⁴⁸

Size: 12.0 m²

Walls: In the W part of the N wall a doorway to Rm 3 has its jambs made of rubble-work. The E ends of the N and S walls forming the jambs of a doorway to Rm 2 are in brick. The

¹⁴⁴ Andrews 2011: 9-20.

¹⁴⁵ Also Della Corte 1954: 130, no. 280-1a, 133, nos. 285b, 286c, Falkener 1860: 39.

¹⁴⁶ *Vestibule*, see D'Aloe's plan, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 315.

¹⁴⁷ Falkener 1860: 39.

¹⁴⁸ *Prothyrum*, see Breton 1855: 298, Falkener 1860: 39, D'Aloe plan; *ostium*, see Overbeck and Mau 1884: 315; *andron*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73.

E wall is fully open to Rm 2 and the S wall construction technique is hidden below plaster. The narrow stretch of the W wall is in brick-block construction forming the N jamb of the front doorway. The upper parts of the walls are reconstructed.

Max wall heights: E 5.3 m, W 4.1 m (original walls up to 2.4 m).

Wall decoration: Fourth Style paintings with a marble-imitation socle, a central register with a blue background, panels depicting flute players (comedy scenes) and some floating vignettes. The paintings on the uppermost portion of the wall have been destroyed. White stuccoed pilasters protrude from the wall at the E end of the room and mark the doorway to Rm 2.¹⁴⁹ The outermost plaster surface contains quartz particles.

Floor: The E side 30.42 m ASL, the W side 30.06 m ASL; a Fourth Style black and white mosaic with a white central part and black frames.¹⁵⁰ There is no threshold between Rms 1 and 2, the mosaic continues in Rm 2. Next to the front doorway there is a sink-hole which allowed the draining of any excess water to a channel running below the floor.

Finds: According to *PAH*, on the 18th of March 1847, finds in the *cortile*, hence in Rm 2,¹⁵¹ but according to Falkener and Breton in Rm 1, and according to Falkener fallen from the upper floor, included¹⁵²: money: a small terracotta vase – probably a coin-bank; household utensils: a terra sigillata cup and a small terracotta cup, a bronze handle of a vase, a glass carafe; furniture/fixture: a half of a bronze fitting (*scibba*), a bronze socket and valve-pivot (*scibba per lo stante*); locking: a bronze locking system with its pad-lock preserved; other: a bone bar (*stecca*). Moreover, inscribed in the N wall there are three graffiti: a boat and names Hymnus and Myrtus, possibly Nero's servants.¹⁵³

Modern condition: Good, a modern roof.

ROOM 2¹⁵⁴

Size: 77.4 m²

Walls: There are three doorways in the N wall (to Rms 6, 7, 9), three doorways in the E wall (to Rms 15, 17, 16), three doorways in the S wall (to Rms 4, 5, 8) and two doorways in the W wall (to Rms 1, 3). In addition, a blocked doorway at the E end of the W wall once took

¹⁴⁹ Avellino 1848a: 1-2, Breton 1855: 298-9, Minervini 1856a: 52-3, Falkener 1860: 41-2, *PPP* III: 430, *PPM* IX, II: 144-50, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85.

¹⁵⁰ Falkener 1860: 39-40, *PPP* III: 430, *PPM* IX, II: 143.

¹⁵¹ *PAH* II: 459.

¹⁵² Breton (1855: 307) and Falkener (1860: 42) list a glass cup, three terracotta vessels, a bronze handle of a vase, a bronze lock and half a hinge.

¹⁵³ Castrén 2008b: 29.

¹⁵⁴ *Atrium*, see Falkener 1860: 42; *atrio tuscanico*, see Avellino 1848a: 2; *cortile*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 3; *atrium testudinatum*, see Camaggio 1928: 37.

to Rm 40 in Unit IX.3.6. The jambs are in 2:1 brick to block (mainly travertine and tuff) except at the entrances to Rms 1 and 15 where they are in brick, to Rm 3 where they are in brick (N) and ashlar-brick (S), to Rm 16 where the N jamb is in brick, and to Rm 17 where the S jamb is in brick. The single continuous stretch of wall at the S end of the W wall is in rubble-work. All upper wall parts have been reconstructed.

Max wall heights: N 5.8 m, E 6.4 m, S 5.7 m, W 5.7 m, the original walls have been preserved up to 2.5 m high.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a socle imitating marbles, above which there were large scale illusory architectural vistas on a blue background.¹⁵⁵ The outermost plaster surface contains quartz particles.

Floor: The E part ca. 30.60 m ASL, the SW side 30.57 m ASL, the NW side 30.52 m ASL. The black and white mosaic in Rm 1 continues uninterrupted in Rm 2.¹⁵⁶ It is heavily restored. Although Falkener tells about a ‘handsome guilloche border round the *impluvium*’,¹⁵⁷ and Avellino describes a special decoration surrounding the *impluvium*,¹⁵⁸ nothing of such a decoration remains. There seems to have been travertine or marble thresholds at all doorways, excluding the entrance to Rm 1. The thresholds to Rms 8, 9, 15, 16 on the E side of the *atrium* were raised up to 0.2 m high, and the marble threshold at Rm 7 entrance was left below a rubble-work structure which likewise made the threshold some 0.2 m high.

Fixtures: Along the W wall, next to the doorway to Rm 1, there is a stuccoed and paint decorated brick podium which held a small *aedicula* (*lararium*).¹⁵⁹ Roughly in the middle of the room the floor was found to contain a flat area with raised sides and impressions that can be interpreted as imprints of marble slabs. The shape and size of the structure roughly corresponds with an *impluvium* some 2 x 3 m in size depicted in the Falkener plan.¹⁶⁰ Avellino writing in 1848, and Bechi writing in 1852, state that the *impluvium*, which they assume to have been of marble, was lacking.¹⁶¹ According to Breton, all what was seen after the excavations was coarse masonry, indicating that the structure had been under repair.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁵ Avellino 1848a: 3, Falkener 1860: 44, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 3-4, *PPM* III: 430-1, *PPM* IX, II: 152-7, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85.

¹⁵⁶ *PPM* IX, II: 151.

¹⁵⁷ Falkener 1860: 42-3.

¹⁵⁸ Avellino 1848a: 3.

¹⁵⁹ Boyce 1937: 83, no. 408. The superstructure above the podium has been largely destroyed.

¹⁶⁰ *EPUH* 2003: 4.

¹⁶¹ Avellino 1848a: 3; Bechi 1852: 3 who proposes that the *impluvium* was stripped out after the eruption. In the *MANN* model the room does not contain an *impluvium* and the mosaic floor is in bad condition.

¹⁶² Breton 1855: 299.

This situation, an *impluvium* under repair, is supported by the *EPUH* studies. Hence we can reject the arguments put forward by Camaggio in 1928 about the lack of *impluvium* and related *compluvium*.¹⁶³ Traces of a former cistern were found at the NW corner of the remains of this *impluvium*. The cistern contained a round and downwards widening shaft which was coated with hydraulic plaster. Two iron nails attached to a travertine capstone may remain from the attachment of a *puteal*. The cistern was connected to an earlier *impluvium*, located off the centre of the room.¹⁶⁴ The observations confirm Maiuri's arguments published in 1942.¹⁶⁵ The cistern had been filled and there was no cistern related to the last phase *impluvium*, although in Falkener's plan a *puteal* is depicted at the W side of the *impluvium*.¹⁶⁶ A channel which ran from Rm 18 through Rm 15 had probably been connected to the *impluvium* under repair through which it ran via Rm 1 to the street, thus draining water from the garden as well as from the *impluvium*. The ancient channel was reconstructed and remodelled after the unit had been unearthed.¹⁶⁷ In 2008 the traces were concealed under a modern concrete *impluvium* and floor.

Finds: 'Dall'alto delle terre in tal sito [Unit IX.3.5] e raccolto', according to *PAH* on the 6th, 8th and 10th of April 1847,¹⁶⁸ the excavators found: fixture: a half of a bronze socket and valve pivot (*scibba di porta*), a bronze nail, several iron nails, several gilded stucco pieces; money: two bronze coins; furniture: bone decoration; lighting: a terracotta lamp; toilet utensils: a bone ear-cleaner, a small terracotta unguent-bottle; domestic-toilet artefacts: a *patera* handle; representational objects: a marble statue support in the form of a tree trunk. According to the list by Falkener, the finds derived from Rm 2. Falkener's list moreover includes some finds not mentioned in *PAH*, such as¹⁶⁹: lighting: two bases of *candelabra*; money: one more bronze coin; fixture/furniture: three bronze door hinges, three bronze folding door hinges; furniture: ten bone hinges; tools: an iron hammer; household utensils: a fragmentary cup; toilet utensils: a tear-drop bottle, bone: an upper part of a human skull. Moreover, according to Falkener, a marble table was found in the room.¹⁷⁰ Furthermore,

¹⁶³ Camaggio 1928: 37.

¹⁶⁴ *EPUH* 2003: 4.

¹⁶⁵ Maiuri 1942: 128.

¹⁶⁶ Falkener 1860: 43. According to Avellino (1848a: 3), and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854: 3), the *puteal* was missing but one could see the opening of the cistern on top of which it would have been placed.

¹⁶⁷ *EPUH* 2003: 4. The structure alters in the middle of Rm 2 from regular to irregular. In the middle of it there is a modern drain with an iron grille. In addition, a modern metal pipe was found inside the channel. The pipe continues to Rm 15 at least.

¹⁶⁸ *PAH* II: 461-2.

¹⁶⁹ Falkener 1860: 45.

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 70.

according to Overbeck and Mau, the *lararium* altar contained three bronze figurines.¹⁷¹ Breton gives a similar account and even mentions that one of the figurines depicted Hercules.¹⁷² According to Minervini¹⁷³ and Mau¹⁷⁴, the figurines were altogether five. However, other reports indicate that the *lararium* altar was empty and Falkener¹⁷⁵ and Raoul-Rochette¹⁷⁶ pay special attention to its emptiness. There seems to have been a mixing up of Rm 49-51 (see above) and 2 contents.

Modern condition: Mediocre; the floor was disintegrating before modern cement was cast to consolidate it. Notably also at the time of the initial excavation the floor was only partially preserved.¹⁷⁷

ROOM 3¹⁷⁸

Size: 7.3 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work (trachyte in the lower part and travertine in the upper, reconstructed part), except at the E end which is in irregularly laid brick, ashlar and block forming the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 2. The S jamb of the doorway in the E wall is in brick. The S wall, including the jambs of a doorway to Rm 1, is in rubble-work of travertine and trachyte. The W wall seems to be partly in brick-block and partly in brick, hidden below plaster. Falkener reports that there was a robber's hole in one of the walls but no holes are seen today.¹⁷⁹

Max wall heights: N 3.8 m, E 5.7 m, S 5.4 m, W 3.7 m.

Wall decoration: A red socle, the height of which varies. It is lower on the E part of the S wall, higher on the N and W walls and on the W part of the S wall. The upper parts of the walls were white-washed.¹⁸⁰ The plaster of the socle contains crushed terracotta, while the plaster on the upper parts of the walls contains quartz.

¹⁷¹ Overbeck and Mau 1884: 315.

¹⁷² Breton 1855: 299.

¹⁷³ Minervini 1856b: 81-2.

¹⁷⁴ Mau 1928: 77.

¹⁷⁵ Falkener (1860: 43) explains that the general lack of finds and fittings was due to salvage excavations carried out by the owner.

¹⁷⁶ According to Raoul-Rochette (1852: 75), statues certainly had been placed there but the niche was emptied either at the time of the eruption or after it.

¹⁷⁷ Described in the weekly report written on the 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042) as 'pavimento a mosaico bianco vedesi mediocrement conservato'.

¹⁷⁸ *Cella ostiarii*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 3, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 315; *la loge du portier*, see Breton 1855: 299.

¹⁷⁹ Falkener 1860: 43.

¹⁸⁰ Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 3, *PPP* III: 431, the *MANN* model. According to Cirillo (on the 8th of August 1846, document no. 5624), describing the room just after the excavation, the walls were 'per la piu parte spogliate di stucco'.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor which is higher on the E side of the room and painted red (30.59 m ASL, at the same altitude as in Rm 2) and lower on the W side (30.10 m ASL, at the same altitude as in Rm 1). The change in altitude might have been abrupt because the E part of the room below the stairs apparently served as a large cupboard. The threshold between Rms 1 and 3 was possibly removed already in antiquity. The threshold between Rms 2 and 3 contains two pivot holes.

Fixtures: The W wall is flanked by a masonry base made of reused building materials and topped with tiles. It probably served as a base for wooden stairs to an upper floor. The upper part of the podium has been disintegrated, but marks in the N wall indicate a flight of stairs (ca. 50 degrees).¹⁸¹ Below the floor runs a water channel from Rm 2 (and likely from Rm 17) to the street through the facade.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 4¹⁸²

Size: 6.1 m²

Walls: Where not hidden below plaster, the walls seem to be in rubble-work (partly modern restoration). The N wall contains a doorway to Rm 2. The jambs are in block and brick. There is a modern wooden lintel, above which the walls have been rebuilt. In the W wall there is a blocked doorway and a possible blocked window to Rm 35/40 in Unit IX.3.6. In addition, Falkener suggests two robber's holes in this room.¹⁸³ They may be found in the S and W walls which contain two irregular areas without painted plaster. However, there is no evidence for a hole on Rm 35/40 side and the evidence on Rm 56 side (Unit IX.3.7) is vague.

Max wall heights: Vault top 4.4 m, sides 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle containing tapestry borders and floating images, a white central zone with framed central images containing mythological figures and floating vignettes on side panels. Light architectural elements divide the space between different panels. The upper zone contains floating or framed figurines and masks. On the top there was a polychrome cornice of lotuses and the junction of the walls and the vault was

¹⁸¹ According to Camaggio (1928: 37), the inclination of the scar left by the stairs indicates that the staircase took to the rooms above the *atrium*, not around it. However, it is now shown that the stairs could well have led to UF Rms 1, 3, 36 and 35/40 (Andrews 2011: 10). The stairs are also marked in the plans of Bechi, Falkener and Fiorelli (1859?).

¹⁸² *Cubiculum*, see Falkener 1860: 50; *chambre a coucher*, see Breton 1855: 299, D'Aloe plan.

¹⁸³ Falkener 1860: 43.

decorated by oval mouldings.¹⁸⁴ Possibly suspended, shield-shaped ornaments hung on the walls.¹⁸⁵ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz particles.¹⁸⁶

Floor: Ca. 30.64 m ASL. A *cocciopesto* floor with inserted (e.g. triangular-shaped) marble pieces. A threshold with two pivot holes indicates a two-part door opening inwards.

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, the vault in line transverse to the axis of the unit.

Finds: On the 23rd and 24th of March 1847, according to *PAH*, ‘due stanze, una a destra e l’altra a sinistra dopo il protiro’ (i.e. Rms 4 and 6) contained a long list of artefacts.¹⁸⁷ Apart from the finds that Falkener and Breton connect specifically with Rm 6 (see below) the listed finds include: personal adornment: a golden ring with a green stone on top of which there was a sea urchin (*riccio marino*)¹⁸⁸; toilet: three pieces of make-up colourings; domestic-toilet artefacts: a small round bronze basin (*conca*) 23.8 cm Ø; household utensils: a colander with a handle, a small handle of a vase, four different glass carafes, two small glass cups with related bases¹⁸⁹, the bowl of a glass spoon¹⁹⁰, some drinking jug fragments, two terracotta pots, three terra sigillata cups – of different sizes and one of which with charred barley inside, a bone handle of a knife, two iron knives; locking: four broken lock parts, four small pad-locks; weighing implements: a balance in fragments with its weight and weighing cup; lighting: a bronze foot of a *candelabrum* and its base, a bronze lantern with its wick, funnel and lid connected to three chains¹⁹¹; furniture/fixture: five socket and valve pivots (*scibbe per lo stante di porta*), four strap-hinges with associate wings, a tiny bronze furniture decoration, ten nail heads, five different bronze rings; money: a bronze coin, a rectangular terracotta coin-bank¹⁹²; fixture: talcum plates¹⁹³; raw material: a fragmentary horn; tools: an iron axe, two billhooks/blades; representational objects: a marble bust of a Dionysus 15.8 cm high in *rosso antico*; other: a small circular terracotta

¹⁸⁴ Avellino 1848a: 4, Breton 1855: 299, Minervini 1856a: 53, Falkener 1860: 50-1, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 4-5, *PPP* III: 431-2, *PPM* IX, II: 159-67, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85-6.

¹⁸⁵ These ornaments were found in all Rms 4-7, or in Rm 7 only (Falkener 1860: 46).

¹⁸⁶ Among the paintings a graffito bearing the name V.I. Klassovskij and year 1852 has been noted. Klassovskij was a famous Russian linguist who published an extensive book on Pompeii (Castrén 2008c: 20-1, fig. 2.2).

¹⁸⁷ *PAH* II: 459-60.

¹⁸⁸ Inv. no. MANN 25044, Ø 17 mm; Breglia 1941: 82, no. 714; Silviero 1954: 113, no. 502; Berg 2008a: 118, fig. 8.6; Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

¹⁸⁹ Inv. nos. MANN 11666-7. One of the two white glass cups (5.4 cm h., rim Ø 10 cm) stands on a three-legged base (2.8 cm h. and Ø 9 cm); Berg 2008a: 104, fig. 8.1 d; Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

¹⁹⁰ Inv. no. MANN 12088. The bowl (1.5 cm d. and 6.7 cm l.) is oval and the glass is blue; Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

¹⁹¹ Inv. nos. MANN 72070, 72074; h. 18 cm (55.2 cm with its suspension), Ø 15 cm. Berg 2008a: 123, fig. 8.10; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

¹⁹² Inv. no. MANN 16813; h. 8.4 cm, w. 12.3 cm. Berg 2008a: 104, fig. 8.1 c; Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

¹⁹³ Inv. nos. MANN 11791-3; 21.4 x 11.5 cm, 21.4 x 10.8 cm, 22.3 x 10.8 in size; 0.2 cm thick. Beretta and Di Pasquale 2004: 281, no. 3.4.

base. Finds listed by Falkener and Breton as deriving from Rm 4 are all included in the list.¹⁹⁴ Dwyer associates the foot of a *candelabrum* with Rm 2 and the rest of the finds either with Rms 3 or 4.¹⁹⁵

Modern condition: Good, a modern roof. At the time of the excavations the floor was found in a mediocre state of preservation, the wall paintings had been partly vanished and the stuccoes were fragmentary.¹⁹⁶

ROOM 5¹⁹⁷

Size: 7.4 m²

Walls: The wall constructions are mainly hidden below plaster. Where visible the walls seem to be mainly in rubble-work (partly modern restoration). There is a doorway to Rm 2 in the N wall with the jambs in brick and block, and a modern wooden lintel above which the walls are restored.

Max wall heights: Vault top 4.3 m, sides 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle decorated with tapestry borders and some small floating figures, a central zone with mythological figures on a white background at the central panel, flanked by side panels in which framed cupids, vignettes next to the doorway; light architectural elements were used to divide the space between the panels. A white upper register is decorated with some light floating and framed figurines. The upper part of the walls contains polychrome cornice mouldings of lotuses, and the junction of the walls and the ceiling vault is decorated by oval mouldings.¹⁹⁸ Possibly shield-shaped ornaments were hanging on the walls.¹⁹⁹ The outermost plaster surface contains quartz particles.

Floor: 30.64 m ASL. A *cocciopesto* floor with inserted triangles, squares and irregularly shaped colourful marbles (e.g. *portasanta*, *bardiglio* and Numidian yellow). A marble threshold with two pivot holes indicates that there was a two-part door opening inwards.

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, the vault in line transverse to the axis of the unit.

Finds: On the 15th to the 23th of April 1847 ‘nel secondo cubiculo a destra dell’atrio’ some 1.0 m above the floor²⁰⁰: lighting: a bronze *candelabrum* 1 m high with its cup broken

¹⁹⁴ Falkener 1860: 51. Breton (1855: 307) states that the stone of the ring was blue, the pieces of colouring were blue, and that several seals were found in the room.

¹⁹⁵ Dwyer 1982: 25-8.

¹⁹⁶ The weekly report of the excavations by Cirillo on the 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042).

¹⁹⁷ *Cubiculum*, see Falkener 1860: 51; *chambre a coucher*, see Breton 1855: 299.

¹⁹⁸ Avellino 1848a: 5-6, Breton 1855: 299, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 5-6, Minervini 1856a: 53, Falkener 1860: 51-2, *PPP* III: 432-3, *PPM* IX, II: 167-86, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85-6.

¹⁹⁹ These ornaments were found in all Rms 4-7, or in Rm 7 only (Falkener 1860: 46).

²⁰⁰ *PAH* II: 462.

off²⁰¹, fixture/furniture: two bronze door strap hinges (*billici di porta*) – one without a related plate (*privo di piastra*), four iron nails, gilded stucco fragments, a bronze nail with a large head, two bronze pivots (*billici*) – one with a related basis (*basetta*), a large iron cramp, three masking plates (*scibbe a meccione*) – one of a closure (*stante*), three masking shields (*scudi di mascatura*) of different sizes – one of which derives from a small box and another one of which was attached to an iron nail; surgical tools: two forceps – one of which was attached to a surgical implement, five other surgical implements²⁰², two small tools with tiny hooks at their exterior²⁰³, six tool cases of different size²⁰⁴ – one of which had small iron tools inside, a small bronze phallus-shaped vessel²⁰⁵; writing implement: a bronze inkwell; personal utensil(?): a silver case 13.2 cm long; raw material: a small rectangular piece of porphyry; locking: a possible bronze pad-lock with attached iron; household utensil: a base of a glass cup; bone: an upper part of a human skull. Falkener's report and Dwyer's list of finds closely resemble that of PAH.²⁰⁶ Instead of a cranium, Panofka however reports an entire skeleton.²⁰⁷

Modern condition: Good, a modern roof. At the time of the excavations the upper part of the walls, i.e. the stucco cornice, was fragmentary while the floor was in good condition.²⁰⁸

ROOM 6²⁰⁹

Size: 5.8 m²

Walls: The wall constructions are largely hidden below plaster. Where visible the walls seem to be in rubble-work. A doorway with brick and block jambs in the S wall takes to Rm 2. It has a modern wooden lintel, above which the walls have been rebuilt. A robber's hole, suggested by Falkener, is not discernible.²¹⁰ Instead, painted plaster covers the walls.

Max wall heights: Vault top 4.3 m, sides 3.9 m.

²⁰¹ Breton (1855: 307) and Falkener (1860: 53) describe the *candelabrum* as more than 1 m h.

²⁰² Six probes according to Falkener (1860: 52). The tools are now deposited in the Naples Museum and include, among others: a scalpel handle 10 cm l. and 1.2 cm w. (inv. no. MANN 77679), and a retractor 14.5 cm l. (MANN 78052); Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

²⁰³ Possibly MANN inv. no. 78052; Bliquez 1994: 127, no. 74.

²⁰⁴ According to Minervini (1856b: 83), four smaller and two larger cases. One of the covering plates of the cases (inv. no. MANN 78189) is 8.5 cm l. and 1.8 cm w.; Bliquez 1994: 195, no. 308, Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

²⁰⁵ Inv. no. MANN 77988; 14.5 cm h., Ø 4.4-8.2 cm; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

²⁰⁶ Falkener 1860: 52-3, Dwyer 1982: 29. Also Minervini (1856a: 54) notes that surgical implements derived from Rm 5, and he too associates a *candelabrum* with this room.

²⁰⁷ Panofka 1847a: 144.

²⁰⁸ The weekly report by Cirillo on the 10th of April (no. 7042), and on the 17th of April (no. 6953).

²⁰⁹ *Sacrarium - cubiculum*, see Falkener 1860: 47; *chambre a coucher*, see Breton 1855: 300.

²¹⁰ Falkener 1860: 43.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle containing sea-animals and *paterae*, a central register with mythological figures on a white background and inside garland-bordered *aediculae*, vignettes and architecture on side panels and next to the doorway; light architectural elements divide the space between the panels. The upper white zone is lightly decorated with some floating or framed human figurines, architectural vistas, masks and *candelabra*. The uppermost parts of the walls contain polychrome cornice mouldings of lotuses and the junction of the walls and the ceiling is decorated with oval mouldings. The outermost plaster surface contains quartz particles.²¹¹ Possibly suspended, shield-shaped ornaments adorned the walls.²¹² Interestingly, Raoul-Rochette describes how shutters were placed in front of an erotic painting, instead of removing it to the so-called *Gabinetto Segretto* in the Naples Museum, to hide it out of view, and how the painting was soon faded away under the influence of curious visitors whose respiration made the paint to chip, and who further destroyed the painting by touching it and scribbling texts on it.²¹³

Floor: 30.55 m ASL. A *cocciopesto* floor with inserted colourful marble pieces (rounds, hexagonals, squares and rectangles). A threshold with two pivot holes indicates a two-part door opening inwards.

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, the vault was in line transverse to the axis of the unit.

Fixtures: A niche (0.35 m d., 0.55 m w. and 2.0 m h.) at the NE corner ca. 0.40 m above the floor level. The upper part of the niche is devoid of plaster which suggests that it once contained a wooden architrave.²¹⁴

Finds: The day-records of the 23rd and 24th of March in *PAH* contain: household utensils: a large cylindrical glass bottle (*boccia*) some 26 cm high and with a handle, another similar 29.7 cm high bottle, two partly fragmentary glass vases in goose-form²¹⁵, a glass plate with foliage decoration, fragments of another blue-coloured cup.²¹⁶ Falkener associates these finds with Rm 6, while linking the rest of listed finds with Rm 4 (see above). He argues that the two large glass bottles were wrapped around wicker basket, and further adds ten nail heads (door ornaments), a balance with its weight in the form of the head of Mercury, and a lantern to the list.²¹⁷ Panofka too maintains that Rm 6 contained a nearly complete lantern

²¹¹ Breton 1855: 300, Falkener 1860: 47-9, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 6-7, *PPP* III: 434-5, *PPM* IX, II: 187-206, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85-6.

²¹² These ornaments were found in all Rms 4-7, or in Rm 7 only (Falkener 1860: 46).

²¹³ Raoul-Rochette 1852: 79.

²¹⁴ The niche was, according to Breton (1855: 300), designed to hold a *candelabrum*.

²¹⁵ Inv. no. *MANN* 12008; so-called *askos*, max. h. 13 cm, max. w. 12.6 cm, base Ø 6.5 cm; Berg 2008a: 108, fig. 8.1a, Berg *et al.* 2008: 208.

²¹⁶ *PAH* II: 459-60.

²¹⁷ Falkener 1860: 49, compare Dwyer 1982: 30-1.

and a lot of glass.²¹⁸ Breton agrees with both Falkener and Panofka by suggesting that a lantern, several glass vases, ten studs, and a balance steel yard were found inside the room.²¹⁹

Modern condition: Rather good. However, the paintings are severely damaged due to moss and damp caused by a leaking roof and poor circulation of air. At the time of the excavations the floor was rather well preserved while the side images of the central zone had been badly preserved and the upper stucco cornice was in fragments.²²⁰

ROOM 7²²¹

Size: 7.1 m²

Walls: The wall constructions are mainly hidden below plaster. Where visible the walls seem to be in rubble-work. A doorway in the S wall leads to Rm 2. The jambs are in brick and block, and there is a modern wooden lintel, above which the walls have been rebuilt.

Max wall heights: Vault top 4.3 m, sides 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow, lightly decorated socle containing frames, garlands and floating images; a central register with middle panels containing framed images of mythological figures on a white background; in side panels and next to the doorway there are busts in medallions and floating vignettes. The upper zone contains some architectural framed vistas and floating figurines. Light architectural elements divide the space between the panels. The uppermost part of the walls contains polychrome cornice mouldings of lotuses, and the junction of the walls and the ceiling is decorated by oval mouldings.²²² Shield-shaped ornaments hung on the walls.²²³ The outermost plaster surface contains quartz particles.

Floor: 30.50 m ASL. A *cocciopesto* floor with inserted colourful marbles in the shapes of rhomboids and hexagonal, together with some irregular pieces. A marble threshold (at 30.52 m ASL) has been left under a rubble-work structure and now stands at 30.62 m ASL.

Ceiling: Half-vaulted, the vault was in line transverse to the axis of the unit.

²¹⁸ Panofka 1847a: 142, 1847b: 131.

²¹⁹ Breton 1855: 307.

²²⁰ The weekly report by Cirillo on the 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042).

²²¹ *Cubiculum*, see Falkener 1860: 49; *chambre a coucher*, see Breton 1855: 300.

²²² Breton 1855: 300, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 8-9, Minervini 1856a: 54, Falkener 1860: 49-50, *PPP* III: 435-6, *PPM* IX, II: 208-23, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 85-6.

²²³ Falkener 1860: 46.

Finds: Falkener lists a *candelabrum*, bronze and glass vessels. Moreover, according to him, terracotta fragments and bird bones were found in the room.²²⁴ Panofka too mentions fragments of terracotta (vessels?) and mutton, not bird bones.²²⁵

Modern condition: Good, a modern roof. At the time of excavation the wall paintings and the stucco cornice were in a good state of preservation.²²⁶

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 7

Finds: From the ceiling level of the room, thus seemingly from an upper floor, according to Falkener, *amphorae* fragments with an inscription were found.²²⁷ Minervini and Niccolini and Niccolini report the inscription as *MES / AM XVIII*.²²⁸

ROOM 8²²⁹

Size: 12.9 m²

Walls: The walls are mainly covered by plaster. However, some stretches of rubble-work wall are visible and the N end of the W wall is in 2:1 brick to block. On the N side the room is fully open to Rm 2 and there is a wide doorway to Rm 16 in the E wall; a pier at the NE corner of the room separating these doorways is in 2:1 brick to block. A high-lying window (ca. 3.5 m) to Rm 68 in Unit IX.3.10-2 is located in the S wall. The upper parts of the S wall are reconstructed.

Max wall height: 4.4 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a white marble imitation socle; a central register the lower part of which contains framed landscapes and floating sea-animals on a white and purple background. The upper part of the central register contains human figurines in medallions or frames on a yellow background. The panels contain tapestry borders and they are divided by light architectural elements. The uppermost white zone contains both human and animal figures set in architectural frames; stucco mouldings were found below the ceiling.²³⁰ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz particles.

²²⁴ Falkener 1860: 50.

²²⁵ Panofka 1847b: 131.

²²⁶ The weekly report of the excavations by Cirillo on the 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042).

²²⁷ Falkener 1860: 70-1.

²²⁸ Minervini 1856b: 85, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 21. However, they do not specify the find location of the vessel.

²²⁹ *Ala*, see Falkener 1860: 54, *aile*, see D'Aloe plan.

²³⁰ Avellino 1848a: 7-8, Breton 1855: 299-300, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 10, Minervini 1856a: 54, Falkener 1860: 54-5, *PPP* III: 437-8, *PPM* IX, II: 224-40, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 86-8.

Floor: 30.79 m ASL, a Fourth Style black and white geometric mosaic with intertwining octagons and squares, black bands next to the walls.²³¹ Between Rms 2 and 8 there is a wide marble threshold without pivot holes but a marked change in altitude (Rm 8 is some 0.20 m higher up). The wide doorway on the E side of the room contains four pivot holes (two at both ends of the marble threshold).

Ceiling: High, stucco-decorated.²³²

Finds: According to *PAH*, on the 14th of April 1847 and on the 18th of May, ‘ala dritta’ contained: cultic: a small terracotta statuette²³³; bone: charred human cranial bones with a piece of bread in the mouth²³⁴; furniture: a bronze decoration still bearing some carbonized wood inside, a fitting (*scibba*); fixture: a terracotta channel section with a lion head decoration.²³⁵ According to Falkener, the lion-head cornice gutter was found in Rm 15 and belonged to the *compluvium* of the courtyard.²³⁶

Modern condition: Good, a modern roof. At the time of the excavations the paintings were in good condition.²³⁷

ROOM 9²³⁸

Size: 10.3 m²

Walls: The building technique of the W part of the N wall is hidden below plaster. The E end of the N wall, which also forms the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 11, is in 2:1 brick to block, except above the modern lintel where the wall is reconstructed in rubble-work. The entire E wall is in 2:1 brick to block. In the middle of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 10. The S side of the room is fully open to Rm 2. The door jambs formed by the S ends of the E and W walls are in 2:1 brick and block. The rest of the building technique of the W wall is hidden below plaster.

Max wall heights: 4.5 m (original wall preserved up to 3.2 m).

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a red socle containing garlands and tapestry borders, a yellow central register with panels containing theatrical scenes and architectural frames

²³¹ *PPM* IX, II: 224.

²³² Falkener 1860: 54, 66.

²³³ Inv. no. *MANN* 22589, Sangiorgio 5259. Glazed terracotta statue depicting Egyptian god Bes, 13 cm h.; Pietilä-Castrén 2008: 138, fig. 10.1; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

²³⁴ According to Falkener (1860: 55), an entire skeleton.

²³⁵ *PAH* II: 461-2, 465.

²³⁶ Falkener 1860: 70; see also Dwyer 1982: 37.

²³⁷ The weekly report of Cirillo on the 17th of April 1847 (no. 6953).

²³⁸ *Ala*, see Falkener 1860: 53, *aile*, see D’Aloe plan.

separated by tapestry borders; the upper register contained human figures and still lives on a white background. Light architectural elements divided space between different motives.²³⁹

Floor: 30.63 m ASL. There are traces of two superimposed *cocciopesto* floors, both of which had inserted pieces of marble as decoration.²⁴⁰ Wide marble thresholds separate Rms 9-2 and 9-10. No pivot holes are seen in the threshold to Rm 2 but two pivot holes are situated at the ends of the threshold to Rm 10.

Fixtures: Falkener's plan indicates a pipe/channel running through the floor between the kitchen area and the courtyard, but no remains of it have been found.

Ceiling: Reportedly stuccoed.²⁴¹

Finds: Panofka associates a bronze vase with the room,²⁴² and Breton mentions a bronze *patera* with a medusa head decoration and three bronze hinges (*pentures*).²⁴³

Modern condition: Rather good, a modern roof. However, already at the time of the excavations the paintings were in a poor state of preservation.²⁴⁴

ROOM 10²⁴⁵

Size: 12.1 m²

Walls: The N and S walls are in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in trachyte and cruma. The E wall is in travertine quasi-framework with related travertine and cruma rubble-work in its lower part; the upper part of the wall is in trachyte, travertine and cruma rubble-work. The W wall is made of 2:1 brick to block around a doorway to Rm 9. The N end of the W wall is in rubble-work similar to that in other walls. Holes at varying heights in the upper parts of the walls are for scaffolding rather than for beams of the first floor level. The tops of the walls have been reconstructed.

Max wall heights: N 4.1 m, E 5.2 m, S 4.4 m, W 4.6 m; original walls preserved up to the height of 3-4 m.

²³⁹ Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 10-1, Breton 1855: 300, Falkener 1860: 53, *PPP* III: 438, *PPM* IX, II: 241-7, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 88.

²⁴⁰ According to Avellino (1848c: 34), there were marbles set to form a distinctive pattern in the middle of the floor.

²⁴¹ Falkener 1860: 66.

²⁴² Panofka 1847b: 131.

²⁴³ Breton 1855: 307; contra *PAH* records according to which the vessel was found in Rm 10 or 9 (see below). The *patera* (inv. no. *MANN* 73455, Sangiorgio 8438) had a handle (13.8 cm l.) adorned by a head of Aries and a medallion (Ø 6.8 cm) depicting Medusa in silver inlay. Berg 2008a: 113, fig. 8.4; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

²⁴⁴ The weekly report by Cirillo on the 17th of April 1847 (no. 6953).

²⁴⁵ *Un ricettacolo servile*, see Avellino 1848c: 35; *Vorrathskammer*, see Overbeck and Mau 1884: 316; *chambre a coucher*, in D'Aloe plan.

Floor: 30.75 m ASL, a trampled earthen floor or plaster floor.²⁴⁶ A marble threshold with pivot holes.

Fixtures: A relieving arch in brick at the E end of the S wall indicates that a water channel possibly runs below it. The channel could perhaps be related to the one on Rm 17 side (see below). The mid-S wall contains a stretch of unplastered and irregular wall, below which there are two holes. The patch runs upwards from the E to the W. Falkener seems to suggest that it was a ramp or a staircase.²⁴⁷ It seems therefore possible that stairs to an upper floor, accessed from Rm 19, ran in the upper part of this wall.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

Finds in Rms 9 and 10: According to *PAH* on the 22nd of May 1847 ‘nell’ala sinistra del tablino... e nella stanza contigua che è al lato della scala’²⁴⁸: domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera* decorated with a head of a medusa in silver²⁴⁹; cultic: a terracotta statue of Pallas²⁵⁰ and a small terracotta altar; fixture/furniture: two door strap-hinges (*bilici di porta*) – one of which without wings (*privo di piastra*), a bronze furniture decoration, three fittings (*scibe*)²⁵¹; tools: an iron scraper. In addition, a marble statue that clearly belonged to the garden series was listed (described below under Rm 18). As opposed to *PAH* records, Falkener associated the terracottas with Rm 41 and stated that the hinges and furniture parts derived either from Rm 18 or Unit IX.3.24.²⁵²

The list of finds in *PAH* moreover contains the following household utensils: a small round glass bottle, carbonized olives in a clay vessel and in a terracotta bowl, and three small single-handle *amphorae*. One of the *amphorae* bore *dipinti* in black: *MES(OGITEN?) / AM(PHORARIUM) XVIII, LIQUAMEN / OPTIMUM* and *TVSCOLA / ON / EX OFFICINA SCAURI* (*CIL* IV 2592, 2603, 2625); in another *amphora* it was written: *..AΘAA../...P.I.I../MHNOΔOTUI* and *KOR OPT.*²⁵³ According to Falkener and Breton, the

²⁴⁶ Earthen floor according to Avellino (1848c: 35), and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854: 11). However, during the *EPUH* studies (2004: 8), scant traces of a possible plaster floor were revealed.

²⁴⁷ ‘And by a slight projecting ramp of stucco it is evident that a flight of steps 3 ft. wide, ran backwards to the level of the first floor of unit, forming a bulkhead in ceiling of room below’ (Falkener 1860: 69).

²⁴⁸ *PAH* II: 465-6.

²⁴⁹ Possibly the vessel mentioned by Panofka (1847b: 131) as deriving from Rm 9; Breton specifies (1855: 307) that the *patera* came from Rm 9.

²⁵⁰ Inv. no. MANN 20634, Sangiorgio 5279. The statue was in two pieces, its arm and leg missing; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 163.

²⁵¹ Probably mentioned by Breton (1855: 307) as deriving from Rm 9.

²⁵² Falkener 1860: 78.

²⁵³ Minervini 1856b: 85-6, Falkener 1860: 79, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 21. Minervini, and Niccolinis apparently following him, connect the *dipinti* to the well-known wine merchants of the city, the Scauri.

vessels derived from Rm 25 instead of Rms 9 and 10.²⁵⁴ On the other hand Eschebach connects the food containers with Rm 9: ‘In der Vorrathskammer – wurden grössere Mengen von Oliven, keine Gefässe mit *garum* (Fischsosse) und anderen Essenzen gefunden’.²⁵⁵

ROOM 15²⁵⁶

Size: 22.0 m²

Walls: The visible mid-parts of the S and N walls are in rubble-work of travertine, trachyte and cruma. The W ends of the N and S walls are in brick forming the jambs of a doorway to Rm 2, and the E ends of the N and S walls are in 2:1 brick to block forming the jambs of a window to Rm 18. A low, ca. 0.9 m high rubble-work wall separates Rm 15 from Rm 18 on the E side. A marble slab covers the low wall and thus forms a window sill. The upper parts of the walls have been rebuilt.

Max wall heights: N 5.0 m, S 5.6 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with the lower parts of the walls painted green, divided into panels and decorated with marble imitation. The middle zone had central panels which were portable,²⁵⁷ and the side panels which contained illusory architectonic vistas were red(?). The panels were separated by thin columns. Above the paintings runs a cornice of moulded stucco.²⁵⁸ The upper register was white.²⁵⁹ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz particles. In addition, Falkener suggests that the door jambs towards Rm 2 had wooden pilasters.²⁶⁰

Floor: 30.75 m ASL, a black and white geometric mosaic of the Fourth Style. The centre contains a mosaic garland with birds and flowers that circles a central emblem in *opus sectile* (with *portasanta*, black and grey slate, *lucullano*, *cipollino*, alabaster, *pavonazzetto*,

²⁵⁴ Breton 1855: 307, Falkener 1860: 78-9.

²⁵⁵ Eschebach 1984: 51.

²⁵⁶ *Tablinum*, see Falkener 1860: 55, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 11; *tablinum* as a *pinacotheca*, see Dwyer 1979: 63; *tablinum* to keep family records, see Raoul-Rochette 1852: 298.

²⁵⁷ Falkener (1860: 56-7) ponders whether the paintings were on wood or stucco, removed or not, and comes into a conclusion that they were on wood and removed. Also Breton (1855: 301) proposes that the portable paintings were removed, if not yet put in place before the eruption. Panofka (1847b: 136) on the other hand reports the presence of wooden cornices and a number of nails at the time of excavation; to him this indicates that the wooden panels had been inserted in the walls. The presence of panel-attaching nails is also mentioned by Raoul-Rochette (1852: 299). In the weekly report dated on the 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042), it is simply noted that the central panels were lacking.

²⁵⁸ Minervini 1856a: 54-5, Falkener 1860: 56, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 12, *PPP* III: 439, *PPM* IX, II: 251-3, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 88-9.

²⁵⁹ The *MANN* model.

²⁶⁰ Falkener 1860: 57.

Numidian yellow, *rosso antico* and green porphyry).²⁶¹ A marble slab (ca. 0.50 x 0.50 m) was inserted into the mosaic floor on the E side of the room: it served as a man-hole for a channel running underneath it (see below). The room is separated from Rm 2 (which is some 0.20 m at a lower level) by a wide marble threshold without pivot holes. Neither does the window sill bear any marks of closing mechanisms.

Ceiling: Stuccoed with gilded details.²⁶²

Fixtures: The channel runs below the floor. It is some 0.25 m deep and tile covered. Below the man-hole there is a cavity ca. 0.30 x 20 m which served as a settling tank for soil particles within water.²⁶³ A terracotta pipe (ca. 12 cm Ø) running in the E wall was probably connected to this channel. It seemingly drained water from the sill front.

Finds: According to *PAH*, on the 29th and 31st of March and on the 1st of April 1847, finds retrieved from an unspecific location in the unit included²⁶⁴: representational objects: a fragmentary marble statuette of a male with a leather bag, some 79 cm high; money: a bronze coin; toilet utensils: a glass tear-drop bottle; tools: an iron hammer; fixture: gilded pieces of stucco; furniture: ten bone hinges; representative-cultic artefacts: two terracotta statuettes – one of which wrapped in a gilded cloth.²⁶⁵ Falkener and Dwyer associate the finds with Rm 15, except for the marble statue, which they identify as *impluvium* decoration deriving from Rm 2.²⁶⁶

In addition, from the *tablinum*, according to *PAH*, on the 9th and 10th of July 1847,²⁶⁷ some 1.3 m above the floor, a fragmentary bronze lamp was found and some 1.2 m above the floor a masking plate (*scibba a meccione*) was discovered. Furthermore, according to Panofka, a skeleton was found in the room.²⁶⁸

Modern condition: Good; the paintings are nearly vanished but the mosaic floor is in a rather good condition thanks to several reconsolidation works.

²⁶¹ *PPM IX*, II: 250-1, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 80.

²⁶² Bechi 1852: 8, Falkener 1860: 66-7, *PAH II*: 461. According to Raoul-Rochette (1852: 299), the stuccoes were kept in the Naples Museum.

²⁶³ *EPUH* 2003: 13; see also Dwyer 1982: 22, note 4.

²⁶⁴ *PAH II*: 460-1.

²⁶⁵ Inv. nos. MANN 21611-2, Sangiorgio 5267-8; two fragmentary, gilded statuettes presenting Minerva wearing a chiton, 8 and 7.5 cm h. Ruesch 1908: 141, no. 427; Levi 1926: 188, nos. 823-4; Pietilä-Castrén 2008: 145, fig. 10.7; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207.

²⁶⁶ Falkener 1860: 57-8, Dwyer 1982: 20, 37.

²⁶⁷ *PAH II*: 457.

²⁶⁸ Panofka 1847b: 136. On the other hand, he does not mention human remains in Rm 8.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 15

Finds: According to Falkener, on the 29th of March 1847, two segments of a lead pipe were found in Rm 15, over 3.0 m above the floor level. They were ‘for supply of fountain on first floor’.²⁶⁹ However, *PAH* records do not contain similar information, and there is no other supportive evidence for an upper floor above Rm 15.

ROOM 16²⁷⁰

Size: 34.7 m²

Walls: The W end of the N wall is in brick. In the middle of the N wall there is a 2:1 brick to block pier which forms the W jamb of a large window to Rm 18, situated at the E end of the N wall. The window contains a long marble sill which is at the ground level of Rm 18. Pivot holes in the sill show that the window was closable with shutters. The E and the S walls are in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte. Curiously the E wall thickens towards the N, as if to accommodate two slightly different alignments into one.²⁷¹ The S wall contains two high-lying (ca. 3.5 m above the floor level) windows to Unit IX.3.10-12 garden (Rm 68). There are two doorways in the W wall. The wider one leads to Rm 8 and the narrower to Rm 2. A brick and block pier separates the two doorways. The remaining S part of the W wall is in rubble-work, and the N jamb of the doorway to Rm 8 is in brick. The upper wall parts have been rebuilt to carry a modern roof.

Max wall heights: N 5.4 m (underside of the reconstructed roof 6.4 m), S 3.0 m, E 5.5 m and W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a socle containing black panels with garlands and yellow tapestry borders; the upper wall parts were cinnabar red. The central zone, which is framed with tapestry borders and foliage, contained three almost life-size central images with depictions of Hercules and Dionysus. The side panels depicted cupids in various tasks. The panels were separated by narrow *candelabra* and illusory architecture.²⁷² The outermost plaster layer contains quartz particles. While the uppermost parts of the walls lack decoration, it seems plausible that they were covered with wall hangings or curtains.²⁷³

²⁶⁹ Falkener 1860: 70.

²⁷⁰ *Exedra*, see Falkener 1860: 58; *exedra – un musée de peintures*, see Raoul-Rochette 1852: 298; winter *triclinium* or *triclinium fenestratum*, see Overbeck and Mau 1884: 317.

²⁷¹ The S wall of the room is shorter than the N wall, and the E and W walls do not follow the same alignment.

²⁷² Avellino 1848b: 10-3, Breton 1855: 302, Falkener 1860: 58-66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 13-4, *PPM* IX, II: 254-80, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 89-99; also Panofka 1847b: 135 who notes that one of the central paintings was in a worse condition than the others. This probably was the reason why it was left *in situ* while the other paintings were transferred to the Naples Museum.

²⁷³ Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 15 on *nobili arazzi (aulae)*.

Floor: 30.80 m ASL, a Fourth Style black and white mosaic in a geometric pattern. It is bordered by white and black bands running along the walls. The wider doorway occupying the S half of the W wall has a marble threshold. It contains two pivot holes at both ends. According to Falkener, the door was four-part, and at the time of the excavations one of the pivots was still *in situ* while the others were found loose.²⁷⁴ The narrow doorway to Rm 2 has a marble threshold some 0.2 m higher than Rm 2 floor level. The threshold contains pivot holes indicating a two-part door opening inwards.

Ceiling: Stuccoed.

Finds: According to *PAH*, on the 18th of May 1847 ('nel triclinio')²⁷⁵, and Falkener²⁷⁶: fixture: two types of stucco; furniture: remains of a bench with silver foliage decoration on its eight (wooden) legs and some cushioning on the top, other silver fitting of furniture, three bronze door strap-hinges (*billici di porta*) – one of which without wings, a round bronze nail head; gaming: a burnt bone dice; household utensils: a terracotta cup. Bechi adds that the bench ran along three walls, *a modo di divano*, and it was attached to the floor by iron fittings.²⁷⁷

From directly above the floor levels in Rms 8 and 16, artefacts found on the 17th of May 1847, according to *PAH*,²⁷⁸ included: a bronze plate 26 cm Ø with high rims, a small bronze (fire) shovel, a pair of small bronze tweezers, a bronze ring and a fitting (*sciba*). Falkener associated the finds with Rm 8.²⁷⁹

Modern condition: Good, modern roofing.

UPPER FLOOR RM 16(?)

Falkener mentions two different types of stucco,²⁸⁰ which might indicate that some of the stuccoes derived from an upper floor. However, the ceiling height in the room seems to have been particularly high (over 6 m), as a result of which the upper floor would have likewise been on a higher level than in the surrounding rooms. The disparity being too great to negotiate with a few steps, it is probable that the room was not covered by an upper floor.²⁸¹

²⁷⁴ Falkener 1860: 58. This may also be supported by the plans of D'Aloe and Raoul-Rochette, in which pivot holes are depicted in Rm 16 doorways alone.

²⁷⁵ *PAH* II: 465.

²⁷⁶ Falkener 1860: 66-7, also Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 15.

²⁷⁷ Bechi 1852: 10.

²⁷⁸ *PAH* II: 464-5.

²⁷⁹ Falkener 1860: 55.

²⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 67.

²⁸¹ Andrews 2011: 15.

ROOM 17²⁸²

Size: 7.5 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work. A doorway to Rm 19 extends through most of the E wall. The S door jamb is in 2:1 brick to block. Also the E end of the S wall is made of brick and block in alternating courses. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work. A doorway to Rm 2 extends through the most of the W wall. The S door jamb is in brick and the N door jamb is in 2:1 brick to block. The upper parts of the walls above the doors are modern reconstructions.

Max wall heights: N 4.3 m, E 3.0 m, S 4.4 m, W 5.6 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a black socle, a red middle zone and a white upper register. Decorative *candelabra* and tapestry borders divide space in the zones and in the middle zone there are some floating vignettes. On the upper, white register there were some architectonic elements.²⁸³

Floor: 30.62 m ASL, there was no floor in AD 79 but perhaps a preparatory layer for it had been laid.²⁸⁴ A marble threshold in the doorway to Rm 2 contains two pivot holes.

Fixtures: The E part of the room is occupied by eight stairs, the eighth being at the level of Rm 19 and rising some 1.5 m higher than the W side of the room. The tile cover of the stairs is reconstructed and the stairs were probably originally covered by wood or marble,²⁸⁵ although already in 1848 Avellino mentions that the stairs were partly covered with tiles.²⁸⁶ The stair fronts were finished with red-painted stucco which seems to have been laid simultaneously with the wall plaster. As a late insertion, a lead pipe runs along the S end of the stairs.²⁸⁷ It dives below the floor level at both ends of the room, and continues under the floor of Rm 2 (and Rms 19 and 20). A drain channel runs underneath the floor, from the E, through the room, possibly to Rms 2 and 3 and to the street through the relieving arch in the facade. The channel seems to have been repaired at some stage as the capping appears to have been replaced.²⁸⁸

²⁸² *Fauces*, see Falkener 1860: 67, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 15, D'Aloe plan.

²⁸³ Breton 1855: 302, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 15-6, *PPP* III: 441, *PPM* IX, II: 281-5, the *MANN* model. According to Schefold (1957: 250), the depicted paraphernalia were the attributes of gods Jupiter, Juno, Hercules and Venus.

²⁸⁴ See part II of the catalogue below for the evidence found in Trench AB.

²⁸⁵ Falkener (1860: 67) sees it evident that the covering was of wood; Bechi (1852: 11) is sure that it was of marble, and Panofka (1847b: 131) mentions marble stairs.

²⁸⁶ Avellino 1848c: 33.

²⁸⁷ Mentioned by Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 16.

²⁸⁸ *EPUH* 2003: 14-6.

Finds: A human skeleton.²⁸⁹

Modern condition: Good. Also at the time of the excavations the wall paintings and the floor were well preserved.²⁹⁰

Rooms in the kitchen area:

ROOM 11²⁹¹

Size: 7.0 m²

Walls: A jamb shared by two doorways, to Rms 12 and 14, in the middle of the N wall is made of stone block courses. Also the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 12 is in stone block courses. The E end of the N wall is in rubble-work and it abuts the E wall (also plaster). The middle part of the E wall contains two travertine ashlar suggestive of a former framework wall. The structure is abutted by a 2:1 brick to block wall part on its S side and a rubble-work wall part (largely in trachyte) on the N side. The E end of the S wall is in 2:1 brick to block construction forming the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 9. The W part is in travertine rubble-work abutted by the W wall. The W wall is in travertine and tuff stone block courses, including the jambs of a doorway to Rm 13. The upper part of the wall above the lintel is rebuilt.

Max wall heights: N 1.0 m, E 4.6 m, S 4.7 m, W 3.5 m (original walls preserved up to the height of 3.5 m).

Wall treatment: Traces of wall plaster are seen on the E wall. The patches are partially abutted by the N wall. The plaster contains volcanic sand and crushed terracotta.

Floor: 30.65 m ASL, probably an earthen floor.²⁹² The doorway to Rm 13 may have contained a marble threshold, which is now set loose.

Fixtures: Falkener's plan suggests that a channel/pipe ran through the floor. There currently is no evidence for it.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 12²⁹³

Size: 7.8 m²

²⁸⁹ Mentioned by Panofka 1847a: 142, 1847b: 131; Breton 1855: 302, and Falkener 1860: 68.

²⁹⁰ The weekly report of Cirillo on the 17th of April (no. 6953), and on the 24th of April 1847 (no. 7026).

²⁹¹ *Cuisine*, see D'Aloe plan.

²⁹² Avellino 1848c: 35, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 11.

²⁹³ *Speisekammer*, see Overbeck and Mau 1884: 317; *chambre d'esclave ou plutôt une office*, see Breton 1855: 301; *chambre a coucher*, see D'Aloe plan.

Walls: The E lower part of the N wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work in travertine. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work. The N wall is abutted by the W wall (and the E wall in its upper part). The lower part of the E wall contains some remaining framework structures. In the S part of the E wall there are travertine ashlar uprights which possibly served as the jambs of a former doorway to Rm 54 in Unit IX.3.1-2.²⁹⁴ The E wall is abutted by the S wall. The S wall is mainly in rubble-work but the W end forming the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 11 is in travertine block. The S end of the W wall, forming the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 11, is in block. Likewise, the surviving N jamb of a window to Rm 14 in the S wall is in block. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work including travertine, trachyte, cruma and yellow tuff. The top parts of the walls are modern constructions.

Max wall heights: N 4.5 m, E 3.9 m (original wall up to 2.8 m), S 2.0 m, W 2.4 m.

Wall treatment: A patch of plaster at W end of the N wall.

Floor: 30.65 m ASL, at the final stage there probably was an earthen floor,²⁹⁵ although during the *EPUH* clearance traces of a plaster floor were found.²⁹⁶

Ceiling: In the upper E end of the N wall there is a large hole, possibly for the rafter beam of a ceiling. Above the hole a diagonal groove might remain from a sloping roof running W-E towards Rm 54. The current wall continues above the groove. In AD 79 the room may have served as a light well.²⁹⁷

Fixtures: Three holes in the middle part of the N wall, at the height of 2.2 m, might derive from a mezzanine level. The wall plaster does not end to the level of these holes. Instead, it would have been abutted by the mezzanine structures.²⁹⁸ Excavations have shown that a channel, later cut, ran below the E wall and extended at least between Rms 12 and 54.²⁹⁹

Modern condition: Rather poor – the walls have been disintegrating.

ROOM 13³⁰⁰

Size: 4.4 m²

Walls: The E end of the N wall and the entire E wall (except above its modern lintel) are made of stone block courses of travertine, cruma, yellow and Nuceria tuff. The N and S

²⁹⁴ The former S door jamb is plastered on its N side now inside the wall.

²⁹⁵ Avellino1848c: 35.

²⁹⁶ *EPUH* 2004: 13.

²⁹⁷ Falkener 1860: 82, Andrews 2011: 12.

²⁹⁸ Andrews 2011: 12.

²⁹⁹ *EPUH* 2004: 13.

³⁰⁰ Commonly held as toilet; also *cuisine* in D'Aloe plan.

walls abut the W wall and the E wall abuts the S wall. The S wall is mainly in travertine rubble-work, as is most of the N wall. The lower parts of the S wall protrude slightly. They may constitute exposed foundations. The W wall construction is hidden below plaster.

Wall treatment: Hydraulic, terracotta-containing plaster covers the lower parts of the walls up to the height of 1.8 m. The upper wall parts are covered by white plaster which contains no quartz. On the W wall, plaster continues uninterrupted to the highest point of the extant wall.³⁰¹ According to Avellino, two large phallic images were inscribed in these walls.³⁰²

Max wall heights: N 4.6 m, E 3.4 m (original up to ca. 2.0 m), S 4.2 m, W 4.0 m.

Floor: 30.90 m ASL, an inclined tile floor slopes towards a cess pit at the SW corner of the room (see below). At the mouth the floor is some 30.60 m ASL. There is a loose marble slab close to the entrance, perhaps not the original threshold however.

Fixtures: There are three masonry podia made of stone blocks. Two of them abut the S and W walls and one bonds with the N wall. The podia extend below the tile floor. Together with supposed covering planks they formed an L-shaped seating at the SW corner of the room.³⁰³ Below the seating and the tile floor, the cess pit was filled with fine grained, decaying organic matter and pottery. The debris, the top of which was found at the height of ca. 29.80 m ASL, seems to date to the 60-70s AD.³⁰⁴ One or two toilet downpipes (from UF Rm 14, probably also from UF Rm 38) led to the cess pool. Below the N wall, extending from Rm 14 side, there is a cistern. The wall between the cesspit and the cistern is no more than 0.40 m thick.³⁰⁵

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 14³⁰⁶

Size: 12.3 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work: the upper E part is in travertine while the rest is in trachyte. The E wall contains stone block courses which form the jambs of a window to Rm 12 and the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 11. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work and it is altogether heavily reconstructed. The E wall abuts the N wall. While the S wall is mainly in rubble-work with travertine, yellow and Nuceria tuff, as well as cruma, the E end of the

³⁰¹ Also shown in the MANN model.

³⁰² Avellino 1848c: 35; contra Falkener (1860: 82) according to whom they were found in Rm.

³⁰³ According to Jansen (1997: 126, footnote 11), it seated four.

³⁰⁴ The ceramic material mainly consists of common ware, such as cooking pots and a pouring jug, which probably derive from the next door kitchen (Berg 2008b: 161).

³⁰⁵ EPUH 2004: 18-9.

³⁰⁶ *Culina*, see Falkener 1860: 81; *four*, see D'Aloe plan.

wall forming the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 11 is made of stone block courses. In the middle of the W wall there is a travertine ashlar, a former window jamb. The wall had a window opening to Rm 39 in Unit IX.3.3. Located at the height of some 1.1 m above the floor level, the window was some 0.80 m high and 1.7 m wide, and it was blocked in 1948.³⁰⁷ The rest of the W wall is in block and in trachyte and travertine rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 4.0 m, E 2.3 m, S 4.6 m, W 4.7 m.

Wall treatment: Patches of white plaster. It contains volcanic sand and crushed terracotta. As their only ornaments, according to Falkener, the walls had two large phallus-images.³⁰⁸

Floor: A *lavapesta* floor (30.74 m ASL) above which a *cocciopesto* floor (30.80 m ASL). The *cocciopesto* floor was bordered by a plaster collar some 0.10 m high at the junction of the walls and the floor.³⁰⁹ Furthermore, Falkener mentions a tile floor but there is no evidence for it.³¹⁰

Fixtures: The room contains an L-shaped masonry cooking podium some 0.80 m high running along the W part of the N wall and the W wall. It is made of rubble-work with ribbons of stone blocks bordering two vaulted openings (one up to 1.2 m w. and d., ca. 0.5 m high; the other some 1.1 m w., 0.9 m d. and 0.5 m h.). The podium was covered with tiles set in mortar. At its S end and on top of it, there is a domed oven some 1 m Ø, made of broken tiles and other rubble.³¹¹ Next to the S wall there is a cistern mouth while the cistern itself protrudes partly to Rm 13 (see above).³¹² The cistern is elliptical (ca. 2.2 m x 2.7 m) and some 6 m deep. The top part is covered by a relieving arch which seems to belong to a phase in which the cistern was left under the division wall between Rms 13 and 14 and its uppermost part had to be rebuilt. In addition, there is a low masonry buttress built against the N end of the E wall. At the junction of the floor and the buttress, and at the E end of the L-shaped podium, there is a bulking collar of hydraulic plaster, and a section of an oblique collar is seen on the floor level. They may remain from a basin, depicted in the plans by Fiorelli (1859?), Bechi, Overbeck and Mau, and which has been interpreted as a sink.³¹³ A downpipe some 0.20 m (int. Ø) runs inside the N wall, behind the possible basin, to the cess

³⁰⁷ The blocking is described in a summary of restoration works carried out in April 1948 (see the section on restorations below, also Rm 39 above). The window is marked in the plans of Bechi, Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), Fiorelli (1859?), Overbeck and Mau; but not included in Falkener's, Raoul-Rochette's and D'Aloe's plans.

³⁰⁸ Falkener 1860: 82, contra Avellino (1848c: 35) who connects them with Rm 13.

³⁰⁹ EPUH 2004: 23.

³¹⁰ Falkener 1860: 81.

³¹¹ Shown e.g. in the plans of Bechi, Fiorelli (1859?) and Falkener, complete in the MANN model.

³¹² The cistern is only marked in the Eschebach plan.

³¹³ Bechi 1852: 10, Breton 1855: 300.

pit in Rm 13. A square shaft made to accommodate the pipe in the N wall is some 0.30 m wide and it is lined with hydraulic plaster. It continues as a channel below the last phase floor, running from the NE to the SW, below the possible basin, and cutting the former *lavapesta* floor level. The channel was found to contain *lapilli* up to the half of its height (13 cm), and it had fine-grained soil resembling that of latrine fill at the bottom. At the entrance to the room, below the last phase floor level, a travertine slab forming the head (ca. 0.50 m Ø) of a plaster-lined cistern shaft was found.³¹⁴ The slab is thinly plastered and *puteal* imprints are still seen on it. In the upper part of the shaft there is a cut which indicates a channel that might have been connected to a nearby *impluvium* (which would have been located in Rms 14-12 but which has not been found or it has been completely destroyed). In addition to all these structures, the remains of the former *lavapesta* floor contain two shallow imprints with round edges in the middle of the room. They could remain from a two-part basin out of use in AD 79. The evidence is however limited as later structures have cut through these imprints.³¹⁵

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 14

The presence of a downpipe suggests an upper floor which contained a latrine.

Finds from the kitchen area: The kitchen area is probably referred in *PAH* on the 12th and 13th of August 1847 as ‘compresi che fiancheggiano la casa delle Sonatrici’.³¹⁶ The finds are not separated room by room. On the 12th of August, some 1.8 m above the floor and on the 13th of August, at the level of some 1.6 m above the floor the following artefacts were found: weighing implements: an oblong bronze weight (of a balance) 7.9 cm high, a round bronze weight, a small stone weight 5.3 cm high; household utensils: a round bronze strainer (*cola-liquida*) 23.8 cm Ø, an oil-jug 21.2 cm high without its handle, a funnel Ø 13.2 cm with a round upper part, two bronze vases, two glass bottles 13.2 cm high – one of which was elongated, single-handled and short-necked, a glass carafe 7.9 cm high, a small glass cup 19.8 cm Ø, a large round glass carafe, two terracotta vases, a single-handle terracotta pot (*pignatto*) Ø 13.2 cm and a pan (*tegame*) Ø 21.2 cm, a terracotta flask (*langella*) 7.9 cm high and with a single handle, a terracotta lid of a pan, a bone spoon with

³¹⁴ Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 58.

³¹⁵ *EPUH* 2004: 22-5.

³¹⁶ *PAH* II: 469.

its bowl 7.9 cm Ø; locking: two bronze keys, an iron key, a bronze plate of a lock, a bronze pad-lock; furniture: a bronze ring and two other furniture decorations – to one of which two nails were attached, a rectangular bronze decoration of a furniture, a handle of a furniture, three small nails deriving from furniture, two almond-shaped bone pieces; lighting: a cup of a *candelabrum*, a wick of a lantern, three terracotta lamps – one of which with two nozzles, another one of which with a horse-relief on top; toilet utensils: a mirror Ø 10.6 cm; fixtures: an iron stick 68.6 cm long – probably for door locking (bolt); furniture/fixture: three masking shields (*scudi di mascatura*), a bronze fitting (*sciba*), a bronze nail; domestic-cultic artefacts: a stone altar 13.2 cm high, seven terracotta statuettes³¹⁷, two fragments of terracotta figurines – one of a face of Dionysus and the other of a female; gaming: a round bone token 2.6 cm Ø with engraved number VIII³¹⁸; other: a bone bar (*verticchio*), two terracotta rings. Falkener gives a similar listing, the only notable additions to the list above are a marble mortar and a pestle, a *patera*, an iron grater(?) and 26 circular bone pieces.³¹⁹ Breton adds an iron brazier (probably referred by Falkener as a grater) which was cylindrical and that besides different utensils, several cake moulds were found.³²⁰

Rooms at the back of the unit:

ROOM 18³²¹

Size: 46.1 m²

Walls: The W part of the N wall is in rubble-work, except for the jambs of a window to Rm 19 in brick-block. The foundations of the E end of the wall in mortar (*opus caementicium*) and at the W end of the wall in rubble-work have been exposed. A row of pillars and a low wall delineate the space towards the NE and the E. The piers are all in 2:1 brick to block and the low wall (*pluteus*) in between them is in rubble-work. The piers are built on a former water gutter (see Rm 41 description below) and the low wall was secondarily built to fill the

³¹⁷ A standing Venus 15.9 cm h. (inv. no. MANN 20316, Sangiorgio 5264); two veiled women – one 15.8 cm h. (Sangiorgio 261) and the other 13.2 cm h. (MANN 20638, Sangiorgio 5262), one female bust – possibly an empress 13.2 cm h. (MANN 21198, Sangiorgio 5247), a gladiator 13/15.9 cm h. (MANN 20257, Sangiorgio 5270), a bearer 15 cm h. (MANN 20255, Sangiorgio 5265); Ruesch 1908: 144-7 nos. 442, 449; Levi 1926: 168, no. 757; 189, no. 830; 198-9, nos. 851, 854-5, 857; Pietilä-Castrén 2008: 140-4, figs. 10.2-6; Berg *et al.* 2008: 206.

³¹⁸ CIL X 8069, 80; inv. no. MANN 77136, Sangiorgio 2679; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 164.

³¹⁹ Falkener 1860: 82.

³²⁰ Breton 1855: 300. These finds are seemingly listed under the 30th of August in PAH (II: 472-3).

³²¹ *Peristylum*, see Falkener 1860: 71; *viridarium*, see D'Aloe plan. The room was probably excavated from the 24th of April onwards, and mentioned from the 28th onwards as a space 'sul lato sinistro del tablino di detta casa', or 'in fondo del tablino'. It is specified as 'giardino' from the 3rd of May onwards. PAH II: 463-4.

gaps between the pillars. A window in the E part of the N wall opens onto Rm 20, and two windows in the E wall open onto Rms 21 and 22 through Rm 41. Moreover, there is a doorway to Rm 41 at the S end of the E wall. A wide window to Rm 16 stretches through the W part of the S wall and Rm 25 was accessed through a wide doorway in the E part of the wall. Thanks to these openings, the S wall is composed of two parts. These include an extended pier in 2:1 brick to block at the E end, and an angled stretch of wall, in 2:1 brick to block, at the W part. Below this angled part, the remains of an older wall, in *pappamonte* tuff, were discovered during the *EPUH* excavations.³²² The W wall, only visible in Rm 15, is in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: The original N wall remains up to ca. 3.6 m high, the pillars of the E wall up to 4.5 m, the S wall up to 2.1 m.

Wall decoration: The pillars were painted red in their lower parts. This plaster contains quartz and crushed terracotta. The upper parts of the pillars with quartz-containing plaster were decorated with architectonic elements(?). The N wall had a garden painting depicting a fence on a black background, and plants were depicted on a blue upper part. The S wall had a red socle with crushed terracotta and volcanic sand.³²³

Floor: Ground level 31.97 m ASL on the E side, 31.70 m ASL on the W side, garden soil. The window sills in the W and S walls are marble and they are at the ground level of the room. This means that the floor level is ca. 1.0 m higher than in Rms 15 and 16 on the other side of the sill. In the final phase the entrance to Rm 25 contained a masonry step and the space between the garden and Rm 25 had a *cocciopesto* floor.

Fixtures: Along the E part of the N wall and along the E wall runs a water gutter in rubble-work, covered with hydraulic plaster and painted red, abutting the piers and the *pluteus*.³²⁴ Inside the gutter a water distribution box with a stopcock is found *in situ*. The distribution box, from which two pipes departed to two fountain structures, is connected to the lead pipe running through Rms 1, 2, 17, 19 and 20.³²⁵ The centre of the rooms is occupied by a round marble basin with a water-spout in the middle of it. Flanking the E wall and partly sitting on top of the gutter, there is an elaborate masonry niche with mosaic, shell and stucco

³²² During the *EPUH* excavations a stretch of wall made of *pappamonte* tuff blocks was revealed in the mid-S side of the room. On a rather sterile soil, two courses of blocks with no binding elements had been set. No clear foundation trench was found, but some soil accumulated on the blocks yielded pottery dated to the sixth century BC. The wall orientation is slightly off the main axis of the unit, but it is close to the alignment of the N wall of Rm 25. See *EPUH* 2004: 44, 46; *EPUH* 2005: 18-9, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 331-3, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 53-5, fig. 6.3.

³²³ Panofka 1847b: 133, Falkener 1860: 73, *PPP* III: 442, *PPM* IX, II: 289, the *MANN* model.

³²⁴ Contra Falkener (1860: 73) and Breton (1855: 306) who suggest flower beds.

³²⁵ Minervini 1856a: 56.

decoration. It held a water-spouting statue inside. Whereas the niche blocked the gutter on the N side, there is a hole on the S side, allowing water in the gutter to enter a hollow space below the niche. It is probable that water collected in the gutter was directed through the hole to a cistern in Rm 41 (see below). The two fountain structures are connected by a stepped marble channel. In addition to the last phase water features, several troughs and channels out of use in AD 79 were found in the room during the *EPUH* excavations, showing that water collecting and conducting structures had been replaced several times.³²⁶

Finds: While Falkener clearly states that 18 painted marble statuettes,³²⁷ together with marble *oscilla*, were discovered in the garden,³²⁸ the records in *PAH* do not contain as precise indication of the find location of these artefacts. In addition to Falkener and *PAH*, the statuettes are mentioned in the weekly reports describing the progress of excavations.³²⁹

Several other artefacts are mentioned in *PAH*, together with the marbles, on the 24th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th of April 1847.³³⁰ They include: locking: a bronze masking shield (*mascaturo*) with a related pad-lock; fixture/furniture: two large-headed bronze nails, a bronze door fitting (*zeccola*) and a bronze nail head, a bronze plate for a door (*per lo stante*), a bronze masking plate (*scibba a meccione*); furniture: a small bronze handle of a furniture; personal adornment: a small bronze pin (*fibietta*); domestic-toilet artefacts: a small two-handle bronze basin (*conca*); household utensils: a terracotta pot with a single handle, a pole of balance; money: a bronze coin of Claudius.

Finds either in the garden or in the adjacent rooms contained³³¹: domestic-toilet artefacts: a single-handle bronze *cazzaruola*; household utensils: a single-handle glass bottle, a glass cup, a terracotta cup, two two-handle bronze pots (*olla*) 26 cm high, a two-handle bronze cup (*modio*) 26 cm high and 29 cm wide, a marble mortar with its pestle; lighting: a single-

³²⁶ *EPUH* 2004: 47-9, *EPUH* 2005: 24-5.

³²⁷ A bust of Dionysus 16 cm h. (inv. no. *SAP* 8441); two hares: 12.3 and 12.5 cm h. – with their pedestals 30.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20368-9); two cupids riding dolphins: one 26.0 cm h. – with its pedestal 30.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20374), the other 30.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20374); two ibises: one 25.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20376) and the other 20.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20378); a goose 28.0 cm h. including its pedestal (*SAP* 20377); two satyrs: one with a raised hand (*apokopos*) 79.0 cm h. – with its pedestal 92.0 cm (*SAP* 203919, also Overbeck and Mau 1884: 551, fig. 228a), the other holding a wine pouch 64.0 cm h. – with its pedestal 77.0 cm (*SAP* 20392); a herm holding a kid 85.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20393), a double-faced herm without its head, its height from the base to the shoulders 98.0 cm (*SAP* 20397), three double-faced Dionysus herms: two of them 130 cm h. and one of them 127 cm h. (*SAP* 20398/20404, 20627-8); a deer 18.0 cm h. – with its pedestal 21.0 cm h. (*SAP* 20466); a cow 14.0 cm h. – with its pedestal 32.0 cm (*SAP* 20467); Kuivalainen 2008: 127-37, Berg *et al.* 2008: 205-6.

³²⁸ Falkener 1860: 74-8.

³²⁹ In the weekly report on the 1st of May 1847 (no. 7023): ‘...all’intorno di una vasca circolare... si sono rinvenuti li seguenti oggetti in marmo...’, and in the report on the 7th of May (no. 7043): ‘[a]ll’intorno di essa... ancora in marmo...’

³³⁰ *PAH* II: 463-4.

³³¹ On the 12th of May, 25th-27th of May, and 8th-9th of June, reportedly ‘in vicinanza del giardino’ (*PAH* II: 464, 466-7) and in ‘garden or adjacent members of the house’ (Falkener 1860: 78).

nozzle bronze lamp, a terracotta lamp; fixture: a bronze clasp with attached iron, three pivots (*perni*), a bronze socket and valve pivot (*sciba per lo stante*), two nails; furniture: eight bronze furniture fittings, a decorative piece (of furniture) in bone, seven ornaments of a chest, a bronze plate of a chest (*mappa di cassa*), four bronze strap-hinges – three of them with a related plate (*billico colla corrispondente piastrina*) and one lacking it (*billico mancante della piastrina*), a loose wing of a bronze strap-hinge (*piastra di billico*) with lead bracing; locking: (iron) lock parts, two bronze pad-locks; personal adornment: a bronze bracelet with silver decoration depicting radiating sun; horse harness: a horse bridle, two stirrups; surgical tools: an oval, handleless bronze vase 13.2 cm high and with a ring originally attached to its base³³²; money: a round terracotta coin-bank with coins of Vespasian, Galba and Domitian inside³³³, a bronze coin; representative objects: a marble statue³³⁴, two rectangular marble shields (*scudi*) to be placed between the pillars³³⁵; tools: a bronze double-hook; other: a bronze bell, a polished lava-stone (*pietra-celeste*).

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 19³³⁶

Size: 7.0 m²

Walls: The building technique of the N wall is hidden below plaster. The S end of the E wall, forming the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 20, is in 2:1 brick to block. The S wall is in 2:1 brick to block construction when it comes to the jambs of a window to Rm 18. The rest of the S wall is probably in rubble-work, hidden below plaster. In the S part of the W wall there is a doorway to Rm 17. The N part of the W wall has collapsed.³³⁷

Max wall heights: Original walls preserved up to 2.4 m high.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a red socle containing panels of plants, some architectural elements and *paterae*. The central register which contains panels with tapestry borders, and which contained vignettes, has changed its colour due to the heat of the

³³² Inv. no. MANN 77988. Berg 2008a: 124, fig. 8.11; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207; Bliquez 1994: 112, no. 13.

³³³ Inv. no. MANN 24538, Sangiorgio 5253; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 163.

³³⁴ A member of the garden group. Inv. no. SAP 20392; Kuivalainen 2008: 129, fig. 9.2; Berg *et al.* 2008: 206.

³³⁵ In the Naples Museum there are four marble *oscilla* deriving from the garden: one circular *oscillum* (30.9 cm Ø) with a relief decoration on its both sides: on one side Silenus sacrificing a cow, on the other side Silenus carrying a case of offers (inv. no. MANN 6648, Sangiorgio 1627; Berg *et al.* 2008: 206, fig. 19.2), a *pelta*-shaped *oscillum* (23.0 cm h. and max w. 30.7 cm) with bearded Faun and three apples (MANN 6663, Sangiorgio 1628, Berg *et al.* 2008: 206, fig. 19.3), another fragmentary *pelta*-shaped *oscillum* (16.0 cm h. and max w. 22.0 cm) with bearded Faun and a *tympanum* on one side and on the other side Syrinx-nymph; the fourth *oscilla* is rectangular (16.5 cm h. and 39.5 cm w.) and it contains the heads of Maenad and Faun, as well as two dolphins.

³³⁶ *Espèce de cabinet*, see Breton 1855: 303; *bibliothèque* in D'Aloe plan.

³³⁷ The collapse is also depicted in the MANN model.

eruption. Architectural elements divided space.³³⁸ The uppermost plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: 32.34 m ASL, a *cocciopesto* floor. A former threshold to Rm 20 seems to have been a travertine block but it was hidden below the last phase floor.³³⁹

Ceiling: It is likely that the modern ceiling is at the place of the former first floor level, if not slightly lower.

Fixtures: A lead water pipe runs from Rm 17 to Rm 20 on the S side of the room – cutting the last phase floor.³⁴⁰ The collapsed part of the W wall may have accommodated the foot of a staircase to the upper floor. It would have run against and in the S wall of Rm 10 (see above).³⁴¹

Modern condition: Mediocre, a modern roof.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 19

Walls: In the *MANN* model the upper floor N wall survives up to a half of its original height. The wall decoration is similar to the ground floor decoration with a red socle, a central register with a red middle panel separated from yellow side panels by white orthostates. According to Falkener, the ceiling of the room was on the same level as that in Rm 2. This made it possible to have all first floor rooms of the N and W part of the unit at the same level.³⁴²

ROOM 20³⁴³

Size: 5.4 m²

Walls: The visible upper part of the N wall is in rubble-work. The E wall is in rubble-work in its N part, while the S end is in travertine rubble and block, forming the jamb of a doorway to Rm 41. A low rubble-work wall forms the S wall and serves as a sill for a wide window to Rm 18. According to Falkener, the window could have been closed during winter months with a partitioning resting on the sill and running across the window.³⁴⁴ The S section of the W wall, including the jambs of a doorway to Rm 19, is in 2:1 brick-block construction, while the N section of the wall is in rubble-work.

³³⁸ Minervini 1856a: 55, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 16, *PPP* III: 442, *PPM* IX, II: 292-4. The figures have been identified as Helena/Venus and Paris (Panofka 1847b: 131, Schefold 1957: 250).

³³⁹ *EPUH* 2004: 51.

³⁴⁰ Depicted in Falkener's plan.

³⁴¹ Falkener 1860: 69, Andrews 2011: 12-3.

³⁴² Falkener 1860: 69, also Andrews 2011: 13-4.

³⁴³ *Espèce de cabinet*, see Breton 1855: 303; *bibliothèque* in the D'Aloe plan.

³⁴⁴ Falkener 1860: 72.

Max wall height: E 2.8 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle which contained images of masks, garlands and tapestry borders. A white central register on the N wall contained a central panel framed with tapestry borders and in which a set of *instrumentum scriptorum* with a letter to M. Lucretius, a member of *ordo* and priest of Mars, *M. LUCRETIO FLAM(INI) MARTIS DECURIONI POMPEI(ANO or IS)* (CIL IV 879), was depicted.³⁴⁵ The side panels of the central register contained architectural foreshortenings, tapestry borders and *candelabra*.³⁴⁶ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: 32.37 m ASL, a *cocciopesto* floor.

Fixtures: The floor is cut to accommodate a lead pipe running from Rm 19 to Rm 18.

Ceiling: It is likely that the modern ceiling is at the place the former first floor level, thus the height of the ground floor ceiling was relatively low.

Finds: PAH records on the 6th of September 1847 may refer to works in rooms in Units IX.3.25, 24 or at the E part of Unit IX.3.5.³⁴⁷ As Dwyer has connected the listed finds to Rms 19-20,³⁴⁸ they will be presented here although they indeed might just as well have derived from some other rooms to the N of Rms 19 and 20. The finds, according to PAH, were as follows: domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera* 23.8 cm Ø; representative objects: a marble base 15.8 cm high; household utensils: a bronze handle of a cover (lid?), two glass bottles – one 26 cm high, oblong, short-necked and with a single handle, the other some 9.6 cm high and round; a green-coloured glass cup Ø18.5 cm, two terracotta cups Ø 9.6 cm and 18.5 cm, a terracotta pot 23.8 cm high, three terracotta lids, a terracotta vase 13.2 cm high; locking: a bronze pad-lock; fixture/furniture: a fragmentary bronze strap-hinge without its wing (*bilico mancante della piastra*), a bronze masking plate (*sciba a meccione*); money: three bronze coins; lighting: a single-nozzle terracotta lamp.

Modern condition: Mediocre, a modern roof.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 20

Shown in the MANN model, similar to UF Rm 19.³⁴⁹

³⁴⁵ Also Della Corte 1954: 133, no. 284 a; for the image, see PPM IX, II: 297.

³⁴⁶ Minervini 1856a: 55, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 16, PPP III: 442, PPM IX, II: 295-8; also large trees according to Panofka (1847b: 132).

³⁴⁷ PAH II: 473: 'Le ultime terre rimaste dietro lo scavo eseguito...'.

³⁴⁸ Dwyer 1982: 49-50.

³⁴⁹ Andrews 2011: 13-4.

ROOM 41

Size: 18.9 m²

Walls: The room is L-shaped and the walls are pierced by multiple doorways and windows. In the N part, the room is mainly open to Rm 27. The W jamb of the doorway is made of brick and is abutted by a stretch of wall in rubble-work on its W side. In the E wall, there are doorways to Rms 21, 22 and 23, and the wall sections between the four doorways are narrow piers. The piers between the doorways to Rms 26-7 and 21, and Rms 22 and 23, are in brick and block. The pier between the two doorways to Rm 21 is in rubble-work, block and brick-block. The pier between the doorways to Rms 21 and 22 is in rubble-work and block. The S jamb of Rm 23 doorway is in travertine ashlar and block. Notably the current E wall is partly built on top of travertine ashlar foundations, which probably remain from previous walls.³⁵⁰ The S wall is in rubble-work, except for the W end which contains a doorway to Rm 24, the E jamb of which is in 2:1 brick to block construction. The jamb seems to be bonding with the rubble-work wall part further to the E because the borderline between the two different wall construction types is stepped. The S wall is angled at its E end to form a recess ca. 0.4 m wide and 0.15 m deep. In the W wall there are doorways to Rms 25, 18 and 20. Windows to Rm 18 were formed when two pillars and one pier in 2:1 brick to block construction and a low rubble-work wall (*pluteus*) filling the space between the pillars and abutting them were built (see Rm 18 description). At the NW corner (next to the doorway between Rms 41 and 20) the *pluteus* wall is vertically cut. Another, semicircular cut is seen close to the bottom of the *pluteus*: through it runs the water pipe from Rm 20 to the garden (see above).

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 3.6 m, S 2.7 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: The pillars of the W wall were painted red on their lower parts, the upper parts contained architectonic elements(?). The low wall between the pillars had an image of a fish pond surrounded by a fence and trees, a wrestling arena, another fence and ostriches, together with plants and a bird depicted against a black background.³⁵¹ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz inclusions. The pillars were further decorated with five marble *oscilla* suspended between them.³⁵² Furthermore, the pillars contained graffiti. On the S pillar there was an inscribed labyrinth some 9 cm Ø around which it was written:

³⁵⁰ EPUH 2004: 62.

³⁵¹ Panofka 1847b: 132, PPM IX, II: 290, the MANN model.

³⁵² Falkener (1860: 73), according to whom however they were four. In PAH records their find locations are unspecific.

LABYRINTHUS / HIC HABITAT / MINOTAURUS... (CIL IV 2331).³⁵³ The N pillar(?) contained another graffito: *LATA / LATTARIO CINAEDE / LATTAGUS CINAEDUS* (CIL IV 2332).³⁵⁴

Floor: 32.35 m ASL. On the N part, the plaster floor in Rm 20 continues in Rm 41. It is cut by the pipe from Rm 20. On the S side the floor is in *lavapesta* which continues in Rm 21. It is built on top of two(?) older *cocciopesto* floors, one of which was also found in Rm 26-7. There are traces of a red paint on the previous floor and the last phase floor contained white marble inserts.³⁵⁵ The last phase floor covers a channel (see below) leading to Rm 34.³⁵⁶

Ceiling: Two open, early gutters (see below) indicate that the room was not (fully) covered at an earlier stage. When the channels were taken out of use, a ceiling (and an upper floor?) was built.

Fixtures: A water gutter that was taken out of use runs on the E side of the room. The gutter turns to the W at its S and N ends, along the borderline between Rms 18 and 20, and between Rms 18 and 25. It seems to have formed an open, low gutter which bordered Rm 18 on its E side. The pillars were made on the gutter. The gutter seems to have been preceded by an earlier through, red-painted and with outwards flaring edges. This early gutter was cut by a cistern, the capstone (0.60 x 0.66 m, the hole in the middle is some 0.45 m Ø) of which is located in the mid-W part of the floor.³⁵⁷ The cistern contains a shaft some 1.7 long, lined with hydraulic plaster, below which the walls curve to form the body of the cistern. While the cistern seems to be partly filled, it is at least 3.1 m deep.³⁵⁸ The cistern was in use during the second gutter, and it probably remained in use in AD 79 when it might have been connected to the last phase gutter in Rm 18 (see above).³⁵⁹ The last phase floor concealed a channel with rubble-work walls and tile cover running underneath it. It probably was connected to the cistern, serving as an overflow channel leading to the N alley. For further channels which probably extended on Rm 41 side, see Rm 27 description below.

Finds: According to Falkener, a terracotta altar and a statuette were found in this room, but in *PAH* they are recorded as found in Rms 9 or 10 (see above).³⁶⁰

³⁵³ Panofka 1847a: 144, Breton 1855: 303, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 12, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 318.

³⁵⁴ Minervini 1856c: 65, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 17.

³⁵⁵ *EPUH* 2004: 62-3. Also Bechi (1852: 13), Minervini (1856b: 80), and Falkener (1860: 78) mention a *lavapesta* floor with marble inserts.

³⁵⁶ *EPUH* 2004: 63.

³⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁵⁸ *EPUH* 2005: 30.

³⁵⁹ *EPUH* 2004: 63.

³⁶⁰ Falkener 1860: 78.

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 21³⁶¹

Size: 19.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is mainly in rubble-work. However, in the middle of the wall there are two quoins in upright travertine ashlar and the W end is made of brick and block. The quoins once served as the jambs of a doorway to Rm 26, as indicated by plaster on the sides of the ashlar now inside the wall. The N wall possibly bonds with the W wall and abuts the E wall. The E wall is largely in travertine rubble-work but the lower S part of it contains some regular travertine blocks and chunks of *cocciopesto* floor. The uppermost part of the wall is clearly reconstructed. The S wall is mainly in travertine rubble-work. The room is largely open on its W side: two doorways open to Rm 18 through Rm 41. A pier separating the two doorways is in block, rubble-work and brick. The southernmost door jamb is in block, and the northernmost door jamb is in 2:1 brick to block. In addition, the room was divided in two: the S part (11.8 m²) was fully open on its W side; the N part (7.3 m²) was smaller and more enclosed, accessible through a narrow doorway. The line of the former division wall, which, according to Falkener, had been anchored to the pavement by small holes and clasps, is still seen on the floor. According to Falkener, the remains of this wall were removed during the initial excavations.³⁶²

Max wall heights: N 3.4 m, E 4.0 m, S 3.5 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style paintings on the S half of the room contained mythological figurines on the central panels of the middle zone. They were separated by *candelabra* from red side panels which contained busts in medallions. The outermost plaster layer contains quartz inclusions. The S wall moreover contained a black socle and had its upper zone decorated with architectural vistas.³⁶³ The N wall and the N part of the E wall were devoid of paintings. The plaster on these wall parts contains volcanic sand and crushed terracotta. It is proposed that wall hangings³⁶⁴ or furniture³⁶⁵ were placed to cover the blank walls. Today no more than the socle 0.7 m high can be seen, as well as the middle register rising 2.3 m high. The division of the middle register into panels is still visible, and the places of detached, small medallions some 22 cm Ø can be identified.

³⁶¹ *Oecus* (N side) and *cubiculum medianum* (S side), see Falkener 1860: 80; *triclinium*, see PPM IX, II: 298; *bibliothèque et un cabinet de repos et d'étude*, see Breton 1855: 304; *chambre à coucher* in the D'Aloe plan.

³⁶² Falkener 1860: 81; compare Fiorelli (1875: 393) according to whom the wall was *parete di tavole*.

³⁶³ Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 19, PPP III: 443, PPM IX, II: 299-301; also Panofka 1847b: 132.

³⁶⁴ Bechi 1852: 14, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 319.

³⁶⁵ Minervini 1856b: 80, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 19.

Floors: Two superimposed plaster floors; the upper one is in *lavapesta* with white marble and some glass paste inserts, and it continues without a break in Rm 41. The lower one is decorated with compounds of four white *tesserae* (*crochette*), around a black central *tessera*. There is no threshold in the wider doorway, while the narrower doorway seems to have had a threshold but it has not survived.

Fixtures: At the NE corner there is a recess some 1.10 m wide and 0.7 m high.

Finds: Today the room contains two tuff column drums (ca. 30 cm Ø). However, it is unlikely that they are *in situ*.³⁶⁶

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 22³⁶⁷

Size: 7.7 m²

Walls: In the N wall some patches of rubble-work are seen where wall plaster no longer exists. The N and S walls abut the E wall (and the W wall?). The E wall, the orientation of which is oblique, is in rubble-work of various materials although travertine is most common.³⁶⁸ The S wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower parts. The upper parts of the E and S walls are reconstructed. The S part of the W wall forming the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 41 is in 2:1 brick to block construction while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work (incl. the N jamb).

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle, a yellow middle zone and a white uppermost register. The central panel of the middle zone contained an *aedicula*, as did the uppermost zone, while the side panels of the central zone contained vignettes.³⁶⁹ The outermost plaster layer contains quartz inclusions. According to Falkener and Minervini, the paintings were almost destroyed.³⁷⁰ On the mid-N wall some remains of earlier decoration may be seen: some stucco mouldings and the middle register rising up to 2.3 m high.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 3.9 m, S 1.6 m, W 2.4 m.

³⁶⁶ The column drums may be related to an Ionian capital found somewhere in the unit and stylistically dated to the 2nd century BC (*PPP* III: 429).

³⁶⁷ *Cella familiaria*, see Fiorelli 1875: 393; *cubiculum*, see Breton 1855: 304; *chambre à coucher* in the D'Aloe plan.

³⁶⁸ The wall has the same orientation as the E wall of Rm 23 to the S of it, but it runs in a different angle than the E wall of Rm 21 to the N of it. Thus two different alignments meet at the NE corner of the room.

³⁶⁹ Minervini 1856b: 80, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 19, *PPP* III: 443, *PPM* IX, II: 302-3.

³⁷⁰ Minervini 1856b: 80, Falkener 1860: 80.

Floor: 32.33 m ASL, a *cocciopesto* floor decorated with white *tesserae* forming squares and diamonds around colourful and white marble pieces.³⁷¹ A red painted stripe possibly ran along the walls' edges. A marble threshold with pivot holes at both ends.

Modern condition: Rather poor, the S wall is disintegrating.

ROOM 23³⁷²

Size: 6.0 m²

Walls: The N wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower parts, travertine rubble-work in its middle parts and the upper wall parts have been rebuilt. The E wall is in rubble-work with brick, cruma, travertine and trachyte.³⁷³ The S wall is in rubble work, mainly in travertine but also in trachyte, cruma and yellow tuff. The N jamb of the doorway to Rm 41 in the W wall is in 2:1 brick to block, and the S jamb is in travertine block and ashlar. The W wall is possibly abutted by the N wall and the S end of the W wall in rubble-work abuts the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 1.6 m, E 3.7 m, S 3.6 m, W 2.5 m.

Wall decoration: The walls were painted yellow and were lightly decorated.³⁷⁴ Nothing of the decoration is seen today.

Floor: 32.35 m ASL, a *cocciopesto* floor in the W part of the room. The E part was also covered by a *cocciopesto* (and tile) floor sloping towards a cess pit at the SE corner. No threshold survives.

Fixtures: Next to the N wall, marks on the floor (a rectangular patch of plaster) indicate a place for a fixture (cupboard or basin?). There is a low rubble-work podium next to the S wall, close to its E end. It served as a support for a latrine seating.³⁷⁵ The podium was built above the floor. A terracotta downpipe (ca. 18 cm int. Ø) runs in a cut at the S end of the E wall to the cess pit (ca. 2 x 2 m) at the SE corner. No marks of a niche above the pipe are seen. However, the upper wall parts have been reconstructed. The cess pit was partly filled with *lapilli* and it thus seems to have been in use in AD 79.³⁷⁶

Finds: The room contained a *puteal* head in terracotta³⁷⁷ and a stone interpreted as a weight or polishing stone.³⁷⁸ While Minervini proposes that the *puteal* head and the stone might

³⁷¹ The floor is elaborately decorated in Falkener's plan.

³⁷² *Apotheca triclinii* and *latrina* according to Falkener 1860: 79-80; *garde-robe* and *latrina* according to Breton 1855: 304; *cella familiaria* according to Fiorelli 1875: 393; *chambre a coucher* in the D'Aloe plan.

³⁷³ Compare Rm 22 E wall.

³⁷⁴ According to Minervini (1856b: 80) and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854: 19), *poco ornate*.

³⁷⁵ The structures are marked in the Falkener and D'Aloe plans.

³⁷⁶ EPUH 2004: 57.

³⁷⁷ Minervini 1856b: 80, Falkener 1860: 79-80, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 19.

have been transported to the site after the excavations, Falkener seems to indicate that they were found *in situ*.³⁷⁹ In addition, the *EPUH* excavations revealed three fragmentary *amphorae*, a *puteal* rim, and some modern materials in the cess pit. They possibly were modern deposits placed there to stabilize the disintegrating floor.³⁸⁰ Under them and *lapilli*, organic cess pit waste was found.³⁸¹

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 23

Walls: There are three circular socket holes (Ø 15 cm, 20 cm d.) in the E wall ca. 2.5 m above the floor level. In addition, the downpipe in the E wall confirms that there was an upper floor.

ROOM 24³⁸²

Size: 5.1 m²

Walls: On the N side the room is fully open to Rm 41. The N ends of the E and W walls are in 2:1 brick to block. The rest of the E and W walls are in mixed material rubble-work. In addition, the W wall contains a doorway to a cellar (blocked) below Rm 25. The jambs are in stone block courses and the lintel is a brick arch. Two further arches bear the weight of the walls. The S wall is a composite structure. The upper part is abutted by the E wall (which also abuts earlier S wall plaster) while the lower wall parts may bond (at least later plaster layers bond). The W wall abuts the S wall. In the S wall there is a narrow and high-lying window which tapers on its upper and lower sides, thus forming a niche on Rm 24 side. The jambs of this window, which opens to Rm 73 in Unit IX.3.13, are in block. Falkener describes the window as ‘an opening – answering as a *shoot-hole*’.³⁸³

Max wall heights: E, S and W walls ca. 5 m.

³⁷⁸ Weight according to Minervini 1856b: 80, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 19; polishing stone according to Falkener 1860: 80. This stone is probably the one that was, according to *PAH* records, found in Rm 18, and labelled as *pietra celeste*, Ø 35 cm (inv. no. MANN 59426; Berg *et al.* 2008: 208). In the MANN model such a stone is depicted inside Rms 87 and 68.

³⁷⁹ Minervini 1856b: 80, Falkener 1860: 79-80. Interestingly, the unit has contained, until today, a part of a terracotta *puteal*.

³⁸⁰ *EPUH* 2004: 57, Berg 2008b: 162-3, fig. 12.13.

³⁸¹ *EPUH* 2004: 57.

³⁸² *Sotterranei* – *cantina*, see Minervini 1856b: 80; *cella vinaria*, see Falkener 1860: 80; *cave*, see Breton (1855: 304).

³⁸³ Falkener 1860: 80.

Wall treatment: Possibly when the layout of the space limited by the S wall was different, the room had a red socle, to which the E wall now abuts. Below the *cocciopesto* floor (see below) the lower wall parts are plastered with pink hydraulic plaster.

Floor: On top of the stairs (see below): 32.35 m ASL, at the bottom: 30.25 m ASL. The stairs are plastered, probably with similar black plaster as in Rm 41. A floor level at the bottom of the stairs is tiled. It abuts the wall plaster on the E wall, and is abutted by the stairs. This floor is roughly at the same level as in Rms 73 and 74 of Unit IX.3.13, thus ca. 2.0 m lower than in the surrounding rooms in Unit IX.3.5/24. Above the stairs there is a *cocciopesto* floor level. It is roughly at the same height as the floor levels of Rms 23 and 25 adjacent to it, but there is no straightforward access to it and it is not attached to the S wall but ‘floats’. Thus it must have been reached by ladders or it was not meant to be accessed but made to support the high-rising E and W walls. This ‘floating’ may be explained by the need to allow light from the window in the S wall, above the floor, to enter the dim cellar corridor below it.³⁸⁴

Fixtures: The room is largely occupied by eight stairs going down, leading to a space below Rm 25. However, this space was filled with soil already before AD 79, possibly to safeguard the stability of Rm 25 floor above.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 25³⁸⁵

Size: 26.3 m²

Walls: The room is largely open on its N side to a transitory space from which two steps lead down to Rm 18. The door jambs are in 2:1 brick to block. They are very late as their foundations are at the last phase floor level.³⁸⁶ The entire S wall, and the main parts of the E and W walls, are in rubble-work. Some wall parts contain modern pointing. At the N end of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 41 with its S jamb in 2:1 brick-block. In addition, there is a brick arch in the mid-E wall. The W wall thickens towards the N. The upper parts of the walls are largely reconstructed. Interestingly, the *MANN* model depicts the W wall with paintings up to 1.0 m higher than the current wall.

Max wall heights: N 1.8 m, E 2.7 m, S 3.2 m, W 5.4 m (to the top of wall plaster 3.5 m).

³⁸⁴ *EPUH* 2004: 59-60.

³⁸⁵ *Triclinium*, see Falkener 1860: 78; *esedra*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 17.

³⁸⁶ *EPUH* 2005: 29.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style. The S wall(?) contained small panels depicting cupids harvesting grapes. In addition, there probably were several other elements of decoration, including mythological characters, playing children, architecture and animals.³⁸⁷ In the MANN model the W wall is depicted as containing architectonic elements, stretching from the socle to the uppermost part of the wall. They divided the wall into three parts. The outermost plaster layers differ between the walls. On the W wall this layer is particularly thick and it contains quartz inclusions.

Floor: 32.32 m ASL, a Fourth Style black and white geometric mosaic with white margins and black lines along the walls. Today only some traces of vegetal scrolls and wolf's tooth pattern remain from the geometric pattern. The composition, without its central emblem, is depicted e.g. in the MANN model. Written accounts confirm that the emblem was missing.³⁸⁸ At the entrance to Rm 18 there is a marble threshold which was reached through steps in Rm 18. The threshold is in a bad state of preservation (now heavily reconsolidated) and it contains no indication of pivot holes. Two pivot holes are seen in the threshold to Rm 41.

Ceiling: When excavated, the room contained some remains of roofing.³⁸⁹ Falkener probably talks about them when he mentions 'a lean-to roof' that was found 'near the steps'.³⁹⁰

Finds: Falkener associated the following household utensils with Rm 25: three small and one larger terracotta *amphorae*, a terracotta plate, several glass vessels.³⁹¹ According to PAH, however, they were found in Rms 9 and 10 (see above).

Modern condition: Rather poor, no visible paintings, the floor which had been badly disintegrating is now heavily restored.

Summary of the upper floors in the unit: On the basis of the wall heights in the rooms around the *atrium*, the upper floor would have been at the height of some 4.8 m above the ground floor level. Because the height corresponds to those of presumed upper floors above Rms 36 and 35/40 of next-door shops, it seems very probable that they too were accessed

³⁸⁷ Minervini 1856c: 65, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 17-8, PPM IX II: 304-7, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 99-100.

³⁸⁸ Bechi 1852: 13, Minervini 1856c: 65, Falkener 1860: 78, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 17.

³⁸⁹ PAH II: 466: '[d]ietro la gran sala a destra del giardino, si è scoperto un piccolo tetto attaccato ancora al muro'.

³⁹⁰ Falkener 1860: 80.

³⁹¹ *Ibid.* 78-9; also Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

via Rm 3 staircase.³⁹² Today only Rms 19 and 20 have upper floors physically remaining as short stretches of walls extending above the ground floor walls. The junction point of these two floors is however obstructed by a modern roof. These upper floors were at the same level as those around the *atrium*, and thus the first floor levels in rooms to the N of the garden were at the height of some 2.8 m above the floor level.³⁹³ As for the upper floors to the E and S of the garden, they were probably located at the height of some 4 m above the floor level. Because this is some 1.2 m higher than the level of the first floor above Rms 19-20, the upper floors were probably disconnected.³⁹⁴ Altogether, upper floors constituted some 35 % of the living space in the unit.³⁹⁵ According to Falkener, fragments of mosaic pavements were found in various places and heights above the ground floor level.³⁹⁶ This, together with painting remains in UF Rms 19 and 20, suggest lavishly decorated spaces. On the other hand, the evidence for two upper floor toilets shows that the upper floors accommodated service spaces.

Structural development: The earliest marks of occupation in the area currently occupied by Unit IX.3.5 come in the form of a stretch of *pappamonte* wall. It probably served as a bedding for a mud-brick or *pisé* wall. The structure seems to have continued further to the S and its orientation is only slightly different from that of the later walls. The wall can be provisionally dated to the 6th century BC.³⁹⁷

While the walls of the *atrium* and the garden at the centre of the current unit are late brick, block and rubble-work constructions, walls dating to earlier phases, built in framework and rubble-work, are found towards the extremities of the unit. These walls, together with observations on their alignments, allow us to propose that the present unit results from a process of combining and rebuilding former units.

The space currently occupied by Rms 1-10 and 15-17 (or 15-19) probably formed a small courtyard house. The S and N walls of Rm 16 follow the early orientation (which is also followed by walls in Units IX.3.24 and 25). In a similar vein, the E wall of Rm 10 in travertine ashlar framework may date early, as well as the N wall of Rm 3, perhaps together

³⁹² Andrews 2011: 9-11, 21.

³⁹³ *Ibid.* 13.

³⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 14-5.

³⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 17.

³⁹⁶ Falkener 1860: 70.

³⁹⁷ See Rm 18 description, *EPUH* 2004: 65-6, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 332-3.

with some lower parts of the wall between Rms 4-5 and 56 in trachyte rubble-work. The early *impluvium* found in Rm 2 may also relate to this early phase. Because the orientation of this *impluvium* is only slightly off the main axis of the unit of today, and it was found some 0.20 m below the last phase floor level, later alterations in orientation were probably not extensive. However, the original *atrium* might have been located slightly to the N of the current one.³⁹⁸

Rms 11-14 were annexed from a previously separate, long and narrow unit, the original wall of which is the N wall of Rms 12 and 14.³⁹⁹ Rms 20-25 might have been included in Unit IX.3.5 already from early on they were later additions. These rooms largely follow the orientation of Unit IX.3.24 instead of the orientation of Unit IX.3.5. The remains of an earlier wall, used as the foundation of the extant E wall of Rm 41, suggest ashlar or framework walls at an early state (3rd-2nd century BC?).⁴⁰⁰ It is notable that the second last floor levels of Rms 41 and 26-7 (see below) unite and thus Units IX.3.5 and 24 were not connected only at the very last phase. Before this second last floor was laid, the floor level was raised some 0.2 m and a channel, a further proof of the connection between Units IX.3.5 and 24, was built under Rms 26/7 and 41 (see below). A similar rise in floor levels took place before the last superimposed plaster floors were laid.⁴⁰¹ This rise took place prior to the making of the first gutter which ran along an open space, collecting water in and around the area that is now occupied by the garden (Rm 18). The space remained open and unrestricted on its E side at the time of the second gutter. Only when the last phase floor was in use, the garden was bordered by piers and pillars.⁴⁰²

The pillars and piers belong to a period in which the unit was heavily remodelled. While the basic building technique remained in rubble-work, brick and brick-block parts at the ends of the walls and at corners were built. They have been interpreted as reinforcing elements. They consolidated the walls from the weaknesses which resulted from the earthquake of AD 62, as well as added strength needed to carry the load of upper floors.⁴⁰³ Indeed, it is possible that only at this point the upper floors were built. Similar mortars were used in the walls of the rooms around the *atrium*, which, together with Fourth Style paintings, confirms

³⁹⁸ EPUH 2005: 31.

³⁹⁹ See Unit IX.3.3 above.

⁴⁰⁰ EPUH 2004: 66, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 337.

⁴⁰¹ EPUH 2005: 62, 64.

⁴⁰² EPUH 2004: 68-70, Berg *et al.* 2005: 15-6, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 337.

⁴⁰³ Maiuri 1942: 206 for consolidating structures, Dwyer 1982: 21 for supporting upper floors.

that changes took place more or less simultaneously. In the *atrium*, a new *impluvium* had been inserted, the old one destroyed and the former cistern filled. Possibly the cellar below Rm 25 had become unsafe after AD 62 and it was subsequently blocked. An even later addition was a low *pluteus* wall around the garden, as well as the extant gutter in the garden. In addition, the ground level of the W part of the garden was lowered, as a result of which the foundations of the N wall were exposed. The garden was furnished with marble fountains.⁴⁰⁴

The unit was seemingly under another/continued rebuilding and restoration in AD 79. The stack of lime placed under the stairs in Rm 26 (see below), as well as several carpenter's tools (hammers, a scraper) found in the unit, show this. The marble plates of the *impluvium* had been outstripped. Other water-related works were carried out in the W and N parts of the unit, e.g. the channel leading to the N alley was partly opened. The unit was nevertheless inhabited which is indicated by the presence of foodstuffs, everyday utensils and valuables such as coins and coin-banks, lamps and table ware. Had the unit been uninhabited, these goods would probably have been collected to a single place for storage, or taken away. Judging from the planting pot discoveries, the garden was planted.⁴⁰⁵

Excavation: Rms 1 and 3 were revealed already in 1846.⁴⁰⁶ *PAH* records seem to suggest that the excavations in earnest begun on the 18th of March 1847.⁴⁰⁷ The process of excavations can be followed from the weekly reports compiled by the *soprastante*: by the 10th of April 1847 the *atrium* (Rm 2) had been excavated, four *cubicula* studied in full or in parts (Rms 4 and 6 were fully excavated and Rms 5 and 7 were partly revealed), the *tablinum* (Rm 15) and *ala* (Rm 8) were partly revealed.⁴⁰⁸ By the 17th of April 1847, Rms 7 and 5 had been fully cleared, works were ongoing in the *alae* (Rms 8 and 9), and begun in

⁴⁰⁴ *EPUH* 2004: 70-2, Berg *et al.* 2005: 15, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 337-8, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 67-8.

⁴⁰⁵ Berg *et al.* 2005: 16, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 339, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 69.

⁴⁰⁶ In his weekly summary of the works carried out, on the 1st of August 1846 (no. 5602), Cirillo writes: '...in fine si è dato principio a disterrare forse un vestibolo, ma non può definirsi perchè sepolto ancora per la più parte fra le arene. Le pareti finora scoperti veggonsi ornate di una Abbondanza, e di due altri dipinti, il primo in mediocre stato, ed il secondo mancante della metà superiore'. On the 8th of August he continues (no. 5624): '[f]ino a venerdì di questa settimana è stato preparato il necessario per lo scavo nel vestibolo a sinistra della strada del quadrivio, che nel mio precedente rapporto non potei definire: le sue pareti oltre a quanto difsi nel mio ultimo rapporto, veggonsi ornate puranco di due Baccanti ed i altri arabeschi. Lo stesso è stato eseguito in un gabinetto a sinistra del descritto vestibolo, le pareti del quale sono per la più parte spogliate di stucco'. See also Avellino 1847: 33.

⁴⁰⁷ *PAH* II: 459. Falkener (1860: 37) gives the 17th of March 1847 as the starting date. According to him, the works were finished at the end of June.

⁴⁰⁸ The weekly report by Cirillo (no. 7042).

Rm 17.⁴⁰⁹ By the 24th of April 1847, Rm 17 had been cleared and the stairs to the E part of the unit revealed, Rm 19 excavated and Rm 20 exposed in parts. Works in the garden (Rm 18) had begun.⁴¹⁰ By the 1st of May 1847, the *triclinium* (Rm 16) was cleared and works at the garden (Rm 18) were ongoing.⁴¹¹ Excavators seem to have returned to the unit in order to empty Rms 11-14 during the first half of August 1847,⁴¹² while working meanwhile in Unit IX.3.1-2. In addition, it is highly probable that works were continued in Unit IX.3.5, and in its NE part in particular, while Unit IX.3.24 adjacent to it was excavated during the later part of August and September 1847. After all, as the units were united, no clear distinction was made between the two. Furthermore, Unit IX.3.25 seems to have been excavated simultaneously. Thus records such as ‘si è dato principio al disterro, che ha avuto luogo nella così nomata casa delle Suonatrici’⁴¹³ can indicate works in Unit IX.3.5, 24 or 25.

All in all, 36 day-work records in *PAH* can be associated with Unit IX.3.5. In addition, some of the four day records between the 30th of August and the 10th of September 1847, which probably refer mainly to Unit IX.3.24, can also include some works in Unit IX.3.5. On the whole, the unit was emptied in four to five months.

Rm 2 has been of interest also later on; apparently scholars have been troubled by the lack of visible traces of an *impluvium*. Maiuri mentions that trenches were dug in Rm 2, but specifies no date for such excavations.⁴¹⁴ Dwyer indicates even more recent excavations in the room.⁴¹⁵

The unit was much admired and visited after and during its discovery. Members of the Bourbon family visited the site, as did Pope Pius IX. The unearthed structures still bear evidence for some of the early visitors, and possibly of the workmen: a Frenchman called Schuman, a Russian Klassovskij, and the locals wrote their names on the walls.⁴¹⁶ According to the records of the *Ministerio della pubblica istruzione*, many of the paintings

⁴⁰⁹ The weekly report by Cirillo (no. 6953).

⁴¹⁰ The weekly report by Cirillo (no. 7026).

⁴¹¹ The weekly report by Cirillo (no. 7023). The works were ongoing in the garden on the 7th of May (document no. 7043).

⁴¹² *PAH* II: 469, on the 12th-13th of August.

⁴¹³ *Ibid.* 471, on the 30th of August.

⁴¹⁴ Maiuri 1942: 128.

⁴¹⁵ Dwyer 1982: 22, note 4.

⁴¹⁶ Castrén 2008c: 20-1, fig. 2.2.

in the unit were moved away during the years 1852-7.⁴¹⁷ The removals must have decreased its appeal.

Restoration: The unit has been under several campaigns of restoration, the last one of which was carried out in 2008. Preceding restorations took place at least in 1857-9⁴¹⁸ and 1899⁴¹⁹. In 1909 consolidation works took place to make a cistern (cess pool?) inside the unit strong enough to hold water needed for the maintenance of the garden.⁴²⁰ In 1925 reconsolidation works on the *atrium* floor were carried out,⁴²¹ in 1935 the garden statuettes were restored.⁴²² Major restorations took place in 1937 when the *atrium* floor had sunken and it was raised back to its righteous level, the modern roof of Rm 16 was remade and the walls were slightly raised, old wall parts were consolidated, modern cement was added to crumbling edges of original paintings, the lintel of the entrance door and a water gutter were replaced, and parts of the original rubble-work, brick-block and brick walls were rebuilt.⁴²³ In 1940

⁴¹⁷ Archivisti napoletani: 1979: 129.

⁴¹⁸ *Ibid.* 131.

⁴¹⁹ In the *Gionale*, works carried out to strengthen and consolidate structures are mentioned.

⁴²⁰ February records of the *Giornale*: 'Nella casa di M. Lucrezio sulla via Stabiana esplorato interamente il gran pozzo nero rinvenutoci il mese scorso: lo si sta riaffiorato, per adibirlo a conserva d'acqua tanto necessaria per i giardini'.

⁴²¹ September records: 'Casa di M. Lucrezio in via Stabiana. Restauro delle parti superstiti del pavimento a mosaico dell'atrio ripristinando le fasce bianche e nere in giro sotto le mura rappezzi eseguiti per mq. 6.5'.

⁴²² September records: 'Casa di Marco Lucrezio: marmo – statuette del Sileno: restaurato e rafforzato con risarciture in gesso; anitra di marmo con testa distaccata: ristaccare la testa con rafforzature del perno...'

⁴²³ On the 11th of October: 'Nell'angolo N.E. dell'atrio il pavimento ha subito uno sprofondamento per una superficie di circa mq. 2 che è stato subito ricolmato per non compromettere la stabilità delle fabbriche circostanti. Nello strato superficiale a sud tra le terre rimoveggiate si è raccolto un oleare di terracotta rotto e mancante del collo e dell'ansa'. October records: 'Lavori di restauro Casa di Marco Lucrezio (via Stabiana) con l'impiego di una squadra di muratori si è iniziato e condotto a termine in questo mese il lavoro di sostituzione dell'intero ordito ligneo delle coperture -- costruite sull'ambiente decorato a S.O. del giardino. Per compimento di tale opera si sono eseguiti i lavori seguenti: 1) Rimozione sull'intero muro di tegole moderne e demolizione dell'ordito ligneo -- della misura di m. 6.80 x 6; 2) Construzione di n° 2 porzioni di murature sui muri antichi per costruire altrettanti vani previste di ciascuno delle misure di m. 1.40 x 0.70 x 0.40 m, misura totale in mc 0.39; 3) Soprabogione d'un porzione di muratura sin nuovi perimetrali, misura girata m 3.80 x 0.40 x 0.20 = mc 0.30; 4) Construzione in sito, previa armaggio della relativa forma d'legnense, di una travatura d'cemento armato, in sostituzione del -- sulla misura di m. 6.80 x 0.37 x 0.25 = mc. 2.51; 5) Sostituzione di n. 6 correnti di legno con altrettanti di legno fono, ciascuno di m. 3.80 x 0.25 x 0.08, 6) Sostituzione di n. 38 murali di legno con altrettanti di legno abete, ciascuno di m. 4 x 0.08 x 0.08; 7) Rinvestimento con intonachino levigato della travatura di cemento armato, per la misure di mq. 6.40. Nell'area della casa si sono eseguiti inoltre i seguenti lavori: a) Rinvestimento d'intonachino levigato di una porzione, di volta piana, per la superficie di mq. 9.60, b) Sostituzione di uno stripite di legno all'ingresso principale della misura di m. 3.14 x 0.23 x 0.08; c) Espurgo di'un corsetto di convogliamento della piovana, per la lunghezza di m. 1.10; d) Rimpavimento di terra battuto per livellatura del pavimento dell'atrio, per la superficie di m. 20.25 mq.

In November records: 'Muratura rifatta in opera mista, a corsi regolari di mattoni e di conigli di tufo alteruati, per la misura di m. 0.80 x 0.42 x 0.15 e muratura rifatta in opera incerta di m. 2.30 x 0.40 x 0.20 m, misure totale mc. 0.69; Rattoppo in opera incerta di un orefice breccia, della misura di m 3 x 0.215 x 0.20; Porzione di muratura rifatta in opera laterizia di m. 1.20 x 0.58 x 0.15 = mc. 0.15 e porzione di muratura rifatta in opera incerta per la misura di m. 2.80 x 0.60 x 0.2 = mc. 0.33. According to the record written on the 20th of December: 'lavorato nella casa di M. Lucrezio spolverato a pareti – spalmato circ. mq. 55'.

damaged geometric mosaics (in Rms 16, 15 or 25?) were repaired and remade,⁴²⁴ in 1947 walls and mosaics were restored and reconsolidated,⁴²⁵ in 1948 the S wall of the kitchen (between Rms 14 and 39) and at the northern parts of the unit (Unit IX.3.24 facade?) were raised in order to safeguard the garden area with its statuettes inaccessible,⁴²⁶ in 1949 a marble basin (at the garden?) was repaired and various patching-up works of mosaics were carried out,⁴²⁷ in 1957 pedestal marbles, marble basins(?) and mosaics were restored.⁴²⁸

Proposed identification: Today the unit is known as the House of Marcus Lucretius. The name derives from the diptych painting in Rm 20.⁴²⁹ Before the discovery of the painting, the unit was known as Casa di S(u)onatrici, thanks to the wall painting with flute players in Rm 1.⁴³⁰ Over time scholars have emphasised different elements in the diptych painting. Falkener calls the unit as the House of the Decurion,⁴³¹ while Bechi refers to it as the House of Marcus Lucretius, priest of Mars and a duumvir.⁴³² Other wall paintings have been used to ‘extract’ more information on the owner: Day and Gordon have argued that Marcus Lucretius was a vine grower.⁴³³ Falkener, stressing the Dionysian theme of the paintings and the garden statuettes, saw the owner as a poet.⁴³⁴ As for finds evidence, Ciprotti and Eschebach for instance have emphasised the fact that the unit contained surgical tools. While Eschebach discusses the unit in his article on the homes of doctors (*Arzthäuser*),⁴³⁵

⁴²⁴ October 1940 records: ‘nella case...di M. Lucrezio son sia eseguiti rappezzi di mosaici a fondo bianco e a disegno geometrico rifacendo le parte mancanti sgretolate con le simile esterne’. November records: ‘...eseguiti rappezzi di mosaici a fondo bianco e a disegno geometrico rifacendo le parti sgretolate con le stesse tesserae’.

⁴²⁵ April records: ‘[r]estauro ai pavimenti a mosaico nella casa di M. Lucrezio’, November records: ‘assicurazione le parte mq. 2; rappezzi vari e ml. 75 di lacertini’.

⁴²⁶ April records: ‘con l’occasione della rimessa in sito di tutte le servetture in marmo nell’area del bellissimo giardinetto della casa si è ravvisata la necessita di sopraelevare parte delle murature di confine sull’attacco del muro perimetrale nord con quelle della casa attigua, allo scopo di evitare qualche facile accesso de quel nell’interno della casa. A tal fine sono state elevate in quell tratto di muro che incrocia con quello sud della cucina e con quella perimetrale nord, le seguenti porzioni di muratura in opera incerta di tipo originario, previo acquisto e trasporto di material di all’area del magazzino: sul muro della vicina di m. 2.30 x 1.10 x 0.40 su quello nord per m. 2.50 x 0.50 x 0.40.’

⁴²⁷ March records: ‘[f]issato diverse lastre di marmo nella vasca dell’acquaro, con rappezzi vari ai pavimenti a mosaico per mq. 0.80 nella casa di Marco Lucrezio’. The unit was: ‘1) [b]ruciato, stucchiato e dipinto di 1° e 2° passata a olio cotto con colore il cancello di entrata di m. 3.80 x 2.43; 2) [d]ipinto a olio con colore un architrave da m. 4 x 0.60 m; 3) [d]ipinto a olio a colore una grandaia di ligneo, per mt. 4’. The works were continued in June.

⁴²⁸ May records: ‘[d]urante il mese sono stati eseguiti lavori di restauro ai pavimenti musivi, restaurati molti pezzi di marmo ai piedistalli, agli impluvi e vaschette nelle seguenti case’. The list also included Unit IX.3.5.

⁴²⁹ E.g. Panofka 1847b: 132, Raoul-Rochette 1852: 68, the SANP database.

⁴³⁰ PAH II: 453, 459; Panofka 1847b: 130.

⁴³¹ Falkener 1860: 72.

⁴³² Bechi 1852: 1.

⁴³³ Gordon 1927: 170, Day 1952: 206.

⁴³⁴ Falkener 1860: 84.

⁴³⁵ Eschebach 1984: 53.

has Ciprotti included the unit in his list of possible ‘clinics’.⁴³⁶ Indeed, the collection of tools bears resemblance to contexts which have been considered as kits of doctors, discovered elsewhere in Pompeii.⁴³⁷ On the other hand, however, basic surgical tools seem to have belonged to common toilet utensils.⁴³⁸ Furthermore, it is commonly suggested that the unit had a control over the smaller units flanking its entrance, i.e. Units IX.3.3, 4 and 6.⁴³⁹

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 875, 878-9, 880, 2331-2, 2592, 2603, 2625; *CIL* X 8069, 80; *PAH* II: 453, 459-67, 469-70; Avellino 1847: 33, 1848a: 1-8, 1848b: 9-13, 1848c: 33-7; Panofka 1847a: 141-4, 1847b: 129-37; Bechi 1852: 1-16, Raoul-Rochette 1852: 68-80, 296-304; Breton 1855: 298-307, Minervini 1856a: 52-6, 1856b: 79-87, 1856c: 65-6; Falkener 1860: 35-89, Fiorelli 1875: 391-4, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 2-21, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 314-20, Ruesch 1908: 141, no. 427, 144-7 nos. 442, 449; Levi 1926: 168, no. 757; 188, nos. 823-4; 189, no. 830; 198-9, nos. 851, 854-5, 857; Gordon 1927: 170, Mau 1928: 76-7, Camaggio 1928: 37, Boyce 1937: 83, no. 408; Breglia 1941: 82, no. 714; Maiuri 1942: 206, 128; Day 1952: 206, Della Corte 1954: 133-4, nos. 284 a, 285 b, 286 c; Silviero 1954: 113, no. 502, Schefold 1957: 246-50, Ciprotti 1959: 97, Archivisti napoletani 1979: 129, 131; Dwyer 1982: 19-50, 1979: 63, Eschebach 1984: 51, *PPP* III: 429-43, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413-4, Bliquez 1994: 112, no. 13, 127, no. 74, 194, no. 308; Jansen 1997: 126, *PPM* IX, II: 141-307, Beretta and Di Pasquale 2004: 281, no. 3.4; Berg *et al.* 2005: 15-6; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 162-4, Berg 2008a: 104-25, 2008b: 161-2; Berg *et al.* 2008: 205-8, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 331-9, Castrén 2008a, 2008b: 29, 2008c: 20-1; Kuivalainen 2008: 127-37, Pietilä-Castrén 2008: 138-45, Tammisto and Kuivalainen 2008: 73-103, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 51-71.

Unpublished sources: Weekly reports of the excavations by Cirillo on the 1st of August 1846 (no. 5602), 8th of August 1846 (no. 5624), 10th of April 1847 (no. 7042), 17th of April 1847 (no. 6953), 24th of April 1847 (no. 7026), 1st of May 1847 (no. 7023), 7th of May 1847 (no. 7043), *Giornale* manuscripts dated on February 1909, September 1925, September 1935, 11th of October 1937, 20th of December 1937, October 1940, April 1947, April 1948, March 1949 and May 1957; *EPUH* 2003, 2004 and 2005; Andrews 2011: 9-20.

⁴³⁶ Ciprotti 1959: 97.

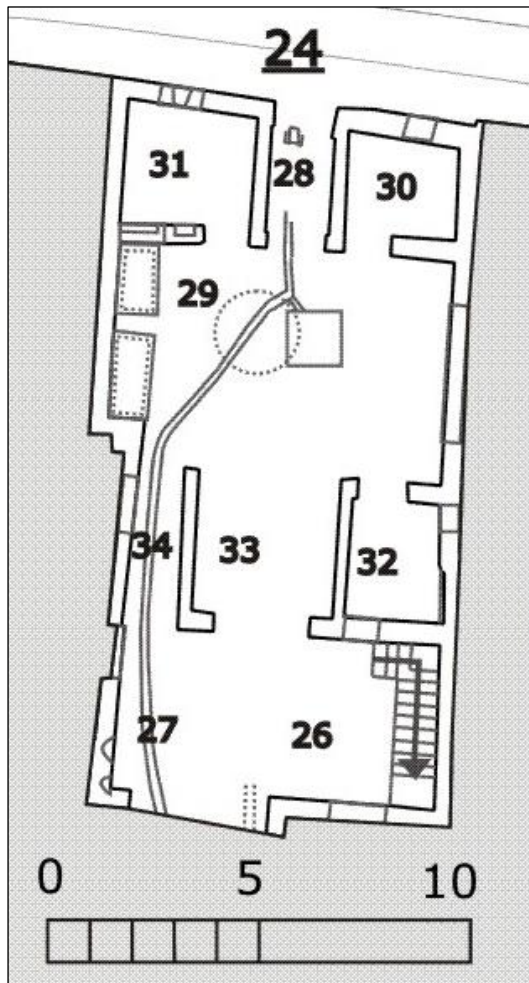
⁴³⁷ Jackson 2005: 210.

⁴³⁸ Allison 2006: 347, 384.

⁴³⁹ E.g. Raoul-Rochette 1852: 68-9, Fiorelli 1875: 391.

Plans: Bechi, Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), D'Aloe, Overbeck and Mau.

UNIT IX.3.24



Description: Domestic unit in the N part of the city block, flanking the unnamed alley between *insulae* IX.3 and 4.

Size: Usable ground floor space in nine rooms 104 m².

Upper floors: Stairs in Rm 26 took to (at least) UF Rms 21-25 and 41 in Unit IX.3.5.⁴⁴⁰ No indication of UF above rooms on Unit IX.3.24 side.

Terrain: Floor level in Rm 29 ca. 32.4 m ASL.

⁴⁴⁰ Andrews 2011: 14-5.

Facade: The facade is made of quadrate travertine ashlar masonry up to the height of an extant window (see Rm 30 below), above which it is in rubble-work. Excavations by the *EPUH* team revealed the foundation trench of the W part of the facade. The trench contained pottery dating to the early 3rd century.⁴⁴¹ Three windows, two of which are blocked, flank the doorway. Some wall plaster has been preserved on the facade and the front door jambs were seemingly moulded to form pilasters. According to Bechi, Minervini and Niccolini and Niccolini, these jambs were red.⁴⁴² The E end of the facade is clearly defined – the junction with Unit IX.3.23 is angled. Unit IX.3.23 facade seems to abut Unit IX.3.24 facade. The borderline between Unit IX.3.24 and 25 facades had moreover been enhanced by a moulded frame in stucco. Unit IX.3.25 facade seems to abut Unit IX.3.24 (also plaster). A trachyte block threshold in the doorway some 1.5 m wide contains a square pivot hole at its both ends and a round hole in the middle. In front of the facade, the pavement some 1.1 m wide is in *cocciopesto*.⁴⁴³

ROOM 28⁴⁴⁴

Size: 3.8 m²

Walls: The S side of the room is fully open to Rm 29 and the N side opens fully to the alley. The door jambs are all in travertine ashlar, and the W and E walls are in rubble-work, mainly in travertine (two phases in the W wall). There are modern restorations in the central and upper wall parts, and the N wall above a modern lintel has been completely restored.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 3.8 m (original 3.2 m), S 3.2 m, W 3.1 m.

Wall decoration: According to previous scholars, Fourth Style decoration including a black socle with paintings on a white background, and a red central register. The zones and panels were separated by tapestry borders.⁴⁴⁵ The current remains however suggest a different situation. Apparently at the final stage the walls had red socles 1.56 m high and black central zones with yellow partitions. In a white upper zone the wall parts close to corners were enhanced with red stripes, from which yellow horizontal stripes departed and crossed the zone.⁴⁴⁶ The outermost plaster layer contains fine quartz. The jambs of the S wall doorway contain small plaster mouldings below the last phase floor level.⁴⁴⁷

⁴⁴¹ Castrén *et al.* 2008: 334, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 56.

⁴⁴² Bechi 1852: 16, Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁴³ The pavement occupies nearly a half of the entire width of the alley some 2.5 m wide.

⁴⁴⁴ *Andron*, see Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18; *protiro*, see Fiorelli 1875: 394.

⁴⁴⁵ Bechi 1852: 16, Minervini 1856c: 66, *PPP* III: 443.

⁴⁴⁶ *PPP* III: 443-4, the MANN model.

⁴⁴⁷ *EPUH* 2005: 42.

Floor: Some 32 m ASL, sloping down towards the N. A *cocciopesto* floor, the surface of which is lacking in the middle of the room, where a channel has been exposed (see below).

Fixtures: A water channel runs from Rm 29 through the room to the N alley. It was seemingly under repair in AD 79 as its covering had been exposed. Next to the threshold there is a service hole that was probably covered by a wooden lid. The hole became filled with *lapilli* after the lid had disintegrated.⁴⁴⁸

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 29⁴⁴⁹

Size: 39.2 m²

Walls: Three doorways in the N wall take to Rms 28, 30 and 31. The jambs are in ashlar. In addition, there is a blocked doorway to Rm 31 at the W end of the N wall. The blockage is in rubble-work and it abuts the W wall. The very E end of the N wall is also in rubble-work, possibly abutting the E wall. The E wall is in rubble-work in the middle (trachyte in the lower parts, more varied materials in the upper parts) and in brick at both ends. There is a possible, blocked doorway in the E wall to Unit IX.3.23, Rm 129. The brick parts of the wall would have formed the jambs of the 3.2 m wide doorway. The S wall contains three doorways to Rms 32, 33 and 34. Short sections of wall between these doorways serve as door jambs. The jamb shared by Rm 33 and 34 doorways is in travertine ashlar, the wall part between the doorways to Rms 32 and 33 is in brick, and the E end of the wall is in rubble-work with fragments of *cocciopesto*. The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework, and it is angled at its S end.

Max wall heights: N 3.0 m, E 3.8 m, S 3.9 m, W 2.8 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a black socle and a red middle zone which was divided into panels by tapestry borders. A group of human figures set in frames was seen on the E part of N wall.⁴⁵⁰ After the restoration campaign of 2008, the socle is visible as 0.95 m high, a red band along the walls and the tapestry borders on the red middle zone can be recognized. The outermost plaster layer contains fine quartz.

Floor: The *EPUH* excavations revealed floor levels at least on three different altitudes. The lowermost (plaster) floor was located at the height of 31.95-31.88 m ASL, and the middle one was found at the height of 32.13 m ASL which corresponds with the altitude of the

⁴⁴⁸ *EPUH* 2005: 43.

⁴⁴⁹ *Atrium tuscanicum*, see Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁵⁰ Bechi 1852: 15-6, Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18, *PPP* III: 443, *PPM* IX, II: 309-10.

lower plaster floor of Rm 26-27 (see below). During the final phases a *cocciopesto* floor and directly on top of it a *lavapesta* floor had been laid (32.35-32.45 m ASL). The sequence of floors raised the floor level some 0.5-0.6 m. Remains indicating thresholds between Rms 29 and 31, and Rms 29 and 34, were found during the *EPUH* excavations.⁴⁵¹

Fixtures: A podium divided in two by a light rubble-work party wall runs along the W wall. The two-part podium probably held cupboards, as proposed by Fiorelli, Minervini and Bechi, and supported by the discovery of a wealth of finds including hinges and variable paraphernalia in it; while Falkener's interpretation of bed alcoves is less plausible.⁴⁵² However, the structures had originally served as two small basins, internally coated with hydraulic plaster. Their division wall was subsequently remodelled and the basins filled with building debris. The fill was sealed with a mortar layer and the basin fronts were covered with painted wall plaster.⁴⁵³

A small (int. measures: 0.93 m N-S x 0.85 m E-W) and shallow (0.05 m), *lavapesta*-lined and *cocciopesto*-bottomed *impluvium* was found slightly off the central axis of the unit. The *cocciopesto* was decorated with white and black *tesserae* forming a decorative pattern of rosettes and framing lines. Today its NE corner is destroyed. There is no cistern⁴⁵⁴ connected to the *impluvium* but a channel built just below the last phase floor level evacuated any excess water to the northern alley. The channel was connected to the channel running through the room to Rm 28 (see above) from Rm 34 (see below).⁴⁵⁵

In addition, the room might have had a large cistern, at least 3.0 m deep and 2 x 3 m in size, slightly to the W of the middle of the room. It might have been connected to an early rammed earth floor, traces of which were discovered during the *EPUH* excavations. The cistern was filled during the 1st century BC and the first plaster floor was built to seal it.⁴⁵⁶

Finds: From the 'first' (S?) masonry podium along the W wall the following were found: money: 23 coins; locking: a lock; household utensils: a small spherical vessel, toilet utensils: five unguent bottles; furniture/fixture: a ring and hinge parts. The list by Falkener seems to include finds reported in *PAH* under the 30th of August (see below). Moreover,

⁴⁵¹ *EPUH* 2005: 46-8. The last phase floor level is nearly vanished but it was reported by Breton 1855: 304.

⁴⁵² Bechi 1852: 16, Minervini 1856c: 66, Falkener 1860: 83, Fiorelli 1875: 394. Furthermore, in the *MANN* model the W wall is not decorated, which would have been unnecessary if cupboards hid the wall. The party wall was plastered and had red lines painted on it. The decoration was clearly different from that of the rest of the room.

⁴⁵³ *EPUH* 2005: 44.

⁴⁵⁴ However, the plans of Falkener, Raoul-Rochette, and D'Aloe contain an indication of a small *puteal* head to the N of the *impluvium*. Indeed, on the 10th of September 1847 excavations might have yielded such a *puteal* head in the unit (*PAH* II: 474, see below for the list of finds without a clear indication of provenience).

⁴⁵⁵ *EPUH* 2005: 46.

⁴⁵⁶ *EPUH* 2005: 47-8, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 60.

according to him, the room in general contained: locking: a key, a bronze lock; furniture/fixture: a hinge; domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera*; household utensils: a bronze vase, a lead strainer, a fragmentary glass vessel and a base of a terracotta cup.⁴⁵⁷ The list by Falkener seems to include finds reported in *PAH* without specific find location (see below).

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 30⁴⁵⁸

Size: 6.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is in square travertine ashlar masonry in its lower part and in travertine ashlar framework in its upper part. In the upper wall part there is a high lying window to the northern alley. The jambs are in ashlar. The E wall is in travertine ashlar framework and it possibly bonds with the N wall. A doorway in the S wall takes to Rm 29. While the E jamb is in travertine ashlar, the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, abutting the E wall. The S end of the W wall in travertine ashlar forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 29. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 4.1 m, E 2.8 m, S 2.7 m, W 3.4 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a yellow socle in which *candelabra* divide space; a red middle zone with six busts inside medallions and two flying cupids; on a white upper register there was a band of animals above a stucco frieze.⁴⁵⁹ Today only red and yellow zones (discoloured) can be identified. The outermost plaster layer contains fine quartz.

Floor: 32.30 m ASL, a *cocciopesto* floor abutting the walls and abutted by wall plaster. A threshold with one unworked marble block and a separate marble slab with a pivot hole at the NE corner seems to abut the floor.

Finds: On the 16th of August 1847, of unspecified location in Unit IX.3.24, from the height of 1.0-1.5 m above the floor level, the following finds are recorded in *PAH*: toilet: a bronze *strigil* 26 cm long; fixture: a lead pipe 15.8 cm Ø; furniture/fixture: a bronze masking plate (*scibba a meccione*), an iron nail; locking: a bronze locking system with its pad-lock; domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera* Ø 15.8 cm, a *cazzaruola* 10.6 cm Ø; representative(?) object: a circular blue-coloured glass object with a medusa-relief

⁴⁵⁷ Falkener 1860: 84.

⁴⁵⁸ Simply *stanza*, see Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁵⁹ Bechi 1852: 16, Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18, *PPM* IX, II: 310-1, the *MANN* model (in which the middle zone is yellow).

decoration⁴⁶⁰; household utensils: a terracotta lid, a bronze handle of a vase, a round glass bottle 18.5 cm high, a glass carafe, two double-handles; lighting: a terracotta lamp.⁴⁶¹ Similarities with Falkener's list suggest that the finds were mainly from Rm 30.⁴⁶²
Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 31⁴⁶³

Size: 8.6 m²

Walls: The N wall is in square travertine ashlar masonry in its lower part, rubble-work in its uppermost part. It is abutted by the E wall, bonds with the W wall in the lower parts and is abutted by it in the upper parts. The N wall contains two blocked windows at different heights. The lower lying window was outwards tapering. While the sill of the window had originally located at the height of some 2 m above the floor level, the subsequent raising of floor levels had resulted in a situation where the sill is some 1.6 m above the last phase floor level.⁴⁶⁴ Later on the window was blocked with rubble. The higher lying window in the rubble-work wall part is bigger, square and only slightly tapering. It was blocked in modern times.⁴⁶⁵ The E wall is in rubble-work with cruma, brick and travertine, and its S end forming the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 29 is in travertine ashlar. The W jamb of the doorway in the S wall is in travertine ashlar framework which also forms a framing for a cupboard next to the doorway. A sounding by the *EPUH* team revealed small foundation trenches of the travertine ashlar door jambs that had been dug to 31.45 m ASL.⁴⁶⁶ In addition to the current doorway, at the W end of the S wall there is another, blocked doorway to Rm 29. The blockage forming the W end of the S wall is in rubble-work and block, abutting the W wall. The W wall is largely in rubble-work, but the S end of the wall is in ashlar framework and the lower N end of the wall is in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry. The tops of the E and W walls are reconstructed.

Max wall heights: N 3.6 m, E 2.9 m, S 2.3 m, W 3.2 m.

⁴⁶⁰ Inv. no. MANN 13648, Sangiorgio 2809; Ø 4.5 cm. Pagano and Prisciandaro (2006: 164) associate the finds with Unit IX.3.1-2.

⁴⁶¹ PAH II: 470.

⁴⁶² Falkener 1860: 83-4: two glass vessels, a blue piece of glass with a medusa relief on it, a clay lamp and a lid.

⁴⁶³ *Cella dell'ostiaro*, see Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁶⁴ *EPUH* 2005: 61.

⁴⁶⁵ The room contained an iron railing which seemingly derived from the window; in the MANN model the window is not blocked. See also Bechi 1852: 16 who mentions a window.

⁴⁶⁶ *EPUH* 2005: 54.

Wall decoration: Simple, red and green stripes according to most sources,⁴⁶⁷ but in the *MANN* model a black socle and a white middle register with red framings. Above the socle, the outermost plaster layer contains fine quartz.

Floor: The AD 79 floor level (ca. 32.30 m ASL) was in *lavapesta* with some marble inserts. It was some 0.4 m higher than the first plaster floor level which was found at 31.90 m ASL, possibly built during the 1st century BC. Between these two floor levels two compact surfaces (32.19 m ASL and 32.09 m ASL) were found. They seem to form some type of beddings. The lower one contained a cut for a post. The threshold had been intentionally removed by AD 79.⁴⁶⁸ In addition, during the *EPUH* excavations a packed earthen surface at the height of 31.80-31.70 m ASL was revealed above volcanic layers.

Fixtures: In the S wall there is a cupboard niche (ca. 0.65 m h., 0.42 m w., 0.30 m d.). Its interior is plastered and there are marks of a shelf in the middle. At the W end of the S wall there is a recess (ca. 1.15 m w., 0.50 m h. and 0.2 m d.), with a protrusion in the middle. It too was plaster-covered.

Finds: According to Falkener: fixture: a segment of an Ionian column, an iron railing with a marble cover, a ring; weighing implements: a weight.⁴⁶⁹

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 32⁴⁷⁰

Size: 6.2 m²

Walls: There is a doorway in the N wall to Rm 29. The W door jamb is in brick and the E door jamb is in rubble-work. The E end of the N wall is in rubble-work with reused *cocciopesto* pieces abutting earlier plaster on the E wall. The N wall bonds with the W wall. The E wall is in stone block courses and rubble-work. Falkener's plan indicates a window in the E wall to Rm 130 in Unit IX.3.23. The existence of a window is further suggested by the presence of a vertical stone, plastered on a side now inside the wall, reminiscent of a jamb. However, the window had been blocked by AD 79. The S wall is in rubble-work, made at least in two phases. In the upper part of the E end of the S wall, *cocciopesto* fragments are used in abundance and the part is seemingly late. It was possibly made to block a doorway to Rm 26. The N end of the W wall is in brick. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work.

⁴⁶⁷ Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 18, the *MANN* model; according to Breton (1855: 304), the decoration was gone.

⁴⁶⁸ *EPUH* 2005: 53-4.

⁴⁶⁹ Falkener 1860: 83.

⁴⁷⁰ *Cubiculum*, see Minervini 1856b: 79, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 3.7 m, S 3.7 m, W 2.9 m.

Wall decoration: Possibly two phases of plastering: the remains of an older phase may be seen below the last phase floor level and on the upper wall parts.⁴⁷¹ At the final phase the walls contained a yellow socle 1.7 m high and a white frieze with grotesques.⁴⁷² Today red stripes are seen along walls' corners. The outermost plaster layer of the socle contains some quartz and crushed terracotta; the upper wall parts contain quartz.

Floor: 32.35 m ASL, a *lavapesta* floor decorated with small marble pieces scattered around. The threshold is missing and might have been removed already in antiquity.

Fixtures: A recess (1.20 m N-S, 0.80 m h. and 0.15 m d.) at the S end of the E wall. It was plastered and painted yellow.

Finds: Of the list mentioned in *PAH* on the 30th of August, the following finds are associated, by Falkener and Dwyer following him, with Rm 32⁴⁷³: household utensils: two vases – one with sulphur inside; lighting: the top part of a *candelabrum*; toilet utensils: a broken mirror; locking: a lock part; surgical tools: four surgical implements⁴⁷⁴; tools: a (sewing) needle; fixture/furniture: a cylindrical pivot socket, 24 bronze rings, nails. According to *MANN* inventories, a bronze bucket with a goose-headed handle was found in the room.⁴⁷⁵

Modern condition: Rather good.

In addition, on the 21st of August, it is recorded in *PAH* that ca. 1.0 m 'al di sopra del suolo di una piccolo stanza', a bronze cup was found⁴⁷⁶; on the 18th of August, 'di un cubiculo' a glass carafe was discovered at a height of ca. 1.0 m above the floor.⁴⁷⁷ The notes probably refer to Rms 30-32 as they are the smallest rooms in the unit.

ROOM 33⁴⁷⁸

Size: 11.1 m²

⁴⁷¹ *EPUH* 2005: 56.

⁴⁷² Bechi 1852: 15, *PPP* III: 444, *PPM* IX, II: 312. According to Breton (1855: 304), the decoration had disappeared by his time.

⁴⁷³ *PAH* II: 471-2, Falkener 1860: 84, Dwyer 1982: 51-2.

⁴⁷⁴ *MANN* inv. nos. 77675, 77679; Bliquez 1994: 114-5, nos. 20 and 26.

⁴⁷⁵ H. 52 cm with and 35 cm without handles; rim Ø 31.5 cm; Berg 2008a: 104, fig. 8.1 b; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207. In *PAH* (II: 471) the bucket is listed among items found on the 30th of August (see below).

⁴⁷⁶ *PAH* II: 471.

⁴⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷⁸ *Tablinum*, see Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

Walls: On the N side the room is fully open to Rm 29. The E door jamb is in brick. The jamb joins with the rest of the E wall in rubble-work through a stepped border. The S wall is open to Rms 26-7 through most of its width. The opening is a late feature and the wall seems to have been continuous for a long period of time – a doorway had been cut there during one of the last phases.⁴⁷⁹ The W jamb of the doorway to Rms 26-7 is in brick and the E jamb is in 3:1 brick to travertine block. The brick-block wall part at the W end of the S wall continues in the S part of the W wall. While the N end of the W wall is in ashlar, the rest is in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: W 3.9 m, E 3.7 m.

Wall decoration: According to Niccolini and Minervini, the room was *graziosamente dipinto*.⁴⁸⁰ The socle was black, the central part was divided into yellow, white/black and red panels by tapestry borders. The central panels contained flying cupids carrying a vase, fruits, a thyrsus and a lyre, in the Fourth Style.⁴⁸¹ The upper register was white with plain architectural frames dividing space.⁴⁸² Today the 0.68 m high socle, the plaster of which mainly contains volcanic sand and crushed terracotta, with some quartz, can be distinguished. The middle register with red and yellow panels is also visible. The plaster on the upper part of the walls contains more quartz. Below the last phase floor level there are traces of earlier wall plaster which seems rough.

Floor: 32.35 m ASL, a black plaster floor and a single stone block at the NE corner indicating a threshold in the doorway to Rm 29. It seems that the same plaster floor covered both Rms 29 and 33. In the doorway to Rm 26/7, there are trachyte blocks with round pivot holes. The mid-part of the threshold is lacking, only travertine foundations using the remains of razed wall are exposed.

Finds: According to Falkener: 60 bronze chariot pieces, four iron felloes (wheel shoes).⁴⁸³ According to Minervini and Bechi, a chariot with various bronze ornaments; Panofka reports horse bridles (*briglia*) and bronze vessels of various forms. The given accounts contain finds listed under the 30th of August in *PAH* (see below).⁴⁸⁴

Modern condition: Mediocre.

⁴⁷⁹ *EPUH* 2005: 57.

⁴⁸⁰ Minervini 1856c: 66, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁸¹ Bechi 1852: 15, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18, *PPP* III: 444, *PPM* IX, II: 312.

⁴⁸² The *MANV* model, also Bechi 1852: 15.

⁴⁸³ Falkener 1860: 84.

⁴⁸⁴ Panofka 1847b: 132, Bechi 1852: 15, Minervini 1856c: 66. Fiorelli (1875: 394) indicates that the cart pieces would have been found in the *atrium*.

ROOM 34⁴⁸⁵

Size: 4.6 m²

Walls: The room is fully open to Rm 29 on its N side and to Rm 27 on its S side. The N end of the E wall is in travertine ashlar and the S end is in brick which alters into rubble-work in the mid-wall through a stepped border. The S end of the W wall is a composite structure including ashlar and block. It was probably rebuilt between the 1840s and 1860s.⁴⁸⁶ It blocks a former doorway which had opened to Unit IX.3.25 on Rm 27 side (see below).⁴⁸⁷ Another possible doorway to Unit IX.3.25 in the W wall was allegedly blocked sometime after the 1860s, but apparently already in antiquity.⁴⁸⁸ A travertine ashlar pier at the N end of the W wall has its S face plastered, indicating that it formed one of the door jambs. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: E 3.9 m, W 3.0 m.

Floor: Ca. 32.35 m ASL, a *lavapesta* floor including some decorative marble pieces and crushed pottery. It was cut in the middle to expose the top of an underlying water channel (see below). Patches of *opus caementicium* at the NE corner suggest a threshold at the doorway between Rms 34 and 29.

Wall decoration: Supposedly the room was ‘disadorno e semplicemente intonacato’.⁴⁸⁹ Today no decoration is seen, only plaster with volcanic sand.

Fixtures: A water channel (from Rm 27, to Rm 29) runs below the floor.

Finds: *PAH* record of the 17th of August: ‘sgomberarsi delle terre lo strettoio a destra del tablino della casa in parola, detto altrimenti fauce...’ point to the room. The finds were as follows: lighting: a bronze a lamp with a handle in the shape of a goose⁴⁹⁰; furniture/fixture: eight different bronze studs, two strap-hinges with their wings unattached (*bilici diunita alle corrispondenti piastre*), four bronze nails; locking: a bronze cover plate with a pad-lock, another bronze pad-lock; cart part: a possible footboard of a cart; other: a bronze chain fragment (*pezzo a coda di rondine*), nine terracotta rings.⁴⁹¹ Falkener’s list is similar.⁴⁹²

Modern condition: Mediocre.

⁴⁸⁵ *Fauces*, see Minervini 1856b: 79, Fiorelli 1875: 394.

⁴⁸⁶ Falkener 1860: 87.

⁴⁸⁷ It seems that the blocking took place already in antiquity. *EPUH* 2005: 37, *EPUH* 2006-9: 21-2; contra Falkener 1860: 87.

⁴⁸⁸ *EPUH* 2005: 59, *EPUH* 2006-9: 10; contra Falkener 1860: 87. In the *MANN* model there seems to be no doorways between Units IX.3.5/24 and 25.

⁴⁸⁹ Bechi 1852: 15; see also Minervini 1856b: 79.

⁴⁹⁰ Inv. no. *MANN* 7229; h. 2.5 cm/8.3 cm with its handle, 9.5 cm l.; Berg 2008a: 121, fig. 8.8.

⁴⁹¹ *PAH* II: 470.

⁴⁹² Falkener 1860: 84: lighting: a bronze lamp with a goose head; furniture: ten portions of hinges; locking: a lock; chariot part: a part of an iron chariot-pole(?); other: nine terracotta rings.

ROOM 26⁴⁹³

Size: 10.6 m².

Walls: Most of the N and S walls and the entire E wall are in rubble-work. At the W end of the N wall, the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 33 is in 3:1 brick to block. Next to it there is a blockage of a doorway some 0.75 m wide, visible to the height of 1.6 m, to Rm 32. The E wall, plaster-covered, seems to result from two building phases in rubble-work. The W end of the S wall, which forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 41, is in 2:1 brick to block. There is a blocked doorway some 1.1 m wide to Rm 21 in the mid-S wall. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar uprights and the blockage is in rubble-work. The S wall between the current and former jambs is in rubble-work. The borderline between the rubble-work part and the W end of the wall in brick-block is stepped. The room joins Rm 27 on its W side without any partition.

Max wall heights: N 3.7 m, S 3.1 m.

Wall decoration: According to early accounts the decoration contained a yellow socle, a red ornamental middle zone, and a white uppermost zone with foliage decoration. The central zone was divided into panels in which marine images (e.g. fishermen) and fruits were depicted.⁴⁹⁴ None of the paintings are seen today, only plaster with quartz on the E wall and a socle some 1.5 m high with crushed terracotta on the S wall. The socle belongs to a later plastering event in which red-painted plaster, currently hidden by stairs (see below), was replaced.

Floor: Ca. 32.35 m ASL, a *lavapesta* floor with marble inserts, continuous from Rm 41. Directly below it at 32.13 m ASL there was another plaster floor level which was also found on Rm 41 side. Further down there was a third floor level at ca. 32.09 m ASL. This plaster/trampled earth surface was likewise found in Rm 41. Further excavations revealed a possible trampled earthen surface on top of paleosol at the depth of 31.74-31.64 m ASL.⁴⁹⁵

Fixtures: Along the E wall runs a masonry staircase in stone block, ashlar and rubble. It was built abutting the walls, at the same time as the last phase floor level was laid. The former wall plaster on the E wall was seemingly cut according to the flight of the stairs. The first four steps run to the E, after which there is a turn to the S. On top of the currently discernible 15 steps, a landing is located and thus the height of the first floor has been

⁴⁹³ *Conclave*, see Fiorelli 1875: 394.

⁴⁹⁴ Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18.

⁴⁹⁵ *EPUH* 2005: 38-9.

preserved, being ca. 3.2 m. At the top, a travertine threshold marks the entrance to UF Rm 21. The flight of stairs is supported by an arch in travertine block. It was seemingly used as a cupboard (ca. 1.5 m h., 1.95 m w., 1.05 m d.) and plastered inside.⁴⁹⁶

At the interface of (artificially separated) Rms 26-7, runs a N-S oriented water channel. It derives from Rm 41 side and runs below an earlier floor level. It was left out of use before the last phase floor was laid.⁴⁹⁷

Finds: The under-stairs space contains a stack of burned lime, already mentioned by Falkener.⁴⁹⁸

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 27⁴⁹⁹

Size: 14.2 m²

Walls: The N side is almost fully open to Rms 33 and 34; only a narrow stretch of brick wall, which is founded on earlier wall remains, separates the doorways. The room joins with Rm 26 on its E side without any partition. In a similar vein, the S side is almost fully open to Rm 41; there is a short stretch of brick wall at the SW corner. It seems to abut the W wall as well as some of its wall plaster layers. The W wall is of composite rubble-work made in various phases. In the W wall there is a former doorway, allegedly blocked between the 1840s and 1860s, which opened to Rm 138 in Unit IX.3.25.⁵⁰⁰ However, studies by the *EPUH* team suggest that the blocking took place already in antiquity.⁵⁰¹ The former S jamb is in large block, plaster-coated. The N jamb of the former doorway is located at the entrance to Rm 34.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, W 4.0 m.

Wall decoration: Some patches of coarse plaster containing volcanic sand are seen at the S end of the upper W wall. No decoration in the *MANN* model.

Floor: A (black) plaster floor of the last phase is found at ca. 32.35 m ASL. Another plaster floor level is located directly below it and an even earlier floor level is found at ca. 32.09 m ASL.⁵⁰²

⁴⁹⁶ *EPUH* 2005: 37.

⁴⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 39.

⁴⁹⁸ Falkener 1860: 83.

⁴⁹⁹ *Conclave*, see Fiorelli 1875: 394.

⁵⁰⁰ Falkener 1860: 87. In the Bechi and Fiorelli (1859?) plan the doorway is seen as open.

⁵⁰¹ *EPUH* 2005: 37, *EPUH* 2006-9: 21-2.

⁵⁰² *EPUH* 2005: 38.

Fixtures: Two semicircular and plaster-coated, now blocked niches are located at the S end of the W wall. The S one of the niches was bordered by plaster mouldings (this plaster contains quartz inclusions). It was located at the height of 1.55 m above the floor, and while it was 0.27 m high, its width remains unknown because the W end of the S wall partly abuts it. The N niche was located at the height of some 1.05 m above the floor and it was 0.62 m high and 0.47 m wide. They are both blocked with building debris and wall plaster was placed over the fill.⁵⁰³ A channel some 0.40 m wide and topped with tiles, runs in Rm 27, below the last phase floor level, to Rm 34 from where it took via Rms 29 and 28 to the N alley. It was exposed, probably for maintenance works, in AD 79.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

Finds in Rms 26-7: According to Falkener: two Ionian column segments.⁵⁰⁴ Today they probably are placed in the reconstructed part of the wall between Units IX.3.24 and 25.

Finds of unspecific location in the unit: household utensils: two bronze kettles (*caldia*) 26.4 and 13.2 cm Ø, a bronze cook-pot (*pignatta*) 23.8 cm high with a an iron handle, a single-handle terracotta oil-jug (*oleario*), a two-handle terracotta flagon (*langella*), a wide-mouthed terracotta vase with two handles, four terracotta vase bases, fragments of a terracotta vase with remaining black letters on them, a glass cup, a terra sigillata cup with *FORTVN*⁵⁰⁵ inscribed; lighting: a terracotta lamp; weighing implements: two terracotta weights; domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze *patera*; locking: a bronze lock-system with an associated plate (*serratura colla corrispondente mappa*); furniture: two bronze decorations of furniture, two bronze masking plates (*scibba a meccione*), an iron masking plate of a box 15.8 cm wide; fixture: a small marble head of a *puteal* 21.1 cm Ø, a part of an iron railing; money: four bronze coins; other: a terracotta ring, fragments of lead.⁵⁰⁶ Falkener seems to associate the *patera*, the terra sigillata cup, and the glass cup with Rm 29 (see above).⁵⁰⁷ In addition, some 2.6 m above the floor (thus possibly deriving from upstairs), a bronze coin, a two-nozzle terracotta lamp and a glass carafe were found.⁵⁰⁸ Possibly further finds from the upper floors were, as they derived from, according to Falkener, ‘the upper portion

⁵⁰³ PPM IX, II: 308.

⁵⁰⁴ Falkener 1860: 83.

⁵⁰⁵ CIL X 8055, 19b; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 164 who associate the find with Unit IX.3.1-2. Falkener too probably refers to this vessel. According to him (1860: 84), however, it contained letters *FORM*.

⁵⁰⁶ On the 20th of August 1847 some 1.0 m above the floor (*PAH* II: 471), on the 31st of August and 1st of September, 1847 (*ibid.* 473), and on the 10th of September 1847 (*ibid.* 474).

⁵⁰⁷ Falkener 1860: 84.

⁵⁰⁸ On the 27th of August (*ibid.* 471).

of the adjoining house [IX.3.5]’, a bronze *strigil*, a bronze bracelet with a plate depicting a radiated sun, a glass vase and a bronze cup.⁵⁰⁹ However, Falkener’s note seems to correspond with finds already mentioned above in relation to IX.3.5 as they were found, according to *PAH*, ‘in vicinanza del giardino’.⁵¹⁰

In addition to finds listed above, a number of other artefacts might have been found in the unit. *PAH* records contain a long list of artefacts which were, on the 30th of August 1847, discovered ‘luogo nella così nomata casa delle Suonatrici’. The list includes some artefacts already listed under Rms 29, 32 and 33 (see above), following the proposition of Falkener. However, the list contains several artefacts not mentioned by Falkener, and the find locations of these finds remain open. It is possible that they present artefacts discovered in Units IX.3.1-2, 3, 4, 5/24 and 25, all of which were or had recently been under excavation.⁵¹¹

Structural development: The travertine ashlar masonry facade (Rms 28, 30, 31), together with the E wall of Rm 30, the W walls of Rms 29 and 31, and some parts of the walls

⁵⁰⁹ Falkener 1860: 71.

⁵¹⁰ *PAH* II: 466-7, on the 6th of June.

⁵¹¹ *PAH* II: 471-2: a silver coin, a bronze *candelabrum* 132 cm h., a bronze bucket 39.6 cm h. with a goose-headed handle and its mouth 26 cm w., eight bronze kettles (*caldaia*) – 24.6, 23.8, 18.5, 13.2, 7.9 cm Ø, two with lids were 52.8 cm and 39.6 cm h. and several of them had one or two handles preserved (including a kettle with dolphin-shaped handles); six bronze basins (*conca*) – one of which had a lid, and two of which had two semicircular feet were 34.3 and 21.1 cm h. and 34.3 and 39.6 cm Ø; four bronze cook-pots (*pignatte*) 26, 34.3, 21.1 and 13.2 cm h. – one of which with a lid; three oil-jugs with their handles set loose, two single-handle *cassaruole* 13.2 and 21.1 cm Ø, a 21.1 cm h. vase with two handles, three pierced bronze pivots 21.1 cm h., an iron brazier which had two of the above mentioned kettles on top, two bronze cups of scales, a masking plate (*scibba a meccione*), two vases – one of which with sulphur inside, three bronze cups, a rectangular bronze mirror, a top-part of a *candelabrum*, a round bronze lock-plate (*scudo di serratura*) with attached nails, a bronze stud, 24 bronze rings, nails and other (small objects) seemingly serving as fittings, four surgical tools, a needle, 60 decorative pieces of a cart, 23 coins, a bronze pad-lock, a small glass bottle, four small glass scent-bottles, five terracotta cups – three of which in terra sigillata, a small coin-bank, two terracotta lids, a pumice-cork of an *amphora*(?), a lead plate 39.6 cm Ø (size in the hand-written *Giornale* differs from that in *PAH*), a cylindrical lead vase 39.6 cm Ø (size differently reported in *PAH*) with a relief; four frames of iron cart wheels (*cerchione di ruote di carro*), a small iron carpenter’s tool/planer (*piana di falegname*), two iron hoes, an iron hammer, two billhooks/knives, two scrapers (*raschiatoia*), a pick-axe, two nails, a long axle-tongue? (*un lungo perno con grappa aderente*), eight small iron rings (*cerchi*) – five of which with attached pivots or hinges (*perni*), a bone token with the engraved number VIII, 26 small round bone pieces, a small bone ornament, a bone *spatula* probably for ear-cleaning; three glass beads (*coralli*), a glass counter (*botone*), a small monkey-shaped glass object, and a small stone weight.

Furthermore, the final clearance from the 18th to the 24th of September, as reported in *PAH* (II: 472) yielded the flowing artefacts: three bronze coins from the level of 2.30 m above the floor level; four bronze bells with iron clappers, two bronze coins, a decorative ring (of a furniture), a handle/bracelet (*una specie di maniglia quadrata*), a long terracotta vase; and from the height of 2.0 m above the floor level a cylindrical single-handle and short-necked glass bottle 29 cm h. However, only by reading through the original *Giornale*, it becomes clear that the records do not refer to Units IX.3.1-2, 3, 4, 5/24 or 25. At this stage excavations had moved elsewhere.

bordering the *atrium*, seem to derive from the original building of the 3rd-2nd century BC.⁵¹² The initial building, as the unit today, contained an entrance with flanking rooms and an *atrium* without side rooms. The S wall of Rm 33 probably had no openings, but there might have been openings to Unit IX.3.25. At the back (Rm 26/7) there might have been a *hortus*.⁵¹³ The N wall of Rm 21 contains parts in ashlar which might remain from the original S perimeter wall of the unit. However, during the *EPUH* excavations no remains of the former division wall between Units IX.3.5 and 24 were found and thus the initial unit borders cannot be securely established.⁵¹⁴

At an early stage, Rm 29 might have contained a cistern. To this phase no *impluvium* can be connected. The cistern was left out of use before the first known plaster floor was built. The fill of the cistern gives a preliminary date to the 1st century BC.⁵¹⁵ The construction of the basins along the W wall of Rm 29 could relate either to the first or the second plaster floor level in the room. The presence of basins of a relative large capacity points towards industrial operations, or demonstrate the need to store domestic water in the absence of an underground cistern. The blocked windows in Rms 30 and 31, and a sequence of three superimposed floor levels, indicate that the floor level in the unit was subsequently raised up to 0.60-0.70 m. This meant that walls had to be built higher, and a rise of some 1 m is evident e.g. in the upper parts of the facade.⁵¹⁶ It remains open, when the unification of Units IX.3.24 and 5 took place. What is known, however, is that the second floor levels of Rms 41 and 26-7 unite, and hence the unification did not take place only at the very last phase.⁵¹⁷ The doorway which connected Units IX.3.24 and 23 had brick jambs, which suggests that this connection was not established before the Roman era.⁵¹⁸

The final rise in the floor levels probably took place before the brick and brick-block parts of walls were built to replace old walls. According to the available evidence, an *impluvium* was built for the first time in a late phase. The basins in Rm 29 were filled and a staircase in Rm 26 built. Also perhaps only at this time the doorway in the S wall of Rm 33 was opened

⁵¹² Castrén *et al.* 2008: 334, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 56 for the dating of the material discovered in the foundation trench of the facade.

⁵¹³ *EPUH* 2005: 60-1.

⁵¹⁴ The division wall between the two units had been completely dug out, probably when water channels were constructed in the area of Rms 26-7 and 41.

⁵¹⁵ Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 58.

⁵¹⁶ *Ibid.* 60.

⁵¹⁷ *EPUH* 2005: 64, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 335.

⁵¹⁸ See Unit IX.3.23 below.

and a connection between Rms 21 and 27-6 blocked. Probably by this time the doorways to Unit IX.3.23 and 25 had been blocked. The alterations were concealed with Fourth Style paintings.⁵¹⁹

At the time of the eruption, repair works were carried out in the unit. The water channel through Rms 27-28-29 and 34 was partly revealed. It seems that in AD 79 Rms 26-7 and 34 largely lacked decoration while other parts of the unit had, at least on the basis of the *MANN* model, decoration in good condition. Perhaps the pile of burnt lime below the staircase in Rm 26 was meant for the redecoration of these two spaces.

Excavation: The unit was excavated in 1847 after the excavations in IX.3.5 had reached its rear part.⁵²⁰ Works in IX.3.24 are described in *PAH* on the 16th of August as ‘...lavoro, che ha avuto luogo nella casa, che precede quella così detta delle Suonatrici, il protiro della quale riesce nel vico ch’è limite della isola’.⁵²¹ By the 10th of September it had become clear that Unit IX.3.24 belonged to Unit IX.3.5. Consequently, it was called ‘casa ch’è allegata a quella denominata delle Sonatrici’.⁵²² Excavations were carried out in the N part of the *insula* until the end of September 1847. While the works mainly seem to have concentrated on Unit IX.3.24, it is also very probable that some excavations took place in Units IX.3.1-2, 5 and 25. All in all there are up to 15 day-work records that can be associated with the unit.

Proposed identification: The unit is referred as ‘small adjoining tenement’,⁵²³ *l’habitation des esclaves*,⁵²⁴ *gynaecium*,⁵²⁵ or space *ad alloggio di eventuali ospiti*⁵²⁶ which was connected to Unit IX.3.5. Altogether, the unit was seemingly inhabited in AD 79 and it contained status artefacts similar to those in Unit IX.3.5.

Bibliography: *CIL* X 8055, 19b; Panofka 1847a: 142, 1847b: 132; *PAH* II: 466-7, 470-4; Bechi 1852: 14-6, Breton 1855: 304, Minervini 1856b: 79-80, 1856c: 66; Falkener 1860:

⁵¹⁹ *EPUH* 2005: 64-7.

⁵²⁰ When Panofka (1847b: 132) gives a rather detailed account of the W side of Unit IX.3.5/24 flanking the Via Stabiana, he mentions that Rm 27 was recently taken under excavation and next to it there would probably be an *atrium* comparable to Rm 2 but serving as an area for a cart and horses. Thus he was clearly speculating as the excavations had not yet revealed the N part in full.

⁵²¹ *PAH* II: 470.

⁵²² *Ibid.* 471.

⁵²³ Falkener 1860: 82.

⁵²⁴ Breton 1855: 304.

⁵²⁵ D’Aloe plan.

⁵²⁶ Ciprotti 1959: 73.

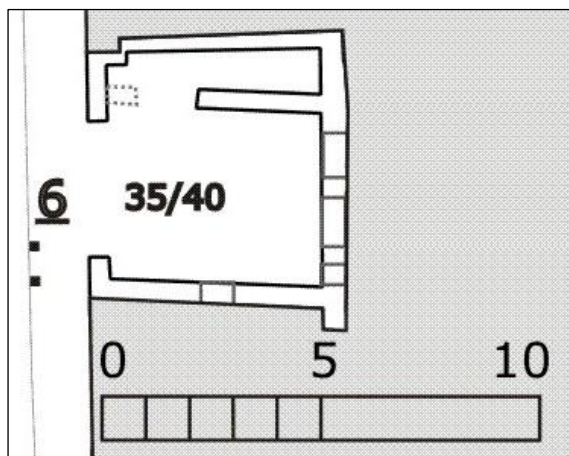
82-4, 87; Fiorelli 1875: 394, Niccolini and Niccolini 1854: 18, Overbeck and Mau 1884: 319-20, Ciprotti 1959: 73, Dwyer 1982: 20, 50-2; *PPP* III: 443-4, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 413-4, Bliquez 1994: 114-5, nos. 20, 26; *PPM* IX, II: 308-12, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 164, Berg 2008a: 104, fig. 8.1b, 121, fig. 8.8; Berg *et al.* 2008: 207, Castrén *et al.* 2008: 334-5, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 56, 58, 60.

Unpublished sources: *EPUH* 2005, Andrews 2011: 14.

Plans: Bechi, Raoul-Rochette, Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), D’Aloe, and Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model.

UNIT IX.3.6



Description: Small, one room (work)shop in the mid-W side of the city block, fronting onto the Via Stabiana. Perhaps also a housing unit.

Size: Usable ground floor space 25 m², maximum plot size 36 m².

Upper floor: Above Rm 35/40, probably entered through Rm 3 staircase in Unit IX.3.5/24. This means that the UF was separated from the use of the ground floor.⁵²⁷

Facade: The N front door jamb is an extended brick pier shared with Unit IX.3.5/24 entrance. The S front door jamb is likewise made of brick but the pier is narrower, shared with Unit IX.3.7. A threshold some 3.1 m wide is made of three blocks (two in trachyte, one in limestone) *in situ*. Its S half contains a groove for shutters and the N side contains a separate doorway some 0.7 m wide. There are holes at both ends of the threshold, as well as a pivot hole for the separate door. Moreover, three sets of two holes are found along the groove, some of which contain remains in metal, as well as further smaller holes, which might altogether suggest that some blocks have been reused. In front of the entrance, a kerbstone is pierced by two holes. The holes probably constituted the discharge point(s) of drain(s) running underneath the unit.

ROOM 35/40

Size: 21.9 m²

⁵²⁷ Andrews 2011: 21.

Walls: A stretch of wall running E-W in the N part of the unit indicates that there was a rubble-work partitioning that divided the room in two parts. Consequently, the N part of the room was given a separate room number (40) in the *EPUH* documentation, but the two parts are discussed here together as there are no significant changes in the construction type of the E and W walls between the two parts. The W end of the N wall is in 2:1 brick to block (tuff and travertine). It partly protrudes from the wall and forms a pilaster bonding(?) with the W wall. The stretch in brick-block seems to abut the rest of the N wall which is in rubble-work of travertine. Equally the N end of the E wall is a slightly protruding, wall-embedded brick pier (partly reconstructed). The lowermost part of the wall is in trachyte rubble-work on which the pier lies. In its S part, the E wall contains two piers in travertine ashlar, rubble and block. They form the jambs of a former doorway some 1.2 m wide, traceable up to the height of 2.0 m above the ground level. The doorway took to a space now occupied by Rm 4. The blockage is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. To the N of the blocked doorway there seems to be another blocked doorway some 0.9 m wide and recognizable up to the height of 1.8 m; it took to a space now taken by Rm 2. Its former S jamb is in brick and rubble-work in travertine, the N jamb is in trachyte rubble-work. Above the blocked doorways, at the S end of the E wall, there might have been a blocked window at a considerable height but this however is uncertain. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work, largely in trachyte but also in some travertine, brick and cruma. The S wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte in its lower part and travertine in its upper part, although more brick is used at the very W end throughout the wall. In the middle of the S wall there is a blocked window (doorway?) rising from the height of 2.2 m above the current ground level, with former jambs in rubble-work and large irregular blocks. The window (or doorway) measured some 1.2 m wide and can be traced 0.9 m high. The door jambs of the wide front doorway extending almost the entire width of the W wall are made of brick. A horizontal scar caused by a demolished wall (see below) is seen in the N part of the W wall.

Former walls: The rubble-work wall which now remains as a low division wall (some 0.6 m h.) running E-W had once been considerably higher, plaster coated, and it had covered the entire width of the room, as indicated by the scar left by it in the W wall. Moreover, close to its W end it had had a doorway to the N. Hence, the room had once been smaller, and it had been connected to a space to the N (including the N part of the unit, separated as Rm 40).

Max wall heights: N 6.2 m, E 6.5 m, S 4.5 m, W 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: Today remains of terracotta-containing plaster are seen on the lower S wall, but there are no traces of paint. However, apparently there were some paintings on a white background, to which Bechi refers: ‘...rimangono alcune tracce di pitture sul fondo bianco’.⁵²⁸

Floor: A patch of wall plaster protrudes at its lowermost end, suggesting that it bonded with the floor, of which nothing remains today. The existence of a plaster floor is however indicated by an early account.⁵²⁹ Underneath a possible fill/bedding layer, a former *cocciopesto* floor was found, dating to the phase in which there was a doorway to the N.

Ceiling: In the N wall, rising from ca. 3.0 m above the ground level, there is a wall-embedded arch which might suggest that the space would once have had a vaulted ceiling. However, there is no corresponding arch in the equally high-rising S wall. Therefore, the function of the arch remains open.

Fixtures: Eschebach *et al.* seem to suggest that stairs occupied the space between the N wall and the division wall.⁵³⁰ However, there are no scars of stairs in either of the walls. In the N wall close to its W end there are holes some 5-10 cm Ø which may have been made to fasten a shelving unit.

Finds: PAH records on the 15th of September 1846, ‘uno scavo nella 16^a e 17^a bottega a sinistra della strada detta del quadrivio’, refer to Units IX.3.6 and 7.⁵³¹ The shops yielded the following finds, that however are generally taken to be the contents of Unit IX.3.6 alone⁵³²: furniture: a decorative bronze bust of Silenus 11 cm high, a part of a couch decoration, two small bronze rings⁵³³; fixture/furniture: two nails; household utensils: two bronze vases – one with its handle unattached was 19.8 cm high and the other for measuring oil was wide-mouthed and had a single handle⁵³⁴, a small bronze vase with a lid, a tiny bronze cup, a small cook-pot (*pignattino*), two quadrangular trays of green glass, a grooved glass drinking cup, a grooved glass plate; weighing implements: a lead weight with a handle; personal utensils: a seal 6.6 cm long and 1.1 cm wide bearing the name *PHOSPHOR*⁵³⁵; personal adornment: a bronze bracelet in the form of a snake; toilet

⁵²⁸ Bechi 1852: 2. No decoration in the MANN model.

⁵²⁹ In the weekly report by Cirillo (no. 5999) on the 18th of September 1846: ‘due delle botteghe... la prima di esse vedesi coperta di mal sano pavimento a signino’.

⁵³⁰ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414.

⁵³¹ PAH II: 454, i.e. the 16th and 17th doorways to the S of the Via Stabiana-Via Fortuna crossroads, along the Via Stabiana.

⁵³² Della Corte 1954: 134, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414. However, according to the original documentation, the content of the two shops was recorded together and the finds thus derive with equal likelihood from either unit.

⁵³³ In the hand-written version of *Giornale*, *due anelletti* are mentioned while in PAH they are *due mollette*.

⁵³⁴ Inv. no. MANN 74596, Sangiorgio 8117; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 162.

⁵³⁵ Inv. no. MANN 4759, Sangiorgio 8115, *CIL* X 8058, 67; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 162.

utensils: a small tear-drop shaped bottle; tools: a bronze case 15.4 cm long for surgical tools,⁵³⁶ a bronze needle, two different size iron axes, a small iron hammer, an iron dagger/perforator, a broken iron sickle and an iron sacrificial knife; lighting: parts of a bronze *candelabrum*, bronze parts of a probable lighting artefact (belonging to the broken *candelabrum*?), a single-nozzle terracotta lamp; locking: a bronze pad-lock, two iron locks, two square masking plates of a lock (*scudo di serratura/mascatura*); money: a coin; commercial-domestic stock(?): 22 round glass carafes, two necks of square glass vessels; raw material(?): pieces of sulphur; other: a lump of oxidized iron artefacts attached to bronze nails, a round bronze base, other bronze fragments, a shell. In addition, in the weekly report dated on the 18th of September 1846 the following remark on finds was given: ‘due botteghe...la prima di esse...nel cui lato occidentale trovansi infissi nel suolo quarto vasi in terra cotta, frammentati’.⁵³⁷

Excavations more precisely in IX.3.6, ‘[n]el continuarsi il disterro d’una porzione della 16^a bottega’, revealed: domestic-toilet artefacts: a bronze vessel (*forma di pasticceria*); money: four bronze coins; commercial-domestic stock(?): six rectangular bottles with handles – one of which lacking its handle and with a wide mouth, two smaller in size, two glass carafes.⁵³⁸ Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 35/40

In the absence of secure evidence for stairs, it seems probable that the upper floor was connected to the surrounding upper floors of Unit IX.3.5/24.⁵³⁹

Structural development: The E and S walls are largely in trachyte rubble-work and seem to be relatively early. As the brick facade is similar through the entrances to Units IX.3.5/24, 6, 7, 8 and 9, their construction was seemingly connected and can possibly be dated to the post-AD 62 era. The unit had been connected on its E side to Unit IX.3.5/24, first through a doorway which took to a space currently in Rm 4, and then through a doorway which led to Rm 2.⁵⁴⁰ There had moreover been an opening to the N, to a space which might have extended to the current Rm 1 of Unit IX.3.5/24, instead of limiting to the current N wall of

⁵³⁶ Inv. no. MANN 78203, Sangiorgio 8129; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 162.

⁵³⁷ The weekly report by Cirillo (no. 5999).

⁵³⁸ PAH II: 454 on the 16th of September 1846.

⁵³⁹ Andrews 2011: 21; also *L’informatica* (172) mentioning a *pergula* in Unit IX.3.6.

⁵⁴⁰ While the sequence of construction is clear, it is not however known, whether the doorways were in use simultaneously.

Unit IX.3.6.⁵⁴¹ Perhaps Unit IX.3.6 was separated from the direct connection of Unit IX.3.5/24 in the course of the 1st century AD. This is suggested by late brick and brick-block wall parts. Moreover, the razing of the wall which currently remains as a low partitioning took place only after the brick facade had been built.

Excavation: In the weekly excavation reports of 1846, Units IX.3.6 and 7 seem to be mentioned two to three times, thus excavations would have been taken place there over a period of some two to three weeks.⁵⁴² It is generally proposed that the excavation of the unit was finished in 1849 when Pope Pius IX visited the site.⁵⁴³ It seems more likely, however, that those ‘tre botteghe a sinistra la strada del quadrivio’⁵⁴⁴ excavated at that time refer to units IX.3.7, 8 and 9. Because from early on the ownership of Unit IX.3.6 was linked with that of Unit IX.3.5/24, Unit IX.3.6 was probably associated with Unit IX.3.5/24 in discussions.⁵⁴⁵ Therefore, the three *tabernae* (IX.3.7, 8 and 9) were seen to be located ‘in seguito la casa delle Sonatrici’.

Proposed identification: The unit is often considered to be a doctor’s practice due to surgical tools associated with it.⁵⁴⁶ However, a much larger number of surgical tools were found in Unit IX.3.5/24. Unit IX.3.6 itself may only have contained a case for surgical implements. More informative of the function might be the discovery of a large number of glass bottles, together with some tools. These finds may have been used to prepare medicine and cosmetics.⁵⁴⁷

According to Della Corte, Unit IX.3.6 was a *taberna* rented from the owner of Unit IX.3.5/24 and it was run by a man called Phosphorus. Della Corte bases his argument on a

⁵⁴¹ The entrance to Unit IX.3.5/24 might have been located further to the N, leaving a room on its S side, or the entrance corridor might have been wider than today.

⁵⁴² The weekly reports by Cirillo, on the 12th of September 1846 (no. 5789), on the 18th of September (no. 5999), and on the 26th of September (no. 5852).

⁵⁴³ The unit is called *Bottega di Pio IX* (CTP II: 318, *L’informatica*: 172; also Ciprotti 1956: 22, 1959: 159). Unfortunately Units IX.3.7, 8 and IX.2.6 too are known under the same name.

⁵⁴⁴ *PAH* II: 483.

⁵⁴⁵ For instance, Raoul-Rochette’s (1852) plan of Unit IX.3.5/24 includes Unit IX.3.6. Breton (1855: 298) even goes on stating that IX.3.6 was turned into a guard room (*a été récemment convertie en corps de garde*) of Unit IX.3.5/24.

⁵⁴⁶ E.g. Eschebach 1984: 53, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414.

⁵⁴⁷ Compare Berg 2010: 152-3. At least the tools do not contain a set of scalpels, forceps, hooks, needles and probes, which might have composed a doctor’s kit, found in some other contexts in Pompeii (Jackson 2005: 210).

seal found bearing this name in the premises.⁵⁴⁸ It is also widely suggested elsewhere that the unit belonged to the ownership of IX.3.5/24 (see the discussion on the ownership of Units IX.3.3 and 4 above).

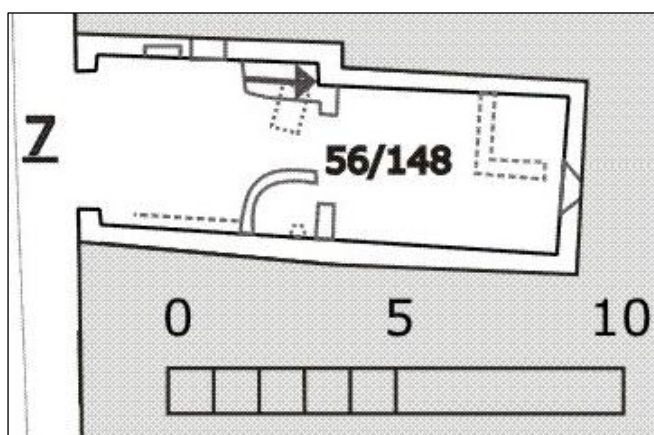
Bibliography: CIL X 8058, 67; *PAH* II: 454, Bechi 1852: 2, Breton 1855: 298, Della Corte 1954: 134, no. 286a; Ciprotti 1956: 22, 1959: 159; Eschebach 1984: 53, *L'informatica*: 172; *CTP* II: 318, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 164-5.

Unpublished sources: The weekly accounts by Cirillo dated on the 12th of September 1846 (no. 5789), 18th of September 1846 (no. 5999) and 26th of September 1846 (no. 5852); the hand-written *Giornale* of the 15th of September 1846, *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 21.

Plans: Bechi, Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), and Eschebach.

⁵⁴⁸ Della Corte 1954: 134, no. 286a.

UNIT IX.3.7



Description: Small and narrow, two-room (work)shop in the SW part of the city block, flanking the Via Stabiana. Perhaps also a housing unit.

Size: Usable ground floor space 37 m². The amount of overall space was doubled thanks to the upper floor; maximum plot size 51 m².

Upper floor: Above Rm 56/148, entered through a staircase in the room.

Facade: Some 3.05 m wide shop doorway with brick jambs. The facade is continuous from and bonding with the facades of Units IX.3.6 and 8. The threshold is made of three trachyte blocks, two of which are grooved for shutters, and the N one of which is grooved for a 0.6 m wide door. The threshold contains one pivot hole at the N end, and three possible, smaller holes are found towards the S end.

ROOM 56/148

Size: 36.7 m²

Walls: Two short stretches of N-S oriented walls departing from the middle of the N and S walls indicate that there was a rubble-work partitioning that divided the space into the W and E parts.⁵⁴⁹ Consequently, the E part of the room was given a separate room number (148) in the *EPUH* documentation, but the two parts are discussed here together because the

⁵⁴⁹ This partitioning explains why, in the report dated on the 14th of May 1851, it is specified that the excavations took place at the *dietrobottega* (PAH II: 502).

extent of the partitioning cannot be established. The N wall is angled at the junction of the two parts of the room: the W part runs some 0.5 m further to the N than the E part. While the corner between the two parts is in large block and ashlar, the rest of the wall is in rubble-work. It seems that the E part abuts the W part while their plaster layers bond. The lower and middle part of the rubble-work wall is in trachyte and the upper part is in mixed materials such as travertine, brick, cruma (and some *cocciopesto* fragments). To the E of the corner in the wall there might be an infilled robbers' hole mentioned in relation to Rm 4 in Unit IX.3.5/24 (see above). The W part of the N wall contained a high-lying, wide window (or doorway) to Rm 35 in Unit IX.3.6, which is blocked. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. In the E wall, at the height of just over 2 m, there is a wide window (1.15 x 1.25 m), the jambs of which taper towards Rm 68 in Unit IX.3.10-12. The jambs are in tuff block. At the W end of the S wall there is a highly irregular quoin of brick that seems to bond with the W wall. The rest of the W part of the S wall is in rubble-work, mainly trachyte, while the middle part of the wall is in travertine block and some ashlar embedded in rubble-work (no framework), and the E part is in travertine rubble-work, possibly abutting the E wall. The W wall consists of the brick jambs of the wide front doorway.

Former walls: At the back of the unit remains of former walls were found. A rubble-work wall had extended from the N wall close to its E end and turned to the E, forming a space ca. 1.4 x 1.2 m in size.

Max wall heights: N 5.3 m, E 5.4 m, S 3.2 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall decoration: A red socle up to the height of 1.5 m above the floor. The plaster contains crushed terracotta.⁵⁵⁰

Floor: At the back a *cocciopesto* floor; at the front a *cocciopesto* floor with a plaster collar at the junction of the walls and floor, below and above which plaster remains; possibly *terra battuto* next to the front doorway.⁵⁵¹

Fixtures: The angled point in the middle of the N wall is abutted by a masonry podium some 1.0 m high. It probably constitutes a staircase base. There is a vaulted space (some 0.9 m d., 0.6 m h., 0.7 m w.) below the podium top. The arch is made of travertine blocks while the rest of the structure is in rubble-work with brick, travertine and trachyte. The podium seems to be abutted by the *cocciopesto* floor. There are four steps to the top, and below the podium

⁵⁵⁰ The reports are vague about the wall treatment. According to the weekly report on the 12th of September 1846 (no. 5789), excavations took place in 'due botteghe a sinistra della strada del quadrivio... le pareti di esse sono interamente spogliate d'intonaco'. In the *MANN* model the red socle is depicted.

⁵⁵¹ In the weekly report by Cirillo dated on the 18th of September 1846 (no. 5999) it is stated that '...due botteghe [IX.3.6 and 7]... La seconda e all'intutto priva del suo pavimento'.

vault there is a large travertine ashlar which seemingly serves as a capping stone of a void space below. Although this space cannot be studied, it may be a cistern, probably out of use in AD 79 since there is no cistern mouth. Along the S wall, to the W of the division wall and on the floor level, there is a ¼-circular or trapezoidal rubble-work structure (1.75 m w, 2.0 m l.). The walls are ca. 0.3 m thick, and the structure was filled with *lapilli*. A section of a vertical terracotta pipe some 15 cm in internal diameter is found at the SE corner of the structure. The pipe had been left out of use (and the upper sections of the pipe was removed) when the S wall was rebuilt or modified. This pipe resembles a latrine downpipe and the rubble-work structure may well be a cess pool. In addition, a channel had seemingly run along the S wall. It had probably been left out of use by AD 79 because it was not possible to trace its course during the *EPUH* clearance and because there are no discharge holes in the kerbstones next to the facade. At the W end of the N wall, at the height of some 1.1 m, there is a rectangular niche which might have been a *lararium* (0.50 m w., 0.30 m h. and 0.20 m d.). It is plastered but without visible paintings. A reused tile serves as its sill.

Finds: On the 17th of October 1849 excavations took place ‘in prosiegno della casa detta delle sonatrici a sinistra la strada del quadrivio’, thus possibly in Unit IX.3.7. Finds on the 17th and 18th October were the following: furniture: a small bronze rosette decoration; tools: two small bronze needles; fixture/furniture: an iron plate (*mappa*), two iron nails, a small bronze fitting (*scibba*), three iron nails; representative-domestic artefacts: fragments of a small gilded bronze cup; toilet utensils: a glass tear-drop bottle.⁵⁵²

On the 22nd of October 1849, ‘...in prima nelle tre botteghe a sinistra la strada del quadrivio e proprio quelle in seguito la casa delle Sonatrici...’, the following artefacts were found⁵⁵³: furniture/fixture: a small bronze boar ca. 2 cm high and wide, a bronze ring attached to a piece of iron and deriving from a furniture, a bronze decoration band and another bronze fitting, four bronze nails; money: a large bronze coin; locking: a bronze pad-lock attached to another piece of bronze; household utensils: two fragmentary round glass bottles, a small terracotta vase; tools: two iron knives; raw material: several unshaped marble pieces; other: fragments of glass artefacts, several corroded, non-diagnostic iron artefacts. From a diary record, written by D’Aloe accompanying the Pope who visited the excavations, we learn

⁵⁵² PAH II: 482-3.

⁵⁵³ *Ibid.* 483.

that the rest of the finds listed in the given date did not derive from Unit IX.3.7 but probably from Unit IX.2.6, and are therefore omitted here.⁵⁵⁴

It is also possible that the following artefacts, excavated during the 23rd and 24th of October 1849, derived from IX.3.7, since works were likely continued at the same place as in the previous days, although works might have proceeded to next door Units IX.3.8 and 9, as well as taken place in Unit IX.2.6. The finds included⁵⁵⁵: horse harness: a horse bridle in seven pieces – one of which attached to an oxidized iron piece; money: a large and a small bronze coin; fixture/furniture: four bone hinges, a small bronze ring, two pieces of bronze fittings, a decoration/fitting band of a door in two parts, an iron door pivot, a piece of an iron band (of fitting?), a bronze nail; toilet utensils: a terracotta unguent bottle (*oleareo*) with one handle, a glass tear-drop bottle; household utensils: a glass fragment with a mouth and a handle, five other glass fragments, a glass carafe, a small square single-handle glass bottle (*boccia*), two small alabaster vases some 13.2 cm high, a bronze vase 13.2 cm high, a handle of a bronze vase, a long terracotta vessel (*langella*) with a single handle and a wide mouth, a base of a bronze vase, five different terracotta vases – all of which with a single handle, a terracotta vase of a special shape (*a forma di boraccia da soldato*), a small terracotta cook-pot (*pignattino*) with a single handle, two marble pistils – one without a handle; weighing implements: a terracotta weight, five marble weights – one of which with remains of an iron handle and one of which with inscribed *PON*⁵⁵⁶; commercial stock(?): eight different size marble bases (of statuettes) – one of which remaining as a half, a small bronze base, a round terracotta piece – possibly a base, three parts of marble columns – 13 cm high and 6.6 cm Ø, 4.4 cm high and 6.6 cm Ø, 31 cm high and 22 cm Ø; a marble pillar 39.6 cm high, a fragment of a marble cornice, a backside part of an animal figurine in marble; tools: a large iron hoe, a large iron shovel and an iron scraper, two small iron hammers, a pitch/hayfork (*un forcato a due denti*); locking: an iron key, a part of a bronze lock, a small bronze lock; lighting: three large terracotta lamps – two of which with double nozzles, 12 fragments of other similar lamps; gaming: a bone *tessera* in which XIV was engraved; raw material: 20 unshaped marble pieces, five pieces of deer horn; other: a bone bar (*verticchio*), four small bronze fragments, 107 oxidized and unidentifiable iron pieces.

⁵⁵⁴ D'Aloe 1849: 69, referred in Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompei and Biblioteca apostolica vaticana 1987: 19-20. E.g. Pagano and Prisciandaro (2006: 164-5), and seemingly also Breton (1855: 297-8), relate these finds to Unit IX.3.6.

⁵⁵⁵ In *PAH* (II: 484-5) the information regarding the place of excavation is very vague: '[n]el ricercarsi le botteghe a sinistra del quadrivio, e proprio quello disterrate in presenza della S. S si sono raccolti...'.
⁵⁵⁶ *CIL* X 8067, 13f; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 165.

On the 14th of May 1851 ‘uno scavo nella dietrobottega così detta di Pio IX’ may have revealed some finds in IX.3.7, while other listed artefacts may derive from Unit IX.2.6, IX.3.8 and 9 also excavated at the time of Pope’s visit.⁵⁵⁷ The list in full contains⁵⁵⁸: fixture/furniture: a bronze ring 7.4 cm Ø attached to a bronze plate, a fitting (*scibba*) 1.3 cm long, a strap-hinge 5.8 cm Ø without its wing (*billico mancante della sua piastrina*), ten nails varying between 6.6 cm and 1.6 cm in length; locking: a fragment of a lock with an attached iron part some 10.6 cm long; domestic/commercial utensils: a bronze cup 6.6 cm Ø, six round glass bottles in fragments – 1.6 cm, 7.4 cm, 5.3 cm, 5.2 cm, 1.3 cm and 5.3 cm high⁵⁵⁹, a terracotta jug (*orciolo*) 21.2 cm high with a single handle, a small single-handle *amphora* 26 cm high, a terra sigillata cup 1.8 cm Ø, two small terracotta vases 7.9 cm high, fragments of a terracotta vase which contained blackish substance, a terracotta lid 10.6 cm Ø; toilet: a pair of bronze tweezers 10.6 cm long⁵⁶⁰; lighting: a single-nozzle lamp (*lampada*) 9.2 cm long, four lamp fragments 7.9 cm, 7.4 cm and 2.6 cm long; colourings: ten round pieces of blue colour 7.1 cm long, tools: an iron axe 17.2 cm long; other: four small chain fragments varying in length between 4.8 and 1.6 cm, a lump of iron 33 cm long. Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 56/148

The best available evidence for the upper floor is the existence of the staircase base, as well as the possible toilet downpipe (out of use in AD 79 however).

Structural development: The trachyte rubble-work parts of the N and S walls may be the earliest wall parts still standing. Hence the width of the space taken up by the unit had remained the same for relatively long. However, division walls, now razed, had separated a smaller room at the back. After the room had been demolished, a window to Rm 68 was opened. The partition made in the middle of the unit is seemingly late. Late alterations moreover include the remodelling of the S wall which left the latrine downpipe out of use. The facade is clearly late, perhaps belonging to post-AD 62 rebuilding. The brick facade may have replaced an older shop facade or the unit served as a shop only at the final stage.

⁵⁵⁷ PAH II: 502 in which it is mentioned that a room adjacent to the *dietrobottega* contained paintings. This painted room could be Rm 68 next to Rm 56.

⁵⁵⁸ PAH II: 502.

⁵⁵⁹ According to the hand-written *Giornale*. In contrast, reported as $\frac{8}{10}$ pal. (21 cm) long in PAH.

⁵⁶⁰ Lacking from the description in PAH.

Excavation: In the weekly excavation reports of 1846, Unit IX.3.7 seems to be mentioned two to three times (together with Unit IX.3.6). Thus the excavations would have taken place there over a period of some 2-3 weeks.⁵⁶¹ Furthermore, *PAH* records, and subsequent articles drawing on it, seem to indicate that all three Units IX.3.7, 8 and 9 were collectively excavated at the time of the visit by Pope Pius IX in October 1849 and no clear distinction between find locations within those units were made.⁵⁶² Furthermore, it is mentioned in the *Giornale* of June 1868 that '[s]i è iniziato lo scavo sul lato della via Stabiana di incontro alla casa n. 32, nella stessa direzione ed accosto a quella di M. Lucrezio andando verso la Porta di Stabia'.⁵⁶³ As argued above, it seems that Unit IX.3.6 was considered from early on as a part of Unit IX.3.5/24, and therefore the given record could point to Unit IX.3.7, or collectively to Units IX.3.7, 8 and 9. At this point, according to the *Giornale* records, restorations took place in this location for 12 days and no artefacts were found. On July, the works were continued.⁵⁶⁴ Such records seem to suggest that the works were final clearance and consolidation works of structures rather than primary excavations. Moreover, the unit has been under restoration in 1899 and 1942.⁵⁶⁵

Proposed identification: The unit has been identified as a shop of Philocalus. The name was given by Fiorelli⁵⁶⁶ when he erroneously associated the shop with a *lararium* painting in adjacent Unit IX.3.10-12(?) bearing the name. The identification is still used in some literature as well as in the *SANP* database.⁵⁶⁷ In addition, the unit is often called *Bottega di Pio IX*.⁵⁶⁸ It is suggested by Eschebach *et al.* that stone cutting took place in the premises.⁵⁶⁹ Indeed, if all of the finds of October 1849, listed above, derived from the premises, the evidence for this activity is rather strong.

⁵⁶¹ The weekly report by Cirillo on the 12th of September 1846 (no. 5789), on the 18th of September (no. 5999), and on the 26th of September (no. 5852).

⁵⁶² *PAH* II: 483 in which three shops are mentioned; Breton (1855: 297) is less specific about the number of units being excavated at the time: 'quelques autres boutiques – qui ont été fouillées le 22 octobre 1849 devant le pape Pie IX'. See also *CTP* II: 318.

⁵⁶³ *Giornale* 1868: 49.

⁵⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 50.

⁵⁶⁵ In the hand-written *Giornale* of March 1942, it is described how painted plaster in Units IX.3.7-18, as well as in other units, were restored: '[c]on l'impiego di uno stuccatore sono stati eseguiti solini di malta agli orli irregolari degli intonachi dipinti, per la misura totale di ml. 600 e assicurazioni di pareti, con iniezioni di cemento a ridosso del lo stucco per la misura totale di mq. 20.40'.

⁵⁶⁶ Fiorelli 1875: 394; the identification is repeated e.g. by Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74. In fact, according to them, the painting bearing the name of Philocalus was found close to the *nichia dei Penati*.

⁵⁶⁷ The name is e.g. used in Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414, while the incorrect identification is noted e.g. by Della Corte (1954: no. 361, footnote 4).

⁵⁶⁸ *CTP* II: 318. Unfortunately under the same name are known Units IX.3.6, 8 and IX.2.6. In Eschebach *et al.* (1993: 414), Units IX.3.6, 7, 8 and 9 are called *Schaugrabung vor Papst Pius IX (22.10.1849)*.

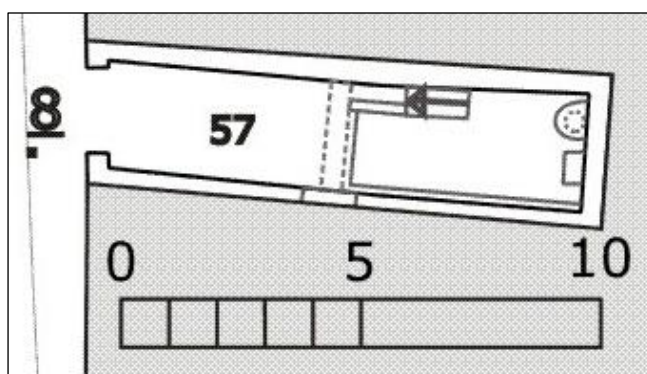
⁵⁶⁹ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414.

Bibliography: *CIL* X 8067, 13f; *PAH* II: 483-5, 502; Breton 1855: 297-8, *Giornale* 1868: 49-50, Fiorelli 1875: 394, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, D'Aloe 1849: 69, Soprintendenza archeologica di Pompei and Biblioteca apostolica vaticana 1987: 19-20, *CTP* II: 318, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414-5; Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 164-5.

Unpublished sources: The weekly reports by Cirillo on the 12th of September 1846 (no. 5789), on the 18th of September (no. 5999), and on the 26th of September (no. 5852); *Giornale* manuscript of March 1942, *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 21.

Plans: Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), Eschebach.

UNIT IX.3.8



Description: Small single-room (work)shop in the SW part of the city block, flanking the Via Stabiana. Perhaps also a housing unit.

Size: Usable ground floor space 23 m². The amount of overall space was doubled thanks to the upper floor; maximum plot size 35 m².

Upper floor: Above Rm 57, entered through a staircase in the room.⁵⁷⁰

Facade: The narrow facade is largely occupied by a rather narrow (1.8 m) shop doorway.⁵⁷¹ The jambs are in brick and they are shared with next door Units IX.3.7 and 9. On the S side there were two *dipinti*: *PANSAM AED TITUS / ...ROG(AT)* (CIL IV 884) and *C IULIUM POLYBIUM II VIR O V F / MULTUM PISTORES ROGANT* (CIL IV 886).⁵⁷² Two trachyte blocks form a threshold. The N block is grooved for shutters and the S end of the S block contains a carving for a 0.6 m wide door, one pivot hole and another hole for a closing mechanism. A kerbstone in front of the unit is pierced, probably to serve as a discharge point of a channel.

ROOM 57

Size: 22.9 m²

⁵⁷⁰ Andrews 2011: 21.

⁵⁷¹ Clearly less than the average of shop doorways (3-3.5 m), see Gassner 1986: 30.

⁵⁷² Also Della Corte 1954: 131, no. 280-1d, 134, no. 286b; compare Trendelenburg (1871a: 175) according to whom *CAPELLAM II VIR OVF* was written between the entrances to IX.3.7 and 8; at the entrance to IX.3.8 *AED ROG* was written, and at the entrance to IX.3.9 there were letters *AED OVF*.

Walls: The walls survive as low and they are heavily restored. The W end of the N wall is partly in brick and it bonds with the W wall. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work with trachyte dominating in the lowermost part and the entire W side, travertine being most common in the middle and upper parts of the central and the E part. The E wall is in rubble-work of trachyte, travertine, cruma (and limestone, brick, tuff). The S wall is largely in rubble-work with trachyte in the lower parts and travertine, cruma and brick in the middle and upper parts. The W end of the S wall is partly in brick and it bonds with the W wall. In addition, in the middle of the S wall there is a low, wall-embedded, brick pier (some 0.35 m high). It might constitute a jamb of a former doorway to Rm 58. The front doorway with brick jambs occupies the W wall.

Former walls: Roughly in the middle of the room there are remains of a former wall which had run in N-S direction.

Max wall heights: N 3.2 m, E 3.1 m, S 3.2 m, W 2.5 m.

Wall treatment: Some remains of plaster with volcanic sand.

Fixtures: Flanking the mid-N wall there is a large rubble-work structure [up to 0.6 m h., 1.6 m w. (E-W) and 0.9 m d. (N-S)] which had been plaster-coated. Its W side remains higher than the E side. In the plan by Eschebach a two-part structure, which is interpreted as a staircase by Eschebach *et al.*, and as stairs or a podium by Gassner, is shown at its place.⁵⁷³ The structure can be identified as a staircase base, thanks to a shallow scar of stairs running to the W of it in the N wall. Along the E wall two rubble-work structures are found: a round, hollow one (ca. 0.7 m in external and ca. 0.4 in internal Ø, some 0.4 m high) and on its S side a rectangular [some 0.5 m d. (E-W) and 0.7 m w. (N-S), only up to 0.3 m h.] structure.⁵⁷⁴ Both of the structures had been plaster-coated and the round structure, seemingly a cistern mouth, contained hydraulic plaster. The cistern shaft, which expands towards the E, was filled with soil (below) and *lapilli* (on the top). A (drainage?) channel runs from the rear, next to the podium, along the S wall and towards the W. It seems to connect with a drain running along the torn-down wall to the N, possibly discharging into a rubble-work structure along the N wall. This rubble-work structure is located between the N podium and the foundations of the former wall to the W of it. The size of this collapsed, *lapilli*-filled structure is difficult to measure but it seems to have been at least some 1 x 1 m.

⁵⁷³ Gassner 1986: 209, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415. Note that Gassner's catalogue contains two entries of IX.3.8 with slightly different information(!).

⁵⁷⁴ In the Eschebach plan there is a square and a circle next to the E wall.

It seems to have been covered by mortar and tiles and there is a support on the W side. The structure is probably a toilet, located below the staircase.

Floor: Not found.

Finds: If the identification of the unit as ‘la bottega in seguito a quella di Pio IX’, is right, on the 15th of April 1851 the following were found⁵⁷⁵: furniture/fixture: three decorative bronze sheets 11.9 x 5.2 cm in size; household utensils: three bronze pans (*padella*) – their lengths with/without their handles 34.3 cm, 50.6 cm and 33 cm and their widths 7.9 cm, 30.4 cm and 34.3 cm, four bronze pots (*pignatta/pentola*) 10.6 cm and 18.5 cm high – one of which with a lid and some others attached to each other; two bronze vases – one 29 cm high with a lid hinged to it and with a single handle 22.7 cm long, the other 23.8 cm high and also with a single handle; a bronze oil-jug 26 cm high, a round marble vessel – possibly mortar, a terracotta pot some 23.8 cm high with a lid, a terracotta oil-jug (*oleario*) 14.5 cm high, a terracotta lid 13 cm Ø; toilet-domestic artefacts: a bronze bowl (*conca*) 32.5 cm wide; tools: a small iron shovel 42.2 cm high; cooking apparatus: a fragmentary iron tripod 28.5 cm long, an iron grid (*graticola*) 29 x 23.8 cm in size, missing its handle; other: bronze fragments.

On the 26th of April 1851 ‘[n]el disterrarsi la parte superiore della dietrobottega dopo quella di Pio IX e propriamente forse in una cucina’⁵⁷⁶ the following artefacts were found: furniture/fixture: a bronze stud with a fastening ring 4.5 cm Ø, two bronze nails 9.2 cm and 4 cm long, a bone hinge 6.3 cm long, another similar but burnt; locking: a bronze fastening bar of a lock (*un corrente di serratura lungo*) 8.7 cm long; lighting: two fragmentary terracotta lamps 9.2 cm and 7.9 cm long; household utensils: a fragmentary glass bottle 7.9 cm long; toilet utensils: two fragmentary glass tear-drop bottles 5.3 cm long; organic remains: two petrified fruit kernels; other: a bone bar (*verticchio*) 2.6 cm Ø, three fragments of small bronze chains between 8.7 cm and 0.5 cm long, nine unidentifiable bronze fragments.

Modern condition: Poor.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 57

Indicated by the presence of a stair base.

⁵⁷⁵ PAH II: 498-9; Pagano and Prisciandaro (2006: 166) connect the record with Unit IX.2.6.

⁵⁷⁶ PAH II: 501; Pagano and Prisciandaro (2006: 166) connect the record with Unit IX.2.6.

Structural development: The trachyte rubble-work parts of the N and S walls seem to represent the oldest remaining walls in the unit. A scar left by the razed partition wall in the lower part of the N wall suggests that the N wall and the partition wall existed at the same time, after which the partition was razed and the upper parts of the N wall rebuilt. In a relatively late phase there may have been a doorway to a space currently taken by Rm 58, suggested by the use of brick in the possible jamb. The facade was rebuilt in brick at a late phase.

Excavation: Scholars have suggested that Units IX.3.7, 8 and 9 were excavated at the time of the visit by Pope Pius IX in October 1849.⁵⁷⁷ However, Fiorelli's plan published in 1859(?) shows the units flanking the Via Stabiana at the SW corner of the city block as only partly excavated. In fact, Unit IX.3.8 is depicted as a half of its actual length while Units IX.3.6 and 7 to the N of it are depicted in their correct form.⁵⁷⁸ This suggests that Unit IX.3.8 was only partly unearthed at this point. Comparing the Fiorelli plan with *PAH* records of the process of excavations, it may be possible that the plan reflects the state of excavations after 1849 and before 1851.⁵⁷⁹ *PAH* records of April 1851 may refer to further excavations in Unit IX.3.8 and there seems to be two possible records concerning the unit. In addition, some reconsolidation works in the unit might have taken place in 1942.⁵⁸⁰

Proposed identification: The unit is proposed to be a small shop run by Titus. Della Corte's identification of the name of the shop keeper is based on a name appearing on a fragmentary election note on the door jamb between Units IX.3.8 and 9. However, due to its location, he could not decide whether the name refers to Units IX.3.8 or 9.⁵⁸¹ Fiorelli bluntly states that there is nothing that would determine the function of the unit.⁵⁸² Finds however might indicate commercial cooking as well as simple housing. In the Pompeian literature the unit often goes under the name of *Bottega di Pio IX* (or *Fouilles devant le Pape Pie IX*).⁵⁸³

⁵⁷⁷ Ciprotti 1956: 22, *CTP* II: 318, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414.

⁵⁷⁸ A similar, short-cut version of the unit is shown in the plan by Niccolini and Niccolini (1890).

⁵⁷⁹ Alternatively, the plan reflects the situation before 1870. See Unit IX.3.10-12 below for the difficulty in establishing the exact place in which excavations took place in 1851.

⁵⁸⁰ See Unit IX.3.7 description above.

⁵⁸¹ Della Corte 1954: 134, no. 286b.

⁵⁸² Fiorelli 1875: 394.

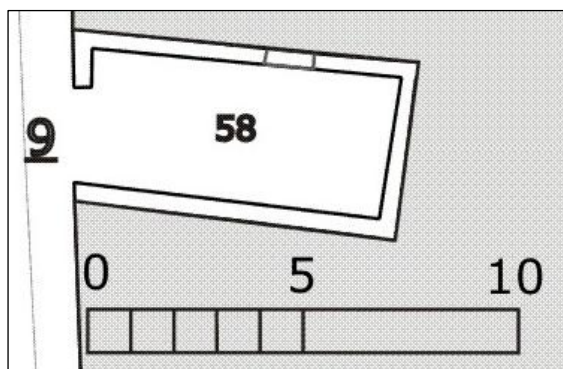
⁵⁸³ *CTP* II: 318. Unfortunately however, Units IX.3.6, 7 and IX.2.6 too are known under the same name. Eschebach *et al.* (1993: 414) have labelled Units IX.3.6-9 as *Schaugrabung vor Papst Pius IX* (22.10.1849).

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 884, 886; *PAH* II: 498-501, Trendelenburg 1871a: 175, Fiorelli 1875: 394, Della Corte 1954: 131, no. 280-1d, 134, no. 286b; Ciprotti 1956: 22, *CTP* II: 318, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415, Pagano and Prisciandaro 2006: 166.

Unpublished sources: *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 21.

Plans: Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), and Eschebach.

UNIT IX.3.9



Description: Small, single-room (work)shop in the SW part of the city block, flanking the Via Stabiana. Limited residential use possible.

Size: Usable ground floor space 22 m², maximum plot size 31 m².

Upper floor: Possible but no walls have been preserved to the upper floor height. In the absence of evidence for stairs, the possible UF might have been connected to the UF of Unit IX.3.10-12, and hence the use of upper floor space would have been separated from the use of ground floor.⁵⁸⁴

Facade: The facade is mostly occupied by a shop doorway some 2.2 m wide. The door jambs are made of brick. The N jamb is shared with Unit IX.3.8 and the S jamb extends to Unit IX.3.10-12 side forming the N end of its facade. To the N of the doorway there were two *dipinti* (see IX.3.8 description above). No threshold survives.

ROOM 58

Size: 22.3 m²

Walls: The walls are heavily reconstructed and low. The N, E and S walls are mostly in rubble-work containing various building materials, such as travertine, trachyte, cruma, tuff and brick. The jambs of the front doorway in the W wall are in brick. The W ends of the S and N walls are irregular brick quoins (discontinuous in the N wall with parts in brick and rubble). Towards the E end of the N wall there is a low brick wall part which might have

⁵⁸⁴ Andrews 2011: 22.

constituted a jamb of a former doorway to Rm 57. The E wall abuts the N and the S walls. In Fiorelli's 1859(?) plan the room is divided into two by a short stretch of wall protruding from the S wall, roughly in the middle of the room.⁵⁸⁵ Nothing of this possible partition is seen today.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 2.2 m, S 3.1 m, W 3.1 m.

Wall treatment: Two plaster layers are visible on the lowermost part of the S wall: the innermost layer is smoother and contains crushed terracotta; the outermost layer is rougher and contains crushed trachyte.

Floor: Remains of plaster floor were found at the NW corner of the room. However, the floor seems not to represent the last phase occupational layer from which a bedding layer on top of the floor may remain.

Fixtures: It has been suggested that the N wall had holes for attaching shelves.⁵⁸⁶ Apparently one of these holes (ca. 5 cm Ø) is seen some 1.0 m above the ground level, close to the W end of the N wall. Eschebach *et al.* suggest that there were stairs leading up at the NE corner, of which however no traces are seen today.⁵⁸⁷

Finds: Eschebach *et al.* propose that excavations on the 10th of July 1851, which, according to *PAH*, took place 'luogo in alcune stanze poste a sinistra della strada, che del quadrivio della Fortuna mena verso i Teatri, e propriamenti in quella poste in seguito della così detta casa delle Suonatrici' were carried out in the premises.⁵⁸⁸ However, in the hand-written version of the *Giornale* it is clearly stated that the excavations at that time took place elsewhere.⁵⁸⁹

Modern condition: Poor.

Structural development: The mixture of building materials in the N, S and E walls suggest that they are late walls. Moreover, the brick facade is seemingly late. The extant walls could largely date to the 1st century AD. There might have been a connection to the N (Unit IX.3.8) at some point. Moreover, both the layout of the unit and the choice of building materials connect the unit with Rms 60 and 65 on its E and S side, i.e., the unit could have

⁵⁸⁵ Also depicted in the plan by Niccolini and Niccolini (1890). In Fiorelli's (1873) plan the proportions are closer to the reality and the short division wall is no longer depicted.

⁵⁸⁶ Gassner 1986: 209, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

⁵⁸⁷ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

⁵⁸⁸ *PAH* II: 504, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

⁵⁸⁹ On the 10th of July 1851 '... uno scavo il quali ha avuto luogo in alcuni stanze poste a sinistra della strada delle Sonatrici, a precisamente in quelli aderenti alla casa della piccola caccia'.

been built to its present shape together with these rooms currently in Unit IX.3.10-12. Today, Unit IX.3.9 is 'carved out' from Unit IX.3.10-12.

Excavation: It has been suggested that all three Units IX.3.7, 8 and 9 were excavated at the time of Pope Pius IX's visit in October 1849.⁵⁹⁰ However, in Avellino's article of 1847, it is indicated that this shop with rough walls was already partly revealed in 1846.⁵⁹¹ Some reconsolidation works in the unit might have taken place in 1942.⁵⁹²

Proposed identification: According to Eschebach *et al.*, a workshop specialized in carpentry.⁵⁹³ However, the *Giornale* records on which the identification bases do not refer to this unit, and there is no evidence for the function of the space. Also Fiorelli bluntly states that there is nothing that would determine its function.⁵⁹⁴ Eschebach *et al.* call Units IX.3.6, 7, 8 and 9 as *Schaugrabung vor Papst Pius IX (22.10.1849)*.⁵⁹⁵

Bibliography: Avellino 1847: 35, Fiorelli 1873: 394, Gassner 1986: 209, *CTP* II: 318, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

Unpublished sources: *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 22.

Plans: Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), and Eschebach.

⁵⁹⁰ See Units IX.3.7 and 8 above.

⁵⁹¹ Avellino 1847: 35.

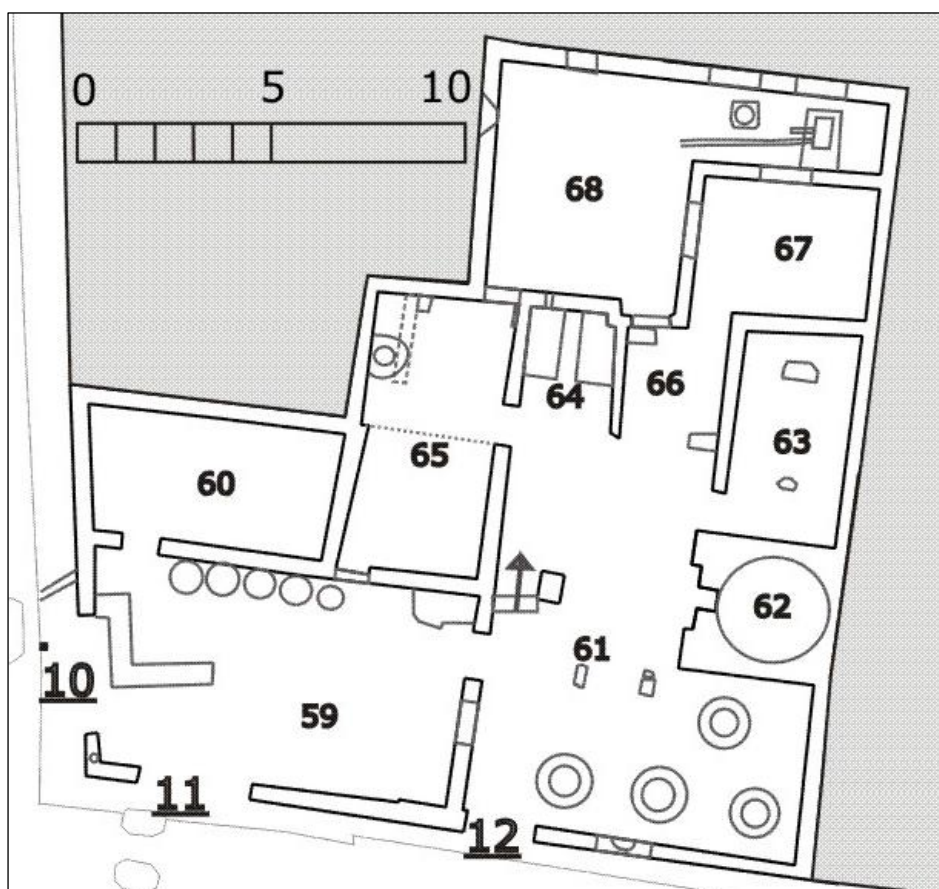
⁵⁹² See Unit IX.3.7 above.

⁵⁹³ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

⁵⁹⁴ Fiorelli 1875: 394.

⁵⁹⁵ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 414; see also *CTP* II: 318.

UNIT IX.3.10-12



Description: Large commercial property with a residential part occupying the SW corner of the city block.

Size: Usable floor space 261 m² divided by nine rooms. Maximum plot size 321 m². On the upper floor level usable floor space (161 m²) probably extended beyond the limits of the ground floor (see Unit IX.3.9 above), which suggests a larger plot.

Upper floors: Possibly above Rms 58-60, although no walls remain up to the height of the first floor, and above Rms 62-66. The UF was accessed through a staircase in Rm 61-62.⁵⁹⁶

Terrain: Floor level ca. 29.60 m ASL in Rm 61-62.

⁵⁹⁶ Andrews 2011: 22-3.

Facade: (W) The W facade is long. The very N end of it is in brick. It is an extension of the S jamb of Unit IX.3.9 doorway (see above). The facade turns into rubble-work of travertine and trachyte (cruma and brick) through a stepped border. The S end the W facade contains a shop doorway 3.1 m wide. The N jamb is in brick, and it has a stepped borderline with the rubble-work wall part. The S jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry and it extends to the S end of the W facade. Two loose travertine blocks are located at the threshold. The blocks are worn and contain no carvings. A brick-lined channel some 12 cm wide runs to the N of the entrance through the pavement. At the very S end of the W facade a rectangular hole (sides 10-15 cm) is pierced through the wall, some 0.8 m above the ground level of Rm 59 and some 1.0 m above the current level of the pavement. Stepping stones lead to the entrance through the carriageway.

(S) The S facade is even longer, and it contains two shop doorways: to Rm 59 (2.9 m w.) and Rm 61-62 (1.8 m w.). The W jamb of the entrance to Rm 59 is in quadrate travertine ashlar. The E door jamb is in 2:1 brick to block construction in its upper part and in travertine block in its lower part. The jambs of the doorway to Rm 61-62 are in brick and the wall between the doorways is in rubble-work of travertine, cruma, trachyte and tuff. The interfaces between different wall parts are not sharp but stepped. To the E of the doorway to Rm 61-62 there is blocked doorway some 1.3 m wide and traceable up to the height of 2.4 m with its former jambs in travertine ashlar (quasi-framework) which still bear traces of plaster on their wall-embedded parts. The blockage is in rubble-work of travertine and cruma. The very E end of the facade, which extends further to the S as does the facade of Unit IX.3.13 next to it, is in 2:1 brick to block construction in its lower and upper parts, in the middle it is in brick forming a wide, horizontal stretch. The wall between the former jambs and the E end of the wall is in rubble-work (partly in travertine, partly in trachyte) and their interface is stepped. The facade had a red, terracotta-containing socle, now seen as ca. 1 m high. Above the socle texts *POPIDIVM EAD(ILEM) PROCULUS ROG(ANT)* (CIL IV 3651), *CAPRASIVM AED OVF*, and *CAPELL(A)* may have been written.⁵⁹⁷ The doorway to Rm 59 still contains a threshold on top of rubble-work foundations. It is made of three trachyte blocks which are grooved for shutters and contain a hole for a central cramp in the middle, as well as a hole and a slot for a door some 0.80 m wide at the E end of the threshold. The threshold to Rm 61-2 has not been preserved. The width of the pavement

⁵⁹⁷ Trendelenburg 1871a: 175-6, Mayeske 1972: 129.

along the S facade alters and is wider (1.0 m) at the entrance to Rm 59 and narrower (0.8 m) at the entrance to Rm 61-62.

ROOM 59⁵⁹⁸

Size: 52.1 m²

Walls: A doorway to Rm 60 in the N wall contains travertine block jambs. To the E of the jambs the wall is seemingly rebuilt in its upper parts in rubble-work, judging from the reused materials placed in chaotic order. In contrast, the lower part of the N wall contains two travertine ashlar uprights and three stretches (up to 0.9 m high and 1.05 m wide) in brick. In between these brick and ashlar parts, the wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. The W end of the N wall seems to have been rebuilt to a slightly different alignment than previously. As a result, the very lowermost part of the wall is bulged. In the E wall, a doorway to Rm 61-62 has its N jamb in travertine blocks and the S jamb in 2-3:1 brick to block construction. There is a possible blocked doorway 0.9 m wide and traceable up to 2.0 m high, to the S of the current doorway. A pier in 2:1 brick to block construction is embedded in the middle of the E wall, and it might have constituted a former jamb. The blockage is in brick, travertine and cruma rubble-work in its upper parts and trachyte rubble-work in the lower parts. The rest of the E wall is likewise in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte and travertine. The E wall is abutted by the S wall and it probably bonds with the N wall. (At the bonding point there are two stretches in brick which extend both to the E and N walls.) The W end of the S wall, including the W jamb of the front doorway to the Via degli Augustali, is in large quadrate travertine ashlar. The E jamb is in travertine (blocks and) rubble-work. The E end of the S wall is slightly protruding and in brick. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work of travertine, cruma, brick, *cocciopesto* fragments, trachyte and limestone. In the W wall the N jamb of the front doorway to the Via Stabiana is in brick. It alters into rubble-work at the very N end of the wall through a stepped border. The S door jamb and the S part of the W wall are in large quadrate travertine ashlar, bonding with the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 2.6 m, E 3.4 m, S 3.0 m, W 2.6 m.

Wall decoration: At the SE corner there are plaster remains with a red painted socle up to 1.6 m high, framed with a thin white line.⁵⁹⁹ The plaster layer contains crushed terracotta, quartz and volcanic sand. The upper wall parts were seemingly covered with quartz-

⁵⁹⁸ *Taberna in cui probabilmente vendevasi farina*, see Fiorelli 1873: 51, 1875: 394.

⁵⁹⁹ Avellino 1847: 35, *PPP* III: 444, *PPM* IX, II: 318.

containing plaster. In the *MANN* model the E part of the S wall and the S part of the E wall contain black vertical lines running in the red socle, above which the wall is white.

Floor: In the E doorway a lava threshold, both ends of which contain hinge holes and remains of metal hinges (on Rm 59 side). A *cocciopesto* floor, some 10-15 cm below which there is a *lavapesta* floor which had been cut to embed *dolia* (see below).⁶⁰⁰

Fixtures: A three-part masonry counter (in ┘-shape) in rubble-work and block (mainly in travertine) is placed in front of the W doorway. It measures 0.55 m wide, ca. 0.8 m high, up to 2.4 m (N-S) and 2.9 m (E-W) long. It was covered with white marble pieces and had sides decorated with colourful marbles.⁶⁰¹ Today it is heavily restored and has no cover or decoration. Along the N wall there are five floor-embedded *dolia*. The fragmentary *dolia* currently measure (int. Ø): 73 (x 2), 57, 48 and 42 cm, and they are 73-30 cm deep. At the NE corner there is a small podium, probably a hearth (1.6 m E-W, 0.8 m N-S and some 0.5 m h.) in rubble-work. It abuts the wall plaster of the E and N walls. Its sides were coated with plaster abutting the *cocciopesto* floor, and its top was covered with brick. On top of the podium there is a brick rubble-work structure rising some 0.30 m high. It may have formed a support for a water heating receptacle.⁶⁰²

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 60⁶⁰³

Size: 20.6 m²

Walls: All walls are heavily reconstructed in their middle and upper parts. At the W end of the N wall there are some small sections in brick which bond with the brick part of the W wall. The rest of the wall is in mixed material rubble-work. The N wall abuts the E wall in the lower parts. The S end of the E wall is half-way up in brick, while the rest is in travertine rubble-work. The W end of the S wall is in rubble-work. It abuts the W wall and may be reconstructed. The jambs of a doorway in the S wall to Rm 59 are in block. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work with a brick part at the very E end. It is possibly abutted by the E wall brick part. The W wall is in travertine rubble-work except for its N end which is in brick. The interface of the two wall types is stepped. Moreover, the foundations of the W wall are visible at the floor level, which suggests that they date later than the floor.

Max wall heights: N 2.5 m, E 2.7 m, S 1.8 m, W 1.5 m.

⁶⁰⁰ Avellino 1847: 35, today the floor level is uneven and grooved by water running trough it.

⁶⁰¹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰² Monteix 2007: 120, 122.

⁶⁰³ *Forse deposito*, see PPM IX, II: 316; *cella*, see Fiorelli 1873: 51, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

Wall decoration: Uncertain, at least it had red painted, quartz-containing plaster at the NW corner.⁶⁰⁴

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor with a row of sparsely spaced *tesserae* next to the walls. No remaining threshold.

Modern condition: Rather poor.

ROOM 61-62⁶⁰⁵

Size: 68.2 m²

Walls: The room is L-shaped. The N side of the room opens onto Rms 66 and 64. The entrances to these rooms are separated by a rubble-work wall and the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 66 is in block. The E wall consists of two parts. The N part of the wall runs further to the W than the S part, making the room narrower on its N end. An oven (Rm 62, see below), connects the two parts. Both parts of the E wall are largely in rubble-work with travertine, cruma, yellow tuff and trachyte. The S part of the E wall continues in Rm 63, being abutted in the middle by the oven. In the N part of the E wall a doorway leads to Rm 63. This doorway had probably been wider, as suggested by a block jamb embedded in the wall. The S wall construction is largely hidden below a layer of plaster. The front doorway to the Via degli Augustali has brick jambs. Another, blocked doorway in the S wall is discernible with difficulty. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar and the blockage is in rubble-work with a mix of materials. The E end of the S wall is in bulging 2:1 brick to block construction, from which horizontal bands in brick stretch further to the W. The S wall seems to abut the E wall (also plaster), indicating that the E end of the S wall was reconstructed in antiquity. Two doorways, to Rms 65 and 59, are located in the W wall. The N end of the W wall forms the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 65 in block. The jambs of the doorway to Rm 59 are in block (N) and brick-block (S). Another possible doorway to Rm 59 is blocked. A pillar in 2:1 brick to block in the wall had probably served as its S jamb. The W wall is angled at the point where it meets the partition wall between Rms 59 and 60. The corner is in 2:1 brick to block in the upper part and in travertine rubble-work in the lowermost part. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte and travertine. A freestanding pillar (0.74 x 0.59 m) rising to the height of some 5.0 m is found close to the W wall. It stands on trachyte foundations and is made in 2:1 brick to Nucerian tuff/travertine block.

Max wall heights: N 4.1 m, E 4.8 m, S 4.1 m, W 4.7 m.

⁶⁰⁴ No decoration in the MANN model.

⁶⁰⁵ *Pistrino* and *forno*, see Fiorelli 1873: 51; *panificio* and *forno*, see PPP III: 444-5.

Wall decoration: A *lararium* painting on the S wall contained figures (ca. 0.42 m high) of Isis-Fortuna with allegories, Luna (or Semele) riding a horse, Eros and garlands; below them there were two snakes and foliage. The pillar close to the W wall was painted with two *genii* holding horns of abundance; one of them on a boat and the other depicted with a snake, a table and two trees.⁶⁰⁶ None of these paintings remain today. The S wall and the S part of the E wall had a red, terracotta-containing socle some 1.2 m high. The upper walls parts were white, coated with plaster which contains volcanic sand.

Floor: At the NE corner *lavapesta* and *cocciopesto* floors (*cocciopesto* built directly above the *lavapesta*?) were found. At the entrance to Rm 63, a 0.35 m high travertine threshold (possibly modern as there are no pivot holes) is placed on top of the floor which continues in Rm 63. Further remains of *lavapesta* floor were found during the *EPUH* clearance next to the entrance to Rm 59. The foundations of the W wall and the freestanding pier next to it are on a higher level than the *lavapesta* floor. The SE part of the room, up to the oven (Rm 62, see below), is paved with trachyte slabs which extend below four rubble-work bases (see below) and abut the E and S walls. The slabs are at a higher level than the *lavapesta* floor remains. There are no traces of floors towards Rm 64 or at the oven front.

Fixtures: Abutting the E wall there is a heavily reconstructed masonry oven (Rm 62). In the oven facade a brick arch on a block base is some 1.65 m wide and it rises up to 2.0 m high. The arch conceals several structures inside the oven. These include a baking compartment, in front of which there is a low (0.6 h.) podium in trachyte slabs and an 'ash pit' on its S side.⁶⁰⁷ The lower part of the facade, up to the height of 1.8 m, as well as the SW and NW corners, are in 2:1 brick to block. The upper part of the facade in rubble-work is probably reconstructed.⁶⁰⁸ The exterior S wall is in rubble-work with trachyte and yellow tuff in the E part and travertine in the W part. In the W end of the S wall there is a rectangular hole (0.27 x 0.20 m, 0.80 m d.) at the height of some 2.1 m. It probably served as a smoke/heat outlet in front of the baking compartment. The N wall is in rubble-work with travertine, tuff, cruma and trachyte. It too contained a hole, larger and on a lower level however, but which has been blocked during reconstructions.⁶⁰⁹ Such holes are common in Pompeian ovens, and they probably functioned as holes through which bread was passed to the oven from the

⁶⁰⁶ Brizio 1870: 45-6, Trendelenburg 1871b: 206-7, Fiorelli 1875: 395, Engelmann 1872: 256-7, Boyce 1937: 83, nos. 409-10, *PPM* IX, II: 320-2, the *MANN* model; also Sogliano (1879: 10, 16) who mentions that the *lararium* paintings had largely disappeared by his time.

⁶⁰⁷ Mayeske 1972: 130, 1979: 48.

⁶⁰⁸ This part of the wall is different in old photographs, see <http://pompeiiinpictures.com/pompeiiinpictures/R9/9%2003%2012.htm>.

⁶⁰⁹ Shown in old photographs (*ibid*).

adjacent baking room. The baking compartment inside the oven rises up to 1.7 m high. The lowermost parts of the walls are in trachyte, above which arches the vaulted, slightly conical ceiling in brick. Measurements of the oven interior have shown that the baking compartment was not made abutting the E wall but the structures were built as a part of the wall. The baking surface some 2.5 m Ø is in tile (both whole and fragmentary *bipedalis* tiles).

There are four mill bases in the SE part of the room. The rubble-work bases (some 0.40 m h., ext. Ø 1.3-1.4 m, int. Ø 0.7-0.8 m) are heavily reconstructed. Four fragmentary, different size and type *catilli* (ca. 0.5-0.75 m h., max. ext. Ø ca. 0.63-0.75 m) are found in the room.⁶¹⁰ Fiorelli mentions that the *catilli* were found lowered down from their place on top of *metae*.⁶¹¹

A *lararium* niche (up to 0.46 m h., 0.37 m w. and 0.24 m d.) is located in the S wall at the height of some 1.6 m. It is decorated with green foliage and red floral motives. A large tile forms the bottom of this semicircular niche.

Fiorelli proposes that stairs along the W wall led to the room(s) above Rm 65.⁶¹² Today there are two travertine slabs, another one of which is partly under the W wall, forming a single step (ca. 0.90 m E-W and 0.35 m N-S). A scar in the W wall shows that the steps ran towards the N, providing supportive evidence for Fiorelli's argument.

Two squares are marked between the oven and the mill bases, in the middle of the room, in the plans by Fiorelli (1873) and Eschebach. Today some travertine ashlar are found on the floor level at the place indicated.⁶¹³ Their size (0.63 x 0.35 and 0.60 x 0.25 m) and location (1.45 m apart) suggest that they formed supports of some kind.

Ceiling: Fiorelli interprets the pillar next to the W wall as a roof support.⁶¹⁴ Being a sturdy structure, it could well have supported a roof.

Finds: The following artefacts were found in the part of the unit flanking the Via degli Augustali, hence probably in the room⁶¹⁵: household utensils: a long terracotta vessel, two vases without handles, a bronze vase 6.7 cm in size; weighing implements: a large elliptical travertine weight without handles but bearing an inscription, a marble weight; cultic-representative objects: a small marble statuette in the form of a female-head, a terracotta statuette of a woman breast-feeding a child, two fragments of a statuette of Minerva; furniture/fixture: a bronze ring fitting; personal adornment: a bronze *fibula* 6 cm in size and

⁶¹⁰ One *catillus* contained inscribed letters AV (PPP III: 445).

⁶¹¹ Fiorelli 1873: 51; 1875: 395; also the MANN model.

⁶¹² The presumed stairs are marked in his plan by letter d (Fiorelli 1873: 51, also Mayeske 1972: 130).

⁶¹³ The other ashlar is a reused architectonic piece.

⁶¹⁴ Fiorelli 1873: 51, 1875: 395.

⁶¹⁵ *Giornale* 1871a: 174-5, between the 26th of April and the 9th of May 1870.

with its socket (*puntale*) remaining; colourings: some colourings; gaming: a bone dice, three *astragali*; tools: a pair of large, fragmentary iron fire tongues; other: iron fragments. Currently in front of the oven, on the ground lies a conical piece in trachyte (some 30 cm Ø, with its cylindrical lower part 10 cm high and conical upper part 5 cm high, carved on top to form an indentation some 6 cm Ø), perhaps a basis of a hand mill.

Modern condition: Mediocre, heavy modern restoration.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 61-62

Above the oven (Rm 62) in the E wall there are five, currently blocked socket holes. This upper floor continued uninterrupted above Rm 63. The space was accessed through stairs in Rm 61.

ROOM 63⁶¹⁶

Size: 16.1 m²

Walls: The walls are in trachyte, yellow tuff, cruma and travertine rubble-work with modern pointing. Some of the upper wall parts are probably rebuilt. The N wall bonds with the W wall in the upper parts, thanks to a vertical stretch of reused brick at the NW corner. The E wall is abutted by the N and S walls. In the E wall there are two possible, now blocked robbers' holes. However, there are no indications of them on the other side of the wall (in Rm 72). The N exterior wall of the oven (Rm 62) forms the S wall (see above). A doorway to Rm 61-62 in the W wall contains jambs in rubble-work (N) and block (S). The doorway had probably been wider, as suggested by a wall-embedded block jamb.

Max wall heights: N 4.5 m, E 5.5 m, S 2.9 m, W 2.9 m.

Wall decoration: The N, E and W walls had a red socle some 0.55 m high and a white middle-register.⁶¹⁷ A horizontal, deep red band marks the junction point of the two registers. The plaster used in the socle contains crushed terracotta while the plaster on the upper parts of the wall contains quartz.

Floor: A *lavapesta* floor with marble and terracotta inserts, bonding with wall plaster. A pronounced threshold separates Rms 63 and 61-62 (possibly modern as there are no pivot holes). The floor continues below it.

Fixtures: In the middle of the room there are two rubble-work bases (ca. 0.9 x 0.3 m, today some 0.2 m h.), some 2.5 m apart. They are plaster-coated, and they possibly supported a

⁶¹⁶ *Panificio*, see Fiorelli 1873: 51, *PPM* IX, II: 316; *cortile*, see *PPP* III: 445.

⁶¹⁷ *PPP* III: 445, *PPM* IX, II: 234.

baking table. The N end of the E wall contains three holes (ca. 0.9-1.65 m above the floor level, 10 cm Ø) going through the wall plaster. They probably are fastening holes for a cupboard.⁶¹⁸

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 63

In the S part of the E wall there are six rather rectangular (29 x 26 x 20 cm) socket holes, 20 cm apart and some 3.0 m above the floor. The line of holes continues above the oven (Rm 62) and a layer of coarse plaster extends above the holes in both rooms. The upper floor walls are in cruma rubble-work. At the N end of the E wall there is a horizontal groove (15-20 cm h.) at the height of 3.1 m, possibly marking a floor level. However, holes below the groove are very small and may relate to a ceiling rather than UF construction. The N wall is largely rebuilt at this height and the W wall does not survive to this height.

ROOM 64

Size: 6.3 m²

Walls: The rubble-work N wall is mainly in trachyte in its lower part, while the upper reconstructed part contains a mix of materials. The NE corner in rubble-work is slightly protruding. The corner abuts the N wall (also plaster) and it is abutted by the E wall (also plaster). The E and W walls are in rubble-work, made of a mix of reused building materials (including some regular travertine blocks but also plaster and *cocciopesto* chunks). The W wall abuts the N wall (also plaster). The S end of the W wall forms the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 65 in travertine block. There is no S wall as the room is fully open to Rm 61-62.

Max wall heights: N 2.3 m, E 2.0 m, W 1.4 m.

Wall decoration: The E wall contained a red socle.⁶¹⁹ Today only coarse plaster with volcanic sand is seen on the N wall.

Floor: Not found. Below the S end of the E wall there is a flat, round trachyte slab which is ambiguous for a threshold.

Fixtures: At the NE corner, abutting the walls and plaster on them, there is a podium (some 1.0 m E-W, 1.7 m N-S, 0.6-0.8 m h.) made of rubble-work, now heavily restored. The S edge of the podium is raised, and its top has been covered with tile (in the middle part) and trachyte flagstones (along the N and E walls). The structure is a typical Pompeian hearth. At

⁶¹⁸ Fiorelli 1873: 52, Mayeske 1972: 130.

⁶¹⁹ PPP III: 445.

the NW corner there is another podium (ca. 1.25 m N-S and 0.85 m E-W, 0.8 m h.). Its top is covered with tile fragments on which there are some lime deposits and the surface has cracked: the sides of the tiles have turned slightly upwards. The E side of the podium is lined with a low wall and above the podium top in the N wall there is a hole (Ø 15 cm) going through the wall. It might have served as an inlet or as a drainage structure. The hole is plastered and the plaster contains crushed terracotta. Similar plaster coats the W wall while the N wall has coarse white plaster (see above). The present state of the structure makes identification difficult, but it may have served as a water installation, perhaps a podium for a basin which was connected by a trough with structures in Rm 68 (see below). There is no supporting evidence for its function as a toilet, as previously suggested.⁶²⁰

Modern condition: Rather poor.

ROOM 65⁶²¹

Size: 26.2 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine rubble-work in its W part and in trachyte rubble-work in its E part. There is a window at the E end of the N wall to Rm 68. Today only the W jamb of the window in block and rubble-work survives.⁶²² The E, S and W walls are all low and heavily reconstructed. The E and W walls are in rubble-work with a mix of materials including travertine, trachyte, cruma, brick, yellow and Nucerian tuff. The N wall is abutted by the E and W walls (the E wall abuts also plaster) and the E wall abuts the S wall. In the middle of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 61-62, the jambs of which are in block. The S wall is angled close to its W end. The angled part is in brick, and it is abutted by rubble-work wall parts containing various building materials. Towards the E, the lower parts of the S wall contain further stretches in brick. The very E end of the S wall is in 2:1 brick to block construction, continuous from Rm 61-62 side. The W wall is also angled: the N part runs further to the W than the S part. The alteration in alignment takes place at the junction of Rms 58, 60 and 65. Close to the S end of the W wall, the lowermost wall part contains brick rubble.

Former walls: Partly below the E rim of the cistern head (see below), some 0.75 m from the W wall, there are remains of a torn-down rubble-work wall some 0.4 m thick and at least some 2 m long. In the N wall a scar left by it can be seen. Moreover, in the middle of the

⁶²⁰ Fiorelli 1873: 51, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Mayeske 1972: 130, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415.

⁶²¹ Stables, see Fiorelli 1873: 51, Mayeske 1979: 48, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415, *PPM* IX, II: 316. There are no records of animal skeletons or any other evidence to confirming the assertion.

⁶²² Today discernible with difficulty, but clearly seen in the *MANN* model.

room another torn-down, E-W oriented wall might have run, from the junction of Rms 58, 60 and 65, to the S jamb of the doorway in the E wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 1.3 m, S 1.8 m, W 2.0 m.

Floor: Not found. Some remains of a threshold or its foundation in the doorway. As the *opus caementicium*-structure in the room (see below) is very even and solid, it might have served as a part of the floor or as its foundation.

Fixtures: A round rubble-work structure (Ø ca. 1.2 m), made of some largish pieces of travertine, is located along the W wall. It formed a cistern (well) head some 50 cm in internal diameter, filled with *lapilli*.⁶²³ No coating plaster is seen on the exterior but the interior walls are coated with thick hydraulic plaster. On the ground level next to the cistern mouth there is a crescent-shaped, extensive and extremely solid *opus caementicium*-structure. It seems to form the ceiling of the cistern. In addition, along the N wall there is a small rubble-work structure (ca. 0.6 m N-S, 0.4 m E-W, up to 0.5 m h.) which contains a shallow (0.1 m d., some 0.3 m Ø) depression on the top.⁶²⁴ Moreover, the N end of the E wall in rubble-work is bulging. The function of these structures is unknown. However, if the room served as a stable, they might form supports for a drinking trough.⁶²⁵

Modern condition: Rather poor.

ROOM 66⁶²⁶

Size: 7.1 m²

Walls: The room is largely open towards the N and S, and thus it functioned as a passage between Rms 61-62, 67 and 68. In the middle of the N wall there is a rubble-work jamb separating Rm 67 and 68 doorways. To the W of the jamb the N wall in rubble-work is cut at the height of 0.7 m to accommodate the doorway to Rm 68. While the E wall is mainly in rubble-work including reused building materials, the upper S end of the wall is in block. It constitutes a part of the former jamb of a doorway to Rm 63. The N end of the E wall forms the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 67 in rubble-work. The S wall is a short stretch of wall abutting the E wall (also earlier wall plaster; later wall plaster layers bond) and forming the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 61-62. The jamb is in block and rubble-work and the rest of the wall is in rubble-work. The W wall is in rubble-work (incl. pieces of *cocciopesto*, yellow

⁶²³ See Eschebach *et al.* (1993: 415) for a well in the room. The structure is also depicted in the *MANN* model and in the plans by Fiorelli (1873) and Eschebach.

⁶²⁴ Depicted in the *MANN* model as a narrow podium or a pier.

⁶²⁵ Mayeske 1979: 48.

⁶²⁶ *Conclave*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

tuff and brick). It abuts the N wall (also plaster) and forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 61-62.

Max wall heights: N 2.6 m, E 1.5 m, S 1.4 m, W 1.9 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style with a red socle (1.3 m h.) which was separated from white middle and upper parts by a band of red-white-green stripes.⁶²⁷ Some scant traces of them are still seen, and the outermost plaster layer contains crushed terracotta. The central registers of either of the walls may have contained a central painting 0.30 x 0.35 m in size with a nude human figure, and some five smaller vase decorations around it.⁶²⁸

Floors: A *cocciopesto* floor with some white *tesserae* inserts, bonding with wall plaster. The floor seems to continue in Rm 67, although it is broken at the threshold which does not survive. The threshold at the entrance to Rm 61-62 is likewise lacking.

Fixtures: Two-part stairs in rubble-work of travertine and trachyte lead to Rm 68 doorway. The lowermost step abuts red-painted wall plaster. The steps were plastered and painted red. The floor seems to bond with the plaster on the steps.

Finds: If the identification of the room as ‘passaggio fiancheggiante la stanzetta posteriore alla bottega di Pio IX’ is right⁶²⁹, it contained: domestic-toilet artefacts: a round bronze bowl (*conca*) Ø 35.9 cm with its two handles decorated with goose heads unattached; domestic-commercial utensils: a (Greek) marble mortar 18.5 cm high and 21.2 cm Ø.

Modern condition: Rather poor.

ROOM 67⁶³⁰

Size: 15.5 m²

Walls: The N wall is low in its middle parts where there might have been a window to Rm 68.⁶³¹ The N wall construction is largely hidden below plaster but the visible parts contain rubble-work with trachyte (esp. lower and upper parts), travertine, cruma, tuff and *cocciopesto* fragments. The N and W walls seem to bond. The E wall is in trachyte, travertine, tuff and cruma rubble-work, and it is abutted by the S and N walls (plaster layers bond). The wall contains two possible, blocked robber’s holes in the middle. However, the

⁶²⁷ Mau (1882: 442), according to whom the decoration was similar to that in adjacent Rm 67, but it was more coarsely executed.

⁶²⁸ *Terza stanza*, PAH II: 502-3, on the 20th of May 1851.

⁶²⁹ PAH II: 503.

⁶³⁰ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395; Mayeske 1972: 130; *triclinium fenestratum*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415. Mayeske (1979: 48) argues that the *triclinium* had been converted into a storage space and thus had no residential use in AD 79.

⁶³¹ According to Fiorelli (1873: 52, also Jashemski 1993: 234), there were two large windows in the room. There seems to be a window in the MANN model.

holes are not discernible on the other side of the wall (in Rms 72 and 74). A doorway to Rm 66 at the W end of the S wall has its E jamb in rubble-work. The E part of the S wall seems to be in travertine and the W part in trachyte rubble-work. The rubble-work W wall contains *cocciopesto* fragments among travertine and trachyte. The S end of the wall forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 66. According to earlier records, the W wall contained a window or even a doorway, which connected Rms 67 and 68.⁶³² Today the wall is preserved too low to confirm the existence of a window, but there certainly are no marks of a doorway.⁶³³

Max wall heights: N 3.2 m, E 4.7 m, S 4.1 m, W 1.5 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style decoration with a red socle (0.55 m high) separated from white middle and upper parts by a band of red-white-green stripes, visible today. The N and E walls still contain traces of stucco cornice mouldings (ca. 10 cm high) above the upper register, at the height of some 2.85 m above the floor level.⁶³⁴ Two paintings (0.30 x 0.35 m) with mythological figures may have decorated the walls.⁶³⁵ The lowermost part of the socle of the N and W walls protrude up to 25 cm high and some 6 cm wide from the wall. They possibly served as enforcing elements needed to resist the pressure of thick garden soil on the other side of the wall. The socle contains crushed terracotta, the upper wall parts contain plaster with quartz.

Floor: A *lavapesta* floor with some white *tesserae*, probably bonding with wall plaster. The plan by Fiorelli (1873) contains an E-W running line roughly in the middle of the room (slightly closer to the S wall), but no traces of such a division are visible on the floor level.

Ceiling: The E wall contains traces of a false vault in the form of a lunette above the frieze. Above the vault with an E-W axis there are five socket holes in a semicircular row at the height of some 3.0-3.5 m.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

⁶³² According to Fiorelli (1873: 52, also Jashemski 1993: 234), there were two large windows in the room. In the Eschebach plan a wide doorway is located in the middle of the W wall. In the *MANN* model a window is depicted in its place.

⁶³³ A doorway would have required a couple of steps in Rm 67, thanks to the difference in ground level height between Rms 67 and 68.

⁶³⁴ Mau 1882: 442, *PPP* III: 445, *PPM* IX, II: 325.

⁶³⁵ *Seconda stanza*, *PAH* II: 502-3, on the 20th of May 1851.

ROOM 68⁶³⁶

Size: 38.5 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine in its lower and upper part and trachyte in the middle part. In the uppermost part, beginning from the bottom of three high-lying windows to Rms 8 and Rm 16 in Unit IX.3.5/24 (that is ca. 3.5 m above the ground level), to the top of their jambs, the E side of the N wall is in 2:1 brick to block, and the W side is in block. The wall above the lintels of the windows is rebuilt in rubble-work. The N wall is abutted by the W wall, while the E wall abuts the N wall in the uppermost part and the N wall abuts the E wall in the lower parts. Thanks to the L-shape form of the room, the E and S walls consist of two parts. The E wall is largely in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, brick, cruma and *cocciopesto* fragments, and the S part of the wall bonds with the W part of the S wall. The N end of the E wall is however in block in its uppermost part, and there are travertine ashlar reminiscent of a framework structure in the lowermost part. In the S part of the E wall there might have been a window to Rm 67 (see above). The E part of the S wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. A window in this part of the S wall possibly connected Rms 68 and 67 (see above). The W section of the S wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower part and travertine rubble-work in its upper parts. A window to Rm 65 was located at the W end of the S wall. The remaining jamb is in rubble and block. At the E end of the W part of the S wall there is a doorway to Rm 66, with low remains of rubble-work jambs. The W wall is in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte. A window in it connects the room with Rm 56/148 in Unit IX.3.7. On Rm 68 side the window is low lying (at the height of 1.2 m) and narrower (ca. 50 cm w) than on Rm 56/148 side.

Max wall heights: N 5.7 m, E 4.9 m, S 2.1 m, W 4.4 m.

Wall decoration: A painting some 0.7 m high and 0.8 m wide had probably been located on the N wall (now at the Naples National Museum). It depicts Isis-Fortuna with a *sistrum*, horn of abundance, globe and rudder at her feet, next to her a riding youth (Lunus) with a double hammer and crown, and on another side of her a cupid holding a torch. Foliage and stars decorate the background. The painting was dedicated *ex voto: PILOCALVS VOTUM SOL LIBES MERITO* (CIL IV 882).⁶³⁷ While the find location of this painting has been all

⁶³⁶ *Viridarium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Mayeske 1972: 130; *Garten und Lichthof*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415. Mayeske (1979: 49) argues that the garden had been converted into a storage space and thus had no recreational/residential use in AD 79.

⁶³⁷ Boyce 1837: 84, no. 415 and *PPM* IX, II: 335 on the painting; Minervini 1862: 89 and Cavedoni 1862: 159-60 on the dedication.

but clear,⁶³⁸ it may well have originated from Unit IX.3.10-12.⁶³⁹ This argument could be supported by a *PAH* record discussing a ‘stanza in seguito alla bottega di Pio ove si sono i dipinti’.⁶⁴⁰ Present-day remains on the S wall suggest that it contained a red socle (ca. 0.6 m h.) and white central and upper registers. The socle contains plaster with crushed terracotta and the upper wall parts contain plaster with crushed terracotta, volcanic sand and some quartz.

Floor: The current ground level is significantly higher (some 0.8 m) than in the surrounding rooms. The level had hence been artificially raised, although the terrain might naturally have been somewhat higher thanks to the presence of a slope rising to the NE. Today garden soil (some 0.3 m thick) has possibly been brought in for plants which are grown there. There is no indication of ancient garden soil.

Fixtures: A trachyte capstone slab (0.7 x 0.7 m) located at the current ground level and carved hollow in the middle (Ø 0.4 m) is found close to the N wall in the middle of the room. The walls of the cistern shaft are in travertine rubble-work and there are traces of hydraulic plaster. The cistern, which probably extended to the W, has been filled with *lapilli* up to an unknown depth.

At the E end of the room, there is a rubble-work structure some 0.5 m wide and 1.4 m long, up to 0.3 m high. It constitutes one of the four sides of a low basin (0.5 m E-W, 0.9 m N-S, some 0.2 m high) made of tile rubble. The bottom of the basin is paved with tiles and the walls contain no traces of hydraulic plaster. Two outlets in the W wall are found directly above the bottom: a terracotta *tubulus* ending abruptly and a tile channel. The channel, inside which there are terracotta *tubuli*, runs to the W, passing the cistern mouth without a discernible connection. Both outlets contain pink hydraulic plaster. The end point of the channel is unknown, as well as is the entire function of the structure. It could be connected to the podium in Rm 64, or there might be a connection between the cistern and the structure.

Finds: ‘Nella stanza in seguito alla bottega di Pio IX’, three parts of a bronze bed.⁶⁴¹ Moreover, perhaps in the E extension of this room ‘[n]el corridoio che immette nella

⁶³⁸ Scholars have associated the painting with Units IX.3.5/24 (Minervini 1862: 89), IX.3.7 (see above) and IX.3.15 (see below).

⁶³⁹ *PPM* IX, II: 335. The difficulty in identifying its place of origin is due to the fact that it was vaguely reported to derive from ‘[b]ei der Abgrenzung dieses Hauses [IX.3.5/24]’ (Panofka 1847a: 144). The best alternative find location is Rm 87 of Unit IX.3.15 (see below).

⁶⁴⁰ *PAH* II: 502.

⁶⁴¹ *Ibid*, on 14th of May 1851.

seconda stanza scavata [Rm 67]' the following were found⁶⁴²: fixture/furniture: four bronze fittings (*scibbe*) 8.9 cm, 2.4 cm and 4 cm long, a small bronze stud with a fixed ring Ø 5.3 cm, two bronze masking plates 10.6 and 5.3 cm long and one circular Ø 5.3 cm, all of which probably derived from a locking, a bronze ring Ø 4 cm with an iron pivot (*perno*) attached, two bronze nails 5.8 cm and 10.6 cm long, two small bronze rings 1.6 cm Ø of a furniture, three iron nail heads 4 cm Ø, two small circular bone pieces 2.8 cm Ø; gaming: two beads/counters (*coralli*) of glass paste 1 cm high; money: two bronze coins; toilet utensils: a round broken bronze mirror 9.2 cm Ø⁶⁴³, a glass tear-drop bottle 10.6 cm long, another fragmentary glass tear-drop bottle 5.3 cm long, a small bone bar (*braccio*) with a handle 6.6 cm long; household utensils: a small round glass bottle 4 cm high broken into three pieces, a small terracotta *amphora* 15.8 cm high⁶⁴⁴, a terracotta pot some 9.5 cm high with a handle; weighing implements: a lead weight with an iron handle 5.8 cm long, a pyramidal clay weight 11.1 cm high; lighting: a single-nozzle terracotta lamp 11.6 cm long; tools: a bone needle 10.6 cm long, an iron hoe 26 cm long; other: 14 unidentifiable bronze fragments. In the *MANN* model a polished stone, similar to that in Rm 87 (see below), is located in the room.⁶⁴⁵

Modern condition: Mediocre, plants.

Structural development: Tracing previous connections is very difficult thanks to late, large-scale rebuilding operations. As a remainder of its early phase, the SW corner of the facade is made of travertine ashlar masonry, and there are further parts in ashlar in the E part of the facade. Moreover, ashlars used in the E wall of Rm 68, even if they are in a secondary position, may suggest that the alignment of the N-S oriented division wall between Units IX.3.10-12 and 13 is old.

On the basis of observing that wall alignments may remain unchanged even when walls are rebuilt, it is worth pointing out that the E part of the unit [Rms 61-66 (67-68)] contains some typical features of a so-called row house: rooms are grouped on certain sides of a central space. The unit once had an entrance in the middle of the S facade of Rm 61-62. This doorway was subsequently blocked and another door opened at the SW corner in order to fit four mills to the E of the new entrance. The bakery was built into a space which

⁶⁴² *Ibid.* 503-4, On the 24th of May 1851.

⁶⁴³ Diameter only given in the original hand-written *Giornale*.

⁶⁴⁴ Given wrongly as 1/10 in the *PAH* description.

⁶⁴⁵ In addition, such a stone was supposedly found in Rm 18 or 23 (see above).

probably had formerly accommodated a courtyard, the function of Rm 63 was altered from private use (indicated by the decorated floor and walls painted in the Third Style) to house baking. Several of the alterations in this part of the unit are late, as indicated by the use of brick and brick-block. These brick and brick-block parts form quoins at corners and ends of walls, which suggest that they may relate to repair and consolidation works after AD 62. Possibly and probably only then Unit IX.3.10-12 became to contain a bakery.

The walls of the W part of the unit, composed of Rms 59, 60 and 65, and including Rm 58 (Unit IX.3.9), are built in a mix of materials in their upper parts, some of which seem to be modern reconstructions, while in the lower parts they contain parts in brick and ashlar. Razed walls discovered in Rm 65 indicate different room arrangements. These, now demolished walls may date earlier or contemporary with the lowermost wall parts, in which ashlar uprights may remain from former jambs of a doorway between Rms 59 and 60. The blocking of the doorway might have preceded the construction of jambs in brick and block between Rms 59 and 61-62, and in brick between Rms 59 and 65 (perhaps also between Rms 58 and 57), showing another phase or remodelling, after which the upper wall parts were rebuilt. In the course of these changes, the space currently occupied by Rm 58 was separated as an own unit (IX.3.9).

Excavation: Possibly in 1846, 1847, 1851 and 1870 although the records are extremely vague on the matter. The shop counter at the entrance no. 10 is described only once, in connection with the excavations of 1846.⁶⁴⁶ However, excavations in 1846 seem to have been very limited and they only concentrated on the front part of Rm 59. Three *dolia* instead of the actual five are mentioned and there is no reference to the hearth at the rear of the room.⁶⁴⁷ Furthermore, Rm 61-62 is mentioned for the first time: ‘frammenti di molini che rimansi ancora ingombra in parte dalle terre’.⁶⁴⁸ The excavators seem to have made the first intervention in the room, perhaps entering through the front doorway (no. 12) and carrying out some excavations around the entrance to see what the room might contain. If Rm 68 contained the painting dedicated *ex voto*, as suggested above, the N side of Rm 68 must

⁶⁴⁶ Avellino 1847: 35.

⁶⁴⁷ In the plan by Fiorelli, published in 1859(?), Rms 59 and 60 are depicted as almost but not fully excavated. The E walls are missing, suggesting that their locations were unknown.

⁶⁴⁸ Avellino 1847: 36.

have been excavated in 1847, at the same time as excavations were carried out in Unit IX.3.5/24 next to it.⁶⁴⁹

On the 15-18th of May 1851, according to the *Giornale*, '[n]el continuarsi il disterro alla sinistra, fiancheggiando il giardino posteriore alla bottega di Pio IX, si sono scoperte tre piccolo stanze con intonaco bianco...'.⁶⁵⁰ It is hard to imagine to what else the record could refer than Rm 68 as the garden, and the E extension of Rm 68, Rms 67 and 66 as the three rooms flanking it. Likewise, in the weekly report of the progress of excavations it is mentioned that works took place, among other locations, 'presso la casa delle Sonatrici dove si vanno scovendo altre compresi di stanze'.⁶⁵¹ It is possible however that 'bottega di Pio' refers to IX.2.6, perhaps perceived 'close' to IX.3.5/24, and we must therefore treat the identifications with care. In *PAH* there are some 10 day records indicating works in the given location.

The paintings in the milling and baking room are described as new discoveries in 1870.⁶⁵² Hence the S side of the unit flanking the Via degli Augustali might have been fully unearthed only in 1870 and the *Giornale* records referring to 'località poste sul lato sinistro del detto vicolo [the Via degli Augustali]' may refer to Unit IX.3.10-12.⁶⁵³ Under this nomenclature, 10 day work records in April and May 1870 can be associated with the unit.

Proposed identification: All sources agree that in AD 79 the unit served as a bakery and Rm 59 was engaged in food and drink retail. Although the mills were seemingly not in use, bread could still have been baked. It is proposed that the complex was owned by T. Terentius Proculus. Della Corte bases his identification on the *dipinto* found at the entrance to the unit. He goes further to suggest that the bakery was owned by the owner of VII.2.6 on the opposite side of the Via Stabiana. Units IX.3.8, 9 and 10-12 would have been its dependents.⁶⁵⁴ Mayeske supports the interpretation and proposes that the owners of the bakery on the other side of the street, the Terentii, had taken the former house and converted it into baking industry to be able to grow their business to contain altogether nine mills and

⁶⁴⁹ E.g. Panofka 1847a: 144, 1847c: 127-8.

⁶⁵⁰ *PAH* II: 502.

⁶⁵¹ On the 17th of May 1851, no. 2127.

⁶⁵² Brizio 1870: 45-6.

⁶⁵³ *Giornale* 1871a: 174, on the 26th of April.

⁶⁵⁴ Della Corte 1954: 131-2. Likewise, in the *SANP* database the unit is labelled as *Pistrinum di T. Terentius Proculus* while the bakery next door (VII.2.6) is called *Pistrinum e panificium di Terentius Proculus*.

three ovens, and to sell the produce in a convenient location. According to her, the bakery lacked all living areas.⁶⁵⁵ In a similar vein, Flohr favours the idea that the bakery was owned by someone outside (i.e. not people who ran it) and built with investments deriving from elsewhere.⁶⁵⁶ All in all, scholars seem to think that the bakery was too small to survive on its own. However, its size is not exceptionally small for a Pompeian bakery, and bearing in mind the possible extension of the upper floor, it is difficult to sustain the argument that there was not enough space for people to live in.⁶⁵⁷

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 882, 3651; *PAH* II: 499-504, *Giornale* 1871a: 174-5; Avellino 1847: 35-6, Brizio 1870: 45-6, Trendelenburg 1871a: 175-6, 1871b: 206-7, Engelmann 1872: 256-7, Fiorelli 1873: 51-2, 1875: 394-5; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 73-4, Sogliano 1879: 10, 16; Mau 1882: 442, Boyce 1937: 83, nos. 409-10; Della Corte 1954: 131-2, Schefold 1957: 250, Mayeske 1972: 129-31, 182-3, 189-93, 1979: 48-9; *PPP* III: 444-5, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 415, Jashemski 1993: 234, *PPM* IX, II: 316-25, Flohr 2007a: 143, Monteix 2007: 120, 123.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 24th of May 1851, *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 22-3.

Plans: Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), Eschebach.

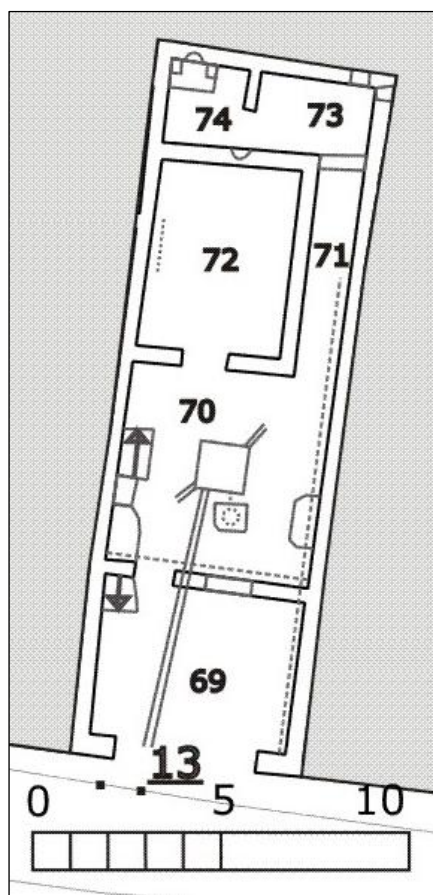
Other sources: The *SANP* database, the *MANN* model, website <http://pompeiiinpictures.com>.

⁶⁵⁵ Mayeske 1972: 129, 182-3, 1979: 48.

⁶⁵⁶ Flohr 2007a: 144.

⁶⁵⁷ Contra e.g. Flohr (2007a: 142) who suggests that the upper floors were used for the storage of grain.

UNIT IX.3.13



Description: Commercial and probably domestic unit in the mid-S part of the city block, fronting onto the Via degli Augustali.

Size: Usable ground floor space 88 m² divided by six rooms, upper floor space 48 m²; maximum plot size 119 m².

Upper floors: Above the front (Rm 69) and middle [Rm 72 (71)] part of the unit, accessed through staircases in Rms 69 and 70. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that Rms 73-74 had been covered by an upper floor which was later demolished. It is possible that at this point UF Rm 69 was built to compensate the loss of space.⁶⁵⁸

Facade: A 3.8 m wide shop doorway occupies most of the facade. The jambs are in brick and they were plaster-coated. The E jamb contained an electoral advert: *A VETTIUM*

⁶⁵⁸ Andrews 2011: 23-4, also Fiorelli 1873: 52.

FELICEM / AED OVF FABIUS CELER ROG(AT) (CIL IV 3659).⁶⁵⁹ The interface between the brick facade of Unit IX.3.13 and the facade of Unit IX.3.14 in travertine is stepped/irregular. At the W end of the facade there is a separate, vertical brick quoin some 0.25 m wide. Distinctive from the rest of the facade, it seems to bond with the E end of Unit IX.3.10-12 facade which runs slightly further to the S. They were probably made simultaneously, possibly to repair a collapse. A threshold of three trachyte blocks remains *in situ*. Two of the blocks are grooved for shutters. At the W end of the threshold there is a place for a ca. 0.8 m wide doorway and a pivot hole, while at the E end of the threshold there is a square hole. Two holes in the kerbstone in front of the unit constitute discharge points of drainage channels from the interior of the property.

ROOM 69⁶⁶⁰

Size: 22.1 m²

Walls: The N wall contains a window and a doorway to Rm 70. The E jamb of the window is in travertine block and the W jamb is in 2:1 brick to travertine block. The doorway has its E jamb in 2:1 brick to block, continuous from the window jamb, and the W jamb is in travertine ashlar in its lower part and brick-block in its upper part. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work. The wall parts above the lintel, together with some parts of the jambs, are reconstructed. The original lower part of the N wall abuts the W and E walls. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in some trachyte, tuff, brick, cruma and limestone. The S wall is mainly open to the street through the wide front doorway. The door jambs are in brick. The W wall is in travertine, trachyte, brick and cruma rubble-work and in the middle there is a diagonal groove of stairs rising towards the S at a steep angle (ca. 57°).

Former walls: The lowermost E wall protrudes (some 0.1 m) and shows that the wall alignment had been slightly altered to run further to the E. The torn-down wall, which had been plastered, was used as a foundation for the later wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.4 m, E 5.2 m, S 3.4 m, W 4.5 m.

Wall decoration: According to Fiorelli, there was a painting of a *Genius* surrounded by *Lares*, a head of a man and two combating gladiators below the stairs.⁶⁶¹ Sogliano adds that the *Genius* was holding a *patera* and a *cornucopia* and was sacrificing at an altar, the *Lares*

⁶⁵⁹ Also Della Corte 1954: 158, no. 359.

⁶⁶⁰ *Bottega*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

⁶⁶¹ Fiorelli 1875: 395; also Schefold 1957: 250, the MANN model.

flanking the central figure held a *rhyton* and a *situla*.⁶⁶² Now only very scant traces of plaster, which contains volcanic sand, remain on the walls, including the jambs.

Floor: No clear floor remains. The protruding lowermost E wall is accompanied by protruding wall plaster which is suggestive of a floor level (or a protruding collar in the lowermost part of the wall). If this was the floor level, the trachyte threshold at the entrance would have been located at a step lower level.

Fixtures: A plastered, two-step rubble-work podium (0.95 m N-S, 0.9 m E-W, currently up to 0.5 m h.) occupies the NW corner of the room. It is built against the W wall at the end of the scar of stairs, evidently forming a staircase podium.

Finds: According to the *Giornale* on the 18th of February 1870, excavations took place in ‘bottega, che viene in seguito della prima casa [IX.3.10-12] a sinistra del vicolo anzidetto [i.e. ‘vicolo, che si dirama dalla via Stabiana in continuazione di quello di Augusto’]’.⁶⁶³

The finds were as follows: representative-cultic objects: a bronze bust of Jupiter 10.5 cm high; fixture: some fragments of talcum; furniture/fixture: a small bronze stud with a ring and some wooden remains attached; toilet utensils: four fragments of a bronze mirror; household utensils: a small 8 cm high round glass bottle with small handles and a short neck, a small *amphora* with an inscription in the handle; lighting: two terracotta lamps 17.5 and 19 cm in size, with one and two nozzles, their bodies in the forms of taurine heads and their handles in the forms of eagles with spread wings, two other lamps; tools: two small iron hoes 17 and 20 cm in size; other: a bronze bell 11 cm high with a rectangular base, some unidentifiable bronze fragments.⁶⁶⁴ On the 25th of March 1870 the excavations took place in Units IX.2.27-28, IX.2.4 and at the entrance to IX.3.13. Most of the finds were listed without giving a more precise find location of them and are here omitted as they would probably have derived from outside Unit IX.3.13 as this was the smallest unit in which works were carried out. However, the find spots of two skeletons discovered were given more accurately; one of them derived from Unit IX.3.13 entrance.⁶⁶⁵

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 69

Walls: At the S end of the W wall there is a rectangular socket hole at the height of 3.4 m above the floor level. At the N end of the E wall at the height of some 4.0 m there is a

⁶⁶² Sogliano 1879: 11.

⁶⁶³ *Giornale* 1871a: 166-7.

⁶⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 167-8.

⁶⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 171-2.

protruding horizontal ledge in brick, trachyte and travertine rubble-work that might remain from the level of the first floor. The E wall is in travertine rubble-work above this height.⁶⁶⁶

ROOM 70⁶⁶⁷

Size: 29.6 m²

Walls: The N wall contains doorways to Rms 71 and 72. The jambs are in travertine and trachyte block (with a brick band), and the rest of the wall is in rubble-work with mainly trachyte in its lower part and more travertine in the upper part. The N wall abuts the W wall and the wall parts above the lintels are reconstructed. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, while trachyte is more common in the N upper part. The S wall is partly in rubble-work abutting the E wall (their plaster layers bond). The S wall contains a window and a doorway to Rm 69. The E jamb of the window is in travertine block and the W jamb is in 2:1 brick to travertine block. The doorway has its E jamb in 2:1 brick to block, continuous from the window jamb, and the W jamb is in travertine ashlar in its lower part and brick-block in its upper part. The S wall is heavily restored and the wall above the lintel is fully reconstructed. The W wall is in rather uniform trachyte rubble-work and it is abutted by the S wall.

Former walls: The lowermost parts of the E and S walls protrude and contain remains of wall plaster. Hence they apparently are torn-down walls used as the foundations of the later ones which run slightly further to the E and S. The foundations were hidden below the last floor level.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, E 3.8 m, S 3.3 m, W 4.8 m.

Wall decoration: According to Mau the door jambs were decorated with (ivy) garlands in the Third Style.⁶⁶⁸ In the MANN model there are red frames on a white background on the mid-N wall (ashlar imitation?). This decoration is still scantily visible at the W end of the N wall. The plaster contains some quartz, whereas traces of coarse plaster are seen on the other walls. Moreover, the wall above the podium at the SW corner (see below) contained a socle with crushed terracotta.

Floor: Two *lavapesta* floors are found around the *impluvium* (see below). The upper floor was red painted along the *impluvium* edges as well inside the *impluvium* a red band ran at

⁶⁶⁶ Also Andrews 2011: 23.

⁶⁶⁷ *Atrium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52; *atrium tuscanicum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁶⁶⁸ Mau 1882: 442. He makes it clear that the paintings covered only the parts of the wall in travertine block and not the brick and block wall parts. See also Schefold 1957: 251.

the walls' edges and along the floor's edge. The floor level had been raised some 0.1 m from the previous one. Some remains of concrete in the thresholds to Rms 71 and 72.

Ceiling: There is a large hole (ca. 30 cm Ø) for the central beam of a roof in the middle of the W wall at a height of some 3 m above the ground level. The roof sloped downwards from the S to the N. It shows as an oblique groove. However, the groove was possibly filled in and the roof arrangement altered when the access to the upper floor was built.

Fixtures: Along the E wall, abutting the wall plaster, there is a rubble-work podium (some 0.45 m h., 1.4 m N-S and 0.6 m E-W) of mainly reused pieces of trachyte⁶⁶⁹ and travertine. The structure is currently in a poor state of preservation, the superstructure having been collapsed. While Eschebach *et al.* have identified the structure as a staircase base,⁶⁷⁰ it more likely served as one of the two hearths in the room.⁶⁷¹ Within a distance of ca. 1.9 m, at the S end of the E wall, above the podium, there are six smallish holes (ca. 10 Ø, 13 cm d.), some 2.3 m above the current ground level. As the holes cut the wall plaster and do not extend through the entire width of the wall, they may remain from a large shelf.

Two other rubble-work podia flank the W wall. One is located at the SW corner. It is some 1.50 m wide (N-S) and 0.80 m deep (E-W), and it extends some 0.7 m high. The podium, the top of which was covered with tile fragments, was coated with plaster containing volcanic sand. The space below the podium top was vaulted (some 0.70 m d., 0.50 m w., and 0.50 m h.). It seems to constitute the other hearth in the room. At the S end of the W wall, some 1.2 m above the podium top, there is a horizontal groove some 1.2 m wide. The groove is some 8 cm high and it is delineated by rubble and brick (on its lower edge), together with travertine blocks (on the upper edge). It might remain from a fixed shelf for example. The second podium is found along the mid-W wall. It consists of two parts: a low platform (0.75 m E-W, 0.7 m N-S, 0.25 m h.) and a higher structure (1.30 m N-S, 0.85 m E-W and 0.70 m h.) from where a scar left by stairs is seen to ascend to the N (at an angle of some 55°).⁶⁷²

An *impluvium* 1.0 x 1.0 m in size and 0.4 m deep is located in the middle of the room. The walls are in rubble-work, coated with *lavapesta*. A trachyte capstone (0.85 x 0.70 m, hole in the middle some 0.40 m Ø) of a cistern is found to the S of the *impluvium*. In Eschebach's plan a round feature is depicted to the S of the *impluvium*, probably indicating the place of a

⁶⁶⁹ Such as a possible quern stone.

⁶⁷⁰ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁶⁷¹ Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁶⁷² Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395; Andrews 2011: 23.

puteal which is also mentioned by Fiorelli.⁶⁷³ The cistern is coated inside with thick, terracotta-containing plaster and some 0.4 m below the rim there is a hole on its N side. A corresponding hole is seen in the S wall of the *impluvium*. This hole is however blocked indicating that the connection had been left out of use. The interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the cistern contained fine, decayed organic matter, instead of being empty or filled entirely with *lapilli*. In the S wall of the *impluvium*, some half-way up the wall, there is a ceramic pipe (ext. Ø 9 cm, int. Ø 6 cm) that most probably connected to a channel found next to the entrance to Rm 69. The channel, with a tile and stone cover, most likely took excess water to the street through a hole in the kerbstone at the house front. Whereas the two holes so far mentioned in the *impluvium* seem to be secondary, there are two more holes, perhaps original. They are located at the NE and SW corners of the *impluvium*, directly above its floor. Currently it cannot be confirmed whether they were made to collect water from the *impluvium* to a subterranean cistern, or whether they served as drainage holes. However, in the absence of known cisterns in use in AD 79, the later alternative seems more probable.

Finds: The room is probably referred as ‘retro bottega’ and ‘dietrobottega’ which contained⁶⁷⁴: household utensils: a large terra sigillata plate with foliage decoration at the exterior (12 cm h., mouth Ø 17 cm), another large terra sigillata plate, a small terra sigillata plate (5 cm h, mouth Ø 11 cm), an inscribed *amphora*, a round glass *cinoffino* with a short neck some 11 cm long, three rectangular, short-necked and small-handled glass bottles 14 cm high, two terracotta lids, a bronze bucket 16 cm high and 20 cm Ø with an iron-handle, a glass jug 13 cm high, a two-handle terracotta(?) pan, a large terracotta pan with four handles and 12 other terracotta pans of various sizes; weighing implements: nine small lead weights, 12 different size marble weights; productive apparatus: a small marble mortar with four small handles and a pistil, two large terracotta mortars for colours, two cylindrical grinders of colours made of black marble – one small 4 cm Ø and the other attached to a vertical pole 8 cm long; fixture: a large iron railing; furniture: 90 different bone hinges, some iron strips of a box; locking: a rectangular bronze lock plate some 11 cm long; other: a tile with and an Oscan inscription, fragments of a bone stick (*stecca*), a fragmentary disk 15 cm Ø in glass paste; representative objects/fixtures: a fragmentary marble foot of a table with a lion head decoration, some pieces of marble pavement; toilet utensils: fragments of a bronze mirror, a

⁶⁷³ Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395. For the *puteal*, see Rm 74 below.

⁶⁷⁴ On the 27th-30th of May 1870 (*Giornale* 1871a: 176); on the 7th-14th of June (*Giornale* 1871b: 211-2); on the 21st of December 1870 (*ibid.* 224). These lists lack the *cinoffino* which is only mentioned in the hand-written *Giornale*.

glass tear-drop bottle 11 cm high, a pair of bronze tweezers 11 cm long; gaming: three glass paste beads/counters (*coralli*); money: a bronze coin; tools: an iron axe 18 cm high; organic matter: two pieces of bread.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 71⁶⁷⁵

Size: 6.9 m²

Walls: The N side of the room is fully open to Rm 73 and the S side of the room is fully open to Rm 70. Walls above the lintels are rebuilt at least to some extent. In the N part and in the middle of the E wall there are travertine ashlar framework piers, while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work with travertine (trachyte, cruma and brick). The W wall is in rubble-work with travertine (trachyte, cruma, brick, tuff) in its middle part, while both ends of the wall serving as door jambs are in travertine, trachyte and tuff block.

Former walls: Seemingly the torn-down wall, used as a foundation of the later one, continues from Rm 70 side and is visible at least in the S half of the E wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.9 m, E 4.1 m, S 3.0 m, W 3.9 m.

Wall treatment: Plaster with volcanic sand, seemingly continuous from Rm 70 side.

Floor: Unknown, remains of threshold in the S doorway.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 71

In the N and E walls at the height of 2.8 m above the ground level there is a horizontal vein of *cocciopesto* suggesting the level of the first floor. Wall plaster on the E and W walls continues above the veins while in the N wall a stretch of rubble-work wall is built on top of the vein, seemingly to form a doorway blockage. Hence, the access from the room to UF Rms 73 and 74 had been closed.

ROOM 72⁶⁷⁶

Size: 19.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work, mainly of travertine in its lower part and trachyte in its middle part. The uppermost part containing both travertine and trachyte abuts the W

⁶⁷⁵ *Fauces*, also perhaps used as *cella penaria*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52; *fauces*, see Fiorelli 1875: 396, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

⁶⁷⁶ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Ruddell 1964: 113, no. 128; closed *tablinum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

wall. The E wall in travertine, trachyte and cruma rubble-work possibly abuts the N and S walls (but plaster layers bond). A doorway in the S wall takes to Rm 70. The jambs are in travertine block, and the wall is at least partly reconstructed above a modern lintel. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work, mainly trachyte in the lower part and travertine in the upper part. The S wall abuts the W wall (including an earlier phase wall plaster layer). The W wall is in rubble-work of trachyte, travertine, brick, tuff and cruma. In the E part of the wall there is an irregular brick quoin (1.2 m h., 0.20-40 m w.) beginning ca. 2.3 m above the ground level, seemingly made to repair a crack.

Max wall heights: N 4.3 m, E 3.8 m, S 3.4 m, W 4.5 m.

Wall decoration: A red, terracotta-containing socle up to 1.2 m high above the modern ground level. The upper parts of the walls contain plaster with volcanic sand.

Floor: Last phase floor level unknown (missing). On a lower level, several patches of plaster, *cocciopesto* and *lavapesta* floors, the interrelations of which cannot be ascertained, were found; the doorway contains the foundations of a threshold.

Ceiling: Between and partly through the holes in the upper part of the W wall (see below), runs an oblique groove from the S to the N. It seems to indicate a ceiling slope. The ceiling had been demolished when the upper floor was built, leaving this groove in the wall.

Fixtures: A channel, left out of use, runs next to the W wall.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 72

Walls: Five socket holes (30 x 20 x 20 cm), two of which are blocked, are seen 25 cm apart in the S part of the W wall, some 3.6 m above the ground level. There are no holes in the N part of the W wall, suggesting that this part is reconstructed.

ROOM 73⁶⁷⁷

Size: 6.0 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work with travertine in its lower part, trachyte in the middle-part, trachyte, cruma, brick and travertine in the upper part. A window in the N wall, at the height of 2.4 m, opens to Rm 24 in Unit IX.3.5/24. The jambs are in block and the upper edge is slanted, making the window smaller on Rm 24 side. It is described as ‘a shoot-hole’ by Falkener.⁶⁷⁸ A travertine ashlar pier runs at the S end of the E wall. An ashlar is plastered

⁶⁷⁷ Kitchen (and *cella penaria*), see Fiorelli 1875: 396, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

⁶⁷⁸ Falkener 1860: 80. Ruddell (1964: 113, no. 128) seems to have taken the windows as a doorway.

on one of its sides currently inside the wall, which might suggest reuse. The pier is topped by blocks and rubble-work in the upper part of the wall. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work of trachyte in the lower part, travertine in the upper part. Another high-lying window is found at the N end of the E wall. The sill of the window is at a height of 3.5 m above the ground level, and it opens onto Rm 86 in Unit IX.3.15. The E wall is abutted by the S wall, and possibly by the N wall, at least in the lower parts. The S wall contains a doorway to Rm 71 with the W jamb in block. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, travertine in its lower and upper parts and trachyte in the middle part. The W wall is nearly inexistent, a short rubble-work protrusion abutting the N wall. It seems to have been a relatively low partitioning between Rms 73 and 74, especially because a groove no higher than 2 m is left by it in the N wall. The S end of the protrusion is in block, forming the jamb of a doorway between these rooms.

Max wall heights: N 5.0 m, E 5.1 m, S 4.0 m, W 1.2 m.

Wall treatment: A thick (3 cm) layer of hydraulic plaster up to 1 m high on the lower S, N and W walls. On the E wall there seems to have been a plaster collar some 45 cm high, protruding some 5 cm from the wall. Moreover, at the junction of the walls and the floor, the plaster layers of which bond, there is an oblique thickening (up to 7 cm) some 10 cm high. The upper wall parts were whitewashed (plaster with volcanic sand).

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor, below a modern fill. No thresholds.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 73

Walls: At the E end of the S wall, at the height of some 3.1 m above the ground level, there is a blocked doorway some 1.2 m wide. It once had connected UF Rms 71 and 73. The door jambs, which have survived up to the height of some 0.9 m, are in travertine and tuff block, similar to the jambs on the ground floor. The blockage is in mixed material rubble-work and it abuts the wall plaster on the former jambs. The first floor level walls are in rubble-work. Except for the blocked doorway, there are no other marks of an upper floor, indicating that it was lacking in AD 79.

ROOM 74⁶⁷⁹

Size: 4.4 m²

Walls: The N wall is made of rubble-work in travertine (esp. in its lowermost and uppermost parts), trachyte (esp. in the middle part), brick, tuff, a reused *amphora* head etc. It abuts the W wall (also plaster). A doorway with a block jamb in the low E wall leads to Rm 73. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work. The S wall is in rubble-work, travertine in its lower part and trachyte in the middle and upper parts. At the E end of the S wall, at the height of 2.4 m above the ground level, there is a protrusion of rubble-work suggesting a former wall running N-S. It might remain from the E wall above the doorway height, or have belonged to an upper floor. The S end of the W wall is in travertine framework and the rest of the wall is in rubble-work in travertine, trachyte (cruma and tuff). It is abutted by the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 5.0 m, E 1.2 m, S 4.1 m, W 4.1 m.

Wall treatment: Hydraulic plaster in the lowermost wall parts next to the toilet structures (see below), elsewhere plaster with volcanic sand.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* and tile floor, below which a plaster floor. Remains of a threshold at the doorway.

Fixtures: In the N wall close to the W end there is a vaulted niche (0.45 m h. and w., ca. 0.20 m d.) found some 1.0 m above the ground level. The vault is made of reused bricks, and it is plastered but no paint is seen on it. The structure has been identified as a *lararium*.⁶⁸⁰ At the NE corner of the room a toilet was discovered by the *EPUH*. Toilet structures above the cess pit (the opening of which is some 1.25 x 1.5 m) include tiles which were partly placed on top of the plaster floor and which were coated with *cocciopesto*. Podia for a seat were built on top of the *cocciopesto* floor, and the podia were coated with hydraulic plaster. All of these structures have now collapsed into the cess pool which contains *lapilli*.

Finds: Today the room contains a terracotta tube (*puteal*, 0.4 m Ø at the base, narrowing upwards). The tube is broken and it has been mended with an iron wire. It probably derives from the top of the cistern capstone in the *atrium*.

Modern condition: Good.

⁶⁷⁹ *Triclinium*(!), see Fiorelli 1873: 52; toilet, see Fiorelli 1875: 396. Fiorelli's accounts only two years apart are strikingly contradictory while in general Fiorelli's later account follows the earlier one. This might suggest that while writing his earlier account, the unit was still being excavated and parts of it were not fully revealed. As a result, he had to resort to guesswork. He subsequently rectified his assumptions.

⁶⁸⁰ Boyce 1937: 84, no. 412.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 74

Six rectangular socket holes (20 x 10 x 30 cm) some 20 cm apart are seen in the W wall some 1.7 m above the ground level. There is a hole in the N wall and two holes in the S wall at a corresponding height. Hence there probably was a mezzanine above the ground floor. Above the holes in the W wall, there were four irregular shaped socket holes (Ø 10-20 cm) at a height of 3.3 m above the ground.⁶⁸¹ The chronology of the holes is difficult to determine. However, it is very probable that, as in the case of Rm 73, the room did not contain an upper floor in AD 79. It had a mezzanine instead.⁶⁸²

Finds in Rms 73 and/or 74: A two-handle terracotta brazier, possibly 30 cm wide,⁶⁸³ and with a round opening at the front. Its top was pierced with small holes to allow the heat to rise.⁶⁸⁴

Finds of unspecified location within the unit⁶⁸⁵: lighting: a bronze lamp without its stopper (*turracciolo*) and its round handle decorated with a moon crescent, a terracotta lamp 10 cm in size and with a ring at the end of its handle; fixture: a fragment of a cable/rope (*fune*) with associated iron and bronze fragments, a small and somewhat broken iron cramp; furniture: a bronze strap-hinge (*cardine*) without its wing; representative objects: a marble pillar; productive apparatus: a terracotta colour-grinding mortar; household utensils: an inscribed small *amphora* with a single handle, a single-handle leaf-decorated bronze vase 18 cm high and its mouth Ø 16 cm, a small terra sigillata plate 7 cm Ø; weighing implements: two elliptical marble weights, two clay weights, two large travertine weights; toilet: a pair of bronze tweezers 13 cm long; gaming: a bone dice; furniture: 12 bone hinges, two small bronze studs; cultic: a small terracotta altar (*aretta*); other: unidentifiable iron and bronze fragments.

⁶⁸¹ One visible after 2008 restorations.

⁶⁸² Andrews 2011: 24.

⁶⁸³ *Largo m. 300?*

⁶⁸⁴ The brazier was found when workmen returned to an area which had been excavated before, 'isola 3, regio 9 n. 13 localita in fondo a dritta dell'atrio, dopo il corridorio dalle terri interamente esplorate in un apposito scavo gia seguito...', as described in the hand-written *Giornale* dated on the 17th of May 1880.

⁶⁸⁵ On the 13th-18th of May 1870, '[s]ulla sinistra del vicolo, nella seconda localita a contrare dalla via Stabiana', on the 21st-25th of May 1870, 'localita, e a destra del forno, che trovasi al principio del vicolo' (*Giornale* 1871a: 175-6); and on the 1st-4th of June 1870, '[i] lavori di cavamento sono continuati nei locali a sinistra del vicolo, che diramandosi dalla Via Stabiana forma la continuazione di quello di Augusto' (*Giornale* 1871b: 211).

Structural development: The ashlar framework parts of the walls at the back of the unit suggest that the width of the unit had remained the same for a relatively long period of time, although there might have been a slight change of some tens of centimetres in the location of the division wall between Units IX.3.13 and 14, and walls could have been rebuilt. There might have been more changes in the division of space inside the unit and the walls at the front in particular seem to have been largely rebuilt at a late stage. However, the exposed remains of walls above which the extant walls were built indicate that the changes in the location of walls were modest. Hence the unit, today a small *atrium*-house without side rooms, reminiscent of those in the N part of the city block, may have kept its form for a considerable period of time. Of course, doorways and windows could have been located in places different from those of today. For instance, anomalies in the E upper end of the division wall between Rms 69 and 70 may suggest a place of a former doorway or a window. Wall parts in brick and brick-block are probably late and some of them may have been constructed to repair collapses of AD 62 (or later). Late changes likewise included modifications in the upper floors. The upper floor which had covered Rms 73 and 74 was demolished, while the upper floor above Rms 71 and 72 was kept in use. Perhaps in order to compensate the loss of space, a mezzanine was added to Rm 74 and an upper floor built at the front (Rm 69), if it did not have it before.⁶⁸⁶

Excavation: In February (one day work record), March (one day work record), May (14 day work records), June (probably 10 day work records) and December (two day work records) 1870. Some reconsolidation of wall plasters might have taken place in 1942.⁶⁸⁷

Proposed identification: *Taberna* and home of Fabius Celer. Della Corte's identification of the owner or occupant is based on the name appearing in an election note on the front door jamb.⁶⁸⁸ The front door width indeed suggests commercial activity, as does the large number of pans, colour mortars, weights and two hearths in the *atrium*. Both commercial cooking as well as production of colourings might have taken place in the unit.⁶⁸⁹ Ornate

⁶⁸⁶ Andrews 2011: 23-4.

⁶⁸⁷ See Unit IX.3.7 above.

⁶⁸⁸ Della Corte 1954: 158, no. 359. In the SANP database, as well as in *L'informatica* (172), the unit is labelled as *Taberna e casa di Fabius Celer*.

⁶⁸⁹ Restaurant, see Ruddell 1964: 113, no. 128.

furniture parts and pieces of a marble floor suggest that either the resident or customers, or both, could enjoy pleasant surroundings.

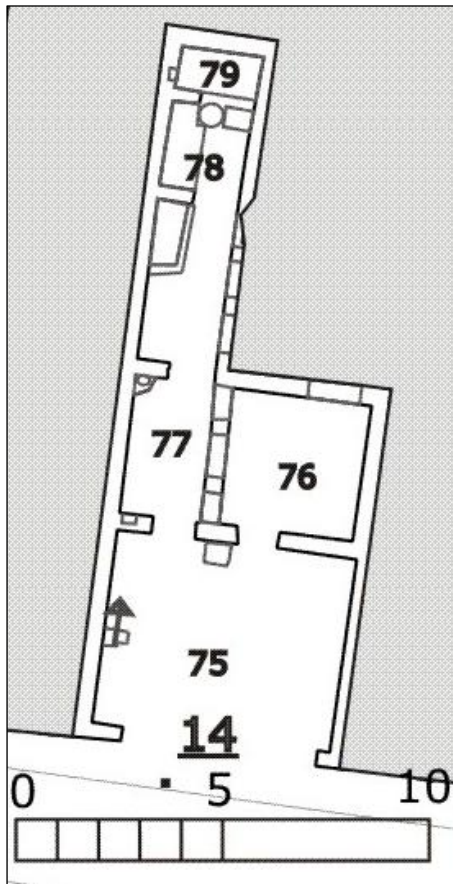
Bibliography: *CIL* IV 3659, *Giornale* 1871a: 167-8, 171-2, 175-6, 1871b: 211-2, 224; Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 395-6; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Sogliano 1879: 11, Mau 1882: 442, Boyce 1937: 84, no. 412; Della Corte 1954: 158, no. 359; Schefold 1957: 250-1, Ruddell 1964: 113, no. 128; *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 27th of May 1870, the 21st of December 1870, the 17th of May 1880; *EPUH* 2010 documentation, Andrews 2011: 23-4.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model, the *SANP* database.

UNIT IX.3.14



Description: Commercial and probably domestic unit in the mid-S part of the city block, flanking the Via degli Augustali.

Size: Usable ground floor space 58 m² divided by five rooms, upper floor space 45 m²; maximum plot size 83 m².

Upper floors: Above Rms 75-77 at least, entered through a staircase in Rm 75. In the excavation reports it is mentioned that household utensils were found some 2.0 m above the floor level (see below) which might indicate that the upper floors had been used privately.

Facade: A 4.7 m wide shop doorway occupies most of the facade. The W door jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry and the E door jamb is in brick. The borderline between the W jamb and the E jamb of Unit IX.3.13 doorway is irregular whereas the E jamb continues seamlessly as the W jamb of Unit IX.3.15 front doorway. To the E of the entrance

there was a painting (0.54 m h., 1.07 m w.) of two figures: Minerva with a shield, helmet and spear, and Mercury carrying a money bag.⁶⁹⁰ Today the threshold is composed of ten blocks in various sizes. They are seemingly in a secondary position as no grooves are seen in them and only a single limestone block contains a hole. In the kerbstone in front of the doorway there is a hole which probably served as a discharge point of a drain.

ROOM 75⁶⁹¹

Size: 27.2 m²

Walls: The N wall is divided into three parts by doorways to Rms 76 and 77. The jambs of Rm 76 doorway are in rubble-work including some blocks while the jambs of Rm 77 doorway are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework. The rest of the N wall is mainly in rubble-work in travertine (and trachyte in the E end). Because the alignment of the E walls of Rms 75 and 76 is not the same, the S end of the E wall of Rm 76 forms the E end of the N wall in Rm 75. It is made of travertine blocks in the upper, visible part. The E wall is in rubble-work, largely of travertine but also of some brick, cruma, trachyte and tuff. The lowermost and uppermost parts of the S end of the E wall are in brick bonding with the S wall. The S wall is largely open to the street. The E door jamb is in brick and the W door jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in some reused building materials. The S end of the W wall seems to protrude to the facade and hence bond with the S wall. The rest of the W wall abuts to it.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 3.7 m, S 2.9 m, W 5.1 m.

Wall decoration: A bright red socle ca. 1.8 m high.⁶⁹² It had been hidden below another plaster layer of currently less bright red colour. Both plaster layers contain crushed terracotta.

Floor: *Lavapesta*.

Fixtures: In the middle of the N wall, directly opposite of the front doorway and thus in a highly visible location there is a semicircular niche (ca. 0.3 m h., 0.4 m w., 0.15 m d.), the top of which lies ca. 1.55 m above the ground level. It contains two plaster layers – the topmost being weathered but still containing quartz-rich plaster different from that of the socle. A small plaster-coated podium (ca. 0.50 m h., 0.55 x 0.55 m) made of reused brick

⁶⁹⁰ Trendelenburg 1871b: 209, Fiorelli 1875: 396, Sogliano 1879: 9, Della Corte 1954: 158, *PPM* IX, II: 326.

⁶⁹¹ *Bottega*, see *PPM* IX, II: 327; *taberna*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

⁶⁹² According to Gassner (1986: 209), *Hellroter Verputz*.

and travertine rubble, is located in front the niche and it abuts the N wall.⁶⁹³ In the middle of the W wall runs a S-N oriented scar of stairs at an angle of 45 degrees.⁶⁹⁴ A small rubble-work podium (0.65 x 0.25 m in size, ca. 0.10 m h.) is found below the scar. Above the podium, at the lower end of the scar there is a cut in the wall in which the wooden part of the stair was probably inserted.⁶⁹⁵ The space below the stairs was presumably used for storage. There were small holes, of which only one is discernible today, probably for a wooden cupboard or shelving unit.⁶⁹⁶

Finds⁶⁹⁷: tools: an iron sword 38 cm long with its point broken, two iron axes 22 and 19 cm long, a small broken iron shovel; household utensils: an *amphora* fragment with an inscription, a terracotta vase without handles, a small bruised bronze cup 25 cm high, a two-handle, mask-decorated bronze vase 32 cm long, its mouth 8.5 cm Ø, two foliage-decorated vases – one 30 cm long and its mouth 9 cm Ø, three kettles (*caldaje*), a small terracotta flask with a single handle, a round glass bottle 17 cm high; weighing implements: five different shaped lead weights, three small marble weights; domestic-toilet artefacts: a mended two-handle bronze bowl (*conca*) 30 cm long and mouth 9 cm Ø, its handles ending to dogs' heads, two elliptical bronze vessels (*forme di pasticceria*) max Ø 21.5 and 22 cm; toilet artefacts: a pair of 10 cm long bronze tweezers (*molletta*⁶⁹⁸); lighting: a terracotta lamp 14 cm long with its handle ending to a ring; locking: a large fragmentary iron lock with its key; personal adornment: a silver ring 2 cm Ø decorated with two snakes on a shield, an iron ring with a stone (*pietra cammiola/avente nello scudo una corniola*) 2 cm in size in which Victoria engraved; personal utensils: a rectangular bronze seal 7 cm long and 2 cm wide, with letters C.C.AI SCH on it; other: some unidentifiable fragments of iron.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 75

Walls: In the mid-W wall, ca. 3 m above the ground level there is a single tile-lined socket hole (40 x 20 cm, 20 d.), the beam in which supported the landing of the staircase. Above the socket hole, at the height of 3.7 m, there is a horizontal cut representing the first floor level. The cut, partly filled with *cocciopesto*, is some 10 cm high. At the N end of the cut

⁶⁹³ Boyce 1937: 84, no. 413.

⁶⁹⁴ *La scala dei cenacoli*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; visible in the MANN model.

⁶⁹⁵ Andrews 2011: 24-5.

⁶⁹⁶ *Apotheca*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416; *Regal*, see Gassner 1986: 209.

⁶⁹⁷ 'La seconda bottega posta in sequito della/dopo la prima casa [IX.3.10-12]', on the 20th-21st of June 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 212), and on the 27th of October 1870 (*ibid.* 218-9).

⁶⁹⁸ Called *pinzetta* in the *Giornale* manuscript.

there is a vertical scar which might indicate the place of a division wall on the first floor level. The upper floor walls are in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in some trachyte, cruma, tile and limestone fragments.⁶⁹⁹

Finds: Some 2.0 m above the ground floor level of Rm 75, thus possibly deriving from the upper floor, if not from the upper shelves of the cupboard/rack, the excavators found⁷⁰⁰: toilet utensils: a rectangular bronze fragment 9.6 cm long – possibly a part of a mirror, an iron(?) unguent-bottle (*odorino*) with three small perforations on one side⁷⁰¹; domestic-toilet utensils: three bronze *cassaruole* – one 10 cm high and 30 cm Ø, the second 8 cm high and 15 cm Ø, the third 10 cm Ø, a conch-shaped bronze bowl 11 cm Ø (*forma di pasticceria esprimente una conchiglia*); household utensils: a bronze vase 13 cm high without its handle and which had seemingly been repaired in antiquity, two single-handle oil-jugs 12.5 cm high in glass⁷⁰², two grooved glass jugs 14 cm and 13.5 cm high, a base of a glass jug⁷⁰³, three round glass bottles 16 and 17 cm high⁷⁰⁴, a small glass plate 8 cm Ø, a small glass vase 4 cm high, three round glass carafes – one 5.5 cm high and of blue glass, another lacking its neck 8.5 cm high⁷⁰⁵, two terra sigillata plates 11.5 and 7.5 cm Ø, a small terracotta bowl for colours⁷⁰⁶, two small terracotta cook-pots (*pignattini*) – one small and with a single handle, the other bigger and with two handles⁷⁰⁷, a long terracotta vase⁷⁰⁸, a bone spoon⁷⁰⁹; lighting: a single-nozzle bronze lamp 9 cm Ø⁷¹⁰; writing implements: a bronze inkwell (*calamaci*) 5.3 cm high and 7 cm Ø⁷¹¹; money: a bronze coin; other: a shell⁷¹², *un piccolo ramo di corallo 3.5 cm lungo e terminato con due punte in un estremo*.

ROOM 76⁷¹³

Size: 10.8 m²

⁶⁹⁹ Andrews 2011: 25, the MANN model.

⁷⁰⁰ On the 15th of June 1870, '[n]ella seconda bottega posta in seguito della prima casa a sinistra' (*Giornale* 1871b: 212).

⁷⁰¹ Not mentioned in the published *Giornale*.

⁷⁰² One according to the manuscript version.

⁷⁰³ Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁴ Two according to the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁵ Two according to the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁶ Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁷ Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁸ Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷⁰⁹ Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷¹⁰ According to the manuscript version, 'una figurina ai un lume, col manico terminato a boccinoli nei due estremi'.

⁷¹¹ Labelled as possible *odorino* in the published version of *Giornale*.

⁷¹² Not mentioned in the manuscript version.

⁷¹³ *Retrobottega*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416, PPM IX, II: 326; *cella per gli avventori*, see Fiorelli 1875: 396, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *cella penaria*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52.

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work of mixed (reused) materials (travertine, trachyte, brick, *cocciopesto* fragments, tuff and cruma), made in various phases. There might be a blocked doorway to Rm 83 in the wall. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in cruma, trachyte, tuff and brick. It is abutted by the S wall. The S wall contains a doorway to Rm 75 with its jambs in rubble-work. The rest of the S wall is likewise in rubble-work, made of a mix of materials including travertine, trachyte, cruma and tuff. The W wall abuts the N and S walls and at the S end of the wall there may be a blocked doorway (to Rm 77) which had been turned into a window. Plaster mainly hides the building technique of the W wall, but it probably consists of travertine rubble-work and ashlar verticals, some of which may constitute former door jambs.

Max wall heights: N 4.5 m, E 4.6 m, S 2.9 m, W 3.1 m.

Wall decoration: A horizontal line runs across the wall plaster some 1.5 m above the ground level, separating a red socle of terracotta-containing plaster from a (whitewashed) upper part.⁷¹⁴

Floor: Possibly plaster.

Ceiling: Six possible ceiling beam socket holes 0.5 m apart are found in the N wall at the height of 2.85 m above the ground level. One more hole is seen at the N end of the E wall. Their spacing suggests a false vault. Today the holes are blocked, perhaps as a result of building an upper floor, of which secure traces do not exist however. Notably however the wall plaster extends to and above the holes.

Fixtures: The W wall contains two large plaster-covered niches (cupboards) set side by side. Their sills are located some 0.7 m above the ground level, they are some 0.25 m deep and 1.35 m high with their modern lintels. They contain no indication of closing structures.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 76

See the ceiling description above.

ROOM 77

Size: 6.4 m²

Walls: A doorway to Rm 78 occupies most of the N wall. The W jamb is in travertine ashlar quasi-framework. In the E wall there are four travertine ashlar piers, some 0.75, 1.13 and

⁷¹⁴ Gassner 1986: 209, *PPP* III: 445, *PPM* IX, II: 327.

0.83 m apart. The S and N piers serve as the E jambs of doorways to Rms 75 and 78. The wall parts between the piers are in irregular rubble-work with a mix of travertine, trachyte, tuff, brick, and cruma. The southernmost fill between the piers is only partial, as there is a window to Rm 76, perhaps occupying the place of a former doorway. Moreover, it is possible that some of the other ashlar piers too had formerly served as door jambs. The S wall contains a doorway to Rm 75 with jambs in travertine ashlar (both vertically and horizontally positioned, quasi-framework). The W end of the S wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, and it abuts the W wall. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 2.8 m, S 2.5 m, W 3.7 m.

Wall treatment: A layer of smooth pinkish plaster (visible at the SW corner) had been covered by later, seemingly unpainted and coarse plaster (see also below).

Floor: A threshold in the S doorway. The ground level currently rises towards the N but the floor level is unknown.

Fixtures: A vertical groove (ca. 20 cm w., 10 cm d.) runs through the S wall at its W end. The groove, which resembles those made to accommodate vertical pipes, was covered with a layer of hydraulic plaster. It was later hidden below a layer of coarse plaster, which suggests the removal of a pipe, had it been located in the groove. At the NW corner of the room there is a ¼ -circular rubble-work structure. The structure may encase a pipe, which is not visible itself, but there is a cavity some 23 cm Ø inside the structure. The size of this cavity is more within the range of toilet downpipes than water drainage pipes.⁷¹⁵

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 77

Suggested by the downpipe at the NW corner, if pertaining to toilet.⁷¹⁶

ROOM 78⁷¹⁷

Size: 11.4 m²

Walls: The N wall is in (rebuilt) travertine quasi-framework with related rubble-work containing a mix of materials. It forms the W jamb of the opening to Rm 79. A similar stretch of E-W oriented quasi-framework wall is found in the middle of the room. It

⁷¹⁵ Andrews 2011: 25-6.

⁷¹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷¹⁷ *Locale rustico in parte covertò*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

separates two rubble-work structures in the room (see below). The S end of the E wall is a travertine ashlar pier which forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 77. Next to it, and abutting it (also plaster on the sides now inside the wall), there is a rubble-work pier mainly made of reused brick, travertine and trachyte. Towards the N end of the E wall there are three more rubble-work piers or remains of them which contain a mix of reused materials, such as brick, tuff, ashlar and block. The piers are 0.30-0.40 m wide, up to 2.0 m high, and they are ca. 0.80 to 1.20 m apart. At least the two northernmost piers have their sides plastered to suggest that they had once been (at least partly) freestanding. Thus there seems to be three possible former doorways in the E wall to Rm 83 in Unit IX.3.15. The piers being of two different construction type (ashlar and rubble), placed one next to another, might suggest that they were built in two phases: rubble-work piers were built to block older doorways with ashlar jambs. Between the piers the E wall is in rubble-work of travertine and trachyte. The N end of the E wall is likewise in rubble-work, with trachyte dominating in the lower parts. A doorway in the E part of the S wall leads to Rm 77. The W part of the wall, including the jamb, is in quasi-framework and rubble-work and it is abutted by the W wall (which abuts also plaster). The W wall is in travertine framework in its N part and in rubble-work in its S part.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, E 3.3 m, S 2.7 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall treatment: Coarse plaster, no traces of paint.

Floor: Current ground level rises towards the N, the floor level is unknown but probably several tens of centimetres below a current fill.

Fixtures: Roughly in the middle of the room, along the W wall there is a rubble-work structure which is currently heavily restored. No hydraulic plaster is seen on the feature which resembles a basin (1.70 m N-S, 0.80 m E-W, at least 0.75 m d., its rubble walls 0.15 m thick) similar to those in Unit IX.3.17 (see below). Pink plaster is found above it on the W wall. At the NW corner of the room there is a rubble-work podium (0.70 m h., 2.0 m l., max 0.85 m w.) which narrows at its N end (0.6 m) to accommodate two structures along the N wall (see below). On the top of the podium, close to its S end there is a low rubble-work structure. This structure (0.45 m E-W, 0.16 m N-S), curving on its E and W ends, seems to form a support of some kind. Next to the podium, along the N wall there is a round rubble-work structure which probably constitutes a head of a cistern (int. Ø 0.45 m). The uppermost parts of the head contain hydraulic plaster, while the walls below the mouth are currently not plastered. The cistern is filled and thus its depth is unknown. To the E of the cistern, in the S wall of Rm 79 (see below), there is a poorly preserved brick and travertine

block opening some 0.30 m wide and 0.20 m high. The opening does not however pierce the wall. In front of it, on Rm 78 side, there is a level surface. According to Fiorelli, the room contained an oven (*focolare*) and a furnace (*fusorium*)⁷¹⁸, perhaps suggesting equipment both for domestic cooking and commercial melting/casting forge or kiln. While the podium along the W wall could have served as a hearth, the structure at the E end of the N wall may remain from a furnace of some kind.

Modern condition: Rather poor.

ROOM 79⁷¹⁹

Size: 2.0 m²

Walls: The room is fully occupied by a large basin. The walls are mainly in rubble-work, only the W end of the S wall is made of travertine ashlar in quasi-framework, abutted by the rest of the S wall which is low and thin (only ca. 0.25 m thick). The N wall possibly abuts the W wall, the E wall abuts the N wall (also plaster), and the S wall abuts the E and W walls. In the S wall there is a round piercing through hydraulic plaster. The location of the hole does not correspond with the opening on Rm 78 side (see above) however. At the S end of the W wall a vertical groove (ca. 0.10 m w. and 0.12 m d.), runs through the wall. The groove was covered with hydraulic plaster and it may once have accommodated a pipe.

Max wall heights: N 4.7 m, E 3.7 m, S 3.3 m, W 3.3 m.

Wall treatment: The room had been covered thoroughly, or at least very high up, with hydraulic plaster. At a later stage the upper wall parts were covered by another layer of plaster to which a terracotta-containing socle ca. 1 m high in hydraulic plaster on the S, W and W walls was related. On the E wall there is a layer of coarse plaster which clearly postdates (replaces/overlies) the second layer of hydraulic plaster on the N and S walls. The changes indicate that the function of the space had been altered from water storage(?) to suit functions requiring less water-resistance.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

Structural development: It is possible that Unit IX.3.14 and Rms 83-4 (86-7) of Unit IX.3.15 originally formed a unit. This original unit would have been of similar length and width as e.g. Unit IX.3.13 next door. At least it seems that the division wall between Units IX.3.13 and 14 had remained more or less in its current position for a considerable span of time (see

⁷¹⁸ Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396.

⁷¹⁹ A large water reservoir, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

the phasing of Unit IX.3.13 above). In addition to this wall in travertine framework and rubble-work, other walls too contain ashlar. However, these quasi-framework walls and ashlar piers may be at least partly later (rebuilt) constructions in which ashlar were reused. The N-S running division wall between Rms 77-79 and 76, 83-84 is particularly interesting. Containing both ashlar and rubble-work piers, it seems that there had been doorways with ashlar jambs, which were blocked and replaced by those of rubble-work jambs, and all of which were blocked in AD 79. The mix of building materials used in the piers and in the wall parts between them suggests that they were late constructions (however, see the phasing of Unit IX.3.15 below). In addition, the sequence of plaster layers in Rm 79 suggests changes in the function of the room from a water tank to a space with some water-resistance.

Excavation: Seven day work records in June 1870, and four day records in October 1870 are related to the unit. Some reconsolidation works on plaster in the unit might have taken place in 1942.⁷²⁰

Proposed identification: Shop/workshop and home of C. Catiu Scithus. The identification of the name of the shop *negotiator* is based on the seal that was found bearing the name.⁷²¹ Moreover, it has been proposed that the ownership of the unit belonged to Unit IX.3.15.⁷²² In the literature the commercial function of the unit is often unspecified, or it is proposed that household goods and tools were repaired and sold in the premises.⁷²³ Without proper excavations the true nature of the fixtures in the unit cannot be established, but they seem to have involved the use of water and fire. A rather large selection of vessels in bronze, terracotta and glass could point to the retailing of them. Some mended bronze vessels could suggest the manufacture and repair of bronzes.

Bibliography: *Giornale* 1871b: 211-2, 218-9; Trendelenburg 1871b: 209, Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Sogliano 1879: 9, Boyce 1937: 84, no. 413; Della Corte 1954: 158, no. 360; Gassner 1986: 209, *PPP* III: 445, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416, *PPM* IX, II: 326-7.

⁷²⁰ See Unit IX.3.7 above.

⁷²¹ Della Corte 1954: 158 (no. 360), the *SANP* database.

⁷²² Della Corte 1954: 158.

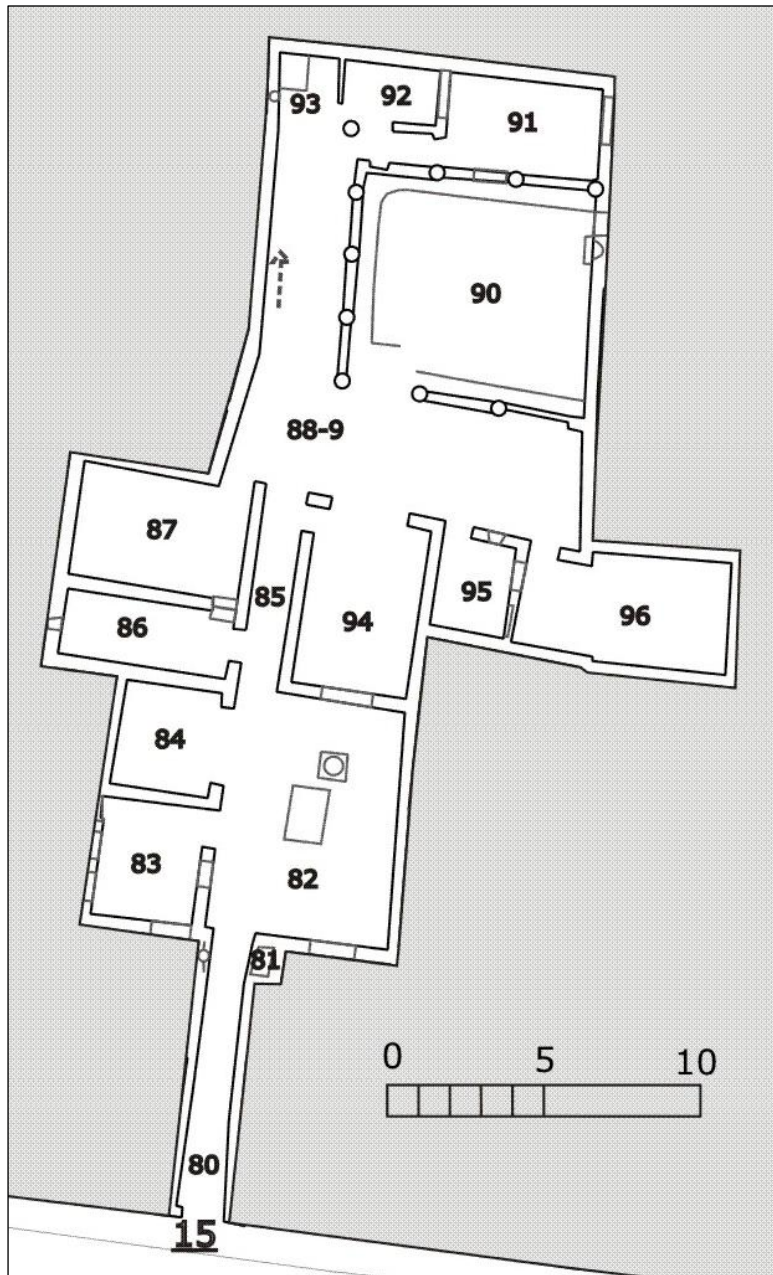
⁷²³ For unspecific commerce, see e.g. Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; *L'informatica*: 172; for selling and mending household goods and tools, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

Unpublished sources: *Giornale* manuscripts of the 15th, 20th and 21st of June 1870, 27th of October 1870; Andrews 2011: 24-6.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model, the *SANP* database.

UNIT IX.3.15



Description: Large private dwelling in the middle of the city block, fronting onto the Via degli Augustali.

Size: 16 rooms with altogether 300 m² usable ground floor space, maximum plot size 391 m².

Terrain: The floor level in the middle of the unit (Rm 94) is ca. 32.1 m ASL, from where the terrain slopes towards the front (S) and rises towards the back (N).

Upper floors: At the front, Rms 80-81 may have been covered by the upper floor of Unit IX.3.16. This suggests that the use of ground floor spaces was separated from the use of upper floor space. In addition, there might have been an upper floor space at the back of the unit, as suggested by a possible latrine downpipe in Rm 88-89.

Facade: A narrow brick facade with a doorway 1.40 m wide. The facade continues as the jambs of Unit IX.3.14 and 16 doorways without any break. Two trachyte slabs with pivot holes at both ends form a threshold. A painting was located to the W of the doorway (see Unit IX.3.14 description above).

ROOM 80⁷²⁴

Size: 11.1 m²

Walls: In the N wall there is a doorway to Rm 82 with jambs in block and ashlar. The E wall is in disintegrating rubble-work, no thicker than 0.15 m. It is made of reused pieces of brick, travertine, trachyte, tuff and cruma abutting the S wall. The S wall is almost fully open to the street through the front doorway with brick jambs. The S end of the W wall is in brick, probably bonding with the S wall. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in brick, trachyte, *cocciopesto* and cruma. Roughly in the middle of the wall there is a vertical stretch in travertine ashlar.

Max wall heights: N 3.7 m, E 2.9 m, S 2.6 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall decoration: Second Style with a yellow socle above which a red band.⁷²⁵ Today plaster with paint remains only on the jamb of the doorway to Rm 82. This plaster contains crushed terracotta and volcanic sand, and it was seemingly covered by another layer of unpainted plaster containing volcanic sand. Mau too specifies that the decoration was made before last rebuilding in block.⁷²⁶

Floor: A plaster floor, the floor level rises towards the N. On the floor there is an E-W running marble block protruding from the W wall. Its function is unknown. A trachyte slab threshold is located in the doorway to Rm 82.

⁷²⁴ *Andron*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *vestibulum*, see PPM IX, II: 328, *ambitus*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416; *protiro*, see *Giornale* 1872a: 281.

⁷²⁵ Mau 1882: 282, repeated in Schefold 1957: 251.

⁷²⁶ Mau 1882: 282.

Fixtures: At the N end of the W wall a vertical lead pipe (int. Ø 0.15 m) runs inside the wall. It survives to the height of 3.4 m above the floor. At the top there is a hollowing in the wall (not a niche toilet however), and at the point where the pipe reaches the floor level the lowermost *fistula* contains at least three holes (ca. 5 cm Ø) from which smaller pipe sections might have departed (to the S towards the street, to the N to Rm 82, to the W to Rm 76 in Unit IX.3.14). In addition, a vaulted closet (max. 0.90 m h., 1.1 m w. and 0.75 m d.) is located in the mid-E wall below the stairs in Rm 97 (Unit IX.3.16, see below). The relieving arch is in travertine and tuff block, while the rest of the structure is in travertine and cruma rubble-work, brick and block. The interior of the vault is plastered and it contained some traces of paint in the Second Style.⁷²⁷ However, currently there are no traces of paint, only coarse plaster with volcanic sand. Neither are there any indications of doors.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 81⁷²⁸

Size: The room is not a room as such but rather a part of Rm 80.

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work and block abutted by the E wall in travertine rubble-work. The S wall is a part of the closet in Rm 80. It is in rubble-work except for the SW corner which is in block. The W wall is fully open to Rm 80. There are no indications of doors or other closing mechanisms.

Wall decoration: Second Style with a yellow socle, above which a red band.⁷²⁹

Floor: The current ground level is ca. 20-30 cm above the floor level of Rm 80. The ground is filled with loose wall plaster rubble which suggests a massive fill.

Fixtures: The surrounding walls seem to continue deeper down. There are no grooves in the walls to indicate anchorage points for a toilet seat. However, the location below stairs would have been rather typical for a toilet.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 81

In the E wall there are four shallow holes (some 15 cm Ø) ca. 1.55 m above the ground level. They could have constituted socket holes for beams supporting a roof/first floor landing above the stairs in Rm 97 (see below).

⁷²⁷ Mau 1882: 282, *PPM IX*, II: 329.

⁷²⁸ Roofed latrine, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; latrine under stairs, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷²⁹ Mau 1882: 282, repeated in Schefold 1957: 251.

ROOM 82⁷³⁰

Size: 42.8 m²

Walls: The N wall is largely in rubble-work with more trachyte in the lower parts and more travertine in the upper parts. A doorway 2.9 m high and 1.2 m wide in the mid-N wall to Rm 94 is blocked and was plastered over. At the W end of the N wall there is a doorway to Rm 85, the jambs of which are in travertine ashlar (quasi-framework?). The wall above its modern lintel is not fully reconstructed because wall plaster extends above the lintel. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in some cruma, brick, terracotta, trachyte and *cocciopesto* fragments. It abuts the S wall. In the S wall there is a doorway to Rm 80. Its W jamb is in travertine block and the E jamb is in travertine block and ashlar, the wall above its modern lintel is reconstructed. A closed doorway in the mid-S wall once took to Rm 98 in Unit IX.3.16. The blockage was plastered over. The former E jamb is in block and rubble, the rest of the wall is in rubble-work of travertine, cruma, tuff and tile for example, apparently made in various phases. Doorways to Rms 83 and 84 in the W wall divide the wall into three. The N section (incl. jambs) is in travertine and tuff block. The middle section (incl. jambs) is in block in the middle part and rubble-work in the lower and upper part. The S section includes the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 83 which is in tuff and travertine block, and the S end of the wall in rubble-work of travertine, abutting the S wall. In addition, the S section of the wall contains a blocked window to Rm 83.

Max wall heights: N 5.2 m, E 5.1 m, S 3.5 m, W 4.2 m.

Wall decorations: Remains of a yellow socle in the Second Style were reported by Mau.⁷³¹ Today only coarse plaster with volcanic sand remains.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor is visible around the *impluvium* (see below). It may have continued without a break in Rm 84. Thresholds remain in the doorways to Rms 80 and 83. Shallow holes in the middle of the thresholds on Rm 82 side suggest that the doors were closed on the side of the *atrium*.

Fixtures: An *impluvium* (N-S 1.5 m, E-W 0.7 m) is located in the middle of the room. Its rubble-work walls are in travertine, trachyte and reused brick. A fluted *puteal* is located to the N of the NE corner of the *impluvium*. The *puteal* (0.50 m h., int. Ø 0.27 m, ext. Ø 0.45

⁷³⁰ *Atrium*, see *Giornale* 1872a: 281, Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *atrium tuscanicum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷³¹ Mau 1882: 282; see also Schefold 1957: 251, *PPM* IX, II: 330.

m)⁷³² is placed on top of a trachyte cistern cover (0.60 x 0.55 m). The cistern is currently filled.

Finds⁷³³: furniture: bone hinges of a box; household utensils: two terracotta pans with two handles, two small terracotta lids, a large terra sigillata plate 13.5 cm high, 17.5 cm Ø with a bass-relief decoration; cultic: an alabaster statuette of a seated character – 16 cm(?) high and without arms, another fragmentary ivory statuette, a small terracotta altar (*aretta*)⁷³⁴; lighting: a two-nozzle terracotta lamp 12 cm long and with a ring handle and foliage decoration, a terracotta lamp 11 cm long decorated with a bass relief and its handle ending to a ring; money: 18 bronze coins; tools: a pear-shaped mason's level 2.8 cm high; toilet utensils: a glass tear-drop bottle 10 cm high.

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 83⁷³⁵

Size: 12.2 m²

Walls: The E end of the N wall forms the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 82. It is in rubble-work in its lower parts and travertine block in its upper parts. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in some brick, trachyte and cruma, abutted by the W wall (also plaster). The E wall possibly contains a blocked, tapering window to Rm 82. The jambs of the current doorway to Rm 82 are mainly in block and the rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work abutting the S wall. In the S wall there is a possible blocked doorway to Rm 76. The E jamb would have been in block, while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work with a wealth of reused materials. The W wall abuts the S wall (also plaster). The N end of the W wall is narrower than the rest of the wall, which suggests that there is a blocked doorway some 0.70 m wide. The possible former S door jamb is in reused brick in its middle and lower parts, and in block in the upper part. Two further, possible blocked doorways in the W wall are 1.20 and 0.75 m wide, today traceable to the height of 1.55 m above the ground level. The former jambs would have been pillars made of reused brick, together with block and rubble. The former jamb of the middle doorway still contains

⁷³² The limestone *puteal* is stylistically Republican (2nd century BC). See *PPP* III: 445.

⁷³³ The room is mentioned on the 7th of March 1871 as 'la stanza che in seguito del protiro e la prima', and is called as *atrium* two days later on the 9th of March 1871 (*Giornale* 1882: 281). Further discoveries were made in the *atrium* on 24th of April 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 284).

⁷³⁴ *Un larario* is mentioned in the published *Giornale*.

⁷³⁵ *Cubiculum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

covering plaster abutted by the blockage.⁷³⁶ The blockage is, like other blockages, in rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 3.5 m, S 3.4 m, W 2.3 m.

Wall treatment: Coarse plaster with volcanic sand and crushed terracotta.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor, some 10 cm below a modern fill, and a threshold of two trachyte blocks.

Fixtures: At the N end of the W wall there is a shallow recess (at the place of a former doorway, see above).

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 84⁷³⁷

Size: 10.6 m²

Walls: The rubble-work N wall is largely covered by plaster. It is abutted by the W wall (which also abuts former wall plaster), and the N wall abuts the E wall (also former plaster). The E wall is mainly taken up by a wide doorway to Rm 82. The jambs are in block. The E wall is abutted by the S wall which is in rubble-work. The lowermost part of the S wall contains reused brick, while the middle and upper parts are in travertine, trachyte, brick, tuff and cruma. The W wall is in rubble-work of travertine, trachyte and cruma in its upper part. The rest of the wall is covered by plaster.

Max wall heights: N 4.6 m, E 4.2 m, S 3.0 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: Today traces of a yellow socle and red vertical stripes along the corners are seen. In the *MANN* model the socle is red, the central zone is white, divided into panels by narrow red verticals, and the upper register contains stone block imitation (of the First Style?). The plaster which contains quartz extends on the jambs.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor with irregular size alabaster inserts, seems to continue without a break from Rm 82.

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 85⁷³⁸

Size: 8.6 m²

⁷³⁶ Compare with Rm 78 E wall.

⁷³⁷ *Cella adoperata probabilmente per tablino*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; *tablinum*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, *PPP* III: 445, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷³⁸ *Fauces*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

Walls: The room is fully open on its N and S sides to Rm 88-89 and 82. The original rubble-work S wall has been preserved above a reconstructed lintel as there are plaster remains at this height. The S wall abuts the W wall, also possibly the E wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 94. The lower parts of the jambs are in travertine ashlar. The S end of the E wall forms the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 82 in ashlar. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work of travertine, trachyte, brick, tuff and cruma. The N end of the W wall forming the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 88-89 is in travertine ashlar, and the S end forming the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 82 is in travertine block. In the S part of the W wall there is a doorway to Rm 86. The jambs are largely in yellow tuff, but include two sections of four bricks in their upper parts. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work of travertine, brick, limestone and *cocciopesto* fragments.

Max wall heights: E 4.6 m, S 4.6 m, W 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: No decoration is visible today, only coarse plaster with volcanic sand.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor, the floor level rises from the S to the N.

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 86⁷³⁹

Size: 10.6 m²

Walls: The W jamb of a doorway at the E end of the N wall to Rm 87 is in travertine block (with a stretch of four brick courses). The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in trachyte, cruma and brick. It abuts the E wall (also earlier plaster), and perhaps the W wall. A doorway in the E wall takes to Rm 85. The jambs are in yellow tuff and travertine block, and their upper parts contain two sections of four bricks. The rubble-work wall above the modern lintel is in travertine, trachyte, cruma, yellow tuff, brick and chunks of *cocciopesto*, and it is partly original as it is coated by plaster. The S wall is in rubble-work abutting the E wall. The lower parts of the wall contain cruma and travertine, while the upper parts are mainly in travertine (with some trachyte, brick, cruma, Nucerian and yellow tuff). The W wall contains a window (1.1 m h. and 0.25 m w.), the sill of which is located some 2.6 m above the ground level, to Rm 73 in Unit IX.3.13. The wall, including the window jambs, is in rubble-work of travertine, brick, trachyte and cruma.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 4.1 m, S 4.3 m, W 3.9 m.

⁷³⁹ *Cubiculum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, *PPP* III: 445, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

Wall decoration: Second Style with a yellow socle some 0.9 m high, above which a purple band some 0.15 m high. On a white central zones there were orthostates dividing space, scantily visible today, and marble imitations. Above the middle zone there was another purple band.⁷⁴⁰ The plaster contains quartz in abundance.

Floor: A *lavapesta* floor. In the doorway to Rm 85 a trachyte slab threshold with pivot holes at both ends and one hole in the middle, showing that the door opened inwards. Two trachyte slab steps take to Rm 87 but there probably was no door between the rooms.

Fixtures: At the W end of the S wall there is a low recess (ca. 0.6 m h., 1.20 m l., 0.07 m d.) with a protrusion inside it. It was possibly cut through the wall plaster and coated with terracotta-containing plaster.

Finds: An ambiguous reference dated on the 14th of August 1871 mentions works in ‘la terza stanza a sinistra del corridojo della seconda casa posta sul lato sinistro del vicolo che forma il prolungamento de quello di Augusto’. This may refer to excavations in Rm 86. The artefacts found between the 14th and the 19th of August 1871 in this location were the following: money: three bronze coins; fixture/furniture: four small bronze strap-hinges (*cardini=scibbe*)⁷⁴¹ with their wings, some bronze nails; household utensils: a bronze jug, two terracotta *amphorae* – one of which was bigger and had an inscription, a terracotta bottle 10 cm high; domestic-toilet utensils: an iron receptacle for liquids (*vasatojo*) max Ø 13 cm; lighting: a terracotta lamp 10 cm long; locking: a bronze lock plate; other: iron fragments.⁷⁴²

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 87⁷⁴³

Size: 18.6 m²

Walls: The N, S and W walls are mainly in rubble-work of travertine, brick, trachyte and cruma, plaster-coated. In addition to rubble-work, some travertine ashlars are secondarily used in the middle part of the N wall. The E end of the N wall forming the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 88-89 is in 3-4:1-3 brick to block in its lower part, block in its upper (reconstructed) part. The N wall is abutted by the W wall and the W wall is possibly abutted by the S wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a travertine ashlar forming the E jamb of a

⁷⁴⁰ Mau 1882: 282, Schefold 1957: 251, *PPP* III: 445-6, *PPM* IX, II: 332-3. In the *MANN* model the socle is shown as red.

⁷⁴¹ In the hand-written *Giornale* it is *scibba* and in the published version it is *cardine*.

⁷⁴² *Giornale* 1872b: 349.

⁷⁴³ *Oecus*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *Grosser Raum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

doorway to Rm 88-89. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, including *cocciopesto* fragments, brick, travertine, cruma and tuff. The E end of the S wall is in brick (four courses) and block (three and eight courses), forming the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 86.

Max wall heights: N 4.1 m, E 3.1 m, S 2.9 m, W 3.3 m.

Wall decoration: Today a purple horizontal band separating a red socle from a yellow central zone is visible on the S wall. Other walls too probably had decoration, but their schemes are no longer discernible. The *MANN* model seems to indicate that the N wall was decorated with columns in a red middle register, but the E and S walls lacked decoration. Moreover, a painting discussed above in relation to Rm 68 in Unit IX.3.10-12 may have derived from this room (N or W wall?).⁷⁴⁴

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor, abutted by the S wall plaster at least. A trachyte threshold in the doorway to Rm 88-89 contains a single pivot hole and raised N edge, which suggests that the door opened inside Rm 87. There are two trachyte steps between Rms 86 and 87.

Finds: In the *MANN* model there is a polished lava stone in the room.⁷⁴⁵

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 88-89⁷⁴⁶

Size: 60.9 m²

Walls: The L-shaped room is connected to Rms 91-93 on its N side, and to Rms 85, 87, 94-96 on its S side, flanking and circling Rm 90 on its N and E side. Rms 88-89 and 90 are separated by nine columns (ca. 0.45 m Ø, some 2.5 m h.) in brick, and a thin pilaster in block protruding from the E wall. The columns were built on brick pedestals and they had Doric tuff capitals some 0.2 m high. Later on they were connected with a low rubble-work wall (*pluteus*, some 1.10 m h., except between Rms 90 and 91 where up to 2.65 m h.) in brick, travertine, trachyte, tuff, limestone and cruma. The *pluteus* is missing between the columns at the SW corner of Rm 90 which hence operates as a doorway between Rms 88-89 and 90. The S end of the E wall of Rm 88-89 possibly contains the remains of an ashlar framework structure in its lower part. The rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work with some brick veins. In the S wall the jambs of doorways to Rms 87, 85, 94 are in travertine ashlar, and the jambs of doorways to Rms 95 and 96 are in rubble-work or roughly hewn block. The remaining narrow stretches of the S wall next to the entrances to Rms 95 and 96

⁷⁴⁴ *PPP* III: 446, *PPM* IX, II: 335.

⁷⁴⁵ See Rm 23 description above.

⁷⁴⁶ *Porticus*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416; *peristyle*, see *PPM* IX, II: 327.

are in rubble-work with rather regular pieces of stone and reused brick, while the stretches between entrances to Rms 94-95 and 94-85 are in travertine ashlar with some rubble-work and brick. The E end of the S wall is in rubble-work, block and brick abutting the E wall. In the E part of the wall there is a small round window to Rm 95. The W wall is angled. The S end of the wall forms the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 87. It is in brick-block in its lower part and in semi-regular blocks in the upper part. The rest of the wall is in composite rubble-work built in various stages mainly by using old building materials. At the N end of the W wall, at the borderline between Rms 88-89 and 93, there are ashlar verticals forming a pier.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 3.3 m, S 3.6 m, W 4.2 m.

Wall decoration: The columns were painted red on the lower parts (up to the height of 1.10 m) when they were freestanding. The plaster contains crushed terracotta. Later on this painted plaster was covered by another, seemingly unpainted plaster which contains quartz. The *pluteus* wall was also plastered but probably not painted.⁷⁴⁷ The walls may have been decorated in the Third Style, with a black socle and a red middle zone (E wall) and a red socle (W wall).⁷⁴⁸ Only traces of this decoration, on a layer of plaster which contain quartz, are seen today on the E wall. In the *MANN* model there are some remains of yellow-painted plaster on the lower W wall.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor, on a notably higher level than in Rm 85.

Fixtures: Next to the ashlar pier at the N end of the W wall (see above) there is a vertical terracotta pipe inserted into the wall. It survives up to the height of 3.1 m above the ground level. The pipe sections (Ø 15 cm) are 0.47 m high and they contain a thick calcareous incrustation inside. Next to the pipe on its S side there seems to be a cut (ca. 0.25 m w. and 0.20 m d.) which it is blocked, perhaps indicating a former place for a pipe.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 89

Walls: There are several anomalies and impressions in the upper W wall, the functions of which are not known. In addition, some 3.2-3.5 m above the ground level there are up to nine possible socket holes, some of which are rectangular (20-30 cm per side). At the N end of the W wall, a niche-type of structure (0.55 m h., 0.40 m w., 0.20 m d.) next to the pipe (see above) is seen. The function of the niche is unknown. It does not constitute an upper

⁷⁴⁷ Undecorated in the *MANN* model.

⁷⁴⁸ Mau 1882: 344, Schefold 1957: 251, *PPP* III: 446, *PPM* IX, II: 338-9.

floor niche toilet because there is no connection to the adjacent pipe. Altogether, the best evidence for an upper floor is the pipe which resembles a latrine downpipe.

ROOM 90⁷⁴⁹

Size: 50.9 m²

Walls: In the N wall, between the formerly freestanding columns, there is a window to Rm 91. The surviving E jamb of the window is in block. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, but also in cruma, trachyte and brick. At the N end of the E wall there is a blocked window to Rm 144 in Unit IX.3.21-22. One of the brick columns at the NE corner of the room was made abutting the E wall. For other walls, see Rm 88-89 description.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 4.4 m, S 0.7 m, W 1.1 m.

Wall decoration: Today some dark yellow and purple stripes are seen on the lower part of the middle register. This plaster contains volcanic sand and it is different from that in Rm 88-89.

Floor: The middle part of the room has been raised after an *aedicula* along the E wall (see below) was built. At the entrance to Rm 88-89 there is a rubble-work structure (some 0.80 x 1.00 x 0.20 m in size), the function of which is unknown but it may be *in situ* as the raised floor level respects its borders.

Fixtures: Next to the E wall there is a *lararium aedicula* (1.70 m h., up to 1.05 m w. and 0.60 m d.), with a masonry base on top of which there is a brick-made niche covered by a two-way sloping roof. The structure is built partly inside the E wall and the last phase wall plaster abuts it. The *aedicula* is plastered, the interior of the niche decorated with red spots and a blue *tympaenum*; at the roof's edge runs a stucco moulding. The exterior of the *aedicula* was painted with red stripes and spots. The plaster contains quartz.⁷⁵⁰

Along the *pluteus* runs a low masonry channel with 0.20 m thick rubble walls. It probably served as a gutter some 0.60 m wide. In the southern part of the room the gutter is in stone while in the northern part it is in rubble-work. The differences in construction style may indicate their different date. Currently there are no remains of plaster on the structure, and the *pluteus* wall to which it borders is coated with plaster which does not contain crushed terracotta.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

⁷⁴⁹ Viridario, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *peristyle*, see PPP III: 446.

⁷⁵⁰ Boyce 1937: 84, no. 414.

ROOM 91⁷⁵¹

Size: 14.2 m²

Walls: The N wall contains some travertine ashlar (remains of a framework structure?) reused in the wall. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work (including some large travertine blocks). The E wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine although brick fragments are numerous in the upper part. There might be a blocked doorway to Rm 144 in Unit IX.3.21-22 in the E wall (visible on Rm 144 side). The S wall contains three brick columns, the W one of which forms the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 88-89. The column at the E end of the S wall abuts the E wall. The columns have been connected with a rubble-work wall blocking the connection with Rm 90 (see above). At the W end of the S wall there is a window to Rm 90. The remaining E jamb is in travertine block. The W wall contains the doorway to Rm 88-89. The N jamb is in travertine and tuff block, while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, abutting the N wall. At the N end of the W wall there is a possible blocked doorway some 0.7 m wide.

Max wall heights: N 3.1 m, E 4.4 m, S 2.7 m, W 2.9 m.

Wall decoration: A 1.5 m high red socle (with crushed terracotta) and a white middle zone.⁷⁵²

Floor: Unknown.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 92⁷⁵³

Size: 5.6 m²

Walls: N wall is in homogenous trachyte rubble-work in its W part, in mixed material rubble-work in its E part, and in the middle of the wall there are two horizontal travertine ashlar (reused from a framework wall?). The rubble-work E wall contains trachyte in its lower part and travertine in its upper part. The wall abuts the N wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a former doorway to Rm 91. The W end of the S wall is a brick column which forms the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 88-89. The E jamb is in travertine and cruma block and the wall above the lintel is modern. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work, and it abuts the E wall (also former plaster). The W wall remains as a low rubble-work wall. Today it is

⁷⁵¹ *Triclinium fenestratum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷⁵² PPP III: 446, PPM IX, II: 339.

⁷⁵³ Storage (*apotheca*), see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *cella penaria*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

only some 0.40 m high, 0.60 m long and 0.2 m thick, and it has left no traces above the height of 0.75 m in the N wall.

Wall treatment: Coarse plaster (containing volcanic sand) without paint, laid on top of earlier painted plaster which contains crushed terracotta.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 3.0 m, W 0.4 m, S 2.6 m.

Floor: Unknown.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 93⁷⁵⁴

Size: 4.3 m²

Walls: The rubble-work N wall contains very large pieces of trachyte (0.20-30.0 m Ø) in its lower part; smaller size travertine, trachyte, cruma and tuff in the uppermost part. The N wall abuts the W wall. The E wall is a light partitioning between Rms 93 and 92 (see above). The S wall is fully open to Rm 88-89. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 0.4 m, W 3.7 m.

Wall decoration: The room had been decorated to some extent at some stage – possibly with a yellow socle. The plaster contains crushed terracotta.

Fixtures: A vaulted rubble-work podium (ca. 1.2 x 0.9 m), rising to the height of 1.1 m above the ground level, occupies the NW corner of the room. It is made of rubble-work, mainly in trachyte, brick, travertine and cruma. The interior of the vault is plastered. The structure abuts the walls (also some but not all plaster layers) and it may have served as a hearth.⁷⁵⁵

Finds: A small fragment of worked stone was discovered as a loose find.⁷⁵⁶

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 94⁷⁵⁷

Size: 20.2 m²

⁷⁵⁴ Stove (*focolare*) and latrine, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; stove, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; kitchen and toilet, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷⁵⁵ Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

⁷⁵⁶ Hobson 2009: 51 '[a] chance find on a heap of masonry rubbish in a back room of IX.3.15 of a piece of stone may have been part of a toilet seat'.

⁷⁵⁷ *Exedra*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74; *triclinium*, see PPP III: 446, PPM IX, II: 328, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416.

Walls: In the N wall there is a wide doorway (2.6 m) to Rm 88-89. The jambs are in travertine ashlar and the E jamb resembles a framework structure with vertical and horizontal ashlars. However, the rubble-work parts in between the ashlars are composite with brick and travertine block. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in trachyte (in particular in its lower and middle part), as well as cruma, brick and Nucerian tuff. A blocked doorway (1.2 m w. and 2.1 m h.) to Rm 82 is seen in the middle of the S wall. The S wall construction, probably in rubble-work, is largely hidden below covering plaster. Another doorway (ca. 0.85 m w.) at the N end of the W wall takes to Rm 85. The door jambs are in travertine ashlar (both horizontals and verticals). The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work, similar to the E wall in construction. The E and W walls abut the N wall, possibly also the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 4.0 m, S 4.4 m, W 4.0 m.

Ceiling: In the MANN model a large joist hole is seen in the upper S wall.

Wall decoration: Second Style with a red socle 0.85 m high, above which two yellow bands, visible today. The middle zone was white and it contained light yellow stripes. On the top ran yellow horizontal stripes and a thick red band. The plaster contains quartz. When the door to Rm 82 was closed, the blockage received a coating of coarse plaster.⁷⁵⁸

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor with small white and black *tesserae* irregularly inserted. The floor is at a step higher level than in Rm 85. A limestone slab with two pivot holes forms the threshold of the doorway to Rm 85 and shows that the door opened inside Rm 94. A threshold at the doorway to Rm 88-89 is in trachyte with pivot holes on both ends and one in the middle. The door opened to Rm 88-89 however.

Fixtures: A recess rising some 1.3 m high above the floor level is located at the S end of the E wall. It is 1.4 m wide and 0.15 m deep, plastered and red painted with yellow dots.⁷⁵⁹ The plaster contains volcanic sand and crushed terracotta. The recess seems to have been cut later into the wall (after the wall had been decorated).

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 95⁷⁶⁰

Size: 6.9 m²

⁷⁵⁸ Mau 1882: 282, *PPP* III: 446-7, *PPM* IX, II: 341; the MANN model in which the dividing elements are red.

⁷⁵⁹ *PPP* III: 446, *PPM* IX, II: 340.

⁷⁶⁰ *Cubiculum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, *PPP* III: 447.

Walls: A doorway in the N wall with its E jamb in block and rubble-work takes to Rm 88-89. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work. At the height of some 2.5 m above the ground level there is a small, round and tapering window (max Ø 0.80 m). The E and W walls abut the N wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a blocked doorway (ca. 0.8 m w., recognizable up to 1.8 m h.) to Rm 96. The former jambs are in block. The doorway was blocked only after the Second Style decoration was executed (see below) since the blockage was only coarsely plastered over (with plaster containing volcanic sand and some terracotta).⁷⁶¹ The rest of the E wall, and the entire S wall, are in rubble-work. The S wall is abutted by the E wall and the S wall abuts the W wall. The N end of the W wall forming the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 88-89 is in block, while the rest of the wall is in rubble-work. Max wall heights: N 3.6 m, E 3.2 m, S 3.7 m, W 4.1 m.

Wall decoration: The window in the N wall had a moulded stucco framing stylistically connected to the First Style. The walls contain remains of Second Style decoration, including a 0.7 m high red socle, a white central zone with black orthostates and yellow borders, still visible to some extent. The plaster contains quartz. The uppermost zone above a shallow stucco moulding (*pianetto*), still visible, was green.⁷⁶² The MANN model show the upper zone with stone block imitation in which different blocks were coloured green, red, and yellow. It has been proposed that the Second Style painting was executed over the former First Style stucco decoration of which only few traces remain, especially on the upper part of the W wall.⁷⁶³

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor decorated with groups of four white *tesserae* flanking the sides of a black central *tessera* (*crochette*). The floor is abutted by the plaster with Second Style paintings. However, they seemingly belong to a single phase.⁷⁶⁴ No threshold survives.

Fixtures: A shallow recess close to the S end of the E wall is up to 0.4 m high, 1.2 m long and 0.05 m deep. Due to the poor state of the remains, it is difficult to ascertain whether it constituted a proper niche. Plaster on it is different from the surrounding walls and it may be that the niche was out of use in AD 79.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

⁷⁶¹ PPM IX, II: 343.

⁷⁶² Mau 1882: 282-3, PPP III: 447, PPM IX, II: 342-4.

⁷⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶⁴ PPP III: 447, PPM IX, II: 341.

ROOM 96⁷⁶⁵

Size: 22.1 m²

Walls: At the W end of the N wall a doorway to Rm 88-89 has its both jambs in irregular travertine block. The N and S walls are angled, probably due to the fact that the room had been extended to the E.⁷⁶⁶ The remains of the original E wall in the middle of the N and S walls constitute corners in block to which the other parts of the walls abut. These other parts of the S wall are in rubble-work, with more trachyte on the E side and more travertine on the W side. The remaining parts of the N wall are in travertine rubble-work. A blocked doorway some 1.2 m wide and traceable to the height of 1.5 m is found in the N end of the W wall. It had led to Rm 95. The blocking had taken place after the room was decorated, as the decorated parts are abutted by the blockage which is not plastered. While the former jambs are in block, the rest of the W wall is in rubble-work and it abuts the N and S walls.

Max wall heights: N 3.6 m, E 3.5 m, S 3.7 m, W 3.2 m.

Wall decoration: Second Style. It contained a 1.0 m high yellow socle (plaster containing terracotta and volcanic sand), above which ran a thick red band. The middle zone was white (quartz containing plaster).⁷⁶⁷ According to Mau, the white middle zone was divided by black lines into rectangles. When the room was later extended to the E to take up space from the neighbouring unit, the extended part of the room was not, according to Mau, decorated.⁷⁶⁸ However, also the E part of the room contains some traces of simple decoration. The socle on the E part of the S wall is 1.45 m high. It seems to abut the plaster on the W side of the room, suggesting that they were laid at a different date.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor. No threshold survives.

Modern condition: Good.

Possible finds in the unit ‘località poste alle spalle della casa di M. Lucrezio’⁷⁶⁹: bone: two human crania; money: two bronze coins, personal adornment: a small silver ring 1.5 cm Ø without a stone inlay (*castone privo di pietra*); furniture: a bronze strap-hinge without its wing (*un cardine privo di piastrina*); gaming: a bone dice; toilet utensils: a round bronze mirror 12.5 cm Ø; tools: an iron knife 23 cm long without its tip; storage utensils: two large

⁷⁶⁵ *Spaziosa stanza*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74.

⁷⁶⁶ Mau 1882: 283.

⁷⁶⁷ PPP III: 447, PPM IX, II: 345, the MANN model.

⁷⁶⁸ Mau 1882: 283.

⁷⁶⁹ On the 1st of March 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 280); on the 21st and 28th of April, and on the 2nd of May 1871 (*ibid.* 284).

terracotta *amphorae*; lighting: a small terracotta lamp; other: some bronze and iron fragments.⁷⁷⁰

It is also mentioned in the *Giornale* dated on the 24th of March 1871 that excavations in *insula* IX.3 yielded a fragmentary marble statuette of Venus 50 cm high⁷⁷¹ and a human cranium. The previous records mentioning the city block (on the 9th of March) refers to excavations in Unit IX.3.15. Hence it can be proposed that the finds of the 24th March derived from there. However, as excavations at that time were carried out along the roads flanking the N, E and S sides of the *insula* without a reference to specific units, this is not at all certain.⁷⁷²

Structural development: What is striking in Unit IX.3.15 is its irregular plan stretching through over a half of the city block length and containing rooms both to the E and the W. The unit however has a central axis from the front door to the back wall. This line, along the W walls of Rms 80, 82, 85 and 88-89, may be old even if the wall itself has been rebuilt. It may well be that this line constituted the W limit of the initial unit in this plot. Thus Unit IX.3.15 had annexed Rms 83-84 and 86-87 to it at a later phase. The E bordering wall might have been running between current Units IX.3.16 and 17, or perhaps between Units IX.3.17 and 18 (and between Rms 122-124 and 120-121 in Unit IX.3.19-20). The original N limit of the unit is difficult to establish, the current N wall seems to be largely rebuilt, although possibly using old ashlar as a part of the construction. Altogether, the oldest surviving walls seem to be ashlar jambs, some of which however are heavily rebuilt, between Rm 88-89 and Rms 85, 87, 94. The decorations in the Second Style seem to be partly related to the phase in which jambs in block were built, although Mau specifies that these block jambs postdate the Second Style decoration. Altogether, however, it is interesting that the unit seem to contain traces of the First, Second and Third Style decoration. Hence, most of the walls which contain a mix of reused building materials, together with parts in brick and block, seem to be early although these types of walls are often linked with late alterations and repairs. Indeed, Wallat mentions the unit as an example of units in which brick was used already at the beginning of the colonial era, during the heyday of the Second Style.⁷⁷³ Of

⁷⁷⁰ The coins (and the ring and the die) are associated with Unit IX.3.19-20 in *Monetali* (231).

⁷⁷¹ According to Carrella *et al.* (2008: 200), the statue was possibly found in Unit IX.3.1-2. Today this statuette of Venus fitting a sandal is deposited in the Naples Museum (inv. no. 120363).

⁷⁷² *Giornale* 1872a: 281-2.

⁷⁷³ Wallat 1993: 356, footnote 17.

course some building might have taken place in post AD 62 era, such as the facade, but the absence of Fourth Style decoration suggests that there were few late alterations.

What is moreover interesting is that the First and Second Style decoration in the unit limits to the S side of the garden. Thanks to the difference in the construction style of the gutter in the garden (the S part of it being in stone and the N part in rubble-work) it is possible that the garden was extended further to the N after the decoration in the Second Style. However, there are no blocked doorways in the division wall between Units IX.3.15 and 23⁷⁷⁴ to show that Unit IX.3.15 acquired more space from Unit IX.3.23, although this is a possibility. Had there been an extension to the north to the side of Unit IX.3.23, the division wall must have been largely rebuilt before the execution of Third Style decorations in the two units (see Unit IX.3.23 description below).

Excavation: In March-April 1871. There are five day work records related to the unit in March 1871 and 11 records in April 1871. Moreover, a small part of the unit was seemingly excavated at the time when excavations took place in Unit IX.3.5/24 in 1847. This is confirmed by early plans, such as that of Bechi. The plan was published in 1852 and it depicts Rms 87 and 86 together with Units IX.3.1-2, 3, 4, 5/24, 6 and 25.⁷⁷⁵ Some reconsolidation works of wall plasters in the unit might have taken place in 1942.⁷⁷⁶

Proposed identification: The house of a man called Philocalus.⁷⁷⁷ The name of the supposed owner derives from the *ex voto* dedication in a painting which might have been found in Rm 87, but perhaps more likely in Rm 68 of Unit IX.3.10-12 (see above). It is proposed by Della Corte that the proprietor owned the neighbouring units IX.3.14 and IX.3.16 too.⁷⁷⁸

Bibliography: *Giornale* 1872a: 280-2, 284, 1872b: 349; Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 74, Mau 1882: 282-3, 344; Boyce 1937: 84, nos. 414, 416; Della Corte 1954: 158, Schefold 1957: 251, *PPP* III: 445-7, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 416, Wallat 1993: 356, footnote 17; *PPM* IX, II: 328-45, Dickmann 1999: 191-2, Taf. 4h; Carrella *et al.* 2008: 200, Hobson 2009: 51.

⁷⁷⁴ Contra Dickmann 1999: Taf. 4h. According to him (*ibid.* 191-2), all Rooms 85-96 originally belonged to Unit IX.3.23.

⁷⁷⁵ The rooms are also included in the maps by Fiorelli (1859?), and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890).

⁷⁷⁶ See Unit IX.3.7 for the description of the works.

⁷⁷⁷ Della Corte 1954: 158 (no. 361) and the SANP database for example.

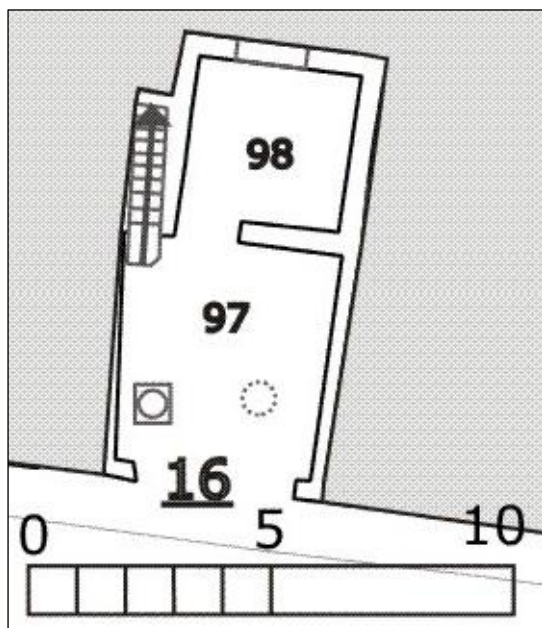
⁷⁷⁸ Della Corte 1954: 158 on this *casa di media grandezza*.

Unpublished material: *Giornale* manuscripts of the 9th of March 1871, 24th of April 1871; Andrews 2011: 26-7.

Plans: Rms 86-87 only: Bechi, Fiorelli (1859?), Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890); the entire unit: Fiorelli (1973) and Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model and the *SANP* database.

UNIT IX.3.16



Description: Small commercial and probably domestic unit in the mid-S part of the city block, flanking the Via degli Augustali.

Size: Usable ground floor space in two rooms 31 m², maximum plot size 45 m². On the upper floor level however the space available (42 m²) extended beyond the limits of the ground floor (see Unit IX.3.15 above), which suggests a larger plot.

Upper floors: Rms 97 and 98 were covered by an upper floor, entered through a staircase in Rm 97.⁷⁷⁹

Facade: A 3.4 m wide shop doorway. The W jamb shared with Unit IX.3.15 is in brick and the E jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry, bonding with the W jamb of Unit IX.3.17 front doorway. The jambs were plastered, and they had red (terracotta-containing) socles. The borderline between Units IX.3.16 and 17 may have been demarcated by an accentuated plaster moulding. Three blocks and some loose stones are located at the threshold. Because they contain no pivot holes or grooves for shutters, they may well have been placed there after the excavation.

⁷⁷⁹ Andrews 2011: 26-7; see also Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396, Della Corte 1954: 158, *L'informatica*: 172.

ROOM 97⁷⁸⁰

Size: 19.8 m²

Walls: A doorway in the N wall takes to Rm 98. The W jamb is in brick and the E jamb in travertine, brick and tuff rubble-work. The rest of the N wall is in travertine, trachyte, cruma and tuff rubble-work. The E wall is in rubble-work including travertine, tuff and cruma. The wide front doorway occupies most of the S wall. The E jamb is in travertine ashlar and the W jamb in brick. Plaster on the E jamb is accentuated, indicating that the S wall formerly protruded (as a pilaster before the E wall was made abutting it?). The W wall is a thin, disintegrating rubble-work structure made of reused building materials including cruma, *cocciopesto* fragments, travertine, trachyte, tuff, brick and pieces of terracottas. It abuts the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 2.7 m, E 3.0 m, S 2.9 m, W 2.5 m.

Wall treatment: On the S wall a red socle made of terracotta-containing plaster, at least 1.6 m high above the ground level. The socle is abutted by the E wall which may hence postdate the socle. However, a similar red socle is also found at the NE corner.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor.

Fixtures: At the NW corner there are stairs of which nine to ten steps remain today to the height of 2.1 m above the ground level. The rubble-work and plaster coated stairs were made abutting the E wall (also plaster) of Rm 80 (see above). The arched under-stairs space is located on Unit IX.3.15 side. At the SW corner there is a cistern capstone in the form of a trachyte slab with a round opening in the middle (ca. 0.40 m Ø). The depth of the cistern cannot be established.⁷⁸¹ The cistern walls are in rubble-work and no plaster coating is seen on them. In addition, roughly at the centre of the room there had been a furnace (*una grossa fornace*), nothing of which can be seen on the current ground level.⁷⁸²

Finds: ‘Nella prima bottega in seguito della seconda casa a sinistra’,⁷⁸³ lighting: a bronze lamp 14 cm long with its handle ending to a goose head, a terracotta lamp 7.5 cm long; locking: a bronze lock plate (*scudo di serratura*) 9 cm long with an attached iron key, another bronze lock plate broken at the corner but its bar (*corrente*) preserved as well as an iron nail attached, a 9 cm long bar of a bronze lock; furniture: various bone hinges of

⁷⁸⁰ *Bottega*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; *taberna*, see Della Corte 1954: 158.

⁷⁸¹ At least 2 m deep. It is currently covered by a protective slab.

⁷⁸² Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Della Corte 1954: 159; also Fiorelli (1873) and Eschebach plans.

⁷⁸³ From the 1st to the 18th of August 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 213-4).

different size; representative objects: a small marble bust, probably of a bacchante, some 20 cm high; household utensils: a bruised bronze cup 32 cm high with its handle detached, another bronze cup 16.5 cm Ø with its base detached, a bronze pouring jug 17 cm high (*procoe versatoio compicio il buco*), a terracotta *amphora*, five different size and single-handle terracotta flasks (*lagna*), a large terracotta oil-jug with a single handle, three terra sigillata plates 11 cm, 10 and 7.5 cm Ø – two of which were broken at the rim, a glass jug 13.5 cm high with grooved exterior, a small fragmentary glass plate 8 cm Ø, a glass chalice 13.5 cm Ø, a bone bowl of a spoon 7.5 cm long; productive apparatus: a large colour-grinding mortar in terracotta with a relief inscription at the rim; tools: an iron bill-hook 14 cm high with a bone handle, an iron axe 16 cm high; toilet utensils: a bronze *strigil* 28 cm long; personal utensils: a rectangular bronze seal 4 cm long with letters *C T F*; personal adornment: two bronze *fibulae* 6 and 7 cm long with their pins preserved; money: 33 bronze coins of different size, two fragmentary silver coins; bone: two human crania; other: two bronze bells 13 and 11 cm high with iron clappers.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

ROOM 98⁷⁸⁴

Size: 10.9 m²

Walls: In the mid-N wall there is a blocked doorway some 1.2 m wide and visible up to the height of 2.5 m above ground level, to Rm 82 in Unit IX.3.15. The former jambs are in block and they had been plastered. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte. The wall possibly bonds with the W wall. The E wall construction is largely hidden below plaster. In the S wall there is a doorway to Rm 97 with its E jamb in rubble-work and the W jamb in brick. The rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work and it is probably abutted by the E wall. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. There is a vertical cut close to the S end of the wall – it opens to an under-stairs space in Unit IX.3.16. The very S end of the wall is in brick. It is made of reused fragmentary bricks and the interface between the brick and rubble-work parts of the wall is highly irregular.

Max wall heights: N 4.2 m, E 5.2 m, S 2.8 m, W 2.8 m.

Wall decoration: On the E and W walls a pink terracotta-containing socle up to the height of 1.35 m above the ground level. It had been hatched before it was covered by another plaster layer with volcanic sand and some coarsely ground terracotta. A plain cornice moulding is

⁷⁸⁴ *Cella rustica*, see Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; *retrobottega rustica*, see Della Corte 1954: 158.

seen below the ceiling level at the height of 2.7 m above the ground level. It is abutted by late, coarse plaster to which the hatched socle seems to belong. Hence there may be three different plastering phases discernible in the room.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor(?). Five stone blocks form the threshold. There are no pivot holes or other carvings which would suggest that they are original.

Ceiling: Four socket holes (three of them less than 10 cm in Ø, one large rectangular 12 x 10 x 20 cm) are hardly visible in the E wall, and there are one to two holes in the N wall, at the height of 2.9 m above the ground level.

Finds: In 'locali attenenti alla stessa bottega [Rm 97]',⁷⁸⁵: lighting: four terracotta lamps – one of which was red-slipped, 10 cm long and contained letters *COM(M)VNIS* at the base, the second of which was 9 cm long, the third of which was 12.5 cm long, triangular-shaped and with a crescent-shape handle, the fourth of which was 14 cm long with a foliage decoration; locking: a small rectangular bronze lock plate (*scudo di serratura*) 7 cm long; household utensils: a fragmentary bronze kettle (*caldaja*) with an iron handle, some 25 cm high and its mouth Ø 21 cm; two broken bronze cooking vessels (*marmitte*) – one lacking its handle was 26 cm high and its mouth 21 cm Ø, the other was 25 cm high and its mouth Ø 20 cm; two round glass bottles 17 cm high, a small glass plate 7.5 cm Ø, a single-handle terracotta flask; weighing implements: an elliptical lead weight 14 cm high with a handle, a small marble weight; toilet utensils: a tear-drop glass bottle 6 cm high; domestic-toilet artefacts: two *cassaruole* – one 26 cm high and the other 29 cm high; furniture: various small bone hinges of a box; organic remains: some fragments of charred wood⁷⁸⁶; other: an iron chain 27 cm long and other iron fragments.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 98

While the S and W walls do not survive to the upper floor height, there are some plaster remains on the E wall, up to the height of ca. 4.0 m. This part of the wall is in travertine rubble-work.

⁷⁸⁵ On the 22nd-24th and 30th of August 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 214-5); and on the 7th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 285).

⁷⁸⁶ In the published *Giornale* charred bread is mentioned instead.

Finds either in Unit IX.3.16 or 17, ‘due botteghe poste in seguito della seconda casa [IX.3.15]’⁷⁸⁷: lighting: a relief-decorated terracotta lamp 10 cm long; domestic-toilet utensils: a small bronze *cassaruola* 21 cm high; household utensils: a bronze bottle (*nasiterno*) 20 cm high, a broken bronze vase, a bronze oil-jug (*oleare*), two terracotta *amphorae* bearing inscriptions; furniture: a large bronze ring 7 cm Ø, 23 different size bone hinges; locking: an iron key 7 cm long; furniture/fixture: some bronze nails and other fragments; bone: a skeleton – probably of a dog; tools: a bronze hook 3 cm long (*un amo da pezza lunga*)⁷⁸⁸; money: a bronze coin.

Structural development: The E jamb of the front doorway in ashlar seems to constitute the oldest surviving structure. The rest of the walls are, for their most parts, in rubble-work, largely in travertine. The N-S running division wall between Units IX.3.16 and 17 abuts the E jamb with its stucco moulding, suggesting that the current wall was preceded by a different arrangement. The travertine rubble-work walls may be connected to the phase in which there was a doorway in the N wall of Rm 98 to Rm 82 in Unit IX.3.15. The division wall between Rm 97 and Rm 80 seems to be very late. To this phase the staircase, and probably the building of the upper floor, was connected. The building of the staircase included the construction of the W jamb of the doorway between Rms 97 and 98 in brick. Likewise late was the construction of the brick jamb of the front doorway.

Excavation: 1870-1871, 18 day-work records in August 1870, one joint day-work record with Unit IX.3.17 in December 1870 and one day-work record in May 1871.

Proposed identification: The unit is known as the shop and house of C. Tettius Faustus. Della Corte’s identification of the owner or occupier is based on the seal bearing letters C T F to which he finds a correlation in C. Jucundus’ wax tablets (*aphoca Iuc. LXIX*).⁷⁸⁹ Van Houte proposes that the name combination may indicate a freedman status.⁷⁹⁰ It has also been assumed that the ownership of the unit belonged to Unit IX.3.15.⁷⁹¹ The shop is identified as *officina tinctoria* by Della Corte, on the basis of Fiorelli’s description of a

⁷⁸⁷ On the 13th of December 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 222-3).

⁷⁸⁸ Not mentioned in the published version of the *Giornale*.

⁷⁸⁹ Della Corte 1954: 159, no. 363, a-b.

⁷⁹⁰ Van Houte 1971: 106.

⁷⁹¹ Della Corte 1954: 158.

furnace placed in the middle of the front room.⁷⁹² Moeller objects to the interpretation and instead proposes that the unit was a felt maker's workshop (*officina coactiliaria*).⁷⁹³ Unfortunately the structure crucial for the identification has not survived and hence the given identifications cannot be verified or contested. However, the unit contained notably many household utensils and tools, several of which were broken. This may suggest that the unit was involved in repair, casting or forging scrap-metal, or/and retail of household goods.

Bibliography: *Giornale* 1871b: 213-5, 222-3, 1872a: 285; Fiorelli 1873: 52, 1875: 396; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Della Corte 1954: 158-9, no. 362; Van Houte 1971: 106, Moeller 1976: 52, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 13th of December 1870 and of the 7th of May 1871, Andrews 2011: 26-7.

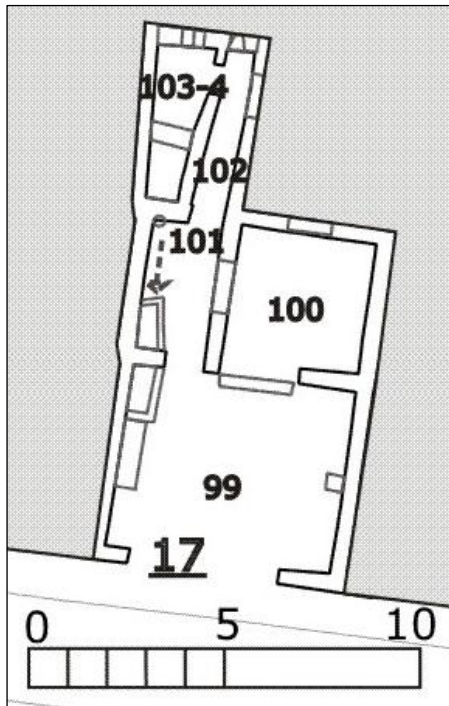
Plans: Fiorelli (1873) and Eschebach.

Other sources: The SANP database

⁷⁹² *Ibid.* 158-9, no. 362; also *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417 and the SANP database in which the unit is labelled as *Officina tinctoria di C. Tettius Faustus*.

⁷⁹³ Moeller (1976: 52) argues that cauldrons in Pompeian *officinae tinctoriae* were typically placed against walls. In Unit IX.3.16 the cauldron was found in the middle of the room which, according to Moeller, suggests that tables were placed around it – a feature seen in the depictions of Pompeian felting shops. He also notes the absence of soaking vats that are frequently found in Pompeian dye-houses.

UNIT IX.3.17



Description: Commercial and probably domestic unit in the mid-S part of the city block, fronting onto the Via degli Augustali.

Size: Usable ground floor space within five rooms 53 m², upper floor space 45 m²; maximum plot size 76 m².

Upper floors: Probably fully covered by an upper floor. The back part of the unit (at least UF Rms 102-104) was entered through stairs in Rm 122 of Unit IX.3.19-20. This suggests that the use of UF rooms was partly separated from the use of ground floor. At present however, there is no evidence for stairs in the front part of the unit.⁷⁹⁴

Facade: A 3.9 m wide shop doorway with travertine ashlar jambs occupies most of the facade. The W jamb in travertine ashlar bonds with Unit IX.3.16 facade. The E jamb in travertine ashlar quasi-framework probably abuts quadrate ashlers which form the E end of Unit IX.3.17 facade and the W end of Unit IX.3.18 facade. On both sides of the entrance

⁷⁹⁴ Andrews 2011: 27-8; also Della Corte (1954: 159) on *cenacoli superiori*.

there are traces of *programmata*, painted on a layer of white plaster above a 1.6 m high red socle with crushed terracotta. Because there are no records of the texts, they remain unknown. The plaster is accentuated at the junction of Unit IX.3.16 and 17 facades, and probably also between Units IX.3.17 and 18. The threshold is composed of six blocks of tuff, travertine and trachyte without any grooves or holes.

ROOM 99⁷⁹⁵

Size: 27.2 m²

Walls: Doorways to Rms 100 and 101 in the N wall share a jamb in brick. The E jamb of the doorway to Rm 100 is in travertine ashlar. The W jamb of the doorway to Rm 101 and the W end of the N wall is in travertine ashlar quasi-framework with ashlar verticals and horizontals. The E end of the wall is in rubble-work abutting the E wall. The E and W walls are in rubble-work of travertine (cruma, trachyte, tuff and brick), and the E wall abuts the S wall. The wide front doorway occupies most of the S wall. The jambs are in travertine ashlar, the E jamb being in travertine ashlar quasi-framework was probably built to abut to the quadrate ashlar E end of the wall. At its W end the S wall contains a slight protrusion to which the W wall abuts (see Rm 97 description above). While the N wall currently abuts the W wall, the W wall had probably previously abutted the N wall. This is shown as a protruding part of a wall, extending from Unit IX.3.16 side, in the upper W end of the N wall.

Max wall heights: N 2.6 m, E 3.4 m, S 2.6 m, W 3.0 m.

Wall decoration: Remains of pink terracotta-containing plaster are seen on the E, S and W walls, at least to the height of 1.10 m above the ground level. It may have been partly hidden below a layer of coarse plaster which abuts the socle in the NE corner.

Floor: A plaster(?) floor. In the middle of the N wall two steps lead up to Rm 100.

Fixtures: Close to the NW corner along the W wall there is a two-part, heavily restored structure: a travertine rubble-work podium (ca. 1.8 m N-S, 0.6 m E-W and 0.6 m h.) which abuts to a vat (1.5 m N-S, 0.8 m E-W, currently 0.65 m h. but originally at least some 0.2 m higher which is suggested by a scar in the W wall). The walls of the vat are in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. According to Fiorelli the structures formed a seat and a water basin or trough while Eschebach *et al.* identify the structures as a working podium and a water basin which might have operated as a smithy.⁷⁹⁶ Next to the mid-E wall there is a podium (0.45 x

⁷⁹⁵ *Taberna*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 396.

⁷⁹⁶ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; repeated by Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

0.5 m, 0.5 m h.) made of complete and fragmentary roof tiles mortared together. According to Eschebach *et al.*, this is a *lararium*.⁷⁹⁷

Finds: '[N]ella seconda bottega in seguito della seconda casa a sinistra [IX.3.15]'⁷⁹⁸; tools: two iron hoes – one of which 19 cm high, a small iron shovel 20 cm high with its handle; lighting: a terracotta lamp 10 cm long with its handle ending to a ring.

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 100⁷⁹⁹

Size: 12.7 m²

Walls: The N wall is mainly in rubble-work. Small size stones (mainly in trachyte) dominate its lower part while larger, more regular stones (mainly in travertine) are found in its upper part. The N wall contains a blocked doorway to Rm 124 in Unit IX.3.19-20. The E end of the N wall is in brick (ca. 0.8 m wide section) to which the rest of the N wall probably abuts. The N wall is abutted by the E wall and it abuts the W wall. The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. A doorway in the S wall leads to Rm 99. The E jamb is in travertine ashlar, and the E end of the S wall is in rubble-work. The upper (reconstructed) part contains travertine, cruma, *cocciopesto* fragments and tuff, while the lower (original) part contains travertine and trachyte. In the W wall there is a blocked doorway some 1.1 m wide and traceable up to the height of 1.8 m above the ground level. It once took to Rm 101. The former jambs, which were plaster-coated, are in travertine and Nucerian tuff ashlar and block, and the blockage is in travertine, cruma and trachyte rubble-work. The upper part of the wall is reconstructed. The W wall to the N of the former doorway is in rubble-work except for the very N end where there is a narrow and short, vertical quoin in brick. To the S of the former doorway the wall in rubble-work is rather regular with nearly rectangular travertine, cruma and tuff pieces, probably reconstructed. The very S end of the W wall is a brick pier which forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 99.

Max wall heights: N 2.4 m, E 3.9 m, S 2.3 m, W 2.9 m

Wall decoration: On the E wall there is a red socle with crushed terracotta rising to the height of 1.4 m above the ground level.⁸⁰⁰ Above and on top of the socle there is a layer of white plaster which contains quartz. On the S wall a similar red socle is seen, abutting the

⁷⁹⁷ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁷⁹⁸ On the 1st of September 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 215).

⁷⁹⁹ *Cella*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Della Corte 1954: 159; *retrobottega*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸⁰⁰ The MANN model.

plaster on the E wall. It seems that the N and W walls were coated with a layer of plaster which contains volcanic sand and some crushed terracotta and abuts the socle on the E wall. It also covers the blockage in the W wall. Digging underground below the last phase floor level (judging from the level of the threshold) revealed that the socle originally had various colour dots (red, black, green, yellow) painted on a white background (and forming marble imitation?).⁸⁰¹

Floor: Not found at the height to which the steps from Rm 99 side lead.

Fixtures: The S end of the W wall contains two vertical grooves some 7 cm wide and 5 cm deep, some 0.6 m apart. At the bottom they are connected with a same size horizontal groove. The impressions are also found on the other side of the wall in Rm 101, and they may well remain from a wooden structure mounted on the wall (possibly modern). The N wall contains two holes (15 x 15 cm), some 1.2 m above the ground level and some 2.2 m apart. They could be scaffolding holes or holes for a shelf.

Finds: In 'stanza a destra della dietrobottega'⁸⁰²: productive apparatus: two case-shaped lead vessels which were divided into compartments in the middle – one of which contained a bronze tap; household utensils: three large *amphorae*; other: a tile with a circular hole in the middle, two long iron bars (*sbarre*), and some iron fragments.

Modern condition: Rather good.

ROOM 101⁸⁰³

Size: 5.7 m²

Walls: In the N wall there is a doorway to Rm 102, the W door jamb of which is in brick, as is the rest of the wall. The wall above a modern lintel is restored in rubble-work. In the E wall there is a blocked doorway to Rm 100. The blockage is in rubble-work with trachyte in its lower part and travertine, trachyte, limestone and tuff in its upper part. The former jambs are in ashlar and block. The N end of the E wall forming the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 102 is in travertine block and ashlar to which the rest of the wall probably abuts. The S end of the E wall is a brick pier that forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 99. The pier was made abutting the rest of the E wall in rubble-work. The doorway to Rm 99 is located in the S wall. The W jamb is in travertine ashlar resembling framework, but it is probably rebuilt. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine.

⁸⁰¹ Observed by the author, in 2008, while trying to trace the level of the last phase floor.

⁸⁰² On the 16th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 286).

⁸⁰³ *Fauces*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

Max wall heights: N 5.1 m, E 2.9 m, S 2.6 m, W 5.1 m.

Floor: Unknown, the ground level rises to the N.

Fixtures: A vertical terracotta pipe (int. Ø. 0.13 m, ext. Ø 0.16 m) runs inside the wall at the NW corner. The pipe has been inserted into a cut ca. 0.20 m wide at the junction of the N and W walls. When reaching the ground level, the pipe turns to the NW to Rm 104. Two and half pipe sections have been preserved to show a thick calcite incrust layer inside the pipe. A vat (1.2 m N-S, 0.7 m E-W, 0.5 m h. above the ground level, at least 0.35 m d. but possibly much deeper) is located at the SW corner. It was possibly coated inside and outside with hydraulic plaster.⁸⁰⁴ According to Fiorelli, the vat was similar to that found in Rm 99. It was, according to him, placed below wooden stairs to the upper floor.⁸⁰⁵ No evidence for stairs (podium or a scar in the wall) is however available.

Finds: Possibly at the ground floor level of the room (*dietrobottega*) the following were found⁸⁰⁶: personal utensils: a bronze seal 7 cm long and 2 cm wide bearing letters Q. *SALLVSTI. INVENTI* and attached to a ring; tool: a bronze fish hook 4 cm high; household utensils: a small and broken bronze kettle (*caldaja*), a glass plate 17.5 cm Ø, a small glass cup 8.5 cm Ø, a bronze bottle 20 cm high (*nasiterno*) with a mask-decorated handle, a small single-handle and foliage decorated bronze vase 16.5 cm high and Ø 7.5 cm, a small terracotta *amphora* with a single handle, a terracotta pan with a hole in its belly, a small marble mortar with its pistil; weighing implements: two elliptical lead weights with iron handles; lighting: eleven terracotta lamps – three of which 12 cm long and 9.5 cm Ø, one of which in the form of a human foot 15 cm long and with a yellow slip, two of which 15 cm long with a green slip and a relief decoration, two of which 12 and 15 cm long with a relief decoration without a slip, and two of which with decorated handles and smaller in size, placed on top of a large lamp (14 cm long); representative objects: a broken bust of a woman some 23 cm high in yellow marble and with glass inlay eyes, the bust was placed on a marble (*marmo fior di persico*) pillar broken in two halves, an alabaster bottle 16 cm high; toilet utensils: a pumice stone flat on one side and convex on the other; domestic-toilet utensils: a bronze basin (*conca*) 37 cm Ø with two handles, an elliptical bowl (*forma di pasticceria*) max Ø 20 cm, a bronze *patera* 22 cm high with its detached handle ending to the head of Aries; cooking apparatus: a small round brazier Ø 25 cm and 16 cm high on three (lion) claws, another round brazier (Ø 38 cm) with two handles and three feet in the

⁸⁰⁴ The basin is only marked in the Eschebach plan. In fact, his plan features two rectangular structures: one in the NW and the other in the SW corner.

⁸⁰⁵ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; see also Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸⁰⁶ On the 4th-5th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 285), and on the 15th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 285-6).

shape of (lion) claws and decorated with heads of winged animals; organic matter: a small piece of charred bread; other: a rectangular fragment and other tiny bronze fragments, various glass and iron fragments.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 101

Walls: There is a rectangular socket hole in the W wall at the height of 3 m above the ground level. The first floor walls are in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, similar to those on the ground floor.

Fixtures: At the height of 3.8 m, in the NW corner of the room there is a niche (0.76 m h., 0.46-0.32 m w., 0.14 m d.), from the bottom of which departs the downpipe through the wall (see above). The combination of the niche and the pipe attests to the existence of an upper floor niche toilet.⁸⁰⁷

Finds: From the upper parts of this room, 'la parte superiore della seconda dietrobottega, posta in seguito della seconda casa a sinistra del vicolo': lighting: a *candelabrum* 1.41 m high ending to (lion) claws and with foliage decoration; household utensils: a single-handle bronze vase 16 cm high and its mouth Ø 7.5 cm, another bronze vase 16 cm high, its mouth 6 cm Ø and its two small handles detached, a grooved glass jug 11.5 cm high and mouth 6.3 cm Ø, a grooved glass bottle 16 cm high, two other glass bottles 16 cm high, a small glass plate 8 cm Ø; money: a bronze coin; toilet utensils: a tear-drop glass bottle 11 cm high; personal adornment(?): a large but fragmentary silver needle; fixture: various window glass fragments; tool: a small iron knife with a bone handle.⁸⁰⁸

ROOM 102⁸⁰⁹

Size: 3.3 m²

Walls: In the N wall at ca. 1.6 m above the ground level there is a tapering window (0.40 x 0.50 m) to Rm 122 in Unit IX.3.19-20. The window is located in a part of the wall which forms a blockage of a former doorway to Rm 122. The blockage, including the window jambs, is in rubble-work, while next to it there are some brick courses which belong to the former door jambs. The N wall is abutted by the E wall in the upper parts and it abuts the E wall in the lower parts. At the S end of the E wall there is a half-column in brick. The other

⁸⁰⁷ Andrews 2006: 53, 2011: 27.

⁸⁰⁸ On the 3rd of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 284-5).

⁸⁰⁹ Latrine, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; kitchen, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

side of the column is located in Rm 124 of Unit IX.3.19-20. The column abuts the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 101 in ashlar, and on its N side it is abutted by travertine rubble-work which forms the main part of the E wall. Roughly in the middle of the E wall there is a vertical stretch of 2:1 brick to block construction rising some 1.3 m high. It is a former jamb of a blocked doorway some 0.7 m wide which once took to Rm 124. The doorway to Rm 101 is located in the S wall. The W jamb is in brick. The W wall is a thin, feeble travertine rubble-work structure made of small stones (hardly over 10 cm Ø). It includes the jambs of a doorway to Rm 103-104 at the N end of the wall. The W wall abuts the N and S walls.

Max wall heights: N 4.5 m (estimate), E 2.9 m, S 2.8 m, W 2.5 m.

Wall decoration: A 0.9 m high red, terracotta-containing socle, above which white plaster. On the N part of the E and W walls the socle is cut/replaced by a layer of coarse plaster (with volcanic sand).

Floor: Unknown. A trachyte threshold at the doorway between Rms 101 and 102. The room is currently on a step higher level than Rm 101.

Fixtures: In the Eschebach plan the N wall of the room is flanked by a podium-like structure. It possible refers to an oven in a kitchen mentioned by Eschebach *et al.*⁸¹⁰ No structures remain today.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 102

Walls: At the height of ca. 2.5 m above the ground level there are eight socket holes (ca. 16 cm Ø) through the E wall. Above the holes, the wall continues some 15 cm and it abuts wall plaster on the N wall. This wall plaster on the N wall contains volcanic sand and terracotta, and it is found above the height of some 2.6 m. Above the ground floor division wall between Rms 102 and 124 there is a window which opened onto Rm 122. The location of the window suggests that UF Rms 102, 103-104 and 124 were all connected. The upper floor N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, up to the height of 3 m above which brick is used e.g. to form the window jambs.

ROOM 103-104⁸¹¹

Size: 4.5 m²

⁸¹⁰ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸¹¹ Stable, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; latrine and stable, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

Walls: In the middle of the E wall there are large travertine blocks above which springs a half-arch, heavily reconstructed, in tuff block. A stretch of wall above the arch is in rubble-work. The vault, which rises some 1.45 m high, crosses the room and divides it in two parts (S and N). It was clearly made first – other parts of the E wall in travertine, brick, tuff and trachyte rubble-work abut to the springer. The N wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lowermost part, trachyte and travertine rubble-work up to the mid-wall where there are five brick layers on top of which there is a window to Rm 122. The window, at the height of some 1.6 m above the ground, is 0.50 m high and 0.55 m wide, and it is partly blocked by stairs in Rm 122. The E jamb of the window is in brick and the W jamb is in rubble-work. The N wall abuts the W wall (also plaster). The E wall abuts the N and S walls. The S wall is in brick in its E part and in travertine rubble-work and block in its W part to which the brick part abuts. The W wall in rubble-work abuts the S wall in its lower part and the S wall probably abuts the W wall in its upper part (of the 1st floor height).

Max wall heights: N 4.3 m, E 2.5 m, S 4.3 m, W 4.2 m.

Wall treatment: Plaster with some terracotta and volcanic sand, no remains of paint.

Floor: Not known.

Fixtures: In the S wall, at the height of some 0.35 m above the ground level, there is a horizontal groove which also extends to the S end of the E wall. There probably was a toilet, the seat of which was anchored into the walls. The downpipe in Rm 101 was seemingly connected to this latrine.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 103-4

Walls: There are eight socket holes (Ø 16 cm) in the W wall, some 10-20 cm apart and at the height of 2.4 m above the ground level. In the N wall, roughly at the height of the top of the holes (2.5 m) there is a doorway to the UF Rm which seemingly extended above Rms 102-104 and 124, as indicated by the location of the upper floor window above the division wall of ground floor Rms 102 and 124 (see above). The doorway was accessed by stairs in Rm 122. First floor wall plaster (with terracotta and volcanic sand) is located above the height of 2.8 m on the W wall. The first floor walls are in travertine rubble-work and brick.

Possible finds in the unit: See Unit IX.3.16 description above.

Structural development: The ashlar front door jambs probably constitute the oldest part of the extant remains. The rest of the walls are in rubble-work, largely in travertine, and include jambs in brick, brick-block and ashlar, some of which were left out of use. They belong to the later phases of the unit in which several alterations were made. The N-S running division wall between Rms 97 and 99 in Units IX.3.16 and 17 seems to have been preceded by a different arrangement while the E-W running division wall between Rms 99 and 100-101 may have replaced an older wall in the same location. It is evident that the unit had been connected with spaces currently taken up by Rms 122-124 in Unit IX.3.19-20. Blocked doorways with brick and brick-block jambs suggest that the division of space between two units was late. It seems probable that the upper floor with brick wall parts existed before the division took place and the upper floor space arrangements may hence have undergone changes in a couple of phases (compare the situation in Unit IX.3.18 below). It is unclear how a large portion of the upper floor space in Unit IX.3.17 belonged to Unit IX.3.19-20 in AD 79. At least it possessed UF Rm 102-104 (124).

Excavation: 1870-1. There are two day-work records in September 1870, one joint day-work record with Unit IX.3.16 in December 1870, and six day-work records in April 1871. Some reconsolidation works in the unit might have taken place in 1942.⁸¹²

Proposed identification: The shop and house of Q. Sallustius Inventus.⁸¹³ The proposed name of the owner/occupant is based on the seal found in the premises. It was noted already by Fiorelli that the name is also manifested in Herculaneum, where it belonged to a freedman.⁸¹⁴ Della Corte's identification of the owner as *asinarius* (ass-driver/keeper) or *jumentarius* (driver of draught-cattle) is based on the two large vats, as well as the alleged presence of stables, in the unit.⁸¹⁵ In addition, it is proposed by Eschebach *et al.* that the unit was involved in the selling of metal wares. The suggestion is seemingly based on the list of finds which includes several metal artefacts.⁸¹⁶ This seems a more grounded argument. Moreover, the unit might have been involved in production, thanks to the vats, podia and particular lead vessels which may have formed a productive apparatus.

⁸¹² See Unit IX.3.7 above.

⁸¹³ Della Corte 1954: 159, no. 365; *L'informatica*: 172, the SANP database.

⁸¹⁴ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397 referring to Mommsen 1852: no. 2383 g.

⁸¹⁵ Della Corte 1954: 159, no. 364.

⁸¹⁶ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

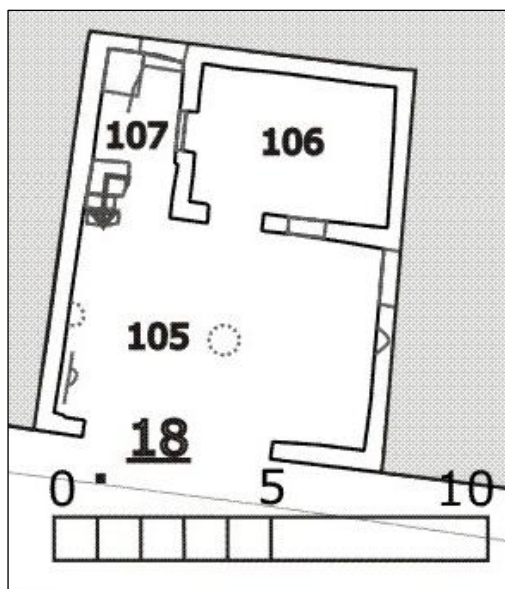
Bibliography: *Giornale* 1871b: 215, 1872a: 284-6; Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 396-7; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Della Corte 1954: 159, nos. 364-5; *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417, Andrews 2006: 53.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 3rd of May 1871, Andrews 2011: 27-8.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model, the *SANP* database.

UNIT IX.3.18



Description: Commercial and probably domestic unit in the SE part of the city block, flanking the Via degli Augustali.

Size: Usable ground floor space in three rooms 55 m². The overall space available was doubled thanks to the presence of an upper floor; maximum plot size 74 m².

Upper floors: Probably fully covered by a second floor, entered through stairs in Rm 105. The UF had previously been accessible from Unit IX.3.19-20.⁸¹⁷

Facade: There is a 4.4 m wide shop doorway with brick jambs. The W end of the facade is in quadrate travertine ashlar, shared with Unit IX.3.17, on which an election advertisement (see Unit IX.3.17 description above) was painted. Whereas the borderline between Units IX.3.17 and 18 might have been demarcated by an accentuated plastering, a 1.5 m high terracotta-containing socle continues uninterrupted from Unit IX.3.18 facade to Unit IX.3.19-20 facade. The E end of the facade is a composite structure including travertine ashlar and rubble-work parts. It abuts the W end of Unit IX.3.19-20 facade (also plaster). The threshold is composed of tuff and travertine blocks (five blocks on the W side, four blocks on the E side; a single tuff block in the middle may be the only one *in situ*). There

⁸¹⁷ Andrews 2011: 28-9; also Fiorelli 1873: 53, Della Corte 1954: 159.

are no grooves in them. In front of the entrance a kerbstone is pierced. The hole probably served as a discharge point of a drain deriving from Rm 121 in Unit IX.3.19-20 (see below).

ROOM 105⁸¹⁸

Size: 33.5 m²

Walls: There are two doorways (to Rms 106 and 107) and one large window (to Rm 106) in the heavily reconstructed N wall, dividing the N wall into three sections: the W part between the doorways is in brick, the middle-part between the doorway and the window to Rm 106 is in brick, and the E part includes the E window jamb in brick and the E end of the wall in rubble-work (with some reused block and ashlar). The E wall is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. The wide front doorway with brick jambs occupies most of the S wall. The E end of the S wall is in travertine ashlar and rubble-work and the W end is in travertine ashlar. The W wall which continues without a break in Rm 107 is in rubble-work, largely in travertine, with modern pointing and rebuilt upper parts. It abuts the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.8 m, S 4.2 m, W 3.5 m; the E wall too high to be measured.

Wall decoration: A red, 1.3 m high socle, the plaster of which contains crushed terracotta, and a white middle zone, the plaster of which contains volcanic sand and some terracotta, visible on the N, E and S walls.⁸¹⁹ It seems that the N wall plaster abuts the E wall plaster while the E wall plaster abuts the S wall plaster.

Fixtures: Clearance carried out by the *EPUH* revealed a lead distribution box at the SW corner of the room, along the W wall.⁸²⁰ In the mid-E wall, some 2.5 m above the ground level, there is a blocked semicircular niche some 0.7 x 0.5 m in size. Moreover, the mid-E wall contains three holes some 5 x 5 cm in size, placed in an L-shaped formation, suggesting the place of a cupboard/rack.

In addition, the room reportedly contained two structures, of which no traces are seen today. In the middle of the room there was a small furnace. Inserted into the W wall there was a semi-circular terracotta basin which was surrounded by a masonry canal.⁸²¹ According to Fiorelli, the right hand side of the canal bore a *dipinto*: *SPEs* was written in large letters.⁸²² Trendelenburg adds that below it another text (...*IVREFERE*) was written in smaller

⁸¹⁸ *Taberna*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; *bottega*, see Della Corte 1954: 159; *Geschäft*, see Gassner 1986: 210.

⁸¹⁹ Gassner 1986: 210, *PPP* III: 447, *PPM* IX, II: 347.

⁸²⁰ Andrews 2011: 28.

⁸²¹ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸²² Fiorelli 1875: 397.

letters.⁸²³ In the Eschebach plan a rectangular feature at the NW corner of the room is also depicted. Gassner may refer to this structure by mentioning a podium at the back of the unit.⁸²⁴

Floor: A plaster or trampled earthen(?) floor.

Finds: In 'bottega in continuazione delle due ricordata nel giorno 13 [Units IX.3.16 and 17], cioè la terza dopo la seconda casa [IX.3.15]'⁸²⁵: personal utensils: a bronze seal 5.3 cm long and 2 cm wide, bearing letters *P. PACCI CLARI*, with a related ring containing letters *P.P.C*; writing implements: a bronze inkwell (*calamajo*) 5.3 cm high and 6.5 cm Ø; personal adornment: a large *fibula* 7 cm long with its tip decorated with three ram heads, another *fibula*, two bronze brooches (*spilla*) – one with its closing mechanism preserved 6 cm long and the other broken 5.5 cm long, a bronze coin turned into a brooch; toilet: two pairs of tweezers 10.5 cm long, a probe (*tasto chirurgico*), a bronze *strigil* 21 cm long, a round unguent-bottle (*odoarino*) 2 cm Ø with an attached closing mechanism (of the lid); gaming: 20 different glass paste counters/beads (*coralli*); household utensils: two single-handle bronze flasks (*lagna*) 21 cm high and 8 cm Ø with a detached mask-decoration, a cylindrical bronze vase 5 cm high and 6.5 cm Ø with a suspension chain, a round glass bottle 14 cm high, a small terra sigillata plate (*piattino*) 13 cm Ø; weighing implements: a conical iron weight, a small bronze pole of balances; domestic-toilet utensils: eight different size bronze vessels (*cassaruole*) – one of which 7.3 cm high and 12 cm Ø, two of which 6 cm high and 13 cm Ø, two of which 5 cm high and 11 cm Ø and one of which with a bruised handle 8 cm high and 13 cm Ø, a broken conch-shaped bronze basin (*forma di pasticceria*) 15 cm Ø, a 10 cm long handle of a bronze basin (*conca*) with a mask-decoration, a *patera* handle 15 cm long; lighting: a bronze lamp 18 cm long with its handle ending to a swan head, another broken lamp 9.5 cm long with its handle ending to a griffin head, a walnut-shaped (*a forma di noce*) 6 cm long bronze lamp, two terracotta lamps 11 cm in length, two iron lamps; representative utensils: a half of a 10 cm high bronze figurine of Faun holding a rabbit, a 15 cm high bronze statuette of a man detached from its base and with a part of its left arm missing; fixture: a bronze soldering rod (*saldatojo*) 6.3 cm long with an iron handle; locking: a key with a ring 2 cm Ø, an iron key 9 cm in length; money: three coins; tools: a small iron knife with a bronze strap close to its handle which does not survive, an iron sword 56 cm long, an iron perforator/dagger (*pugnale*) 26 cm long, a small

⁸²³ Trendelenburg 1871a: 176.

⁸²⁴ Gassner 1986: 210.

⁸²⁵ On the 15th and 16th of December 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 223-4). Most of the measurements are omitted in the published version.

iron hoe 18 cm long, an iron shovel 28 cm long; organic matter: some charred barley; other: a small bronze bell 4.5 cm high with an iron clapper, a small black marble ball.

Modern condition: Rather good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 105

Walls: At the N end of the E wall, at the height of 3.4 m, there is a blocked doorway some 0.90 m wide. It had led to a space above Rm 109 in Unit IX.3.19-20. The blockage is a mixture of reused building materials. Below the blocked doorway, at the height of some 3.2 m above the ground level, there is a shallow horizontal groove showing the location of the first floor level. The UF E wall is in rubble-work (including the jambs) with rather regular and large pieces of travertine and tuff (probably partly reconstructed). In addition, remains of pink plaster are found at the height of the former jambs.⁸²⁶

ROOM 106⁸²⁷

Size: 14.5 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine, trachyte, cruma and yellow tuff rubble-work with modern pointing. It abuts the E wall (their plaster layers bond however). The E wall is in rubble-work, mainly in trachyte in its lower and middle parts, travertine in its upper parts. A doorway in the S wall leads to Rm 105. The jambs are in brick. The jambs of the adjacent window to Rm 105 are likewise in brick. The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work except for the very E end where there are some blocks and ashlar. The W wall contains a probable blocked doorway some 2.0 m high and 0.95 m wide to Rm 107. The former N jamb is in travertine ashlar and the S jamb is in travertine and tuff block. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. The W wall may abut the N and S walls.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, the E wall is too high to be measured, S 3.7 m, W 3.3 m.

Wall decoration: A red, terracotta-containing socle 1.5 m high, continuous from Rm 105, is found on all walls.⁸²⁸ The wall plaster layers bond at the corners. The upper parts of the walls are white and contain plaster with volcanic sand. A layer of hatched plaster with crushed terracotta, up to the height of 1.65 m above the ground level, is seen on the niche of the W wall (see below). It was covered by the later plaster layer.

Floor: Not known.

⁸²⁶ Andrews 2011: 28.

⁸²⁷ *Cella finestrata*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; *dietrobottega*, see *Giornale* 1872a: 287; *Nebenraum*, see Gassner 1986: 210.

⁸²⁸ Gassner 1986: 210, *PPM* IX, II: 347.

Ceiling: The upper part of the E wall contains eight socket holes at the height of some 2.6 to 2.45 m above the ground level. They are set in an arched row indicating a false vaulted ceiling.⁸²⁹ The socket holes pierce the wall plaster which suggests that the ceiling of this type was a later addition.

Fixtures: There is a niche some 2.0 m high, ca. 0.95 m wide and 0.25 m deep, in the middle of the N wall at the place of the former doorway.

Finds: *Dietrobotttega* and thus probably this room, albeit possibly also Rm 107, contained:⁸³⁰ gaming: ten hen-shaped bone *tesserae* with one side convex and the other side flat, marked with Roman numerals I-V and VII-XI (*CIL* X 8069, 46-) and broken at the neck part. Also in this room, the excavators found a large terracotta *amphora* and various bronze and iron fragments.⁸³¹

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 106

Walls: The E wall contains pink plaster on its uppermost part. Below the plaster runs a row of protruding tiles. Below them, some 3.2 m above the ground level, there is a horizontal scar in the wall. The scar indicates the location of beams which supported the upper floor. The UF walls are in travertine rubble-work.⁸³²

ROOM 107⁸³³

Size: 6.8 m²

Walls: There is a blocked doorway to Rm 121 in Unit IX.3.19-20 in the E half of the N wall. The former W jamb is in travertine ashlar quasi-framework, the rest of the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. In the E wall a blocked doorway with former jambs in travertine ashlar and block is some 0.95 m wide and it once took to Rm 106. The S end of the E wall is made of reused brick and it seems to be a late addition. Its interface with the rest of the wall in rubble-work of cruma, trachyte, travertine, brick and tuff is irregular. The E wall abuts the N wall. The S wall is fully open to Rm 105. The W wall, continuous from Rm 105, is in travertine rubble-work and it contains modern pointing.

⁸²⁹ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸³⁰ On the 26th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 287).

⁸³¹ On the 9th of August 1871 (*Giornale* 1872b: 349).

⁸³² Andrews 2011: 29.

⁸³³ Kitchen-toilet, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

Wall decoration: A layer of pinkish plaster covered the former jambs in the E wall, and some traces of later plastering are seen on all walls.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, E 3.0 m, W 4.0 m.

Floor: A trampled earthen(?) floor.

Fixtures: An L-shaped stair base made of travertine and trachyte block, ashlar and rubble-work, made abutting wall plaster and coated with terracotta-containing plaster, occupies the SW corner of the room. It measures some 1.5 (N-S) x 1.1 (E-W) m in size, and it contains three steps running first E-W and then S-N, rising ca. 0.9 m high. At the NW corner there is another rubble-work podium (1.7 m N-S, 1.1 m E-W, some 0.40 m h. above the ground level). It is made of trachyte and travertine block and rubble-work, and topped with fragmented tiles. It probably constitutes a hearth. Along the E side of it runs a lead pipe, seemingly connecting with the pipe sections discovered in Rms 105 (see above) and 121 (see below). Next to the podium at the NE corner there is an oblique tile which protrudes from the N wall and is embedded in it. The tile may have formed the mouth of a cess pit. At the N end of the E wall there is a groove (0.45 m l. and 0.07 m d., up to 0.2 m high) which possibly accommodated a toilet seat. The other end of the seat likely rested on the hearth.⁸³⁴

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 107

Walls: There is a single large rectangular socket hole (33 x 26 x 12 cm) at the S end of the W wall, at the height of 2.35 m above the ground level, directly above the possible steps. The upper parts of the walls are in rubble-work containing travertine, trachyte and cruma. No stairs scar.

Finds possibly found in the unit: On the 1st of June 1871, works were continued in *insula* IX.3. The records before this date report works in Unit IX.3.18 and thus the following finds may well derive from there: a bronze bell with an iron clapper, a small bruised inkwell with some ink residue preserved, a small pear-shaped mason's level, three glass tear-drop bottles.⁸³⁵

Structural development: The travertine ashlar parts of the facade are most likely the oldest of the extant walls. The rest of the walls are in travertine rubble-work, built in later phases.

⁸³⁴ Eschebach *et al.* (1993: 417) mention a kitchen and a toilet.

⁸³⁵ *Giornale* 1872a: 287.

The walls contain former jambs of doorways in ashlar and block, while last phase jambs were built in brick. The blocked doorways demonstrate how the unit had had a connection to the rooms on its N side, currently in Unit IX.3.19-20, and how the UF Rm 105 (and UF Rms 106-107?) was accessed from the upper floor above the SE part of the adjacent Unit IX.3.19-20. In AD 79 the upper floor rooms above the unit were most likely connected to the rooms on the ground floor, and the unit was separated from Unit IX.3.19-20.

Excavation: There are two day-work records related to the unit in December 1870, one certain day work reference can be found both in May and August 1871 records, and one day-work record in June 1871 possibly refers to Unit IX.3.18. After the initial excavation the unit has been under restoration in 1899 and some reconsolidation works of wall plaster might have taken place in 1942.⁸³⁶

Proposed identification: The shop and house of P. Paccius Clarus is suggested by Della Corte on the basis of the letters appearing in the seal discovered in the unit.⁸³⁷ It is suggested by Eschebach *et al.* that the shop was involved in the trading of household wares and tools; and that while P. Paccius Clarus was a *faber ferrarius*, the retailing was run by a woman called Statia (for the name appearing in a *programma*, see Unit IX.3.19-20 below).⁸³⁸ Furthermore, in *L'informatica* the unit is identified as a gaming venue, *taberna lusoria oleariorum*, seemingly due to some gaming artefacts found in the premises.⁸³⁹ They were also noted by Della Corte, but they did not have an impact on his interpretation.⁸⁴⁰ The large number of bronze vessels found in the premises supports the former interpretation while ten gaming utensils more likely served domestic games rather than commercial gaming. Because several of the metal artefacts were broken, and because the unit supposedly contained a furnace and a basin, metal-working (repair and production) may well have taken place there.

Bibliography: *CIL* X 8069, 46-; *Giornale* 1871b: 223-4, 1872a: 287, 1872b: 348-9; Trendelenburg 1871a: 176, Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75,

⁸³⁶ See Unit IX.3.7 for the description of the works.

⁸³⁷ Della Corte 1954: 159, no. 366; see also Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; the *SANP* database.

⁸³⁸ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417.

⁸³⁹ *L'informatica*: 172.

⁸⁴⁰ Della Corte 1954: 159.

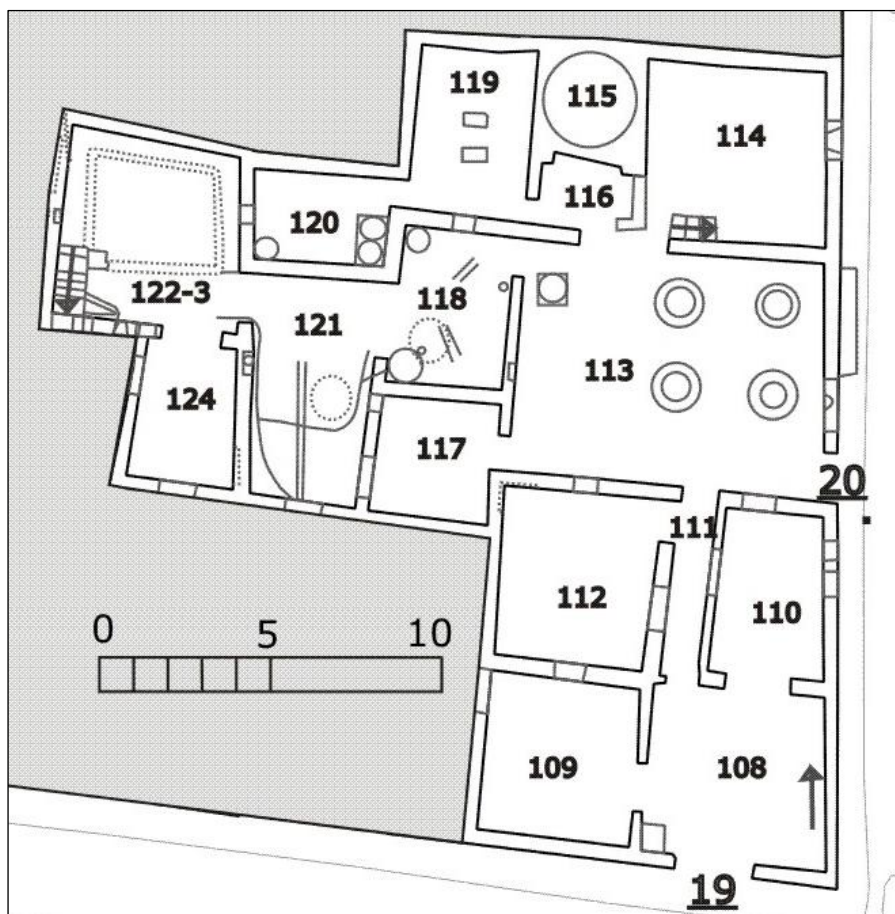
Della Corte 1954: 192, no. 366; Gassner 1986: 210, *PPP* III: 447, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417, *PPM* IX, II: 347.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 15th and 16th of December 1870, Andrews 2011: 28-9.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *SANP* database, the *MANN* model.

UNIT IX.3.19-20



Description: Large unit combining bakery, shop (or bar) and private dwelling at the SE corner of the city block, flanking both the Via degli Augustali and the Vicolo di Tesmo.

Size: 15 rooms with 306 m² of usable ground floor space, maximum plot size 399 m². On the upper floor level the space at disposal (213 m²) extended beyond the limits of the ground floor (see Unit IX.3.17 above), which suggests a larger plot.

Upper floors: Stairs in Rm 108 probably took above Rms 108-112; stairs in Rm 122 took to UF Rms 102-104 (above Unit IX.3.17), 117, 120, 121 and 124, and stairs in Rm 114 took to UF Rms (113) 114-115 and 119.⁸⁴¹

Terrain: Floor level 30.60 m ASL in Rm 110.

⁸⁴¹ Andrews 2011: 29-36; also Della Corte 1954: 160, *PPM* IX, II: 348-9.

Facades: (S) The S facade contains a doorway (entrance no. 19) which is slightly narrower than typical shop doorways.⁸⁴² On the basis of evidence on Rm 108 side (see below), the doorway might have been narrowed. The W jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar and the E jamb in block and ashlar. To the W of the entrance, *M. C. M. AED M. S. MD PYRAMVS, OLYMPIONICA, CALVOS ROG(ANT)* (CIL IV 3674); *M CASELLIVM ET L ALBVCIVM AED OF / STATIA ET PETRONIA ROG(ANT) TALES CIVES IN COLONIA IN PERPETVO* (CIL IV 3678); and *L. ALBVCIVM CELSVM AED / T GENIALIS, INFANTIO ROG(GANT)* (CIL IV 3680), were written; and to the E of the entrance, *HERENNIVM ET SVETTIVM AED STATIA ROG(ANT)* (CIL IV 3683), was written.⁸⁴³ The W part of the S facade is in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry and rubble-work. The rubble-work part has probably been made in several phases, which is suggested by its composite structure: the lower part is in trachyte-travertine rubble-work, the middle part is in tuff-travertine-trachyte rubble-work, and the upper part contains brick rubble. The interface of the two construction types is distinctive: there is a cut some 0.2 m wide, beginning at the height of some 0.6 m above the ground level and visible up to the height of 2.0 m. Plaster on the quadrate ashlar continues inside this cut, which suggests that the ashlar had either formed a jamb or a corner of a wall. The cut is filled with rubble abutting travertine ashlar on both sides. The rubble-work wall part abuts to these ashlar. The W end of the facade is again in quadrate travertine ashlar masonry. Several ashlar seem to have been plastered on the sides now inside the wall. This suggests another jamb or a corner of a wall. The W end of the facade is abutted by the rubble-work facade of Unit IX.3.18. The E end of the S facade is likewise in travertine ashlar up to the height of 4.2 m above the pavement. Whereas the lower part is in large quadrate ashlar masonry without binding mortar, from the height of some 2.9 m the wall is made of smaller ashlar and travertine rubble-work. The uppermost part of the wall is in brick. A red socle with terracotta-rich plaster is some 1.55 m high. Continuous from Unit IX.3.18 facade, it covers the S facade and extends around the SE corner to the E facade. The wall parts above the socle are white, coated with plaster containing volcanic sand and terracotta.⁸⁴⁴ The threshold is made of two trachyte blocks with holes at both ends and in the middle, but without a groove for shutters. The marks indicate that the doors opened inwards. The pavement along the S facade is some 1.4 m wide.

⁸⁴² 2.3 m instead of average 3-3.5 m, see Gassner 1986: 30.

⁸⁴³ Also Trendelenburg 1871a: 176, Fiorelli 1875: 397, Della Corte 1954: 160, nos. 368-373 a-d.

⁸⁴⁴ The MANN model.

(E) The E facade is very long. It contains three windows, one blocked window, and a 1.5 m wide doorway (no. 20). On the walls around the entrance it was written: *CASELLIVM AED / PYRAMVS ROG(AT)* (CIL IV 3703) and *IIVIR / BRVTTIVM BALBVM / GENIALIS / HIC AERARIVM CONSERVABIT ROG(AT)* (CIL IV 3702).⁸⁴⁵ At the S end of the E facade, the quadrate ashlar masonry and brick structure continues from the S facade. To the N of the ashlars, the facade alters into travertine rubble-work which is followed by a vertical quoin (0.85-0.35 m wide) in brick running up to the height of 2.8 m in the middle of the S part of the facade. Next to the quoin, the facade contains traces of a possible framework structure and a current window to Rm 110 with block jambs is accompanied by a blocked window (some 0.6 m high and 1.0 m wide) next to it. The current doorway with jambs in rubble-work and block is located in the middle of the facade. To the N of the doorway there is a blocked doorway some 0.95 m wide. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework and the blockage is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work. The remaining N end of the facade is composite: the lower part is in rubble-work, a window opening to Rm 114 in the mid-wall contains stone block jambs, a line of brick runs above its lintel and the first floor level contains both rubble-work and brick parts as well as a narrow, tapering window with rubble-work jambs. At the junction of Rms 113 and 114, Rm 114 facade protrudes and forms a notch. The very N end of the facade abuts an E-W oriented travertine ashlar framework wall between Units IX.3.19-20 and 21-22. The threshold is made of a single slab with holes at both ends, a raised side towards the street, two pivot holes at the end towards Rm 113 and two holes in the middle, suggesting that the front door opened inwards. The pavement in front of the facade is no more than 0.55 m wide. It is pierced by a hole (probably a channel outlet) at the entrance. A bench (0.5 m h., 3.1 m l. and 0.5 m w., plaster-coated) made of trachyte and brick rubble with some remains of coating plaster runs along the N part of the facade. It has been suggested that the bench was annexed to the House of Q. Bruttius Balbus on the other side of the street.⁸⁴⁶

ROOM 108⁸⁴⁷

Size: 25.8 m²

Walls: The very W end of the N wall forming the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 111 is in travertine block, partly reconstructed. The mid-section of the N wall in brick forms the E

⁸⁴⁵ Also Della Corte 1954: 160, nos. 373 e-f.

⁸⁴⁶ Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399.

⁸⁴⁷ *Bottega*, see Fiorelli 1875: 397, *PPM* IX, II: 248.

jamb of Rm 111 doorway and the W jamb of Rm 110 doorway. The E part of the wall includes the E jamb of Rm 110 doorway in brick, and the very E end of the wall which is in brick in the lower part and from the height of 1.1 m above the floor level in travertine rubble-work. The E wall abuts the S wall in its lower part and is abutted by the S wall in its upper (reconstructed?) part. The E wall is in travertine rubble-work in its lower parts. The mid-part of the wall is plastered, hiding the building technique. The S end of the upper wall part is in travertine rubble-work, with a large (reused) ashlar. A doorway in the S wall takes to the street. The entire W jamb is in quadrate travertine ashlar and the E jamb up to the height of 1.5 m is in vertical travertine ashlar. The upper part of the E jamb is in stone block courses up to a reconstructed lintel. The very E end of the S wall is in large quadrate travertine ashlar. Between the jamb and the E end of the wall end there is a 0.8 m wide and up to 2.8 m high (as high as the preserved wall) stretch of travertine and trachyte rubble-work which might form (a part of) a blocked doorway. The W wall contains a doorway with stone block jambs to Rm 109. The rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work in its lower part, the mid-part of the N side of the wall is likewise in trachyte rubble-work while the S side contains brick rubble among travertine rubble-work. The W wall might bond with the N wall, and it abuts the S wall (including former plaster).

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 5.3 m, S 4.7 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall decoration: A red painted socle at least 1.25 m high with crushed terracotta has survived on the N wall. In the *MANN* model the W wall is painted red (up to the height of the doorway lintel). On the S wall there is a socle some 1.45 m high. The plaster layer which contains volcanic sand seemingly covered a red-painted one. The socle of the S wall bonds with that on the E wall where the socle rises following the stairs (see below), although on a lower gradient. The E jamb of the front doorway was probably accentuated with stucco moulding.

Floor: A plaster floor which partly extends on top of the threshold.

Fixtures: A podium (0.70 x 0.80 m, 0.55 m h.) made of travertine, trachyte, and brick rubble-work is found at the SW corner. The structure is tile-covered and abuts the W wall plaster. Mayeske proposes that it may have been a counter.⁸⁴⁸ According to Fiorelli, there was a mortar(?) attached to it.⁸⁴⁹ A scar of stairs (50°) rising from the S to the N is seen in the E wall. At the NE corner below the stairs' scar there are holes (ca. 10 x 5 cm) cutting the

⁸⁴⁸ Mayeske 1972: 132.

⁸⁴⁹ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418. In the Eschebach plan a square is depicted at the SW corner of the room.

wall plaster (in the E wall two vertical rows of three holes, vertically 30-40 cm apart and horizontally some 110 cm apart; in the N wall two vertical rows of two holes vertically some 30 cm apart and horizontally some 60 cm apart) suggesting that a storage unit (*apotheca*) containing three shelves occupied the space below the stairs.⁸⁵⁰

Finds: In ‘la quarta bottega in seguito della seconda casa [IX.3.15]’⁸⁵¹: lighting: a bronze lamp 10 cm long, an iron lamp; domestic-toilet artefacts: a broken bronze *patera*; cultic: a small terracotta altar (*aretta*); money: a bronze coin; furniture/fixture: two small bone hinges, a few iron nail fragments; household utensils: a spherical glass vase 9 cm high and Ø 7.5 cm, a glass bottle 16.5 cm high; bone: a skeleton of a dog, a horn broken in two.

On the 17th of November 1870, ‘una bottega posta presso il quadrivio [the crossroads of the Via degli Augustali and the Vicolo di Tesmo]’ may refer to the door opening no. 19 and thus finds in Rm 108. The room would have contained a number of dried beans (*favucce*), some fragments of iron and a small terracotta bowl.⁸⁵²

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 108

Walls: The high-rising E wall is in rubble-work and brick.

ROOM 109⁸⁵³

Size: 20.5 m²

Walls: The walls are mainly in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte, largely hidden below wall plaster. All uppermost wall parts are reconstructed to bear the weight of a modern roof. There is a window in the N wall to Rm 112 with jambs in rubble-work and block. To the E of the window there is an ashlar which might have formerly served as a jamb of a window or a doorway. The N wall abuts the E and W walls (also plaster on the E wall, while plaster on the W and N walls bond). A doorway in the E wall to Rm 108 has its N jamb in block and the S jamb in rubble-work. The E end of the S wall is in travertine ashlar to which the rest of the wall in rubble-work abut. The ashlars may once have served as a jamb of a doorway, but this cannot be confirmed because the wall has been largely

⁸⁵⁰ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁸⁵¹ On the 12th of April 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 283). Some of the listed finds in the manuscript version are not mentioned in the published version.

⁸⁵² *Giornale* 1871b: 220.

⁸⁵³ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, *PPP* III: 447, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418, *PPM* IX, II: 348.

rebuilt in rubble-work. An opening (a small window or only a hole) is seen in the upper part of the S wall.

Max wall heights: Original walls up to ca. 3.6 m.

Wall decoration: Fourth Style with a purple socle 0.7 m high. It was divided into sections by narrow, white partitions. The middle register contained a red central panel surrounded by tapestry borders; the side panels which likewise had tapestry borders were yellow and black (next to corners). They were separated from each other by *candelabra* and some of them contained medallions. The upper register was white. It contained some light architectonic elements and had a cornice stucco moulding below the ceiling. The plaster contains no quartz but volcanic sand and some crushed terracotta instead.⁸⁵⁴

Floor: Plaster.

Ceiling: In the W wall below a modern concrete ceiling and at the height of 3 m above the floor level there are six rectangular holes (11 x 11 cm). They probably served as the socket holes for the ceiling beams.

Fixtures: According to Mau, there were wooden dining couches/a bench running along the walls.⁸⁵⁵

Modern condition: Good, a modern roofing.

UPPER FLOOR 109

Evidence in Unit IX.3.18 shows that there was an upper floor, with a blocked doorway to UF Rm 105. The modern ceiling in Rm 109 has obstructed further evidence.⁸⁵⁶

ROOM 110⁸⁵⁷

Size: 14.9 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine, trachyte, and cruma rubble-work except for a stretch in travertine ashlar (quasi-framework) which may have formed the W jamb of a possible blocked doorway 0.7 m wide to Rm 113. Had there been a doorway, the room was decorated after it had become blocked. The E wall contains some travertine ashlars, reminiscent of a framework structure, in its mid-part while the rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work. In the N part of the wall there is a window with jambs in stone

⁸⁵⁴ PPP III: 447-8, PPM IX, II: 349-51; the MANN model.

⁸⁵⁵ Mau 1928: 75.

⁸⁵⁶ Andrews 2011: 31.

⁸⁵⁷ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 397; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Mayeske 1972: 132, PPM IX, II: 348; *retrobottega*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

blocks and next to it a blocked window of a tapering form, with its former N jamb in ashlar. The S wall is largely in brick, including the jambs of a doorway to Rm 108. Only at the E end of the wall there is a quoin in travertine rubble and block, and the wall above the modern lintel is in rubble-work. A blocked doorway some 0.85 m wide and 1.95 m high is seen in the W wall. It took to Rm 111. The former jambs are in tuff block and the blockage is in rubble-work. The blockage has been plastered over, and painted following the decoration scheme of the room (see below). The S wall abuts the E and W walls and the N wall abuts the E wall while their plaster layers bond. The W wall possibly abuts the N wall and their plaster layers bond.

Max wall heights: N 4.6 m, E 5.1 m, S 3.7 m, W 3.3 m.

Wall decoration: The middle register contained vignettes with flying female figures, some 0.35 m high, as well as a bust of Diana some 0.26 m Ø.⁸⁵⁸ The socle was decorated with plants.⁸⁵⁹ Today a red socle some 0.7 m high survives, as well as a white middle and upper register with purple stripes at walls' corners. The plaster layer contains quartz and the former jambs in the W wall contain traces of paint.

Floor: Plaster.

Finds: Possibly in this room, 'stanza interna della bottega' and 'retrobottega', the following were found⁸⁶⁰: household utensils: an elliptical bronze lid of a basin, max Ø 32 cm, a terracotta pot without its handle, a small cylindrical terracotta vase and a lid; fixtures: a large iron railing; other: a bronze bell 7 cm high, a small bronze case 5.5 cm long and with a lid, various iron nails and fragments.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 110

Walls: In the N and S walls at the height of 2.9-3.0 m above the floor there are nine rectangular socket holes, some 13 x 28 x 7 cm in size and some 20 cm apart, framed with stone blocks. The walls above are in rubble-work with travertine and some cruma.

ROOM 111⁸⁶¹

Size: 6.0 m²

⁸⁵⁸ Fiorelli 1875: 397, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Sogliano 1879: 28, 47-8, 156, 160; Schefold 1957: 251, the MANN model.

⁸⁵⁹ Schefold (1957: 251) specifies that the socle dates to the Vespasian era.

⁸⁶⁰ On the 15th and 17th of April 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 283).

⁸⁶¹ *Fauces*, Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418; a hallway, see Mayeske 1972: 133.

Walls: The room is fully open on its N side to Rm 113. In the E wall there is a blocked doorway to Rm 110. The former jambs are in tuff blocks while the blockage and the main part of the wall is in travertine, trachyte and cruma rubble-work. The N end of the E wall forming the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 113 is in tuff and travertine block. The S end of the wall had probably been in brick, but today it is collapsed. The S wall is a narrow stretch in travertine block. It forms the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 108. At the N end of the W wall there is a doorway to Rm 112. The S jamb is in brick, and the interface of the brick jamb with the rest of the W wall is irregular. The N jamb, which also forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 113, is in travertine rubble-work. There may be a blocked doorway some 0.8 m wide in the middle of the W wall with its former jambs in travertine rubble-work. The rest of the W wall is in rubble-work with some parts repaired in brick. It abuts the S wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.9 m, E 3.2 m, S 3.3 m, W 3.3 m.

Wall treatment: A socle up to the height of 1.45 m above the ground. The plaster layer contains volcanic sand.

Floor: Plaster.

Modern condition: Good.

ROOM 112⁸⁶²

Size: 22.5 m²

Walls: There is a window to Rm 113 in the N wall. Both the wall and the window jambs are in rubble-work. In the rubble-work E wall there is a doorway to Rm 111, with its S jamb in brick and its N jamb in travertine rubble-work. The S wall is largely in rubble-work. Only in the middle of the wall a window with jambs in travertine block and rubble-work opens to Rm 109. In the rubble-work W wall there is a diagonal brick quoin which had probably been made to repair (AD 62?) damage and was not subsequently plastered.

Max wall height: Original walls up to 4.1 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style, including a 0.5 m high red socle decorated with plants, above which runs a black zone up to the height of 1.1 m, divided by yellow compartments. The zone is lightly decorated with foliage and is topped by a yellow band (0.15 m). The middle zone contains a red *aedicola* and green/black side panels which are separated by broad,

⁸⁶² *Oecus*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, *PPM* IX, II: 348; *triclinium*, see *PPP* III: 448, Eschebach 1993: 418. Della Corte (1954: 160) probably refers to this room as *un triclinio elegantemente decorato*.

yellow compartments. The central *aedicola* contains mythological characters while architectural foreshortenings are seen on the side panels. The middle zone is topped by a yellow band and in the uppermost register there are architectural vistas on a blue background.⁸⁶³ It has been suggested that some stretches and patches of black plaster on the walls are antique restorations of the decoration.⁸⁶⁴ On the S and E walls grooved preparatory plaster layers are visible. The outermost plaster layer contains quartz.

Floor: A plaster floor, ca. 20 cm higher than in Rm 112, and a threshold of two travertine blocks. The other slab is grooved and both of them have pivot holes (one and three) suggesting that the slabs had been reused.

Fixtures: A recess might have been located at the NW corner (1.10 m high; in the W wall ca. 1.65 m long and in the N wall some 0.9 m long). It had been plaster-filled and taken out of use.

Modern condition: Good, a modern roofing.

ROOM 113⁸⁶⁵

Size: 60.3 m²

Walls: In the W part of the N wall the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 114 is in travertine ashlar and the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 116 is in 2:1 brick to block.⁸⁶⁶ The W end of the wall which continues in Rm 118 is in rubble-work (mainly travertine, but also trachyte, brick, cruma and tuff). In the E half of the N wall the lowermost part of the wall is mainly in trachyte rubble-work while travertine increases in the upper part. In addition to trachyte and travertine, tuff and cruma have been used both in the upper and lower wall parts. The very uppermost part of the E end of the N wall contains travertine ashlars (reused from a framework structure?) together with rubble-work. The very N end of the E wall in travertine rubble-work seems to have been rebuilt to a slightly different alignment (further W) than the rest of the wall and it abuts the N wall (also plaster). In the S end of the E wall the doorway to the Vicolo di Tesmo contains jambs in block and rubble. To the N of the current doorway there is a blocked doorway some 0.9-1.0 m wide and traceable up to the height of 2.3 m. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar, block and rubble-work. The blockage contains a

⁸⁶³ According to Mau (1928: 75), the room had 'good' Third Style decoration. According to Fiorelli (1875: 398), the paintings were themed to suit baking industry. See also Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Sogliano 1879: 26, 98; Schefold 1957: 251, *PPP* III: 448, *PPM* IX, II: 351-8, the *MANN* model.

⁸⁶⁴ *PPP* III: 448.

⁸⁶⁵ *Pistrino*, see Fiorelli 1875: 398.

⁸⁶⁶ In the *MANN* model the two doorways are clearly discernible and the N wall is depicted up to the height above the lintels.

quadrate travertine ashlar in its lower part, and it is in trachyte rubble-work in its upper part. A doorway in the middle of the S wall leads to Rm 111. It has a modern lintel above which the wall is reconstructed. The E jamb is in block and the W jamb is in rubble-work. There might be a blocked doorway some 0.7 m wide to the E of the current doorway. The possible blockage is in trachyte rubble-work. The E end of the S wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine, abutting the E wall. The W part of the S wall contains a window to Rm 112. The wall is mainly in trachyte rubble-work in its lower parts and travertine rubble-work in its upper parts. The very W end of the S wall is in travertine ashlar. It forms the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 117, to which the rest of the wall abuts. Doorways at both ends of the W wall lead to Rms 118 and 117. The S jamb of the doorway to Rm 118 and the N jamb of the doorway to Rm 117 are in (block and) rubble-work. In the middle of the wall there is a brick pillar which does not begin at the floor level but some 1.1 m above the ground. The *MANN* model seems to suggest that there was a window in the W wall and the pillar served as its jamb. The presence of a window cannot be confirmed because the N part of the wall is currently low. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, in travertine, trachyte, cruma, brick, *cocciopesto* fragments, tuff and limestone on the S side of the pillar, and in trachyte to the N of the pillar.

Max wall heights: N 3.9 m, E 5.2 m, S 5.1 m, W 3.4 m.

Wall decoration: On the S wall there was a painting some 1.2 m high and 1.6 m wide, with a *Genius* sacrificing at an altar, a *Lar* on his side and below them a snake was depicted to approach the altar.⁸⁶⁷ Remains of plaster are currently found on the E, W and S walls, which probably contained a red socle.⁸⁶⁸ The plaster on and around the niche in the W wall (see below) contains quartz.

Floor: Trachyte slabs cover the E part of the room, plaster and *cocciopesto* cover the S and W parts of the room. The threshold to Rm 118 is made of two reused segments of *metae*, the pole holes of which possibly served as pivot holes.

Ceiling: According to Fiorelli, the mills (see below) were covered by a roof, for which a supportive column was needed in the middle of the room. No traces of a column are discernible today, and it seems more likely that the room was only partly roofed (in the E part over a gallery, see below).⁸⁶⁹

⁸⁶⁷ Fiorelli 1875: 399, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Sogliano 1879: 12, Boyce 1937: 84, no. 417; *PPM* IX, II: 360. Accounts are ambiguous in terms of the actual place of the painting, here *PPM* is followed.

⁸⁶⁸ *PPP* III: 449, *PPM* IX, II: 360; only white plaster in the *MANN* model.

⁸⁶⁹ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398. According to Mayeske (1972: 169), the milling room was possibly covered by a canvas.

Fixtures: In the mid-W wall there is a rectangular niche (ca. 0.45 m h., 0.40 m w., up to 0.24 m d.) some 2.1 m above the floor level. In the blocked doorway in the E wall there may be another small, semicircular niche (some 0.25 m h. and w.). It is located at the height of some 1.6 m above the floor level, and is currently blocked. The room contained four mills with rubble-work bases (0.45-0.55 m h.), lava *catilli* and *metae*, which were, according to Fiorelli, complete at the time of excavation.⁸⁷⁰ Today only two of the mills are complete, one has only a base left and one is lacking its *catillus*. Both of the *catilli in situ* have cracked: one still contains bronze clamps used in repair, the other has lost a portion of its lower rim after the ancient clamps which kept it in place have set loose. The mills were evidently worn out.⁸⁷¹ Three *catilli* (0.56 Ø and 0.60 m h., 0.70 m Ø and 0.60 m h., and 0.96 m Ø, 0.55 m h.) are lying on the ground. Next to the doorway to Rm 118 there is a cistern mouth (0.4 m Ø, the slab 0.7 x 0.6 m),⁸⁷² below which there is a cavity filled with *lapilli* but no visible cistern walls. In addition, several channels seemingly crossed the room. They drained water deriving e.g. from Rm 118, perhaps partly to the cistern in the room, and partly to the flanking street.⁸⁷³

Finds⁸⁷⁴: Furniture: a bronze statuette of a seated cupid 3.5 cm high with a small pivot at its back; tools: a small bronze chisel or drill (*scalpello*) 12 cm high, an iron bill-hook (*ronciglio*) 8 cm long; household utensils: a small broken bronze vase, a glass bottle 16.5 cm high, a small broken bronze lid, two terracotta plates, a terracotta flask (*lagna*) with two handles, a small terracotta lid and a small terracotta cook-pot (*pignattino*) broken at the rim; weighing utensils: two elliptical lead weights with iron handles; domestic-toilet artefacts: a damaged bronze *cassaruola* 10 cm high and 17 cm Ø; toilet utensils: two tear-drop glass bottles 13 and 6 cm high; lighting: three terracotta lamps 11 cm long and with a bass-relief decoration, two terracotta lamps 10 cm long with a bean-shaped decoration, one plain terracotta lamp; money: seven bronze coins; other: three shells, some bronze fragments. In addition, the door opening no. 20 and thus Rm 113 side may have contained fragments of an iron railing, a large *amphora*, a bronze bell 16.5 cm high⁸⁷⁵ and some bones of a human cranium.⁸⁷⁶

Modern condition: Rather good.

⁸⁷⁰ Fiorelli 1873: 53; complete in the *MANV* model.

⁸⁷¹ *Pistrina* 2008: 48.

⁸⁷² Depicted in the Fiorelli (1873) plan.

⁸⁷³ *Pistrina* 2009: 10.

⁸⁷⁴ On the 22nd-25th of May 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 286-7).

⁸⁷⁵ The size is only given in the manuscript version of the *Giornale*.

⁸⁷⁶ On the 18th-22nd of November 1870 (*Giornale* 1871b: 220-1).

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 113

Walls: The uppermost N part of the E wall contains a row of eleven round beam sockets (15-20 cm Ø) at the height of 2.5 m above the floor, some 15 or 25 cm apart, suggesting that an upper gallery covered the room in part. The extent of this gallery cannot be defined, but it probably was at least 1 m wide. The first floor level was built partly in brick (a horizontal quoin of five brick courses), partly in rubble-work. The gallery would have been on a ca. 0.2 m higher level than UF Rm 114 (see below), from where the space would have been entered.⁸⁷⁷

ROOM 114⁸⁷⁸

Size: 27.2 m²

Walls: Today the room is largely filled with loose rubble. The visible N wall is in travertine ashlar framework and rubble-work in travertine, trachyte and cruma. It is abutted by the W wall (also plaster) and the E wall. The visible part of the E wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine. It contains a window with jambs in tuff block and a modern lintel. According to the plans of Fiorelli (1873) and Eschebach, a stretch of E-W oriented wall extended from the E wall towards the middle of the room. The visible parts of the S wall are in rubble-work, in travertine, trachyte, cruma, tuff and brick, abutting the E wall. At the E end of the S wall there is a doorway to Rm 113. The jambs are in travertine ashlar. The W wall (oven) is in rubble-work of travertine, tuff, trachyte and cruma, except for the SW corner which is in 2:1 brick to block, and a low partition wall separating Rm 116 from Rm 114 is in horizontal travertine ashlar.

Max wall heights: N 4.2 m, S 2.8 m.

Floor: Possibly a step higher than in Rm 113.

Fixtures: Stairs, the first step of which runs to the south, and the remaining three steps of which run to the E, are located along the S wall. They are in travertine ashlar and rubble-work.⁸⁷⁹

Modern condition: Poor.

⁸⁷⁷ Andrews 2011: 33-4; also *PPP* III: 448.

⁸⁷⁸ Stable, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Della Corte 1954: 159, Mayeske 1972: 133, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418, *PPM* IX, II: 348.

⁸⁷⁹ Andrews 2011: 31.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 114

Walls: In the uppermost parts of the E and W walls there are twelve (E) and seven (W) square, tile-lined socket holes (some 15-20 cm per side). The E wall is in rubble-work in the lower part of the first floor level. At the height of some 1.0 m above the socket holes there are five brick courses, above which the wall is again in rubble-work. The wall contains a splayed window, beginning from the height of 1.3 m above the socket holes, to the Vicolo di Tesmo. The jambs are in block and rubble, and the band in brick forms its sill. The W wall contains a doorway 0.7 m wide and remaining as 1.85 m high. This doorway with block and rubble jambs led to UF Rm 115.

ROOM 115-116

Size: Oven (Rm 115) ca. 7.8 m², space in front of the oven (Rm 116) ca. 5.2 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work. The oven abuts to it. The E wall (of the oven, Rm 115) is in rubble-work of travertine, tuff, trachyte and cruma, except for the SE corner which is in 2:1 brick to block. A low partition wall separating Rm 116 from Rm 114 is in horizontal travertine ashlar. The E end of the S wall forms the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 113 in 2:1 brick to block (travertine, cruma and tuff), while the rest of the wall, which continues in Rm 119, is in rubble-work. The borderline between the two wall parts is stepped. The W wall is in 3:1 brick to block (travertine, Nucerian tuff) at its S end forming the N jamb of a doorway to Rm 119. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, in trachyte, travertine and cruma. The borderline between the two wall parts is stepped. The W wall abuts the S wall while their plaster layers bond.

Max wall heights: N 2.6 m, E 4.7 m, S 3.9 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall treatment: Plaster on the S wall of Rm 119 (see below) continues uninterrupted in Rm 115-116.

Floor: Unknown.

Fixtures: The oven was restored in 2005, but the state of the structure remains poor. For instance, the brick arch at the front it is nearly collapsing. According to Eschebach *et al.* there was a water basin in the front of the oven, but this cannot be verified thanks to the present state of the remains.⁸⁸⁰ The W wall contains an opening in front of the oven mouth. It supposedly enabled the passing of bread from the bread making room (Rm 119) to the baking compartment.⁸⁸¹ Formerly the E wall too contained an outlet which might have

⁸⁸⁰ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁸⁸¹ E.g. Mayeske 1972: 133.

served ventilation.⁸⁸² The dome of the baking compartment is in brick, while the first courses of the walls and the oven mouth are in trachyte ashlar and block. The interior of the oven contains signs of restoration which took place in antiquity.⁸⁸³

Modern condition: Poor.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 115-116

Wall: The exterior walls of the oven rise higher than the dome of the baking compartment. This, together with the fact that there is a doorway in the E wall, indicates an upper floor space. It was entered from UF 114. The upper floor walls contain traces of plaster.

ROOM 117⁸⁸⁴

Size: 12.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in trachyte, brick, cruma and tuff, abutting the E wall. The E wall is angled in the middle, the S section of the wall runs further to the W than the N part. A doorway to Rm 113 is located at the break in the wall line. The S jamb is in travertine ashlar in its lower part, while the upper (reconstructed) part contains travertine and tuff blocks together with rubble. The rest of the E wall, including the N jamb of the doorway, is in rubble-work. Travertine is dominant in the N part of the wall while the S part is in trachyte (some very large pieces) in the lower part and travertine in the upper part. The S wall is in rubble-work. It contains large pieces of trachyte in its lower part and small pieces of trachyte and travertine in the upper part. It is abutted by the W wall. At the N end of the W wall there is a window to Rm 121 with jambs in rubble-work and with a modern lintel. At the S end of the W wall there is a blocked doorway some 1.0 m wide. The former N jamb of the doorway which took to Rm 121 is in travertine block, the blockage and the rest of the wall is in rubble-work with travertine, brick, pieces of *cocciopesto*, trachyte, limestone and cruma. It abuts the N wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 5.2 m, S 1.8 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: At the S end of the W wall there are remains of yellow(?), quartz-containing plaster.

Floor: Plaster. Some blocks of the threshold survive.

Modern condition: Rather good.

⁸⁸² *Ibid*, PPM IX, II: 361.

⁸⁸³ *Pistrina* 2008: 104-5.

⁸⁸⁴ Bakers' sleeping room, see Fiorelli 1875: 398, Eschbach *et al.* 1993: 418; operator's private area, see Mayeske 1972: 133.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 117

Walls: In the N wall there are nine, roughly circular (Ø 13 m) socket holes at the height of 2.6 m above the ground level and some 20-35 cm apart. The wall above the holes is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, brick and cruma. Other walls have been rebuilt at the given height. It is possible that the modern restoration of the upper wall parts has resulted in the blocking of an upper floor doorway which must have been located in the W wall and led to UF Rm 121, if the UF was not connected to UF Rm 106 in Unit IX.3.18 instead.⁸⁸⁵

ROOM 118⁸⁸⁶

Size: 15.2 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in tuff, brick, trachyte, limestone and cruma. It continues uninterrupted on Rm 113 side. In the middle of the wall there is a window to Rm 119. Although it contains a modern lintel, wall plaster remains indicate that the ancient wall survives above it. The window was seemingly glazed: sherds are found *in situ* in a groove in the covering plaster of the jambs. The N wall possibly abuts the W wall. The N end of the E wall forming the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 113 is in travertine block and rubble. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work in travertine and trachyte, with a wall-embedded brick pier close to the S end of the wall. The pier was built on top of rubble-work. There might have been a window to Rm 113 and the brick pier would have formed its S jamb. The S wall in rubble-work, mainly in travertine but also in brick, cruma, trachyte, tuff and limestone, abuts the E and W walls. A wide doorway to Rm 121 with rubble-work jambs occupies most of the W wall. Also the rest of the wall is in rubble-work with a similar mix of materials as in the N and S walls.

Former walls: The location of both the E and the W limits of the room had undergone changes and the doorway between Rms 118 and 121 is rather late (post AD 62?).⁸⁸⁷

Max wall heights: N 3.8 m, E 3.1 m, S 3.7 m, W 3.1 m.

Wall treatment: Patches of rough plaster containing volcanic sand and crushed terracotta are seen on all walls. The window between Rms 118 and 119 contains remains of quartz-

⁸⁸⁵ Andrews 2011: 25.

⁸⁸⁶ *Compresso scoperto forse per la lavorazione del grano*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Mayeske 1972: 134. If the identification is right, it would be a unique arrangement in Pompeian bakeries. See Monteix 2009: 5.

⁸⁸⁷ Pistrina 2009: 10.

containing plaster, which however was at least partly hidden below another layer of terracotta-containing plaster.

Fixtures: An upside down turned, reused *meta* serving as a basin (0.98 m ext Ø, 0.60 m h. and 0.4 m d.) is located at the SW corner. It is pierced at the bottom and on the rim there are two grooves to drain any excess water. Above it in the W wall there is a hole in which a water pipe deriving from Rm 121 was inserted.⁸⁸⁸ Below the vessel, there is a head of an *amphora* embedded in the floor. It might have led either to a cistern in the room or in the adjacent Rm 121 (see below). The cistern in the room had sunk, probably as a consequence of AD 62 tremors.⁸⁸⁹ At the NW corner of the room there is a large hole on the floor suggesting that another receptacle was inserted there.⁸⁹⁰ A loose *dolium* (mouth Ø: 0.70 m ext., 0.57 m int.; some 0.80 m h.), pierced in its upper belly, was most probably located there.⁸⁹¹

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor which continues in Rm 121. The ashlar threshold on top of it is modern.⁸⁹² Below it another *cocciopesto* floor was found.⁸⁹³ The last phase floor in Rm 118 contains three floor-embedded features: two rows of bricks in NE-SW and SE-NW alignments in the middle of the room and next to the doorway to Rm 113 a second head of an *amphora*. They probably served as water control, conducting and drainage structures, taking excess water to Rm 113.⁸⁹⁴ In an earlier phase the E part of the room had joined Rm 113 and had had a pebble pavement, whereas the W part had had a *battuto* floor.⁸⁹⁵

Ceiling: Before the final phase Rm 118 had probably been at least partly unroofed.⁸⁹⁶

Modern condition: Mediocre. The southern part of the floor has been damaged by burning fire on top of it, most likely during modern restoration campaigns.⁸⁹⁷

ROOM 119⁸⁹⁸

Size: 16.7 m²

⁸⁸⁸ Pistrina 2008: 34, Pistrina 2009: 11, Monteix 2009: 5-6.

⁸⁸⁹ Pistrina 2008: 34, Pistrina 2009: 10.

⁸⁹⁰ The plans by Fiorelli (1873) and Eschbach indicate two round structures in the room.

⁸⁹¹ Pistrina 2008: 34.

⁸⁹² *Ibid.*

⁸⁹³ Pistrina 2009: 10.

⁸⁹⁴ Pistrina 2008: 34, Pistrina 2009: 10, Monteix 2009: 6.

⁸⁹⁵ Pistrina 2009: 10.

⁸⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹⁷ Pistrina 2008: 3.

⁸⁹⁸ Bread-making room (*panificium*), see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Mayeske 1972: 133, PPM IX, II: 348.

Walls: The rubble-work N wall is mainly in trachyte in its lowermost part and travertine in its mid-upper parts. The N wall is abutted by the W and E walls. A doorway at the S end of the E wall to Rm 115-116 contains a modern lintel. The N jamb is in 3:1 brick to block construction. The interface between the N jamb and the rest of W wall is stepped or irregular. In the middle of the E wall an opening (0.50 x 0.50 m), located some 0.5 m above the ground level, forms a connection with the oven front (Rm 116). The jambs are in tuff block, the sill is in brick, and the lintel is modern. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work with a mix of materials including travertine, trachyte, brick, tuff, and limestone, abutting the S wall. The S wall is mainly in travertine rubble-work, abutted by the W wall. In the middle of the S wall there is a window to Rm 118 with a modern lintel and rubble-work jambs. The W end of the wall forming the W jamb of a doorway to Rm 120 is in 2:1 brick to block. Its interface with the rest of the wall is stepped. The W wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine in its upper part and trachyte in its lower parts. There is a doorway in the S end of the W wall to Rm 120 with its N jamb in 2:1 brick to block and a modern lintel.

Max wall heights: N 5.3 m, E 3.8 m, S 4.1 m, W 5.0 m.

Wall decoration: A 1.3 m high *cocciopesto* socle with crushed terracotta, a white upper zone with quartz-containing plaster.⁸⁹⁹

Floor: A floor (plaster or *battuto*?) at the level of the threshold to Rm 120 (see below).⁹⁰⁰ The floor abuts the masonry podia (see below) in the room. The podia are built on top of an earthen floor and between it and the topmost plaster or *battuto* floor there seems to be one or two *cocciopesto* floors.⁹⁰¹

Fixtures: In the middle of the room two masonry podia (0.9 m E-W and 0.4 m S-N) some 1.1 m apart most probably formed the supports for a baking table. The structures are built on top of earlier stone structures of unknown function.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 119

Walls: In the W wall nine round socket holes (Ø 15 cm) survive at the height of 2.45 m above the ground level, some 20 cm apart. In the E wall there are remains of eleven rectangular brick-lined socket holes (18 x 15 x 17 cm) at the height of 2.3 m above the current ground level, ca. 25 cm apart. The wall above the sockets is modern. The difference

⁸⁹⁹ PPP III: 449, PPM IX, II: 362.

⁹⁰⁰ May also be modern, together with the threshold, but more unlikely so.

⁹⁰¹ The stratigraphy is chaotic, due to ancient and modern disturbance. See Pistrina 2008: 33, Monteix 2009: 6.

in altitude suggests that the E wall socket holes were reconstructed. The UF Rm 119 was probably entered through UF Rm 115. Hence, the reconstructions must have omitted a doorway in the E wall.⁹⁰² There are some patches of plaster rising from the height of 2.7 m above the ground level on the W and N walls.

ROOM 120⁹⁰³

Size: 10.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work. While trachyte dominates in its lower parts, travertine is more common in its middle and upper parts. It abuts the W wall and is abutted by the E wall. At the N end of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 119. The S jamb is in 2:1 brick to block. The lintel is modern, but the wall above it seems to be ancient because it is covered with wall plaster. A small circular vent hole to Rm 118, some 0.20 m in diameter, is found in the upper E wall. The rest of the E wall construction is hidden below plaster. The S wall is in rubble-work, largely hidden below plaster, and it abuts the W wall. In the W wall a rectangular window with a modern lintel and rubble-work jambs open to Rm 122-123. The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework in its lower and middle part. The upper part above and at the height of the window is in travertine rubble-work.

Max wall heights: N 5.3 m, E 4.3 m, S 3.3 m, W 4.6 m.

Wall decoration: On the N wall there is a 1.8 m high terracotta-containing socle, above which there is a layer of white plaster with quartz. The plaster is abutted by reddish terracotta-containing plaster on the E wall. The plaster on the E wall extends onto the S wall. The W wall lacks plaster remains.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor.⁹⁰⁴ The doorway to Rm 119 is only some 1.65 m high, thanks to a raised threshold of three trachyte blocks, one of which is a round reused piece. The raising of the threshold took place more likely in antiquity, rather than in modern times, and it is related to the raising of the floor level in Rm 119.

Fixtures: Abutting the E and S walls (including plaster) there is a rubble-work podium (0.6 m h., 2.0 m N-S and 0.85 m E-W) coated with terracotta-containing plaster. On top of the podium and partly embedded in it there are two terracotta vats (one of which can be measured is Ø 0.97 m ext., 0.85 m int., 0.4 m h.) which were, according to early sources,

⁹⁰² Andrews 2011: 33.

⁹⁰³ *Cella*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398.

⁹⁰⁴ *Pistrina* 2008: 32.

lined with lead.⁹⁰⁵ The vats have been associated with the preparation of dough.⁹⁰⁶ In the middle of the W part of the room there was a kneading machine, indicated by a hole in the floor. The machine in trachyte (0.70 m h., its mouth 0.65 m ext. Ø), contains a hole at the bottom for a central (vertical) pole. The machine was possibly fastened to a horizontal pole running between the N and S walls, the socket holes of which are seen today.⁹⁰⁷ Along the S wall a water channel or other brick-lined structure seems to have been running.⁹⁰⁸ The room currently contains a loose, hand-held quern-stone.

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 120

Walls: There are eleven heavily reconstructed socket holes (16 cm Ø) in the N wall at the height of 3.2 m above the ground level and some 25-30 cm apart. Above the holes, at the height of 3.6 m, wall plaster on the N wall covers the wall in trachyte and travertine rubble-work. The S wall has been broken off at the height of corresponding socket holes. The UF Rm 120 was probably entered through Rm 122 staircase, instead of the adjacent Rm 119, because there are no marks of a doorway between UF Rms 119 and 120.⁹⁰⁹

ROOM 121⁹¹⁰

Size: 22.8 m²

Walls: The N wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine but also including trachyte, cruma, tuff, brick and limestone, the amounts of which increase higher up. It abuts the W and E walls. There is a wide doorway to Rm 118 with the S jamb in rubble-work at the N end of the E wall. Another blocked doorway to Rm 117 at the S end of the E wall is 1.0 m wide and visible up to the height of 1.8 m. The former N jamb is in block and the blockage is in rubble-work. The rest of the E wall is in rubble-work, containing a mixture of reused materials: travertine, trachyte, tuff, *cocciopesto* fragments, cruma and brick. A blocked doorway some 1.1 m wide and 2.1 m high is located in the S wall. It took to Rm 107 in Unit IX.3.18. The former jambs are in travertine ashlar, rubble-work and tuff block. The blockage is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine and trachyte. The W end of the S wall is in

⁹⁰⁵ Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Della Corte 1954: 160.

⁹⁰⁶ For water needed in baking, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Della Corte 1954: 160, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418, *PPM* IX, II: 348. Instead, according to Monteix (2009: 6), the basins were used in the leavening of dough.

⁹⁰⁷ *Pistrina* 2008: 32, also Monteix 2009: 5, fig. 7.

⁹⁰⁸ Monteix 2009: 5, fig. 7.

⁹⁰⁹ Andrews 2011: 35.

⁹¹⁰ Room for washing grain, *compresso scoperto forse per la lavorazione del grano*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Mayeske 1972: 134.

travertine ashlar, reminiscent of a framework structure. The rest of the S wall is in travertine rubble-work. It is abutted by the E and W walls. The N end of the W wall forms the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 122. The jamb is in rubble-work in the upper part, block in the lower part. The lintel is modern. To the N of the mid-W wall there is a travertine ashlar pier to which the S part of the wall has been made abutting. Between the current S jamb and the pier, the rubble-work wall contains reused brick in abundance.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 3.4 m, S 3.2 m, W 4.1 m.

Floor: A plaster floor close to the entrance to Rm 122, below which a *cocciopesto* floor. The *cocciopesto* borders to a lead pipe in the middle of the room (see below). A trachyte slab is embedded in the *cocciopesto* floor in the mid-E part of the room and to the N of it there is a floor embedded *amphora* neck. On the S side of the room the *cocciopesto* floor is lacking and a plaster floor has been revealed beneath it. The plaster floor had been covered by two fill layers which probably served as a foundation for a new floor. It seems that the foundations of the threshold to Rm 122 consist of the lower parts of the W wall which had been cut for a doorway. The pipe cuts through them. The threshold to Rm 118 is very high, in travertine ashlar, seemingly modern as it is built on top of the *cocciopesto* floor.⁹¹¹

Fixtures: The *amphora* neck in the N part of the floor was connected to a channel discovered in the S part of the room. The channel continues into Unit IX.3.18 below the blocked doorway and probably drained excess water from a cistern situated in the E part the room. The cistern was blocked in AD 79, and the channel had been recently repaired.⁹¹² Moreover, a lead pipe enters the room through the blocked doorway from Rm 107 side. It divides into two. One pipe line leads towards the E wall where it divides further: one branch pierced the E wall to Rm 118 and the other branch continued further to the N, possibly to Rm 120 or to the NW corner of Rm 118 where the *dolium* was located.⁹¹³ The other pipe line continues along the W wall, on a raised masonry rubble base,⁹¹⁴ and runs under the threshold to Rm 122. In addition, a channel-like structure with tile covering and rubble walls runs on top of the *cocciopesto* floor along the N wall. It however ends at the thresholds and its function is unclear.⁹¹⁵ Close to the N end of the W wall there is a section of a downpipe (ca. 10.5 cm Ø) preserved below a niche which had cut the pipe. The niche

⁹¹¹ Pistrina 2008: 36-7.

⁹¹² Pistrina 2009: 11.

⁹¹³ Pistrina 2008: 37.

⁹¹⁴ A rectangular structure is marked close to the N end of the W wall in the Fiorelli's (1873) plan.

⁹¹⁵ Pistrina 2008: 37; a thin line runs along the N wall in the Eschebach plan.

(0.60 x 0.65 x 0.25 m) is found at the height of 1.7 m above the floor level and it is plastered.⁹¹⁶

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 121

Walls: In the uppermost part of the N wall, at the height of 2.8 m, there are four socket holes (ca. 15 Ø) which pierce the wall. A horizontal scar is seen in the W wall, at a corresponding height. The wall above the scar is in travertine rubble-work, together with five brick courses at the height of 3.2 m.

ROOM 122-123⁹¹⁷

Size: 27.7 m²

Walls: The N wall is mainly in travertine rubble-work. In the middle of the E wall there is a window to Rm 120 with jambs in irregular travertine block. At the S end of the E wall there is a doorway to Rm 121 with its S jamb in block and rubble-work and the N jamb in rubble-work. The N part of the E wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine, in the visible upper part. The lower part, hidden below plaster, may be in ashlar framework. The S part of the wall is in travertine rubble-work, the construction of which differs from that in the N part. The S wall abuts the E wall (including plaster on the lower part of the E wall), and it possibly abuts the W wall. The S wall contains a doorway to Rm 124. The E jamb is in brick except for its lowermost part which is in rubble and block. The W jamb is in rubble-work in its lowermost part, in 2:1 brick to block in the middle part, and in brick in the uppermost part. The lintel is modern. Next to the W jamb there is a stretch in rubble-work which forms a blockage of a former doorway to Rm 102 in Unit IX.3.17. The doorway is seen to the height of 2.2 m above the floor level and it is some 0.9 m wide. The rubble-work blockage contains brick, travertine, trachyte, and cruma. In the middle of the blockage, at the height of some 1.7 m, there is a narrow window (0.4 m h., 0.1 m w.) to Rm 102. The former W jamb is in brick and rubble, and it alters into rubble-work on its W side through an irregular border. The W end of the S wall contains another window to Rm 103-104 in Unit IX.3.17, at the height of some 1.8 m above the ground. The jambs are in brick and the window is partly blocked by stairs (see below). The W wall is in rubble-work, abutted by

⁹¹⁶ In the MANN model there is a window to Rm 124 instead of the niche.

⁹¹⁷ *Viridarium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 53, 1875: 398; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, *PPP* III: 449, *PPM* IX, II: 348; garden, see Jashemski 1979: 194.

the N (and S) wall. It contains many reused pieces (brick, *cocciopesto* and plaster-coated stones) among travertine (trachyte and cruma).⁹¹⁸

Max wall heights: S 4.6 m, other walls somewhat lower.

Wall decoration: The N wall and the N part of the W wall contain a red socle 0.85 m high in thick hydraulic plaster. At the S end of the W wall the socle is 0.40 m higher. It does not follow the flight of the stairs (see below). On the E wall the socle is largely covered by another layer of white plaster (with quartz). This layer contained a band of images 0.7 m high, divided into two panels. One of the panels contained bearded and crowned, seated Sarnus as a *Penate*, pouring water from a jug he held. Below him there was a band of dolphins and fishes. The other panel contains a snake coiling towards a (now-gone) altar. The panels were further decorated with aquatic plants and vegetation.⁹¹⁹ At the junction point of the two types of plasters there was a red painted stripe, still faintly visible.

Floor: On the S side at least two plaster floor layers which are partly overlapping, partly covering different parts of the floor. The uppermost plaster layer is uneven and it contains a rectangular imprint (25 x 15 cm). No floor level in the N part of the room.

Fixtures: In the W wall there seems to be an oblique cut some 0.1 m wide, running from the N to the S, possibly for a water conducting structure. Today it is filled and clearly taken out of use. A small rectangular niche (0.4 m h., 0.45 w., 0.25 m d.) plastered (the plaster contains volcanic sand) but without visible paint is seen in the mid-W wall. It seems to cut an earlier channel in the wall. This vertical channel some 0.15 m wide was plaster-coated (the plaster contains crushed terracotta). A *pluteus* wall some 0.55 m high and up to 0.95 m wide flanks the N wall and the N parts of the E and W walls. It was probably built together with the socle in hydraulic plaster. The *pluteus* is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte and brick and it is coated with a thick layer of *cocciopesto*. The space between the *pluteus* and the walls was left empty at some stage and it formed a gutter-like structure. Today the gap between these walls (some 0.50-0.65 m wide along the W wall, some 0.30-0.40 m wide along the N wall and some 0.35-0.40 m wide along the E wall) is filled. The fill is covered over by a layer of plaster along the E wall, and by tiles at the NE corner. It has been proposed that the infilled *pluteus* contained plants, and that it was at least partly used as a seating.⁹²⁰ On its S side the structure borders to another *pluteus* wall, no more than 0.3 m high. It was coated with *lavapesta* instead of *cocciopesto*, and the *pluteus* wall in

⁹¹⁸ The reused pieces are plastered, indicating that they derive from a demolished wall.

⁹¹⁹ Fiorelli 1875: 398, Sogliano 1879: 16-7, Boyce 1937: 84-5, no. 418; *PPP* III: 449, *PPM* IX, II: 363.

⁹²⁰ For plants, see Jashemski 1979: 194; for seating, see *PPM* IX, II: 362.

cocciopesto seems to have been built on top of it. This lower *pluteus* could hence have formed an edge of a low basin in the middle of the room. It might present the earliest traceable structure in the room. Inside this basin there is a protrusion at the junction point of the walls and the floor, forming a collar which is common for basins. Today the basin is filled and a circular marble table (Ø 0.6 m) is erected in the middle of the fill. At the SW corner of the room there is another, triangular basin (int. measures 1.8 m – 0.8 m – 1.7 m). Its rounded edges are made of tile fragments set in mortar and coated with *lavapesta*. They are no more than 0.15 m high and 0.18 m thick. At the E tip of the basin there is a mouth of a lead pipe some 10 cm Ø. The pipe seems to run towards the S, to the direction of Unit IX.3.17. The S end of the W wall is occupied by a N-S running staircase of which eight steps survive today. The MANN model shows that it originally contained another flight of E-W running steps on top of the low *pluteus* wall. The structure is in rubble-work with some large travertine blocks. An under-stair arched niche (some 1.6 m h., up to 0.90 m w., and 0.9 m d.) is plastered over (with plaster containing volcanic sand and crushed terracotta), and it had a red socle some 0.9 m high, a yellow upper part and a green stripe (5 cm) separating the two zones. To the stairs a theatrical mask in marble was attached and next to it text *HIC DOMUS PAPIRIU SABINUM* (CIL IV 5065) was written.⁹²¹ In the S wall of the under-stairs arched niche a water spout (3.2 x 5.2 cm ext., 2 x 3 cm int.) at the height of 0.55 m above the floor is visible. From there water poured into a vessel (now gone) which was located on top of a tiny altar-like marble table (0.37 m h., 0.27 m w., 0.25 m d.). From the vessel water fell into the low basin below and was drained via the pipe.⁹²²

Modern condition: Good.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM (around) 122-123

Walls: In the S wall a doorway at the head of the stairs led to a space above Rms 102-104 (Unit IX.3.17) and 124. A window (0.9 m w., remaining as 0.9 m h) with brick jambs at the height of 3.6 m opened between the upper floor room and Rm 122-123. The walls at the level of the first floor are in travertine rubble-work and brick.⁹²³

ROOM 124⁹²⁴

Size: 11.8 m²

⁹²¹ Also Della Corte 1954: 160, no. 374.

⁹²² Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Jashemski 1979: 194.

⁹²³ Andrews 2011: 34.

⁹²⁴ *Cella*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54.

Walls: The N wall contains a wide doorway to Rm 122. The E jamb is mainly in brick but the very lowermost part is in rubble-work, the W jamb is in brick in its upper parts while the rest of it is in rubble-work. The lintel is modern but ancient wall plaster is located above it on the rubble-work wall. The E wall is possibly abutted by the S and N walls while their plaster layers bond. In the mid-N part of the E wall there is a partial travertine ashlar pier reminiscent of a framework structure. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, cruma, tuff, *cocciopesto* pieces, brick and other terracottas. The E end of the S wall is in brick (a quoin some 0.45 m wide). The rest of the S wall is in rubble-work, in travertine (together with some trachyte and cruma). It probably contains a blocked doorway to Rm 100 in Unit IX.3.17. The W wall abutting the N wall is largely in travertine rubble-work except for the N end which contains a blocked doorway to Rm 102. The former S jamb is in 2:1 brick to block up to the mid-wall height. The N jamb is not distinguishable and thus the doorway width cannot be measured (see Rm 102 description). Furthermore, at the S end of the W wall there is a half-column of brick which is abutted by the S wall.⁹²⁵

Max wall heights: N 4.4 m, E 3.9 m, S 2.0 m, W 2.8 m.

Wall decoration: In the *MANN* model a red terracotta-containing socle is displayed. It is still discernible as some 1.25 m high above ground level.

Fixtures: In the lower S end of the E wall there is a recess some 1.1 m long, currently up to 0.25 m high above the ground, and up to 0.20 m deep. It was plaster-coated (with terracotta-containing plaster) and painted with red dots, but later filled with rubble and concealed under a plaster layer.

Floor: Possibly plaster.

Modern condition: Mediocre.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 124

Walls: In the E and W walls, at the height of 2.4 m, there are eight socket holes (ca. 16 cm Ø). In the W wall they cut through the wall. Above the holes, the E wall continues in rubble-work, but this part may be reconstructed. The N wall is in travertine rubble-work and it contains six brick courses in the lower part of the first floor wall height. On the N wall, wall plaster (with terracotta and volcanic sand) begins at the height of 2.6 m above the ground level. An upper floor window above Rms 124 and 102-104 with brick jambs is also

⁹²⁵ See Unit IX.3.17 Rm 102 description.

seen in the N wall. It opened onto Rm 122-123. The original W and S walls have not survived at the height of the first floor.

Finds of unspecific location in the unit: In ‘casa col forno che trovansi nell’angolo orientale dell’isola’ and ‘tre stanze nell’ultima casa con molini e forno situata all’angolo sud-est dell’isola che contiene la casa di M. Lucrezio’ the following were found⁹²⁶: toilet utensils: a broken bone cosmetic pin (*ago crinale/asta forse per lavoro donnesco*)⁹²⁷ 10 cm long and with a hand-shaped end; representative objects: a marble bust of a bearded figure some 17 cm high⁹²⁸; household utensils: a round glass vase 9 cm high and with a small mouth, a small broken terracotta cup 7 cm Ø, two broken terra sigillata plates 13 and 15 cm Ø, a small single-handle terracotta cook-pot (*pignattino*) 8 cm high; tools: a pair of bronze compasses; other: iron and glass fragments.

Moreover, on the 28th of March 1871, excavations took place ‘in un altro punto della stessa isola [IX.3], cioè sul vicoletto parallelo alla strada Stabiana, in una stanza a destra del protiro della seconda casa [IX.3.15] a contare dall’angolo sud-est’ and it may refer to Unit IX.3.19-20.⁹²⁹ Equally uncertain reference to IX.3.19-20 is dated on the 19th of May 1871: ‘[n]ella parte orientale dell’isola, cioè nelle località che guardano il vico parallelo alla via Stabiana’.⁹³⁰ The unit would have contained: household utensils: a small bronze cup 2 cm Ø with its two-part handle (*formato di due verghe ricurve insieme intrecciate*), a terra sigillata plate 9.5 cm Ø, an oil-jug without its handle, four terracotta flasks (*lagene*) with a single handle, two terracotta plates, a pot (*pignattino*) and a another ceramic vessel (*abbeveratojo di uccelli*); weighing implements: four terracotta weights, a lead weight with an iron handle; furniture: four small bronze studs, some of which with a small iron nail at the centre; lighting: a terracotta lamp 9.5 cm long with a handle ending to a ring and with a bass-relief decoration, tools: a small iron shovel 25 cm long; gaming: a bone dice.

Structural development: The irregular shape of the unit, together with the number of closed doorways, suggests that it results from a process in which spaces were connected and separated several times.

⁹²⁶ On the 12th of June 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 287-8), and on the 12th of September (*Giornale* 1872b: 352).

⁹²⁷ Differently worded in the manuscript and in the published *Giornale*.

⁹²⁸ A head of Faun, currently at the Naples Museum (inv. no. 109615). See Carrella *et al.* 2008: 199.

⁹²⁹ *Giornale* 1872a: 282-3.

⁹³⁰ *Ibid.* 286.

The travertine ashlar and framework parts of the facade, together with the framework walls in Rms 114 and 120, can probably be dated the oldest of the extant walls. The ashlar facade could have contained a very different doorway arrangement, as suggested by the remaining plaster on the ashlar sides now inside the wall. Most of the standing walls are in rubble-work. While the lower parts of the walls are frequently in travertine (or trachyte) rubble work, upper wall parts, or entire walls, contain a mix of building materials, many of which are reused. This suggests different building and rebuilding phases. The current doorways contain jambs in rubble, brick, block, brick-block and ashlar. The former doorways contain jambs in ashlar, brick, block, and brick-block, which suggests that some of the openings were made and blocked late, others used for a longer period of time. In a similar vein, the datable decoration varies from the Third Style to the Fourth Style. This strengthens the impression that remodelling took place at various stages. Moreover, the evidence for late alterations, which could have been related to repairs of existing structures rather than large scale rebuilding, is abundant. These alterations may have been necessitated by seismic activity.

Several alteration works took place in Rm 122-123. The evidence suggests that the room had housed several water-related structures which were replaced and the forms of which were altered over time. The central portion of the room had initially contained a large basin. Later on the water storing capacity was downgraded, and at the final stage water was present in the room for the purpose of display only. Other changes in water supply structures took place in Rms 113, 118 and 121, in relation with seismic damage, alterations in room functions and water supply strategies. It seems that the water pipes were installed after AD 62.⁹³¹

The establishment of the bakery likewise seems to date to the post AD 62 era, as may the separation of Units IX.3.17 and 18 from Unit IX.3.19-20. The installing of the bakery not only involved changes in spatial arrangements but may also have contained a redecoration campaign. In AD 79, Unit IX.3.19-20 extended partly above Unit IX.3.17. In contrast, the connection between Units IX.3.18 and 19-20 in the upper floor level had been blocked. AD 79 eruption seemingly caused perturbations which hamper modern studies.⁹³²

⁹³¹ *Pistrina* 2009: 10.

⁹³² *Ibid.*

Excavation: Four possible day-work records related to the unit in November 1870, one possible day-work record in March 1871, five day-work records in April 1871, six possible day-work records in May 1871, and one record in June 1871. Furthermore, restoration works were carried out in the unit in 1938⁹³³, 1939⁹³⁴, and 1941⁹³⁵.

Proposed identification: Bakery and bread shop of Pyramus, Statia, or T. Genialis.⁹³⁶ The assumption that the given persons were the possible managers of the trade has been grounded on the basis of the notion that their names occurred first in the *programmata* on the facade.⁹³⁷ Instead, the inscription on the staircase inside the unit has made Della Corte to conclude that Papirius Sabinus owned the place.⁹³⁸ The bakery is interpreted in *L'informatica* and by Eschebach *et al.* as *pistrinum dulciarum*, thus a bakery for special cakes (sweets).⁹³⁹ However, no supportive evidence for this specialization is given.

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 3674, 3678, 3680, 3683, 3702-3, 5065; *Giornale* 1871b: 220, 1872a: 282-3, 286-7, 1872b: 352; Trendelenburg 1871a: 176, Fiorelli 1873: 53-4, 1875: 397-9; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Sogliano 1879: 12, 16-7, 26, 28, 47-8, 98, 156, 160; Mau 1928: 75, Boyce 1937: 84-5, nos. 417-8; Della Corte 1954: 160, nos. 368-374; Schefold 1957: 251, Mayeske 1972: 131-4, 168-9, 196; Jashemski 1979: 194, *L'informatica*: 85, 172; *PPP* III: 447-9, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418, *PPM* IX, II: 348-63, Carrella *et al.* 2008: 199, Monteix 2009: 4-6.

Unpublished sources: Hand-written *Giornale* of the 15th of April 1871, 12th of June 1871, January 1938, 11th of October 1939, and March 1941; *Pistrina* 2008: 3, 32-4, *Pistrina* 2009: 10-1, Andrews 2011: 29-36.

⁹³³ January records: 'Reg. IX, ins. III no. 20. Sostituzione di N° 3 architravi ciascuno di m. 2.30 x 0.08 x 0.08, m. 1.20 x 0.42 x 0.10 e m. 1.25 x 0.28 x 0.1 sui quali si sono elevate porzioni di muratura in opera incerta della misura di m. 1.30 x 0.42 x 0.40 di m. 1.30 x 0.42 x 0.40 e di m. 1.40 x 0.42 x 0.42 misure riunita in me. 0.65'.

⁹³⁴ On the 11th of October: 'Spalmato circa mq. 35 nella casa N 19 Reg IX Ins III'.

⁹³⁵ March 1841: 'Reg. IX ins. III no. 20. In questa officina si è visto necessario e urgente per rinforzare le strutture del muro perimentale pericolante -- una porzione di muro in opera incerta, sul lato settentrionale della nona delle --, per la misura di m. 10 x 4 x 0.40, mc. 16'.

⁹³⁶ Della Corte 1954: 160, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418. In the SANP database name *Pistrinum* e *panificium* di T. Genialis is given to Unit IX.3.20 and *Taberna* di T. Genialis to Unit IX.3.19.

⁹³⁷ Della Corte 1954: 160.

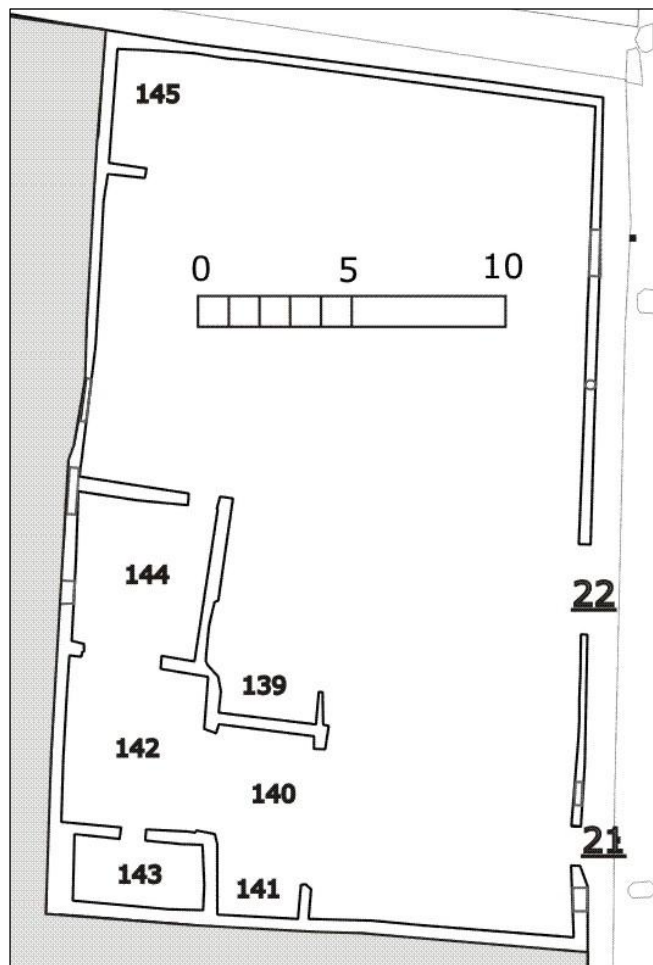
⁹³⁸ *Ibid.* no. 374; see also Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹³⁹ *L'informatica*: 85, 172; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *SANP* database, the *MANN* model.

UNITS IX.3.21 and IX.3.22



Description: Uninhabited area at the NE corner of the city block, flanking the Vicolo di Tesmo and the northern alley.

Size: 428 m², upper floor space 10 m².

Terrain: Between 31 and 32 m ASL.

Upper floors: Except for Rm 143, no traces of upper floors.

Facade: (E) The E facade is largely in travertine ashlar framework with related travertine rubble-work. It was plastered and red painted on the lower parts. The interface with Unit IX.3.19-20 facade is distinctive because the construction technique alters at this point. The

facade contains three doorways. The southernmost doorway is some 1.3 m wide, with travertine ashlar jambs and no surviving threshold. A hole, probably for a drain, is seen in the kerbstone next to the doorway, and a stepping stone is placed on the carriageway to facilitate street crossing. There probably was a window on both sides of the entrance.⁹⁴⁰ The middle doorway contains jambs possibly in brick and rubble-work, abutting ashlar framework structures. The width of the entrance cannot be measured as it is largely collapsed. The facade to the N of this entrance continues as travertine ashlar framework but the rubble-work between the ashlar piers contains not only travertine but also brick and trachyte. Between the middle and the N doorway there is a vertical terracotta pipe embedded in the facade. The pipe (Ø ca. 10 cm) has been inserted in a groove (0.10 m d. and 0.15 m w.) lined with hydraulic plaster. The N doorway is some 1.5 m wide. The surrounding facade, including the jambs, is in trachyte rubble-work. Only the very end of the E facade is again in travertine ashlar framework. The trachyte slab threshold of the northern entrance protrudes into the pavement. A hole, probably for a drain, is seen in the kerbstone next to the doorway, and a stepping stone is placed on the carriageway to facilitate crossing.

(N) The N facade survives only at its W end. It is in travertine rubble-work in its upper part, trachyte rubble-work in its lower part. The original borderline between Units IX.3.23 and 22 may be seen as a vertical line of travertine ashlar which were plastered on their W side, currently inside the wall. The line runs some 1 m further to the E than the current border of the units. In Rm 145 facade there is a small rectangular, tapering and tilting opening at the height of some 1.4 m above the pavement. It closely resembles a modern letter box.

ROOM 145

Walls: The N and W walls survive and the S wall is preserved to some extent. The N wall is partly in travertine and trachyte rubble-work and partly in travertine block. It abuts the W wall. At the E end of the N wall there is a small stretch in brick. The S wall is in rubble-work and travertine block. It abuts the W wall (also former plaster). The W wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower part and in a mixture of materials in rubble-work in its upper part. It moreover contains a small part in brick and some travertine blocks.

Wall decoration: Red painted plaster survives on the S wall. In the *MANN* model the W wall is painted red, light yellow/white partitions divide the wall into sections.

⁹⁴⁰ The *MANN* model.

Ceiling: There are seven socket holes in the upper N wall, most probably of a ceiling vault.

Modern preservation: Poor, much soil accumulated against the walls.

The N-S running wall between Units IX.3.21-22 and 23

The N side is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower part while the upper part contains travertine and a mixture of other building materials. It also contains a brick quoin. The central zone had been coated with green-painted plaster, and the uppermost zone was seemingly white.⁹⁴¹ The S side is in travertine (cruma) rubble-work in its upper part, and there are two wall-embedded brick columns in the lower part. At the S end of the wall there is a possible jamb in travertine block and brick of a doorway that formerly led to a space now occupied by Rm 91.

ROOM 144

Size: 21.1 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine ashlar framework, except for the W end of the wall which has been rebuilt in brick rubble. At the E end of the N wall there is a doorway with ashlar jambs. The N wall abuts the W wall, and it is abutted by the E wall. The E wall is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte and cruma. There is a wide doorway to Rm 142 in the S wall. The W jamb is in travertine ashlar, the E jamb is in 2:1 brick to block courses. The S wall abuts both the W and the E walls. The W wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine but also in reused brick, pieces of stucco etc. A blocked window to Rm 90 is found at the S end of the W wall and a possible blocked doorway at the N end of the wall took to Rm 91.

Wall decoration: Mau most probably refers to this room as being ‘behind’ the *tablinum* when describing Third Style paintings.⁹⁴² Today remains of red vertical bands and red and yellow horizontal bands, as well as light *candelabra*, are seen on the walls. In the MANN model the walls contain a black socle, a white central and upper part, decorated with light architectonic elements and garlands, and a red central panel with (mythological?) paintings.

Modern preservation: Poor.

ROOM 142

Size: 23.3 m²

⁹⁴¹ The MANN model.

⁹⁴² According to Mau (1882: 443), the decoration was ‘bad and late’. See also Schefold 1957: 251.

Walls: The N wall contains a wide doorway to Rm 144. The E jamb is in 2:1 brick to block, the W jamb is in travertine ashlar masonry. The E end of the wall is in travertine rubble-work, and the borderline between the rubble-work wall part and the brick to block jamb is irregular. A wide doorway in the E wall opens to Rm 140. The jambs are in travertine block and ashlar while the remainder of the wall is in travertine rubble-work. The S wall is in rubble-work with a mix of materials including brick, travertine and trachyte, and it abuts the W and E walls (also former E wall plaster). There is a doorway in the S wall to Rm 143 with jambs in travertine ashlar and block. The W wall is in travertine rubble-work, except for its N upper end which is in brick rubble-work.

Fixtures: A podium at the NW corner is depicted in the Fiorelli (1873) plan while the Eschbach plan contains a long podium along the most of the W wall. No visible structures are seen today however.

Modern preservation: Poor.

ROOM 143

Size: 9.1 m²

Walls: There is a doorway in the N wall to Rm 142 with jambs in travertine ashlar and block. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work, abutted by the W wall (including W wall plaster). The E wall is in travertine rubble-work and it is abutted by the N and the S walls (including plaster). The S wall is in rubble-work with travertine and trachyte in its lower part and travertine in its upper part. The W wall seems to be built abutting another wall (the E wall of Rm 88), and it is in rubble-work with travertine, brick, cruma and trachyte.

Max wall heights: N 1.5 m, E 3.4 m, S 3.8 m, W 3.2 m.

Wall decoration: Black painted plaster.⁹⁴³

Modern preservation: Poor.

UPPER FLOOR ROOM 143

Walls: In the S wall four circular socket holes (20 cm Ø) have survived at the height of 1.1 m above the current ground level, some 0.3-0.5 m apart. They are on a notably lower level than the stucco cornice below the ceiling of next door Rm 141 (see below). The W wall contains a ledge some 19 cm high at a corresponding height. The structures probably supported an upper floor, or given the height, a mezzanine. At the W end of the N wall there

⁹⁴³ The MANN model.

seemingly was a doorway at the first floor level.⁹⁴⁴ The walls of the mezzanine/first floor level are in rubble-work in travertine, cruma and brick, similar to those of the ground level.⁹⁴⁵ In the *MANN* model the N wall is depicted red.

ROOM 141⁹⁴⁶

Size: 2.3 x 2.7 m

Walls: The E, S and W walls are in travertine, trachyte, cruma, brick and tuff rubble-work. The room had originally extended further to the E, as the E wall abuts the S wall (including plaster). A doorway was seemingly located in the E wall.

Wall decoration: On the S wall there are remains of the First Style wall paintings and stuccoes, including a stucco cornice which was painted yellow. The W and N walls contain evidence for red painted stripes. In the *MANN* model the W wall is divided into a white socle and a white middle register. The middle register is divided in two panels by red stripes, and it is separated from the uppermost register by a thick horizontal yellow band. According to Mau, there was a red lunette.⁹⁴⁷

Modern preservation: Poor, filled with soil.

ROOM 140⁹⁴⁸

Size: 17.8 m²

Walls: There is a wide doorway in the E wall, and a wide doorway in the W wall leads to Rm 142. The remaining corners of the walls are in travertine block and ashlar.

Wall decoration: Paintings on the S wall in the *MANN* model.

Modern preservation: Very poor.

ROOM 139

Walls: A doorway in the N wall.

Modern preservation: Very poor.

⁹⁴⁴ The *MANN* model.

⁹⁴⁵ Also Andrews 2011: 36.

⁹⁴⁶ *Cubiculum*, see Laidlaw 1985: 288.

⁹⁴⁷ Mau 1882: 104, Laidlaw 1985: 288,

⁹⁴⁸ *Tablinum*, see Laidlaw 1985: 288.

The E-W running wall between Units IX.3.21 and 19-20

Walls: The E side (N of Rm 114) is in travertine ashlar framework with related travertine rubble-work. The W side (N of Rm 115) is in travertine rubble-work, among which there is a brick quoin. The wall plaster is heavily cracked.

Ceiling: The upper, plastered wall parts are cut by holes which are notably far (ca. 1 m) apart. A scar in the uppermost part of the wall runs from the E to the W. It might remain from a ceiling.

Finds: According to the *Giornale* records, the excavators found animal bones and other refuse (*terra buttata*) in the NE part of the city block. This made the excavators to propose that it was an antique dump.⁹⁴⁹

Structural development: The plot was probably occupied by two or three rather large and seemingly private units. From the remaining wall lines it can be concluded that rooms between 10 and 20 m² in size had occupied the area. The rooms were set one after another and there might have been a circulation space in the middle. This arrangement suggests a variation of the *atrium*-house type. Some spacious rooms with elaborate wall paintings, together with notable front doorways with stepping stones across the carriageway and a protruding threshold, suggest rather prominent housing.

The facade in ashlar framework suggests early build-up. However, the middle and the N front doorways might have been later added or rebuilt, as their door jambs are in rubble-work and brick. Furthermore, the W perimeter wall was largely rebuilt at several stages, and possibly the original borderline between Units IX.3.21-22 and 23 ran some 1 m further to the E. The remaining stretches of internal walls are in framework and rubble-work. They were later modified or rebuilt to some extent, as suggested by doorways with brick-block jambs. There are no brick parts except for a few quoins serving as crack repairs, suggesting damage caused by seismic activity. It is generally held that the area was abandoned after AD 62, and redevelopment had not yet taken place in AD 79.⁹⁵⁰

Excavation: 1871, one day work-record in the *Giornale* can be associated with the premises.

⁹⁴⁹ On the 15th of June 1871 (*Giornale* 1872a: 288).

⁹⁵⁰ Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Maiuri 1942: 160, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

Post-excavation events: In 1943 a bomb by Allied forces hit Unit IX.6.4, just opposite of IX.3.21, destroying its entrance, *atrium* and four adjacent rooms, as well as sending paving stones of the Vicolo di Tesmo flying.⁹⁵¹ Many of these stones dot the area of Units IX.3.21-22. The poor state of the area made it a lucrative dump for excavated materials and other, more recent waste.

Proposed identification: Damaged houses owned by A. Vettius Caprasius Felix. The identification of the owner is based on election adverts found on several facades along the Vicolo di Tesmo. This has led Della Corte to conclude that the person was influential in the area and had several properties, and dependents, there.⁹⁵² In AD 79 the units were uninhabited and the area was used as a dump for construction materials.⁹⁵³ In *L'informatica* it is labelled as fallow land (*aree verdi, orti e giardini*).⁹⁵⁴

Bibliography: *Giornale* 1872a: 288, Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Mau 1882: 104, 443; Maiuri 1942: 160, Della Corte 1954: 177-8, Schefold 1957: 251, Laidlaw 1985: 288, *L'informatica*: 172, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

Unpublished sources: Andrews 2011: 36.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The MANN model.

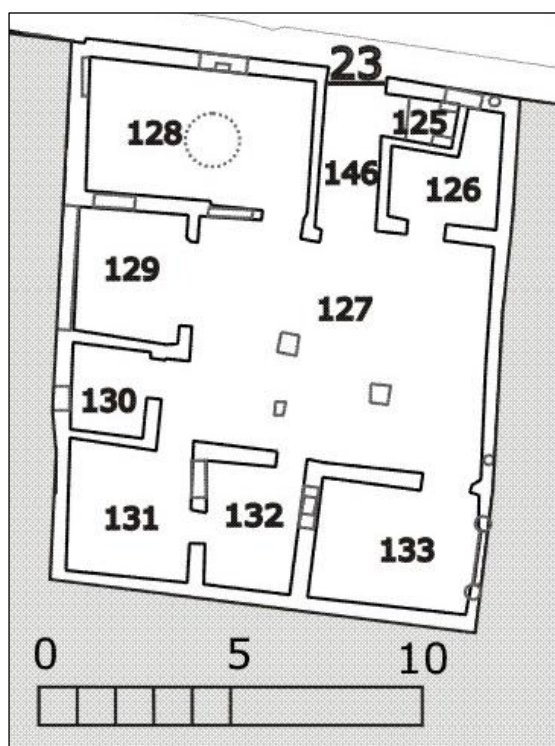
⁹⁵¹ García y García 2006: 153.

⁹⁵² Della Corte 1954: 177-8; also Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418. The House of A. Vettius Felix is found at VI.9.3/12 (*CTP* II: 256).

⁹⁵³ Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Maiuri 1942: 160, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁵⁴ *L'informatica*: 172.

UNIT IX.3.23



Description: Private dwelling in the mid-N part of the city block, flanking the northern alley.

Size: Usable ground floor space in ten rooms 125 m², maximum plot size 165 m².

Upper floors: None.

Terrain: In Rm 128 some 32.4 m ASL.

Facade: A narrow front doorway (1.5 m), typical of private units. The jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework and there is a single trachyte slab threshold with wide pivot holes (15 cm) at both ends. The rest of the facade is in travertine (trachyte, brick, cruma) rubble-work. The junction with Unit IX.3.24 is pronounced as the facade is angled (Unit IX.3.23 facade runs further to the N than that of Unit IX.3.24), the angle being in travertine block abutting Unit IX.3.24 facade. In contrast, the alignment of the facade continues unaltered in Unit IX.3.22 side. Moreover, the plaster coating seems to continue

uninterrupted in Unit IX.3.22 side where currently some 1 m high socle containing crushed terracotta is seen. Above the front doorway, at the height of some 3.5 m above the threshold, there is a moulded stucco cornice. The facade contained two windows, the W one of which is blocked. A terracotta pipe runs close to the E end of the facade and some 3 m from the front doorway. Three pipe sections (int. Ø 10 cm, each 60 cm long) remain up to the height of 2.8 m. They are fitted into a groove cut to the facade and plaster-coated (with plaster containing volcanic sand). The *tubuli* contain no incrustation. The facade is flanked by a travertine slab pavement some 0.8 m wide.

ROOM 146⁹⁵⁵

Size: 5.7 m²

Walls: The room is fully open on its N side to the alley. The door jambs formed by the N ends of the E and W walls are in travertine ashlar. The lintel is modern. The E wall abutting the N wall contains a narrow doorway to Rm 125 with its N jamb in rubble and the S jamb in rubble and block. The S end of the E wall forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 127 in ashlar and block. The wall between the jambs is in travertine, trachyte and cruma rubble-work. The S side of the room is fully open to Rm 127. The W wall abutting the N wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. The S end of the W wall forms the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 127 which is collapsed.

Max wall heights: N 4.2 m, E 1.8 m, W 3.1 m.

Wall decoration: Traces of yellow painted plaster which contains quartz.

Floor: Not known.

Fixtures: In the E wall next to the entrance, at a height of some 1.2-1.4 m above the ground level there is a large, pierced (Ø ca. 15 cm) stone block. Its function is unknown and it seems to be a reused piece out of its original context.

Modern preservation: Rather poor.

ROOM 125⁹⁵⁶

Size: 1.9 m²

Walls: The N wall shared between Rms 125 and 126 contains a tapering, stucco-moulded window to the alley. The jambs are in rubble, the lintel is modern and the wall above it is

⁹⁵⁵ *Andron*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862 : 75.

⁹⁵⁶ *Latrine*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; *cella ostiaria*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

reconstructed. The W end of the N wall is partly in travertine ashlar. Close to the E end of the N wall there is a vertical brick quoin suggesting a repair of a crack. The rest of the wall is in rubble-work: trachyte, travertine and brick in the lower and travertine in the upper part. The E wall is low, feeble and in rubble-work containing reused brick, tile, travertine and trachyte. It abuts the N wall (also plaster) and bonds with the S wall which is similar in construction. The E wall may not have been very high as it would have blocked the window in the N wall had it extended to its height. The W end of the S wall is in block and rubble, forming the S jamb of a doorway to Rm 146. The doorway to Rm 146 takes up most of the W wall. The N jamb of the doorway is in rubble and it abuts the N wall (also plaster).⁹⁵⁷

Max wall heights: N 4.1 m, E 1.2 m, S 1.1 m, W 1.6 m.

Floor: Possibly the E side of the floor was tile-covered. Today there are traces of plaster floor on the W side. The E side of the room was raised a step higher than the W side. One slab apparently remaining from a threshold is found at the doorway.

Fixtures: Two low and narrow masonry piers (0.55 x 0.30 m, 0.30 m h.) are found at the NE and SE corners. They possibly supported a latrine seat structure.

Modern preservation: Poor.

ROOM 126⁹⁵⁸

Size: 6.3 m²

Walls: For the N wall, see Rm 125 description. The E wall is in rubble-work with trachyte in the lower and travertine in the upper part. The E wall is abutted by the S wall. A doorway in the S wall takes to Rm 127. The S wall is in travertine (trachyte, brick and cruma) rubble-work in its E part. The E jamb is in block and rubble, and the W part of the wall, including the W jamb, is in travertine ashlar (quasi-framework) and rubble-work. The W wall is a low, thin and feeble rubble-work wall with travertine, trachyte, cruma, brick and tuff. It abuts the N and S walls. The wall is angled to separate Rm 125 to the NW corner of Rm 126, and making Rm 126 L-shaped.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 4.4 m, S 2.2 m, W 1.5 m.

Wall decoration: At the SE corner there are traces of a plain stucco cornice, perhaps of the First Style.⁹⁵⁹ The stucco contains quartz. Moreover, there are traces of the Second Style

⁹⁵⁷ However, previously the W wall plaster had bonded with the N wall plaster. This suggests that the W wall had been rebuilt

⁹⁵⁸ Kitchen and toilet, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschbach *et al.* 1993: 418; kitchen, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399.

⁹⁵⁹ Mau 1882: 104, Laidlaw 1985: 289.

decoration, on quartz-containing plaster. It contains a yellow socle (visible today) and a red middle zone (partly visible), which was topped by a yellow band (not visible). In addition, the N wall contains traces of a lunette.⁹⁶⁰ Rooms 125 and 126 were separated after the decoration was executed.

Floor: A plaster floor.

Ceiling: A vaulted ceiling with a N-S axis is indicated by the lunette.

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 127⁹⁶¹

Size: 45.5 m²

Walls: The N wall contains three doorways: to Rms 128, 146 and 126. The door jambs are in travertine ashlar, rubble-work and block, and the rest of the wall is in travertine (cruma, trachyte and reused brick/tile) rubble-work. The N wall abuts the E wall and is abutted by the W wall. The E wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its lower N part. The mid-wall part contains an irregular quoin in brick, whereas the rest of the wall in the middle N part is in travertine (trachyte, cruma) rubble-work. The entire S end of the wall is in travertine rubble-work, clearly different from the wall to the N. Three doorways in the S wall lead to Rms 131, 132 and 133. The jambs are in rubble, ashlar and block. The W end of the S wall is reminiscent of a travertine ashlar framework structure which has been modified/rebuilt. Some ashlars are plastered on a side which runs inside the wall. They are abutted by rubble-work wall parts which contain reused materials including brick, tile, cruma, travertine, trachyte, tuff and limestone. Two doorways in the W wall take to Rms 129 and 130. The door jambs to Rm 129 are in brick, to Rm 130 in block. The brick and block parts have an irregular border and they seem to have been made bonding.

Max wall heights: N 2.4 m, E 1.9 m, S 3.0 m, W 4.4 m.

Wall decoration: The W side of the S wall is painted red. This painted plaster with crushed terracotta was made when the W jamb of the doorway to Rm 132 was located further to the W than the current one, because the present jamb abuts it. According to Mau, the *atrium* contained remains of a yellow socle of the Second Style.⁹⁶²

Floor: Plaster. The floor level seems to be different from those of Rms 132 and 133 which are on a lower level.

⁹⁶⁰ Mau 1882: 283, Laidlaw 1985: 289, *PPM* IX, II: 365.

⁹⁶¹ *Atrium (atriolo)*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; courtyard, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁶² Mau 1882: 283.

Ceiling: In the E wall there are nine socket holes (15 cm Ø) at a height of some 2.7 m above the current ground level.

Fixtures: At the S end of the E wall there is a vertical terracotta pipe. Although its diameter cannot be measured, the pipe seems small. In the middle of the room there are remains of three podia or pillars (up to 0.45 x 0.45 m in size): two of them are made of blocks and one is in brick. Two of them have been interpreted as pillars which supported a roof over the E side of the room.⁹⁶³ According to Eschebach *et al.*, the W part of the room contained a low wall (*pluteus*), a canal, a cistern, and stairs.⁹⁶⁴ In the Eschebach and Fiorelli (1973) plans the *pluteus* is marked as a N-S running wall in the middle of the room, two of the pillars or podia are marked to the E of it, and the cistern is marked to the W of it (in the Eschebach plan only). In the MANN model the *pluteus* wall is also depicted. However, there are no visible remains of the wall, or stairs, canal and cistern, on the current ground level.

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 128⁹⁶⁵

Size: 20.3 m²

Walls: While the N wall is largely covered by plaster, the visible parts of the wall are in rubble-work, mainly in travertine. In the mid-N wall there is a blocked window, the former jambs of which are likewise in rubble-work. The blockage probably took place after the room was decorated, because it remained discernible, despite being plastered over. The N wall abuts the W wall and it is probably abutted by the E wall. The E wall is likewise in travertine rubble-work, and its S end forms the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 127. The S wall is angled close to its E end. The corner is in block in its upper part, rubble-work in its lower part. The wall part to the E of the corner seems to be a later addition. Hence, a wider doorway had once opened onto Rm 127. However, the room was plastered only after the extension of the S wall was made. The W jamb of the current doorway at the E end of the S wall is in a travertine ashlar in its lower part and rubble in its upper part. Close to the W end of the S wall there is a blocked doorway some 1.05 m wide and traceable to the height of 2.1 m. The former E jamb is in 2:1 brick to block, the former W jamb is in brick, and the former lintel is in brick. The blockage is in rubble-work and only coarsely plastered, thus the doorway to Rm 129 was blocked after the decoration of the room was executed. The W

⁹⁶³ Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁶⁴ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁶⁵ *Triclinium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, *PPP* III: 449, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 128, *PPM* IX, II: 366.

end of the S wall is in brick, together with some rubble. The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework. It is heavily rebuilt, which is suggested by parts in brick for instance.

Max wall heights: N 4.0 m, E 3.1 m, S 3.3 m, W 3.9 m.

Wall decoration: Second Style according to Mau.⁹⁶⁶ Today a socle is seen as 0.75 m high. It is divided into sections. Above it there is a red band some 13 cm high. The middle zone is divided by *candelabra*. The upper register begins some 2.0 m above floor level and another red band separating the middle and the upper register is some 22 cm high. The plaster which contains quartz is severely cracked. In the *MANN* model the socle (marble imitation?) is topped by a black central zone with yellow vertical partitions, and there is a white upper zone.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor. A threshold of trachyte blocks with at least two holes in the middle on Rm 128 side is located at the doorway.

Fixtures: The floor has been collapsed in the middle (Ø some 1.3 m), suggesting that there is empty space below. It may contain a cistern, which would probably have been out of use in AD 79, because no cistern mouth can be identified. The blocked window in the N wall seemingly cut an old channel in the wall. The former channel (0.14 m w. and 0.09 m d.) was plaster-coated (plaster containing volcanic sand), and its sides were made of brick rubble. At the N end of the W wall there is a possible blocked recess some 0.8 m high and 0.95 m wide.

Modern preservation: Rather good.

ROOM 129⁹⁶⁷

Size: 9.3 m²

Walls: There is a blocked doorway to Rm 128 at the W end of the N wall. The former W jamb is in brick and the E jamb is in 2:1 brick to block construction. The blockage is in travertine rubble-work and the lintel is in travertine block. The E end of the N wall is in brick, the junction of the brick wall part with the former E jamb is irregular although the wall parts were probably made bonding. The N wall is abutted by the E and the W walls. The E wall contains a wide doorway to Rm 127. The jambs are in (reused) brick and the wall abuts the S wall. The S wall is in brick at its W end, travertine rubble-work in its middle part. A vertical brick quoin runs in the upper part of the wall, and the E end of the wall is partly in reused brick, partly in block, abutting the rubble-work parts of the wall. The

⁹⁶⁶ Mau 1882: 104, *PPM* IX, II: 366-7.

⁹⁶⁷ *Tablinum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

W wall is in trachyte rubble-work in the lower and middle parts, travertine and trachyte rubble-work in the uppermost part. It forms a wide blocking of a former opening to Rm 29 in Unit IX.3.24 (see above). The former jambs at the N and S end of the wall are in brick.

Max wall heights: N 3.3 m, E 2.0 m, S 3.0 m, W 3.8 m.

Wall decoration: At the E end of the N wall there are some remains of a low stucco moulding (possibly of a pilaster). The plaster contains volcanic sand. Moreover, there was a socle in terracotta-rich plaster.

Floor: A plaster floor. No threshold survives, and according to Fiorelli the doorway contained no closing mechanism.⁹⁶⁸

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 130⁹⁶⁹

Size: 4.4 m²

Walls: The N wall is largely in travertine rubble-work. However, the very W end is in brick, and close to its E end there is a patch of repair in brick. The N wall abuts the W and the E walls.⁹⁷⁰ The E wall contains a doorway to Rm 127. The N end of the E wall forming the S jamb of the doorway contains a travertine ashlar in its lowermost part, while the rest of the jamb is in travertine block and brick. The S part of the E wall is in travertine block in its jamb-forming part and rubble-work in the remaining part. The S wall is in rubble-work with travertine, cruma, tuff and trachyte, abutting the W wall (including plaster). The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework(?) at the S end, brick in the lower part of the N end of the wall, and the rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work. The wall may contain a blocked window to Rm 32 in Unit IX.3.5/24.

Max wall heights: N 3.2 m, E 3.7 m, S 2.5 m, W 2.1 m.

Wall decoration: The door jambs are covered with quartz-containing plaster and painted yellow. The decoration probably belongs to a phase predating the AD 79 situation. Mau may refer to this room as the second on the right from the *atrium*. According to him, it contained a yellow socle and a red upper part in the Second Style.⁹⁷¹

Floor: *Cocciopesto*.

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

⁹⁶⁸ Fiorelli 1873: 54.

⁹⁶⁹ *Cubiculum*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁷⁰ The N wall continues in Rm 127 as a separate construction, partly in brick and partly in block, abutting the E wall.

⁹⁷¹ Mau 1882: 283.

ROOM 131⁹⁷²

Size: 10.7 m²

Walls: At the E end of the N wall there is a doorway to Rm 127 with its W jamb is in block. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work, in travertine, trachyte, tuff and cruma. The N wall abuts the W wall. The N end of the E wall is in rubble-work in its lower part and block in its upper part. It forms the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 127. To the S of its N end, the E wall continues in rubble-work (travertine, trachyte, tuff, and brick) up to a doorway some 0.8 m wide in the middle of the E wall, and forms its N jamb. This part of the wall contains a blocked doorway which is not discernible on Rm 131 side but is visible on Rm 132 side (see below). The S jamb of the extant doorway in the middle of the wall is in block, and the threshold is raised. The rest of the E wall is in trachyte rubble-work, and it may bond with the S wall. The S wall abutting the W wall is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, tuff, pieces of *cocciopesto* and cruma. The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work rebuilt in travertine, trachyte, brick and cruma.

Max wall heights: N 2.3 m, E 3.7 m, S 2.6 m, W 2.6 m.

Floor: Unknown.

Modern preservation: Mediocre.

ROOM 132⁹⁷³

Size: 7.7 m²

Walls: The E end of the N wall contains a doorway to Rm 127. The lintel and the wall above it are restored. The W jamb is in rubble-work, abutting the rest of the wall (also plaster) in travertine ashlar (quasi-framework without horizontals). The N wall is abutted by the W wall (also plaster). The N end of the E wall, forming the E jamb of the doorway to Rm 127, is in rubble-work and block. In the N part of the E wall there is a blocked doorway to Rm 133, some 0.85 m wide, visible up to the height of 1.9 m above the ground level. The former jambs are in travertine block and rubble. The blockage is in rubble-work and it was plastered over. Above the blocked doorway there is a blocked window made after the door was blocked. The window (at least 0.4 m w. and h.) rose from the height of 1.9 m above the ground level, and its jambs were coated with plaster containing coarse volcanic sand. The

⁹⁷² *Viridarium*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1962: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁷³ *Cella penaria*, see Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75; Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

rest of the E wall is in rubble-work, largely in travertine (including some large blocks). The S wall is in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, cruma and brick. The W wall is in rubble-work. In the middle of the W wall there is a doorway to Rm 131. The doorway contains a raised threshold, and to the N of it a blocked doorway some 0.7 m wide is seen. The blockage is plaster-coated.

Max wall heights: N 3.0 m, E 2.7 m, S 2.9 m, W 3.0 m.

Fixtures: The blockage of the doorway in the W wall is thinner than the rest of the wall and thus forms a niche. An opening for a water reservoir is mentioned by Fiorelli, Niccolini and Niccolini, and Eschebach *et al.*⁹⁷⁴ However, nothing points to its existence.

Wall decoration: A socle containing crushed terracotta, some 0.85 m high above the ground level.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor at a step lower level than in Rm 131.

Modern preservation: Rather good.

ROOM 133⁹⁷⁵

Size: 12.9 m²

Walls: There is a doorway to Rm 127 at the E end of the N wall. The W jamb is in travertine ashlar and block and the E jamb is in rubble-work. The rest of the N wall is in rubble-work. In the lowermost part of the E wall there are two brick columns embedded in the travertine rubble-work wall. At the junction of the cut(?) columns and the rubble-work wall part higher up there are some brick courses. Moreover, at the N end of the E wall there are some upright travertine ashlar. The S and W walls are largely covered by plaster. The visible parts of the wall construction are in rubble-work with travertine, trachyte, tuff and cruma. A doorway once opened in the W wall to Rm 132, but it cannot be seen on Rm 133 side as later wall plaster hides it.

Max wall heights: N 2.9 m, E 3.3 m, S 3.6 m, W 4.5 m.

Wall decoration: Third Style,⁹⁷⁶ with a red socle (plaster with terracotta and quartz) some 0.6 m high above the ground level, topped by a band separating it from the middle zone. The white middle zone contains yellow *candelabra*, and blue and green stripes along the corners. The white upper register, where some green is also seen, begins some 2 m above the ground level, and is again separated from the zone below it by a horizontal band. In the

⁹⁷⁴ Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁷⁵ *Dormitorium*, see Fiorelli 1875: 399; *cubiculum*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 418.

⁹⁷⁶ Mau 1882: 443.

MANN model the middle and upper registers are decorated with light architectonic elements. In addition to the decoration of AD 79, red painted decoration is seen on the former columns. After the columns had been incorporated into the wall, they were coated with another layer of plaster which was painted red and yellow (marble imitation?).⁹⁷⁷ All these painted plaster layers contain quartz.

Floor: A plaster floor, at a step lower level than in Rm 127. A high rubble foundation is found at the threshold.

Fixtures: A low recess may have been formed in the E wall by embedding the columns into the wall.⁹⁷⁸

Modern preservation: Rather good.

Finds in the unit: ‘In una località poco discosto dal quadrivio dove è lo scaricatojo’⁹⁷⁹/ ‘L’entro di una località posta presso il quadrivio che il medesimo forma con l’altro che costeggia le stanze interne della casa che M. Lucrezio’ the following were found⁹⁸⁰: money: ten bronze coins; locking: an iron lock with a 40 cm long masking plate (*mappa*), a large iron key with a ring and a 20 cm long fitting (*scibba*) attached to its exterior; representative object: a marble statue of Venus leaving bath, some 60 cm high, broken in many parts at the joints and its head unattached⁹⁸¹; tools: a small iron hammer 22 cm long.

Structural development: The ashlar framework parts of the W perimeter wall of the unit probably constitute the oldest parts of the extant walls. As for the other perimeter wall parts, they are largely in trachyte and travertine rubble-work, in particular in the N part of the unit, while the perimeter walls in the S part of the unit are more heterogeneous. This suggests that there might have been fewer alterations in the N part of the unit, and that the W perimeter wall in particular has remained in its current location for a considerable span of time. While the E perimeter wall might originally have been located some 1 m to the E of the current one (see the phasing of Unit IX.3.21-22 above), it would have been moved to its current location relatively early on, judging from its construction in homogenous trachyte rubble-work in the lower parts and travertine rubble-work in the upper parts. Only at the S

⁹⁷⁷ *PPP* III: 450, *PPM* IX, II: 368.

⁹⁷⁸ According to Fiorelli (1873: 54, 1875: 399), the room may have had several beds.

⁹⁷⁹ On the 16th of June 1871 (*Giornale* 1872: 287).

⁹⁸⁰ The manuscript version.

⁹⁸¹ Eschebach *et al.* (1993: 417) associate the Venus with Unit IX.3.18, and Carrella *et al.* (2008: 201) identify it as deriving from Unit IX.3.1-2. The Venus of the *pudica* type is now deposited at the Naples Museum (inv. no. 120467).

end of the wall some connections to the E could have remained, as indicated by the wall-embedded brick columns. The position of the S perimeter wall might have been established later, thanks to the mixture of building materials used in its construction. It has been suggested that the unit had originally contained the garden area of Unit IX.3.15 which subsequently annexed it.⁹⁸² There are no blocked doorways in the extant wall between the units however.⁹⁸³ Had the wall been rebuilt, which may be indicated by the use of ashlar in its rubble-work construction (on Unit IX.3.15 side), this was carried out before the execution of Third Style decorations in rooms on both sides of the wall.

Unit IX.3.23 is noted as being one of the buildings in which brick was used already from the beginning of the colonial era, at the time of the Second Style.⁹⁸⁴ The brick jambs of the wide opening to Rm 29 in Unit IX.3.5/24 may date to this rather early use of brick. The opening was closed and the blocking was covered with Fourth Style paintings in Rm 29.

The division walls between rooms inside the unit contain several different construction types, suggesting various alterations. The changes included blocking and opening of doorways and windows, as well as rebuilding, which is suggested e.g. by the use of ashlar in a secondary position. Wall decorations of the First to the Third Style likewise indicate alterations in several phases. The unit might have been severely damaged in the tremors of AD 60s, which is suggested by deep cracks in painted wall plaster and a number of repairs in the form of brick veins. In addition to these small scale repairs, some of the composite walls might date to this phase. Furthermore, throughout the unit there are patches of repair plaster with a yellow tone, coarse texture and inclusion of *lapilli*. It is difficult to ascertain whether they are modern or antique without a chemical analysis of the *lapilli* type.

Excavation: One day-work record in June 1871 can be associated with the unit.

Proposed identification: A small private house. No suggestions in relation to the ownership have been made.

⁹⁸² According to Dickmann (1999: 191-2), Rooms 85-96 originally belonged to Unit IX.3.23.

⁹⁸³ Contra *ibid.* Taf. 4h.

⁹⁸⁴ Wallat 1993: 356, footnote 17.

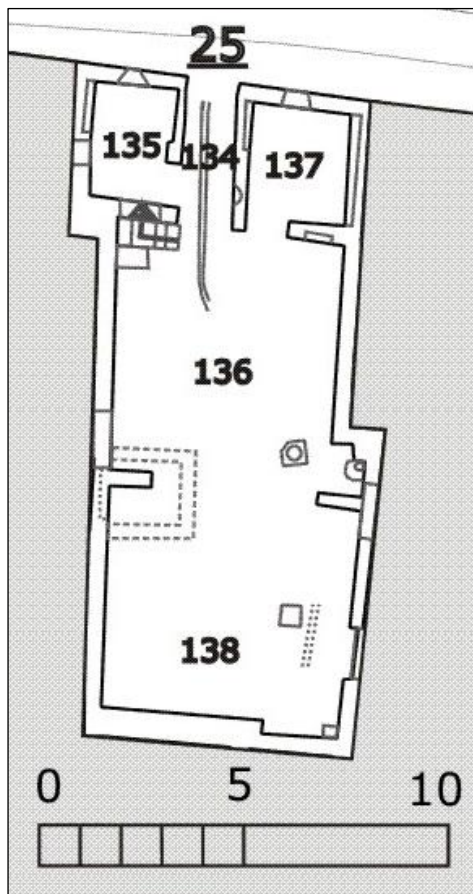
Bibliography: *Giornale* 1872a: 288, Fiorelli 1873: 54, 1875: 399; Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Mau 1882: 104, 283, 443; Laidlaw 1985: 289, *PPP* III: 449-50, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 417-8, Wallat 1993: 356, footnote 17; *PPM* IX, II: 364-9, Dickmann 1999: 191-2, Taf. 4h; Carrella *et al.* 2008: 201.

Unpublished sources: *Giornale* manuscript of the 16th of June 1871.

Plans: Fiorelli (1873), Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model.

UNIT IX.3.25



Description: Private dwelling in the N part of the city block, flanking the unnamed alley between *insulae* IX.3 and 4.

Size: Ground floor space of 84 m² divided by five rooms, upper floor space 16 m²; maximum plot size 111 m².

Upper floors: The front part of the unit (Rms 134-135 and 137) was covered by an upper floor which was entered through a staircase in Rm 136.⁹⁸⁵

Terrain: Floor level some 32.0 m ASL in Rm 135, some 32.50 m ASL in Rm 138. The levels are some 1.5-2 m higher than in Unit IX.3.1-2 next door.

⁹⁸⁵ Andrews 2011: 37.

Facade: A narrow front doorway (1.3 m) contains a trachyte block (1.30 x 0.40 x 0.25 m) threshold with two pivot holes indicating that the door opened inwards. There are two windows, the W one of which is blocked (in modern times, see below). The windows contain stucco framings. The door jambs are in travertine ashlar quasi-framework. The lower part of the facade to the W of the doorway is in travertine framework, while the upper part is in travertine rubble-work. The E side of the facade is in travertine ashlar framework, perhaps abutting Unit IX.3.24 facade. The borderline between Units IX.3.5/24 and 25 is accentuated by moulded stucco.

ROOM 134⁹⁸⁶

Size: 4.2 m²

Walls: The room is fully open on its N side to the alley. The door jambs formed by the N ends of the E and W walls are in travertine ashlar. The E wall is in travertine rubble-work, and the S end of the wall forming the E jamb of a doorway to Rm 136 is in ashlar. The room is fully open on its S side to Rm 136. The W jamb of the doorway is also in travertine ashlar. There are only some scant traces of the rubble-work W wall, no more than 0.2 m high, which probably contained a doorway to Rm 135.

Max wall height: N 3.0 m, E 3.0 m, S 1.0 m, W 0.20 m.

Floor: A plaster floor. The floor level slopes towards the N. Two trachyte blocks (0.40 x 0.15 x 0.08 m) remain in the threshold to Rm 136.⁹⁸⁷

Fixtures: To the S of the mid-E wall, some 0.20 m above the floor level, there is a blocked, plastered niche (ca. 0.40 m h. and w.). Its low height may indicate that the floor level had been raised.⁹⁸⁸ For a channel (ca. 0.60 x 0.55 x 0.35 m) running below the floor, see Rm 136 description below. The channel possibly contained a man-hole on Rm 134 side, next to the front doorway.

Finds: Falkener proposes that a capital was found in the room, although he is not sure about its original location; at least it was there when he visited the site in 1849.⁹⁸⁹ This tuff capital, some 0.3 m Ø, is still located in the unit.

Modern preservation: Rather poor.

⁹⁸⁶ *Andron*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75.

⁹⁸⁷ *EPUH* 2006-9: 5-6.

⁹⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 5.

⁹⁸⁹ Falkener 1860: 88.

ROOM 135

Size: 5.4 m²

Walls: The lower part of the N wall is in travertine framework and the upper part is in rubble-work. A tapering window with travertine block jambs in the N wall is blocked by a tile. The blocking seems to have taken place in modern times, because, according to Bechi, the window contained an iron grate *in situ*. Moreover, he mentions, and his plan shows, that both Rms 135 and 137 had a window to the northern alley.⁹⁹⁰ The window seems to have had a stucco framing. The E wall remains as low. The S wall abuts the W wall and is in travertine and trachyte rubble-work, except for the E end which forms the S jamb of the doorway to Rm 134 and is in travertine ashlar. The wall probably contains a blocked doorway to Rm 136.⁹⁹¹ The W wall is in travertine ashlar framework with related rubble-work in travertine. At the height of some 0.7 m above the floor, it contains a possible window to Rm 52 in Unit IX.3.1-2 with travertine ashlar jambs.⁹⁹²

Max wall height: N 3.4 m, E 0.2 m, S 2.3 m, W 2.2 m.

Wall treatment: On the N, S and W walls there are plaster remains with volcanic sand and crushed terracotta. However, a recess (see below) and the stucco framing of the window contain plaster with quartz.

Floor: A plaster (*lavapesta*) floor.

Fixtures: There is a recess (ca. 1.1 m h., 1.2 m w. and 0.35 m d.) carved into the N lowermost end of the W wall. The carving extends to the E end of the N wall too. On top of the remaining S wall there is a trachyte slab, 0.9 m long, which forms a step of a staircase in Rm 136 (see below). The slab clearly is a reused threshold.

Finds: An iron grate.⁹⁹³

Modern preservation: Rather poor.

ROOM 136⁹⁹⁴

Size: 34.7 m²

Walls: The N wall contains doorways to Rms 134 and 137. The jambs are in travertine ashlar and the rest of the wall is in travertine rubble-work. It abuts the E and the W walls. The E wall is mainly in travertine ashlar framework with related travertine rubble, although

⁹⁹⁰ Bechi 1852: 19. In a similar vein, the plan by Falkener contains windows both in Rms 135 and 137.

⁹⁹¹ EPUH 2006-9: 7.

⁹⁹² The window is depicted in the MANN model whereas the wall currently contains an irregular cut.

⁹⁹³ Bechi 1852: 19.

⁹⁹⁴ *Der Hof mit brunnen*, see Nissen 1877: 452; *atriolo*, see Fiorelli 1875: 400, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75.

some later, as well as modern, rubble-work parts make it a composite structure. The wall is angled to form an extension at the S end of the wall, which probably served to accommodate a cistern and its head (see below).⁹⁹⁵ The angle is abutted by a pier-like rubble-work structure. The N jamb of a possible doorway to Rm 34 in Unit IX.3.24 (see above) is located at the S end of the E wall. The doorway was reportedly open in 1860s and hence blocked in a later era,⁹⁹⁶ but recent investigations suggest that blocking took place already in antiquity.⁹⁹⁷ Interestingly, available plans depict the S wall slightly differently.⁹⁹⁸ At the E end of the wall there might have been a narrow entrance to Rm 138.⁹⁹⁹ Today there is a very low stretch of wall (0.2 m h.) in rubble-work and vertical blocks, perhaps remaining from a raised threshold. In addition, the wall consists of two stretches of stone block walls, between which there are remains of a wide threshold. Underneath the threshold remains of an earlier threshold were found. The S end of the W wall is in travertine rubble-work (ca. 0.70 m wide stretch) while most of the wall is in rubble-work with trachyte in its lower part and travertine and trachyte with some cruma in its upper part. A doorway might have existed between Rms 136 and 53 (Unit IX.3.1-2) because the junction of the two construction styles contains a block plastered on a side running inside the current wall and reminiscent of a jamb. The very N end of the W wall is in block which probably formed the W jamb of a former doorway between Rms 135 and 136.

Former walls: Excavations at the SW corner of the room revealed remains of an older wall. This wall had probably delineated a small room at the NW corner of Rm 138, extending to Rm 136 side. The wall itself had been a *pisé* (clay) wall, with foundations dug into virgin soil and made of travertine and lava. The building technique suggests an early date for the wall.¹⁰⁰⁰

Max wall heights: N 2.0 m, E 3.4 m, S 2.9 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: On the S extension of the E wall there are remains of plaster with quartz content. Similar plaster is found on the niche in the N wall (see below). In addition, some remains of wall plaster on the N wall bond with the second last floor level in *lavapesta* (see below). A layer of yellow painted plaster dates prior to this plaster and the floor. Further wall plaster remains relate to a *lavapesta* floor of an even earlier date (see below).

⁹⁹⁵ Marked in the plans by Bechi, Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), and Eschebach; not in the plans of Falkener and Fiorelli (1873).

⁹⁹⁶ Falkener 1860: 87.

⁹⁹⁷ *EPUH* 2006-9: 10.

⁹⁹⁸ In the plan by Niccolini and Niccolini (1890), the dimensions are most striking: the wall is drawn far back and thus the size of the room is much exaggerated.

⁹⁹⁹ As indicated e.g. by the Bechi and Falkener plan.

¹⁰⁰⁰ *EPUH* 2006-9: 11, 14-8, Aho *et al.* 2006: 22.

Floor: At least three *lavapesta* floor levels (32.05-10 m ASL) were left under a thick raising fill, above which the last phase floor was laid (32.25 m ASL).¹⁰⁰¹

Fixtures: An angled staircase with three E-W running steps and one S-N running step in ashlar, on a rubble-work base, occupies the NW corner of the room, abutting the walls. The uppermost step in trachyte rests on the N wall (see Rm 135 above), at the height which is not enough for an upper storey, indicating that there were wooden ladders for the remaining ascent.¹⁰⁰² To the S of the stairs there is a tile-covered rubble-work podium (1.2 m E-W, 0.8 m N-S, ca. 0.30 m h.) with tiles set on top of it to form a curving superstructure.¹⁰⁰³ According to Bechi, the structure had a copper vat inside it, suggesting that it was a fixed boiler.¹⁰⁰⁴

There is a niche at the E end of the N wall, at the height of some 1.3 m. The rectangular niche is some 0.50 m wide and 0.23 m deep, its height cannot be measured as the top part does not survive.¹⁰⁰⁵ A vertical, ceramic pipe (int. Ø 7.5 cm) surrounded by a rubble-work encasing runs at the SE corner of the room, to the N of the possible blocked doorway to Unit IX.3.24.¹⁰⁰⁶ An under-floor cistern is located at the SE part of the room. The cistern had partly collapsed before it was filled in 2008 restorations. A pierced (Ø 0.32 m) limestone slab forming the cistern mouth was found loose, out of its original place. An overflow or drainage channel runs across Rms 136 and 134 to the northern alley. When excavated the channel contained a layer of fine grained, water-borne silt and sand. Another channel was found during the excavations at the SW corner of the room. It had been cut into virgin soil and was partly destroyed by the building of the W wall.¹⁰⁰⁷

Modern preservation: Rather good.

ROOM 137¹⁰⁰⁸

Size: 6.7 m²

Walls: The N wall is in travertine ashlar framework. It contains a slightly tapering window with plastered jambs. The jambs are in travertine ashlar and rubble-work, reconstructed on the W side in block. The E wall is partly in travertine ashlar and partly in rubble-work. A doorway to Rm 136 is located in the S wall. The jambs are in travertine ashlar, and the rest

¹⁰⁰¹ EPUH 2006-9: 11-2, Aho *et al.* 2006: 22.

¹⁰⁰² EPUH 2006-9: 12, Andrews 2011: 37.

¹⁰⁰³ Seen in the plans by Bechi, Eschebach, Fiorelli (1873); but not in the Falkener plan.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Bechi 1852: 18; the Bechi plan.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Also marked in the Falkener plan.

¹⁰⁰⁶ The pipe is indicated in the plan by Eschebach; the round encasing is depicted in the plan of Falkener.

¹⁰⁰⁷ EPUH 2006-9: 11-3.

¹⁰⁰⁸ *Cubiculum*, see Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75.

of the wall is in rubble-work abutting the E wall. The W wall is in travertine rubble-work with some ashlar verticals suggesting rebuilt framework wall, abutting the N wall.

Max wall heights: N 3.5 m, E 3.7 m, S 2.4 m, W 2.9 m.

Wall decoration: A red socle with foliage; a white central zone with *candelabra* and red stripes, separated from the socle by yellow borders and black stripes.¹⁰⁰⁹ Today only traces of the decoration are seen on the quartz-rich plaster.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor, a trachyte block threshold without pivot holes.

Fixtures: A shallow recess (0.15 m d., 1.0 m h.) extends through the E wall (i.e. 2.75 m) and continues in the W wall (1.3 m l.). The recess contained a graffito *L CLODIUS VARUS / L CLODIUS VARUS / PELAGIA CONIUX* (CIL IV 2321).¹⁰¹⁰ There are three painted plaster layers on the recess: white with narrow, horizontal black stripes at the bottom, orange in the middle and the last layer with motives pertaining to the last phase decoration (see above).

Modern preservation: Rather good.

ROOM 138¹⁰¹¹

Size: 32.8 m²

Walls: At the E end of the N wall there might have been a narrow entrance to Rm 136.¹⁰¹² Today there is a very low stretch of wall (0.2 m h.) in rubble-work and vertical blocks, perhaps remaining from a threshold. In addition, the wall consists of two stretches of stone block walls, between which there are remains of a wide threshold. A blocked doorway to Rm 27 in Unit IX.3.5/24, and the S jamb of another blocked doorway to Rm 34, should be located in the E wall. The former doorway to Rm 27 seems to have been some 1.3 m wide. The jambs are in block and rubble-work. The width of the possible doorway to Rm 34 cannot be established.¹⁰¹³ The rest of the E wall is in travertine rubble-work, reconstructed in block in its upper part. The S wall is angled and the corner is made of 2:1 brick to block construction. On both sides of it the wall is in rubble-work, mainly in travertine in its E part, in trachyte and travertine in the W part. The corner abuts the E part of the wall and bonds through a stepped border with the W part. The S wall abuts the W and E walls. The W wall is in trachyte rubble-work in its N part and travertine, trachyte and cruma rubble-work in its S part. In addition to the four walls, the room contains evidence for a light partitioning

¹⁰⁰⁹ Bechi 1852: 19, *EPUH* 2006-9: 19-20.

¹⁰¹⁰ Fiorelli 1873: app. 9, no. 2, 1875: 399-400; Della Corte 1954: 133, no. 282-3.

¹⁰¹¹ According to Fiorelli (1875: 400), the room contained *triclinium*, *apotheca*, *cucina*, *cesso*. The list is repeated by Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75. *Eine Art hortus*, see Nissen 1877: 453.

¹⁰¹² As indicated e.g. by the Bechi and Falkener plan.

¹⁰¹³ *EPUH* 2006-9: 21-2; see discussion in relation to Rms 27, 34 and 136 above.

running N-S, as well as a pillar in the middle of the E part of the room.¹⁰¹⁴ The room was probably divided into various (functional) parts. Further partitions are shown in the early plans but there currently are no traces of them.¹⁰¹⁵

Max wall heights: N 2.5 m, E 3.3 m, S 4.3 m, W 3.5 m.

Wall decoration: A recess in the W wall (see below) was plastered and the plaster was painted black. Moreover, a narrow stretch of the black plaster with a few white stripes and a blue line covers the lowermost parts of the W wall. However, the last phase floor level was on a higher level than the remaining plaster. The decoration hence relates to an earlier era in which the room extended further to the N (see Rm 136 above).¹⁰¹⁶ When excavated, the room was, according to Bechi, ‘sensa essere memmeno rivestita d’intonaco’.¹⁰¹⁷ However, at the N end of the W wall there is a layer of quartz-rich plaster in which a vertical red line runs next to the corner. In addition, the white plaster contains at least another red line, running horizontally in the middle zone.

Floor: A *cocciopesto* floor (32.52 m ASL) and an earthen or a plaster floor below it (32.17 m ASL), separated by a fill layer. At the SE corner there is a tile floor (32.39 m ASL) which probably covered a cess pool (see below).¹⁰¹⁸

Ceiling: The room is large and there are no traces of a roof in the E and W walls. A roof might however have covered the SE part of the room (the latrine, see below). In the upper E end of the S wall, at the height of some 2.2 m, runs a horizontal groove some 1.9 m long. This, together with the near-by pillar (see above) might have served to support the roof.

Fixtures: At the NW corner there is a recess, partly blocked by the N wall. It is currently some 0.80 m long, 0.10 m deep and only barely visible above the ground level. At the SE corner of the room there are remains of two narrow podia in travertine block. The podia abut the walls and contain remains of hydraulic plaster. They probably served as supports for a wooden toilet seat. A N-S running channel had seemingly been connected to the cess pool of the latrine, but the channel had been cut and was hence out of use in AD 79.¹⁰¹⁹

Modern preservation: Rather good.

¹⁰¹⁴ A high pillar or a short partitioning wall departing from the mid-E wall is also seen in the *MANN* model.

¹⁰¹⁵ In the plan by Falkener the room is divided by a tapering wall running N-S; thus separating a narrow space to the E part of the room. The partition is further divided into two or three compartments. In the Bechi, Fiorelli (1859?) and Niccolini and Niccolini (1854) plan there is a pillar in the mid-E part of the room and one (Fiorelli plan) or two (Bechi, Niccolini's plan) wall lines running towards it.

¹⁰¹⁶ *EPUH* 2006-9: 22-3.

¹⁰¹⁷ Bechi 1852: 18.

¹⁰¹⁸ *EPUH* 2006-9: 23, Aho *et al.* 2006: 21. The SE corner of the room is, in the plans by Niccolini and Niccolini (1854), Bechi, and Fiorelli (1859?), separated by thin lines, possibly indicating different type of floor.

¹⁰¹⁹ *EPUH* 2006-9: 22-4, Aho *et al.* 2006: 21-2.

Structural development: The N part and the E side of the unit seem to have retained much of their original form probably dating to the 3rd century BC, although some parts of the walls were rebuilt.¹⁰²⁰ Therefore, it is difficult to agree with Eschebach *et al.* according to whom the unit was completely rebuilt after AD 62 by reusing old materials.¹⁰²¹ Instead, it is easier to agree with Mau, who emphasises that neither the back nor the side walls at the rear of the unit were old.¹⁰²² Indeed, there seems to have been several changes in the W and S part of the unit.

The original structure, of a so-called row house type, contained an entrance with flanking rooms, followed by a connective space (*atrium*). The middle and back parts were different from the modern layout. Adjacent to the *atrium* there probably were one or more rooms and a garden may have been located at the very back. At this stage the unit might have had a connection to the W (to Rm 53 in Unit IX.3.1-2). Later on the small room(s) in the middle was demolished, resulting in one big room, Rm 138, and the S wall of Rm 136 was moved further to the S. The S perimeter wall and the S part of the E wall may have been rebuilt in relation to the late changes in Unit IX.3.5/24. It moreover seems that a connection to the E, to Unit IX.3.5/24, was blocked before AD 79. The upper floor staircase, and hence probably the upper floor, were late additions which may relate to the raising of the facade with rubble-work.¹⁰²³ Throughout its history, the *atrium* seemingly remained roofed.

Excavation: Probably excavated in 1847 together with adjacent Units IX.3.1-2 and IX.3.24/5. According to Dwyer, excavations in the unit were begun on the 6th of August.¹⁰²⁴ However, not a single day-work record can be clearly associated with it. If the unit was connected to Unit IX.3.5/24 by two doorways, or if the wall containing two blocked doorways had collapsed to a degree in which a connection could have been assumed, excavators probably felt no need to talk about a separate unit when works were carried out in Unit IX.3.25. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that many of the finds ‘luogo nella casa, che procede quella cosi detta delle Sonatrici’ refer to Unit IX.3.25 instead of Unit

¹⁰²⁰ During the *EPUH* excavations the foundation trench of Unit IX.3.24 facade was revealed. It contained pottery dating to the early 3rd century BC (Castrén *et al.* 2008: 334, Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 56). It is probable that Unit IX.3.25 was built soon after Unit IX.3.24 (*EPUH* 2006-9: 25; also Aho *et al.* 2006: 21).

¹⁰²¹ Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 419.

¹⁰²² Mau 1879: 85; see also Evans 1978: 177.

¹⁰²³ *EPUH* 2006-9: 24-9.

¹⁰²⁴ Dwyer 1982: 20.

IX.3.24. Alternatively, the unit contained no finds and it was perhaps uninhabited in AD 79. The description by Bechi may support this interpretation, because he only mentions fixtures (i.e. the grate and the boiler), no loose finds.

Proposed identification: Identified as the House of L. Clodius Varus and his wife Pelagia, thanks to the graffito found in Rm 137, on a niche which is usually interpreted as a bed recess.¹⁰²⁵ It is moreover suggested by Eschebach *et al.*¹⁰²⁶ that the unit moreover had some commercial function. However, no archaeological evidence supports this assertion. More generally the unit is seen as a modest private house.¹⁰²⁷

Bibliography: *CIL* IV 2321, Bechi 1852: 18-9, Falkener 1860: 37-8, 87-8; Fiorelli 1875: 399-400, Niccolini and Niccolini 1862: 75, Nissen 1877: 453, Mau 1879: 85-6, Dwyer 1982: 20, Della Corte 1954: 133, no. 282-3; Evans 1978: 177, Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 419, Aho *et al.* 2006: 21-2.

Unpublished sources: *EPUH* 2006-9, Andrews 2011: 36-7.

Plans: Bechi, Falkener, Fiorelli (1859?, 1873), Niccolini and Niccolini (1854, 1890), and Eschebach.

Other sources: The *MANN* model.

¹⁰²⁵ Della Corte 1954: 133, no. 282-3.

¹⁰²⁶ *Geschäftshaus*, see Eschebach *et al.* 1993: 419.

¹⁰²⁷ *Casetta*, see Bechi 1852: 18, Fiorelli 1875: 400.

PART II

CATALOGUE OF STREET LEVELS, RAISING FILL LAYERS AND PIT FILL LAYERS EXCAVATED IN UNIT IX.3.5/24 AND THE NORTHERN ALLEY BY THE EPUH IN 2002-2006¹⁰²⁸



¹⁰²⁸ The *loci* which seem to represent fills only partially have been omitted. A full presentation of the layers will be published by the EPUH team.

1. THE NORTHERN ALLEY

1.1 Street levels

Trench DA was placed at the junction point of Unit IX.3.25 and 5/24 facades. It revealed the last phase street surface (31.55-31.82 m ASL) as uneven. The surface, feature *locus* (hereafter FL) DA 147.11, contained embedded pottery, bone and bronze fragments, as well as some stones.¹⁰²⁹ Directly below the surface there was a matrix of hard-packed sandy soil some 3-15 cm thick. This matrix *locus* (hereafter ML) DA 147.12 contained a large amount of pottery (ca. 3.7 kg, over 400 pc), some fragments of building materials (brick/tile, painted wall plaster and *cocciopesto*, weighing ca. 0.5 kg altogether), pebble size stones, some iron, glass and bronze fragments and over a hundred bones weighing some 0.4 kg. Below it another uneven street surface of rammed earth (FL DA 147.13) was found. Located at the height of 29.58-31.75 m ASL, it contained a mix of small pieces of plaster, mortar, tuff and travertine, as well as some pieces of pottery. Below the surface another matrix *locus* (ML DA 147.14) some 20-70 cm thick and of similar composition was found. It contained some 3.6 kg of pottery (ca. 200 pc), including a complete cooking vessel, as well as building debris, including fragments of brick/tile and painted wall plaster (1.6 kg), cobble size lumps of mortar and stone, some iron and bronze fragments, but only 0.1 kg (40 pc) bone. Further down the sequence there might have been a third uneven street surface (FL DA 147.15) at the height of 31.41-31.56 m ASL and overlying a hard-packed matrix (ML DA 147.20) of silt and sand. The matrix, which was some 10-25 cm thick, contained only very few stone pebbles.

A similar sequence of street levels was found in Trench DB which was located at the western end of the northern alley. The trench contained an ancient street matrix (ML DB 147.33) up to some 15 cm thick, partly contaminated and compacted by excavation and post-excavation operations. The matrix contained granule to pebble size construction debris (stone, mortar, plaster and brick/tile), as well as pottery (10.4 kg, some 450 pc) which was particularly abundant on the surface but less in the matrix. There were moreover glass, iron and bronze fragments, and 0.6 kg (100 pc) bone. Below the layer another street surface (FL DB 147.39) was found. The uneven surface (30.57-30.79 m ASL) contained pottery,

¹⁰²⁹ Aho *et al.* 2006: 20.

charcoal, crushed mortar and travertine. A third compacted and uneven street surface (FL DB 147.50) contained wheel-marks and it had been cut by a pit (see below). Located at the height of 30.42-30.60 m ASL, it was found some 20 cm below the second street level. Between these surfaces there was a soil matrix (ML DB 147.51) which contained granule and pebble size building debris, some iron and bronze fragments, over 100 pieces of bone (0.5 kg) and some 3.3 kg (over 300 pc) of pottery. A matrix of soil (ML DB 147.52) below the third street surface was up to 15 cm thick and it contained a wealth of granule and pebble size lumps of mortar, brick and travertine. Pottery (5.2 kg, 320 pc) and bone (0.5 kg, 90 pc) were also common. A fourth street surface (FL DB 147.54) contained a wheel mark and a cut of a pit (see below). The surface, at the height of 30.31-30.56 m ASL, had been formed on top of various *loci*, some of which were natural soil layers, others man-made structures. Below the fourth street surface there was a further soil matrix (ML DB 147.56), cut by a pit and formed on top of another pit (see below). The layer which appears to be the earliest matrix related to the street was some 15 cm thick. It contained crushed mortar, a few fragments of brick/tile, painted plaster, bone and iron, together with some small pieces of pottery (0.4 kg, 50 pc). Altogether, the sequence of street levels in both trenches represents developments from the Republican period (late 4th-early 3rd century BC) to AD 79.¹⁰³⁰

1.2 Pit fills

Trench DA contained two pits. The first one was located below the second street level. The pit was at least some 1.5 x 1.4 m in size, but its depth remains unknown. The pit was filled in its upper part with rubble-rich matrix *locus* DA 147.14 (see above). The lower part of the fill (ML DA 147.16), excavated up to some 1 m deep, likewise contained a wealth of construction debris, including pebble size stones and mortar lumps, and fragments of painted wall plaster (4.9 kg, 160 pc). Pottery (9.4 kg, 180 pc) was abundant and it included pieces of bulky *mortaria* and *amphorae*, whereas bones were fewer (0.1 kg, 70 pc). The material suggests 1st century AD dating for the pit. Another pit below the second street level was found to cut the earliest probable street level and to be located partly under the pavement. The revealed part of this globular, flat-bottomed pit was up to some 0.6 m wide. The fill (ML DA 147.18), some 0.7 m deep, contained a wealth of construction debris,

¹⁰³⁰ Viitanen and Andrews 2008: 57.

including some cobble size pieces of travertine, together with pottery (1.9 kg, 30 pc) which seems to date it to the 1st century BC.

Trench DB contained five pits. The second street surface was cut by a low pit, some 1.0 x 0.5 m in size and 0.25 m deep. The pit was filled with a layer (ML DB 147.41) of crushed brick and travertine pebbles, some bulky bones (0.2 kg, 25 pc) and small sherds of pottery (0.9 kg, ca. 100 pc) dating to the Imperial era. Another pit, irregular in shape, had partly been dug under the pavement and through the third street surface. The pit was some 0.4-0.8 x 0.9-1.0 m in size and at least 0.8 m deep. The sandy fill (ML BD 147.48, 147.59 and 147.53) contained terracotta, travertine, plaster and mortar granules together with some larger travertine cobbles. The amount of finds increased, as did their size, deeper down. Overall the pit contained 9.7 kg (460 pc) of pottery, some pieces of iron and bronze, and 0.6 kg (140 pc) of bone. On the basis of the finds, the pit can be dated to the early Imperial period. The pit had cut another early Imperial pit which was up to 2 m long and 1.4 m wide. The pit, ovoid in shape, contained a fill (ML DB 147.57) characterized by granule size pieces of travertine. It was excavated to the depth of some 0.8 m without reaching the bottom. It contained pottery (6.0 kg, 260 pc), bone (0.4 kg, 70 pc) and painted wall plaster (1.2 kg, 30 pc). The pit had cut the fourth street surface, as well as an older, Republican pit. The remainder of this Republican pit, which had moreover been cut by the cess pool of Unit IX.3.1-2 (see above), was some 1 x 0.5 m in size and up to 0.5 m deep. It was located under the earliest street matrix and its content (ML DB 147.62) included hardly any construction waste. There were some pebble size stones, ceramics (1.6 kg, 150 pc) and a few small bones (0.07 kg, 30 pc). Even below this pit another Republican pit was found. It had been cut into virgin soil. The highly irregular pit (up to 1.2 x 0.5 m) was excavated to the depth of some 0.4 m. It contained (ML DB 147.64) some travertine and lava cobbles and a small number of sherds (0.4 kg, 19 pc), many of which derived from a single black gloss plate.¹⁰³¹

¹⁰³¹ For a brief mention of the pits, see Aho *et al.* 2006: 20.

2. UNIT IX.3.5/24

2.1 Pit fills

Trench AA in the middle of Room 2 contained a massive layer (documented as ML AA 2.5, 2.6 and 2.79) of building debris. The debris was excavated in an area of some 1 x 1.5 m in size to the depth of 1.1 m without reaching its base or borders. Crushed stone, mortar, brick/tile and wall plaster, some of which was extremely worn, dominated the fill, whereas there were rather few, and notably small pieces of bone (0.03 kg, 40 pc). Sherds of pottery were present in a relative small number but in large fragment size (2 kg, ca. 60 pc). The fragment size of building debris grew towards the bottom. For instance, whereas matrix *locus* ML AA 2.5 contained 20 pieces (0.3 kg) of painted wall plaster, *locus* AA 2.6 contained 420 pieces (9.8 kg), and *locus* AA 2.79 contained 280 pieces (9.0 kg). The wall paintings belong to the late Third-early Fourth Pompeian Styles and hence it is very plausible that the fill contained the remains of a wall collapsed, or severely damaged, in the earthquake of AD 62.¹⁰³²

Trench BB in Room 12 was largely occupied by a round waste pit some 2.1 m in diameter and some 1.5 m deep. A part of the fill was excavated in an area of 1.7-1.6 x 0.7-0.5 m as matrix *loci* BB 12.5, 12.52, 12.54, 12.55, 12.57, 12.58 and 12.59. The layers were 15-70 cm deep and their composition varied from layer to layer. For instance, the amount of ceramics remained variable. All in all, the excavated part of the pit contained 8.2 kg (250 pc) of ceramics, including some bulky *amphorae* and *dolia* fragments. Bones (0.1 kg, 190 pc) were mainly found in the lower parts of the pit. Fragments of brick and tile were common throughout the layers, as were mortar and plaster rubble of granule to pebble size. Stones of pebble to cobble size were also present. Although they characterized the lower *loci* of the pit, their size did not increase steadily towards the bottom. Plaster rubble was most abundant in the uppermost layers. Because painted wall plaster was collected more carefully than plain white plaster, their count can best shed light on the overall quantities: ML BB 12.5 (a layer some 20 cm thick) contained 11.1 kg (90 pc) of painted wall plaster, ML BB 12.52 (a layer some 15 cm thick) contained 8.0 kg (170 pc) of painted wall plaster, ML BB 12.54 (a layer up to 15 cm thick) contained 2.6 kg (55 pc) of painted wall plaster, ML BB 12.55 (a

¹⁰³² EPUH 2003: 6, Aho *et al.* 2006: 25.

layer up to 20 cm thick) contained 1.7 kg (80 pc) of painted wall plaster, ML BB 12.57 (a layer up to 20 cm thick) contained 1.4 kg (50 pc) of painted wall plaster, ML BB 12.58 (a layer up to 30 cm thick) contained 3.4 kg (75 pc) of painted wall plaster, and ML BB 12.59 (a layer up to 70 cm thick) contained 2.9 kg (80 pc) of painted wall plaster. On the basis of the contents, the pit can be dated to the 1st century AD.¹⁰³³

This 1st century AD pit had cut an earlier pit, U-shaped, some 1.1 m wide and some 1.0 m deep. Because it extended beneath the wall between Rooms 12 and 54, it was largely left unexcavated. The pit contained seven matrix *loci* (BB 12.64-69, 12.73) with altogether very few finds: some bones, charcoal and pottery including a few small pieces of heavily worn 5th-4th century BC pottery. The absence of building refuse, characteristics of the later pit, was notable.¹⁰³⁴

A further waste pit was discovered in Trench CB, in the middle of Rooms 26-27. The pit seems to have been ca 1.0 x 2.3 m in size and at least some 1.0 m deep. It (FL CB 26.2, 26.16, 26.17, 26.20) mainly contained hard-packed building waste including wall plaster, mortar, brick/tile and cobble size stones, the size of which increased towards the bottom. Pottery (3.7 kg, 230 pc) and bone (0.1 kg, 60 pc) were also present. The pit had been left below two superimposed floor levels, while the pit itself had been cut through an earlier plaster floor, as well as a rammed earthen floor below which a dark paleosol had been reached. The contents and the stratigraphic position suggest 1st century AD dating.¹⁰³⁵

Likewise, Trench CA in the middle of Room 29 contained a building debris pit under the last floor level, dug through several fill layers and two earlier plaster floors. The pit, which was ca. 90 cm in diameter and some 30 cm deep, contained (ML CA 29.103 and 29.110) some ceramics (0.5 kg, 40 pc) and bones (0.01 kg, 30 pc). However, the main contents composed of plaster: 8.4 kg (450 pc) of painted wall plaster was collected. The pit, which can be dated to the post AD 62 era, had cut the top of another pit.¹⁰³⁶

The edges of this second pit, found below the earliest plaster floor level of the room, were not reached in Trench CA. The pit was excavated to the depth of nearly two metres without

¹⁰³³ EPUH 2004: 13-4.

¹⁰³⁴ Ibid. 14-5, Aho *et al.* 2006: 25.

¹⁰³⁵ EPUH 2005: 38-41.

¹⁰³⁶ Ibid. 47.

reaching its bottom. Its impressive dimensions, and the location in the middle of Room 29 (*atrium*), consequently suggest that it was a cistern taken out of use and subsequently filled. The fill (ML CA 29.124-9) contained pottery (5.4 kg, 340 pc) and construction waste, brick and tile fragments in particular, as well as some bone (90 pc, 0.3 kg). The fill dates the pit to the 1st century BC-Augustan era.¹⁰³⁷

Trench BC in Room 18 (garden) contained a large, post-AD 62 waste pit. A part of its fill (ML BC 18.95), excavated some 1.2 m deep in an area measuring some 2 x 3 m in size, contained, in addition to pottery (8.1 kg, 320 pc) and bones (0.2 kg, 60 pc), boulder size chunks of *cocciopesto*, stone, mortar, brick/tile, and painted wall plaster (450 pc weighing 64.6 kg) of the First, Second and Fourth Pompeian Styles. The size of plaster fragments increased deeper down and towards a certain corner of the pit, indicating that the bulkiest material was dumped first.¹⁰³⁸ In the western part of the trench, other *loci* (ML BC 18.145 and 148) belonging to the waste pit, excavated in an area up to 2.1 x 1.5 m in size and up to some 1 m deep, had a similar composition. This part of the pit however contained over a thousand fragments of Dressel 2-4 *amphorae* which altogether weighed several kilograms and present another reason for the digging of the pit.¹⁰³⁹

Moreover, some lower *loci* of Trench BC, excavated in an area up to 2.9 x 1.6 m in size and up to 1 m deep, seem to have been deposited in two interlocked pits, one representing a continuation of the pit described above and the other being a smaller pit of early Imperial era. In the mixed fill (ML BC 18.143), building debris continued abundant, and the number of *amphora* fragments remained high (6.3 kg, 70 pc). The bottom of the smaller pit was apparently not reached although excavated some 0.4 m deep in an area of some 0.7 x 1.4 m in size. In the fill (ML BC 18.144), the amount of construction materials, including mortar, plaster, brick and stone, as well as pottery, remained high. However, the size of fragments decreased (e.g. 3.7 kg, 60 pc of *amphorae*).¹⁰⁴⁰

In addition to Imperial rubbish pits, Trench BC contained a fourth pit which was smaller in size and earlier in date. This pit, oval in shape and up to 1.1 x 0.8 m in size, was excavated to the depth of some 0.6 m. Its sandy fill (ML BC 18.139) contained charcoal particles,

¹⁰³⁷ *Ibid.* 47-8.

¹⁰³⁸ *EPUH* 2004: 40.

¹⁰³⁹ *EPUH* 2005: 11-2, Aho *et al.* 2006: 25.

¹⁰⁴⁰ *EPUH* 2005: 9-10.

pieces of brick/tile, as well as plaster fragments. These plaster fragments featured reed imprints (17.8 kg, 160 pc), and the pit was extremely rich in pottery (18.2 kg, 570 pc) which date it to the Augustan era. The pottery included two complete lamps, large pieces of decorated thin walled ware and terra sigillata – including a stamped *C. SERT/OCEL* (O.-C. 1779) base of a plate.¹⁰⁴¹

Trench BD, also set in Room 18, contained a further pit. It was not possible to define the borders of this pit which seems to have been dug during the 1st century AD down to the virgin soil layers. The excavated part of it (ML BD 18.122), up to 1.2 m deep, contained building waste and some pottery (1.1 kg, 40 pc), but very few although large bones (0.07 kg, 9 pc).¹⁰⁴² Another two pits were found in the W end of the trench. The pits were located right next to each other, slightly cutting each other and hence their fills were mixed to some extent. The mixed part of these pits (ML BD 18.127), excavated some 30 cm deep in an area up to 0.5 x 1.5 m in size, contained some small size plaster and mortar fragments, as well as some pebble and cobble size stones. Large *amphorae* pieces were particularly notable (2.1 kg, 16 pc) in comparison to other types of pottery (30 pc, 1.3 kg). The fill continued some 0.6 m further down in one of the two pits, datable to the second-early first century BC. Excavated in an area of 1.2 x 0.7 m in size, the fill (ML BD 18.129) contained bone (0.3 kg, 50 pc), small size fragments of mortar and wall plaster (painted plaster 1.9 kg, 110 pc), and pottery (6.4 kg, 140 pc) which included some bulky pieces of large vessels.¹⁰⁴³

2.2 Raising fill layers

The four floor levels (two at 32.35-40, one at 32.07-09 and one at 31.64-74 m ASL) in Trench CB were separated by layers of fills between them.¹⁰⁴⁴ Between the two uppermost floor levels and the floor level in the middle, several *loci* were found: ML CB 26.12 (some 5 cm thick; it mainly contained crushed wall plaster), 26.16 (up to 20 cm thick; it was very hard packed with a lot of cobble size fragments of plaster, mortar, brick/tile; and it contained some bones and pottery), 26.18 (some 22 cm thick with pottery, some bones and small size construction waste), 26.19 (some 20 cm thick, loose soil with wall plaster

¹⁰⁴¹ *Ibid.* 8, Aho *et al.* 2006: 25.

¹⁰⁴² *EPUH* 2004: 43.

¹⁰⁴³ *EPUH* 2005: 22.

¹⁰⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 38-40.

fragments and other building waste, cobble size stones, some pottery and a few bones), 26.22 (some 20 cm thick, with small stones and pieces of brick/tile). The fills probably date to the 1st century AD. Between the floor levels in the middle (plaster) and at the bottom (rammed earth) of the trench three *loci* were found: ML CB 26.112 (up to 25 cm thick with some small stones and pebble size pieces of brick/tile), 26.113 (up to 15 cm thick, compact with plaster and mortar fragments as well as some stones), 26.114 (some 10 cm thick, with stones, mortar and plaster fragments). These layers, practically devoid of finds, probably date to the 1st century BC.¹⁰⁴⁵

Trench CA likewise contained fill layers which had been deposited into the room in relation to the construction of a series of new floors. Hence, whereas the last phase floor level was located at the height of ca. 32.40 m ASL, two earlier plaster floors were found at 32.13 and 31.99-95 m ASL. The soil fills between them were homogenous with very few finds or inclusions.¹⁰⁴⁶

The picture is completely different in terms of layers which were made to conceal rubbish pits, raise the ground level and serve as beds for plants. For example, Trench BD contained the garden soil of AD 70s as ML BD 18.112. This, up to 60 cm thick layer, excavated in an area of some 2.7 x 0.7 m in size, contained a lot of pottery (8.4 kg, 640 pc). Whereas some pieces were very small, it also contained some nearly complete lamps. Bones were also present (0.4 kg, 120 pc). Instead, construction material was largely absent (e.g. 0.6 kg, 20 pc painted wall plaster).¹⁰⁴⁷ The lower part of the garden soil (ML BD 18.125), up to 30 cm thick, excavated in an area of 5.0 x 0.25-0.75 m in size, likewise contained pottery (7.7 kg, 720 pc), some granule size plaster and mortar pieces, and brick/tile rubble. Painted wall plaster was collected 1.4 kg (60 pc), and bone 0.6 kg (200 pc).¹⁰⁴⁸

Likewise, Trench BC contained the garden soil of AD 70s below the modern topsoil. Matrix *locus* BC 18.81 up to 40 cm thick, excavated in an area of some 2.8-1.2 x 1.25-0.5 m, contained granules of mortar, cobble size stones, fragments of brick/tile (10 kg, 80 pc) and ceramics (21.7 kg, 1400 pc), as well as bone (0.6 kg, 240 pc) and wall plaster (painted 5.4 kg, 230 pc). The layer was probably formed by mixing kitchen waste and demolition rubble,

¹⁰⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 38-9.

¹⁰⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 46-8.

¹⁰⁴⁷ *EPUH* 2004: 44-5.

¹⁰⁴⁸ *EPUH* 2005: 25-6.

and it had become packed due to trampling and exposure to elements. Its function as planting ground was confirmed when two planting pots were found *in situ* side by side in pits dug into the layer.¹⁰⁴⁹ Below it another layer (ML BC 18.84) of very similar qualities was found. In it, up to 0.3 m deep and excavated in an area 2.9-1.2 x 1.7-0.5 m in size, pieces of stone, tile and brick were only bigger and more abundant. The matrix *locus* contained 0.2 kg (60 pc) bone, 1.7 kg (65 pc) painted wall plaster, and 9 kg (410 pc) pottery (including a complete lamp and an *unguentarium*).¹⁰⁵⁰ Below, a further fill layer up to 0.3 m deep (ML BC 18.86), excavated in an area some 2.9-0.8 x 1.6-0.3 m in size, contained less pottery (3.3 kg, 240 pc) and bone (0.1 kg, 40 pc) in comparison to layers overlying and underlying it. In contrast, fragments of wall plaster were more common (painted wall plaster 4.0 kg, 110 pc) and fragments of *cocciopesto* were abundant (11 kg). Below it a layer (ML BC 18.94), up to 15 cm deep, had a similar content. As a result, the two lowermost layers represent both the last phase garden soil and the fill of the pits discussed above.¹⁰⁵¹

Lastly, Trench AB in Room 17 contained three layers, none of which were more than 15 cm thick, of soil mixed together with household waste (ML AB 17.44) or stones and building rubble (ML AB 17.45, 17.41). The layers seem to have been laid to bed a floor level which does not exist today and which hence had perhaps not been installed in AD 79. The uppermost layer (ML AB 17.44) contained pottery which was crushed particularly fine (less than 1 cm in diameter). In addition to pottery (230 pc, 0.5 kg), the layer contained nail heads (70 pc, 0.1 kg) and bone fragments (70 pc, 0.08 kg), all characteristically small in size.¹⁰⁵² In a similar vein, a layer (ML AA 2.1) of highly fragmented finds was found in Room 2, between the last phase floor level and the top of the massive rubbish pit described above. Although this layer, some 10 cm thick, contained only a few finds in comparison to ML AD 17.44,¹⁰⁵³ the remarkably small size of finds makes them comparable.

¹⁰⁴⁹ EPUH 2004: 41, Berg *et al.* 2005: 16.

¹⁰⁵⁰ EPUH 2004: 41.

¹⁰⁵¹ EPUH 2005: 14-6.

¹⁰⁵² EPUH 2003: 14-6.

¹⁰⁵³ *Ibid.* 6.